

HISTORY
Of
HOWARD AND COOPER COUNTIES,

MISSOURI

WRITTEN AND COMPILED

FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE SOURCES

INCLUDING A HISTORY OF ITS

TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

TOGETHER WITH

**A CONDENSED HISTORY OF MISSOURI; A RELIABLE AND DETAILED HISTORY OF
HOWARD AND COOPER COUNTIES – ITS PIONEER RECORD, RESOURCES,
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT CITIZENS; GENERAL
AND LOCAL STATISTICS OF GREAT VALUE; INCIDENTS
AND REMINISCENCES**

ILLUSTRATED

ST. LOUIS
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PREFACE

Portions of this book that are highlighted in red are direct quotations from Leven's and Drakes' 1876 History of Cooper County, Missouri. So if you have already read this earlier history, you may wish to jump to the new sections given in this history. Formatting has been changed and page numbering, etc bears no direct correlation to the original manuscript. Finally there are a few pages of long boring tables that I could not bring myself to transcribe. Otherwise, I hope you enjoy this history.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION – FIRST SETTLEMENTS

Introduction – Importance of Early Beginnings - First Settlements – Their Courage – Their Condition Compared to that of the Pilgrim Fathers – How They Came and Where They Settled – War of 1812 – Cole’s Fort – Where Located – First Appearance of Hostile Indians – They Kill and Scalp Smith – Settlers Capture a Boat and Cross to the North Side of the River – Samuel McMahan Killed – Fort at Hannah Coles’ – The War Over – Major Stephen Cole Killed – First Constable South of the Missouri – Incidents – Strange but True

INTRODUCTION

Sixty-five years have passed since Cooper, the eldest and fairest daughter of Howard County, came into existence, and wonderful have been the changes and mighty have been the events and revolutions, the discoveries and inventions that have occurred within this time. Perhaps since God “formed the earth and the world,” and tossed them from the hollow of his hand into space, so many great things have not been accomplished in any sixty-five years. Reflections on these cannot fail to arouse wonder and awaken thankfulness that God has appointed us the place we occupy in the eternal chain of events. Tennyson and Browning, Bryant and Whittier, Lowell and Longfellow have sung; the matchless Webster, the ornate Sumner, the eloquent Clay, the metaphysical Calhoun and Seward, have since reached the culmination of their powers and passed into the grave. Mecaulay, Thiers, Gizot and Frounde have written in noble strains the great history of their lands; and Bancroft, and Prescott, and Hildreth, and Motley have won high rank among the historians of the earth; Spurgeon, and Punshon, and Beecher, and Moody, have enforced with the most persuasive eloquence the duties of morality and religion. Carlyle, and Emerson, and Stuart Mill, and Spencer have given the results of their speculations in high philosophy to the world. Mexico has been conquered, Alaska has been purchased; the centre of population has traveled more than two hundred and fifty miles along the thirty-ninth parallel, and a majority of the states have been added to the glorious constellation on the blue field of our flag. Great cities have been created and populous counties developed; and the stream of emigration is still tending westward. Gold has been discovered in the far west, and the great civil war – the bloodiest in all the annals of time – has been fought. The telegraph, the telephone and railroad have been added to the list of the most important inventions. In fact, during this time our country has increased in population from a few millions of people to fifty millions. From a weak, obscure nation it has become strong in all the elements of power and influence, and is today the most marvelous country for its age that ever existed.

IMPORTANCE OF EARLY BEGINNINGS

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

One of the advantages pertaining to a residence in a new country, and one seldom appreciated, is the fact that we can go back to the first beginnings. We are thus enabled to not only trace results to their causes, but also to grasp the facts which have contributed to form and mould these causes. We observe that a state or country has attained a certain position, and we at once try to trace out the reasons for this for this position in its settlement and surroundings, in the class of men by whom it was peopled, and in many chances and changes which have wrought out results in all the recorded deeds of mankind. In the history of Cooper county we many trace its early settlers to their homes in the eastern states and in the countries of the old world. We may follow the course of the hardy backwoodsman from the “Buckeye” or “Hoosier” state, and from Kentucky and Virginia, on his way west, “to grow up with the country,” trusting only to his strong arm and willing heart to work out his ambition of a home for himself and wife, and a competence for his children.

Again, we will see that others have been animated with the impulse to move on, after making themselves a part of the community, and have sought the newer parts of the extreme west, where civilization had not penetrated, or returned to their native heath. We shall find something of that distinctive New England character which has contributed so many men and women to other portions of the west. We shall also find many an industrious native of Germany, as well as a number of the sons of the Emerald Isle, all of whom have contributed to modify types of men already existing here. Those who have noted the career of the descendants of these brave, strong men, in subduing the wilds and overcoming the obstacles and hardships of early times, can but admit that they are worthy sons of illustrious sires. They, who in the early dawn of western civilization, first bearded the lion in his den, opened the path

through the wilderness, drove out the wild beasts and tamed the savage, are entitled to one of the brightest pages in all the record of the past.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS

The permanent settlement of Howard and Cooper counties was made about the same time. It is true that Asa Morgan, Ira P. Nash, Stephen Hancock, Stephen Jackson, Nathan and Daniel M. Boone, and a man by the name of Prewitt, came to Howard county before any settlement was made in Cooper county. These parties, however, were there temporarily, whatever may have been their original intention as to remaining when coming. William Christy and John J. Heath came from St. Louis in 1808 and manufactured salt in what is now Blackwater township, Cooper county, the place being known today as "Heath's Salt-Lick." and, in the spring of that year, Colonel Benjamin Cooper located in Howard county; with him came a number of others, all of whom remained in what is now known as Howard county, excepting Hannah Cole and Stephen Cole, who settled in Cooper county. Hannah Cole was a widow and had nine children, whose names were Jennie, Mattie, Dikie, Nellie, James, Holburt, Stephen, William and Samuel. Stephen Cole's family consisted of himself, his wife, Phoebe, and their children, James, Rhoda, Mark, Nellie and Polly, making in all, in the two families, seventeen persons who made the first permanent settlement in what is now known as Cooper county. Hannah Cole located in what is now East Boonville, on the big bluff overlooking the river, at a point of rocks where a lime-kiln now stands, the land being the southwest quarter of section 25, township 49, range 17. Stephen Cole settled about one and a half miles east of Boonville, in what is called the old "fort field," on the northwest quarter of section 31, township 49, and range 16. At the date of these two settlements there was no white American living in Missouri west of Franklin county and south of the Missouri river. These families were distant from their nearest neighbors from two to three miles, from whom they were also separated by a wide and dangerous river.

Here, in the midst of an untrodden wilderness, surrounded by treacherous Indians, these two families pitched their tents, determined to try not only the stern realities of the western wilds, but to build for themselves and their children homes, whose broad acres should include the best of timber, the richest of soil and the purest of water.

Among other commendable traits of character possessed by these pioneers, they surely had, in a large measure, the stuff of which the hero and the heroine are made. The very fact of their separating from their friends on the other side of the Missouri river and coming hither – this little band of emigrants, composed of but two families, and the head of one of these being a widow – shows a courage and a will that would brave the hardships, not only of the wilderness, but a courage that would stubbornly resist the attacks of the savage, as their life in the forts so nobly attested.

We who are today surrounded with the blessings of civilization, the comforts of long established homes and the companionship of genial friends and neighbors, can hardly appreciate that exalted heroism which nerved and sustained that handful of original pioneers.

As we think of Hannah Cole and Stephen Cole and their families, we naturally recall to mind, the history of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, and compare those first settlers of Cooper county, to them, in their solitude and isolation. These families came in wagons on the north side of the Missouri, and when they arrived at the river, where old Franklin was afterwards laid out, they brought their goods and chattels on this side, in a canoe, swimming their horses with them. There were then no roads – not even a traveled path within the present area of Cooper county – and when reaching this shore, they were compelled to take any opening that they could find in the woods or thickets, that would admit of the passage of their wagons and animals. They, however, after reaching high ground, soon halted for a rest, and finally settled, as already stated, near the present site of Boonville. Nearly two years had passed, since the date of their coming, when they were joined by other adventurous spirits, who also settled near the present town of Boonville. This was during the winter of 1811 and spring of 1812, and as the names of these early frontiersmen should be preserved, for all time to come, we herewith record them; **Joseph Jolly, Joseph Yarnell, Gilliard Rupe, Muke Box, Delany Bolin, William Savage, John Savage, James Savage, Walter Burress and David Burriss; and these, together with Captain Stephen Cole and Mrs. Hannah Cole, included all who had moved into the "Boone's Lick Country," south of the Missouri River, and west of the Osage river previous to the summer of 1812.**

THE WAR OF 1812

Hitherto, the life of the settler had been passed in comparative ease and quiet. Supplied by nature with all that he wished to eat or drink, he had nothing to induce him to labor, except to provide a shelter for his family. This completed, he could spend his time in hunting and fishing, and by these pleasant pastimes, he could provide all the necessaries for those dependent upon him. He had no care about his stock, for in winter, as well as in summer, they were bountifully fed by the grass and other vegetation which grew luxuriantly on every side. Except an occasional encounter with some wild animal, such as a bear or panther, the life of the pioneer was one devoid of incident or excitement. This life of ease and rest was suddenly disturbed by the inauguration of a bloody and harassing war, a war in which the Indian was to take the most prominent part, as the unrelenting and merciless foe of the pioneer, who had settled along the banks of the river. Great Britain, our quondam, cruel mother, had declared war (1812), against the United States. The settlers, who were then residing on each side of the river, soon became convinced that the

savages were preparing to take sides with Great Britain, and being thus forewarned, they began the immediate erection of forts.

COLE'S FORT

The first fort in the present limits of Cooper county was built by Stephen Cole, his neighbors assisting, in the year 1812, and was called "Cole's" fort. It was situated in the north part of what is now known as the "old fort field," about one and one-half miles east of the City of Boonville, north of the road from Boonville to Rocheport. As soon as it was completed, all the families living around gathered at the fort for protection from the savages. As their meat consisted entirely of the wild game which they killed, they had to send out parties from day to day to kill it. And it happened that a couple of parties were out hunting when the Indians attacked the fort.

A few months after the fort was built, a band of about four hundred Indians suddenly made their appearance in the neighborhood. When they appeared before the fort, there were two parties out hunting, in one of which were two men by the name of Smith and Savage, who, on their return to the fort, were pursued by the Indians. The savages shot at them several times; in the first fire, Smith was severely wounded, but staggered on to within fifty yards of the fort, where the Indians shot him again, two balls taking effect and hurling him to the ground. As soon as Savage saw him fall, he turned to assist him; but Smith handed him his gun, and told him to save himself, as he knew he was mortally wounded. As the Indians were in close pursuit of them, Savage was forced to leave his unfortunate companion and attempt to make his escape. He reached the fort unhurt, although he had been shot at some twenty-five times. The Indians after having scalped Smith, and barbarously mutilated his body, withdrew to the adjacent woods, and laid siege to the fort.

As the Indians who were in pursuit of Savage came in full view of the fort, several of them could have been killed. Indeed, Samuel Cole, who was in the fort at the time, begged his mother to let him shoot an Indian. But she refused, telling him that as the Indians had as yet shown no disposition to fire upon the fort, the inmates did not wish to arouse their anger by killing any of them; hoping that before they did attack, those settlers, who were out hunting, would arrive, and they perhaps get a chance to escape. During the following night the remaining settlers, who were outside of the fort, returned.

The next day the settlers captured a French boat which came up the river loaded with powder and balls, to trade with the Indians at Council Bluffs. They crossed their families and all their stock, furniture, etc., over the river in this boat, to Kincaid Fort, or Fort Hempstead, which was located in what is now Howard county, about one mile from the north end of the great iron bridge over the Missouri river at Boonville. It will be seen from this, that these settlers were not only brave men, but fit to lead an army in time of danger, as when they made this retreat, the fort was surrounded by the Indians on all sides except that protected by the river. And yet in the face of all this they saved everything from the fort.

After they had crossed their families, etc., in the captured boat, and taken possession of the twenty-five kegs of powder and five hundred pounds of balls which the boat contained, the settlers let the Frenchmen return down the river with their boat with the admonition, that if they ever came up the river again with supplies for the Indians, they would hang them, as they could not permit their enemies to thus obtain supplies. Previous to the capture of this boat and the ammunition with which it was loaded, Joseph Jolly had supplied the settlers with powder, manufacturing it himself, from saltpetre being found in a cave near Rocheport.

The settlers who had crossed to the north side of the river, returned to their homes in the spring of 1813, but the Indian troubles continued for two years thereafter.

On the 14th day of December, 1814, a man named Samuel McMahan, living in what is now Lamine township of Cooper county, was killed near Boonville, not far from the present residence of Scott Benedict, under the following circumstances: He had been down to the settlement at Boonville to bring his cattle, as he intended to move down the river, and as he was returning home he came upon a band of Indians who were lying in ambush for some men who were cutting down a bee tree not far away. The savages fired upon him, wounding him and killing his horse. He jumped up after his horse fell, and although severely wounded, ran down a ravine leading to the river. The Indians started in pursuit of him, and as he was weak from the loss of blood, they soon overtook him and killed him, sticking three spears into his back. They afterwards cut off his head and scattered his entrails over the ground. The Indians knowing that the vengeance of the settlers would be sudden and terrible, then scattered, and made their way out of the country the best way they could.

The next day, for the settlers, not knowing the number of the Indians, waited for reinforcements from the opposite side of the river, a party of men went out to get the body of McMahan. James Cole, the brother of Samuel Cole, carried the body before him on his horse, and David McGee brought the head wrapped in a sheep skin. The settlers buried McMahan under the linn tree, which formerly stood in the centre ring at the old fair grounds. A child of David Burris, which was burned to death, was also buried under this tree.

The next day after the killing of McMahan, all the settlers living near the present site of Boonville, speedily repaired to the house of Hannah Cole, which stood on the Bluff, in what is now "East Boonville," as this place was the most suitable of any near, to defend against an attack of the Indians. All of these men came with their teams, cut down trees, dragged logs to build a fort at that place. They completed the building of the fort in about one week,

although all of the men could not work at one time, as it was necessary to station a guard on every side to watch for the approach of the enemy, whom they expected every hour.

The fort was built on the edge of the bluff, and as the bluff was very steep at that point, it was well defended on that side from the Indians. Another reason for building it in that place was, because the inmates of the fort could obtain a constant supply of good water from the river. They had a long log running out over the edge of the bluff, and a windlass and rope attached to it, so that it was an easy matter to draw up water, even during an attack of the Indians.

As soon as the fort at Hannah Cole's was completed, the old fort at Stephen Cole's, situated on the bluff near the river, one mile below the new fort, was abandoned, and all the families gathered into the new fort, so as to be a protection to each other.

But this precaution proved to be unnecessary, as the killing of McMahan was virtually the end of the war, in this part of the country, and the settlers had no more open fights with the Indians, although small bands of savages occasionally roamed through the country running off stock, and committing other depredations. The Indians had found out that the men who had pierced the wilderness, and brought their families with them, were ready to lay down their lives in defense of them and their homes, and the savages deserted their hunting grounds, and moved farther west.

Major Stephen Cole, the acknowledged leader of the settlers living south of the Missouri river, survived the war, and after making every effort for their defense, his love of wild adventure led him to become a pioneer in the trade with Santa Fe in 1822. He was killed by the Indians during the same year, about sixty miles southwest of Santa Fe, on the Rio Grande river.

FIRST CONSTABLE SOUTH OF MISSOURI RIVER

Sometime during the year 1817, William Gibson, now living a short distance east of the City of Boonville, was appointed by the Territorial court constable of that part of Howard county lying south of the Missouri river. His jurisdiction extended from the Missouri river, on the north, to the Osage river on the south. Soon after his appointment, there being some trouble down on the Osage, he was sent there with a warrant for the arrest of the man who had caused the trouble. The distance was between sixty and seventy miles. After arresting the man, he returned to Boonville with his prisoner. As he was on his journey back, having an execution against a man who lived on the road, he stopped at his house and proceeded to levy on the feather beds, as nothing in those days was exempt from levy under execution. But, as soon as he made his purpose known, four women, who were the only persons at home, threatened to give him a thrashing, so he was forced to retire as fast as he could, and return the execution unsatisfied. To add to this, the court only allowed him, for his journey of one hundred and forty miles, which occupied four days, the magnificent sum of twenty-five cents. Mr. Gibson thinking the office not quite lucrative enough to justify him in devoting his whole time to its duties, and not wishing to risk his life at the hands of angry women, quietly sent in his resignation, thus furnishing the example of one officer who resigns, although few have the same inducements.

INCIDENTS

While Samuel Cole was living at his mother's fort in East Boonville, in the year 1817, there was a dance at William Bartlett's hoarding house, on the flat near the ferry landing, at the mouth of Ruppe's Branch. Although Samuel wished very much to attend, his mother refused to permit him, as his wardrobe at that time was entirely too limited to permit him to associate with the "elite." He had no pants, his sole garment consisting of a long tow shirt, which reached entirely to his heels. But Samuel, although always, from his own statement, an obedient son, was not to be deprived of so great a pleasure, by this, to him, very trivial excuse. So he determined to attend that dance, and then make the best arrangement he could to meet the "wrath to come." Not having any horse, he bridled a tame bull, which was at the fort, and thus mounted, rode up to the door of the house in which they were dancing. After looking in for some time, and by his strange looking steed and attire, attracting a large crowd around him, he drove his bull down to the river, and riding in, he slid back over its haunches, and caught hold of its tail. In this way they swam down the river to Hannah Cole's Fort, when he and his strange companion came out of the water and sought their homes. This story has often been published, but never correctly, as all former accounts represented him as swimming the river to attend a wedding, but our version is correct, as it was obtained directly from Samuel Cole himself.

About the 15th day of November 1817, Joseph Stephens with his large family and several friends, crossed the river where Boonville now stands, and camped near the foot of Main street. The next day after they crossed, Samuel Cole, who was then a boy of sixteen years of age, appeared at their camp and asked Mrs. Stephens if she would like to have some venison. Upon her replying that she would, as she was nearly out of meat, Samuel shouldered his gun and marched off into the woods, telling her to wait a few minutes and he would kill her some. Samuel Cole, at that time, although there was a slight snow on the ground, was bare-footed and bare-headed, his breeches reached only to his knees, the collar of his shirt was open, and he carried an old flint lock rifle. About fifteen minutes after he left the camp, Stephens and his family heard two shots in the direction in which he had gone.

Pretty soon Samuel appeared, and told them that he had killed two fine deer, that they must go out and bring them to the camp, as he could not by himself bring in even one of them. So they started out and found the two deer lying on the side of the hill just north of the present residence of William H. Trigg. After they skinned them and cut them up, the party brought them to the camp and presented them to Mrs. Stevens. This shows what little exertion was necessary at that day to obtain meat.

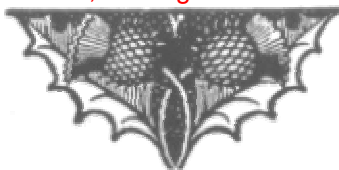
A few days afterwards, Joseph Stephens moved, with his family, to the farm which he had bought about, one-quarter of a mile north of the present site of Bunceton. About Christmas, in the same year, Samuel Cole rode up to Joseph Stephens' camp, and Mrs. Stephens asked him to alight and take dinner. He asked her whether she had any hooley, and she told him she had not. He said he could not eat without honey. And although she insisted that he should remain, he still refused. In the meantime, Larry and Joseph, two of her sons, and a negro man named Basil, came up to the camp carrying their axes, as they had been cutting wood. Samuel turned to them, and told them to go with him and get some honey for dinner. They at first, supposing him to be joking, refused to go. But as he still insisted, they consented. After going some two hundred yards east of the camp, Samuel suddenly stopped, and pointing to a tree, told them to cut it down. The others not seeing anything about the tree that would induce anyone to think that it contained honey, yet willing to accommodate company, cut it down, and it was found filled with nice honey. While they were cutting down this tree, Samuel found another a short distance away; and having cut down this one also, they returned home with six buckets of fine honey, having taken nothing but the clear part. Before he left, Samuel taught them the way in which he found the trees. He told them, that if they would examine the ground around the tree, they would find small pieces of bee bread and occasionally a dead bee. This was an infallible sign of a bee tree. They afterwards, following his direction, searched and found, in a small space, thirteen trees which were filled with honey; and as they had no sugar, this was a great help to them. They sometimes had as much as four hundred pounds of honey on hand at one time.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE

In the year 1818, Joseph Stevens, who died in 1836, Major Stephen Cole and William Ross, the latter, started west on a hunting and exploring tour, and traveled as far as the present site of Knob Noster. At that time, all the country west of the present boundary line of Cooper county, was a wilderness, no person living in it. About six miles southeast of the present site of Sedalia, in Pettis county, on the farm now owned by a man by the name of Warren, near Flat Creek, they discovered what appeared to be a large, high and peculiarly shaped Indian mound. They examined it pretty closely, and found on one side that the wolves had scratched an opening into it. After enlarging it, so as to admit them, they beheld a remarkable sight. They found themselves in what resembled a room, about eight feet square, with a ceiling of logs, just high enough to permit a tall man to stand erect. On the side opposite where they had entered, sat an officer dressed in full military uniform, with gold epaulettes upon his shoulders, gold lace fringing every seam of his coat, cocked military hat, knee breeches, lace stockings and morocco slippers. As he sat erect upon a seat hewed out of a log, nothing but the ghastly hue and leathery appearance of his skin would have suggested but that he was alive. By his side stood a heavy gold-headed cane. His features were complete, and his flesh free from decay, though dried to the consistency of leather. The place in which the body was found, was very peculiar. A place about eight feet square and two feet deep had been dug in the earth. The sides had been walled up with sod, until it was high enough for the purpose, reaching several feet above the surface of the ground. The top was then covered with poles, which ran up to a point in the center like the roof of a house. Then the poles and the surrounding walls were covered with sod two or three feet deep, cut from the prairie near by, thus excluding entirely the rain and air. When they left the place, William Ross, being the oldest man of the party, took the cane as a memento, but nothing else was touched.

Who this officer was, from whence he came, what he was doing in this part of the country, what was the cause of his death, and when and by whom he was thus singularly entombed, has not, and perhaps never will be known. But he was supposed, by many, to have been a British officer, who, during the war of 1812, passed around by way of Canada into the Indian country, to incite the Indians against the whites; yet this is only conjecture, though those who discovered his body, account for him in that way.

Soon after this Joseph Stephens, Sr., now living near Petersburg, on the O. V. & S. K. Railroad, in company with James D. Campbell, went into that part of the country bee hunting, and visited the burial place of this officer. They found that part of the roof had fallen in, and that the wolves had eaten all of the flesh off the body, so that nothing but the skeleton and clothes remained. Joseph Stephens took the epaulettes, as a memento, but nothing else was disturbed. As his mother objected to his keeping the epaulettes, he melted them into a large ball, which was worth fifteen or twenty dollars, as it was solid gold. This description of the burial place, etc., was obtained from the last mentioned Joseph Stephens, and is correct, although several different accounts have been published.



CHAPTER II

CUSTOMS OF EARLY DAYS

Habits and Modes of Living of the Pioneers – Manner of Building – Furniture – Horse Collars and Horses - The Women – The Manner of Making Dresses – How They Went to Church – Simplicity of Their Lives – Food and How Cooked – Home Manufactures – The Wearing Apparel of the Men and Boys – Log-rolling and Quiltings – Corn Huskings and Dances – The Bottle Handed Around – Athletic Exercises and Target Shooting – Fist Fighting – Pioneer Mills

“To the aged, no days like the old days:
Let the old settlers take us by the hand.”

It is a trite but true proverb that times change and we change with them; and it is well illustrated by the changes in dress, condition and life that have taken place in this country in less than half a century. We doubt not that these changes, as a whole, are for the better. To the old man, indeed, whose life work is accomplished and whose thoughts dwell mainly on the past, where his treasures are there are, there are no days like the old days, and no song awakens so responsive an echo in his heart as - Auld Lang Syne. The very skies that arch above his gray head seem less blue to his dimmed eye than they did when, in the adoration of his young heart, he directed to them his gaze; the woods appear less green and inviting than when, in the gayety of boyhood, he courted their cool depths, and the songs of their feathered inhabitants fall less melodious upon his ear. He marks the changes that are very visible, and feels like crying out, in the language of the poet: -

“Backward, turn backward, oh, Time, in thy flight!”

It is natural for the aged to sigh for a return of the past, nor would we attempt the hopeless task of convincing them that, with the changes of the years, there have come also an increase in happiness, an improvement in social life, a progress in education, an advancement in morality, and a tendency upward in all that relates to the welfare of mankind.

We may learn lessons, however, from a study of that land over which the pardonable and fond imagination of the old settler has thrown the “light that never was on sea or land,” if, withdrawing ourselves from the activities of the present, we let the old settler take us by the hand and lead us back into the regions of his youth, that we may observe the life of those who founded a grand empire in a Great wilderness. Let us leave the prow of the rushing ship, from which may be discerned a mighty future, rich in promises and bright with hope, and take our place upon the stern and gaze backward into the beautiful land of the past. No doubt we shall be led to regret the absence among us of some of the virtues of dwellers in those gay days. Gone is that free-hearted hospitality which made of every settler’s cabin an inn, where the belated and weary traveler found entertainment without money and without price. Gone is that community of sentiment which made neighbors indeed neighbors; that era of kindly feeling which was marked by the almost entire absence of litigation.

Gone, too, some say, is that simple, strong, upright, honest integrity which was so marked a characteristic of the pioneer. So rapid has been the improvement in machinery, and the progress in the arts and their application to the needs of man, that a study of the manner in which people lived and worked only fifty years ago, seems like the study of a remote age. It is important to remember that while a majority of settlers were poor, that poverty carried with it no crushing sense of degradation like that felt by the very poor of our age. They lived in a cabin, it is true, but it was their own, and had been reared by their hands. Their house, too, while inconvenient and far from water-proof, was built in the prevailing style of architecture, and would compare favorably with the homes of their neighbors. They were destitute of many of the conveniences of life, and some things that are now considered necessities; but they patiently endured their lot, and hopefully looked forward to brighter days. They had plenty to wear as a protection against the weather, and an abundance of wholesome food. They sat down to a rude table to eat from tin or pewter dishes; but the meat thereon spread - the flesh of the deer or bear, of the wild duck or turkey, of the quail or squirrel - was superior to that we eat, and had been won by the skill of the settler, or that of his vigorous sons. The bread they ate was made from corn or wheat of their own raising. They walked the green carpet of grand prairie or forest that surrounded them, not with the air of a beggar, but with the elastic step of a self-respected free man.

The settler brought with him the keen axe, which was indispensable, and the equally necessary rifle - the first his weapon of offence against the forests that skirted the water courses, and near which he made his home, the second that of defense from the attacks of his foe, the cunning child of the forest and the prairie. His first labor was to fell trees and erect his unpretentious cabin, which was rudely made of logs, and in the raising of which he had the cheerful aid of his neighbors. It was usually from fourteen to sixteen feet square, and never larger than twenty feet, and very frequently, built entirely without glass, nails, hinges, or locks. The manner of building was as follows: First, large logs were laid in position as sills, on these were placed strong sleepers, and on the sleepers were laid the rough-hewed puncheons, which were to serve as floors. The logs were then built up till the proper height for the eaves was reached; then on the ends of the building were placed poles, longer than the other end logs, which

projected some eighteen or more inches over the sides, and were called "butting pole sleepers;" on the projecting ends of these was placed the "butting pole," which served to give the line to the first row of clapboards. These were, as a matter of course, split, and as the gables of the cabin were built up, were so laid on as to lap a third of their length. They were often kept in place by the weight of a heavy pole, which was laid across the roof parallel to the ridge pole. The house was then chinked and daubed. A large fire place was built in at one end of the house, in which fire was kindled for cooking purposes (for the settlers generally were without stoves), and which furnished the needed warmth in winter. The ceiling above was sometimes covered with the pelts of the raccoon, opossum, and of the wolf, to add to the warmth of the dwelling. Sometimes the soft inner bark of the bass wood was used for the same purpose. The cabin was lighted by means of greased paper windows. A log would be left out along one side and sheets of strong paper, well greased with coon grease or bear oil, would be carefully tacked in.

The above description only applies to the earliest times, before the buzzing of the saw mill was heard within our borders. The furniture comported admirably with the house itself, and hence, if not elegant, was in perfect taste. The tables had four legs, and was rudely made from a puncheon. Their seats were stools, having three or four legs. The bedstead was in keeping with the rest, and was often so contrived as to permit it to be drawn up and fastened to the wall during the day, thus affording more room for the family. The entire furniture was simple, and was framed with no other tools than an axe and auger. Each was his own carpenter, and some displayed considerable ingenuity in the construction of implements of agriculture, and utensils and furniture for the kitchen and house. Knives and forks they sometimes had, and sometimes had not. The common table knife was the jack-knife, or butcher-knife. Horse collars were sometimes made of the plaited husk of the maize, sewed together. They were easy on the neck of the horse, and if tug traces were used, would last a long time. Horses were not used very much, however, as oxen were almost exclusively used. In some instances, carts and wagons were constructed or repaired by the self-reliant settler, and the woeful creaking of the untarred axles could be heard at a great distance.

The women corresponded well with the virtuous woman spoken of in the last chapter of Proverbs, for they "sought wool and flax, and worked willingly with their hands." They did not, it is true, make for themselves "coverings of tapestry," nor could it be said of them, that their "clothing was silk and purple;" but "they rose while it was yet night, and gave meat to their household," and they "girded their loins with strength, and strengthened their arms." They "looked well to the ways of their household, and ate not the bread of idleness." They laid "their hands to the spindle and to the distaff," and "strength and honor were in their clothing."

In these days of furbelows and flounces, when from twenty to thirty yards are required by one fair damsel for a dress, it is refreshing to know that the ladies of that ancient time considered eight yards an extravagant amount to put into one dress. The dress was usually made plain with four widths in the skirt and two front ones cut gored. The waist was made very short, and across the shoulders behind was a draw-string. The sleeves were enormously large and tapered from shoulder to wrist, and the most fashionable - for fashion, like love, rules alike, the "court and grove" - were padded so as to resemble a bolster at the upper part, and were known as "mutton legs" or "sheep-shank sleeves." The sleeve was kept in shape often by a heavily starched lining. Those who could afford it used feathers, which gave the sleeve the appearance of an inflated balloon from elbow up, and were known as "pillow sleeves." Many bows and ribbons were worn, but scarcely any jewelry. The tow-dress was superseded by the cotton gown. Around the neck, instead of a lace collar or elegant ribbon, there was arranged a copperas colored neckerchief. In going to church or other public gathering, in summer weather, they sometimes walked barefooted, till near their destination, when they would put on their shoes or moccasins. They were contented and even happy without any of the elegant articles of apparel now used by ladies and considered necessary articles of dress. Ruffles, fine laces, silk hats, kid gloves, false curls, rings, combs and jewels, were nearly unknown, nor did the lack of them vex their souls. Many of them were grown before they ever saw the interior of a dry goods store. They were reared in simplicity, lived in simplicity, and were happy in simplicity. It may be interesting to speak more specifically regarding cookery and diet. Wild meat was plentiful. The settlers generally brought some food with them to last till a crop could be raised. Small patches of Indian corn were raised, which in the earliest days of the settlements was beaten in a mortar. The meal was made into coarse but wholesome bread, on which the teeth could not be very tightly shut on account of the grit it contained.

Johnny-cake and ponies were served up at dinner, while mush and milk was the favorite dish for supper. In the fire-place hung the crane, and the Dutch oven was used in baking. The streams abounded in fish, which formed it healthful article of food. Many kinds of greens, such as dock and poke, were eaten. The "truck patch" furnished roasting ears, pumpkins, beans, squashes and potatoes, and these were used by all. For reaping-bees, log-rollings and house-raising, the standard dish was pot-pie. Coffee and tea were used sparingly, as they were very dear, and the hardy pioneer thought them fit only for women and children. They said it would not "stick to the ribs." Maple sugar was much used, and honey was only five cents a pound. Butter was the same price, while eggs were only three cents a dozen. The utmost good feeling prevailed. If one killed hogs, all shared. Chickens were to be seen in great numbers around every doorway, and the gobble of the turkey and the quack of the duck were heard in the land. Nature contributed of her fruits. Wild grapes and plums were to be found in their seasons along the streams. The women manufactured nearly all the clothing worn by the family. In cool weather, gowns made of "linsey-woolsey" were worn by the ladies. The chain was of cotton and the filling of wool. The fabric was usually plaid striped, and the different colors were blended according to the taste the fair maker. Colors were blue, copperas, turkey-red, light-blue etc. Every house contained a card loom and spinning wheels, which were considered by the women as necessary

for them as the rifle was for the men. Several different kinds of cloth were made. Cloth was woven from cotton. The rolls were bought and spun on little and big wheels into two kinds of thread - one the "chain" and the other the "filling." The more experienced only spun the chain, the younger the filling. Two kinds of looms were in use. The primitive in construction was called the side loom. The frame of it consisted of two pieces of scantling running obliquely from the floor to the wall. Later, the frame loom, which was a great improvement over the other, came into use. The men and boys wore jeans, and linsey-woolsey hooting shirts. The jeans were colored either light blue or butternut. Many times when the men gathered to a log-rolling or a barn-raising, the women would assemble, bringing their spinning wheels with them. In this way sometimes as many as ten or twelve would gather in one room, and the pleasant voices of the fair spinners would mingle with the low hum of the spinning wheels. Oh! Golden, early days! Such articles as could not be manufactured were brought to them from the nearest store by the mail carrier. These were few, however. The men and boys in many instances wore pantaloons made of the dressed skin of the deer, which then swarmed the prairies in large herds. The young man who desired to look captivating in the eyes of the maiden whom he loved, had his "bucks" fringed, which lent them not unpleasing effect. Meal sacks were also made of buckskin. Caps were made of the skins of the fox or wolf, wildcat and muskrat, tanned with the fur on. The tail of the fox or the wolf often hung from the top of the cap, lending the wearer a jaunty air. Both sexes wore moccasins, which in dry weather were an excellent substitute for shoes. There were no shoemakers and each family made its own shoes.

The settlers were separated from their neighbors often by miles. There were no church houses or regular services of any kind to call them together; hence, no doubt, the cheerfulness with which they accepted invitations to a house raising, or a log rolling, or a corn husking, or a bee of any kind. To attend these gatherings they would sometimes go ten and sometimes more miles. Generally, with the invitation to the men, went one to the women, to come to a quilting. The good woman of the house where the festivities were to take place, would be busily engaged for a day or more in preparation for the coming guests. Great quantities of provisions were to be prepared, for dyspepsia was unknown to the pioneer, and good appetites were the rule and not the exception. The bread used at these frolics was baked generally on Johnny or journey cake boards, and is the best corn bread ever made. A board is made smooth, about two feet long and eight inches wide - the ends are generally rounded. The dough is spread out on this board and placed leaning before the fire. One side is baked and the dough is changed on the board, so the other side is presented, in its turn, to the fire. This is Johnny cake, and is food, if the proper materials are put in the dough, and it is properly baked." At all the log rollings and house raisings it was customary to provide liquor. Excesses were not indulged in, however. The fiddle was never forgotten. After the day's work had been accomplished, outdoors and in, by men and women, the floor was cleared and the merry dance began. The handsome, stalwart young men, whose fine forms were the result of their manly outdoor life, clad in fringed buckskin trousers and gaudily colored hunting shirts, led forth the bright-eyed, buxom damsels, attired in neatly-fitting linsey-woolsey garments, to the dance, their cheeks glowing with health and eyes speaking of enjoyment, and perhaps of a tender emotion. In pure pioneer times the cobs were never husked on the stalk, as is done at this day, but were hauled home in the husk and thrown in a heap, generally by the side of the crib, so that the ears when husked could be thrown direct into the crib. The whole neighborhood, male and female, were invited to the "shucking," as it was called. The girls and many of the married ladies generally engaged in this amusing work.

In the first place, two leading expert huskers were chosen as captains, and the heap of corn divided as near equal as possible. Rails were laid across the piles so as to designate the division; and then each captain chose alternately his corps of huskers, male and female. The whole number of working hands present were selected on one side or the other, and then each party commenced a contest to beat the other, which was in many cases truly exciting. One other rule was, whenever a male husked a red ear of corn he was entitled to a kiss from the girls.

This frequently excited much fuss and scuffling, which was intended by both parties to end in a kiss. It was a universal practice that *taffa*, or Monongahela whiskey, was used at these husking frolics, which they drank out of a bottle each one, male and female, taking the bottle and drinking out of it and then handing it to his or her neighbor without using any glass or cup. This custom was common and not considered rude. Almost always these corn shuckings ended in a dance. To prepare for this amusement, fiddles and fiddlers were in great demand, and it often required much fast riding to obtain them. One violin and a performer were all that was contemplated at these innocent rural games.

Towards dark, and the supper half over, then it was that a bustle and confusion commenced. The confusion of the tongues at Babel would have been ashamed at the corn husking, the young ones hurrying off the table, and the old ones contending for time and order.

It was the case in nine times out of ten, but one dwelling-house was the premises, and that used for eating as well as dancing. But when the fiddler commenced tuning his instrument, the music always gained the victory for the young side. Then the victuals, dishes, table all, disappeared in a few minutes and the room was cleared, dogs driven out, and the floor swept off, ready for action. The floors of these houses were sometimes the natural earth, beat solid, sometimes the earth with puncheons in the middle over the potato hole, and at times the whole floor was made of puncheons. The music at these country dances made the young folks almost frantic, and sometimes much excitement was displayed to get on the floor first. Generally the fiddler on these occasions assumed an important bearing, and ordered, in true professional style, so and so to be done, as that was the way in North Carolina where he was raised. The decision ended the contest for the floor. In those days they danced jigs and three-handed reels,

as they were called. Sometimes three-handed reels were danced. In these dances there was no standing still; all were moving at a rapid pace from beginning to end. In the jigs the bystanders cut, one another out, so that this dance would last for hours.

The bottle went around at these parties, as it did at the shucks, and male and female took a dram out of it as it passed around. No sitting was indulged in, and the folks either stood or danced all night. The dress of these hardy pioneers was generally homespun. The hunting shirt was much worn at that time, which is a convenient working or dancing dress. In the morning all go home on horseback on foot. No carriages, wagons or other vehicles were used on these occasions, for the best of reasons - because they had none.

Dancing was a favorite amusement, and was participated in by all.

“Alike all ages, dames of ancient days
Have led their children through the mirthful maze,
And the gray grandsire, skilled in jestic lore,
Has frisked beneath the burden of three-score.”

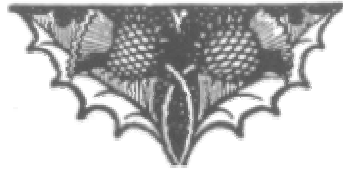
The amusements of that day were more athletic and rude than those of today. Among the settlers of a new country, from the nature of the case, a higher value is set upon physical than mental endowments. Skill in woodcraft, superiority of muscular development, accuracy in shooting with the rifle, activity, and swiftness of foot, were qualifications that brought their possessors fame. Foot racing was practiced, and often the boys and young men engaged in friendly contests with the Indians. Every man had a rifle and kept it always in good order; his flints, bullets, bullet-moulds; screwdriver, awl, butcher-knife and tomahawk were fastened to the shot-pouch strap, or to the belt around the waist. Target-shooting was much practiced, and shots were made by the hunters and settlers, with flintlock rifles, that cannot be excelled by their descendants with the improved breech-loaders of the present day. At all gatherings, jumping and wrestling were indulged, and those who excelled were thenceforth men of notoriety. At their shooting matches, which were usually for the prize of a turkey, or a gallon of whiskey, good feeling generally prevailed. If disputes arose, they were often settled by a square stand-up fight, and no one thought of using other weapons than fist. They held no grudges after their fights, for this was considered unmanly. It was the rule, if a fight occurred between two persons. the victor should pour water for the defeated as he washed away the traces of the fray, after which the latter was to perform the same service for the former.

PIONEER MILLS

Among the first were the “band mills,” a description of will not prove uninteresting. The plan was cheap. The horsepower consisted of a large upright shaft, some ten or twelve feet high, with some eight or ten long arms let into the main shaft and extending out from it fifteen feet. Auger holes were bored into the arms on the upper side at the end into which wooden pins were driven. This was called the “big wheel” and was about twenty feet in diameter. The raw hide belt or tug was made of skins taken off of beef cattle, which were cut into strips three inches in width; these were twisted into a round cord or tug which was long enough to encircle the circumference of the big wheel. There it was held in place by the wooden pins, then to cross and pass under a shed to run around a drum, or what is called a “trunnel head,” which was attached to the grinding apparatus. The horses or oxen were hitched to the arms by means of raw hide tugs; then walking in a circle, the machinery would be set in motion. To grind twelve bushels of corn was considered day’s work on a hand mill.

The most rude and primitive method of manufacturing meal was by the use of the grater. A plate of tin is pierced with many holes, so that one side is very rough. The tin is made oval and then nailed to a board. An ear of corn was rubbed hard on this grater, whereby the meal was forced through the holes and fell down in a vessel prepared to receive it. An improvement on this was the hand mill. The stones were smaller than those of the band mill, and were propelled by man or woman power. A hole is made in the upper stone and a staff of wood is put in it, and the other end of the staff is put through a hole in a plank above, so that the whole is free to act. One or two persons take hold of this staff and turn the upper stone as rapidly as possible. An eye is made in the upper stone, through which the corn is put into the mill with the hand in small quantities to suit the mill instead of a hopper. A mortar wherein corn was beaten into meal, is made out of a large round log three or four feet long. One end is cut or burnt out so as to hold a peck of corn, more or less, according to circumstances. This mortar is set one end on the ground and the other up to hold the corn. A sweep is prepared over the mortar, so that the spring of the pole raises the piston, and the hands at it force it so hard down on the corn, that after much beating meal is manufactured.

The pictures here drawn of the pioneers, their modes of living, their customs and amusements, while lacking entire completeness, we feel are accurate and truthful. The reader, after reading our chapter in the history of Howard county, on the pioneers, their manners, customs, etc., in connection with this chapter, will get a fair idea of pioneer times.



CHAPTER III

ORGANIZATION OF COOPER COUNTY – EARLY COURTS

Organization of Cooper County – First Circuit Court – First Suits – First Verdict of a Jury – First Deed Recorded – Marriages - First County Court – John V. Sharp – First Court House – Second and Present Court House – Attempts to move the County Seat – “Fantastic Company”– Last Effort to move the County Seat.

COOPER COUNTY was organized on the 17th day of December 1818, and comprised all that part of what had been Howard county, lying south of the Missouri river.

It was bounded on the north by the Missouri river, on the east and south by the Osage river, and on the west by what was then called the Territorial line. The county was named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Cooper.

At the time of its organization, it included the Territory now embraced in the whole of the counties of Cooper, Saline, Lafayette, Jackson, Cass, Henry, Johnson, Pettis, Morgan, Moniteau and Cole; and part of the counties of Bates, St. Clair; Benton, Camden and Miller; eleven whole counties and part of five others, which would form an area of about seven thousand square miles.

Although the act organizing the county was passed and approved in December, 1818, it was not vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities of a separate and distinct county until the first day of February, 1819.

The commissioners to locate the county seat, appointed by the Legislature, were Abel Owens, William Wear, Charles Canole, Luke Williams and Julius Emmons.

The act of organization provided, that “the courts to be holden in the said county of Cooper, shall be holden at such place in said county as the commissioners of said county, or a majority of them, shall adjudge most convenient, until a place be fixed on by such commissioners, and a county-house and jail erected thereon; *provided*, that the first court for said county of Cooper be held at Boonville,” and in accordance therewith, the first court in the newly organized county of Cooper, was held in the present limits of the City of Boonville, on the first day of March, 1819. It was held at the boarding house of William Bartlett, which was situated on the flat just east of the mouth of Rupe’s Branch, near the present site of the “Boonville Furniture Factory.” This court, under the territorial laws of Missouri, exercised the present duties of the county, probate and circuit courts. The duties of these three courts continued to be exercised by this one court until the year 1821, when the duties of the probate and county, courts were separated from those of the circuit court, and a new court, called the “county court,” was organized.

As it is supposed that every one would be interested in reading of the actions of the first court, we will insert, at this place, the full proceedings thereof, as they appear from the *record* of the court.

The officers of this first court were, David Todd, judge; R. P. Clark, Clerk; William McFarland, Sheriff, and John S. Brickey, Prosecuting Attorney.

The grand jury at this term of the court were, Samuel Peters, foreman; Muke Rose, John Savage, James Chambers, Britton Williams, John Roberts, Carroll George, John Davis James Savage, Clayton Hurt, Joseph Smith, William Gibson, Eli N. Henry, Frederick Houx, Thomas Twentyman, William Noland and Delany Bolin; John Cathey, Zepheniah Bell, Henry Guyer, George Cathey, Daniel Dugan and James Campbell, were summoned on the same jury, but did not appear; process was ordered to be issued, for them to show cause why they should not be fined for their non-appearance.

The commissions of David Todd, as judge; of William McFarland as sheriff, and of John S. Brickey, as prosecuting attorney, were recorded by the clerk.

The above named grand jury, after having been sworn, retired and returned into court, when, having nothing to present, they were discharged.

The next day, March 2nd, 1819, the following proceedings were had by the court: -

By order of the court, the whole of the county of Cooper was divided into the following five townships: Moreau, Lamine, including all of the present county of Cooper, Arrow Rock, Miami and Tebo.

The following Judges of election were appointed, viz.:

For Moreau Township. - William Wear, John Verian and John Alexander.

For Lamine Township. - James Bruffee, Robert Wallace and Benjamin F. Hickox.

For Arrow Rock Township. - William Lillard, Benjamin Chambers and James Anderson.

For Miami Township. - John B. Thomas, Joel Estes and John Evans.

For Tebo Township. - Julius Emmons, Gilliard Rupe and Abel Owens.

The election, at which the foregoing men were to act as judges, was ordered to be held at the following places in each township: at the house of William Bartlett, in Lamine township; at the house of William Cooper, in Arrow Rock township; at the house of Andrew Rupels, in Miami township; at the house of Paul Whitley, in Moreau township, and at the house of Mathew Coxes, in Tebo township.

The following constables were appointed: of Moreau township, Paul Whitley; of Lamine township, John Potter; of Arrow Rock township, Jacob Ish; of Miami township, Elisha Evans; and of Tebo township, Green Macafferty.

Stephen Turley was granted a license to keep a ferry across the Lamine River.

B. W. Levens, Ward and Parker, and George W. Kerr, were granted a license to keep a ferry across the Missouri river, at the present site of Overton.

The following were the rates fixed, by the court, to be charged at B. W. Levens' ferry, viz.:

For man and horse, fifty cents; for either, twenty-five cents; for horses and four wheeled wagon, two dollars; for two horses and four wheeled carriage, one dollar; for horned cattle, four cents each; and for meat cattle, two cents each.

William Curtis was appointed under-sheriff of Cooper county.

The first petition for a public road, was presented on this day, by B. W. Levens. It asked for the location of a road leading from Boonville to the mouth of Moniteau Creek. The court appointed Richard Stanford, David Trotter, William George and Benjamin Clark, commissioners, to review the road, as asked for, and report to the court their opinion as to the location, etc., of the same.

Bird Lockhart and George Tompkins, who were appointed to examine as to the qualifications of candidates for the office of county surveyor, having filed their report, the court recommended William Ross to the governor, as a fit subject for said appointment.

The next petition for the location of a public road, was filed by Anderson Reavis on the same day. The road petitioned for, ran from the mouth of the Grand Moniteau to the Boonville and Potosi road. The commissioners appointed to review this road, were Francis Travis, William Lewis and John Savage.

John Potter filed his bond as constable of Lamine township, in the sum of \$1,000 with Asa Morgan and William Ross as his securities.

James Bruffee, Benjamin F. Hickox and Robert Wallace were appointed commissioners to superintend the building of the court house.

The court then adjourned until the regular July term.

JULY TERM. 1819.

Monday, July 5th, 1819. The first indictment by the grand jury in Cooper county, was presented on this day. Stanley G. Morgan being then indicted for assault and battery. It then being the law that every offense, however trivial, should be tried by indictment before the Circuit Court.

R. P. Clark, this day, produced his commission as clerk of the Circuit Court of Cooper county; also Peyton R. Hayden was admitted to the bar, as an attorney and counselor at law.

John Cathey, Henry Guyer, George Cathey and Zepheniah Bell, against whom process was issued at the March term, were each fined one dollar and costs, for contempt of court, for not appearing as grand jurors at the said term, after having been summoned as such.

The first civil suit on record, was an action for debt, brought by George Wilcox against R. P. Clark and Samuel S. Williams, which is entered among the proceedings of this day.

Tuesday, July 6th, 1819. Jesse McFarland appeared before the court, and took the oath of office as county surveyor. William Bartlett was granted a license to keep a tavern near the mouth of Rupe's Branch, in Boonville.

Wednesday, July 7th, 1819, - Stephen Cole appointed deputy county surveyor of Cooper county.

The first account presented against Cooper county was allowed on this day. It was an account of William Bartlett, for six dollars for the rent of his house, it having been used by the court as a court house. On the same day, four men were fined, by a jury of twelve men, five dollars each, for gambling.

Thursday, July 8th, 1819. - Asa Morgan was granted a license to keep a ferry across the Missouri river at Boonville.

November Term, 1819. - Andrew S. McGirk was enrolled as an attorney and counselor at law. James Williams was granted a license to keep a ferry across the Osage river, on the road from Boonville to Potosi.

March Term, 1820. - The following men were indicted by the grand jury for swearing, viz.: Jesse Mann, Isaac Renfro, William Warden, William Bryant, Thomas Brown, Stephen Tate, John S. Moreland and David Fine. These indictments were afterwards dismissed by the court for want of jurisdiction.

On the 6th day of March, 1820, Abiel Leonard produced his license, and was admitted to the bar; also January 23d, 1821, Hamilton R. Gamble was admitted to the bar.

The following is a list of the attorneys who at 'this time were enrolled and practicing in this court: -

George Tompkins, John S. Brickey, Peyton R. Hayden, Cyrus Edwards, John S. Mitchell, Hamilton R. Gamble, Andrew McGirk, Robert McGavock, Abiel Leonard, John F. Ryland, Armstead A. Grundy, Dabney Carr, William J. Redd and John Payne. Among these we find the names of many who afterwards occupied offices of trust in the State of Missouri. Indeed, all of them are noted as being fine lawyers and honorable men.

The first case of any kind placed upon the docket was – United States against John Cathey for contempt. The first civil action was George Wilcox against Robert P. Clark and Samuel S. Williams.

The following is a copy of the record of the first verdict rendered by a jury in Cooper county. It is taken from the proceedings of the November term, 1819:

UNITED STATES, Plaintiff,

VS.
STANLEY G. MORGAN, Defendant.

"This day comes as well the defendant, in discharge of his recognizance, as the prosecuting attorney. Whereupon, the said defendant, being arraigned upon the indictment in this cause, plead not guilty, and, for his trial, put himself upon God and his country, and the circuit attorney also. Whereupon came a jury, viz: William Burk, William Black, Gabriel Titsworth, Michael Hornbeck, Nicholas Houx, William Reed, Alexander Dickson, David Reavis, Frederick Houx, David McGee and Samuel Peters, who, being elected, tried and sworn, the truth to say, as and upon the issue joined, upon their oaths do say, that the defendant is guilty of assault and battery, whereof he is indicted. Whereupon it is considered by the court, that the said defendant make by the payment of the sum of five dollars and pay the costs hereof, and may be taken, etc.

There was, as shown by the records, but four peddlers and six merchants within the limits of the county of Cooper, during the year 1819.

The total amount of county revenue, on the tax book for 1819, as charged to William Curtis, sheriff, at the July term of this court, was \$488.34

All these terms of court were held at William Bartlett's boarding house, called on the records, the "Tavern of Boonville."

There is embraced in the foregoing, the full proceedings only of the court held on the first and second days of March, 1819; extracts only being made from the other terms of the court referred to, of those proceedings each day which were supposed would be of most interest to the general reader. The proceedings of the court held March 1st, 1819, cover only seventeen pages of a very small record book; for July term, forty-one pages, and for the November term, thirty-three pages. The proceedings of the Circuit Court, alone, for the April term, 1876, covers eighty four pages of the largest record made, which is equal to about 250 pages of record, such as was used for the first court. When it is taken into consideration, also, that the proceedings of the County and Probate Courts, now separate from the Circuit Court, were included in the record of the Circuit Court for 1819, it can easily be perceived what a vast increase has been made in this part of the business of the county.

FIRST DEED

This deed made and entered into this 16th day of July, 1817, by and between Asa Morgan, of the county of Howard, and Charles Lucas, of the town of St. Louis, both in the territory of Missouri, of the one part, and Robert Austin, of the county of Howard in the said territory, of the other part, witnesseth, that they the said Morgan and Lucas, for, and in consideration of the sum of seventy five dollars, to them in hand paid by the said Robert Austin, at or before the delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have this day granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents, do grant, bargain and sell unto the said Robert Austin, and to his heirs and assigns forever, a certain lot or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the town of Boonville, in the county of Howard, in the territory of Missouri, containing ninety feet in front, on Water street, in the said town of Boonville, and 150 feet, more or less in depth, being lot number 43, on the plat of said town of Boonville, reference being thereunto had, as recorded in the office of the recorder of Howard county, in the said territory of Missouri, to have and to hold the said bargained and sold lot or parcel of ground, together with all and singular, the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging unto the said Robert Austin and to his heirs and assigns forever. And they, the said Morgan and Lucas, do hereby covenant and agree to warrant and forever defend, the said sold lot or parcel of ground, together with the privileges and appurtenances aforesaid, unto the said Robert Austin and to his heirs and assigns forever, free and clear from all lawful claims and demands whatsoever.

In testimony whereof, they, the said Asa Morgan and Charles Lucas, have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year, first above written.

Asa Morgan [Seal.]
Charles Lucas [Seal.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of H. S. Guyer and John G. Heath.

MARRIAGES

Below, will be found some of the earliest marriage certificates on record in the county. We give exact copies:

-
Be it known that all persons whom it may concern, that I, Benjamin Proctor, a minister of the gospel, on the eleventh day of February, 1819, solemnized the ceremonies of matrimony, between John Turner of the one part, and Nancy Campbell of the other. Given under my hand, this day and date above mentioned.

Benjamin Proctor.

Cooper County
Missouri Territory.

By the virtue of the power vested in me by the laws of this territory, I have this 3d day of May, 1819, joined together in the holy estate of matrimony, John Smith and Sally McMahan, both of Cooper county. Certified under my hand, this 3d day of May, 1819.

Peyton Newlin, M. G.

Territory of Missouri,
County of Cooper,
Township of Moreaux

I certify that on the 28th day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and nineteen, I joined together, in holy state of matrimony, Jeremiah Meadows and Anne Music of the county aforesaid; given under my hand and seal the date aforesaid.

William Weir. [Seal.]

I do hereby certify that on the eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and nineteen, I joined together in the holy state of matrimony, Henry Cowin and Honor Howard of the county of Cooper. Given under my hand, as justice of the peace, within the township of Moreaux, in the said county of Cooper, this date aforesaid.

William Weir. [Seal.]

Township of Lamine,
County of Cooper,
Territory of Missouri.

I do hereby certify that on the 6th day of May, one thousand, eight hundred and nineteen, I did perform the marriage ceremony between John Green and Nancy Boyd, both of said township. Given under my hand, this 16th day of August, 1819.

Benjamin F. Hickcox, J. P.

I certify that on the 12th day of September, 1819, I joined together in the holy state of matrimony, James Dickard and Christina Crawford of this county. Given under my hand and seal, this day year aforesaid, as a justice of the peace for the county of Cooper, in Missouri territory.

James Bruffee [Seal.]

Territory of Missouri,
County of Cooper.

I, James Bruffee, a justice of the peace within and for the township of Lamine, in the county aforesaid, do hereby certify that on the 7th day of September, 1819, I joined together in the holy state of matrimony, Charles Force and Betsy Connor, of this county. Given under my hand and seal, this day and year aforesaid.

James Bruffee [Seal.]

Territory of Missouri, Cooper county, and township of Moroe: Joined in the holy state of matrimony, David Colter and Eliza Stone on the 13 day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1820, solemnized by me.

William Weir, J. P.

Cooper County,
Missouri Territory.

I do hereby certify that, on the 17 day of July, 1820, I performed the marriage ceremony between Larkin Dewitt and Hannah Ewing, both of the county aforesaid. Given under my hand, this 21st of July, 1820.

Finis Ewing, M. G.

In 1819, the first year after the county was organized, there were seven marriage certificates records; in 1882, there were 200 recorded.

FIRST COUNTY COURT

The first County Court within the county of Cooper was held on the eighth day of January, 1821, at the house of Robert P. Clark, on the lot where Adam Eckhard now resides, on High street, in the City of Boonville. This court exercised the powers, and performed the duties of the present County and Probate Courts, which had, previous to this time, been under the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court. The County Court continued to perform the duties of both County and Probate Courts, until the year 1847, when, by act of the Legislature, the Probate Court was separated from the County Court, and continues separate to the present time.

James Bruffee, James Miller and Archibald Kavanaugh were the justices of this court, appointed by James McNair, the then Governor of the Territory of Missouri. Robert P. Clark was appointed by the court as its Clerk, and William Curtis, Sheriff.

And on the 9th day of April 1821, Robert P. Clark produced his commission from the Governor as Clerk of the County Court, during life or good behavior. George Crawford was appointed Assessor, and Andrew Briscoe, Collector of Cooper County.

On the same day, the will of Thomas McMahan, deceased, was probated, it being the first will proven before this court and in this county. Also constables were appointed for the different townships in the county, as follows; Boonville township, John Potter; Lamine township, Bryant T. Nolan; Moniteau township, Martin Jennings, and Clear Creek township, James C. Berry.

George C. Hart was appointed commissioner to run dividing line between Cooper and Saline counties; and B. W. Levens, to run dividing line between Cooper and Cole counties.

JOHN V. SHARP

The following facts taken from the records of the county court, soon after that tribunal was established, will show something of the meager resources of the county at that date; were they not matters of record they would seem to be too incredible to be believed: -

During the year 1821, John V. Sharp, a soldier who had served in the Revolutionary war, and who was living in Cooper county, became paralyzed and as helpless as a child. He soon, not having any means of his own, became a charge upon the county. The cost to the County Court was two dollars per day for his board and attention to him, besides bills for medical attention.

After having endeavored in vain to raise sufficient funds to take care of him, the County Court, in the year 1822, petitioned the General Assembly of this State to defray the expenses of his support, stating, in the petition, that the whole revenue of the county was not sufficient for his maintenance. This may sound strange to persons living in a county in which thousands of dollars are levied to defray its expense. But the whole revenue of the county for 1822, as shown by the settlement of the collector, was only \$718, and the support of Mr. Sharp, at two dollars per day, cost \$730 per year, besides the cost for medical attention, which left the county, at the end of the year 1822, in debt, without counting in any of the other expenses of the county.

The petition not having been granted by the General Assembly, the court levied, for his support, during all the years from 1823 to 1828, a special tax of fifty per cent of the State revenue tax, being an amount equal to the whole of the general county tax; and in 1828, ten per cent of the State revenue tax was levied for the same purpose. He must have died sometime during that year, as no farther levy for his support appears upon the records of the county, thus relieving the county of a burdensome tax. If these facts were not matters of record, they would seem too incredible to be believed.

FIRST COURT HOUSE

The buildings occupied for a court-house prior to 1823 were mere wooden, temporary structures, not built with any reference originally to their being occupied by the courts or county officials. **The first court house was completed in the year 1823.** When Boonville was laid out by Morgan and Lucas, its founders, **they donated fifty acres to the county, on condition that the commissioners would locate the county seat at Boonville. As soon as the county seat had been located at Boonville, and part of this land sold by the county,** the erection of a court-house was commenced. This building was located on the land which had been donated by Morgan and Lucas, and on land out of which was afterwards laid off the public square. **It was a small two story brick building,** and resembled the present court-house in style, but **much smaller.** The court-house stood for seventeen years, and until the business of the county had increased to such an extent that the building could not accommodate it.

FIRST COURT HOUSE

In 1838 the county court, at its May term, ordered that the public square be laid off into lots and sold, to raise money with which to build a new court-house (present building), and at the same time it was ordered that the old court-house be sold, which was accordingly done. The money, however, realized from the sale of the lots and the sale of the old building was not sufficient to erect the new building. The first appropriation made in money for this purpose by the court was the sum of \$10,800. Other appropriations were made from time to time, until the completion of the building in the year 1840, the entire amount approximating about \$30,000.

The present court-house, although not centrally located, occupies a beautiful spot of ground near the corner of High and Main streets, and fronts the Missouri river. The building is large, two stories in height, is made of brick and surmounted with a cupola, from which much of the surrounding country, including a portion of Howard county can be seen.

ATTEMPTS TO MOVE THE COUNTY SEAT

Since the organization of the county there have been four attempts to change the location of the county seat, each resulting in the creation of an ill-feeling between the different portions of the county, which took years to palliate. The first attempt to change the county seat was made in 1832, the next in 1838, the third in 1842, and the last in 1844.

The third was caused by the excitement which originated between the militia and an organization known as the "Fantastic Company," which we will now speak.

From the organization of the government of the State, until the year 1847, there existed a militia law, requiring all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to organize into companies and to muster on certain days. They had, during the year, at different times, a company, a battalion, and a general muster. A company muster was the drilling of the members of one company; a battalion muster consisted in drilling the companies of one-half of a county; and a general muster was a meeting of all the companies of a county.

Muster day was, for a long time after the commencement of the custom, a gala day for the citizens, and was looked forward to with considerable interest, especially by the different officers who appeared in full military dress, captains and lieutenants, with long red feathers stuck in the fore part of their hats, and epaulettes upon their shoulders. The field officers mounted on their fine steeds, with continental cocked hats, epaulettes upon their shoulders; and fine cloth coats, ornamented with gold fringe, rode around among the men and gave orders, making themselves the "observed of all observers." Also the vendors of whisky, ginger cakes, apples and cider, took no small interest in the anticipated muster day, for on that day, every person being excited, bought more or less of these things. Always on muster days, after the muster was over, the rival bruisers of a neighborhood tried their strength upon one another, thus furnishing a great deal of amusement for those who attended. The little folks were also happy in the anticipation, if not in the enjoyment of being presented with a ginger cake and an apple upon that day.

But after a lapse of time these musters became tiresome to a portion of the citizens, as they were obliged to lose so much of their valuable time in order to attend them, or were compelled to pay a fine of one dollar for each failure to attend on muster day; besides they could see no real use in continuing the organization as there seemed no prospect soon of the State requiring any troops, as all was peaceful and quiet within its borders. Also, at the elections for officers, many of them were chosen on account of their personal popularity, instead of their qualifications to fill the office for which they were elected. Musters, therefore, after their novelty had worn off, became very unpopular, the citizens believing them to be an unnecessary burden upon them.

Therefore, sometime before the Battalions muster, which was to take place at Boonville, during the year 1842, a company, the existence of which was known only to its members, was formed at that place, among the members of which were some of the best citizens of the city. This company was styled the "Fantastic Company," on account of the queer costumes, arms, etc., of its members, they being dressed in all manner of outlandish costumes, carrying every conceivable kind of a weapon, from a broom-stick to a gun, and mounted upon horses, mules and jacks. The company was intended as a burlesque upon the militia, and to have some fun at their expense.

The regiment of State Militia, which was to be mustered; at the above mentioned time, was commanded by Colonel Jesse J. Turley and Major J. Logan Forsythe, and was composed of all of the companies in the north half of the county. On the morning of the muster day, Colonel Turley formed his regiment in front of the court house. After they were organized and ready for muster and drill, the Fantastic Company, which was commanded by John Babbitt, each member dressed in his peculiar costume and carrying his strange weapon marched up into full view of Colonel Turley's command, and commenced preparations to drill. Colonel Turley, feeling indignant that his proceedings should be interrupted by such a "mob," and believing that it was intended as an insult, ordered his command to surround the Fantastic Company.

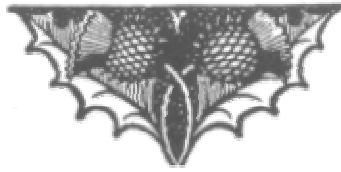
There was a high fence on the eastern side of the vacant lot on which they were mustering, and Colonel Turley's company surrounded the "Fantastic Company" by approaching on High street, on the alley between Fifth and Sixth streets, and on Sixth street, thus hemming them in on the vacant lot. The latter being closely pressed, retreated back across the fence, and then commenced a fight by throwing brickbats. The fight immediately became general and promiscuous, and resulted in serious damage to the several members of the State militia. Colonel J. J. Turley was struck on the side by a stone, and two or three of his ribs broken. Major J. Logan Forsythe was struck by a brickbat in the face, just below his right eye, and died the next day of his wounds. The members of the Fantastic Company then dispersed and scattered in every direction.

The death of Major Forsythe caused great excitement throughout the county, and great indignation to be felt against the citizens of Boonville. So much so, that a petition was immediately circulated, asking, that the "county seat of Cooper county be removed from Boonville," to a more central point of the county. So great was the excitement, that some persons living within three miles of Boonville signed this petition. But the county seat, after a severe struggle before the County Court, was retained at Boonville.

The death of Major Forsythe was greatly regretted by all parties, for he was an excellent citizen and a very popular officer. It produced an ill-feeling throughout the county which lasted for many years. After the fight was over, the militia went through with their usual exercises, under the command of the subordinate officers, as Colonel Turley and Major Forsythe were unable, on account of their wounds, to drill them.

The last effort was made as stated, in 1844, by the people of Palestine township. The citizens of that township held a meeting in March of that year, and agreed to submit the question of changing the county seat to a

vote of the people, which was accordingly done at the succeeding August election. The question was decided adversely to those who favored the change.



CHAPTER IV

BOONVILLE TOWNSHIP

Boundary – Physical Features – early Settlers – Boonville – Its Location – Its Pioneer Builders and Business Men – Town laid out – Merchants – Franklin – Boonville Grew Beyond Expectations – The Missouri Overflow of 1826 – New Town of Franklin Started – Old Business Men and Santa Fe Traders – From 1830 to 1840 – From 1840 to 1850 – Steamboats – Opposition Ferries – Death of William Henry Harrison – Reception of John J. Crittenden at Boonville – From 1850 to 1880 – Thespian Hall – Commerce and manufactures – H. B. Benedict's Report in 1855 – Statement of 1882 – Banks and Bankers – Boonville Water Company – Kemper Family School – Cooper Institute – History of the Public Schools – Secret Orders – Odd Fellows Celebration – Mayors and Present Officers of Boonville – Present Business

BOUNDARY

Bounded on the north by the Missouri river, on the east by Saline township, on the south by Clark, Palestine and Pilot Grove townships, and on the west by Pilot Grove and Lamine townships.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The water supply is good. The Missouri river on the north, the Petite Saline creek running through the southern part of the township and the Lamine river border a portion of the western part of the township, furnish ample water facilities.

EARLY SETTLERS

The first settlers of the township were Stephen and Hannah Cole, who settled there in 1810.

The settlers who arrived previous to the year 1815, were Giliad Rupe, Muke Box, Delany Bowlin, William Savage, James Savage, John Savage, and Walter Burrese; and in 1815, Umphrey and William Gibson.

Those who settled in this township between the years 1815 and 1820, were William McFarland, John S. and Jesse McFarland, George, Samuel and Alexander McFarland, William Mitchell, James Bruffee, Robert P. Clark, Joseph and William Dillard, Littleberry Hendricks, William Bartlett, Jesse Ashcraft, Russell Edgar, John M. Bartlett, Abram Gibson, Thomas Twentyman, James Dillard, Jacob Newman, William Potter, Frederick Hour, William Poston, George Potter, Benjamin L. Clark, John J. Clark, Kyra Dunn, K. McKenzie, Marcus Williams, James, Robert and Alexander Givens, Jacob Chism, John B. Lucus, Charles B. Mitchell, Nicholas McCarty, Lewis Edgar, John B. Seat, Jacob McFarland, James McCarty, William Ross, Abiel Leonard, Joseph W. Bernard, James McFarland, Ephraim Ellison, John Roberts, Thomas Mitchell, Reuben George, Fleming G. Mitchell, Jesse Thomas, Asa Morgan, Peter B. Harris, James Chambers, Benjamin F. Hickox, William H. Curtis, William W. Adams, John D. Thomas, William Lillard, James H. Anderson, Peyton R. Hayden, John S. Brickey, Peyton Thomas, David Adams, Luke Williams, John Potter, Andrew Reavis, David Reavis, Jonathan Reavis, Jesse Homan, John H. Moore, Green B. Seat, W. D. Wilson, Thomas Rogers, Mrs. Mary Reavis, William Chambers, James Chambers and Justinian Williams.

There were, no doubt, many others not mentioned above, who resided in this township between the above years, but their names are unknown, and perhaps some few of those mentioned above resided in some other township. The above list was taken from the poll books of the township for 1820, and of course those who lived there at that time, but did not record their votes, are not included in the same.

From the best information that can be obtained, all the persons mentioned in the foregoing list of early settlers are dead, except John S. and Jesse McFarland, and Lewis Edgar.

Mr. John Kelly and Mrs. Tibitha Kelly were in the township frequently between 1818 and 1820. They then resided in Old Franklin, but are now living in Boonville. Of the ladies now living who resided in Boonville township previous 1820, are Mrs. Jesse Homan, Mrs. Frederick Hour, Miss Mary Reavis, Mrs. B. F. Hickox, Mrs. Jennie Wadley and Mrs. Dikie Dallas, the two last mentioned being the sisters of Samuel Cole.

William McFarland, the first Sheriff of Cooper County, was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, in the year 1778. He emigrated to St. Genevieve, from St. Francis County, Missouri, in 1811, and from thence to Cooper county, and on the 16th day of October 1816, he settled on the north side of the Petite Saline Creek, where Joseph Byler now resides. He had two neighbors living on the south side of the creek whose names were John Glover and Warden. He had no other neighbors nearer than the immediate neighborhood of Boonville. He was in 1818 or 1819 a member of the Territorial Legislature from the southern district of Howard county, which included that part of the county lying south of the Missouri river. He was a farmer, a man of great energy, an affectionate husband and father and a good neighbor. He died in the year 1834.

Benjamin F. Hickox was born in the State of New York, and emigrated to this country at an early day. He was elected a member of the Legislature from Cooper county in 1822, 1824 and 1838, and County Court justice from September 24, 1844, to November 2, 1846. He was also one of the Commissioners to superintend the building of

the first court house at Boonville. He was a successful farmer, an honest, upright man, an excellent neighbor, and very charitable to the poor, never turning them away from his door without relieving their wants. He died about thirty years ago, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Luke Williams, a Baptist preacher, was a farmer, and resided about five miles west of Boonville. He is celebrated as being the first preacher in Cooper County, having located there several years before the county was organized.

Justinian Williams was born in Bath County, Virginia, and while young emigrated to Kentucky and there married. He then moved to Howard County, Missouri, from thence to Cooper County, and settled at Boonville in the year 1818. In this year he located the first Methodist church in Cooper County. He was a cabinet maker by trade, and followed that business for several years, preaching and organizing churches at intervals. He was also the local preacher at Boonville for several years. In the year 1834 he built a steam boat called the "Far West," about two miles above the mouth of the Bonne Femme Creek, in Howard county, and was the commander of the same for some time. During that year he emigrated to Tennessee, where he died.

Marcus Williams, the first mayor of the city of Boonville, was born in Bath County, Virginia, and when young moved to Kentucky; from thence to Boonville, Cooper county, Missouri. He was a brick mason by trade, and manufactured the first bricks ever made in Cooper county, having opened a lime kiln in the western part of Boonville. At the "Vollrath" place in 1840, he made the first stoneware ever manufactured in western Missouri. He emigrated to California at the time of the gold excitement in 1849, and settled at San Jose, where he died about the year 1860.

This township at the time of its first settlement was partly prairie, in the west and southwest, but after the lapse of many years, the prairie became timbered land. Great fears were entertained by the early settlers about the scarcity of timber, but it is believed that there is at the present time, more timber in the county than there was fifty years ago.

This was the first township of the county which was settled, and for many years few ventured outside, or at most, far from its boundaries. The early settlers believed that the prairie land was only suited for grazing and not fit for cultivation. In the year 1830, a few persons ventured to cultivate prairie land, and finding it so productive, many other farmers settled on the prairies, and at this time nearly all of the prairie land is under fence, and is covered with the most valuable farms in the county.

Persons in the early history of the township settled near the river, that affording the only means by which they could ship their surplus productions to market. But the building of railroads has revolutionized everything. Land near the river has become less valuable, and that on the prairies, which a few years ago was considered almost worthless, has now become more valuable. Timbered land is still preferred by many farmers, for the reason that it is much better for the growing of wheat, and equally as good, if not better, for other productions.

The soil of this township is very productive, and is especially excellent for growing fruit. It has also large quantities of coal of a good quality, which could be shipped at large profit.

BOONVILLE

At a spot on the Missouri River a little below the old town site of Franklin, but on the opposite bank of the river, a little ravine, since known as "Roupe's branch," flows into the "Big Muddy" and mingles its clear waters with that turbid stream. The land at and near the mouth of this little branch is comparative low and flat. To the west there is a gradual elevation of the surface for a distance of about a quarter of a mile, until the summit of the river bluffs is attained. Here the country is level for some distance back, and from the top of the bluffs may be seen not only the broad and swiftly-rolling river, which sweeps along at their base, but much of Howard County upon the opposite shore. The landscape is a beautiful one, being varied as it is by winding river, broad-reaching forests, hills, farm houses and green fields.

Crowning the summit above mentioned is a handsome little city which was christened Boonville by its founders, in honor of Daniel Boone, the crack of whose unerring rifle doubtless resounded within its present limits, when the red man and the wild beasts were the sole occupants of the territory now known as Cooper county.

The original proprietor of a portion of the present town site of Boonville was Mrs. Hannah Cole, whose is mentioned in a preceding chapter of this history. She took a pre-emption, in 1810 which she afterwards sold to Bird Lockhart and Henry Carroll, January 25th, 1819, for a trifle.

The first settler in the old limits of Boonville was Gilliard Rope, who built his residence on the lot now owned and owned by Capt. James Thompson, on the south side of Spring street, near the cement factory. The next building was a ferry house, erected also by Roupe, at the mouth of Roupe's branch. The first ferry was operated by the sons of Mrs. Cole prior to 1816, and a license was granted to her for that purpose after the organization of Howard county. There were several houses – log cabins - built on the bottom land below the branch, extending south as far as the corner of Morgan and Second streets, before the town was located or laid off.

The pioneer business house was kept by a Frenchman named A. Robidoux, which was located in the flat below Roupe's branch. Robidoux came from St. Louis and was doubtless an Indian trader before coming to Boonville. Shortly after Robidoux commenced business a man named Nolin operated a grocery near the mouth of the branch, his stock in trade consisting mostly of whiskey and tobacco. These improvements of log and pole cabins were made in 1816 and 1817. During the same period, Mrs. Reavis and William Bartlett kept boarding houses in the

same locality; and Thomas Rogers built a house on the corner of High and Second streets, and used it as a residence, hotel and store.

TOWN LAID OFF

The town was laid off by Asa Morgan and Charles Lucus, and the plat filed on the first day of August 1817. It was surveyed by William Ross. The first lots were sold in 1819. A donation of fifty acres was made by Morgan and Lucus to Cooper county, was accepted by the commissioners, and the county seat located thereon. The first donation lots were sold in 1821.

From the best evidence that can be had from old citizens, the first houses built after the town was laid off, were two brick houses still standing on Morgan street, one east of the jail, and the other east of and near the Central National bank, built by Asa Morgan. Some other old houses, now standing, are Dr. Triggs, on Morgan street, and a log house on the north side of High street, on the corner of Seventh street, occupied by a colored woman by the name of Carter; also a brick house on High street, northeast of court house, built by Honorable R. P. Clark, and now owned by Joseph and William Williams.

The next merchants after Robidoux, were Jacob Wyan and Archie Kavanaugh, who had a store and residence, north of the court house square. The other early merchants were McKenzie, Bousfield, Colonel Thornton, Mrs. Dobbins, Thomas M. Campbell, and Judge C. H. Smith. The next hotel was built by Justinian Williams afterwards sold to John Dade. It is still standing, and used as a hotel, Mr. Helfrich being the present proprietor. There was also a hotel on the lot north of the jail, now occupied by the residence of C. W. Sombart.

FRANKLIN.

It must not be forgotten, when Boonville was laid out, that on the opposite side of the river stood the town of Franklin, which had been previously settled and had just been made the county seat of Howard county. Franklin was springing right up, as if by magic, and was already the centre of a large trade, reaching out for many miles in every direction. Beside this, Franklin numbered among its citizens many of the most wealthy, enterprising and talented men, who had emigrated to the country, from Virginia and Kentucky. Men who were doing all they could to build up the town which they had helped to locate and to which they had given a name. It was, of course, not expected by those who laid out Boonville that it would increase as rapidly in influence and population as its neighbor had done, on the opposite bank of the river. It had not the prestige, nor did it have surrounding it a country so populous as that which paid tribute to Franklin. The little town, however, grew, from the beginning; and soon after the first sale of lots, which occurred in 1819, a number of houses were immediately erected, thus giving promise of a much brighter future than its founders had expected. They knew, in reason, that the geographical location was not only a good one, but a healthful one, and that, as the county increased in population, the town would increase in proportion, provided it remained the county seat, notwithstanding the near proximity of its thrifty rival. The little village maintained a slow growth until the summer and fall of 1826, when it entered upon an era of prosperity never before known in its brief history. In the spring of that year the Missouri river overflowed its banks, and Franklin, because of its low and flat location, suffered greatly from the high water and the malaria which followed. The town site was built largely upon soil, the chief component of which was sand. The consequence was, the constant falling in and washing away of the river bank. This occurred to a very great extent, in 1826, many houses going into the river. The citizens of the town, which had at that time a population of between 1,800 and 3,000 people, became satisfied that all future efforts to prevent the gradual caving in of the banks would be futile upon their part; and so believing, many of the residents and business men left the place, some of them settling in the town of New Franklin, two and a half miles back from the river, in Howard county, just in the edge of the hills, some in Fayette, the county seat of Howard, and some came to Boonville, a few of the latter bringing not only their goods and chattels, but their houses.

From this time Boonville grew more rapidly; her trade increased, and the little village which had but a few years before been planted along the margin of the bluffs began to be recognized as a place of some commercial importance.

Franklin had been greatly shorn of its influence; the county seat had been moved to Fayette, and much of the business which had been transacted by its merchants and tradesmen had been withdrawn and turned into other channels. James L. Collies, William Harley, Andrew Adams, and others, had located at Boonville and were conducting a successful and extensive trade with the Santa Fe country - a trade which had theretofore contributed much to the business of Franklin and the wealth of those who were thus engaged.

FROM 1830 TO 1840

Between the two dates above mentioned a number of enterprising men settled in Boonville and engaged extensively in the mercantile business, their stocks consisting of a general assortment of dry goods, groceries, etc. Among these were A. L. & C. D. W. Johnson, who, in addition to their store, operated a large grist mill, which was perhaps the first flouring mill erected in the town. There were also J. Mansker & Co., N. W. Mack, Thomas M. Campbell, Judge Charles W. Smith, Caleb Jones, Walter & H. B. Benedict, who were engaged in the sale of dry

goods, groceries, etc. Allen Porter was the druggist; H. & J. Rea were tobacconists; H. W. Crowther was the ropemaker; Jeremiah Rice was the tanner; W. P. Roper was the saddler; Hook was the gunsmith, David Andrews the tinner, George W. Caton the tailor; John Dade and James Patton were the principal hotel-keepers; Isaiah Hanna was one of the blacksmiths, and George C. Hart, John W. Martin and J. McCutchen were the physicians. During the period mentioned - from 1830 to 1840 - the Methodists erected a house of worship, the first built in the town. The Boonville Herald, a weekly newspaper, was also started before the year 1840. Boonville was incorporated as a city in 1839.

FROM 1840 TO 1850

Boonville enjoyed an era of prosperity between the years 1840 and 1850 that had not been known in its history. During the former year the census of the town was taken, and disclosed the fact that Boonville contained a population of 1,666 persons. Another newspaper made its appearance, and a number of educational institutions sprang up in and near the town, among which were the schools of P. Carroll and John Maguire, the Boonville male institute, Female collegiate institute, Female seminary, Boonville boarding school, all showing that the people were fully alive to the advantages to be derived from these institutions of learning which were located in their midst, and which were liberally patronized by them. Among the teachers of these schools were Mr. and Mrs. Bronaugh, T. F. Swine and J. M. Burns, J. L. Tracy and William G. Bell. The number of hotels had increased. The City hotel, Peter Pierce as proprietor, Union hotel, Louis Bendele as proprietor, Virginia hotel, with John Dade as proprietor, and Bailey's Mansion house, all came into existence after 1840. The latter house was the central office of the stage line running from St. Louis to Independence, Missouri.

Wyan's addition to the city was made in 1842. The number of business men had also increased, for among the new firms were: E. F. Gillespie, wholesale and retail dealer in drugs and medicines; Bremermann & Cuno, forwarding and commission merchants; William H. Trigg, forwarding and commission merchant; Moseley & Stanley, forwarding and commission merchants; Hammond & Judd, lumber merchants; N. Hutchison, wholesale druggist; S. D. Falls, dry goods; Thomas B. Veazey, hardware; Aehle & Kueckelhan, wholesale druggists; Walter & Keill, liquors, dry goods and clothing; Nelson, Jones & Co., dry goods, groceries, etc.; Peters & Hill, forwarding and commission merchants, and Talbot & Lanny, clothing.

Main street was macadamized in 1840. During the year 1843 Moseley & Stanley operated a brewery. Between 1840 and 1850 real estate commanded a better price than it has at any time since.

STEAMBOATS

In 1840 the first steamboat was built and successfully launched at Boonville. It was built under the superintendence of Captain McCourtney, and was intended for the Osage trade. It was called the "Warsaw." As a port of entry Boonville excelled any other town on the river above St. Louis. As many as five and six steamboats would often land during the day and night, for the purpose of taking on or discharging freight. In 1840 H. W. Crowther and C. D. W. Johnson ran opposition ferries.

DEATH OF WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

The citizens of Boonville, in order to show their sympathy and respect for the dead president, had a grand procession, consisting of citizens, Odd Fellows, Free Masons, firemen, pupils from the different schools and academies, and twenty-six young ladies. The Boonville Observer, of May, 1841, in speaking of that occasion, says:

HONORS TO THE DEAD

In pursuance of arrangements, Friday, last, April 30, 1841, was observed in this city with proper solemnities in honor of the lately deceased president, William H. Harrison. At 10 o'clock, a procession was formed at the public square, in beautiful and imposing style. The Masonic fraternity was placed in the lead, and then came the Independent order of Odd Fellows, who were followed by the fire companies. Each of these companies had their appropriate badges and made a handsome appearance. Next to them were twenty-six young ladies, representing the several states of the Union, all dressed in white, except the representative of Ohio, who was clad in deep mourning. After these came the teachers and scholars of Mr. Tracy's and Mr. Bronaugh's schools; then the members of the bar; next the medical faculty, followed by ladies and citizens. At least 1,200 persons, it is estimated, were in the line. The procession marched to a grove near the river, where a temporary pulpit and seats had been prepared, and where a very interesting sermon, suited to the occasion, was preached by Mr. Jaynes. The business houses of the city were closed throughout the day, and the deepest solemnity seemed to pervade our whole population. Everything seemed to tell the nation's loss was deeply felt among us, and that in acquiescing in the fiat of divine providence, our citizens bowed with chastened grief to the will of Him who never errs.

The names of the states and of the young ladies representing them are as follows: Miss Martha M. Goole, Maine; Miss Ann E. Dow, New Hampshire; Miss Frances A. Staley, Vermont; Miss Elizabeth Lionberger, Massachusetts; Miss Lucy M. Collins, Connecticut; Miss Lavinia C. Letton, Rhode Island; Miss Ann E. January, New York; Miss Eliza M. Cramner, New Jersey; Miss Mary E. Thompson, Pennsylvania; Miss Sarah C. Powell, Delaware; Miss Virginia F. Buckner, Maryland; Miss Virginia S. Tutt, Virginia; Miss Mary L. Bailey, North Carolina; Miss Elizabeth M. Kelly, South Carolina; Miss Mary Ormrod, Georgia; Miss Maria S. Richards, Alabama; Miss Fanny A. Jefferson, Mississippi; Miss Mary Rankin, Louisiana; Miss Rebecca Bowen, Arkansas; Miss Ellen R. Rankin, Tennessee; Miss Rosalie Thornton, Kentucky; Miss Louisa Weight, Ohio; Miss Eliza J. Mack, Indiana; Miss Rebecca Hutchison, Illinois; Miss Virginia A. Hook, Michigan; Miss Jerusha A. Leveridge, Missouri.

RECEPTION OF JOHN J. CRITTENDEN IN BOONVILLE

A rumor having reached Boonville that the Honorable J. J. Crittenden was on a visit to Missouri, and was about to take Boonville in his route, a large number of the citizens assembled at the court-house, on Saturday evening, June 17th, 1843, for the purpose of adopting some measures to express for him their respect and esteem, as one of the nation's most distinguished citizens and most efficient representatives in the American congress, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the chair to make suitable arrangements for his reception, and tender him the hospitalities of our city.

Resolved, That said committee make known to the public the arrangements which may be made for his reception.

BOONVILLE, June 19, 1843. Honorable John J. Crittenden:

DEAR SIR: - Having learned that you would probably take Boonville in your route on a visit through our state, a large number of our fellow-citizens convened at the court-house on Saturday evening, and appointed the undersigned a committee to tender you, on their behalf, the hospitalities of our city, and they further instructed us to tender you a public dinner, to be given at such time as you may appoint, as a tribute of their high admiration for your talents, and their confidence in your integrity and patriotism.

They further desire that you will address the citizens of Cooper county on the condition and prospects of our country.

We discharge the duty assigned us with great pleasure, and, recognizing you as the able and independent advocate of our principles, we welcome you to our state, and assure you that a compliance with our request will greatly gratify those whom we represent, and much oblige your obedient servants.

JOHN G. MILLER
JOHN C. RICHARDSON
E. STANLEY
GEORGE E. REDWOOD
T. M. CAMPBELL
P. R. HAYDEN
JESSE HOMAN
H. L. GARDENER
S. HOUCK
C. W. TODD
J. L. COLLINS

Committee.

BOONVILLE, June 19, 1843.

GENTLEMEN : - I have received and read with grateful sensibility your kind and flattering letter of invitation to accept of a public dinner, and to address the citizens of Cooper county on the condition and prospects of our country. Appreciating most highly the evidence it affords me of your respect and esteem, I regret that circumstances oblige me to decline your invitation. My visit here must necessarily be so brief and so occupied with the private business that occasioned it, that I could not comply with your wishes without great inconvenience. I hope that my apology maybe acceptable to you and those you represent, and for yourselves and them, I beg leave to offer my cordial acknowledgments for the honor you have been pleased to confer on me. Very respectfully, yours, etc.

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

Messrs. John G. Miller, J. C. Richardson, E. Stanley, George E. Redwood, T. M. Campbell, P. R. Hayden, Jesse Homan, H. L. Gardner, S. Houck, C. W. Todd, J. L. Collins, committee.

FROM 1850 TO 1860

During the year 1850, the whole number of deaths that occurred in Boonville was forty-five, as shown by the sexton's report (the sexton of the cemetery), thirty-eight of these were white persons, and seven were negroes; eleven of these were strangers who had just arrived in the city or who were passing through. The population was estimated to be at that time, about 2,800. It will be seen, therefore, that Boonville was remarkably healthful.

During the decade above mentioned, many enterprises were inaugurated and a number abandoned. Several newspapers were established and discontinued. Notably among these, were the *Central Missourian* and the *Boonville Missourian*. The Missouri State Agricultural Society was inaugurated and held the first fairs at the fair grounds near Boonville, in 1853 and 1854. William E. Burr, now president of the St. Louis National bank; Joseph L. Stephens, William H. Trigg, C. H. Brewster and others, formed a building association in 1853, and erected four cottages in Wyans' addition at a cost of \$500 each. These were built to accommodate strangers, who desired to locate in Boonville. These houses were, however, afterwards disposed of at a sacrifice. Messrs. William H. Trigg, Joseph L. Stephens, R. D. Perry and others, purchased the ferry, but sold again soon to Captain John Porter, who now operates it.

THESPIAN HALL

In 1855 the foundations were laid for Thespian hall, which was begun and completed during that year. It was at the time of its completion one of the largest and one of the most magnificent buildings to be found west of St. Louis.

It was erected by a number of stockholders, and occupies the northeast corner of Fifth and Church streets. The building is constructed of brick, 50x100 feet, with ten feet open space in front, supported by four brick columns, 4x4 feet square. Thespian hall is four feet above the ground, 50x90 feet, and twenty feet high in the air. The second story is divided into three apartments: two halls, originally for use of Masonic and Odd Fellows associations, fronting on Fifth street 23x40 feet each; a town hall, fronting Church street, 35x47 feet. The basement story was designed for a reading room.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES

In 1855 (January) the following was the report of the commerce and manufactures of Boonville, as published in the Observer of that date, over the signature of H. B. Benedict, mayor. As the report will be quite interesting to the old merchants of Boonville, we will reproduce it in full:

To the Editor of the Observer:

Believing the same desire exists with others as myself, in relation to correct information of the amount of manufacturing and commerce of our city, I have obtained a statement from every house in every branch of business, herein reported, taken from the record.

I believe the exhibit may be relied on as substantially correct. Our present population is about 3,000; the value of city property, as assessed by the city in 1854, is \$453,000; the city revenue for the same year, from all sources, is about \$3,200. This is considerably less than the preceding year. Our city has no debt, and not an empty treasury. This state of things induced a lower rate of taxation in 1854 than formerly. The rate for 1854 was fixed at three-tenths of one per cent. In the following exhibit no fictitious figures are used, and should facts fail to please, it will be a misfortune, not a fault.

We have exported from the city during 1854 the following articles:

EXPORTS	Barrels
Flour	3,200
Lard	1,381
Tax	35
Flax-seed	311
White beans	125
Butter	108
Eggs	9
Tallow	29
Peach brandy	7
Green apples	406
Pork	65
Pecans	10
	Casks
Bacon	810
	Sacks

Wheat	4,690
Dry fruit	4,236
Corn	18
Oats	286
Potatoes	37
Bales	
Hemp	24
Peltries	223
Furs	188
Buffalo robes	61
Wool	96
Rags	1
Bags	
Feathers	360
Timothy seed	71
Castor beans	6
Sumac	182
Boxes	
Merchandise	197
Pig lead	3,682
Dry hides	2,742
Tobacco	9
Leather rolls	11
Hogsheads	
Tobacco	55
Bushels	
Mustard Seed	6
Dozen	
Chickens	143
Turkeys	760
Tons	
Broken Glass	1 ½
Head	
Cattle by the river	2,300
Hogs by the river	3,000
Sheep by the river	3,200
Cattle by land	3,700
Mules by land	850
Hoses by land	150
Hogs slaughtered in the city	5,000
Beeves slaughtered in the city	498
Mutton slaughtered in the city	700
Valuation of the stock	\$460,000

TRADE
Amount of business in 1854

We have nine wholesale and retail dry goods houses, including:

One hat and cap store	\$400,703
Ten wholesale and retail grocers	408,700
One dealer in books and stationery	12,000
One dealer in iron castings, smiths' tools, etc.,	11,530
One dealer in glass and queensware	3,300
Three druggists	37,000

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE

	Value of Manufactured Goods	Whole Amount of Business
Seven tailors and merchant tailors and dealers in cloth	\$12,000	\$74,000
Six boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers	14,755	32,661

Four watchmakers and jewelers	3,500	14,000
Three ten and copper-ware manufacturers and stove dealers	18,000	32,000
Four cabinet ware manufacturers and dealers in Eastern work	5,900	13,100
Three saddle and harness manufactories	17,000	22,000
Three confectioners, manufactured candy	3,150	6,500
Four tobacconists, manufactured 400 boxes tobacco; 378,000 cigars	11,840	11,840
One tallow chandler, manufactured 15,000 lbs. Candles	2,100	2,100
One Spanish saddle tree, manufactured 400 trees	600	600
One carriage manufacturer, with blacksmith shop annexed	7,000	7,000
One stoneware, manufactured 250,000 gal	20,000	20,000
One tanner, manufactured leather	3,000	3,000
One upholster and trimmer	1,500	1,500
One marble and tombstone manufacturer	2,500	2,500
One brewery, five months in operation 500 barrels of beer	1,800	1,800
One steam flouring mill, manufactured 10,000 barrels of flour	70,000	
Ten blacksmith shops, nearly all with plow or wagon shops attached thereto, manufactured 535 plows, 175 wagons, other shop work in value \$6,300; whole value	25,557	
Seven cooper shops, manufactured 3,701 flour barrels, 783 pork barrels, 946 whiskey barrels, 802 bacon casks, 221 slack kegs, 32 scalding tubs and well buckets; other work in shop 575	5,768	
Two lumber yards; lumber sold	26,694	
Two shops, one turning – one gunsmith	850	
	\$227,720	\$1,177,111

We have in our city -

One banking house,	Two resident dentists,
Three large and commodious public houses,	Two resident daguerrotypists,
Two livery stables, well supplied with teams and vehicles,	Two printing offices,
Three barber shops,	One book bindery,
	Seven schools,
	Six churches.

Having given above a report of the business of Boonville during the year 1855, we publish below a statement of the shipping interests of the city for the year 1882, as furnished the Honorable John L. O'Bryan, the present mayor, by the depot agent at Boonville:

Wheat	----- 911	Ties	----- 20
Flour	----- 295	Household goods	----- 16
Lumber	----- 236	Ice	----- 13
Sand	----- 185	Agricultural implements	----- 12
Empty bbls	----- 179	Oats	----- 8
Apples	----- 115	Mules	----- 7
Brick	----- 78	Scrap iron	----- 3
Hogs	----- 63	Horses	----- 2
Stoneware	----- 62	Saw-dust	----- 2
Bran	----- 60	Hay	----- 2
Cattle	----- 59	Corn	----- 2
Sheep	----- 27	Salt	----- 2
Lime	----- 23		

Total - - 2,382

BANKS AND BANKERS

William H. Trigg opened the first bank - a private institution - in 1847, on the corner of Fifth and Spring streets, where the bank of Elliott, Williams & Co. now stands. During the same year, he moved near the corner of Fifth and Morgan streets, where he erected a house for a bank. After continuing the business alone, until 1859, he organized a company consisting of William H. Trigg, C. W. Sombart, A. S. Walker, John Ainslie, Caleb Jones, J. M. Nelson, John R. French, Isaac Lionberger, J. L. Stephens, H. M. Painter, A. J. Read, W. G. Bell and J. Sombart, and commenced business with a paid up capital of \$150,000. This company continued to do business until 1865. The next banking enterprise was the opening of the branch of the bank of St. Louis, in the year 1856. With this enterprise

were connected William E. Burr, Joel Stephens, James M. Nelson, C. W. and J. Sombart, William Harley, John R. French and others.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK

Assets:

Cash on hand,		\$71,454 06
Treasury U. S.,		7,290 00
Sight Exchange,		150,469 33
	Total	\$229,213 39
Bonds,		\$597,550 00
	Total	\$851,494 53
Bills Receivable,		253,944 53
Expenses,		\$4,943 25
Taxes		4,702 42
	Total	\$9,645 67
	Total Assets	\$1,090,353 59

Liabilities:

Capital Paid in		\$200,000 00
Surplus		100,000 00
Undivided Profits		127,023 37
	Total	427,023.37
Circulation		\$145,800 00
Deposits (subject to check)		517,530 22
	Total	\$663,330 22
Total liabilities		\$1,090,353 59

Total liabilities, - - - - \$1,090,353 59

James M. Nelson, president; Harvey Bunce, vice-president; Speed Stephens, cashier; Lon V. Stephens, assistant cashier. Directors - J. M. Nelson, Harvey Bunce, C. W. Sombart, Julius Sombart, William Harley, Speed Stephens, Lon V. Stephens. Capital, \$200,000; surplus, \$225,000; total assets, over \$1,000,000.

The next bank was opened by Aehle, Dunnica & Co.

This was succeeded by Aehle & Dunnica.

Aehle, Lee & Dunnica succeeded Aehle & Dunnica.

John Lee & Son followed Aehle, Lee & Dunnica.

John Lee & Son were succeeded in 1881, by

ELLIOTT, WILLIAMS R., CO., BANKERS

Official statement of the financial condition of Elliott, Williams & Co., bankers, at Boonville, state of Missouri, at the close of business on the 14th day of April, 1883.

Resources:

Loans undoubtedly good on personal or collateral security		\$101,992 16
Overdrafts by solvent customers		2,215 53
United States bonds on hand		2,200 00
Other bonds and stocks at their present cash market price		14,500 00
Due from other banks, good on sight draft		43,835 32
Bills of national banks and legal tender United States notes		11,000 00
Gold coin		2,600 00
Silver coin		1,557 05
	Total	\$179,900 06

Liabilities:

Capital stock paid in		\$20,000 00
Surplus funds on hand		5,027 07
Deposits subject to draft at sight		154,294 34
Due other banks and bankers		578 65
	Total	\$179,900 06

STATE OF MISSOURI,
COUNTY OF COOPER.

We, John S. Elliott and John Cosgrove, two of the partners in or owners of said banking business, and each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

JOHN S. ELLIOTT,
JOHN COSGROVE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23d day of April, A. D. 1883. Witness my hand and notarial seal hereto affixed, at office, in Boonville, Missouri, the date last aforesaid.

ED. W. CHILTON,
SEAL ~ Notary Public.

(Commissioned and qualified for a term expiring May 6th, 1886.)

BOONVILLE WATER COMPANY

During the month of May, 1883, the Boonville water company was organized with the following stockholders: John Elliott, John Cosgrove, Speed Stephens, Lon Stephens, Henry McPherson, W. Whitlow, T. B. Perkins, W. C. Culverham and J. H. Johnston, with a capital of \$100,000.

P. B. Perkins took the contract for building the water works, which will cost \$54,000. They are to be completed by the first day of August, 1883. Mr. Perkins receives as compensation a certain per cent of the stock, for which he transfers his franchise to the water company. The plan pursued in the construction of this important enterprise, is known as the "Perkins System." The reservoir will be located west of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, on a hill, which reaches an altitude greater than that of any other elevation surrounding the city, and will contain three million gallons of water, which will be pumped from the Missouri river.

Thus, it will be seen, that Boonville is gradually growing into the importance of a young and promising city, and that slowly but surely those things are being added which tend most to the convenience, comfort and material prosperity of its citizens. The city was lighted by gas as early as 187-.

KEMPER FAMILY SCHOOL

For thirty-nine years this school has been established in Boonville, and has steadily advanced in usefulness and in the estimation of the public. In the year 1844, F. T. Kemper arrived in Boonville from the town of Philadelphia, Missouri, where for one year he had taught a private school, after spending the years from 1836 to 1843 as student and tutor in Marion college, near Palmyra. This college was the creation of some of the Presbyterian divines of the west, particularly Dr. David Nelson, a man of wide fame as a pulpit orator and writer. It was an attempt to materialize a plan by which log butts, raw land and the muscles of the students were to take the place of money endowments, and build up an institution of learning of the highest order. Although it failed to attract to it that support which it needed for success, it afforded an excellent training to those who came under its influence. There, at the age of twenty, young Kemper entered and finished the education which had been begun in his native state, Virginia; and for two years and a half, as tutor, practiced the work to which he devoted his life. Becoming fired with ambition to elevate the dignity, enlarge the scope and increase the independence of the educator's profession, he withdrew from all connection with Marion college and resolved to - put himself into a position where he could develop his ideal without interference from any one. After a trial year at Philadelphia, in the same county, he chose Boonville as the scene of his labors, and in June, 1844, the school was started.

The opening occurred in a little frame building, standing on the site of Elliott, Williams & Co.'s bank. But five students were present, of whom only one, D. C. Mack, was a Boonville boy - the others coming with Mr. K, from his former school at Philadelphia. The little frame house, still standing a little further west, was the residence of the school family, of which, as the principal was unmarried, his aunt, Mrs. Mary Allison, was matron. Another small house, on the site of Weber's agricultural works, was used as an office to piece out the scanty accommodations. In the course of a few weeks there was much improvement in prospects and arrangements. The enrollment of students increased to thirty-three; the ready furnished school-room of Mr. Jaffray, in the second story of the building now known as the Mahan house, was secured, and the family was removed to a brick building still standing on the old fair ground.

Though the principal did all the work, both of teaching and governing, the course of study was very full, embracing the full college course of mathematics and languages. As experience and educational progress demanded it, there was contraction of these parts of the curriculum and exhaustion in the department of natural sciences.

Before one year had elapsed, the school was well enough established to enable the principal to begin to prepare for it a permanent home, the one in which it has ever since remained. Money was raised by means of a company, who subscribed for stock, which was to be redeemed by Mr. K. as he became able. By this means the right front of the present building was erected in the summer of 1845. By the same means an addition was erected in

1851, nearly doubling its capacity. The school-room, a detached building, was erected in 1866, and the main front in 1872.

Mr. Kemper began his work without any assistance in the labor of the school-room. In his view a thorough educational system, such as he aimed to practice, required much more of the teacher than mere class work, and hence, only those were fitted to engage in it who had received previous careful training under his own eye, and demonstrated their fitness for what was required. With but two or three exceptions, his assistants, during his whole professional life, caught the details and the inspiration of his methods by first experimenting them as students.

Soon after the founding of the school, he associated with himself the brothers, Tyre C. and James B. Harris. This partnership did not continue long. Other assistants, in the early history of the school, were James and John Chandler, William and Roberdeau Allison, and J. A. Quarles.

During two or three years of the civil war, the school was under the joint management of Mr. Kemper and Mr. Edwin Taylor, brother of Mrs. Kemper. During one year, 1867-68, Mr. R. Allison was associated in the management.

During the year 1867, Mr. T. A. Johnston, the present principal, entered the school as a student. He is a native of this county; his family is of Scotch-Irish stock, and one of the pioneer families of the county, having become established here from Tennessee in 1817. After attending the school one year as student he became tutor, though at the same time continuing his studies. In this capacity he continued till September, 1871, when he entered the State University of Missouri, and received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1872. He at once returned to this school and became associate principal.

From this period till the death of Mr. Kemper, in 1881, the management was unchanged. The principal assistant teachers during this period, were W. M. Hoge and G. W. Johnston, from 1875 to 1878, and E. L. Yager and J. H. Gauss, 1878 to 1880. After graduating at the State university, in 1880, W. M. Hoge and G. W. Johnston again accepted positions in the school and have remained connected with it ever since. Miss H. C. Hunt, a lady of high culture and large experience in teaching the modern languages, has charge of that branch.

Upon the death of Mr. Kemper, in 1881, the school passed according to previous arrangements, under the control of T. A. Johnston. There was no break of any kind or halt in the prosperity of the school by this change. Its patronage has widened and increased rather than diminished, so that now (1883) the full extent of its accommodations is reached, and students are in attendance from nine different states and territories.

In many respects the arrangements of this school are peculiar. All of its students are members of the school family and subjected to family authority and discipline. For this purpose all, whether they live far or near, board with the principal. Its primary object is training rather than mere instruction—the making of men rather than encyclopedias of knowledge. The eating, sleeping, exercise, dress, recreation, shopping, church-going and other details of ordinary conduct are elevated to the rank of duties, having a right and wrong way of performance, and their culture is promoted by careful training in proper methods of action in these respects.

The students are exclusively boys.

In grade, it is a school of secondary instruction. Its aim is to fit students for college; or it, as is too often the case, the college course is not contemplated, to furnish the best possible substitute for it, preparatory to business life.

COOPER INSTITUTE

This institution was founded in the year 1863 by Rev. X. X. Buckner, a prominent minister in the Baptist church. Finding his limited salary in the ministry being insufficient to support his growing family, he conceived the idea of teaching, and at first taught a small private school in the country, at the residence of William Elliott. Being successful as a teacher, he resolved to extend his field of labor, and hence removed his school to Boonville, where he bought school property, and, in September, 1863, started an institution which ranked among the best in the state. There being no other seminary in the city, Mr. Buckner being a man of popular address, and also a practical business man, the school at once became one of the largest in the state, at one time having twenty-five boarders in his family.

At the zenith of success Mr. Buckner resolved to again give his entire time to the ministry, and hence, in February, 1865, he sold his property to Rev. S. W. Marston, who succeeded as principal of the school. Mr. Marston continued in the school for three years, which, from various causes, did not succeed as under its former principal. Mr. Marston did a good work, but at the end of three years gave up the school.

Then, from September, 1868, to September, 1870, the Cooper Institute ceased its labors.

In the summer of 1870, Anthony Haynes, for many years president of the Elizabeth Aull female seminary, at Lexington, Missouri, moved to Boonville, for the purpose of establishing a first-class seminary. He leased the building formerly occupied for the purpose, and in September, 1870, again opened Cooper Institute, which has been in successful operation ever since, a period of thirteen years.

After the first year the school was removed to the large Thespian hall building, where the distinguished Colonel Joseph L. Stephens, with marked liberality, had arranged a splendid suite of rooms for the uses of the school. During that year the boarding department was kept the accomplished Mrs. Warfield, and twenty-five boarders attended the school.

Miss Lou Atwood presided over the music department, at the head of a very large class.

At the close of the year 1871, the school was again removed to the building formerly occupied as the Missouri female college. During that year the principal, Mr. Haynes, purchased a lot on Sixth street and built a

handsome seminary building of his own, to which he moved the school in September, 1878, and the school has continued in this building since its erection. Since that time the building has been much enlarged, which, combined with Mr. Haynes' family residence, makes one of the most desirable school buildings in the state. The school has had as many as thirty-two boarders during a session.

This school has continued a successful career of thirteen years, even amid the severest competition and opposition, and now stands upon a permanent basis, more prosperous than ever, with an attendance of eighty students.

During Mr. Haynes' administration, one thousand pupils have attended the school, and its students are found all over the west, many of whom are settled and at the head of families, in the town where they were educated. Many of the students return each year to visit their alma mater.

Till 1877, Mr. Haynes turned out graduating classes, which passed through the course, which was, at that time, generally adopted in most of western female colleges. At that time he advanced his course of study. Incorporated in the course is an extended course of the higher mathematics, and a course of Latin and Greek. The object of the institution under its present administration, is not to make a second rate college, but a first class high school, to prepare students for the higher classes in the university. Students have gone from this school, and entered the best eastern colleges, also our state university.

The school is not denominational, but is an enterprise inaugurated and sustained by the private means and life energies of its principal. Its aim is to prepare its students for the practical walks of life, and hence the aim has always been to be practical in the course of instruction.

The people of Boonville and central Missouri have appreciated the work of this school, and have accorded to it a most cordial support.

HISTORY OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BOONVILLE [Prepared by Prof. H. T. Morton]

Directors.-J. L. Stephens, John Bernard, C. W. Sombart, J. A. Eppstein, H. A. Hutchison, J. L. O'Bryan, Dr. J. B. Holman, J. F. Gmelich, Dr. John Fetzer, George Salvin, E. Roeschel, Dr. D. D. Miles, L. C. Brewster, J. N. Gott, John Cosgrove, W. W. Taliaferro, Samuel Acton.

Principals.-J. C. Mason, 1867-69; E. A. Angell, 1869-70; J. C. Mason, 1870-71; R. P. Rider, 1871-73; W. A. Smiley, 1873-74; S. H. Blewett, 1874-75; D. A. McMillan, 1875-82; H. T. Morton, 1882.

During the winter of 1866-67 the legislature passed an act authorizing cities, towns and villages to organize for school purposes. This act became a law March 12, 1867, and on the 29th of the same month, Messrs. C. W. Sombart, H. L. Wallace, John Bernard, Thomas Plant, J. L. Stephens, N. Walz, Stephen Weber, J. P. Neef, Jacob Zimmer, E. Roeschel, J. F. Gmelich and John Fetzer signed a call for an election to decide whether the citizens of Boonville would avail themselves of the privilege granted by the recent legislative enactment.

The election was held April 9, 1867, at which thirty votes were cast, twenty-nine for and one against organization for school purposes. On the 23d of the same month Messrs. John Bernard, J. L. Stephens, C. W. Sombart, J. A. Eppstein, H. A. Hutchison and F. Swap were elected to constitute the board of education. On the 29th of April these gentlemen met and were organized by the election of John Bernard, president, J. L. Stephens, treasurer, and F. Swap, secretary.

The schools were opened September 23, 1867, with Joseph C. Mason, principal, and Mrs. Clare Atkinson, Mrs. Mary E. Schaefer, and Miss M. E. McKee, assistants in the school for white children, and S. G. Bundy and wife, Mrs. C. M. Bundy, teachers in that for colored pupils.

A building twenty-two feet by sixty, having two stories, and located on Sixth street, was bought of C. H. Allison, for \$5,250, for the use of the schools for white children.

The enrollment for the year ending June 19, 1868, was 567, distributed as follows:-

White males	239
White females	138
Whites, total,	377
Colored males	104
Colored females	95
Colored, total,	199

Average Attendance:

Whites	207
Colored	77
Total	284

The average attendance for the first year was fifty per cent of the enrollment.

For the second year, ending June 3, 1869, the enumeration for the town was 951 whites and 351 colored, with an average attendance of 350 white and 150 colored pupils. Six grades were opened during this year.

In 1870-71, 514 white pupils were enrolled; the average attendance reached 346. In the colored school 233 were enrolled, and the average attendance was 115.

The wings of the school building were finished during the year 1870, affording excellent accommodations for the schools. The eight rooms thus added are well lighted and ventilated, and furnished with improved desks.

The prejudice against public schools that for the past four years had seriously impeded their progress, was rapidly superseded by a high degree of public confidence and favor. The public school system has too often been condemned on account of defective administration, or the attempt to accomplish too much in a short time.

Prominent among the directors of the Boonville city schools was Colonel J. L. Stephens, who served as treasurer from the organization in 1867 till his death in August, 1881. Doctor F. Swap was secretary during the same time. Judge C. W. Sombart has been a director from the organization to this date. Mr. John Bernard was president of the Board from the organization until April 7, 1882.

Of the teachers only one has remained in the schools during a long period. Mrs. Mary E. Schaefer has taught from the fall of 1867 to the present time. On May 25, 1883, she completed her sixteenth year in the Boonville schools. Of the principals, Dr. A. McMillan served seven years, no other having remained more than two.

Seven grades seems to have been the maximum until 1882, when the eighth was added, embracing geometry, chemistry, analysis and composition of English history, physiology and elocution.

For some years there has been a growing demand for a higher course in our public schools, that those paying large taxes may not find it necessary to send their children to private schools in order to prepare them for college or business. There is need for a more thorough training of our youth in language, mathematics, philosophy and physics - that our schools may be supplied with competent teachers. Pupils trained in ungraded private schools cannot be expected to be qualified to supply the demand of public graded schools. Yet, until the present time, this fact does not seem to have been appreciated by the patrons of our schools.

The board of education have not been fully sustained by a vigorous public sentiment, demanding a progressive system. It is hoped that they will take the lead in this direction, and they will find the intelligent portion of the community co-operating most cordially with them.

Unfortunately our elections are so far under the control of demagogues, that men are not elected with reference to their qualifications for office. In this place, however, the school directors seem to have been wisely chosen. The excellent buildings provided exhibit a progressive and liberal spirit. There is a determination to put our schools in the front rank, and make it unnecessary to send our sons and daughters elsewhere for instruction. Boonville cannot afford to pay large amounts annually to other towns for the education of her youth. This view of public economy is entertained by a majority of the present board, and may be regarded as a pledge of decided progress for the future.

REPORT OF BOONVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

	Male	Female	Total
Number of white persons in the district between 6 and 20 years of age	493	502	995
Number of colored persons in the district between 6 and 20 years of age	80	100	180
Total enumeration white and colored	573	602	1,175
Total enrollment of white pupils	247	239	486
Total enrollment of colored pupils	83	100	183
Total enrollment of white and colored	330	339	669
Number of pupils enrolled between 6 and 16 years of age	326	334	660
Total enrollment of white and colored			9
Increase in enrollment over last year			46
Average number of days' attendance by each pupil enrolled			134
Number of days school has been taught			180
Total number of days' attendance by all pupils			89,280
Average number of pupils attending each day			496
Increase over last year			91
Number of teachers employed in the district during the year			9
Average salaries of teachers per month			\$42.78
Highest salary paid teachers			\$100.00
Lowest salary paid teachers			\$35.00
Total salaries paid district officers, teachers and janitors per month			\$415.83 1/3
Number of school houses in the district			2
Number of pupils that may be seated in the various schools			540
Number of white schools			1
Number of colored schools			1
Average cost per day for tuition on enrollment			\$.029

Average cost per day on average number belonging	\$.038
Average cost per day on daily attendance	\$.039
Value of school property in the district	\$30,000.00
Average rate per \$100 levied for school purposes in the district	\$.40
Rate per cent levied for building purposes, for payment of debt and interest	.20
Amount on hand at beginning of school year	\$1,242.61
Amount received for tuition fees	\$20.75
Amount received from public funds (state, county and township)	\$1,429.60
Amount realized from taxation,	\$8,935.59
Amount paid for teachers' wages in the district during the year	\$3,780.00
Amount paid for fuel in the district during the year	\$147.69
Amount paid for repairs or rent of school houses during year	\$94.16
Amount paid for apparatus and incidental expenses in the district for the year	\$175.85
Amount expended in defraying past indebtedness	\$4,843.45
Balance in hands of treasurer at close of year	\$806.40

SECRET SOCIETIES

Far West lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., organized September 29, 1840. Charter members - William Childs, James G. Martin, Noble C. Cunningham, Edward Grey, Hamilton Finney.

First officers - William Childs, N. G.; N. C. Cunningham, V. G.; J. G. Martin, secretary; Edward Grey, treasurer.

Present officers - John Waterman, N. G.; C. F. Arpe, V. G.; Charles L. Vollrath, recording secretary; C. Stammerjohn, presiding secretary; J. S. Barth, treasurer.

This lodge celebrated the first anniversary of the order in 1843. We clip the following from the Boonville Observer of September 20, 1843:

ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION

We witnessed the anniversary celebration of the Odd Fellows' lodge in this city, on Friday last, with more than usual interest. The day was most propitious for such an occasion. It was as calm and clear as ever the bright sun of heaven favored with its autumnal beams, which lent splendor and solemnity to the beautiful appearance of the procession as it marched from the Odd Fellows' hall, accompanied by an excellent band of music. The procession marched through several streets of the city, thence to the Methodist church, where the ceremonies were truly interesting. The oration of the Rev. Mr. Linn, of St. Louis, was one of the best we have ever heard on such an occasion; and the music most creditable to the band, which came up from Jefferson Barracks in the same company with the reverend gentleman.

Olive Branch lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F. Chartered September 16, 1848. Officers - Joseph Megquire, N. G.; Andrew Gibson, V. G.; N. C. Peters, treasurer; W. W. Norris, secretary.

Charter members - Joseph Mequire, J. L. Tracy, Andrew Gibson, William Henning, J. L. O'Bryan, W. W. Norris, N. C. Peters, H. M. Clark and Allen Hammond.

Present officers - J. B. Holland, N. G.; F. W. Smith, V. G.; J. S. Nicholson, secretary; L. H. Stahl, permanent secretary.

Cooper lode, No. 36, A. F. and A. M. obtained its charter October 9, 1841. Names of charter members - C. W. D. Johnson, Andrew Gibson, William Harley, B. C. Clark, G. W. Caton, G. C. Hartt, John Kelly, John Dade, Joseph N. Laurie, John Lynch, A. H. Neal, Reuben Leveridge, R. D. Shackelford, Thompson Moore, John Sites.

Present officers - John F. Ropers, W. M.; William R. Baker, S. W.; M. W. Hall, J. W.; W. F. Howard, S. D.; C. L. Glasscock, J. D.; W. R. Hutchison, treasurer; A. Mars, secretary; O. D. Edwards, tyler.

Number of members, 80.

Boonville Royal Arch Chapter No. 60. - The charter was granted October 6, 1870, to George R. Keill, H. P.; M. J. Wertheimer, king; and William Harley, scribe.

Present officers - W. F. Howard, H. P.; A. D. Howard, king; John L. O'Bryan, scribe; M. W. Hall, C. H.; S. W. Ravenel, R. A. C.; D. W. Shackelford, P. S.; W. S. Stephens, M. 3d V.; J. F. Rogers, M. 2d V.; Henry Woolfort, M. 1st V.; O. D. Edwards, G.

Boonville Encampment, No. 7, I. O. O. F, organized June 16, 1848, by P. C. P., S. H. Allen, with the following charter members: William Childs, A. H. Thompson, John R. Bagwell, A. Kueckelhan, H. L. Wallace, Jacob Harger, and J. M. Edgar.

First officers - William Childs, C. P.; A. H. Thompson, H. P.; John R. Bagwell, S. W.; H. L. Wallace, J. W.; J. M. Edgar, scribe; Jacob Harger, treasurer.

Present officers - Joseph L. Hasel, C. P.; John Waterman, H. P.; John Cosgrove, S. W.; W. Speed Stephens, J. W.; August Schaefer, scribe; Nicholas Walz, treasurer.

Boonville Uniform Degree Camp - Instituted January 18, 1883, by grand patriarch, Charles Vogel, with the following charter members: J. T. Gmelich, John P. Neef, Samuel Acton, C. J. Walden, James H. Johnston, Robert Marks, Herman Cohn, John C. Gross, John S. Dauwalter, Joseph Barth, W. C. Culverhouse.

Present officers - J. T. Gmelich, commander; James H. Johnston, vice-commander; Robert Marks, picket; Samuel Acton, O. G.; Herman Cohn, secretary; N. Walz, treasurer.

Vine Clad Lodge, No. 136, A. O. U. W., organized June 5, 1879. Charter members - F. Saucer, W. R. Hutchison, A. P. Speed, C. W. Hazel, H. R. Edgar, G. B. Stoner, R. L. Moore, Theodore Broesele, Gustave Lang, Benjamin Beha, W. E. Evans, J. C. Phelps, C. F. Wagner, A. M. Koontz, S. E. Phelps, C. J. Burger, W. L. Marshall, F. C. Weinig, George W. Sahn, C. L. Brenizen.

Present members - C. W. Hazel, past master workman; W. R. Hutchison, master workman; J. C. Phelps, general foreman; F. Sauter, overseer; Theodore Broesele, recorder; R. L. Moore, financier; C. L. Brenizen, receiver; G. B. Stoner, guide; Benjamin Beha, inside watchman; Gustave Lang, outside watchman; W. E. Evans, medical examiner; W. R. Hutchison, F. Sauter, G. B. Stones, examining committee; A. P. Speed, C. W. Hazel, Gustave Lang, trustees.

Boonville Turn and Gesang society, is a consolidation of the Boonville *Turn Verein* and the Boonville *Maennerchor*, reorganized and incorporated in January, 1869. This society meets at Thespian hall, and numbers 115 members, who meet to sing, to exercise in gymnastics, and to enjoy themselves generally.

Present officers are: John P. Neef, first speaker; Carl C. Bell, second speaker; Fred Tanter, first Secretary; Emil Huber, second secretary; William, financier; John Durr, treasurer.

MAYORS OF BOONVILLE FROM 1840 TO 1883

Marcus Williams, 1840; William Childs, 1842; John S. McFarland, 1844; William Childs, 1846; David Andrews, 1847; C. H. Smith, 1848; J. Rice, 1849; E. B. McPherson, 1850-51; John Andrews, 1852; H. B. Benedict, 1853-54-55; H. B. Brant, 1856; H. E. W. McDearmon, from 1857 to 1864; Jesse H. Pavey, 1865-66; H. L. Wallace, 1867-68; Milo Blair, 1869-70; H. B. Benedict, 1871; Milo Blair, 1872; R. B. Newman, 1873; Milo Blair, 1874; T. B. Wright, 1875; J. F. Gmelich, from 1876 to 1880.

PRESENT CITY OFFICERS, (1883)

J. L. O'Bryan, mayor; Franklin Swap, register; Louis Stahl, treasurer; W. G. Pentelton, attorney; W. W. Trent, assessor; William H. Harrison, street commissioner; H. B. Holland, marshal.

COUNCIL, 1883

J. C. Gross, at large; James Mitchell, First ward; C. C. Bell, Second ward; A. P. Speed, Third ward; Marcus Lohse, Fourth ward; Samuel H. Johnson, Fifth ward; J. C. Wells, Sixth ward.

APPOINTED OFFICERS, 1883

Dr. Cooper, health officer; Joseph Meyer, sexton; J. H. Stephens, weigh master; B. F. Goodman, police; John Street, police.

BUSINESS OF BOONVILLE, (1883)

Three (exclusively) dry goods.

Three groceries (exclusively).

Two banks.

Four boot and shoe stores (exclusively).

Two jewelers.

Three tailors.

Four farm machinery and implement stores.

One book store (exclusively).

Four millinery stores.

Three tin and stove stores.

Two saddlers and harness makers.

Two shoemakers.

Two undertakers.

Six blacksmiths.

Three mills

One crockery establishment.

Two boarding houses.

Nine dry goods and groceries stores.

Six confectioneries and restaurants.

Four newspapers.

Five drug stores.

Four merchant tailors.

Three furniture stores.

One hardware (exclusively).

Four carriage manufactories.

One cigar and tobacco store.

Two cooper shops.

One newsstand.

Four sewing machine agents.

Three photographers.

Ten saloons.

One tan yard.

Five hotels.

Five barbers.

Two dentists.
Four printing offices.
Ten churches; nine Protestant
Three lumber yards.
Four butchers.
Five carpenters and builders.
One marble works.
Two brass and one string band.
One large (Thespian) hall.
Two depots.
Telephonic and telegraphic facilities

Ten physicians.
One machine shop.
Ten lawyers.
Five secret orders.
Two gunsmiths.
Three painters
Three livery stables.
Six schools
Three wine cellars.
One express company
One gas works.

It will be seen that Boonville contains nearly 200 different kinds of business interests, representing about all the industries and professions of this part of Missouri.



CHAPTER V

BLACKWATER, CLARK'S FORK AND CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIPS

Blackwater Township - Boundary – Physical Features – Early Settlers – Clark's Fork Township – Boundary – Physical Features – Early Settlers – Clear Creek Township – Boundary – Physical Features – Early Settlers

BLACKWATER BOUNDARY

This township is a peninsular, being almost entirely surrounded by the Lamine and Blackwater rivers. It is bounded on the north by Lamine township, from which it is separated by the Blackwater river; on the east and south by Pilot Grove and Clear Creek townships, from which it is separated by the Lamine river, and on the west by Saline and Pettis counties.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Besides the two streams mentioned (Lamine and Blackwater), there are a number of smaller water courses among which is Heath's creek, all of which water the township in many different localities.

The soil is rich and exceedingly productive. The bottom land is low and swampy, and the ridge land fertile and susceptible of early cultivation. In the bottom, corn and timothy are grown in large quantities; on the ridge land, corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, potatoes, and all kinds of garden vegetables are produced in great abundance. The different kinds of wood are ash, beach, black oak, black walnut, cherry, cottonwood, elm, maple, hickory, redbud, sugar tree, white oak, and white walnut.

The minerals which are found in this township, are iron, which appears in large deposits, and lead which crops out on every hillside.

There are, in this township, six salt and a great number of fresh water springs. Salt was successfully manufactured at these springs as early as 1808, and from that time till 1836 the manufacture of it was carried on pretty extensively by Heath, Bailey, Christie, Allison and others.

EARLY SETTLERS

William Christie and John G. Heath temporarily settled in this township in 1808, but only remained long enough to manufacture a small quantity of salt, when they returned down the river. James Broch, the first permanent settler, arrived in 1816; Enoch Hambrich came in 1817; David Shellcraw, in 1818, and planted an acre of cotton which yielded very well. George Chapman, the father of Mrs. Caleb Jones, in 1818; Nathaniel T. Allison, Sr., in 1831; Fleming Marshall and Robert Clark, in 1832; Nathaniel Bridgewater, in 1835, and Edmund M. Cobb and Larkin T. Dix, in 1838.

CLARKS FORK TOWNSHIP – BOUNDARY

Bounded on the north by Boonville township; on the east by Prairie Home and Saline; on the south by Moniteau and Kelly, and on the west by Palestine township.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The township is water by Clark's Fork, with its tributaries, and the tributaries of the Petite Saline creek. There is possibly more prairie in this township, than in any other township in the county.

EARLY SETTLERS

From the best information that can be obtained, John Glover was the first settler of this township, he having located there in the year 1813. He built a log cabin on the south bank of the Petite Saline Creek, and cleared a few acres of ground near where Rankin's mill now stands, but nothing is known of his history.

The next settlers were Zepheniah Bell and John C. Rochester. The last named gentleman was the grandson of the founder of the City of Rochester, New York, who having lost a princely fortune by having to pay a large security debt, sought seclusion by emigrating to this country and the society of the people, who required nothing, save honesty and industry, to admit a person into their social circles. He married Miss Sally Kelly, a beautiful and accomplished lady, the daughter of James Kelly, who was an honored soldier of the Revolution. He was well educated considering the times and his occupation was that of a farmer. He died in the township many years ago. Mr. Bell was also a farmer, a good citizen, and an honest man. He has been dead many years.

Some of the other old citizens were Joshua H. Berry, William Read, William and Reuben George, Clayton Hurt, Samuel Carpenter, Edward, Andrew and Charles Robertson, James, Robert and John Johnston, Samuel, Robert and William Drinkwater, Gabriel Titsworth, William Shipley, Acrey Hurt, Peter Carpenter, George Crawford, George W. Weight and Martin Jennings.

George Crawford was the first Assessor of Cooper county, which office he filled for many years; he was also a member of the Legislature from this county. Judge George W. Weight was born in Dutchess county, New York, on the 22nd day of February, 1784. When quite young, having been, by the death of his parents, left alone in the world, he emigrated to West Virginia, and from thence to Ross county, Ohio, where he married Miss Elizabeth Williams. In 1820, he with his family moved to Howard County, Missouri. In 1822 he settled in Clark's Fork township, Cooper county, and lived there until his death, which occurred on the 29th day of January, 1857. He taught school in West Virginia, Ohio and Cooper county; he was a good violinist, and in his early days taught dancing school. He was Judge of the County Court and County Surveyor of Cooper county for many years. He also represented the county in the State Legislature.

It will be observed that some of the old settlers mentioned above, really lived in that part of Clark's Fork township, which was lately annexed to Boonville township. The Petite Saline Creek was formerly the dividing line between the townships above mentioned, and but little information, as to the location of the old settlers, in respect to this dividing line could be obtained.

It may be safely stated, that the average farming land within this township is equally as productive as that of any other in the county. There is a little poor land in the township, and the farmers are generally prosperous. There is no town located within its limits.

CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP - BOUNDARY

Clear Creek township is bounded on the north by the Lamine river or Blackwater township; on the east by Pilot Grove and Palestine townships, and on the south by Lebanon and Otterville townships.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The surface of this township is exceedingly rough in the northern and western portions of the same, but in the southern and eastern portions there are some fine farms, embracing some of the richest lands in the county. The township is still well timbered and is penetrated by the Lamine River and numerous smaller streams.

EARLY SETTLEMENT

Among the early settlers of this township, were James Taylor, who had three sons, William, John and James. He emigrated from the State of Georgia to New Madrid, Missouri, where he witnessed the long series of earthquakes which occurred in 1811; from thence he moved to Cooper county, in the year 1817. He had a large plantation, raised and always had on hand large quantities of corn, upon which, when cribbed, he placed a certain price, and would not dispose of it until he could get for it what he demanded. He was a very eccentric, plain, matter of fact kind of man, and was charitable to such as would work, but he had no patience with a lazy, trifling or profligate man. He was also a good Judge of human nature.

At one time when corn was very scarce throughout the county, and very little could be had for love or money, two men came to Mr. Taylor's house asking to purchase some corn, of which he had a large quantity, on credit, as neither of them had any money with which to pay. One was very poorly dressed, with his pants torn off below his knees, and what there was remaining of them, patched all over. The other was almost elegantly dressed. Mr. Taylor sold the poorly dressed man, on credit, all the corn he wished. He told the other one that "he could get no corn there, unless he paid the money for it, and that if he had saved the money which he had squandered for his fine clothes, he would have had sufficient to pay cash for the corn.

He had a large number of negroes, and required them, during the day, to perform a great deal of work. Shovel plows were mostly used in his day, and the wooden mold board just coming into use. It is related, that the shovels of Mr. Taylor's plows had, at one time, worn off very blunt, and he was very averse to buying new ones. So that one negro man plowed once around a field before he discovered that he had lost the dull shovel to his plow, the plow running just as well without as with it. He was a leader in the Baptist church, and was a devoted member, a kind neighbor, and a strictly honest man.

Jordan O'Bryan a son-in-law of James Taylor was also one of the early settlers of this township. He was born in North Carolina, moved to Kentucky when young, and to Cooper county in 1817. As will be seen, he was elected to the State Legislature in 1822, 1826, 1834 and 1840, eight years in all; in 1844 he was elected State Senator for four years. He was a fluent speaker, a man of no ordinary talents, and an uncompromising Whig. In about 1830 he removed to Saline township, where he remained until his death.

Charles R. Berry, the father of Finis E. Berry, Isaac Ellis and Hugh and Alexander Brown, are among the oldest citizens; others of a later date, were Herman Bailey, William Ellis, Samuel Walker, A. S. Walker, H. R. Walker,

Finis E. Berry, James and Samuel Mahan, the Rubeys, Jeremiah, William G., and Martin G. Phillips, Samuel Forbes, Ragan Berry, Hiram Dial, Samuel and Rice Hughes, and Willis Ellis.

Lamine river, the bottom lands of which are very fertile, forms the boundary line between this and Black Water townships. The greater part of the population are Germans, who have proved themselves to be a very industrious and thrifty people. They have mostly settled on the hills which the Americans thought too poor to cultivate, and have made them "blossom as the rose." They have succeeded in raising good 'crops, made good livings, and have been generally prosperous and happy. In the hills they cultivate the grape very successfully, and a large amount of wine is manufactured here every year: The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad runs about five miles through this township, furnishing the inhabitants transportation for their surplus productions.



CHAPTER VI

KELLY TOWNSHIP

Boundary – Physical Features – Early Settlers – Churches – Schools – Mills – The Township Democratic – Bunceton – Its History – Secret Orders

BOUNDARY

This township is bounded on the north by Palestine and Clark's Fork townships, on the east by Moniteau township, on the south by Moniteau county and on the west by Lebanon township.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The surface of the township, as compared to Lamine, Blackwater, Otterville and Lebanon townships, is quite regular and consists, in the main, of prairie, diversified with timbered portions of small area. Moniteau creek with its many tributaries extends through two-thirds of the township from east to west, and Petite Saline creek, waters a portion of the western part of the same. The township was named in honor of John Kelly, one of its old and most respected pioneers.

EARLY SETTLERS

This township, from the best information which can be obtained, was settled early in the spring of 1818. The first settlers were John Kelly, William Stephens, James D. Campbell, James Kelly, William J. Kelly, Caperton Kelly, William Jennings, General Charles Woods, Philip E. Davis, Rice Challis, Hugh Morris, Jesse White, Hartley White, Jephtha Billingsley, Joshua Dellis, and William Swearingen.

James Kelly, who was one of the first settlers in this township, and the father of the other Kellys mentioned above, was a revolutionary soldier, and died in 1840 at an advanced age. John Kelly, Charles Woods, and James D. Campbell served as soldiers in the war of 1812. The Kellys came from Tennessee, and James D. Campbell from Kentucky.

William Jennings, who was the first preacher in the township, emigrated from Georgia to Cooper county in 1819. He had a large number of slaves, owned a large tract of land and was quite wealthy. He was for many years pastor of "Old Nebo" church, and was an honest man in his dealings with his neighbors.

James D. Campbell was an early justice of the County Court and acted in the capacity of justice of the Peace for many years. He was a prominent politician, always voting the Democratic ticket.

General Charles Woods was for many years the leading Democrat in his neighborhood. He was a man of no ordinary ability, of pleasing address, and a liberal, high-toned gentleman. He died in 1874, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years.

Joseph Reavis settled in this township in the year 1823. He, together with his sons, Lewis, William T., Jackson, and Johnston, for many years carried on the business of manufacturing wagons. They turned out excellent work, and their trade extended for many miles around; their wagons even being purchased by the Santa Fe traders. James L. Collins, who fitted out ten wagons in 1834, for Santa Fe, bought his wagons of Joseph Reavis.

Of the persons mentioned above, all are now numbered with the dead, except Johnston and William T. Reavis, and they were quite young when their father settled in the township.

There was no church within the limits of this township for many years, and the settlers attended the services at Pisgah and "Old Nebo."

The first school within this township of which there is any knowledge, was taught by Joseph S. Anderson, who came there about 1824. He was a young man with more than ordinary education, whose only earthly possessions were a horse, saddle and bridle, and a moderately good suit of clothes. A good school teacher being very much needed, he soon succeeded in making up a large school, and taught with great success until 1828, when he was elected sheriff of Cooper county. In 1830 he was reelected sheriff, and in 1832, he was elected to the Legislature from Cooper county. Previous to his death, he became a large land holder and quite a wealthy man. His residence was on the hill north of Bunceton. The place at which he taught school was near the ground on which Hopewell church is located.

For many years afterwards a school was taught at the same place, by Mr. William Robertson, who was a very successful teacher. He has been for many years a very zealous minister of the Baptist church.

The first mill in this township was built by Robert McCulloch, the father of Judge Robert A McCulloch.

Rice Challis was a prominent Whig, and in respect to his politics stood almost alone in his neighborhood. He was a carpenter by trade, and resided near the present residence of Joseph Reavis. He died a few years ago.

The soil of this township is very productive, and the farmers are generally in good condition, many of them being very wealthy. The Pacific railroad lies a short distance south of the township, and the Osage Valley and

Southern Kansas railroad runs eight miles directly through its center, affording the inhabitants easy facilities for the shipping of their productions.

Corn, grasses and oats are the principal productions, the farmers being principally engaged in raising stock, which affords them lucrative profits. It has, within its limits, several good public schools, which are taught from four to ten months in each year.

Kelly township always was and is now strongly Democratic, never having voted any other ticket from the time it was headed by General Jackson to the present day. This township received its name from John Kelly, the first settler within its limits, and was formed from Moniteau and Palestine townships, in the year 1848.

BUNCETON

Bunceton is situated on sections 4 and 5, township 46, range 17, and on the east side of the Missouri Pacific railroad.

It was laid out in 1868, by Harvey Bunce, Esq., one of the directors (at present) of the Central National bank of Boonville. He laid out ten acres of land lying in Kelly township, and the first building was erected by E. B. Bunce. In 1869, Mr. Thomas J. Parrish added ten acres from Palestine township, making twenty acres in the town site. Lots sold rapidly, and soon after the depot of the Missouri Pacific railroad was located here, with E. B. Bunce as agent. In 1871, the county court set all of the town in Kelly township. The first business house was erected by J. E. Stephens and E. B. Bunce. Sheriff Rogers and J. M. Stephens soon afterwards built several stores, and in 1869 a handsome and commodious depot was erected by the railroad company.

The Bunceton mill (flouring) was built in 1874, by Miller, Rogers & Co., at a cost of \$15,000. It is now in successful operation, having a capacity of about 200 barrels every twenty-four hours.

The town has a population of about 250 persons, and is surrounded by excellent farming lands, and favored with a class of people noted for their wealth and general intelligence.

The business of the town is as follows: Two drug stores, two general stores, four groceries, one millinery store, two blacksmith shops, two physicians, one lumber yard, one livery stable, one carpenter's shop, one public school, and one flouring mill.

The first postmaster was Henry Withers; the present postmaster is G. L. Stephens. There are two churches and two secret orders.

Wallace lodge No. 456, A. F. and A. M., was organized October, 1872, with the following charter members: Wesley J. Wyan, W. M.; William Van Ostern, S. W.; J. W. Rankin, J. W.; Joshua E. Stephens, secretary, and Thomas J. Wallace, treasurer.

Present officers - R. F. Wyan, W. M.; C. P. Tutt, S. W.; Peter Keyser, J. W.; W. B. Kerns, S. D.; O. F. Ewing, J. D.; Thomas J. Wallace, treasurer; N. Phillips, secretary.

The Eastern Star lodge was organized in July, 1875 (Olive Chapter No. 107), by H. G. Reynolds. The officers were: S. H. Stephens, W. P.; A. D. Nelson, W. M.; M. S. Wallace, A. M.; M. E. Stephens, A. C.; Wyan Nelson, treasurer; J. A. Ramsey, secretary. This organization has at this time (1883) no existence.



CHAPTER VII

LAMINE AND MONITEAU TOWNSHIPS

Boundary – Physical Features – Early Settlers – Churches – Schools – Mills

LAMINE TOWNSHIP - BOUNDARY

This township is situated in the northeastern part of Cooper county, and is separated from Howard county by the Missouri river. It is bounded on the north by the Missouri river, on the east by Boonville township, on the south by Pilot Grove and Blackwater townships and on the west by Saline county.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The surface of the township, is rolling and originally covered with a heavy growth of timber. The soil is comparatively rich, and in some localities is very productive. The most substantial farmers are found in the eastern and southern portions. Three sides of the township are surrounded by water.

EARLY SETTLERS

The township was settled first in 1812, by a few pioneers. The very first settlers were David Jones, a revolutionary soldier, Thomas and James McMahan, Stephen, Samuel and Jesse Turley, Saunders Townsend and some others, who came soon afterwards.

Those who arrived later were John Cramer, Bradford Lawless, John M. David and William Reid, Hezekiah Harris, Elijah Taylor, John, Peter, Samuel and Joseph Fisher, William and Jesse Moon, Rudolph Haupe, Isaac Hedrick, John Smelser, William McDaniel, Wyant Parm, Harmon Smelser, Samuel Larnd, Pethnel Foster, Julius Burton, Ezekiel Williams, and some others at present unknown.

In the year 1812 or 1813 there was a fort, called "Fort McMahan," built somewhere in this township, but the exact location could not be ascertained.

The township is excellent is noted as one of the most wealthy townships in the county. It is bounded on the north by the Missouri river, on the east by the Lamine river, on the south by the Black Water river, and on the west by the Saline county line. It is noted for voting always almost unanimously in one way; it was anti-democratic, until 1864, since which time it has been almost as strongly Democratic as it was Whig in days gone by.

Lead has been found and worked in paying quantities in this township. It has an abundance of timber of the very best quality, and a large quantity of lumber and cordwood is shipped every year by means of the Blackwater and Lamine rivers. These streams abound with fish of very fine quality, and the Boonville market is principally supplied by them.

LAMINE

The first business house was erected in the village of Lamine in 1869 by Samuel Walton; the next house was built by A. J. Fisher. The present store was opened in November, 1871, by Redd & Gibson. J. J. Simms is the blacksmith, and Dr. E. Davidson operates the drug store. Redd & Gibson's store was broken into in February, 1881, the safe blown open and about \$ 700 in money taken. The town contains a Christian and Baptist church. Mr. Redd is the present postmaster.

MONITEAU TOWNSHIP - BOUNDARY

Moniteau township lies in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north, by Clark's Fork and Prairie Home townships, on the east and south by Moniteau county, and on the west by Kelly township. This township first embraced what is now Prairie Home township, and assumed its present form in 1872.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The surface is divided into three portions, vis.: A comparatively level portion in the north, being widest at the western side; a timbered, rough country in the centre, and a level district in the south, being the widest at the eastern side. Moniteau creek, from which the township derived its name, passes through the central portion of the same from east to west.

EARLY SETTLERS

About the first settler was one Mr. Shelton, a blacksmith, who settled in 1818, where the town of Pisgah now stands. He could repair guns, as well as do the heavier work demanded of him, and though his tools were rude in structure and few in number, his work is highly spoken of, and drew to his shop, a custom which extended far and near, as he was the only blacksmith in the county, outside of Boonville. Among the early settlers, were Thomas B. Smiley, Seth Joseph, Waid and Stephen Howard, William Coal, James Stinson, Hawking Burress, David Burress, Charles Hickox, Samuel McFarland, Carrol George, James Snodgrass, Martin George, Mathew Burress, Jesse Martin, Alexander Woods, William Landers, Jesse Bowles, James Donelson, William A. Stillson, Samuel Snodgrass, James W. Maxey, Job Martin, James Jones, David Jones, Augustus K. Longan, Patrick Mahan, Valentine Martin, John Jones and John B. Longan.

Thomas B. Smiley was elected to the Legislature from Cooper county in 1820, with Thomas Rogers and William Lillard. He was a man of considerable information, a good historian, and possessed with more than ordinary education. He raised a large family of children, and died about the year 1836. He was honest and industrious, a strong friend to education, and an uncompromising Democrat.

David Jones settled at Pisgah at an early date, but the precise time is not known. Yet it was previous to the year 1820, as his vote was recorded in that year. He, with Archibald Kavanaugh, was elected to the State Legislature in 1828. He was re-elected Representative in 1830, 1832 and 1834; in 1836 he was elected State Senator for four years. He was defeated for this office by Reuben A. Ewing in 1840; but in 1848 he was again elected to the State Senate, this making him a member of the General Assembly during a period of sixteen years. He was a Democrat, a prominent member of the Baptist church, a good citizen, and noted for his hospitality. He died about the year 1859, loved and respected by all who knew him.

Pisgah and Mount Pleasant churches were built by the Baptists at an early day, and were presided over by John B. Longan and Kemp Scott, who were both able preachers.

Augustus K. Longan moved to Cooper county in the year 1818, and was elected to the State Legislature in 1822. He was re-elected in 1844 and 1852, and served in that capacity for six years. He was the father of George Longan, the talented and distinguished minister of the Christian church.

The first school in this township as far as can be ascertained, was taught by James Donelson. He only professed to teach arithmetic as far as the "double rule of three."

The first mill was erected by a man named Howard, at what was afterwards known as "Old Round Hill." Judge C. H. Smith, and an Englishman named Summers, also kept a store at that place.

At a later day Patrick Mahan built a tread mill, which was a great improvement on the old style "Horse Mill." Mr. Richard D. Bousfield kept a store at Pisgah at an early time. He first merchandised at Old Franklin, then at Boonville, and finally at Pisgah. He was still living at an advanced age a few years ago.

CHAPTER VIII

LEBANON TOWNSHIP

Boundary – Physical Features – Settlement of Lebanon Township – New Lebanon - Early Settlers – Where They Were From – Where They Located

BOUNDARY

Lebanon township is bounded on the north by Clear Creek and Palestine townships, on the east by Kelly township, on the south by Morgan county, and on the west by Otterville township. This township was organized about the year 1826, but afterwards – in fact, a few years ago – all that portion of the same lying west of the Lamine river was formed into a township and called Otterville.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

In the western part of the township the surface is rough and heavily timbered, but fine stretches of prairie and rolling land exist in the southern and eastern part. It is fairly watered.

SETTLEMENT OF LEBANON TOWNSHIP

The following history of the townships of Otterville and Lebanon was written by Mr. Thomas J. Starke, of Otterville, and was read by him on the 4th day of July 1876, at a meeting of the citizens of that town. As it embraces the history of the two townships, we will here insert it in full.

“At the solicitation of a few leading citizens of Otterville, the undersigned has prepared the following brief history of this place and vicinity since its first settlement up to the present time; embracing short biographical sketches of the lives and characters of some of the older citizens, together with facts and incidents of interest which have transpired in this county during the first period of its existence.

“It is not pretended by the author that the production possesses any peculiar merits of its own as affording information, other than of a strictly local character. Nor is it designed otherwise than for the entertainment and amusement of those who are more or less familiar with the history of the people, and incidents pertaining to this immediate neighborhood, and who, with many others of our inhabitants, of a later period, meet with us today, on this joyful and happy occasion—the one hundredth anniversary of the Independence of our common country.

“The writer does not lay claim to entire originality in the production of these brief sketches, although he has been an eye witness to most of the occurrences presented, and personally acquainted with nearly all of the characters mentioned.

“He takes pleasure in acknowledging himself indebted to Messrs. Samuel Wear, George W. Smith, James H. Cline, John W. Parsons, Thomas C. Cranmer; and other old settlers who are here among us today, for much of the subject matter embraced in these pages of local history, and he refers to it for its authenticity.

“While it is apparent to all who may read this manuscript that this is only an obscure and insignificant village, situated in a remote corner of old Cooper, whose very existence is scarcely known beyond our own immediate neighborhood, yet to many of us who meet here today together, some of whom are descending the western slope of human life, Otterville does possess a name and a history, dear to us, though unknown and unnoticed by others.

“In presenting these sketches, it will perhaps be necessary to glance back at the first settlement of New Lebanon, six miles north of Otterville, as this neighborhood was peopled some time anterior to the settlements south and west of the Lamine.

“About the fall of 1819 and the spring of 1820, the following named persons moved to New Lebanon and into that neighborhood embracing a portion of the territory now known as Lebanon township, in Cooper county. This county then extended south to the Osage river, to wit:

“Rev. Finis Ewing, Rev. James L. Wear, John Wear, James H. Wear, who was the father of William G. Wear, of Warsaw, and Samuel Wear, row of Otterville; Alexander Sloan, Robert Kirkpatrick, Colin C. Stoneman, William Stone, Frederick Castell, Reuben A. Erring, James Berry, Thomas Rubey, Elizabeth Steele, sister of Alexander Sloan’s wife, a man named Smiley, Rev. Laird Burns and his father John Burns, John Reed, Silas Thomas, James Taylor, Hugh Wear, who was a brother of James L. and John Wear, James McFarland and Rev. William Kavanaugh.

“The Rev. Finis Ewing was a distinguished minister of the gospel, and one of the original founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He was from Kentucky; was ordained a minister in the year 1803, and in conjunction with Samuel McAdam and Samuel King, founded this church in 1810.

“The cause which give rise to the establishment of this branch of the Presbyterian church was, that the mother church required her ministers to possess a classical education before ordination, which was by the new church not regarded as absolutely indispensable, though its ministers were required to cultivate a knowledge of the elementary branches of the English language.

"At this place these early pioneers pitched their tents, and soon began the erection of a rude building as a sanctuary, which, when completed, they called "New Lebanon," in contradistinction to the house in which they had sung and worshipped in the State from which they had formerly emigrated.

"It was built of hewed logs, and the settlers of this little colony united in the project, each furnishing his proportionate quota of the logs requisite to complete the building.

"These logs were double; that is each log was twenty-four feet in length, being joined in the middle of the house by means of an upright post, into which the ends were mortised, thus making the entire length of the church forty-eight feet, by thirty feet in width.

"This building served as a place of worship for many Years, until about the time of the war, when the new and neat brick church of the present day, was erected on the site of the old one which was torn away.

"The members of this church constituted the prevailing religion of the neighborhood for many years; and most of the characters portrayed herein were connected with this denomination.

"The Rev. James L. Wear, was also for many years a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher. He was a good man, and lived close to New Lebanon, where Frank Asberry now lives. He died at the old mansion about 1868. He was a brother of John Wear, who first lived at New Lebanon at the place now owned by Mr. Majors; and afterwards at Otterville where Mr. Anson Hemenway now lives. The first school taught in Otterville, or in Otterville township, was taught by his son, known by the "sobriquet" of "Long George." They were originally from Kentucky, moved to Howard county in 1817, and afterwards to New Lebanon at the date above indicated.

"Samuel Wear, Sr., and James H. Wear were brothers, and came from Tennessee; the latter being the father of William G., and Samuel Wear, Jr., as before stated, and lived at the place now occupied by William Walker. He was a successful farmer, and died in good circumstances.

"Samuel Wear, Sr., lived where Wesley Cook now lives, and sold a large farm there to Samuel Burke, late of this county.

"Alexander Sloan was from Kentucky, and settled the place now owned by Peter Spillers. He was the father of William Sloan, who died at Otterville several years ago, and also of the Rev. Robert Sloan, who was an eminent minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and who married a daughter of the Rev. Finis Ewing.

"Robert Kirkpatrick was a Kentuckian, and lived near the New Lebanon graveyard. He died many years ago. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and had a son named David, who was an able minister of the Cumberland church. David met his death by accident; he was thrown from a carriage, severely wounded, and afterwards died from the amputation of his leg.

"Colin C. Stoneman was from Kentucky, and lived at the old cabin still to be seen standing near Andrew Fosters place. He was a practitioner of medicine of the Thomsonian school, and died many years ago.

"William Stone was a Kentuckian, a plain old farmer, and lived on the farm now owned by the Rev. Minor Neale. He was a good man, and died at an advanced age.

"Rev. Frederick Casteel was a minister of the gospel of the Methodist church, and lived near the place now owned by Mrs. Abram Amick.

"Reuben A. Ewing, and his brother Irving Ewing, were Kentuckians, and lived east of Lebanon. The former was a successful farmer, a good man, and died at an advanced age, honored and respected.

"James Berry was also a Kentuckian, and one of the oldest settlers of this new colony. He lived where his son Finis E. Berry, now lives.

"Thomas Rubey was from Kentucky, and lived at Pleasant Green. Henry Small lived at the Vincent Walker place.

"Mr. Smiley was also a Kentuckian, and settled where Mr. Thomas Alexander now lives. Rev. Laird Burns was a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, and lived where Mr. John P. Downs now lives, in what is known as the Ellis neighborhood.

"John Burns was his brother and lived close to New Lebanon. He was a soldier in the war with Great Britain, was present at the battle of New Orleans, and would often talk with pride about that great event; of the fearful roaring of the cannon, of the sharp whistling of the bullets, and the thrilling echoes of martial music, which stirred the hearts of the soldiers to deeds of valor, and enabled the brave army of General Jackson to achieve the glorious victory which ended the war with Old England.

"Rev. John Reid was also another minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, a Kentuckian; he first lived on Honey creek, and afterwards at so many different places, that for want of space in this brief sketch I dare not under take to enumerate them. Suffice it to say, that he settled more new places in the neighborhood than any half dozen pioneers of the infant colony. He was a very eccentric character in his younger days, would fight at the "drop of a hat," and was never known to meet his match in a hand to hand combat. The writer of this sketch was intimately acquainted with him for many years, during the latter period of his life however, and can truly say he never knew a man of steadier habits, nor one more remarkable for strict rectitude of conduct, or exemplary piety. An anecdote is related of him and the Rev. Finis Ewing, which occurred in his younger days. It was told to me by Mr. Samuel Year.

"Reid was driving a team for some man who was moving to this county with Mr. Ewing, who had ear bells on his six horse team. The young man liked the jingle of these bells so much that he begged Mr. Ewing to allow his teamster to divide with him, in order that he might share the music; but Mr. Ewing could not see it and refused to make the division as requested. Whereupon Reid bought a number of old cosy bells and hung one on each horse in

his team, which soon had the effect of bringing the preacher to terms. He was so much annoyed with the discord produced by these coarse bells, that he soon proposed a compromise by giving Reid his sleigh bells, provided he would stop the cow bell part of the concert.

“Silas Thomas was another Kentuckian, and lived on Honey Creek, near where Lampton’s saw mill stood a few years ago.

“James Taylor, better known as ‘Old Corn Taylor,’ lived in an old log cabin which may be still seen standing a short distance west of the Anthony Walker place. He was another remarkably eccentric character. He had a host of mules and negroes; always rode with a rope bridle, and raised more corn, and kept it longer than any half dozen men in Cooper county. This he hoarded away in pens and cribs with as much care as though every ear had been a silver dollar, in anticipation of a famine, which, for many years he had predicted, but which, happily, never came, though the neighborhood was several times visited with great scarcity of that valuable commodity. Although he was miserly in this respect, yet during these times of scarcity, he would generally unlock his granaries, and, like Joseph of old, deal it out to his starving brethren, whether they were able to pay for it or not; that is, if he thought a man was industrious, he would furnish him with what corn he considered necessary: but tradition informs us that he invariably refused the required boon to a man, who was found, on examination, to wear “patched breeches,” especially if the patch happened to be in a particular locality, which indicated laziness.

“Hugh Wear was from Kentucky, and lived in the Ellis neighborhood. He was the father of the Rev. William Bennett Wear, another Cumberland Presbyterian of considerable distinction. When his father, who was a Revolutionary soldier, enlisted, Hugh, although too young to enter the army, was permitted to accompany his father, and served, during the war, as a soldier, notwithstanding he was under the age prescribed for military duty. This was done to prevent his falling into the hands of the Tories.

“Rev. William Kavanaugh was a Kentuckian, and another Cumberland Presbyterian minister of considerable note. It was said of him, that he could preach louder and longer than any of these old worthies.

“William Bryant was a Kentuckian, and was with General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He first settled at New Lebanon, at the place which he afterwards sold to Finis Ewing; the old brick house where Mr. Kemp now lives. He then moved to the farm now occupied by William B. Harlan.

“Samuel Miller was from Kentucky, and settled on the place now owned by Green Walker. He was a farmer, and afterwards moved to Cold Neck.

“There yet remains but one other man to notice who belonged to New Lebanon. He was a member of the numerous family of Smith, whose Christian name I cannot now recall. He settled at a very early period on what is known as the Cedar Bluff, at a nice, cool, clear spring, not far from the place where Mrs. John Wilkerson now lives. Here he erected what was then called a ‘band mill,’ a species of old fashioned horse mill, so common in those days. It was connected with a small distillery at which he manufactured a kind of ‘Aqua mirabilis,’ with which the old folks in those days cheered the drooping spirits in times of great scarcity. But Mr. Smith never ‘ran crooked.’ He paid no license, and sold or gave away his delicious beverage without molestation from revenue agents, just as he deemed fit and convenient. Revenue stamps and revenue agents were unknown then, and good whisky (there was none bad then,) was not only considered harmless, but drinking hot toddies, eggnog and mint juleps was regarded as a respectable, as well as a pleasant and innocent kind of amusement, and quite conducive to health.”

CHAPTER IX

OTTERVILLE TOWNSHIP

Boundary – Physical Features – Settlement of Otterville Township – Clifton – Its History and Incidents – Indian Scare – Otterville – Its History – Lodges – Schools - Churches

Before proceeding with the remainder of Mr. Starke's article, which is a history of Otterville township, we will first give the boundary and physical features of the same.

BOUNDARY

This township is in the southwestern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Clear Creek township, on the east by Lebanon township, on the south by Morgan county and on the west by Pettis county. Otterville formerly comprised a portion of Lebanon township, but has since been formed into a voting precinct and embraces all that part of Lebanon township west of the Lamine river.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The township is generally rough and covered with an abundance of timber. The Lamine river, with its effluents, furnishes a reasonable supply of water.

SETTLEMENT OF OTTERVILLE TOWNSHIP

Mr. Starke's history continued;

"Thomas Parsons was born in the State of Virginia in the year 1793; moved to Franklin, the county seat of Simpson county, Kentucky, about the year 1819, emigrated to this county in the fall of 1826, and settled at the place now owned by James H. Cline, northwest of Otterville. About the last of October of that year Parsons sold his pre-emption right to Absalom Cline, the father of James H. Cline. In 1826, at the time Mr. Parsons came to this neighborhood, there were only three families living west of the Lamine in this vicinity. These were James G. Wilkerson, William Reed, and William Sloan.

"Mr. Parsons established the first hatter's shop south of Boonville, and was an excellent workman in that line. He was an honest, upright citizen, lived to a ripe old age, and was gathered to his fathers, honored and respected by all who knew him. At the time of his death, on the 7th day of September 1875, he was the oldest free mason in Cooper county, having belonged to that institution nearly three score years.

"William Reed mentioned above, was, perhaps, the first white man who settled in this neighborhood. He was a Tennessean, and lived near the old camp ground, a little west of what was then known as the camp ground spring, in the old field now owned by George Smith, a short distance southwest of the old graveyard. He was the grandfather of A. M. Reed, now of Otterville. He was remarkable for his strict integrity and exemplary piety.

"James G. Wilkerson was from Kentucky, and settled the farm now owned by George W. Smith, one mile west of Otterville. The old mansion stands, though almost in a complete state of dilapidation, to remind the passer by of the perishable character of all human labor. He sleeps with several other members of his once numerous family, on a gentle eminence a few yards south of the decayed and tottering tenement in which he spent many years of honest toil.

"William Sloan was the son of Alexander, mentioned in the notes pertaining to New Lebanon, was the last of the three mentioned above. He first settled the place where Charles E. Rice now lives, in 1826, but afterwards lived, until his death, at the place now owned by Joseph Minter. He was always remarkable for his scrupulous honesty and piety.

"Elijah Hook was from Tennessee, and settled near where Henry Bender now lives, in 1827. He was a hunter and trapper, and obtained a subsistence for his family after the manner of Nimrod, his ancient predecessor, mentioned in the Bible as 'the mighty hunter.'

"James Brown was a Kentuckian, a farmer, a hard working man, and settled where T. C. Cranmer, lives, in 1827. He also was a 'Nimrod,' and hunted with Daniel Boone.

"James Davis was a Tennessean, and settled the place now known as the McCulloch farm, in 1827 - He was an industrious farmer, and a great rail splitter.

"James Birney was a Kentuckian, and married the daughter of Alexander Sloan, of New Lebanon. He was a farmer, and a man of some note. He settled, in 1827, the farm where John Harlan now lives. He had a grandson, Alexander Birney, who was formerly a lawyer at Otterville.

"Frederick Shurley, the mightiest hunter in all the land round about Otterville, in 1827, settled the place now owned by his son Robert Shurley, southeast of Otterville. He was with General Jackson in the Creek war, and was present at the memorable battle of the Horse Shoe Bend, where the Indians, by the direction of their prophets, had made their last stand. He used to recount, with deep interest, the thrilling incidents connected with this muzzel to

muzzle contest, in which over half a thousand red-skins were sent, by Jackson and Coffee, to their happy hunting grounds.

"Nathan Neal was, a Kentuckian, and settled the old place near the Lamine, two miles north of Otterville, in 1827. He was an orderly, upright and industrious citizen.

"George Cranmer was born in the State of Delaware in 1801, moved to near Paris, Kentucky, while young, and to Boonville, Missouri, in the year 1828. He was a millwright and a very ingenious and skillful mechanic. He settled at Clifton in about 1832, and shortly afterwards he and James H. Glasgow, now living on the Petite Saline Creek, built what was known as Cranmer's, afterwards Corum's mill, precisely where the M. K. & T. railroad now crosses the Lamine. Cranmer named the place Clifton. The principal mechanics who helped to build this mill were Ben Gilbert, Jim Kirkpatrick, Nat Garten, son-in-law of William Steele, Esq., a blacksmith named John Toole, Noah Graham and the renowned 'Bill' Rubey, known to almost all the old settlers south of the Missouri river. Cranmer lived first at the mill, and afterwards at what was long known as the John Caton place, where Thomas C. Cranmer was born in 1836. The old log cabin is still standing, as one of the very few old land marks yet visible, to remind us of the distant past. Cranmer died at Michigan Bluffs, California, in 1853.

"Another man will perhaps be remembered by some of our old citizens. He was crazy, and though harmless, used to wander about to the great terror of the children of those days. His name was John Hatwood.

"Clifton was once a place of memorable notoriety. In those early days it was not unfrequently called the Devil's Half Acre.' There was a grocery kept there, after the people began to manufacture poisoned whisky, which had the effect very often of producing little skirmishes among those who congregated there. It was not uncommon for those fracasos to end in a bloody nose, a black eye, or a broken head. Happily, however, these broils were generally confined to a few notorious outlaws, whom the order loving people would have rejoiced to know had met the fate of the cats of Kilkenny.

"There are many amusing incidents connected with the history of the place, but space forbids allusion to only one or two. A man by the name of Cox, who was a celebrated hunter and trapper in this neighborhood, was known as a dealer in tales, connected with his avocation, of a fabulous and munchausen character. There is a very high bluff just below the old mill; perhaps it is nearly five hundred feet high. During one of his numerous hunting excursions, Matthew met with a large bear, which, being slightly wounded became terribly enraged, and attacked the hunter with his ugly grip before he had time to reload his rifle. This formidable contest between Bruin and Matthew occurred just on the verge of the fearful precipice above described, and every struggle brought them nearer and nearer, until they both took the awful leap, striking and bounding against the projecting crags every few feet, until they reached the bottom of the terrible abyss. You will now naturally say, "Farewell, Matthew!" but strange to relate, he escaped with a few slight scratches. The bear had, fortunately for Matthew, been on the under side every time they struck, till they reached the bottom, when he loosed his hold of the hunter and closed his eyes in death.

"Matthew Cox's tales were generally much like this, almost always terminating favorably to himself, and fatally to his adversaries. This anecdote gave the name of 'Matthew's Bluff,' well known to everybody in this neighborhood.

"Some time during the year 1832, the people of this neighborhood became terribly alarmed by the report that the Osage Indians were about to attack and massacre all the settlers in this vicinity. This report started first, by some means at old Luke William's on Cold Camp Creek. The people became almost wild with excitement. They left their plains in the fields, and fled precipitately in the direction of the other settlements towards Boonville. Some of them took refuge in a fort at Vincent Walker's, some at Sam Forbes', and others at Collin Stoneman's and Finis Ewing's. Hats and caps, shoes and stockings, pillows, baskets and bonnets might have been seen along the old military road to Boonville, lying scattered about in beautiful confusion all that day and the next, until the excitement had ceased. Fortunately the scare did not last long, as it was soon ascertained that the alarm was false, and that the Osage Indians had not only not contemplated a raid on the white settlements, but that they had actually become frightened themselves, and fled south of the Osage river. But the panic was complete and exceedingly frightful while it lasted. A fellow by the name of Mike Chism lived near the Bidstrup Place. Mike had a wife and two children. They were already preparing for flight. Mike's wife was on horseback and had one child in her lap and one behind her, and Mike was on foot.

"At this moment, a horseman came galloping up in great trepidation, and informed the little family that the Indians were coming by the thousands, and that they were already this side of Flat Creek. On receiving this intelligence, Mike, in great terror, said to his wife, 'My God! Sallie, I can't wait for you any longer, and suiting his actions to his words, he took to his scrapers in such hot haste that at the first frantic jump he made, he fell at full length, bleeding and trembling on the rocks. But the poor fellow did not take time to rise to his feet again. He scrambled off on 'all fours' into the brush like some wild animal, leaving his wife and children to take care of themselves as best they could. He evidently acted upon the principle, that 'It is better to be a live coward, than a dead hero.'

"Reuben B. Harris was from Kentucky. He was a country lawyer; had no education, but was a man of good natural ability. He settled the place where Montraville Ross now lives, on Flat Creek. He settled here in 1827. He was also a great hunter.

"Hugh Morrison was a Kentuckian. In 1827 he settled the place where the widow of Henderson Finley now lives.

"John Gabriel was also from Kentucky. Settled at Richland, at a place two and a half miles east of Florence. He moved there at a very early period in 1819 or 1820. He had a still house, made whisky and sold it to the Indians. He was a rough, miserly character, but honest in his dealings. He was murdered for his money, in his horse lot, on his own plantation. He was killed by a negro man belonging to Reuben B. Harris. The negro was condemned and hung at Boonville. Before his execution, this negro confessed that he had killed Gabriel, but declared that he had been employed to commit the murder by Gabriel's own son-in-law, a man named Abner Weaver. This villain escaped punishment for the reason that the negro's testimony was then, by the laws of the United States, excluded as inadmissible. Justice, however, overtook him at last. His crime did not stop at the instigation of Gabriel's murder. He was afterwards found in possession of four stolen horses somewhere in Texas. In endeavoring to make his escape, he was shot from one of these horses, and thus ended his villainy.

"The first church erected in this neighborhood was built by the Cumberland Presbyterians. It was of logs, and stood near the old grave yard. It was built about the year 1835. Here, for many years, this denomination annually held the old fashioned camp-meetings, at which large numbers of the old citizens were wont to congregate, and here many of them would sometimes remain for days, and even weeks, on the ground in camps and tents, engaged in earnest devotion. But this order of things and this manner of worship have long since gone into disuse. Not a hawk's eye could now discern a single mourner's track, and every vestige of the old church and camp have vanished like the mist before the morning sun, and the primitive religious customs have been entirely abandoned.

"In the foregoing sketches I have briefly glanced at the lives and characters of most, in fact, nearly all of the older citizens who figured in the history of New Lebanon settlement, which then comprised our own township, and included the country between the Lamine and Flat Creek. Most of them belonged to a class of men which have passed away.

"It is not my purpose to make individual comparisons between them and those of the present day. It is but justice, however, to say, that with few exceptions, they were men of great moral worth, true and tried patriotism, and scrupulous integrity.

OTTERVILLE

"I come now to take a brief survey of matters connected with a later date. The town of Otterville was first called Elkton. It was laid out by Gideon R. Thompson, in the year 1837. The first house built, stood where Judge Butler's house now stands. The public square Occupied the space of ground now lying between Butler's and George W. Smith's, extending east to a line running north and south, near the place where Frank Arni's house formerly stood. William G. Wear entered the forty acres on which Elkton was built, in the year 1836, and sold it to Thompson in 1837. About that time Thompson built the first house as before stated, and he and George Wear built a storehouse directly east of Thompson's dwelling, and little George Wear built a dwelling house on the present site of Colburn's house. James Allcorn built on the north side of the square about the same time. Long George Wear built the first house within the present limits of Otterville proper, where W. G. Wear's house now stands.

"The town of Otterville was regularly laid out by W. G. Wear in 1854, though several houses had been built previous to that time within its present limits.

"There was no post office at Otterville until about 1848. The mail for this neighborhood was supplied from Arator post office kept by General Hogan, where Van Tromp Chilton now lives. W. G. Wear was the first post master. He held the office until 1851, when the writer of these sketches was appointed, who held the office about ten years. The mail route was a special one from Arator, and was carried on horse back. W. R. Butler was the first contractor, and employed James H. Wear, son of W. G. Wear, to carry the mail twice a week. The mail carrier then a small boy now one of the leading merchants of St. Louis, made the trip twice a week, riding a small grey pony called 'Tom,' which had been bought of Tom Milam, who was then a well known character of the neighborhood. About the time the town was first established, several houses were built on or near the public square.

"Among these were the Masonic hall; the dwelling house built by George W. Embree, north of the hall; one by Samuel Wear, now occupied by John D. Strain; one by Harrison Roman, in which he now lives; and about this time Robert M. Taylor built an addition to the 'Taylor House.' The brick storehouse known as the 'Cannon & Zollinger' storehouse was not built until about the year 1886.

"The Masonic Lodge, called Pleasant Grove Lodge No. 142, A. F. & A. M.,' was established on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1854, A. L. 5854. The dispensation was granted by the M. W. G. DL, of Missouri, L. S. Cornwell, on the 6th day of November, 1854. This dispensation was granted to the following named persons: William E. Combs, Harrison Roman, S. H. Saunders, William Devine, Tarleton T. Cox, Strawther O'Rourk, Moses B. Small, Aaron Hupp, William A. Reed, William R. Butler, Robert M. Taylor and George W. Embree. The charter was granted May 31st, 1855, and signed by L. S. Cornwell, G. M.; Oscar F. Potter, D. G. M.; J. W. Chenoweth, D. G. W.; Henry E. Van Odell, J. G. W. The first officers were as follows : S. H. Saunders, W. M.; Aaron Hupp, S. W.; H Roman, J. W.; R. M. Taylor, Treasurer; W. R. Butler, Secretary, George W. Embree, S. D. Strother O'Rourk, J. W., and R. J. Buchanan, Tyler.

"The Odd Fellows Lodge was established in October, 1856, under the name of Otterville Lodge, No. 102, I. O. O. F.

"The first officers were as follows: W. G. Wear, Noble Grand; H. A. B. Johnston, Vice Grand; Samuel M. Roman, Secretary, and John S. Johnston, Treasurer.

"The present Cumberland Presbyterian church was built by Milton Starke, in the year 1857.

"The old Presbyterian church was built by John D. Strain, in 1866, and is now owned by the Baptists.

"The Methodist and Christian churches were built about the same time in the year 1872. The former was built by M. C. White, and the latter by T. C. Cranmer and T. M. Travillian. They are both neat brick buildings, and ornaments to our village.

"The public school building was erected in 1869, costing \$6,000.

"The Pacific railroad was completed to Otterville from St. Louis in 1860, and this place for a short time became the terminus. Whilst the road remained here, and in fact for a long time previous, Otterville commanded quite a brisk trade, presented a very active and business like appearance, and indeed for a time it flourished like a "green bay tree." But it was not destined to enjoy this prosperity long. The railroad company soon pulled up stakes and transferred the terminus to the then insignificant village of Sedalia, which, at that time, being in its infancy, had scarcely been christened, but, though young, it soon rose like magic, from the bosom of the beautiful prairie, and in a few years Sedalia has become the county seat of one of the richest counties in the State, and a great railroad centre, while truth compels me to say that Otterville has sunk back into its original obscurity.

"The town of Otterville was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Missouri, on the sixteenth day of February, 1857.

"About the year 1860, for a short period, a considerable wholesale business was done here. Among the wholesale establishments, were the following: W. G. Wear & Son, Cloney, Crawford & Co., from Jefferson City; Clark & Reed; Concannon; the Robert Brothers; Lohman & Co., etc., etc.

"About this time the 'Mansion House' was built by a man named Pork; the 'Embree House' by George W. Embree and Chris Harlan. The latter was quite a large hotel near the depot, and was afterwards moved to Sedalia by George R. Smith, and about the same time several other houses were moved by different parties to that place. There was, after this time, a considerable business done in a retail way around the old public square. Among the most prominent merchants here, were W. G. Wear & Son, and Cannon & Zollinger, who carried on a large and profitable trade for many years.

"But having already extended these notes far beyond what I had at first anticipated, I am admonished to close them rather abruptly, lest they become wearisome. They were prepared at a very short notice, and might have been made much more interesting, had sufficient time been given the writer to arrange them with some regard to order.

"I hope that due allowance will be made by an appreciative public for this defect in this hastily-written memorandum.

"In conclusion, I will take occasion to say, that one hundred years ago, where we meet now to rejoice together, at the happy coming of our first Centennial, this part of Cooper county, nay, even Cooper county itself, was a howling wilderness. The hungry wolf and bear; the elk and the antelope; the wild deer and the buffalo, roamed about undisturbed, save by the feeble arrows of the red man.

"Today, through the little village of Otterville, within a very few yards of this spot, a double band of iron, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, connects San Francisco with the city of New York. Over these lines of metal rails ponderous trains are almost continually passing to and fro, freighted with innumerable articles of commerce; the rich merchandise of the east; the varied productions of the west; the teas and silk of China; the silver of Arizona, and the gold of California."

Otterville contains at this time about four hundred population. It has three general stores, one hardware and grocery store, two drug stores, one confectionery, one furniture store, two blacksmith shops, one saloon, two hotels, four churches, one school.

CHAPTER X

PALESTINE TOWNSHIP

Boundary – Physical Features – Early Settlers – Samuel Peters killed a Hog – Marriages – First Cistern – Education – Dancing School – School Exhibition – Excitement over Examinations

BOUNDARY

Palestine township is bounded on the north by Pilot Grove and Boonville townships, on the east by Clark's Fork township, on the south by Kelly and Lebanon townships, and on the west by Clear Creek and Pilot Grove townships.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The surface of the township is generally level, with the exception of a strip of rough land extending near the eastern side, and also another strip near the western side. The township is well supplied with timber and water; much of the soil is of excellent quality. The regions of cultivation may be said to exist in a portion along the eastern side, extending north and south, a portion in the centre of the township, and a tract in the southwestern part.

EARLY SETTLERS

William Moore and Joseph Stephens were the first settlers of Palestine township. William Moore emigrated from North Carolina, and settled about eight miles south of Boonville, in the timber close by a good spring, north of and adjoining the farm where Jenus White, Esq., now resides. His family consisted of George W., William H., James, Andrew, John, Thomas, Robert and Joseph H. Moore, and Margaret, Sallie and Mary Moore; seven sons and three daughters. Margaret married Judge Lawrence C. Stephens, in 1818. Sallie married Colonel John H. Hutchison, and Mary married Harvey Bunce. Colonel Hutchison was Sheriff of this county for four years, and Representative for two years. Judge Stephens was Representative for four years, and County Judge for one term, and Harvey Bunce was Sheriff for eight years, representative for two years, and a member of the State Convention in 1865. Only two of the Moore children now living, viz: Joseph H. Moore, and Margaret Stephens, widow of the late Judge L. C. Stephens.

Mrs. Margaret Stephens says that in the fall of 1816, after her father settled in this county, she went to Boonville, with her uncle, a Mr. McFarland and on their arrival, she asked her uncle where Boonville was, thinking she was coming to something of a town. Her uncle pointed to Robadeaux's store, a round log cabin, with the bark on the logs, and said. "There's Boonville." They then alighted from their horses, and after making some purchases, they returned home. That store house was *the only building which she then saw of Boonville*. It is also certain, from other good evidence, that the place on which Boonville now stands, was called "Boonville," before any town was built or located here.

Mrs. Stephens also tells of the first church she attended in the neighborhood, which was held at the house of one of the settlers. Luke Williams, the preacher, was dressed in a complete suit of buckskin, and a great many of his audience were dressed in the same style. She was so dissatisfied with the appearance of the state of things, in this backwoods county that she cried during the whole of the services; but she soon became accustomed to the new order of things, and was well contented. At that meeting grease from the bear meat stored in the loft above the congregation, dripped down and spoiled her nice Sunday shawl, which was a fine one, brought from North Carolina, and which could not be replaced in this backwoods country.

Joseph Stephens, Sr., was the next settler of what is now called Palestine township. He emigrated from Kentucky, and stopped one and one-half years, near Winchester, East Tennessee, in the fall of 1817; he, in company with several others, started for Cooper county and landed at Boonville on the 15th day of November, 1817.

Before they arrived here, they had bought land in what is now Palestine township. They remained at the place called "Boonville," and were piloted to their new home by Maj. Stephen Cole. They crossed the Petite Saline Creek at the McFarland ford, at the place where Rankin's mill is now situated. The only persons at that time, living in that part of the county, were William and Jacob McFarland on the north, and John Glover on the south side of the creek. After crossing the creek they soon entered the Lone Elm prairie, and on the evening of the same day, they arrived at their new home where they camped for the night.

A hunter by the name of Landers, had made his camp in the bottom, near the present residence of Joseph Stephens, Jr., and had an acre of growing corn and 15 hogs, which were purchased by Joseph Stephens, Sr. Mr. Landers then "pulled up stakes" and moved farther west. The next spring James D. Campbell settled on the hill, south of Bunceton, Peter Stephens, one half of a mile north of Old Palestine, and William Stephens and John Kelley three and one-half miles southeast of Joseph Stephens, near the Moniteau creek. These men were the sons and the sons-in-law of Joseph Stephens, Sr., and emigrated to Cooper county with him.

The next year, (1818), Samuel Peters settled about two miles north of Joseph Stephens, at a place now called Petersburg, on the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas railroad. He also had a large family of boys and girls; Samuel and Newton C. Peters were his sons. One of his daughters married Mr. McFarland, one James Hill, who was Sheriff of this county for eight years; one Harvey Harper; one Katie Peters, Thomas Patrick, and afterwards, Samuel Cole; and Sallie, the younger, James Gallagher.

When Samuel Peters raised his dwelling, he invited his neighbors to come and help him, stating that he would, on that occasion, kill a hog and have it for dinner. As this was the first hog ever butchered in this part of the State, and as very few of the settlers had ever tasted pork, it was no little inducement to them to be present and assist in disposing of such rare and delicious food, for the settlers, previous to that time, had subsisted entirely upon wild game. Always on such occasions they had a little "fire water" to give life to the occasion.

In the winter of 1818 Miss Rhoda, the daughter of Jos. Stephens, Sr., was married to Dr. B. W. Levens, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Luke Williams. On the same evening Miss Elizabeth, the daughter of Samuel Peters, and James Hill were united in marriage by the same minister. The two last mentioned had been engaged for some time, yet did not expect to be married so soon. But Mr. Peters declared that if they intended to marry, they must do so that night or never. So the parson immediately went down to Mr. Peter's house, and in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided, pronounced them husband and wife.

Colonel Andrew and Judge John Briscoe settled in the same township in 1818. They were both very prominent men, and prominent leaders in their respective parties, Andrew being a Whig, and John a Democrat.

Some of the other early settlers were Henry, Hiram, Heli and Harden Corum. Mr. Tevis, the father of Capt. Simeon Tevis, Thomas Collins, Jacob Summers, Michael, James and William Son, John and Joseph Cathey. James David, and John H. Hutchison, Nathaniel Leonard, John and Andrew Wallace, Henry Woolery, Holbert and Samuel Cole, James Bridges, James Simms, Russell Smallwood, Thomas Best, Greenberry Allison, William C. Lowery, Anthony F. Read, and others not recollected. No better citizens than those mentioned above ever settled in any community.

Mr. Greenberry Allison dug the first cistern in the county, which proved to be a great success, and caused many of his neighbors to imitate his example, as they had, previous to that time, been compelled to depend for water upon springs and wells, Palestine township, from the beginning, took the lead in education. The first schools were taught by Lawrence C. Stephens Dr. William H. Moore, and a young man from Virginia by the name of William H. Moore, who was considered the best scholar in his day, in this part of the country. The teachers of a later day were Mr. Huff, Green White, Josiah Adams, now residing in California, Missouri, and Philip A. Tutt. The first grammar school was kept by a Mr. Rodgers, at the residence of John Wallace.

The first dancing school was opened in 1832, at the residence of B. W. Levens, about one-quarter of a mile east of the present site of Bunceton, by a gentleman named Gibson. He was a polished gentleman, and an excellent teacher, and was the first to introduce "cotillions," which were, until that time, unknown in this part of the country. Mr. Gibson at that time had two other school; one at Boonville, and the other at Arrow Rock, and he taught, during the week, two days at each place.

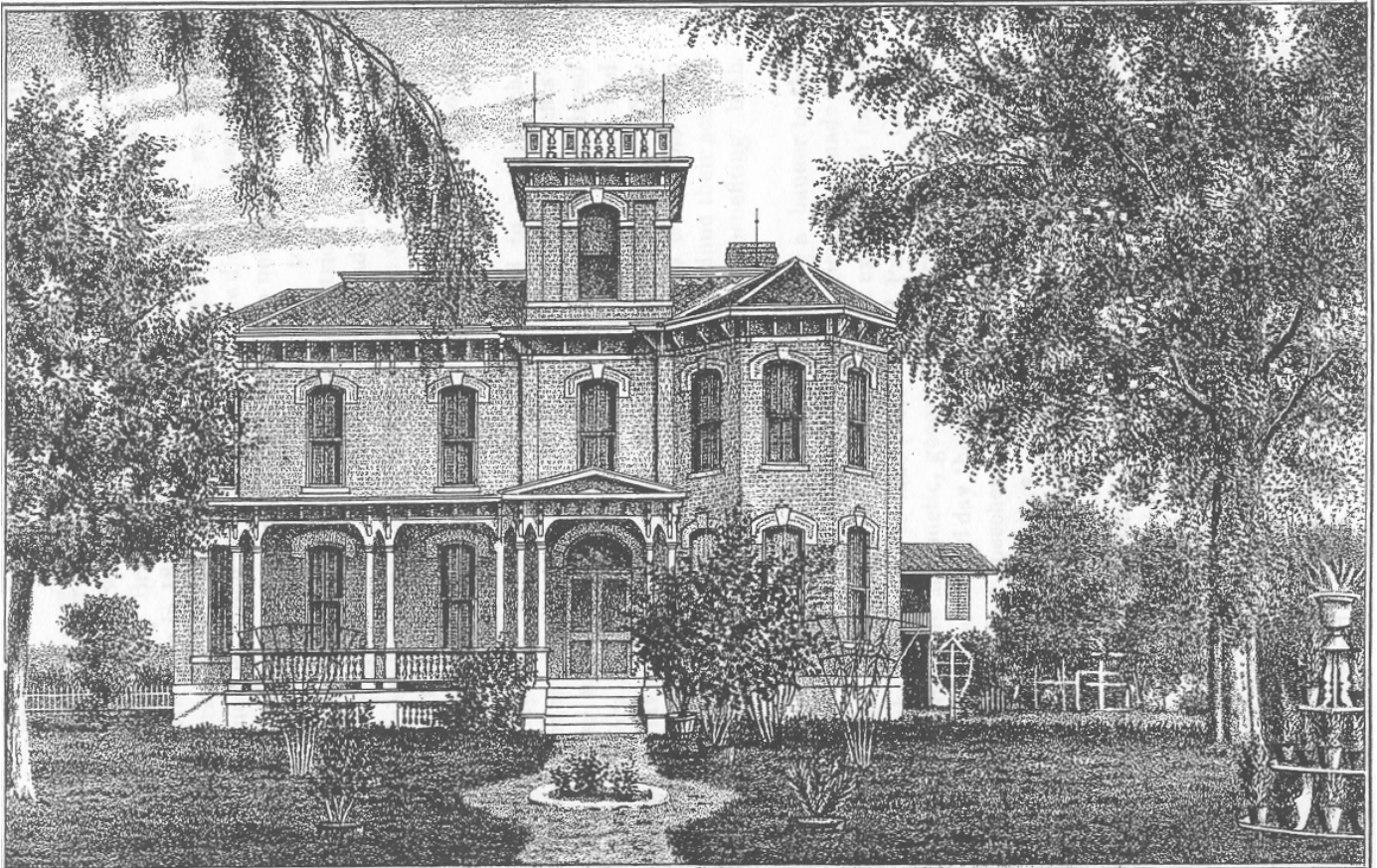
The names of a few of the dancers who attended the school at B. W. Levens' residence who are at present remembered, are as follows: Newton C. Peters, David Hutchison, Andrew B. Moore, John M. Briscoe, Mr. Huff, Daniel Ogle, Thomas and Bonaparte Patrick, Thomas and Luther Smith, James Corum, Joseph S. Anderson, Green White, Andrew Collins, and Tobe Briscoe. Misses Margaret and Elizabeth Hutchison, daughters of James Hutchison; Elmira Ann and Sarah Ardell Hutchison, daughters of John H. Hutchison; Zerilda and Emarine Levens, Mary and Patsy Briscoe, Katie and Sallie Peters, Susan and Rhoda Campbell, Parthena Kelly, Jaily Collins, Annie Best, and a Miss Ramsey.

Most of the persons mentioned above have been dead many years. Among the gentlemen, Mr. Huff was alive a few years ago, though he may be dead at this time, as he has not been heard from for some time. So far as is known none of the other gentlemen are alive. Of the ladies, Margaret, Elmira Ann and Sarah Ardell Hutchison, Margaret Stephens, Zerilda Levens, Patsy Briscoe, Katie and Sallie Peters, and Rhoda Campbell, are still alive - the others are all dead. On the first day of January 1845, Henry C. Levens was employed at Lone Elm, John D. Stephens in Palestine district, Joseph L. Stephens in the Harrison district, in the Bunceton neighborhood, and George H. Stephens in the Round Grove district, to teach the respective schools for three months. All these districts are now in school township 47, range 17. These teachers found that the people were not sufficiently aroused on the great importance of giving their children a good education, and for some time had been studying to discover some plan by which to arouse the patrons of the school to a full knowledge of their responsibility.

They knew that the parents could not be forced to perceive the vast importance of education, by merely telling them of its benefits; but that in order to produce this change, inducements must be placed directly before both parents and pupils; something tangible, sufficiently inviting to arouse them from their lethargy. They thought that they must determine upon some plan to create and keep up an excitement, so as to induce the patrons to continue their schools for a longer period than three months, thereby benefiting both teachers and pupils.

They finally agreed upon the plan of offering a banner to the school, which, taking all of the classes into consideration, had made the most progress at the close of the school. The examination for the awarding of the banner was to take place at Old Palestine. On the first day arithmetic, geography and grammar were to be

examined, and on the, second day the four schools were to have a joint exhibition consisting of speeches and dialogues.



CHARLES E. LEONARD PALESTINE TP. COOPER CO. MO.

The above named teachers, in accordance with an agreement among themselves on the opening day of their schools, placed the whole subject before the scholars, and gave them until the next day to decide whether they were willing to enter the contest or not; and the members of each school unanimously voted in favor of their teacher's proposition.

This produced a greater excitement than was contemplated or wished for by the teachers – an excitement that was more difficult to control than to create. All classes of the people took a deep interest in the progress of the schools, and they received frequent visits from trustees, parents and others.

On the days of the examination at Old Palestine, the scholars of the different schools marched in double file to the place of examination, with music and banners, with appropriate mottoes, in advance. The girls of each school were dressed in the same colored dresses, and the boys wore badges of the same color as the dresses of the girls of the school to which they belonged. On each day there was a very large attendance to witness the examination and exhibition.

The excitement became so great that the teachers instructed the Judges not to make any award, particularly, as the scholars of ail four schools had acquitted themselves so well, that it would have been almost impossible to decide between them. After it had become known, that because of the general excellence of the schools, no award would be made, the excitement attending the contest soon quieted down. The examination and exhibition gave universal satisfaction, and although when the schools closed it was spring and the busiest time of the year, all four of the teachers were offered schools again at the same places. After this, schools were well attended and supported in Palestine township, and has continued so even to the present day.

Although the object of these teachers was partly selfish, in that they wished to procure constant employment, they conferred innumerable blessings upon that and following generations, by creating among the settlers a desire to give their children every opportunity of acquiring a good education.

CHAPTER XI

PILOT GROVE TOWNSHIP

Boundary – Physical Features – Early Settlers – Camp-meetings – Schools and Mills – Pilot Grove – Bill Anderson – First Business Houses of Pilot Grove – Newspaper – Secret Orders – Pilot Grove Collegiate Institute – Shipments for 1882 – Incidents of the War

BOUNDARY

Pilot Grove township is bounded on the north by Lamine township, on the east by Boonville and Palestine townships, on the south by Palestine and Clear Creek townships, and on the west by Clear Creek and Blackwater townships.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

This is a very irregular township in shape. In the northwestern and southeastern parts the land is rough, yet admitting of cultivation. The eastern and southwestern portions are comparatively free from roughness and admit of the highest cultivation. The township derived its name from the following fact: When travelers were passing on the route from Boonville to Independence, or in the neighborhood of this route, as it led through the township, they were enabled at once to determine their position by the small grove of trees which was plainly visible for miles around. Very little of the present timber was in existence except as low brush, so that the group of trees standing prominently above all the rest proved a pilot to the traveler in his journey across the then extensive prairie. Hence the name "Pilot Grove."

EARLY SETTLERS

The township was settled about 1820, though the exact time is not known. Among the earliest settlers we may mention the names of John McCutchen, John Houx, Jacob Houx, L. A. Summers, James McElroy, Samuel Roe, Sr., Samuel Woolridge, Enoch Mass, Absalom Meredith, Azariah Bone, who was a Methodist minister; John Rice, a blacksmith; a Mr. Magee, after whom "Magee Grove" was named, and Samuel Gilbert, whose success in after life as a cancer doctor was a surprise to all and a familiar theme of conversation among the old settlers. There were also William and James Taylor, Jr., who were among the pioneers.

CAMP-MEETINGS

This township in early times was celebrated for its camp-meetings, there being two camp grounds within its limits; one held by the Presbyterians and the other by the Methodists. These camp-meetings, which were held by each denomination once a year, were largely attended, many persons coming from great distances. Many camped on the grounds, entertaining "without money and without price" the people who attended, and were particularly hospitable to strangers from abroad. Among the early ministers who attended the meetings at this camp ground were Jesse Green, Azariah Bone, and Samuel Gilbert. The latter afterwards became noted as a cancer doctor, and opened an infirmary in Memphis, Tennessee, and at one time resided in New York.

SCHOOLS AND MILLS

Among the earliest school teachers to exercise his calling in Pilot Grove township was Thomas P. Cropper, who taught in the township in 1828-29, and, being quite an original genius, his name should be preserved.

"The people all declared how much he knew;

'Twas certain he could write and cipher, too.

Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage,

And even the story ran that he could gauge."

The first mill was erected by a man named Hughes. It was a horse mill, and stood on one of the branches of the Petite Saline.

PILOT GROVE

Pilot Grove is located on the northeast quarter of section 5, township 47, range 18, in Pilot Grove township, and is surrounded by a beautiful and most excellent farming country. The farmers are generally thrifty and are year by year bettering their condition and availing themselves of the latest inventions in farming implements and machinery. The town was laid off in 1873 by Samuel Roe, and is situated on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas

railroad, twelve miles southwest of Boonville. As early as 1836, the government located a post-office about one mile from the present town site and called it Pilot Grove, appointing John McCutchen postmaster. He continued to hold the office at his home for many years and was finally succeeded by Samuel Roe, Sr., who now lives in Pilot Grove. Mr. Roe held the office until after the war of 1861, and was succeeded by Mr. E. H. Harris. The present postmaster is Dr. A. H. Thornton.

Pilot Grove, as a post-office and place of rendezvous for the surrounding inhabitants, is one of the oldest in the county, and takes its name from an ancient grove of hickory trees, located upon the high prairie in the immediate vicinity.

BILL ANDERSON

'Twas while he was acting in this capacity, and at his residence, where the neighbors had gathered upon a bright afternoon in the spring of 1874, awaiting the arrival of the mail, that the dreaded "Bill Anderson" suddenly appeared with his guerrilla troupe, and forming the trembling citizens to line, proceeded to divest them of their personal valuables.

Mr. William Mayo, one of the citizens, refused to deliver up his elegant gold watch, and started to flee; passing the house he was joined by Mr. Thomas Brownfield, now of our community, and who had kept concealed. The guerrillas, of course, gave pursuit, and overtaking Mr. Mayo, who had become separated from Mr. Brownfield, they killed him by a pistol shot in the face.

One guerrilla had pursued Mr. Brownfield, who was endeavoring to reach a thicket of brush some rods distant. The guerrilla fired repeatedly upon Mr. Brownfield, wounding him in the hand, when, upon a near approach, Brownfield, who was armed, and a man of nerve, suddenly turned, and covering him with his revolver, compelled the guerrilla to retreat. This act doubtless saved his life, since it enabled him to reach the coveted thicket, from which concealment he defied his foes, who dared not penetrate his retreat, and who, after surrounding the thicket, and being several times fired upon by the desperate man within, sought less dangerous fields of conquest.

The first business house in the town was moved to Pilot Grove from Dr. W. P. Harriman's mill, about the year 186-. It is the building now occupied by Mr. Elks, merchant. The first dwelling house was erected by a Mr. Rayner, who was a harness maker and saddler. Dr. J. W. H. Ross was the first physician in the place. Peter Beach was the first shoemaker. The town is now improving, not only rapidly but substantially. It contains four general stores, one drug store, one hardware store, two tin shops, one furniture store, one saddle and harness shop, two restaurants, two millinery stores, one lumber yard, three blacksmith and wagon shops, two hotels, one barber shop, one shoemaker shop and two livery stables. In the edge of the town there is a good public school, while near the centre of the town is located the Pilot Grove Collegiate Institute, a popular and flourishing school. There are also two secret orders, two churches and a printing office, from which is issued a weekly paper, called the Pilot Grove Bee. The paper was established the first week in September, 1882, by James Burton. It is a seven column folio, and democratic in politics. There is also a commodious depot and two or three grain warehouses.

During the coming fall (1883) it is expected upon the part of the merchants and business men of the town, that a bank will be opened by parties who have the matter under consideration.

Pilot Grove Lodge No. 334, I. O. O. F. Charter members W. B. Jernijan, Preston Phillips, Joseph Murphy, J. W. Nixon, T. D. Smith. The lodge was organized April 9, 1875.

Present officers - I. W. Martin, N. G.; E. C. Moore, V. G.; W. R. Annan, secretary; N. W. Williams, treasurer. The lodge has forty-five members.

Charter members of William D. Muir Lodge No. 277 A. F. and A. M. - C. C. Woods, W. M.; R. W. Masten, S. W.; A. J. Harrison, J. W.; George B. Judy, treasurer; N. T. Allison, secretary; H. Armstrong, S. D.; Charles Long, J. D.; J. H. Younger, tyler, and G. T. Paxton.

Present officers - H. W. Harris, W. M.; J. L. Judd, S. VV.; George Judy, J. W.; N. R. Harris, treasurer; W. F. Johnson, secretary; M. Rust, S. D.; J. I. Barges, J. D.; Charles Long, tyler.

PILOT GROVE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

was founded in 1878, and chartered in 1881. It was under control of N. C. Johnson, who was educated at Fulton, Annapolis naval academy and Chicago college of music. At his death the school fell into the hands of C. B. and W. T. Johnson, the former educated at St. Mary's college and Kentucky military institute (both in Kentucky), the latter educated under tuition of C. B. and C. N. Johnson, and at the Brandenburg seminary, Kentucky, and Shelbina college, Mo.

Growth -1878-79, 68 pupils; from a distance, 15; 1879-80, 90 pupils; from a distance, 23; 1880-81, 101 pupils; from a distance, 35; 1881-82, 107 pupils; from a distance, 36, 1882-83, 123 pupils; from a distance, 58.

Building consists of seven rooms; three large study halls - one for ladies, one for gentlemen, and one for primary pupils; a library well furnished and fitted for reading room, in which are over one thousand books -open every Saturday eight for pupils; three other food-sized rooms, two of which are furnished with beautiful upright grand pianos, metronomes, charts, musical blackboards, etc.

All the rooms throughout the building are furnished to suit purposes for which they are intended.

Geological and zoological cabinets, philosophical apparatus, etc., necessary to illustrate the physical sciences, are supplied to the school.

FACULTY FOR 1883-84

C. B. Johnson and W. F. Johnson, principals; Mrs. B. Johnson, preceptress; Miss Lizzie Pendleton, directress of conservatory of music; principal of primary, to be supplied; voice culture, to be supplied. Chartered in six courses.

SHIPMENTS FOR 1882

The shipments made from this point for 1882, by the railroad, will be found below

Wheat	317 car loads.
Hogs	28 car loads
Cord wood	20 car loads
Oats	8 car loads
Sheep	5 car loads
Cattle	4 car loads
Logs	4 car loads
Mixed stock	2 car loads
Potatoes	1 car load
Emigrant outfits	2 car loads

The above shows an increase of about 125 cars over the preceding year.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR [Furnished by W. G. Pendleton]

The following narration of the killing during the late war, of citizens of our community, by lawless bands, upon either side is doubtless correct in the main, yet in view of the considerable lapse of time since the occurrence of these events, the fallibility of the human memory, and many other circumstances which would have their effect, it would not be strange should error exist in some of the minute details.

Considered in order of time in which it occurred, I mention first the killing of Joseph Sifers, two miles north of Pilot Grove, which took place about the beginning of the rear. He was a Union man, whose house was surrounded at night by unknown men, who demanded of him his fire arms. Purporting to have them hidden upon the outside of his dwelling, he went out intending to discover who they were; when, doubtless, under the belief that his life was in danger, he ran, endeavoring to reach a cornfield adjacent, but in the attempt was shot down by a sentinel of the party. It was never known who perpetrated this outrage.

In the summer of 1864, during a revival meeting in the southern Methodist Episcopal church at Pilot Grove, Capt. Todd, one day during the hour of service, surrounded the building with a company of about sixty savage looking "bushwhackers," who rudely entered the sacred house; stopped the services, and unceremoniously ejected the worshippers. After refreshing themselves with the eatables prepared for the occasion, and selecting such horses as they desired, from the many secured to the trees near by, they departed, taking with them two citizens, Peter Mitzell and Otho Zeller as hostages, as they called them, whose safety would depend upon the good conduct of the citizens, in not pursuing, intercepting or informing on them, there being, at that time, State Militia stationed at various places around.

These two unfortunate men were that night, barbarously butchered some miles east of here, near Lone Elm prairie, and their bodies found a day or two later. Zeller had belonged to the State Militia, which fact, to those who knew the character of the guerrillas, accounts for the reason of his killing. Mitzell was loyal, though a very quiet and inoffensive man; he had, a short time previous, met a squad of guerrillas, and mistaking them for militia, had, doubtless, indiscreetly expressed his sentiments, for which offense, in a time when men were killed for opinion's sake, he paid the forfeit with his life.

The same party of bushwhackers, returning a day or two later, passed through the German settlement three miles west of here, and killed two citizens, John Diehl and Vollmer, who, it seems, unfortunately fell into the same error as Mitzell, of mistaking them for federal troops, a number of them being dressed in blue.

A Mr. Nichols was killed near Bell Air, in this county, during the same summer of 1864. This act was committed by a band of Hall's State militia. Mr. Nichols was a Kentuckian, a conservative Union man, and very quiet and peaceable. The provocation of this crime, if any, was never known.

Thomas Cooper, of this vicinity, was arrested in the fall of 1864, in James Thompson's store, in Boonville by militia, taken to a secluded spot near the fair grounds, and brutally murdered and his body mutilated. Cooper was a southern man, and known to his neighbors as quiet, tolerant and inoffensive.

CHAPTER XII

PRAIRIE HOME TOWNSHIP

*Boundary – Physical Features – Early Settlements – Prairie Home – Prairie Home Lodge A. F. and A. M., No. 503 –
Prairie Home Institute – Its History*

BOUNDARY

Prairie Home township is bounded on the north by Saline township, on the east by Moniteau county, on the south by Moniteau township and on the west by Clark's Fork township. Prairie Home township was taken from the territories of Clark's For, Saline and Moniteau townships, and was organized a few years ago – in 1872.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

This township is generally level and undulating, being mostly prairie. The soil is good and produces well. The northern portions of the township are settled by Germans who are thrifty.

EARLY SETTLERS

The oldest settlers according to the best information that can be obtained, were James McClain, Lacy McClanahan, Adam McClanahan, Jacob Carpenter, Absalom McClanahan, Michael Hornbeck, Samuel Carpenter, William N. McClanahan, William G. McClanahan, and Jeremiah Smith.

It appears that these men were located in this township, previous to 1820, as their votes were recorded in that year. Some of them may not be confined to the limits of the township, but they were not far distant from the line.

The history of this township is so closely connected with that of the three townships mentioned above from which it was taken, that it will not be repeated at this place. For its history, the reader is referred to that of the three above named townships.

PRAIRIE HOME

This little village is located on section 20, township 47, range 15. The first store was erected by James Boswell. John Zimmerman began business in 1874. The first blacksmith was William Dorderman. The present business firms are U. E. & D. L. Davis, hardware merchants; William Stemmons and A. H. Workman, blacksmiths; W. S. Gibson, dentist; A. J. Lacy, S. M. Teel, and J. W. Poindexter, physicians. James W. Jones is the present postmaster, and J. L. Sholl is the proprietor of a drug store and grocery combined.

PRAIRIE HOME LODGE NO. 503, A. F. AND A. M.

Organized July 30, 1881. Number of original members eleven. C. R. Scott, first and present W. M. Hall erected over Prairie Home M. E. church in 1881, and cost \$1,500. Number of present membership twenty-three.

PRAIRIE HOME INSTITUTE

This institution is located about fourteen miles south of Boonville, in Cooper county, on a high, rolling prairie, beautifully variegated and interlined with groves of original timber. It is situated in township No. 47, range No. 15, section No. 20, and is in the centre of almost a circle, the radii of which is fourteen miles from Boonville, Rocheport, Providence, Sandy Hook, California and Bunceton. The enterprise was projected in 1865 by Rev. A. H. Misseldine, and successfully conducted for several years. In 1869 Dr. W. H. Trigg, of Boonville, purchased the institution under mortgage. A few days thereafter it was sold to Wash. A. Johnston, and in the fall of 1869, sold by him to the public school district. Under this management the school was conducted by Professor Edgar Dunnaway and wife; then by Miss Margaret McPhatridge, now Mrs. William H. Ellis, Jr. In May, 1871, in convention, the district empowered Mr. G. G. Wilson to dispose of the building to a teacher who would conduct a boarding school for the education of both sexes. Through Mr. Wilson and the township board, the house was sold to A. Slaughter, then president of the Texas prairie high school, Lafayette county, Missouri.

The institute having been thoroughly repaired and remodeled by Professor Slaughter during the summer of 1871, he formally opened the institute on the 11th of September with the following corps of teachers: Miss Mary Jane Lauderdale, Miss Laura A. Slaughter, Mr. Joel H. Abbott. There was a large attendance of pupils in the various departments, which continued with a constant increase until October 3, 1874, when the institute with its contents was destroyed by fire, without insurance. The loss was quite severe on the principal and his family, but this was partly alleviated by citizens who promptly and liberally contributed in money, and otherwise, to the wants of the family. Dr. William H. Ellis, Dr. J. W. Porter, Wash. A. Johnston, C. M. Cagey, Mike Wells, Henry Wells, W. C. P. Taylor, Colonel

Robert McCulloch, Captain A. Hornbeck, C. R. Scott, Benton Brosius, Robert Brosius, Mrs. Reavis, Mrs. Daniel Hunt, Kelly Ragland, Colonel William Pope, Rev. William M. Tipton, William M. McClanahan, T. J. Ellis, Captain F. A. Rodgers, Mike Keilly and brother, William Kirchman, T. Jerkins, Mason Smith, Rev. G. B. Tutt, Willie L. Stephens, J. E. Taliaferro, James Brosius and Robert Bruce, promptly rallied around the principal in a liberal encouragement and support of a new and superior edifice, while the smoke was still ascending from the old.

A committee, consisting of Wash. A. Johnston and Professor Slaughter, was appointed to make a contract for rebuilding, which was let the 31st of October, 1874.

Notwithstanding the extreme severity of the winter, the building was completed April 1, 1875. Professor Slaughter opened with a good school on the 26th of April, which continued with increasing interest to the commencement exercises, on the 14th of June, 1876, which was witnessed by over two thousand persons. The sixth annual session opened with increasing patronage on the 4th of September, 1876. The institution was regularly chartered under the following regency: Dr. J. W. Porter, president; Wash. A. Johnston, treasurer and secretary; W. C. P. Taylor, Captain A. Hornbeck and Mike Wells. The building was then presented to Professor A. Slaughter, under the condition that he or his family shall maintain a boarding school for the education of both sexes in the sciences, during a period of ten years, after which it shall be theirs *in fee*.

The discipline is that of a well regulated family. Both sexes are boarded and taught in the institution. It is not under the control of any denomination, and all regularly ordained ministers are invited to preach in the "chapel" when not otherwise occupied, provided abuse of faith on tenets of other denominations are not practised. It will be seen the location renders the pupils free from all the temptations, which they have to encounter in the large cities and towns, which is at once apparent to the thoughtful mind.

The session of 1875-76 opened with the following corps of instructors: Professor A. Slaughter, principal; Professor E. R. Taylor, Mrs. Louisa F. Wiatt Miss Annie R. Pettibone, Mrs. Laura W. Slaughter, matron. Since 1876, Professor A. Slaughter has had charge of the institute a portion of the time - up to June, 1880. In 1881 there was no school, but in 1882, and the present year, 1883, Professor W. H. Rea has been the principal, and has managed the school ably and successfully.

The building is capable of accommodating seventy-five pupils as boarders. We can but admire the energy and enterprise which characterized the efforts of all connected with the institution in the past; and with the same application hereafter upon the part of its friends and patrons, the school will have a bright and prosperous future.

CHAPTER XIII

SALINE TOWNSHIP

Boundary – Physical Features – Early Settlements – Church – School – Washington – Houstonville – Men Who were Killed During the War

BOUNDARY

Saline township lies in the northeastern part of Cooper county, bounded on the north by the Missouri river, on the east by Moniteau county, on the south by Prairie Home township, and on the west by Clark's Fork and Boonville townships.

PHYSICAL FEATURE

Lying as it does in close proximity to the Missouri river it is naturally hilly, save where the bottom lands of the Missouri river and Petite Saline creek lie.

EARLY SETTLERS

Saline township was settled as early as 1812, by Joseph Jolly, who had only two children, John and William. He settled in the upper part of what has ever since been known as "Jolly's Bottom," and which received its name from him. He remained in this township until 1826, when he removed to the "Stephen's" neighborhood, in Palestine township. He there set out the first apple orchard in that part of the country, and erected a horse mill which would grind a bushel of corn an hour, and this was considered by the people of that day as a great achievement. He peddled apples, cider and ginger-cakes at all the musters and elections.

William Jolly was a gunsmith, a wheelwright, a blacksmith, a cooper, a miller, a distiller, a preacher, a doctor and a farmer. John Jolly kept a ferry across the Lamine river, on the lower ferry road, which is still known as "Jolly's Ferry." The next settlers of this township were William Lamm, James and John Turner, Joseph Pursley, Levin Cropper, Henry Levens, B. W. Levens, (the grandfather and father of Henry C. Levens, of Boonville,) Josiah Dickson, Charles Force, John Farris, Thomas Farris, Jesse Wood, David Fine, Joshua and Lacy McClanahan, George Dickson, Frederick and James F. Conner, John Calvert, Adam and Absalom McClanahan, Elverton Caldwell, Noding Caldwell, Joseph Westbrook, Alexander Woods, Robert Givens, Leonard Calvert, August McFall, Alexander R. Dickson, William Calvert, Jr., James Farris and Robert Dickson.

At what time these men settled here is not known to the present generation, but they certainly arrived between 1816 and 1820, for they all voted at Boonville at the August election in the latter year.

William Lamm settled in the bottom in 1816, and Henry and B. W. Levens and Levin Cropper came here in 1817 or 1818, as they voted in 1819, and the law required that a person should reside in the county one year before he could vote.

Henry Levens was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1774, married at Hagerstown, Maryland, and emigrated to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where all his children were born. He afterwards emigrated to Randolph county, Ill., and lived there about fifteen years. His wife being dead, and all his children of age, he emigrated with his son, to Cooper county. He died at his old home in Illinois, in 1838. He was a soldier during the whole of the Revolution, and received a pension for same till his death.

Big Lick church, belonging to the Baptist denomination, was built at a very early time, and is now, and has been for many years, in a flourishing condition. John B. Longdon was the first pastor of this church.

The first school in the township was taught John M. Stillman, an eastern man, a place now occupied by the Highland schoolhouse.

The first school recollected by one of the writers, he being one of the pupils, and in his youth having lived in this township, was taught by a man named Rollins. He was a very fair scholar, for the times, and pleased his patrons with the advancement which was made by his scholars.

Just before Christmas in the year 1828, the boys of this school had determined to "turn the teacher out," and force him to treat the scholars, by taking him to the creek and ducking him. This proceeding, though showing little respect for the dignity of the teacher, generally had the desired effect. The fear of it, in this case, had the desired effect, for the teacher, hearing of the plans of the scholars, voluntarily gave them a week's holiday, and on New Year's day treated them to a *keg of whisky*. This, no doubt, will sound strange to most of our citizens at this day, but it is nevertheless true.

It must not be thought from this that that was a terribly demoralized community, for it certainly was not, but on the contrary, one of the most refined in the county. It was customary, at that time, to find whisky in every house, and a man who did not take his dram, was the exception and not the rule. But drunkenness was then considered very disgraceful, and on that account was rarely heard of. People then could drink without taking too much.

It is not to be understood, that even considering the customs of the settlers, at that time, the teacher was justified in treating his pupils to whisky, and the people for suffering it to be done. It was wrong then, and at the present day would not be tolerated in any community.

To the credit of the patrons and teachers of the schools of the past, it may here be said, that there is only one other instance known of a proceeding of this kind being allowed. It was considered at that day that it was not so much the use as the abuse, which made whisky so objectionable and demoralizing. If at that day, a young gentleman, the least bit intoxicated attempted to wait upon a respectable young lady then he was told that his company was not *absolutely required* at that house, and that the sooner he left the better it would be for all concerned. *How is it now?* Our readers live in the present, and are capable of passing judgment upon present customs.

There was a town called "Washington," laid off by B. W. Levens, about one mile below Overton, near the Missouri river, on the farm lately occupied by Timothy Chandler. Several lots were sold, houses built, and for a while considerable business done. But the site of the town has long since disappeared, and the spot on which it was located cannot be designated by any persons living. Indeed, but few in that locality are aware of the fact that such a town was ever located and inhabited.

Another town called "Houstonville," was laid off by B. W. Levens and John Ward at the ferry landing, opposite Rocheport, and some lots were sold, but not much improved. The site of the town has long since disappeared under the encroaching waters of the Missouri river.

Another town, the name of which is now unknown, was located at the "cross road," north of Conner's mill, near the late residence of Judge Jesse Ogden, but was soon abandoned.

Only two of the old pioneers are now living, viz : William Lamm and James F. Conner.

Mr. Lamm was born in Roan county, North Carolina, twelve miles from Saulsberry, and is 81 years of age. His parents removed with him to Tennessee, in 1796, taking him with them. He came to and settled in Saline township in the fall of 1816, and has remained there ever since.

Mr. James F. Conner was a small boy when he, with his parents, settled in Saline township. He is the proprietor of the Conner's mill, situated on the Petite Saline Creek, about nine miles east of Boonville, which was erected by Charles Force, and until it was purchased by, Mr. Conner, who changed it into a steam mill, it was run entirely by water power. This mill was built at a very early day, and has proved of great benefit to the inhabitants of this township, as it gave them a market at home for their surplus products.

This township is one of the best wheat districts in the county, probably not finer wheat being raised in the State. It also produces, with little cultivation, all other kinds of grain, fruits and garden vegetables.

This township, as well as the rest of the county, had its troubles in the late civil war. There were nine Union and three southern men killed within its borders. The southern men who were killed were, Benjamin Hill, William Henshaw and Radford Bass. These men were murdered at or near their homes, about the last of September 1864 by a scouting party of Union soldiers being a part of the command of Colonel Hall, Missouri State militia. They were not belligerents, and the cause of their being slain is unknown.

The Union soldiers who were killed, were slain by "bushwhackers" from Howard and Boone counties, seven of them on the 7th day of October, 1864, and two of them on the 27th day of May, 1865. The following is a list of them Henry Weber, Franz Haffenburg, Jacob Eder, David Huth, Bernhard Deitrick, Gerhardt Blank, Peter Diehl, Jacob Good, Sr., Jerry Good, Jr. There was also a "bushwhacker," whose name is unknown, killed on the 27th day of May, 1865.

This township has always been strongly Democratic in principle since the organization of the county, and still remains the same.

CHAPTER XIV

THE PRESS AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Boonville Herald – The Western Emigrant – Boonville Observer – Missouri Register – The Boonville Agus – The Coon Hunter – Democratic Union – Boonville Bulletin – Tri-Weekly Observer – The Iris – Central Missourian – The Boonville Missourian – The Ladies' Garland – Boonville Patriot – Boonville Advertiser – Boonville Daily Advertiser – Boonville Eagle – Wachter Am Missourier – The Central Missourier – Boonville News – Boonville Weekly Topic – The Pilot Grove Bee – Shave Tail Courier – Public Schools, with Facts and Figures Pertaining thereto

THE PRESS OF COOPER COUNTY

The first newspaper, in Cooper county, was established at Boonville, about the year 1834, and was called the Boonville Herald. It was owned by James O. Middleton, and edited by Benjamin L. Ferry, who was afterwards County Clerk of Cooper County. In the year 1838, Robert Brent bought one-half interest in the paper from James Middleton, and on the 8th day of April in that year, they changed the name of the paper to that of The Western Emigrant. On the 7th day of March 1839, C. W. Todd purchased Brent's interest in the paper, and the paper was edited about one year, by Messrs. Middleton and Todd. On the 30th day of April, 1840, C. W. Todd purchased Middleton's interest in the paper and changed its name to that of the Boonville Observer; C. W. Todd continued as sole proprietor of the paper, until the 3rd day of February, 1842, when he sold one-half interest in it to T. J. Boggs. On the 29th day of March 1843, F. M. Caldwell and J. S. Collins purchased the paper from Todd & Boggs; they continued to edit it in partnership only until June 7th, 1843, when F. M. Caldwell purchased the interest of Collins, and became sole proprietor. Caldwell soon sold one-half interest in the paper to Allen Hammond, and it was edited under the firm name of Caldwell & Hammond, until the 9th day of June 1846, when Caldwell sold out his interest to Allen Hammond, and returned to Virginia, on account of the feeble health of his wife. Hammond continued to edit it alone, until November 7th, 1850, when F. M. Caldwell returned from Virginia and again purchased a half interest in the paper. They continued to edit it in partnership for several years, when they sold the paper to Augustus W. Simpson, who remained publisher of it, until it ceased publication in 1861, on account of the excitement incident to the war. In politics this paper was Whig, until the year 1854, when the Whig party ceased to exist; it then became Democratic, and remained so until it ceased publication.

The next newspaper, established was the Missouri Register, published by William T. Yeoman. The first number of it appeared in July 1839. It was the first Democratic paper published in western Missouri and was established mainly to aid in the campaign of 1840. On the 22d day of April 1841, Yeoman sold one-half interest in the paper to Edgar A. Robinson, and the paper continued to be published by Yeoman and Robinson until the 9th day of August 1843, when Ira Van Nortwick purchased it from them. It was afterwards successively owned by Quisenberry, Price, Ward & Chilton, the last named of whom continued to publish it until the great temperance excitement broke out in 1853. The paper had previous to this time, been taken up almost exclusively by political discussions, but it was then purchased by a man named Bowie, who filled its columns exclusively with discussions in regard to the great question of Temperance, which was then agitating the public mind. Bowie soon sold out the paper to Allen Hammond, and soon after this, the paper ceased publication, for want of patronage.

During the heat of the campaign of 1840, the editors of the *Missouri Register*, Messrs. Ward & Chilton, started a campaign sheet, which advocated the claims of Van Buren for President, as soon as the campaign was over, and Van Buren defeated, the paper ceased publication. The name of this paper was the Boonville *Argus*.

The *Coon Hunter* was published by Ward & Shelton, in 1840. The next paper was the *Democratic Union*, established in the fall of 1844, and run by Blair & Chilton. Following this in succession in 1847, was a whig paper, culled the *Boonville Bulletin*, published by Caldwell & Hammond. On the 31st of December, 1850, Messrs. Caldwell & Hammond, proprietors of the Boonville Observer, commenced the publication of a sheet, called the *Tri-Weekly Observer*, which was printed three times a week. It was continued until March 8th, 1851. The *Iris*, a college magazine, was published in 1851. In 1852, the *Central Missourian* was started, but was soon discontinued. It was succeeded by the *Boonville Missourian*, in 1853, which occupied the same office. The paper was edited by A. C. Speer, who was a strong advocate of Whig principles, and also a staunch friend of the temperance cause. The *Ladies' Garland* was started in 1856. The next paper was the *Boonville Patriot*, which was established by a man named John Gill, in the year 1856. It was afterwards sold to F. M. Caldwell, who continued to publish it until the year 1861, when the materials, presses, etc., belonging to the office were seized by General Worthington, in command of some Federal forces at Jefferson City, and taken by him to the latter place. Soon afterwards, Lewis H. Stahl went to Jefferson City, and with the assistance of some of the most influential Federals, succeeded in getting possession of the material belonging to the office, which General Worthington had seized, and brought them back to Boonville. Immediately upon his return, Messrs. Caldwell & Stahl commenced the publication of, the *Boonville Advertiser*, the first number of which appeared on the 15th day of June, 1862. After publishing it for some time, they sold out to Messrs. Drury & Selby, who published the paper for a year or two, when Messrs. F. M. Caldwell & Co., again got possession of it, and continued proprietors of it until April, 1878. The editors of this paper, during this period, have

been J. G. Pangborn, H. A. Hutchison, George W. Frame, Chas. E. Hasbrook, Judge Benjamin Tompkins and S. W. Ravenel.

On the 25th day of October, 1875, the proprietors of the *Boonville Advertiser* commenced the publication of a daily edition of the same, under the name of the *Boonville Daily Advertiser*. The *Daily Advertiser* was discontinued March 7, 1879. Mr. Ravenel took charge of the *Advertiser* in March, 1878, as manager and local editor, and on March 7, 1879, leased the paper, and has since been running it as manager and editor.

The *Boonville Eagle*, a weekly paper, was established in September, 1865, by Milo Blair. On the 28th day of September, 1875, he took Charles H. Allen into partnership with him. In politics it has always been republican.

The *Wachter Am Missouri*, a paper published in the German language, was established in 1867, by L. Joachimi. It was purchased in 1874 by F. W. Ludwig, who changed its name to the *Central Missourier*. Haller is the present proprietor. In politics it is republican.

The *Boonville News* was started October 1, 1880, by A. B. Thornton, who was afterward killed. The paper has been continued by his wife, Mrs. M. O. Thornton, and her daughter. It is politically a greenback paper.

George W. Ferrell started the *Boonville Weekly Topic*, August 18, 1877, and after running it about eight months, F. M. Caldwell became owner. Caldwell published the paper alone till February 8, 1880, when A. B. Thornton purchased an interest. September 18, 1880, Colonel H. A. Hutchison bought Thornton's interest, the paper now being edited by Hutchison, and published by Caldwell & Hutchison - Caldwell as business manager. It is democratic in politics.

The *Pilot Grove Bee* was established in 1882, the first number being issued the first week in September, by James Barton, who is now the editor and proprietor. It is a seven-column folio, and democratic in politics.

In this history of the newspapers of Cooper county, we should not omit from the list the *Shave Tail Courier*, which deserves honorable mention, because it was much esteemed by the old settlers of that day.

At an early day, Napoleon Beatty, quite an original character, lived eighteen miles west of Boonville, in Cooper county, on what was called Shave Tail creek. In that vicinity a store was located, the predominating articles of trade being tobacco and whiskey, the latter the matutinal drink of the old pioneer. Beatty was noted for his bonhomie, and was not only the recognized fiddler of the neighborhood where he resided, but was intensely fond of and well posted in all the rural games and sports of that day. During his early manhood he was

"In wrestling nimble, in running swift;
In shooting steady, in swimming strong.
Well made to strike, to leap, to throw or lift,
And all the sports that shepherds are among."

His fiddle was his inseparable companion, and when spending an evening with friends, he had the happy faculty of discoursing to them the most delightful music, always accompanying his instrument with a unique and improvised song, which was replete with wise and startling hits and felicitous innuendoes, touching the vulnerability of some one or more of his entranced and rustic auditors.

Beatty was the sole editor and proprietor of the *Shave Tail Courier*, which appeared, at regular intervals, in manuscript form. The happenings, the sayings and the doings of the neighborhood were faithfully gathered and garnered by this original chronicler, who read aloud his paper to his admirers, in his own inimitable style. If there occurred a dance in the locality, a record of it was made in the *Courier*. If a quilting party or a shooting match came off, the particulars were given in the *Courier*. If a wedding took place, the event was mentioned in a *recherche* manner in the *Courier*. The bride was the special theme for highest eulogium, and the wedded pair elicited the warmest wishes for their future happiness. In fact, the *Courier*, like the good mirror, reflected not only the redoubtable editor's views of matters and things, but reflected as well, on popular subjects, the will of the people.

The following comprises the list of post-offices in Cooper county:

POST-OFFICES

Bell Air,	Lone Elm,
Blackwater,	New Palestine
Boonville,	Otterville,
Bunceton,	Overton,
Clark's Fork,	Pilot Grove,
Clifton City,	Pisgah,
Gooch's Mill,	Pleasant Green
Harriston,	Prairie Home
Lamine,	Vermont

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The public schools were properly organized after the war of 1861, and have been gradually growing in favor, as their utility has been demonstrated year after year.

There are now (1883) no less than one hundred and two public school buildings in Cooper county, eighty-five of these for white children and sixteen for colored children. These schools are in charge of 100 white teachers and twenty colored teachers. The number of white persons of school age that is to say between six and twenty years - male, 3,256; female, 2,932; total, 6,188. Colored persons - male, 475; female, 454; total, 929; making a grand total of 7,117. The male teachers receive, on an average, about \$40 per month, and the female teachers about \$29 per month. The average number of pupils attending each day during the summer term was twenty-eight, the number attending the winter term was forty-two, the general average was thirty-five. The cost per day for tuition of each pupil is seven cents. The school property in the county is now valued at \$75,000; the rate of tax levy per \$100 is thirty-nine cents.

Paid teachers, \$21,685; for fuel, \$768.63; for repairs and rent, \$1,760.66; incidental expenses, \$849.63; erection of houses and purchase of sites, \$538; past indebtedness paid, \$5,550.33; salary of district clerks, \$557.50; unexpended funds, \$7,958.18; tuition fees received, \$47. In 1881 one teachers' institute was held at Pilot Grove, which continued in session two weeks. This institute was attended by forty teachers.

Township school fund	----- \$25,515 73
County school funds	----- 5,751 86
Other special funds	----- 14,069 42
Total county, township and special funds	--- \$45,337 01

Yearly receipts of flues, etc., \$183, which amount has been transferred to county fund.

The above is a precise and concise statement of the present condition of the public schools and of the funds pertaining thereto.

CHAPTER XV

POLITICAL HISTORY

First Election – Names of Voters – Result of Election – Election of May and August 1820 – Election of August 1822, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1828 – Change in the Political Aspect of Cooper County in 1840 – Whig Convention held at Rocheport – Henry Clay and James K. Polk Campaign Song – Whig Convention at Boonville in 1844 – Organization of Know-Nothing Party – Conventions of 1821-64 – Politics not entirely considered at Elections during the first Thirty Years – Pro-Slavery Convention

“Then none was for a party;
Then all were for the state;
Then the great man helped the poor,
And the poor man loved the great.”

The first election after Cooper County was organized, was held on the second day of August 1819, to elect a delegate to Congress, from the territory of Missouri. John Scott and Samuel Hammond were the candidates. John Scott had 117 votes, and Samuel Hammond 21 votes, making total vote of county, 138.

The townships which voted at said election were, Arrow Rock, Miami, Tabeaux and Lamine, which included the town of Boonville; but the votes cast in Tabeaux township were thrown out, because the poll book of said township did not state for whom the votes were cast, and this poll book was not put on file with the others. Therefore, the only votes counted were those cast in the other three townships.

Robert P. Clark, County Clerk, called to his aid James Bruffee and Benjamin F. Hickox, two justices of the Peace, to assist him in counting the votes. As some of the readers may have some curiosity to know the names of those who voted at this first election, we give them as follows:

ARROW ROCK TOWNSHIP

Baker Martin, Jesse Voves, William White, John Chapman, Jacob Catoon, William Cooper, Samuel Clevenger, William Jobe, William Jobe, William Hays, Simon Odle, Phavess Clevenger, Jack Clevenger, James Wilhite, James Anderson, John Ingram, vote rejected.

Judges of Election were, James Anderson, William Cooper, William Jobe; and Clerks, John Ingram and James Wilhite.

MIAMI TOWNSHIP

Andy Russell, Daniel McDowell, John D. Thomas, William Shaw, Joel Nowlin, Christopher Martin, Henry Estus, William Estes, Charles English, Henry Hide, William Warden, William Gladden, John Evans, Jesse Gilliam.

The Judges of Election were, John D. Thomas, John Evans and Jesse Gilliam; and Clerks, Charles English and William Gladin.

LAMINE TOWNSHIP

Joan H. Moore, Joseph Smith, Frederick Conor, William Gibson, Humphrey Gibson, Stephen Cole, Jr., Muke Box, Jacob Ellen William H. Curbs, William Moore, James Turner, Jr., Robert P. Clark, Joseph Dillard, John J. Clark, John Hibern, David Burress, Jr., Robert Boyd, Robert Wallace, Dedrick Ewes, Samuel Smith, Jordan O'Bryan, Abraham Jobe, Lewis Letney, Ephraim Marsh, Eli V. Henry, James Reid, James Hill, David Ward, Samuel Peters, Littleton Seat, James Scott, Drury Wallace, Joseph Cathey, George Cathey, Jr., Levi Odeneal, John Cathey, Gabriel Tittsworth, Stephen Cole, Sr., Charles B. Mitchell, James Long, George Houx, Fleming F. Mitchell, John McClure, David Trotter, Mathias Houx. William Chambers, David McGee, Thomas Ropers, James McCarty, Sr., David Fine, William Deakins, William Dillard, George Fennile, John Nunn, Lawrence C. Stephens, James Snodgrass, William Anderson, William D. Wilson, Joseph Byler, James Bruffee, Nicholas M. Fain, Frederick Shirley, Eli Roberts, Frederick Houx, Joseph Westbrook, Charles Force, Jacob Thomas, Jr., John Grover, John Miller, William Fraser, Edward Carter, Larkin Dewitt, Nicholas Houx, Abraham Shelly, Peter Stephens, Anderson Demesters, W., Burk, Joseph M. Bernard, Peyton Hurt, William Snodgrass, Samuel D. Reavis, Zepheniah Bell, Peter Carpenter, James A. Reavis, Job Self, Thomas Butcher, William Warden, William Bartlett, David McFarland, Samuel Snodgrass, Jacob McFarland, Alexander Brown, Delany Bowlin, Andrew A. Reavis, Jesse F. Roiston, Jacob Thomas, Sr., William Savage, Nicholas McCarty, William Bowlin, James McCarty, Jr., John Swearingen, Ephraim Ellison, Luke Williams, George Potter, Benjamin F. Hickox, Frederick Thomas, John Potter, William McFarland, John Roberts, David Burress, Sr., George Crawford, George Cathey, Sr., Joseph Scott, William Ross, Asa Morgan, Mansfield Hatfield, John Savage, William George, Sr., John Ross, John Green, vote rejected, Thomas Brown, vote rejected, Hiram Munich, vote rejected. William Mitchell, vote rejected.

The Judges of Election were, James Bruffee, Benjamin F. Hickox and William McFarland; and Clerks, George Crawford and William Ross.

It will be observed, that the first vote cast within the present limits of Cooper county, was cast by John H. Moore, who died many years ago; and the fourth vote by William Gibson, who is the only one who voted at that election who is still alive, that is, so far as is known to the authors. Yet this may be a mistake, as many of them, years ago, moved from this county, and have not been heard from since then, although they may still be alive. That election took place fifty-seven years ago, therefore, a man would have to be, at the present day, seventy-eight years of age to leave cast a legal vote then. The wives of but two of them are still living, viz : Mrs. L. C. Stephens and Mrs. Frederick Houx.

The next election, for Delegates to the State Convention to frame a Constitution for the State of Missouri, was held on the 1st, 2nd, and 3d days of May, 1820. The following was the result in this county, viz

Robert P. Clark,	557 Votes
Robert Wallace,	395
William Lillard,	400
Charles Woods,	295
Richard W. Cummins,	359
Robert Johnson,	106
Robert Fristoe,	97
Henry Rennick,	91
George Sibley,	45
Peyton Nowlin,	31
Julius Emmons,	2
William Rose,	11

Robert P. Clark, William Lillard, and Robert Wallace, as shown by the vote, were elected. The townships in which this election was held, were as follows: Arrow Rock Township, which cast 120 Votes; Lamine which cast 408 Votes; Tabeau which cast 150 Votes; Moreau which cast 101 Votes and Miami which cast 40 Votes. The total Vote of Cooper County being 819 Votes.

At the time of this election, Cooper county was bounded on the east and south by the Osage river, on the west by the Indian Territory, and on the north by the Missouri river. Lamine Township then, included about all within the present limits of Cooper County, and some territory not now included in its limits.

The next election was held on the 28th day of August 1820, to elect a member of Congress, and State and County officers. The following townships voted at this election Arrow Rock Township, which cast 57 votes, Lamine which cast 502 votes; Jefferson which cast 110 votes; Osage which cast 78 votes; Miami which cast 28 votes; Moreau which cast 71 votes; and Tabeaux which cast 125 votes. Total vote of Cooper County was 972 votes.

Of the above list of candidates all have gone to their long homes, not one being left alive. And of the 503 votes then voting in Lamine Township, which included all of the present territory of Cooper county, there are only four known to be alive, viz

William Gibson, Samuel Cole, Henry Corum, and Lewis Edger, all still living within the limits of this county.

The result of the election which took place in the year 1822, was as follows:

For Congress	John Scott	316 votes	
	Alex Stewart	132 votes	
	J. B. C. Lucas	72 votes	
For Representative	Benjamin F. Hickox	364 votes	Elected
	Jordan O'Bryan	380 votes	Elected
	Austin K. Longan	229 votes	Elected
	James McFarland	211 votes	
	Thomas Rogers	119 votes	
	William Ross	73 votes	
	Sam D. Reavis	65 votes	
For Sheriff	William Bryant	44 votes	
	Sylvester Hall	328 votes	Elected
For Corner	David P. Mahan	174 votes	
	Thomas Riggs	174 votes	

William Poor was the first Constable elected for Lamine Township, that officer having been, prior to that time, appointed by the courts.

It will be observed that the vote was much smaller in 1822 than it had been in 1820. This was caused by the territory of the county being much diminished, by the formation of Cole and Saline counties from it.

ELECTIONS IN 1824

Cooper county voted for Henry Clay for president, in 1824. Only four poll books of this election could be found, which show that Henry Clay had 136 votes, and Andrew Jackson 53 votes. It was done as a debt of gratitude to Clay, for his great services as a member of Congress, in the struggle of the State of Missouri, for admission into the Union.

She was admitted under certain conditions, viz

“That the 4th clause of the 26th section of the 3d article of the Constitution of the State, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of the United States shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities of citizens, to which such citizens are entitled under the Constitution of the United States.”

The Legislature of Missouri assented to the conditions on the twenty-sixth day of June 1821, and by proclamation of the President, James Monroe, the State was admitted on the tenth day of August 1821.

The Constitution of the State of Missouri was adopted on the nineteenth day of July 1820, without submitting it to the people. David Barton was president of the Convention. He died at the house of William Gibson, about one mile east of the City of Boonville, in the month of September 1837, and was buried in the Walnut Grove Cemetery, at Boonville.

The question of the admission of Missouri into the Union, created great excitement in Congress, and all over the United States. The main point of difference, between the opposing factions, being the slavery question, which gave rise to what was called “The Missouri Compromise.”

The following is the result of the election held in August 1823:

For Congress	John Scott	507 votes
	G. F. Strother	81 votes
	Robert Wash	5 votes
For Governor	Frederick Bates	249 votes
	William h. Ashley	347 votes
For Lieutenant-Governor	Benjamin F. Reavis	501 votes
	Nathaniel Cook	38 votes
	William C. Carr	9 votes
	James Evans	3 votes
For State Senator	George Crawford	513 votes
	James Miller	78 votes
	James McCampbell	24 votes
For Representative	Benjamin F. Hickox	Elected, 473 votes
	George W. Weight	Elected, 404 votes
	Jordan O'Bryan	333 votes
	Joseph Billingsley	289 votes
For Sheriff	Marcus Williams	Elected, 389 votes
	J. H. Hutchison	222 votes
For Coroner	Hugh Allison	204 votes
Constable Bvle Twsp	William R. Paine	87 votes
	William C. Porter	80 votes
	Hugh Allison	23 votes
	Owen Ruble	14 votes
	William W. Adams	4 votes

1825

On the eighth day of December 1825, there was held a special election for Governor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frederick Bates. David Todd, John Miller, William C. Carr and Rufus Easton were the candidates. David Todd received a large majority in Cooper County.

1826

At the election on the first Monday in August 1826, John Scott and Edward Bates were candidates for Congress. Scott had a majority of one hundred and twenty-four in the county

Michael Dunn, Jordan O'Bryan, James L. Collins and John H. Hutchison were candidates for Representatives. Michael Dunn and Jordan O'Bryan were elected. W. H. Anderson and David P. Mahan were candidates for Sheriff. Anderson was elected by fifty-three majority; and Hugh Allison was elected Coroner.

This was the first election in which party lines were closely drawn, for before that, men had voted for the man whom they considered best qualified; and not because he belonged to any party. The poll books of the presidential election could not be found, but the August election for Representative in Congress and county officers, having the same principles at issue, will show pretty clearly how the Presidential election went. There were two tickets, viz: Adams and Jackson, and the tickets on which the men were, who were elected is marked opposite their names.

The following is the result of the August election:

For Congress,	Edward Bates (Adams)	received	258 votes.
“	Spencer Pettis (Jackson,)	492	“
For Governor,	John Miller (Jackson,)	662	“
For Lieut. Governor,	Samuel Perry (Adams,)	201	“
“	Daniel Durklin (Jackson)	381	“
“	Alex. Stuart	7	“
“	Alex. Buckner	87	“
“	Felix Leatt	42	“
For State Senator,	Jordan O'Bryan (Adams)	292	“
“	John Miller (Jackson,)	455	“
For Representative,	Archie Kavanaugh	499	
“	David Jones	508	“
“	Michael Dunn (Adams,)	240	“
“	George W. Weight,	263	“
For Sheriff	David P. Mahan	326	“
“	Jos. S. Anderson (Jackson,)	435	“
For Coroner	Hugh Allison	122	“

At the election in November 1828, the county voted for Jackson over Adams, by a majority of about two hundred and thirty votes; and also in 1832, Jackson was re-elected, and received a large majority in this county.

The county also gave a small majority to Martin VanBuren, in 1836. The county remained Democratic until 1840, when the Whigs made a clean sweep, electing their full ticket. Reuben A. Ewing, a Whig, was elected State Senator over David Jones, Democrat; and John G. Miller, Jordan O'Bryan and Lawrence C. Stephens, Whigs, over John Miller, B. F. Hickox and Henry Crowther, Democrats, by an average majority of about seventy-five votes. There was great excitement during this election, and politics ran very high. The Whigs held public meetings in regular order on each succeeding Saturday in each township, until the full rounds were made. They had a band of music engaged for the occasion, flags and banners, with mottoes ascribed thereon; also with songs appropriate for the occasion, and eloquent speakers, the prominent among which were John G. Miller, Jordan O'Bryan, John C. Richardson, Robert C. Harrison, and others.

The Democrats did not make much display, but condemned the same as humbuggery, and as an effort to win votes exciting the people. They held their meetings and had frequent public speakings without any display or show. Their candidates for the legislature were John Miller, Benjamin F. Hickox, and Henry Crowther.

A State convention for Harrison and Tyler, was held at Rocheport in June, 1840. It lasted three days, and seven steamboats were chartered by the delegates for the occasion, each of which had its band of music, two cannons, a log cabin and hard cider, and made a fine display of flags and banners with mottoes inscribed thereon. The most distinguished Whigs of the State were there, and many noted speakers from other States, among whom was the son of Daniel Webster.

Their line of march was the grandest display ever witnessed in Missouri. They had in the procession long canoes on wheels, and in them some of those who were engaged in the battle of Tippecanoe, in the act of paddling the canoes as they marched along. Every delegation had large flag or banner, and many smaller ones bearing thereon suitable inscriptions.

The cause of this extraordinary campaign was, that times were and had been very hard for several years past and as people are prone to lay their ills and misfortunes to the charge of somebody or party other than themselves, they then charged that Martin Van Buren and the Democratic party were the authors of their misfortunes.

The cry was reform, a national bank with a branch in every State, and a protective tariff. The result was that Harrison and Tyler were elected by a large majority. Harrison died within one month after his inauguration, and John Tyler became president. Several national bank charters were passed by Congress, but the president vetoed them all. Times continued hard until the Mexican war; from that time till 1857 they gradually improved, and from 1861 to 1873, times were good and money plenty. But since 1873, history has repeated itself, times have been very hard, and money of any kind hard to get and hard to keep. 'Tis a repetition of the old saying, "money close, but not close enough to get hold of."

The county remained Whig as long as the party lasted. The last candidate on the Whig ticket was General Scott, who was defeated by Franklin Pierce.

The campaign of 1844 was very lively, with not so much display and show on the part of the Whigs as in 1840. For President, Henry Clay was the nominee of the Whig party, and James K. Polk of the Democratic party. Clay in 1844, Taylor in 1849, and Scott in 1852 received a majority of the votes cast in this county. Taylor was elected in 1848, but he died to about one year after his inauguration, and Millard Fillmore, Vice-president, became the President, and history will certainly give him the credit of making an excellent chief magistrate.

HENRY CLAY AND JAMES K. POLK CAMPAIGN SONG

During the canvass of 1843 between Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and James K. Polk, of Tennessee, for president, many campaign songs were written, but none was more popular than the following, which was the effusion of some Boonville poet. The writer heard it sting quite often when he was a boy. It was written for the Boonville *Register*, during the campaign of 1843:

HENRY CLAY AND JAMES K. POLK

The whips call Henry Clay a coon,
And say he'll be elected soon;
But James K. Polk will go it alone,
And make old Henry walk jaw-bone.
So get out of the way, old Kentucky,
And clear the track for one more lucky.

The whips cried out for 'home pertection,'
And think to gain old Clay's election.
They hold conventions, shout and sing,
I 'Huzza for Clay!' be is our king.
But get out of the way, old Kentucky, etc.

The whips of '40 did invent
All schemes to elect their president,
And were successful, it is true,
But now ' humbugger' will not do.
So get out of the way, etc.

Their coon-skin shows and barrels of cider
Have opened the people's eyes some wider;
They cannot now be gulled so soon
By this very same old coon.
So get out of the way, etc

The squatters on the public land
Will all unite into one band;
Then will the lawless rabble' say,
You cannot come it, Henry Clay.
So get out of the way, etc.

The people of this mighty nation
Will not submit to coon dictation;
So Mr. Clay may rest content,
He never can be president.
So get out of the way," etc.

WHIG CONVENTION, 1844

The largest political convention that was. ever held in Boonville, and possibly the largest ever held in the state prior to that time, occurred during the year 1844, and continued for two days, during the 10th and 11th of October. At sunrise on the morning of the 10th a national salute was fired, and quite early in the day the people were formed into a procession and passed to the southern skirts of the city, in the following order:

First, the splendid band from Jefferson barracks.

Next the Pilot Grove and Pisgah rangers, an independent cavalry company.

Then the delegation from Howard county, with banner with portrait of Henry Clay, represented as advocating the "American system."

Next came the Washington county delegation, bearing a banner with motto: "The Union, first, last and forever."

Then the Benton county delegation, with a humorous banner. A coon was represented as seated on a limb of a sturdy old ash tree, while a crowd of men were trying to beat him off with poke stalks.

Another banner bore the inscription: "Protection to American industry."

The inscription of the Monroe county delegation was: "The dying request of the lamented Harrison will be carried out by Henry Clay."

On one side of the Linn county banner were the words: "Solitary and alone, 350 miles from home. Keep the ball in motion, from the ladies of St. Louis." On the reverse side:

"To Dryden, of Linn, we ladies send out
A banner unfurled, with our wishes devout,
That you be not alone in your efforts to save
The land of the free and the home of the brave."

The Boone county delegation carried a banner with the following device on one side. A large fat coon rolling a ball over a cluster of poke stalks; on the reverse side a wagon driven by Polk, containing three individuals including the driver, and drawn by a poor old horse that was just ready to break down, over which was inscribed "Bound for Texas."

The Callaway county banner bore the inscription: -

Henry Clay: - Star of the West, we hail thy rays,
The brighter beams of brighter days.

The banner of the Rocheport Clay club, was made of domestic, suspended in a rudely constructed ash frame trimmed off with tobacco. The staves by which it was carried, were made of hemp stalks, bound together; inscription "Our next president - Henry Clay; Texas without dishonor." Then came the St. Louis delegation with a banner bearing the words: "A Nation's gratitude, the Patriot's reward."

The inscription on the silken banner of the Cooper county delegation was:

Our cause is good, our cause is just,
Triumph we can, triumph we must.

Presented by the whig ladies off Moniteau.

Finally came the Ashland club, with a, magnificent banner. On one side of it was the picture of Henry Clay; on the other was the picture of an eagle perched high on a firm, immovable rock. Some of these banners were painted by Mr. Bingham, who at one time resided in Old Franklin, and who has since become famous for his paintings, representing scenes and incidents of the war of 1861.

The number of people present was estimated to be 8,000, fully 2,000 of whom were ladies.

The following were the officers of the convention:

President - Thomas J. Boggs, Vice-presidents - James H. Lucas, St. Louis county; R. R. Rees, Jackson county; T. M. Ewing, Lafayette county; Samuel Garth, Henry county; Robert Ferguson, Becton county; J. L. Young, Polk county; Caleb Edmonson, Pettis county; A. Nifong, Madison county; J. B. Duncan, Callaway county; James Harrison, Audrain county; George H. Sexton, Boone county; Thomas C. Johnson, Washington county; Samuel C. Major, Howard county; Gilmore Hays, Saline county; Thomas G. Davis, Morgan county; Henry Bell, Clay county; Robert Wilson, Randolph county; John Howell, Carroll county; R. P. Price, Chariton county; W. B. Woodruff, Linn county; Elias Barcroft, Cole county; Hugh L. Armstrong, Newton county; Benjamin Cummings, Miller county; Calvin Waldo, St. Clair county; T. G. Noel, Platte county; C. Brown, Monroe county; G. Hornbeck, Jasper county; James McFarland, Camden county; D. Hilbert, Franklin county.

Speeches were made by General John B. Clarkson, Sr., Mr. Ridgeley of LaFayette, Colonel Tutt of Henry, Colonel Joe Davis of Howard, Honorable C. Allen of Kentucky, R. R. Rees of Jackson, and others. Among the letters read upon that occasion from distinguished Whigs who were absent, were those of Governor Jones, of Tennessee; Honorable George Robertson, of Kentucky; S. S. Prentiss, of Mississippi; Louis V. Body and others. Clay, in 1844, Taylor, in 1848, and Scott, in 1852, received a majority of the votes cast in this county. Taylor was elected in 1848, but he died in about one year after his inauguration, and Millard Fillmore, vice-president, became the president.

About 1854, the American or Know-Nothing party sprang into existence. This party was short-lived, being first defeated at a State election in Virginia, and many members deserted it, as rats would a sinking ship. Many old line Whigs joined the Democratic party, and the Democrats, who were quite numerous in the Know-Nothing party, returned to their first love, and some aspiring ones denied that they had "ever been there."

A large majority of the "old line Whigs" formed an opposition party, and voted for Millard Fillmore for President, in 1856. At that time there were three candidates for President in the field, viz: James Buchanan, Democrat, Millard Fillmore, American, and John C. Fremont, Republican. There was no ticket in Cooper county for Fremont. Millard Fillmore carried Cooper county over James Buchanan by about eight votes, so nearly even were the two parties.

At the next Presidential election in 1860, the candidates were Stephen A. Douglass, Union Democrat, James C. Breckenridge, Southern Democrat, Abraham Lincoln, Republican, John Bell, Union. Douglass carried Cooper

country by a small majority, Bell running him close. Breckenridge had but a small vote, and Lincoln but twenty votes. The names of those who voted for Lincoln were afterwards published in the newspapers as an item of curiosity.

Abraham Lincoln, Republican, and George B. McClellan, Democrat, were the candidates for President in 1864. Lincoln carried Cooper county by a large majority. No great interest was taken in this election in this county. There was no restriction as to voters at that time, but many Democrats did not vote, and the Republicans, generally, turned out in full force. The Republicans carried the county at every election till 1872; the restrictions and the "test oath", having been almost unanimously abolished in 1870 by a vote of the people. The Democrats have been ever since in the majority in the county, their majority being about eight hundred.

There was a State Convention called in 1845 for the purpose of framing a new constitution, and Dr. F. W. G. Thomas was elected a delegate from this county. In 1846, the convention submitted the constitution which they had framed to the people of the State, and it was voted down by a large majority.

In 1861, a convention was called to consider the relations of this State to the United States, and to take such action in regard to the existing troubles, the late war of the Union having then commenced, as they should deem best for the interests of the State. The candidates for delegates to the State Convention were, William Douglass and Benjamin Tompkins, of Cooper county; Charles Drake, of Moniteau county, and J. P. Ross and William Tutt, of Morgan county; these three counties then comprising the 28th Senatorial district. William Douglass, Charles Drake, and J. P. Ross were elected. The history of the action of this convention is so well known, and having been incorporated in other general histories, has been so widely circulated that it is unnecessary to repeat it here.

Another convention was called in 1864. Two delegates were allowed to each Senatorial district. Harvey Bunce, of Cooper county, and Joel F. Humes, of Moniteau county, were elected delegates for the 28th Senatorial district. The delegates met at St. Louis, and on the 11th day of January, 1865, declared "that slavery or involuntary servitude shall no longer exist in Missouri." They framed a new constitution which has always been known as the "Drake constitution." submitted the same to the voters of the State, and it was adopted by a small majority.

It is a well-known fact that, from 1853 to 1860, party spirit did not prevail in elections, except as to State, Congressional, and Legislative candidates. In the elections in 1853 and in 1859, for the election of Judges and Clerks, and other officers, party was scarcely mentioned. Every candidate had to stand upon his own merits; and that was generally the case as to county officers from the organization of this county to the election in 1860. It is true, local questions would sometimes interfere and govern the votes some, yet they seldom nominated party candidates for county officers, partisanship being confined almost exclusively to the nomination of National and State tickets.

At a Whig convention, in 1840, at "Old Palestine," after nominating candidates for the Legislature, it was proposed to make a nomination for Sheriff. After considerable debate, this proposition was voted down, for the reason that the office was not considered a political one. This statement may sound strange to some, considering the way nominations and elections are governed at the present day, but it is nevertheless true. And, in proof of this, the records show, that while the Democrats were in power, John Hutchison was twice elected Sheriff, James Hill, Sheriff, once, John Crawford, Assessor for several years, and Robert P. Clark, Circuit Clerk; all of these men were uncompromising Whigs. And while the Whigs were in power, Isaac Lionberger and B. E. Ferry were each elected Sheriff two terms, making eight years; B. E. Ferry was, also, twice elected County Clerk, Robert Turner, Assessor, and William Shields, a member of the State Legislature; and all of these men were strong Democrats. It is true, the citizens would vote for the candidate of their own party, if they deemed his qualifications for filling the office equal to those of his opponent; and some, though the number was small, always "stuck to" the nominee of their own party when opposite partisans were running.

Great interest was generally taken in elections. There was much more interest in and excitement over elections before than after the war. But, previous to the war, elections did not partake of that bitter personal feeling, which has characterized them since the war. Those in opposition could be political enemies and personal friends. Men were not, then, as now, proscribed for their political opinions. But, the people of this section of the country are proud to say, that, animosities, which were naturally engendered during the war, are gradually dying away, and, if left undisturbed for a few years, will only be things of the past, and have no real existence, except upon the pages of history.

INCIDENT OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1814.

(From Boonville Observer)

One of the most shameful acts that we have ever known perpetrated in any community or on any occasion was committed in this city on last Friday eight, at the Whig gathering in the court-house, where a part of the convention had assembled to hear speaking. Some debased wretch during the evening cut the Howard and Lafayette banners which had the portraits of Mr. Clay on them. They were cut about the throat of the picture, and also in other places. If a democrat used the hand and knife that slit those banners, we do not know that it would be much too severe a punishment upon him to be served likewise. No prudent democrat can object to the Whig, party's emblems or banners. It is the privilege of all parties in this country to have them, and an uplifted voice of indignation should chase the wretch who will molest the banner of his opponent when exercising only the same privilege that our

institutions guarantee to him. As a democrat, we sincerely regret that so mean an act could have been committed here on that occasion. The C. club here, we understand, has offered a reward of \$100 for the detection of the man who committed this foul stain upon our community; and the democrats will do their utmost also, to detect him. In a political point of view it will do no harm, but good citizens want no man who is capable of such a deed among them.

COOPER COUNTY PRO-SLAVERY MEETING

At a meeting of the citizens of Cooper county, held at Bell Air, on Saturday, June 30, 1855, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the pro-slavery convention to be held at Lexington, Missouri, on the 12th day of July, 1855, the following delegates were appointed: -

Boonville township- J. L. Stephens, W. Douglass, A. W. Simpson, J. M. Nelson, J. W. Torbert, W. N. Ragland, Isaac Lionberger, John Combs, T. V. Hickox, Benj. Tompkins.

Lamine township - Freeman Wing, Jesse B. Turley, S. W. McMahan.

Saline township - John L. O'Bryan, W. T. Thornton, J. K. Ragland, A. W. Lucky

Clark's Fork township - Robert McCulloch, Henry Mills, A. Greenhalgh, Chas. Q. Lewis.

Moniteau township - A. K. Longan, D. Jones, D. P. Swearingen, J. Baughman, Dr. William H. Ellis.

Kelly township- W. McCurdy, A. Nelson, Dr. E. Chilton.

Palestine township -William Bradley, R. L. Bradley, B. C. Clark, R. .H. Menefee, James L. Bell, L. C. Stephens, R. A. Ewing.

Clear Creek township - James B. Harris, George S. Cockrill, H. R. Walker, Thos. Cockrill, Samuel B. Mahan.

Pilot Grove township - Dr. W. W. Harriman, Dr. J. K. McCabe, W. M. Taylor, John Miller.

Blackwater township - N. Sutherlin, Thos L. Williams, Richard Marshall, John A. Trigg.

Lebanon township - Richard Ellis, Thos. McCulloch, Dr. Samuel H. Saunders, H. W. Ferguson, George Harland.

L. C. STEPHENS, president,
WILLIAM BRADLEY,
J. M. NELSON, vice-presidents.

BENNETT C. CLARK, secretary.

CHAPTER XVI

WAR HISTORY OF COOPER COUNTY

Indian Scare on Flat Creek, in Pettis County, in the Year 1832, and the Part the Citizens of Cooper County took in Same.-Mormon War, in the year 1838, and Companies Raised in Cooper County, at Call of Governor, to Assist in the Same.-Company Raised in Cooper County to Take Part in the Mexican War of 1846, and the Actions of Same, Names of Officers, Privates, etc., The late "War of the Rebellion" in Cooper County. - Battle below Boonville. - Movements of the "Home Guards" in Cooper County. - Defeat of Captain Parks by William Anderson. - Shelby's Raid into Cooper County, and his Engagements with the Federal Troops. - Price's Raid into Cooper County, and the Battles Fought near Boonville. - Bitter Partisan Feeling Engendered During the War, etc.

Sometime during the year 1832, a report became circulated that the Indians had broken out, and were attacking the settlers living within the present limits of Pettis county, then part of Cooper and Saline counties. The report that they were slaying men, women and children as they went, spread like "wild fire," and men rushed towards that part of the county to aid in the defense of the homes of their neighbors. The place of rendezvous for those who went from Cooper county, was "Wooley's Mill," on the Petite Saline Creek, where they organized by electing their officers. After they had organized they marched to the supposed seat of war; and on their arrival they found that no Indians had been there, and that it had been entirely a false alarm. These valiant soldiers then returned to their homes, and for a long time it was impossible to find any one who would acknowledge that he had been on that expedition.

The origin of this report was as follows: Some men, for their own amusement, dressed themselves and painted their faces, so as to resemble Indians, went to a corn field where some men were at work plowing, and, giving the Indian yell, shot off their guns, pointed in the direction of the settlers. They, supposing that the disguised men were hostile Indians endeavoring to slay them, took to their heels and spread the alarm, which, like a tale of scandal, traveled from neighborhood to neighborhood, gathering new items of horror as it went from lip to lip.

This originated several anecdotes, among which is the following: A wealthy farmer of Cooper county catching the alarm, *buried his bacon* to save it from the blood-thirsty savages; then going to a field in which a large number of his negroes were at work, waved his hand and hallowed at the top of his voice, "Put out! Put out! The Indians will be upon you! The Indians will be upon you!" The Africans taking the alarm, stampeded and scattered in every direction, as though the savages with their tomahawks and scalping-knives were already close upon their heels, when in reality there was not, at that time, an Indian within one hundred miles of the place.

THE MORMON WAR

The Mormon war took place in the year 1838. The Mormons when they first arrived in Missouri, located in Jackson county, and the citizens not looking with favor on their customs, and being incensed at the many crimes which they committed under the guise of their religious views, soon drove them from that place and they located in Caldwell county, Mo.

The citizens of that part of the State being determined to drive them entirely from the State, but not having sufficient force to accomplish the desired end, called upon the Governor to send them troops sufficient to expel these false teachers. Governor Lilburn W. Boggs issued a call for 7,000 volunteers to assist in driving the Mormons from the territory over which he had control.

In response to this call three companies were raised in Cooper County. One, called the "Boonville Guards," composed entirely of citizens of Boonville; this, under the existing laws of the State, was a standing company, and equipped at the expense of the State government. The second, a volunteer company raised at Boonville, composed of citizens of Boonville and the surrounding neighborhood. Of this company, Jessie J. Turley was Captain, Marcus Williams, Jr., First Lieutenant, and J. Logan Forsythe, Second Lieutenant. The third was raised at Palestine, the officers of which are not known. Of the forces raised in Cooper County, Joel E. Woodward was Brigadier General, Joseph Megguire, Inspector General, and Benjamin E. Ferry, Aid de Camp to General Henry W. Crowther.

These companies marched twice towards the Mormon settlement and the seat of war. The first time they marched as far as Jonesborough, Saline county, where the commanders, supposing from reports which reached them that there were sufficient troops already at the scene of war to conquer the Mormon, ordered them to return. They were shortly afterwards again ordered to the seat of war, and marched to Lexington, where they crossed the Missouri river. They then advanced about two miles into the prairie, and there camped for two days. The Mormon troops having in the meantime surrendered to General John B. Clark, Sr., these companies returned home without having the pleasure of meeting the enemy or having the opportunity of testing their valor. On their arrival at Boonville these troops were disbanded.

The Mormons during this short war were commanded by General Waite, an old British officer, who fought against General Jackson in the battle of New Orleans.

The Mormons after the conclusion of this war left the State and located at Nauvoo, Illinois, where they remained for several years. Having had a difficulty with the authorities of the State of Illinois, and their prophet and leader, Joseph Smith, having been assassinated, they again "pulled up stakes" and emigrated to the shores of the "Great Salt Lake," where they have ever since remained, believing and feeling that they are a persecuted people.

The prisoners taken and retained in jail as the leaders of the Mormons were Joseph Smith, Lyman Weite, Hiram Smith, Sydna Regdon, Roberts, Higby, and two others. These men were first imprisoned in the jail at Richmond, Ray county, and were afterwards removed to the jail at Liberty, Clay county, where they broke jail, escaped pursuit, and were never tried.

THE MEXICAN WAR

In the month of May 1846, a call was made for one company from Cooper county to join troops in Mexico, and assist in subduing that people. On the 21st day of that month the following bulletin extra appeared, and of which the following is a verbatim copy

"THURSDAY, MAY 21st, 1846

VOLUNTEERS - A proper spirit seems to animate the citizens of our county and especially the young men.

The call for one company from the Fifth Division has been promptly responded to. Forty-three volunteers were raised by General Ferry on Monday in Boonville, and on Tuesday at Palestine, under the direction of General's Ferry and Megguire, the number was increased to sixty-one. They then elected their officers, and the following gentlemen were chosen

Joseph L. Stephens, Captain, without opposition, who delivered to the volunteers on that occasion a spirited and handsome address.

1st. Lieutenant	Newton Williams.
2d. Lieutenant	H. C. Levens.
1st. Sergeant	John D. Stephens.
2nd. Sergeant	William T. Cole.
3rd. Sergeant	Richard Norris.
4th. Sergeant	James S. Hughes.
1st. Corporal	Tipton Prior.
2nd. Corporal	A. B. Cole.
3rd. Corporal	Wesley Amick.
4th. Corporal	A. G. Baber.

The company, thus organized, assembled in Boonville on Wednesday, where they were exercised in military duty by their accomplished and gallant young Captain.

The following is a list of the privates, from which it will be seen a few more have been added: Edward S. D. Miller, John Whitley, Benjamin P. Ford, Phillip Summers, George W. Campbell, Samuel R. Lemons, John R. Johnson, Thompson Seivers, Charles F. Kine, Jesse Nelson, John Colbert, Robert Rhea, Edmond G. Cook, John B. Bruce, James P. Lewis, Benjamin C. Lampton, Oliver C. Ford, U. E. Rubey, Thomas Bacon, Samuel D. Burnett, Jacob Duvall, Charles Salsman, Ewing E. Woolery, Heli Cook, Joel Coffee, Joel Epperson, Jesse Epperson, Hiram Epperson, John McDowell, J. R. P. Wilcoxson, T. T. Bowler, William Sultans, Horatio Bruce, William J. Jeffreys, James M. Jeffreys, Hiram Burnam, W. B. Rubey, W. H. Stephens, John M. Kelly, George Mock, Samuel Elliott, Alpheus D. Hickerson, Edmond Eubank, Henderson C. Martin, Spague White, William Woolsey, Martin Allison, Henry Francis, Robert H. Bowles, Justinian McFarland; Nathaniel T. Ford, James H. Jones, James C. Rose, Richard Hulett.

They departed today (Thursday) on the steamer L. F. Linn, for St. Louis, where they will be armed and equipped, and immediately transported to the army of Occupation on the Rio Grande. Our best wishes attend them. May victory ever perch upon their banners, and may they all return home to their friends full of honors, with the proud reflection that they have served their country faithfully."

When the steamer Louis F. Linn, Eaton, Captain, Jewell, Clerk, arrived at Boonville, on her downward trip, the company formed in line on the upper deck and many friends passed along the line, bidding farewell and shaking each volunteer by the hand. The landing was crowded with people. The boat soon started, with cheers from the multitude, and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies.

INCIDENTS ON THE VOYAGE

Our steamer laid up for the first night at Nashville, which is about fifteen miles below Rockport. The members of the company were all, jolly fellows, and jest and laugh made the time pass pleasantly and quickly. The

most of them had never been from home, and longed, with the anxiety of children to see new countries, and to take part in other than every day affairs of their lives.

Lieutenant Levens being on watch the latter part of the night after they had left Boonville, heard a terrible splash in the water, and on inquiring for the cause discovered that one of his men had fallen overboard. The deck hands rescued him, and soon afterwards another of the company followed the example of his comrade, and was rescued by the same men. The Lieutenant becoming alarmed for the safety of the men of the company, waked up the Captain, informed him of what had happened, and told him that if he did not take measures to prevent it he might have his company considerably diminished before they reached St. Louis, if the men continued to fall overboard as rapidly as they had commenced. The Captain was greatly surprised at such unexpected accidents, and placed out a strong guard, which prevented any more occurrences of the kind. The trouble was that some of the men before leaving Boonville had imbibed rather freely, and having never been on board of a boat before, imagined they were on land and walked off without being aware of their changed circumstances.

They arrived at St. Louis without further accident, and were quartered at the Court House without any blankets to cover them, or any place except the naked benches on which to sleep. Most of the company expecting to draw their clothing and blankets at Jefferson Barracks, had nothing but the shirt and pants which they had worn from home.

Captain Stephens company was mustered into service by General Robert Campbell. General Taylor having gained an important victory over the Mexicans, and it being thought that he would be able to conquer his enemies without any further reinforcements, Capt. Stephen's company were ordered back, and directed to report to Adjutant General Parsons at Jefferson City, whither they hastened on the same boat, expecting orders from him to join Donaphan's expedition to New Mexico. General Parsons informed the Captain that he had no requisition for Cooper County, but to hold his company in readiness to march when called on. The members of the company were very much disappointed at being thus summarily dismissed to their homes, and felt very indignant at what they considered such shabby treatment; and though the company was ready and willing during the whole of the war, to go to the field of battle on the shortest notice, they were not called on. Some of the members of the company were so determined to go, that they joined other companies of General Donaphan's command. The company, although they were gone from home only a short time, had a rough introduction to military life, having been forced to live on "hard tack" on their trip to St. Louis and return, without bedding of any kind, and many of them without a change of clothes. Mrs. Andrews, an estimable lady of St. Louis, treated the company to as many pies as they could eat, for which they will always feel grateful to her.

But very few of the company had ever seen St. Louis or any other city, and it was a pleasing and wonderful sight to these men, who had during all their lives, been accustomed only to the quiet scenes of their every day life. The company, as it passed through the streets, seemed from the numbers who stopped to gaze at them to attract as much attention as a fantastic company on account of their queer costumes, arms and manners. As they expected to draw their uniform on their arrival at the "Great City," and as they expected to throw their citizen's suits away, they were not particular to the personal appearance and manners of what they wore when they started from home. Most of them being dressed in back woods style, without uniform or arms, made a rather ludicrous appearance to "city folks." But the men cared little for that, and some of the "city gents" were made to measure their lengths upon the pavement for their uncalled for remarks in regard the strangers.

Some of the company while in St. Louis had a row with some merchants on Water Street for insulting one of the men. After some little quarreling, the merchants threatened to have them arrested and confined in the calaboose; but they were told if that threat was executed, they would level the calaboose, and if that was not sufficient to show their power they would level the whole city, and that they had sufficient men to accomplish that undertaking. So the merchants becoming alarmed, did not attempt to have the threat executed, and the difficulty was finally arranged without any serious consequences. On their return up the Missouri river on the same boat on which they had gone down to St. Louis, a fine dressed "gentleman" unthoughtedly made the remark, that "these soldiers were a rough set." The officers of Capt. Stephen's and Capt. Reid's companies demanded that he should be put ashore, and at the next landing he was made to "walk the plank," amidst shouts and cheers from the crowd; they thus gave him an opportunity of traveling on the next boat, where perhaps, he might meet with passengers more congenial to his nature, and where he would not be forced to associate with those whom he considered beneath him in the social scale.

After this they proceeded without further incident to Boonville, where they were met by crowds of their friends and acquaintances who with loud cheers welcomed them home. Soon after they arrived, the company was disbanded by the captain, with orders to be ready to assemble and march to the seat of war on very short notice. From that time to the close of the war the members of the company were prepared at all times to march to the front, whenever their services should be required, but they were never ordered forward to take part in the great struggle which had then been transferred to the enemy's country.

This is the only part the citizens of Cooper county took in the war of 1846, and though they did not partake directly in the struggle, they showed their readiness to do so, by organizing and keeping in readiness to march a company composed of some of the best citizens.

We would like to pass the history of this war, and leave it to be recorded by future historians, when the passions and bitter feelings engendered shall have passed away and been forgotten; but it is certain that it is not wise for the recorder of events to omit to tell the simple truth for fear that it may grate harshly upon the ear of some one. He must, impartially, write the facts as they occurred, without showing favor to either side. It is not intended here to give a detailed account of all that transpired during the unhappy conflict of the late war; but the following pages only profess to give, without any comment, some of the main facts as they occurred

Cooper County suffered a great deal during the late war. Her territory was nearly all the time occupied either by one party or the other, and her citizens were called upon to contribute to the support of first one side and then the other. The first of the actions which took place within Cooper county, and indeed the second engagement of the war was the

BATTLE BELOW BOONVILLE

Governor Jackson and General Price, on the 11th day of June 1861, left Jefferson City, where the Legislature was in session, sought an interview with Generals Lyon and Blair, and made propositions for a compromise, on the basis of neutrality, etc. The two last mentioned Generals refused to make any compromise whatever, but claimed the "unrestricted right to move and station the troops of the United States throughout the State, whenever and wherever that might, in the opinion of the officers, be necessary, either for the protection of loyal citizens of the federal government, or for the repelling of an invasion."

Governor Jackson and General Price, after this unsuccessful endeavor to bring about peace, returned to Jefferson City, and the governor issued a proclamation, calling into the active service of the State, 50,000 men. General Lyon, a few days afterwards issued a counter proclamation, in justification of his course in refusing to compromise with Governor Jackson and General Price.

General Lyon then moved his troops to Jefferson City, and on his arrival at that place, he found that Governor Jackson had moved his forces fifty miles above, to Boonville, cutting the telegraph lines, and destroying the bridges on the railway as he proceeded. General Lyon, leaving Colonel Boernstein in command of a small force at the capitol, on the afternoon of the 16th day of June 1861, embarked his forces on three steamers, and ascending the Missouri river, they arrived at Rocheport about six o'clock on the following morning. There he ascertained that the State troops, under General Marmaduke, Price at that time being sick, were in full force a few miles below Boonville, and that resistance might be expected from them, should he attempt to reach Boonville by that road. Leaving this place and taking the steam ferry boat, Paul Wilcox with them, General Lyon's command ascended the river, to the island, eight miles below Boonville, which they reached at about seven o'clock, A. M., and on the southern shore of which they disembarked.

No enemy being in sight, and the scouts reporting no signs of any, the troops at once marched up the Missouri river towards Boonville, and followed the road about a mile and a half, to the place where it ascends the bluff's, from the river bottom. At this place several shots from General Lyon's scouts announced the driving in of Colonel Marmaduke's pickets. General Lyon then advanced for nearly a mile, and found General Marmaduke well posted at the brow of the ascent. Capt. Totten opened the engagement by throwing a few nine pound bombshells into the entrenchments of the State troops, while the infantry commenced a heavy volley of musketry, which was well replied to, the balls flying thick and fast among the ranks of the troops and wounded several on both sides.

The State troops, under the command of Colonel Marmaduke, were posted in a lane running from the Rocheport road in the direction of the river, and west of the residence of William M. Adams, on the northeast corner of the junction of the two roads. During the fight, a couple of bombs were thrown through the east wall of Mr. Adams' house, causing the inmates to retreat to the cellar for protection. A heavy fire from Colonel Shaefer's German infantry, General Lyon's company of regulars, and part of Colonel Blair's regiment, which were stationed on the left of the road, compelled the troops of Colonel Marmaduke to retreat.

His force then clambered over the fence into a field of wheat and again formed in line just on the brow of the hill. They then advanced some twenty steps to meet the federal troops, and for a short time the artillery of Capt. Totten was worked with great rapidity. Just at this time the State troops opened a galling fire from a grove just on the left of the federal center, and from a shed from beyond and still further to the left.

What had been before this a skirmish, now assumed the magnitude of a battle, which continued only about one half of an hour. The State troops finding the federals too strung and too well armed and drilled to be, successfully opposed by raw recruits, most of whom had never been under fire, and having no artillery with which to return the fire from General Lyon's batteries, abandoned the fight and retreated. Captains Cole and Miller took possession of "Camp Bacon," where the State troops for two days had been encamped.

General Lyon continued his march towards Boonville. He was met on the hill near the residence of T. W. Nelson, by James H. O'Bryan, acting mayor of Boonville, Judge G. W. Miller and other prominent citizens, who formally surrendered the town to him, and he immediately marched into and took possession of it.

General Marmaduke commanded the State troops on this occasion, General Price was in ill health, and on the day on which the battle occurred he left Boonville on a steamboat for Lexington. Governor Jackson was on the battle ground in the forenoon, but left Boonville on the Georgetown road about eleven o'clock of that day. In this

engagement two of Lyon's men were killed and nine wounded. Among the State troops three were killed and several wounded, but the number of these is unknown.

Kelly's was the only well organized and well drilled company under the command of Colonel Marmaduke, and it did not participate in the battle. It was said that General Price was opposed to making a stand against General Lyon at that time, as all of his troops, except Kelly's company, were raw recruits, and very poorly armed and drilled, having rallied at Boonville during the preceding three days. There was considerable controversy among the officers and men, whether considering the circumstances a stand or retreat should be made; but some of the most enthusiastic, whose counsel prevailed, said, that they had come to fight, and they intended to do so. There were several prisoners taken by General Lyon, but they were afterwards released on parole.

The next day after the battle General Lyon issued a proclamation offering full pardon to all who would lay down their arms, return to their home, and relinquish their hostility to the United States government; and persons who did this were assured that they would not be molested for past occurrences. Many who had taken part in the battle, availed themselves of the opportunity offered by General Lyon, and some of them never took up arms again during the war.

General Lyon remained at Boonville for several weeks, during which time he purchased a large outfit of wagons, horses and mules, paying fair prices for them, no pressing or forced sales being made; he also captured every steamboat that passed down the river. On the third day of July, having received reinforcements of an Iowa regiment, he took his departure for the southwest, his objective point being Springfield. A short time before, General Blair left for Washington, to take his seat in Congress, he having been elected a representative from St. Louis.

This being the first battle of the rebellion which was fought on land, the taking of Fort Sumter having occurred only a short time before, produced great excitement throughout the United States, and General Blair, on his way to Washington, was met by great crowds of his friends, and lionized, feasted and toasted, as the "hero of the hour."

Before General Lyon left Boonville, Major Joseph A. Eppstein organized two companies of home guards, composed entirely of Germans, commanded by him, and threw up strong fortifications at the "Old Fair Grounds." When he moved to Springfield, he left Maj. Cully, who was shortly afterwards succeeded by Colonel John D. Stephenson, in command at the fortifications.

Dr. Quarles was among the killed of the State troops. His body was found in the wheat field late in the evening after the battle, he having been severely wounded in the thigh, and not being discovered, he had bled to death. Young McCutchen was also wounded in the thigh, and was properly cared for, though all their efforts could not save him, and he died in a few days after the battle. The death of these two gentlemen, so young, so promising and kind-hearted, cast a gloom over the entire community, and their loss was universally regretted by all parties. The other gentleman killed, who was from Pettis County, was shot in the head, and his name is not recollected.

General Parsons, with the artillery belonging to the State troops, arrived too late to engage in the battle. He came in on the Boonville and Tipton road, via Wilkins' bridge, and halted at the top of the hill, south of Boonville, near Dr. William Trigg's present residence, where, learning the result of the battle that Colonel Marmaduke had been defeated and was retreating, took the road leading from Boonville to Prairie Lick, in a south-west direction, and soon formed a junction with Governor Jackson's State troops.

General Lyon, two days after the battle of Boonville, sent a detachment of his force southwest, by way of Syracuse, as far as Florence, Morgan county, in pursuit of Governor Jackson. But finding that the State troops had moved still farther south, the command returned to Boonville without meeting any of Jackson's command.

MOVEMENTS OF THE HOMEGUARDS IN COOPER COUNTY

General Nathaniel Lyon, on the twentieth day of June 1861, organized and mustered into service a company of German "Home Guards," consisting of 135 men. Of this company Joseph A. Eppstein was elected captain, Emil Haas, 1st lieutenant; Ernest Roeschel, 2nd lieutenant, and John A. Hain, orderly sergeant. This company was, on the fourth day of August, ordered to Jefferson City for the purpose of aiding in the protection of the capitol. They, together with Colonel Brown's 7th Missouri regiment, were, a short time afterwards, ordered to Otterville. They went by rail to Syracuse, and marched on foot the balance of the way to Otterville, which they immediately occupied.

A large number of southern men living in the vicinity had organized a company, and under the command of Capt. Alexander, James B. Harris, and others, were camped near by. These two commands, not, for some reason wishing to attack each other, made the following compromise which had been suggested by the southern commanders, and after some parley, accepted by Colonel Brown. It was agreed, that if the federal troops would withdraw from Otterville, Capt. Alexander would disband his forces, and Colonel Brown ordered his command back to Jefferson City.

Afterwards, the home guards, with part of Colonel Worthington's command, were ordered to Boonville. They ascended the Missouri river in a steamboat; and arrived at Boonville very early on the morning of the day following their start from Jefferson City. The morning was very foggy, so that the boat could hardly be seen from the shore. It passed Boonville under cover of the darkness and the fog, and landed at Haas' brewery, situated about one-half of a mile west of the city. Here the "home guards" disembarked, and from thence marched around and surrounded the town before the citizens were aware of their presence. Colonel Worthington, with the men of his command, dropped down on the steamboat to the landing at the foot of Main Street, and marched up into the town. He then took a

number of prominent citizens prisoners, and confiscated the contents of two tin stores and one shoe store, the owners of which were charged with selling goods to the Confederates; he also took possession of the Advertiser printing establishment, then owned by Messrs. Caldwell & Stahl, and had the presses, type, etc., boxed up and shipped to Jefferson City. This was all done under the orders of Colonel U. S. Grant, now president of the United States, who was then in command at Jefferson City. The home guards, together with Colonel Worthington's command, on the afternoon of the same day, taking with them the prisoners and the property which they had confiscated. The prisoners were afterwards released, and returned home; but most of the property, except that belonging to the printing establishment, was never again seen by its owners.

On the twenty-eighth day of August, in the same year, the "home guards" were ordered to reinforce Colonel Mulligan at Lexington, Missouri. Two days before, the 2nd Illinois regiment of cavalry had been ordered to the same place, and had started. When Colonel Eppstein, the commander of the "home guards" arrived at Tipton, he heard that a part of the 2nd Illinois cavalry were at Boonville, and concluded to go there also, and reported to headquarters, that if they had any orders for him, to forward them to him at that place.

Colonel Eppstein was ordered by General Jefferson C. Davis, then stationed at Jefferson City, to remain at Boonville, and occupy the breastworks, which he did.

On the first day of September 1861, the troops around Boonville formed themselves into a battalion, consisting of two and one-half companies; companies "A" and "B," infantry, and one-half of a company of cavalry. The officers of the battalion were Joseph A. Eppstein, Major; Emil Haas, Surgeon, and John A. Hayne, Adjutant; of company "A" infantry, were John B. Kaiser, captain; John Rather, 1st Lieutenant, and Charles Koch, 2nd Lieutenant; of company "B" infantry, were Charles Beihle, captain; Joseph Weber, 1st Lieutenant; John Fessler, 2nd Lieutenant. The half company of cavalry was commanded by Peter Ostermeyer.

About four days afterwards, this battalion received information that they would be attacked by the confederates from several surrounding counties. Colonel Eppstein immediately arrested a number of the most prominent southern men in Boonville, viz: H. N. Eells, Rev. Painter, William E. Burr and J. W. Draffen, and held them as hostages, hoping thereby to prevent the contemplated attack. But about six o'clock on the morning of the 13th day of September 1861, while Eppstein's command was at breakfast, the pickets having all come in, the breastworks were attacked by a force of about eight hundred men under the command of Colonel Brown, of Saline county. The fortifications were attacked on the west, southwest and southeast sides. The first attack was from the southwest, the next through Lilly's field on the southeast, and finally extended around to the west side. At the first the firing was very rapid from the southwest and southeast, and soon afterwards from the west side of the fortifications, the balls falling thick on every side. Colonel Brown led the attack on the southeast, and made two charges upon the breastworks, but was compelled to fall back each time under the heavy fire from the intrenchments. In the second attack Colonel Brown was mortally wounded, and fell within fifty feet of the breastworks; a short time afterwards, his brother, Capt. Brown, was also mortally wounded, and fell about ten feet behind him. The Browns were both brave men, and fought with desperation, and with utter disregard of their own safety. After the two Browns had fallen mortally wounded, and Major Poindexter been left in command of the confederates, Mr. Burr, who was one of the prisoners at the breastworks, having become satisfied that the entrenchments could not be taken, asked, and was granted permission to visit the confederates, under a flag of truce, in order to see what arrangements could be made so as to bring about a cessation of hostilities. The two commanders finally agreed upon an armistice for seven days, Major Poindexter's troops to be withdrawn from the breastworks and city, a distance of three miles, and were not to enter town only for medicine during that time; Poindexter was to return all horses taken from union men, and surrender the arms of the men who had fallen in the engagement. If the terms of the armistice were broken by Poindexter, the n Rev. H. M. Painter was to be shot.

The home guards numbered about one hundred and forty effective men. Their loss was, two killed and seven wounded. The names of the killed were John A. Hayne, adjutant, and Kimball, a private. The number of Colonel Brown's command who were killed and wounded is not known. Colonel and Capt. Brown, were, after the tattle, taken to hospital at Boonville. The Colonel died of his wounds the same evening; the Captain lingered until the next day, when he too died. Their bodies were taken to Saline County for burial.

At the commencement of the battle, messengers were dispatched by three different routes, viz: by way of Tipton, Jefferson City road, and down the river in a skiff, asking for reinforcements. Of these messengers, none reached Jefferson City except Joseph Read and Joseph Reavis, who went down the river. Those who went by the way of Tipton and the Jefferson City road, were captured by Colonel Brown's men while they were on the way.

On the 14th, at ten o'clock, P.M., the force at Boonville was reinforced by the 5th Iowa regiment, under the command of Colonel Worthington, which came up the river on a steamboat. After the armistice had expired, Major Poindexter drew off his men, and marched up the river to join General Price at Lexington.

In November 1861, a scouting party of three men, belonging to the "home guards," started out to gain information in regard to a band of bushwhackers, who were thought to have their headquarters somewhere in Clark's Fork township, in this county. While approaching the house of William George, in said township, they were fired upon from the house, and one of their number killed. The scouts then retreated to Tipton, and having obtained reinforcements returned and burnt William George's house.

On the 16th day of September 1861, Colonel Eppstein's battalion was commanded by Colonel Worthington to take possession of and guard the bridge across the Lamine river on the road from Boonville to Arrow Rock. Before

their arrival at the bridge, they heard the firing of several minute guns behind them, which were intended to warn the State troops of the approach of Colonel Eppstein's men. They reached the bridge in the night, and were fired upon from the opposite side of the river by the State troops, who seemed to have taken possession of the bridge. Colonel Eppstein returned the fire, and mortally wounded a young man named Herndon, who lived in Lamine township, in this county. He was taken to the house of Mr. William Higginson, where he soon afterwards expired. The State troops soon retreated and left Colonel Eppstein's troops in possession of the bridge, where they remained until the 19th day of September, when they were ordered to return to Boonville.

Soon afterwards, Colonel Worthington ordered Colonel Eppstein to take his command with him and burn this same bridge, it having been reported that General Price's army was marching towards Boonville from that direction, and would probably cross the Lamine at that point. Colonel Eppstein endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose, by telling him that this would only delay Price a single day, as he could cross a short distance above; but Colonel Worthington replied that it must be done, as he deemed it to be a military necessity. So the bridge was burned in accordance with his order. Yet this proved to be a false alarm, as Price was not on his way to Boonville, and did not attempt to march in that direction.

Under a special law of Congress, passed on account of a general dissatisfaction among the "home guards" all over the state, Colonel Eppstein's battalion was reorganized, and became a part of the Missouri State Militia. Six companies were raised and organized at Boonville, and to these were added two companies from St. Louis, thus forming the 13th regiment of the Missouri State militia cavalry. The company of infantry which was commanded by Capt. Charles Beihle, joined the 1st Missouri State militia infantry. Afterward, the 13th regiment was consolidated with four companies of the 12th regiment, and Schofield's "Bazzars," and from that time formed the 5th regiment, the old 5th having previously been disbanded.

The officers of this regiment were, Albert Siegel, Colonel, Joseph A. Eppstein, Lieut. Colonel, John B. Kaiser, Major, and John Fetzer, Surgeon. This regiment after being first thoroughly organized and fully drilled and equipped was ordered to Waynesville, in the Rolla district, where they remained and from whence they mostly operated during the war. Part of this regiment was under the command of Colonel Brown, during his pursuit of Shelby, when in October 1863, he made his raid through the State in the direction of Boonville.

PRICE'S RAID

Six companies of the 5th regiment, under the command of Colonel Eppstein, composed a portion of the forces of General Sanborn during his operations against General Price in his raid through Missouri in the fall of 1864. General Sanborn at first supposing that General Price would march in the direction of Rolla, concentrated his forces at that place, but finding that General Price was making for Jefferson City, he moved his command to the latter place; on the way, marching nearly parallel with the confederates, for while he was crossing the Osage river at Castle Rock, General Price was crossing the same stream eight miles below. Colonel Eppstein's command had a slight skirmish with the confederate advance guard, between the Osage and the Moreau Creek, but he succeeded in reaching Jefferson City first.

General Sanborn had concentrated at that place, 3,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry, most of them regulars, and all of them well armed and drilled. General Price's army numbered about 23,000 men, yet there were thousands of them who had no arms; and had never seen anything like a battle. Neither had his troops been organized and placed under commanders, as many of them had flocked to his standard as he marched through the State, and as he was continually on the march, he had no opportunity to effect organization in the ranks at this time, though shortly afterwards he had them under perfect control.

Price only made a slight attack on Jefferson City with a small portion of his forces, then withdrew without a general battle, and marched across the country in the direction of Boonville. General Sunburn, as soon as he learned the true state of affairs, started his cavalry in pursuit of the confederates. The cavalry had skirmishes with the confederate rear guard, which was commanded by General Fagan, at Stringtown, Russelville and California, on the 10th day of October, 1864. During these skirmishes, three of Colonel Eppstein's men were killed and thirteen wounded. The loss of the confederates is unknown. Price camped, on the night of the 10th, on the Moniteau Creek, just within the limits of Cooper county, and on the next day marched to Boonville.

The federals moved west and camped on the upper Tipton road, about eleven miles south of Boonville, at Crenshaw's farm. On the 12th of October, Colonel Graveley, with about four hundred mounted men of Sanborn's command, advanced by way of the upper Tipton road to within about one-half of a mile of Boonville, to test the strength, and if possible, to find out the contemplated movements of General Price's command. At what is known as the Vollrath Place, about one-half of a mile south of Boonville, Colonel Graveley came upon some confederate companies in camp, and some lively fighting ensued, but finding the confederates too strong for them, the federals retreated to the main army.

On the 12th, Colonel Eppstein, with about three hundred and fifty men of his command, moved towards Boonville, and camped at Bohannon's farm, about seven miles south of Boonville. Early on the morning of the 13th, he was ordered to advance as far as he could in the direction of Boonville, and reconnoiter General Price's position. Immediately upon receiving this order, he commenced his march with the above mentioned number of men and two mountain howitzers, and on arriving at Wilkin's bridge, across the Petite Saline creek, his command was fired upon

by a band of about four hundred men under the command of General Fagan, who were guarding the bridge. Colonel Eppstein returned the fire, and ordered four mounted companies to dismount and deploy as skirmishers. After some little skirmishing, along the banks of the creek, General Fagan leisurely retreated towards Boonville. After going north about one half of a mile, to where a lane crosses the main road south of Mrs. McCarty's house, Colonel Eppstein, who was in pursuit, found that General Fagan had barricaded the road with trees, etc. Here Miller's and Murphy's companies had a close fight with the confederates, even using swords and bayonets. These two companies were surrounded at one time and ordered by the confederates to surrender; but the other two companies of Colonel Eppstein's command coming up to their aid, General Fagan again fell back. At this place two of the federals were wounded, but none hurt upon the other side.

General Fagan next made a stand at Anderson's branch, and here they had a more severe battle. Three of the federals were killed and seven wounded. The killed were, Fred. Hoecher, a man named Jones, and the name of the other is not known. The loss of the confederates, as was afterwards learned, was considerable.

General Fagan by this time had brought up four pieces of artillery, and commenced shelling the woods along Anderson's branch in which Colonel Eppstein was stationed. The federals then received orders to fall back, and retreated to California, Moniteau County, and there to obtain supplies. They soon afterwards returned to Crenshaw's farm, and there halted and took dinner. There General Sanborn learned that Price had left Boonville, so marching west he camped for the night at New Nebo church. The next morning he continued his march in the direction of Georgetown.

In August 1864, Capt. Parks, with two companies, of which Franklin Swap was 1st Lieutenant and Provost Marshall, being a part of the Iowa cavalry, had command at of the post at Boonville. Finding but little to do on this side of the river, they crossed over into Howard county, in search of "Anderson's bushwhackers," passed through New Franklin, and took the road east leading to Rocheport. Although warned by the citizens of his danger, as Anderson was known to be in full force in the neighborhood, Capt. Parks marched on. When about one mile east of New Franklin, his company was suddenly attacked by Anderson's men, and cut into two parts, seven of them being killed by the first fire. The greater part of the command retreated to a house in the Missouri river bottom, and kept Anderson at bay by firing through the cracks of the house. Capt. Parks, at the outset, became separated from his men, and retreated towards Fayette until he met Major Leonard's command, which happened to be marching in that direction. With this he returned to the relief of his company, and Anderson having learned of his approach, drew off his men and retired.

The part of Capt. Parks' company which had been besieged in the house, finding that Anderson had drawn off his men, mounted horses, came back to Old Franklin in the night, and crossed the river in safety, although several men were missing. This part of the company knew nothing of Capt. Parks until the next day, when he made his appearance. They then re-crossed the river, and having recovered the bodies of their companions who had been killed, buried them in one grave at the city cemetery in the southwest part of Boonville.

In the winter of 1862 and 1863, Colonel Pope was the commander of several, companies of home militia, with headquarters at the fair grounds at Boonville. They disbanded in 1863, and Colonel D. W. Wear formed a battalion, and was commander of the post at Boonville. The battalion did considerable scouting, the details of which are not sufficiently known to be given.

Lieut. Colonel Reavis, while under Colonel Pope, learning that some confederate recruiting forces had crossed the river, making their way in a southern direction, he immediately started in pursuit, and overtook them while in camp in the brush, near Thomas Tucker's house, about two miles east of Bunceton, in Cooper county. He fired upon them, killing two men and wounding one. The recruits then separated, and made their way out of the country by different routes. The names of the confederates who were killed, were Joshua Lampton and Jones, from Boone county, They were buried at the "Vine" or "Concord" church. The wounded man, after recovering, was paroled by Colonel Pope, and returned to his home in Boone County.

SHELBY'S RAID

General Joseph Shelby, of the confederate army, made a raid into Cooper County during the month of October, 1863. He passed through Otterville on the night of the 9th of said month, and burned the Pacific railroad bridge near that town. On the night of the 10th he camped near Bell Air, in a pasture belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Leonard, and on the next day he marched to Boonville. His movements becoming known in Boonville the night before, a meeting of the citizens was called by Mayor McDearmon. After some delay; the conclusion was reached, that the only alternative was to surrender the city to General Shelby. Citizens were sent out to meet him, who returned without being able to gain any information as to his whereabouts, and conveyed the impression that he would not pay his compliments to the city during this expedition.

Therefore his arrival at Boonville on the 11th day of October was quite a surprise to the citizens. Several of the citizens had crossed the river into Howard county the night before, having concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, that their presence in Boonville would accomplish no good, and that there would be more safety in making themselves scarce.

Just as General Shelby marched into Boonville from the south, Major Leonard, with about two hundred and fifty federal troops, appeared on the north side of the river, and commenced crossing his men. The first boat load

had almost reached the Boonville shore, when some one called to those in the boat that the town was full of confederates, and that they had better retreat. The pilots immediately turned the boat around and made for the Howard shore. At this time some of Shelby's men appeared and commenced firing upon the boat with muskets. But the boat having gotten out of reach of this fire, the confederates brought up some artillery and opened fire upon the boat, two shots striking it before it reached the shore. As soon as Maj. Leonard landed his forces, the artillery was turned upon them, and they were soon forced to retire beyond the reach of the shells.

At the same time, Colonel Crittenden, with about one hundred men, was seen steaming up the river in a boat, but on learning the situation of affairs at Boonville, he dropped back down the river, and landed a short distance below, in Howard county.

General Shelby remained in Boonville the balance of the afternoon of that day, and encamped for the night west of the city on the Georgetown road. He came here to obtain supplies, such as clothing and provisions, which they found in great abundance, and which they took, wherever found. M. J. Wertheimer, and Messrs. Lamy & McFadden were the greatest sufferers, each losing about \$4,000 in clothing. The confederate troops did not molest any person during their stay, not a single man was killed or wounded, and they were very polite and gentlemanly to every person.

While the confederates were in Boonville, the federals, under General Brown, were close behind them, and on the 11th day of October, were within eight miles of Boonville, on the Bell Air road. On that day General Brown moved a portion of his troops west to the junction of the Sulphur Springs and the Boonville and Georgetown roads, which is about seven miles southwest of Boonville. But during the night he marched his command back again to the Bell Air road, and camped near Billingsville. The next morning after General Shelby had left, the federals passed through Boonville in pursuit, their advance just behind the confederate rear guard. Two of General Shelby's men who had stopped at Mr. Labbo's house, about one and one-half miles west of Boonville to get their breakfast, were killed by some federal scouts as they appeared at the front door, in order to make their escape.

A running fight was kept up at intervals, all along the route from Boonville to Marshall. The fight became pretty spirited between the Sulphur Springs and Dug Ford; and at Dug Ford two federals were killed and fell from their horses into the water. During this long running fight there was quite a number killed on each side, but the number is not known.

At Marshall, a lively battle took place, in which a number were killed and wounded on both sides. But General Shelby succeeded in escaping from his pursuers with the loss of only a small portion of the stores which he had obtained at Boonville.

This raid, of course, produced great excitement, and in the heat of passion, considerable censure was heaped upon the commanding officer, whether justly or unjustly, is left the reader to determine. General Shelby succeeded in getting back to his lines without any great loss, but whether his entire anticipations in regard to obtaining supplies and reinforcements were fully realized, is not known. Major Leonard and Colonel Crittenden crossed their commands over the river to Boonville about ten o'clock on the morning of the 12th, and after stopping for dinner, they started in the direction of Marshall. Boonville, then, was once more clear of troops, and the citizens had time to gather together provisions to feed the next lot of hungry soldiers who happened to land there, whether they were federals or confederates. Thus ended the famous "Shelby's Raid," as far as Cooper County was concerned.

PRICES RAID INTO COOPER COUNTY

The federal troops, in the fall of 1864, having all abandoned Boonville, three companies of "home guards" were organized for the protection of the city against what were known as the "bushwhackers." One company was commanded by Capt. Horace Shoemaker, another by Capt. Harrison Thompson, and the third by --. The two last mentioned companies were composed of men belonging to both parties, who had joined these companies with the understanding that they would only be required to protect the city against "bushwhackers and plunderers," and would not be compelled, against their wills, to fight against the regular southern troops.

Although there were frequent alarms, the "bushwhackers" never attacked Boonville, but often during the war made raids through the county, in which many citizens were killed. They always took anything they wished, no matter in whose hands it was found. There were also bands of robbers moving continually through the county, who cared nothing for either party, and who robbed and killed without discrimination or regard to party. During the year 1864, many good citizens belonging to each side, were shot down, first by one party and then by another, and many citizens abandoned their homes, seeking places of more security. The details of these murders and robberies are too disgraceful and sickening to enumerate in this brief history.

On the 11th day of October 1864, scouts brought information that a large hostile force was approaching Boonville. These three companies being under the impression that these were "Anderson's bushwhackers," immediately erected a strong barricade across Fifth Street, at the Thespian Hall, in Boonville. They were strengthened in the belief that these were "bushwhackers," from the fact that they had received a dispatch that afternoon from Mexico, Missouri, stating that General Price had been repulsed at Jefferson City, and was retreating by way of Tipton.

So these companies of home guards expecting no quarter from Anderson's men, prepared to sell their lives as dearly as they could, thinking anyway that it would be certain death-to fall into the hands of "Bill Anderson." Soon afterwards, Shelby's command entered the town with a dash, killing a German scout near Mrs. Muir's residence, about one mile east of Boonville. The "home guards" fired one round at the advance guard of Shelby's command as they advanced along Vine street near the Baptist church, but their fire injured no one.

Learning that this was but the advance guard of General Price's large army, and that resistance would be useless, the home guards surrendered as prisoners of war. These prisoners were quartered at the court house and closely guarded, but the commissioned officers were paroled. General Shelby, with his command, entered about sundown on the above mentioned day. General Price and his staff made their headquarters at the city hotel on Morgan Street. On Tuesday, the 13th day of October, the prisoners were marched in front of the city hall, ranged in line, and General Price made them a speech, and gave orders for their parole, on the condition, that if they were ever found with arms against the south, they would be shot.

Price had about 20,000 men, many of them late Missouri recruits, without arms. Some of his command were well armed and drilled, but the greater part were very poorly armed. Their general conduct towards the citizens during their stay in Boonville was good.

On the night of the 13th, while Capt. Shoemaker, who was on parole, was going from Capt. John Porter's house to his residence, on the corner of Central avenue and Sixth streets, he was captured by some men, who were afterwards discovered to be Anderson's men, taken to the fair grounds, killed, and his body thrown into the river. Two men, named Neef and Boller, were killed near their homes, about four miles west of Boonville; also a negro man who was concealed in a corn shock on the farm of J. M. Nelson, situated two miles west of Boonville. These were all the persons killed in this part of the country, who were not slain in battle, whose names are now recollected.

Thousands of volunteers in Missouri flocked to the standard of General Price, believing that he would be able to hold the State. The rear-ward of General Price's army, and the advance guard of General Sanborn's command, skirmished, at intervals, from Jefferson City to Boonville. General Sanborn's command consisted of about 4,000 mounted men. The infantry command, under General A. J. Smith, was also in pursuit, but never came within fighting distance of the confederates.

There was considerable skirmishing and some hard fighting, south and southeast of Boonville, during Price's three day's sojourn at that place, in which a number were killed and wounded on both sides. The Arkansas militia, under the command of General Fagan, who were left to protect the rear of General Price's army, were the greatest sufferers among the confederates.

A dash was made upon General Price's out-posts, by a few companies of federals, who came so near Boonville, that the firing could be heard, and the smoke of the battle seen from the city. General Price's artillery was brought into requisition, and soon compelled the federals to retire. The greater part of Price's regulars was then called out, and a general charge having been made all along the line, the federal army fell back on the road leading from Jefferson City to Georgetown, via. Bell Air, and following that road, camped about four miles west of Bell Air, near the farm of A. J. Read.

Price's army left Boonville during the night of the 14th day of October, having remained there three days. His army took all the horses in the northern part, and the federal troops in the southern part of the county. Both parties foraged upon the people of the county for the support of their respective armies, and left the county pretty destitute, especially of horses, hardly a good one being left. This was virtually the end of the war, as far as Cooper county was concerned, no more battles being fought in it between organized armies.

The partisan warfare in Cooper County became pretty bloody during the summer and fall of 1864. The details of these occurrences, the writers must be excused from recording, leaving the task to some future historian, although they believe that they could give the particulars without partiality or prejudice, but others might not so consider them.

CHAPTER XVII

BENCH AND BAR - CRIMES AND SUICIDES

Payton R. Hayden - James Winston - Judge John C. Richardson - Littleberry Hendricks - Judge Benjamin Tompkins - Honorable John G. Miller - Thomas Jefferson Boggs - William Douglas, Esq. - Captain Joseph L. Stephens - Present Attorneys-Crimes and Incidents-Luke Harris-Jack Harris-John Brown and Emma Jane Brown - Otterville Train Robbery-Pilot Grove Tragedy - Estella A. Wilbur - A. B. Thornton Instantly Killed - Suicide - Albert Edwards

PEYTON R. HAYDEN

The pioneer lawyer of Boonville and of Cooper county was Peyton R. Hayden, who was one of the most distinguished members, in his day, of the Missouri bar. He was a native of Kentucky, and was born near Paris, Bourbon county, February 8, 1796. He came to Howard county, Missouri, in 1818, and located in Boonville in 1819, after having taught a school near the old town of Franklin. As a lawyer he was popular and successful. He was a strong, vigorous and argumentative speaker, never indulging in flights of oratory, but seldom failed to make a favorable impression on the minds of a jury. He prepared his cases with great care, was very methodical, and carried with him around the circuit a book which he called "Hayden's Digest." It contained a synopsis of each case in which he was retained, with the authorities on which he relied. He was fond of anecdote, and was good at repartee. In manner, Mr. Hayden was rather dignified, but always kind and courteous in his intercourse with others, and especially with the members of the bar. He died in Boonville, on December 26, 1855, comparatively young, being then in his sixtieth year.

JAMES WINSTON

was a rough diamond; a natural orator, unadorned, unrefined and unpolished. The gift of swaying the minds of men and leading them captive he inherited from his grandfather, the great Revolutionary orator, Patrick Henry, his mother being the youngest daughter of that distinguished patriot. Mr. Winston was born in 1813, whether in Virginia or North Carolina, is a matter of some doubt. Although deficient in his early education, he was a constant reader, and, possessing a most retentive memory, was enabled to accumulate a large amount of historical, biographical, scientific and legal knowledge. His knowledge of ancient history was profound, but he was chiefly distinguished for his brilliant conversational powers. He came to Boonville in 1834, but afterwards moved to Benton county. He was elected to the state senate in 1850, and became so popular as a Whig, he was the nominee of that party in 1852 for governor. His opponent in the race was Sterling Price. He generally traveled on foot in attending courts or canvassing the state. He was careless in his dress, and was fond of hunting and fishing. He had a good practice, and as a declaimer he was witty, sarcastic and humorous, and was not excelled by any of his brethren as a punster. He has been dead many years.

JUDGE JOHN C. RICHARDSON

Judge Bay, in his "Bench and Bar" of Missouri, says: "If called upon to furnish a model of a good lawyer, a good citizen, and one who wars most deservedly ranked as one of God's noblemen, we should instinctively name John C. Richardson."

Judge Richardson was a native of Kentucky, - where he was born about 1817. He received his legal education at Transylvania University. He came to Missouri in 1840, and settled in Boonville, where he remained until 1850, when he moved to St. Louis, and formed a law partnership with Sinclair Kittle. He was afterwards a partner of Samuel T. Glover. In 1853 he held the position of city counselor of St. Louis. In 1857 he was elected to a seat on the supreme bench of the state, and continued to fill the same until 1859, when he resigned on account of ill health. He died in St. Louis, September 21, 1860, in the 42nd year of his age. As a judge, his decisions were clear, lucid and profound. Nature had provided him with all the elements of a successful lawyer. His mind was purely logical, and he delighted in legal research. He was not an orator, but, as a speaker, was earnest, impressive, fluent and convincing.

LITTLEBERRY HENDRICKS

In 1833 the subject of this sketch crossed the Missouri river at Boonville and wended his way on foot to the extreme southwestern part of the state. As he entered the village of Springfield, Missouri, with a small bundle of clothes suspended at the end of a stick, which he carried over his shoulder, he presented a forlorn appearance. Upon inquiring of the village landlord if there was an attorney in the place, he was informed there was none, and being in search of a location, he was determined to pitch his tent in the city of the Ozark range.

He was born in Virginia about the year 1800, and in early life was a mechanic. He came to Howard county, Missouri, about 1830, and clerking for a short time in the law office of Judge Leonard Fayette, he located in Boonville, and resided here until 1833, as already stated.

In 1844 he was the nominee of the whig party for lieutenant-governor. He was appointed judge of the fourteenth judicial circuit by Governor Gamble, and discharged the duties of the office with marked ability and great satisfaction.

He died in Springfield January 10, 1863, at the age of sixty-three years. He was a man of spotless integrity and exceedingly liberal in his charities. He took a bold stand in favor of temperance and reformation. Though born in a slave state, he stood manfully by the government in the war of 1861.

JUDGE BENJAMIN TOMPKINS

Like many of the early lawyers of central Missouri, Judge S Tomkins came from Kentucky - from Lexington, in 1836 - and located in Boonville, where he began the practice of his profession. About the year 1855 He became judge of the court of common pleas, and as such gave great satisfaction. He was elected to the lower house the general assembly from Cooper county in 1848-50-52. He was also, for a short time prior to 1878, editor of the *Boonville Advertiser*

He was a man of excellent education, but was an indifferent speaker. He was genial and kind, and possessed many good traits of character. He left Boonville a few years ago to accept a position as clerk in the commissary department at Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he now resides.

HONORABLE JOHN G. MILLER

Not only did some of the members of the bar, who lived Boonville in the early history of Cooper county, grace the highest judicial positions in the state, but others were elevated to seats in the national congress.

The subject of this sketch was thus twice honored and member of that august body at the time of his death, which occurred in 1854.

Mr. Miller was also a native Kentuckian, and was born about 1810. He was a good lawyer and a successful practitioner fore the court and jury. He was afflicted with rheumatism, and in consequence thereof had one of his legs amputated while sojourning at the home of his father-in-law, in Saline county, and died soon after.

He was a public-spirited and enterprising citizen, and ably and efficiently represented the people of his district in congress. Politically he was a democrat, and served his party with great earnestness and fidelity.

THOMAS JEFFERSON BOGGS

is remembered by the old citizens of Cooper county as one of the most ardent and distinguished Whigs in Missouri, having faithfully followed the fortunes of that grand old party until it ceased to exist.

Mr. Boggs was a native of Lexington, Kentucky, and was born about the beginning of the present century. He emigrated to Missouri about the year 1821, stopping first at Old Franklin, in Howard county. He remained there until the town began to decline, and then became a citizen of the then thriving city of Boonville. During his residence in Old Franklin he acted as second to Judge Abiel Leonard in the duel that was fought on Wolfe island, in the lower Mississippi, between that gentleman and Taylor Berry, in 1824, a full account of which is given in the history of the "Bench and Bar" of Howard county in this book.

Mr. Boggs was a brother of Lilburn W. Boggs, who was at one time governor of Missouri, but differed widely from him in politics, his brother being a prominent democrat.

As a lawyer he was considered a safe counselor, but was modest and retiring in his disposition, and reticent, especially in the company of strangers; he was, however, after becoming acquainted, always genial, and a fluent conversationalist. He went to California in 1849.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, ESQ.

One of the ablest and at the same time one of the most brilliant men who ever practiced law in central Missouri was the man whose name stands at the head of this sketch. Like the great Stephen A. Douglas, he was an eloquent and ready speaker, and as an orator was not inferior to any of his contemporaries in this portion of Missouri.

Mr. Douglas was a native of Virginia, from whence he came about the year 1850 to Boonville, where he commenced the practice of his profession. Here he soon enjoyed a lucrative practice. He was chosen as the orator of the occasion, upon the event of the laying of the cornerstone of the Thespian Hall, in Boonville, at which time he greatly distinguished himself as a public speaker. He, like many others, believing that the future great city of the west would be Kansas City, left Boonville in 18- and took up his residence in the former city, where he continued to practice his profession until his death.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH L. STEPHENS

Among the honored names of the men who profession at the bar of Cooper county, there is none that shines with greater resplendence than that of Captain Joseph L. Stephens. He was born in Cooper county, January 15, 1826, and was the son of Lawrence C. and Margaret P. Stephens, the former from Virginia any the latter from North Carolina. He was raised a farmer, obtained his early education at the common schools of the county, and finally was graduated at the high school of Boonville. He entered the law office of Honorable John G. Miller, in 1844, and during two years was a close student, spending a few months, however, of each year teaching school as a means of supporting himself while preparing for his profession. He completed his studies in 1847, and after that practiced law in Cooper county, in the court of claims at Washington, D. C., and in the supreme court of the United States, until 1864, when, because of an affection of the throat, he was compelled to give up his profession. In 1857 he was a partner of Senator G. G. Vest, the partnership continuing until the breaking out of the war of 1861. He was county attorney in 1851. As a lawyer in early life, Captain Stephens was a brilliant success. He was also a success as a financier, successful in his railroad enterprises, and successful in all the varied conditions and pursuits of life, wherein he was called to labor. He died August 11, 1881, at his home in Boonville, honored and esteemed by all who knew him. (For a more complete sketch of Captain Stephens see biographies.)

CRIMES AND SUICIDES

Although sixty-five years have passed since organized, there have been but three executions in all its history, the first two occurring in 1826 and in 1830, and the third and last in 1879, there being an interval of nearly fifty years between the second and last executions. This fact (only three executions) speaks volumes for the morals of the people of the county, and shows unmistakable evidence of their character as order-loving and law-abiding citizens. Many younger counties, with less population, have a much blacker criminal calendar than old Cooper. There were a number crimes committed, 'tis true, during the war of the rebellion, in different parts of the county - some of them being as foul and as atrocious as ever disgraced the annals of any county - but barring these, which were common during the war to all sections of the country, there have been, we say, but comparatively few crimes in Cooper county since the date of its organization.

LUKE HARRIS

The first execution that occurred in Cooper county, as already stated, took place in 1826. Luke Harris, a slave, killed his master, Hezekiah Harris, on the 19th day of May, 1826, under the following circumstances

Luke was in the field of corn, plowing. His master followed out after him, to see how Luke was getting on. While there he told Luke that he talked too loud to the horse that was in the plow, and told him that he must not make so much noise. Luke continued to make as much noise as ever, when his master took the lines and plowed some himself, to show Luke that he could plow without being so noisy. When Harris had been plowing a round or two, Luke told him that he (Harris) made as much noise as he did. Harris undertook to whip Luke for his impudence, when Luke stabbed him with a butcher-knife under the shoulder, killing him instantly. For this crime he was executed, being the first person hung in Cooper county.

JACK HARRIS

On the evening of July 30, 1830, four years after Harris was killed, two negroes, one the slave of John B. Harris, and the other the slave of John Gabriel, killed the latter (John Gabriel), in a most outrageous manner.

It appears from the developments afterwards made, and the testimony in the trial of the case, that Mr. Gabriel owned and operated a distillery in Lamine township; that he had at his house a nail keg full of silver dollars; that his wife, who was a widow at the time he married her, had one child - a son - who was a grown up man; that they desiring to possess themselves of Gabriel's money, hired Jack Harris and Edmond Gabriel (the two negroes above referred to) to kill him. Jack came to the house after dark and halloooed from the road. Gabriel, who was a very old man, answered the call, when Jack told him he came to buy some whiskey. Gabriel lighted a candle and went down to the distillery, which was located on the branch but a short distance from his house, to get the whiskey. While there, the two negroes killed him with an axe, by striking him in the forehead with the edge, cleaving the skull, which killed the old man instantly. They dragged his body to a stable and left it on the inside, thinking would be supposed that the deceased had been kicked by a horse. The next day Jack was seen in Boonville with considerable money. In the meantime the news of the old man's death had been heard in town, and Jack, being suspected, was arrested. Edmond was also arrested the same day. The latter turned state's evidence. Jack was tried, and hung in 1830. Edmond was taken south and sold. Nothing positive was proven against Mrs. Gabriel and her son. They left the county soon after the trial, where, it is said, the son was hung for stealing horses.

JOHN BROWN AND EMMA JANE BROWN

In February, 1879, the body of George Brown was found in the county, near Draffen's coal bank, where it had been thrown by John Brown and Emma Jane Brown, the former being his son and the latter his wife. George Brown, Jr., testified that he left Howard county, Indiana, in the summer of 1878, for Kansas, with his father George Brown, Sr., and wife Emma Jane Brown, who was his step-mother, and John and Sarah, his brother and sister.

Soon after crossing the river at Rocheport, and while passing through Cooper county, on their journey to Kansas, his father was murdered by his brother John and his step-mother, who shot him in the head with a double barrel shot-gun while he was in the wagon asleep, each shooting one barrel. He saw his step-mother discharge the first barrel and his brother John discharge the second barrel. They then hauled the body in the wagon until about ten o'clock that morning (the deed having been committed a few hours before), and until reaching the woods, where they concealed it. He said that the woman and his father were married in Tipton county, Indiana, about three weeks before they started for Kansas. The prisoners told him at the time of the shooting, to say that his father died in Pike county Illinois, where he was buried by the county. He said his father was about forty-three years of age, and that his step-mother had been married three times. After killing Brown and secreting his body in the woods, the parties went on until they reached Cass county, Missouri where they stopped. Brodie, another witness, was present when the wagon was unloaded in Cass county. He saw considerable blood near the rear end, on the wagon bed, which was a little dry on top, but adhered to his boot, when he stepped in it. When asked concerning the blood, the prisoners said that it was from chickens that they had killed in the morning.

OTTERVILLE TRAIN ROBBERY

On the night of the 13th of July, 1876, a passenger train on the Missouri Pacific railroad, was robbed about one mile east of Otterville, in Otterville township, by a band of eight men. Their names were Frank and Jesse James, Cole and John Younger, Bill Chadwell, Clell Miller, Charley Pitts and Hobbs Kerry.

After opening the safe of the United States express company, and the safe of the Adams express company, the robbers proceeded the same night to a point on Flat creek, where they divided the treasure, which consisted of about \$22,000 in money, and other valuables, such as jewelry, bonds, coupons and exchange, which were being carried east by the express companies. They, however, took nothing with them but the money. At the point above named, on Flat creek, Hobbs Kerry, one of the band, separated from his companions. Hiding his saddle and bridle in the woods, he turned his horse loose on the prairie and walking to Windsor, took the Missouri, Kansas and Texas train to his home at Granby, Missouri, where some weeks after he was arrested. He confessed the crime and guided the officers of the law to the place where the robbers had divided the money, and where was found much of the jewelry, and other valuables taken by them, being such property as they could not well use, and were afraid to have on their persons.

At the November term, 1876, of the Cooper circuit court, Hobbs Kerry was indicted, and at the April term, in 1877, Kerry was tried, convicted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. James H. Johnston, prosecuted, and John R. Walker, defended.

Immediately after the train robbery at Otterville, the robbers were joined by one of the Younger brothers, the youngest who supplied the place of Kerry, and all proceeded to Northfield, Minnesota, where on the morning of the 7th day of September, 1876, in the attempt to rob the bank at that place, Bill Chadwell, Clell Miller and Charlie Pitts, were killed outright, and the three Youngers were wounded and captured, and are now serving out a life sentence in the Minnesota penitentiary. The James brothers made their escape, and were engaged in many robberies subsequent to that time. Jesse James was killed by the Ford boys (Bob and Charley), on the 3d of April, 1882. Frank James, afterwards, and in September, 1882, surrendered himself to Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, in the executive office, in Jefferson City: He quietly walked into the Governor's office, announced who he was, unbuckled his belt, containing his pistols and cartridges, and handing then to the Governor, surrendered.

PILOT GROVE TRAGEDY

On the morning of the 10th of October, 1878, as Joseph Meredith's sons went to the field to work, they discovered the body of a man under the floor of a vacant house. One of the young men went to the house to get out of the wind to light his pipe, and seeing some weeds on the floor, which looked like some one had been sleeping there, he went into the building, and found a vest behind the door. He then called his brother to assist him in further investigation. They discovered a rock partly hidden by ashes in the fire-place and bloody on the corners. They found a loose plank with blood on it, and on moving the plank, they found the corpse of a stranger, who had been killed but a little while, as his body was still warm. The house where they discovered the body, was about three miles from Pilot Grove. It had rained during the night and the murderer had done his work after the rain, as his tracks testified. The dead man was stranger, supposed to be one of two men who passed through Pilot Grove on Friday evening before the murder. On the floor was found a flask containing a small quantity of liquid. The man was about twenty-eight years of age, five feet six inches high, had dark complexion dark blue eyes and dark hair. His clothes had nearly been taken off and his pockets turned inside out. There was the mark of a ring on the fore finger on his left hand; had in his pocket broken seal ring; under the lapel of his coat was a pin, the top which was circular, enclosing a bunch of grapes and a leaf. In the fence corner near the house, were found the bloody shirt and hat of the murdered man.

October 11, 1878, a man giving his name John I. West, was arrested at Haggarty's coal mine, near Arrow Rock, Saline county, Missouri, and was taken to Pilot Grove. Here he was identified as the companion of the dead man found in the vacant house. A negro boy said he had seen a man coming from the house where the body was found, and on being sent for, picked the man out of a hundred men in a room, but said he was dressed differently. The prisoner was bound over to await his trial in the circuit court, and was tried, convicted and sentenced at the January term of the court in 1878. A motion was made for a new trial and the case taken to the supreme court, but that tribunal affirmed the decision of the lower court, and West was executed May, 16, 1879. Before his execution, West made two confessions, wherein he admitted the killing of the man found in the outhouse, and said he killed him while he was sleeping. Below will be found a brief sketch of the murderer as written by himself

The first part of my life, or as far back as I can remember, I never would mind my father. The first whipping he gave me was when I hid the fire shovel, I would not tell him where it was. In fact, I did everything that was wrong. I visited watermelon patches and destroyed them, and would tear up buggy-rigs. I was stubborn, and had no regard for myself or any other person I was taught right until nine years old; at that time my dear mother died and left me with a wicked father. My mother was religious and gave me good advice even until the last. The fact of my going astray rests on myself. That most of my life has been spent in bad company. Sometimes I would lead a good life for a while, then get into bad company again. I was born at Spring River, Jasper county, Missouri; have lived in Illinois fourteen years; my age is twenty-four years. I give Mr. Cosgrove and Mr. Pendleton many thanks, and feel under ten thousand obligations to them. Read this, and take a lesson, young man. Never step aside; always shun evil. I respect all who have visited me; with this I close. Good-bye.

J. H. Johnston, the prosecuting attorney, conducted the case for the state and Cosgrove & Pendleton for the defense.

ESTELLA A. WILBUR

On Sunday, the 29th day of August, 1880, occurred the death of little Henry C. Wilbur, aged five years. After he died and was laid out ready for burial, it was noised about that the child had been foully dealt with, by his stepmother. The body was examined and traces of foul play and ill-treatment were so evident that a coroner's jury was summoned. The post mortem examination of the brain, revealed an injured condition of the membrane of the brains. On the body, back and front, and on the legs from hip to feet, were signs of severe laceration, apparently as if done with a whip, or some instrument that bruises severely and at the same time does not cut the skin.

Two or three witnesses testified to hearing a child getting an unmerciful whipping in the same house where the death occurred, and on the afternoon of Sunday, the day of its death. They also testified that the child suddenly stopped crying, but the beating went on. The verdict of the jury was as follows: "That the child Henry C. Wilbur, came to his death from an insufficiency of food and by treatment at the hands of Mrs. Wilbur, and a blow on the head inflicted by some unknown party."

A. B. THORNTON INSTANTLY KILLED

On Saturday, November 17, 1881, Thomas H. B. McDearmon shot and instantly killed A. B. Thornton, editor of the Boonville News. We copy from the Advertiser, of November 25, 1881:

On Saturday afternoon last, about 4:30, our city was suddenly thrown into a state of excitement seldom before witnessed here. The cause of the excitement was the hearing by many of rapid pinto firing up Main street, and the quickly following report that "Tom McDearmon had killed Thornton," which report grated only the truth on the ears of the unwilling hearers, for Marshal McDearmon had, at a moment when maddened with indignation at the publishing of a very severe article on him by the editor of the *News*, sought out and shot and instantly killed Dr. Thornton.

The facts and all the knowledge we have of the shooting affair will be bound in the verbatim testimony of the witnesses summoned before the coroner's inquest Sunday afternoon. Of the cause and origin of the unfortunate attack, we will try and place our readers in possession of all the knowledge we have and let them judge of a case, like all others, with two sides and where one man was unduly hurried before his maker, and the other man with his life and liberty on this earth, in jeopardy.

The preliminary examination will be held Friday, and then all can judge whether Mr. McDearmon acted in self-defense, as he claims he did, or whether he ruthlessly and wantonly killed his man.

Some weeks ago, Mr. McDearmon and Dr. Thornton had a dispute and difficulty over the settlement of an ice bill, which was followed by the publication of a severe article on McDearmon in the *News*. Mr. McDearmon, though very much aggravated, listened to his friends and took no notice of it, and since then there has been no very kind feelings between the two. In the next issue of the *News*, the fatal article, which we here reproduce, appeared:

THE FATAL ARTICLE

"This thing of one - man - arbitrary - rule in the quiet well disposed city of Boonville, to look at it not exactly in the abstract, is growing a little bit too monotonous, it occurs to us, for the present and prospective good credit and

high standing of its honored denizens. Many such repetitions as that enacted upon our street last Saturday by our big, burly, overgrown, unprincipled policeman, will, it seems to us, not only drive from our midst every passing enterprise that is turning to the county in search of trade and the benefit of our specie, but cast a stain of disgrace and dishonor upon the fair name and fame of our deserving little city. The citizens of this community cannot afford at the hands of a drunken ignoramus, to involve in doubt and dishonor the social and business interests and gracious prestige of fifty thousand persons and more, who frequent our thoroughfares in one business requirement or other, during every year.

It should be recollected that our standing abroad, as well as at home, depends entirely upon the government we keep, the treatment given strangers, the conduct of officials, and that courtesy to each other which should characterize all. A man to fill the duties of such an official as policeman, ill v city with the vastness of importance of such a city as this, should be a sober man, at least with sound judgment and dignified bearing, and possessed with legal acumen and common sense enough to know right from wrong, and resolute enough at all hazards to do his duty and do no more.

We don't exactly know where the authority of our city government entirely rests; whether it reposes, legislatively, judicially and executively in the muscular prowess of a two hundred and fifty pound policeman, no matter how ill-bred and inefficient he may be, whether his discretion is beyond and above all written law, and from his will no appeal can be taken, or whether it finds its lodgment in the council, but certain, it is most blunderingly and brutally executed at times. We would suggest that this official cease his nonsense and resign.

FROM SAME PAPER

"Our big belligerent, inconsiderate policeman, without any reason, provocation or excuse, left the imprint of his brutal instinct, upon the left peeper of Mr. Tom Dunnavan the other day. How long we ask, is this imposition upon the dignity, peace and good order of our city to be permitted? How long?"

IS IT BULLDOZING THE PRESS?

"If you publish anything against me concerning our trouble on the street I mal you. Dam you."

The above was written on a piece of common writing paper with the letter T And a partially erased P inscribed on the back. The above missive was found Friday morning under the crack of the *News* office door, word for word, letter for letter and superscription for superscription, substantially as it reads, without date or signature. Without, indulging any comments further than to say, that if it is a means used to intimidate the *News*, we are very free to confess it will most assuredly fail of its purpose. What it grew out of, or what actuated the contemptible insolence, or who the scapegrace is that enacted it, or whether any significance attaches to the following, probably the recital of the little difficulty that occurred between the editor of the *News* and T. H. B. McDearmon, the 250-pound policeman of this city, in which the big, overgrown peace conservator refused to pay in whole an advertising bill the *News* office held against him, may throw some light upon it. Upon talking the matter over, this conservator of the peace vented himself of very disreputable language and insulting, which aroused somewhat the dignity of the *News* man, throwing him off his balance, and he gave him in return what he considered a well-merited retort in these words: "You're a dirty unreasonable fellow," at which he flew at the *News* man, a man hardly half his weight, and struck him over the arm and head with his great heavy cane, almost completely paralyzing his arm, and at this writing is still tingling with the abnormal sensation caused by the blow. At this juncture, however, seeing the disgraceful attitude in which he had placed himself - striking a defenseless, delicate man with a club - he threw away his cane or dropped it accidentally, and grabbed the *News* man by the coat and chassayed across the street, attempting all the time to further execute him damage, until by a peacemaker he was persuaded to desist, verifying completely the speech of the *News* man. What this cowardly missive means, or where it came from, we leave our readers and those privy to the scene to conjecture. We don't care where it came from, we accuse no one, but we do say it is a most infamously cowardly act. We did not intend to drag the private affairs of this office into print, but feeling so terribly incensed and urged, too, by many reputable citizens to whom the outrage had extended, we could not well forbear. More anon.

Self - defense is the first law of nature.

Is a 250-pound policeman a privileged character?

Deliver us, oh Lord, from a loud-mouthed, turbulent and unprincipled policeman!

Did you witness the disgraceful fracas on the street Thursday morning?

Can a meaner thing be perpetrated by living man than to swindle a greenback office out of a bill of advertising or paper subscription?

Think of a 250-pound avoirdupois dressed in a little brief authority playing such outrageous acts before a community as makes e'en strong men faint.

Mr. McDearmon had a preliminary examination and was bound over to answer an indictment at the succeeding term of the circuit court. He was prosecuted by John R. Walker, county attorney, and defended by Cosgrove and Johnston. The case was taken to Boone county, on a change of venue, and there tried at the March term 1882.

The case was quite an exciting one, there being much interest taken in the proceedings and in the result. McDearmon was acquitted.

SUICIDE

A tramp, with a tie-pass in his pocket at a section house on the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad in Palestine township, in January, 1879, and seeing the house was deserted thought he would enter and remain all night. After being there a short time, and beginning to feel somewhat at home, he commenced a survey of the premises, but had not made much of an inspection when he found that he was not the only occupant of the building. To his surprise and horror, he found a man had hung himself to the banister of the house and was still hanging, cold and lifeless. The tramp immediately left the building and informed parties of his discovery. No one knew who the unfortunate man was. He was doubtless a tramp, like the man who found him, and having spent all of this world's goods, and being out of employment, determined to end his life on account of the hardships which he did not have the courage to meet, and preferred facing his Creator to answer a crime from which there was no appeal.

ALBERT EDWARDS

On Saturday, October 17, 1878, the body of a man was found by two boys in the mouth of the coal bank, owned by Captain Leslie Smith, about a mile and a half from Boonville. The two boys (Ben Bird and John Franks) seeing the man lying on the ground, and supposing him to-be alive, spoke to him, when they found he was dead. The deceased had in his pockets thirteen photographs, all taken in England except one taken here, one in Canada and one some other place. The man was identified by O. D. Edwards, as Albert Edwards of Succox, England. The cause of his death was not known.



CHAPTER XVIII

RAILROADS

Railroads-Railroad Bridges-Bonded Debt- Population at Each Census-Population by Townships-Population by Nationalities-Miscellaneous Facts-Surface - Timber-- Water-Coal.

The earliest enterprise, connected with the history of railroad building in Cooper county to which the attention of the citizens of the county, and especially the people of Boonville, was called, was the construction of the Missouri Pacific, from St. Louis to Kansas City, between 1856 and 1860. The importance of railroads at that time was but imperfectly understood by the people of the west, and of course there were no such efforts put forth by them to secure railroad facilities as they exist today. Boonville at that time, although not containing as many inhabitants as it does now (1883), possibly, in the aggregate, did a greater business. The town had a number of wholesale merchants whose business extended for many miles in different directions. It had the advantages of water transportation, and being the most important and most populous town or city in all the section of country which paid tribute to it, some of its business men thought that any railroad coming west from St. Louis, through a region of country surrounding Boonville, or within twenty or thirty miles of its proposed route, would naturally deflect from its course and take in Boonville. This idea, unfortunately being entertained upon the part of a few of the citizens of Boonville - some of them being prominent and influential men - the effort to secure the road was not therefore characterized by that earnestness and enthusiasm, that should have marked the conduct of men who were attempting to avail themselves of an enterprise, the success of which would greatly and grandly inure to the benefit of their town and the speedy building up of its material interests.

The golden prize (the Missouri Pacific), with all its promises for the future, was really to be given to the vine clad city, upon certain conditions, but, through the lukewarmness, indifference and tardiness of those who believed the Missouri Pacific road would come to Boonville whether solicited or not, it was bestowed upon another and far less pretentious, rival and claimant. Had they acted upon the advice of the poet, who said -

“Shun delays, they breed remorse,”

they would have taken the instant “by the forward top “and would have had no cause for repentance and regret.

The citizens of Boonville had a meeting and instructed Dr. William H. Trigg, one of their most wealthy and prominent business men, to go to St. Louis and confer with Mr. Allen, who was at the time manager of the Missouri Pacific railroad. The doctor waited upon Mr. Allen at his office in St. Louis, and had an extended interview with him in reference to bringing the road by way of Boonville. Nothing definite, however, was arrived at or agreed upon. The doctor had received no specific instructions from home - was authorized to make no proposition looking to any fixed or certain compensation provided the road was brought to Boonville - and, in fact, he returned to Boonville without having accomplished anything that smacked of business or business intentions. Soon after Dr. Trigg's return, Mr. Allen came to Boonville, and while here was interviewed by several of the oldest and most influential citizens, concerning the road, but there seems to have been nothing more accomplished than the eliciting of the bare promise from Mr. Allen that “he would give Boonville a fair chance.” What this “fair chance” meant, we are given to understand, was the making of a liberal subscription to the railroad company by Cooper county and the city of Boonville.

Had this been done, the road would have been secured and Boonville would have gone on her way rejoicing, and ere this would have been a far more wealthy and populous city than Sedalia.

OSAGE VALLEY RAILROAD

This road was chartered February 21, 1857, to run from a point between Jefferson City and Round Hill, in the direction of Topeka, Kansas. The first meetings of the company took place before the war. In 1860 the charter was amended, so as to permit the construction of the road north to Boonville. The county of Cooper then subscribed \$150,000 in bonds to the road. During the war the road bed was graded, and after the close of the war the county subscribed the additional sum of \$100,000 in bonds. The road was finally completed through Cooper county in the spring of 1869.

TEBO AND NEOSHO RAILROAD, NOW THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS

This road was commenced in 1870. Cooper county subscribed \$100,000 towards its construction through the county; Boonville township, \$100,000; Pilot Grove township, \$40,000; and Clear Creek township, \$30,000. The road was completed in 1873, the celebration of the same occurring at Boonville on the Fourth of July of that year. Upon that occasion there was witnessed quite a gathering of people at Boonville. Colonel John Cosgrove - present member of congress elect from the Boonville district, made the address of welcome on behalf of Boonville. Addresses were made by R. S. Stephens and others, and a pleasant time was had by those who participated in the festivities of that important event.

RAILROAD BRIDGE AT BOONVILLE

Previous to 1870, a railroad bride had been talked of by such prominent citizens of Boonville as Captain Joseph L. Stephens, H. Bunce, J. L. O'Bryan, and others of Cooper county, Colonels Elliott and Estill, of Howard County, and Messrs. Marvin and Barrett, of Sedalia; but no steps were taken to secure the building of the same until the, months of October and November of that year. During these months a preliminary survey was made by General William Sooy Smith, which fully demonstrated the practicability of constructing a bridge at moderate cost. The work, however, did not begin in earnest until the road bed and franchises belonging to the Tebo and Neosho railroad passed into the hands of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad company. That powerful corporation infused new life into the enterprise, and determined to push the work to rapid completion. A charter was obtained and an act of congress passed authorizing the construction of the bridge. A proposal was made by the American bridge company, and accepted by the Boonville bridge company for the building of the bridge. Men and machinery made their appearance about the middle of September, 1872. During the fall and winter following, cribs and caissons for the foundations were framed, the abutments built, quarries opened, and machinery and materials got in a general state of readiness for the spring and summer work.

The winter of 1872-73, was one of remarkable severity, and soon as the ice had cleared away, the cribs were floated into position and sunk where the bed rock was within easy reach, and where it was necessary to go to a great depth to reach bed-rock, large flat-boats carrying powerful derricks and complete outfits of pneumatic machinery, were moored in position, and the work of sinking the pneumatic columns commenced.

The abutment on the south side stands upon solid rock, above high water mark. The next foundation, No. 2, going northward, rests upon a cellular crib, filled with concrete and rubble masonry, which rests on bed rock. Pier No. 3, the pivot pier, rests also on bed-rock. No. 4 stands upon a pneumatic caisson sunk to bed-rock, thirty-five feet below water surface. Piers 5, 6, 7, are pneumatic pile piers, each sunk to bed rock, laid in hydraulic cement mortar from bottom to top, and lined with one inch burnetized pine boards. There is a handsome starling or ice breaker to each of these piers. Pier No. 8 stands upon the north shore, is built upon a foundation of piles and is protected by riprap. Pier No. 9, north abutment, stands at the end of the dyke and is enveloped by it, and has a foundation similar to pier 8. The dyke is 1,800 feet in length, and will average twenty-five feet in height. The superstructure consists of two fixed spans, each 258 feet long; three fixed spans, each 225 feet long; one fixed span, eighty-four feet long; one draw, 363 feet long. These are all iron. The openings of the draw are 160 feet in the clear at low water, and the bridge is ten feet above the extreme high water mark of 1844. The weight of the superstructure is 1,638 tons. The draw is opened by a handsome steam engine.

The city of Boonville was placed under lasting obligations to Captain Joseph L. Stephens, for the active part he took in securing the passage by congress of the law authorizing the construction of the bridge. Captain Stephens spent several mouths in Washington in the interest of the bridge, receiving no pay for his time and trouble, and bearing his own expense. Colonel N. G. Elliott and Harvey Bunce, Esq., also went to Washington at their own expense, but doubtless felt amply repaid when they finally beheld the beautiful and substantial bridge for which they had labored, spanning the river so near their own homes. The bridge was finished about January, 1874.

BONDED DEBT OF COOPER COUNTY

Two hundred ten per cent 10-20 bonds of \$500 each, issued July 1, 1869, as a subscription to the capital stock of the Tebo and Neosho railroad company, interest payable January and July, at Bank of North America, New York, \$100,000.

Thirty-two ten per cent 10-20 bonds of \$500 each, issued May 1, 1873, to complete the subscription to the Tebo and Neosho railroad, interest payable January and July, at Bank of North America, New York, \$16,000. The county from October, 1860, to August, 1870, issued to the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas railroad company, bonds amounting to \$324,500; all of this debt has been paid off except \$120,000, which has been refunded.

One hundred and sixty six per cent 5-20 bonds of \$500 each, and 400 six per cent 5-20 bonds of \$500 each, issued January 1, 1881, under chapter 83, revised statutes, in compromise and redemption of bonds issued to the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas railroad; interest payable annually on the 1st day of January, at St. Louis National Bank, St. Louis, Missouri, \$120,000. Total \$236,000.

Interest on Tebo and Neosho bonds not paid, but new six per cent compromise bonds have been issued to compromise on a basis of eighty-five cents on the dollar. On the six per cent, compromise bonds, issued in 1881, the interest is promptly paid; interest tax fifty cents on \$100 valuation. Taxable wealth \$5,516,571.

BOONVILLE TOWNSHIP

One hundred and five ten per cent twenty year bonds, of \$500 each, issued July 1, 1869, to aid in the construction of the Tebo and Neosho railroad, interest payable January and July, at Bank of North America, New York, \$52,500.

Seventy-five five per cent, 5-20 bonds, of \$500 each, and forty-eight five per cent 5-20 bonds, of \$100 each, issued April 1, 1882, under chapter 83, revised statutes, in compromise and redemption of bonds issued to the Tebo

and Neosho railroad, interest payable annually January 1, at St. Louis National Bank, St. Louis, \$44,300. Total \$96,800.

The original debt of Boonville township was \$100,000. Compromise bonds have been issued and \$47,505 of the old bonds have been retired at eighty-five cents on the dollar. Interest on compromise bonds will be promptly paid; interest tax twenty-five cents on \$100 valuation; interest on old bonds not promptly paid. Taxable wealth \$1,592,435.

PILOT GROVE TOWNSHIP

Eighty ten per cent twenty year bonds of \$500 each, issued July 1, 1869, to aid in the construction of the Tebo and Neosho railroad, interest payable January and July, at Bank of North America, New York, \$40,000. Interest not promptly paid, no levy for interest since 1878, and no proposition pending for a compromise. Taxable wealth \$300,744.

CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP

Sixty ten per cent twenty year bonds of \$500 each, issued July 1, 1869, to aid in the construction of the Tebo and Neosho railroad; interest payable January and July, at Bank of North America, New York, \$30,000. Interest not paid since 1878, and no proposition pending for compromise. Taxable wealth, \$309,326.

BONDED DEBT OF BOONVILLE

Fifty-eight six per cent 5-20 funding bonds of \$500 each and twenty-eight of \$100 each, issued December 1, 1879, under chapter 83, revised statutes. Interest payable semi-annually in June and December, at St. Louis National Bank, \$31,800. Interest promptly paid. Interest tax forty cents on the \$100 valuation; sinking fund tax, twenty cents. Taxable wealth \$520,000.

POPULATION OF COUNTY AT EACH CENSUS, FROM 1820 TO 1880

Year	White Population	Colored Population	Total Population
1820	6,307	652	6,959
1830	5,876	1,028	6,904
1840	8,312	2,172	10,484
1850	9,837	3,113	12,950
1860	13,528	3,828	17,351
1870	17,340	3,352	20,692
1880	18,994	3,502	21,591

The reason of the seemingly small increase in population between the dates of the taking of the census for the first few times, is explained by the fact that every few years some new county was cut off from Cooper, thus taking some part of its territory and population.

POPULATION BY TOWNSHIPS IN 1880

Blackwater township	646
Boonville township, including city of Boonville	5,605
City of Boonville	3,854
Clarks Fork township	1,406
Clear Creek township	1,324
Kelly township	1,131
Lamine township	1,193
Lebanon township	1,237
Moniteau township	1,535
Otterville township, including Otterville	1,310
Otterville	505
Palestine township	1,703
Pilot Grove township including Pilot Grove village	209
Prairie Home township	904
Saline township	1,630
White	18,094

Colored	3,502
Males	11,077
Females	10,519
Native born, in state and county	15,227
Illinois	380
Kentucky	1,138
Tennessee	284
Ohio	501
Indiana	289
British America	29
England and Wales	92
Ireland	158
Scotland	20
German Empire	1,120
France	30
Sweden and Norway	7
Number of farms in the county	2,520
Improved land, number of acres	230,272
Value of farms, buildings, fences, etc.	\$5,579,928
Value of farming implements and machinery	247,011
Value of live stock	1,163,742
Cost of building and repairing fences	70,613
Value of farm productions	1,158,937
Number bushels of corn	2,389,965
Number bushels of oats	253,289
Number bushels of rye	4,225
Number bushels of wheat	516,138
Value of orchard products	\$18,836

The rest of this table along with two other tables have been omitted.

TOWNS AND CITIES - WHEN LAID OUT

Boonville - Situate in the northeast quarter of section 35, township 49, range 17, was laid out by Charles Lucas and Captain Ass, Morgan on the 1st day of August, 1817. Additions - Littleberry Hendrick', made February 6, 1829; Isaiah Hannah's and Jacob Wyans', September 6, 1833; Cooper county's, June 12, 1838; Nathaniel Hutchison's, August 9, 1838; Isaiah Hannah's, October 1, 1840; Jacob Wyan's, February 23, 1842; E. R. Hayden's, December 9, 1867; T. W. Nelson's, September 30, 1845; East Boonville, by W. H. Trigs, August 12, 1857; John Porter's, March 19, 1868; O. D. Edwards', June 23, 1863; Constantine Heim's, July 21, 1869; Davis & Smith's, May 22, 1872.

Bunceton - Situate in sections 4 and 5, township 46, range 17; was laid out by H. Bunce on May 11, 1868. The town is now in Kelly township.

Petersburg - Situate in west half northeast quarter section 20, township 47, range 17; was laid out by the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas railway company on January 30, 1869.

Bellingsville - Situate in northwest quarter of section 28, township 48; range 17; was laid out by Osage Valley and Southern Kansas railway company February 8, 1869.

New Palestine - Situate in east half southwest quarter southeast quarter section 8, township 47, range 17; laid out by J. L. Stephens August 20, 1868.

Pilot Grove - Situate in northeast quarter section 5, township 47, range 18; laid out by Samuel Roe May 30, 1873.

Pleasant Green - Situate in southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 25, township 47, range 19; laid out by George Stemberger June 28, 1873.

Harrison - Situate in northeast quarter section 13, township 47, range 19; laid out by Doctor N. W. Harris July 10, 1873.

Clifton City - Situate in northeast quarter section 18, and northwest quarter section 17, township 46, range 19; laid out by Peter W. Ladue September 29, 1873.

Elkton, now Otterville - Situate in northeast quarter section 4, township 45, range 19; laid out by George W. Wear and Gideon R. Tompkins August 26, 1837.

Palestine - Situate in southeast quarter of section 8, township 47, range 17; laid out by Michael Son September 29, 1836.

Milton, now Gooch's Mill - Laid out by Charles McArthur, Leonard Culvert and Jesse Ogden July 7, 1837.

Hustonville - Existed near present site of Overton, now in Missouri river; laid out by B. W. Levens and John Ward June 27, 1837.

Pisgah - Situate in south half northwest quarter and north half northwest quarter section 2, township 46, range 16, and laid out by James A. Reavis June 30, 1836.

SURFACE - TIMBER - WATER

Cooper county is situated on the thirty-ninth degree north latitude, and about the seventh degree west from Washington. It also lies near the geographical centre of Missouri, on the south side of the Missouri river, and about half way between Leavenworth and St. Louis. It covers an area of 558 square miles. The surface is about equally diversified with hilly country and prairie. A line of bluff of goodly height extends the full length of the county along the river, at times approaching to the water's edge, and again retreating some distance from the shore. In the southwestern part of Lamine township, near the county line, and in the neighborhood of Blackwater creek, we find it very hilly, as we also do in the southern part of Lamine township, and nearly the whole of Blackwater, Clear Creek and Otterville townships. Other portions are very hilly, but in most cases the roughness of the surface does not prevent a fair degree of cultivation. Upon the Lamine river and Blackwater creek we find the scenery borders closely upon the grand. At places along their courses we find precipices whose perpendicular height must reach the altitude of 200 feet. There is one in particular upon the Blackwater creek which rises from the creek-bed to about this height, as vertical as any house wall, while upon its summit a conical shaped pile rises still higher, enabling one to view the surrounding country at a great advantage for miles. There are many such precipices at various points along the streams. In many places along these streams we find vast stretches of bottom lands, most of which are well calculated for cultivation, and, failing in this, are valuable as pastures for stock. Combining the prairie, the low land, the rough and the hilly in such proportions as they are combined in Cooper county, we have a surface capable of suiting the most fastidious farmer of the age.

Nor is any land going to waste. Those portions thought to be wholly unfitted for cultivation on account of their roughness, have, by the efforts of the Dutch and Germans, proven a source of wealth to some, and of material worth to others. None seems lost. None seems wholly useless. The county is nearly equally diversified with prairie and timber, the latter predominating. Old settlers state as fact that there is more timber in the county today than there was fifty years ago. It is curious to see a fine growth of trees towering above you, and have a man tell you he saw them when they were taller than hazel bushes, and that many times he drove over them in his wagon. But such is the rapid growth of timber in this county that such occurrences are frequent. The reason assigned for the growth of timber is the cessation of prairie fires, which in past days prevented the growth of vast portions of the forest. As a county, Cooper is well supplied with water. The drainage is perfect, except in the larger streams, whose currents, unless in very high water, are slow, or are absent altogether. In low water the streams move lazily or lie quiet for miles along their sources, seeming loath to stir from their pebbly beds. The streams, when swollen by heavy rains, grow to be immense torrents, and rush down their hitherto temporarily empty beds, sweeping all before them. Some of them, not content to remain in bounds, break over their banks, and prove to be of great danger to crops, fences, etc. The drainage is so perfect that the rising in the streams is very sudden, and as suddenly they fall. Springs of clear crystal water abound in various portions of the county, which also furnishes a large number of mineral springs, salt springs, and Sulphur springs. Of the former, Chouteau springs are, quite celebrate. Some of these have proven of service in days past, and, doubtless, as their properties become better known, they will prove of more worth in the future.

The main streams of the county are: Lamine river, Blackwater creek, Moniteau creek, Clear creek, Flat creek, Petite Saline, Clark's fork and Stephens' fork. Of these the Petite Saline and branches drain the greater part of the county, embracing the central and eastern portions, while Moniteau and Lamine drain the southwestern and western portions respectively.

COAL

The coal measures of Cooper county are quite extensive, extending about three miles south of Boonville and seven west of the Lamine river, giving an area of twenty square miles.

Besides this regular coal measure there are many local deposits of the very best coal. Among these prominent coal deposits we find Stephens' coal bed. It is located in township 47, range 17, sections 27 and 28. The principal bed is seven feet thick, and has an irregular dip to the west.

In township 46, range 17, section 10, is a bed of cannel coal. The strata dip at an angle of 55 degrees, and are covered by a bed of local drift, resting upon the edges of the strata. Colonel James Staple has a coal bed in township 49, range 19, section 16. This is a valuable bed, but its location is such that its quality can not be determined until it is worked.

Paxton's coal bed is located one mile south of Chouteau springs.

Stiger's coal bed is a half mile south of Paxton's. Colonel Thomas Russell's coal bank is located in township 47, range 16, section 18 or 19, J. T. Johnson & Co., and Washington Adam's coal bed in township 47, range 16, section 17.

Farley's coal bed is in township 46, range 18, section 31.

Drafton's coal bed is in township 46, range 16, section 18.

Mrs. Fryer's coal bed is in township 46, range 17, section 18.

Moody's coal bed is on Clark's Fork.

Jenkin Robinson's coal bed is in township 48, range 16, section 22.

Mr. Son's coal bed is in township 47, range 18, section 13.

There are many other deposits in the county, but for want of space we cannot mention them.

CHAPTER XIX

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS – TEMPERANCE EXCITEMENT

California Emigrants -Who they Were -A Beautiful and Touching Farewell-Temperance Excitement in 1853 -Rev. William Ross -Proclamation of the MayorPolice Force Organized-Report of Temperance Committee - KansasTroublea of 1856-Meeting of the Citizens of Boonville.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS

The years of 1849 and 1850 will be remembered by the old settlers of Cooper county, as the periods when the gold excitement in California reached its highest point, and as the years when the people generally throughout the American Union, as well as Cooper county, wore alike smitten with the fold fever. The early settlers, like their descendants of today, soon learned that

“Gold is the strength, the sinews of the world;
The health, the soul, the beauty most divine; “

and manifested their love and appreciation of the saffron-hued metal by separating themselves from their homes and friends, and taking up their line of march to the gold fields of California. Cooper county sent forth many of her sons - some of whom were men with gray beards, and boys still in their teens - to that far-distant region, all animated with the hope that their labors, their sacrifices and their bravery, would be rewarded with an abundance of the glittering and precious ore.

Below will be found the names of a portion of the companies of Captains Robert McCulloch and Solomon Houck.

ROBERT M'CULLOCH'S COMPANY

Spotswook McCulloch, Joseph McCulloch, John McCulloch, Robert Douglass, Charles Lewis, Merriweather Lewis, Nicholas Lewis, Abraham Weight, John Simmons, Joseph Potter, Nelson Potter, Reuben Stevens (of Moniteau County) James Humes (of Moniteau County), Ewing Kelly, Joseph Hess, John Kelly, Peter Kelly, Bear Sr., Frank Bear, John Carey, William Son, George Kelly, John Hornbeck, Perry Taylor, Alfred Hornbeck, C. W. Sombart, Julius Sombart, Robert Allison, Love Wady, Erhart Sr., August Erhart, Albert Erhart, William Hardcastle, Oldhausen & Son (of St. Louis County), Richard Bidel (of St. Louis County), Louis Brant (of St. Louis County), Dr. Antrim, Abraham Reidmeyer (from Ohio), William Reidmeyer (from Ohio), John Hahn, Joseph Byler, Calvin Wilson, Simon Boyd, Dr. Cooper (Universalist preacher).

SOLOMON HOUCK'S COMPANY

C. B. Combes, Thomas Chambers, Charles Mitchell, Absalom Meridith, John Baldwin, Jacob Gype, John Mars, Cal Mason, John Oglesby, Thomas Mitchell, Jacob Harrier, Horace Hutchinson, William Samuels, William Wheatley, Samuel Row, John Porter.

Upon the eve of his departing for California, one of the (cooper county boys penned the following beautiful and touching farewell:

Farewell, farewell, my native land,
I leave thee only with a sigh,
To wander o'er a foreign strand,
Perchance to live, perchance to die.
Adieu, my friends, whom kindred ties
Unite, though distant we may rove,
How ardent as time onward flies,
Fond memory clings to those we love.

O'er the broad plains, far away,
Beyond the Rocky Mountain's crest,
Our wayward feet awhile shall stray,
And press the gold-besprinkled west.
But 'mid the gaudy scenes of strife,
Where gold to pride enchantment lends,
We'll ne'er forget that boon of life
Companions dear and faithful friends.

And in the lapse of coming years,
Should fortune be not too unkind,
We'll hope reward for parting tears,
In smiles from those we left behind.
We go-yet hoping to return,
Friends of our youth, to home and you,
For these do cause our hearts to yearn,
E'en when we sigh Adieu - Adieu.

TEMPERANCE EXCITEMENT IN 1853

During the month of July, 1853, Boonville was much excited in consequence of a temperance movement inaugurated by the Crystal Fount division of the Sons of Temperance. This organization secured the services of the Rev. William Ross, deputy grand worthy patriarch of Missouri, who delivered a number of temperance lectures in the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian churches. Mr. Ross was quite radical in his views in reference to the liquor question, and had incurred the displeasure of the saloon keepers of the town by the bold and denunciatory manner in which he spoke of their traffic. The excitement continued to increase, until it reached its culminating point on July 17, 1853. Upon that day (Sunday) a meeting of the friends of temperance was advertised to be held at the Presbyterian Church, where Rev. William Ross would deliver a lecture. On the 16th day of July, the day preceding the day of the lecture, the mayor of Boonville had published the following proclamation, which explains itself:

PROCLAMATION

By the Mayor of the City of Boonville:

Whereas, a certain itinerant lecturer, calling himself "Billy Ross," has been disseminating discord and dissension in this community, by vituperation and abuse, under the guise of temperance lectures; and, whereas, it is said that sundry persons have armed themselves and threatened to assemble for combat - some to encourage and others to stop said Ross in his course - these are therefore to forbid all such riotous and unlawful assemblages. And the police of this city are hereby required to suppress and disperse all riotous and unlawful assemblies in this city.

In testimony whereof, I, H. B. Benedict, mayor of the city of Boonville, have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the city, at office, this 16th day of July, 1853.

H. B. BENEDICT, Mayor.

POLICE FORCE ORGANIZED.

In accordance with this proclamation, the mayor immediately organized a force numbering sixty-two men, including himself, and marched to the Presbyterian church on the 17th of July, where the church and grounds were taken possession of by him. The people (the friends of temperance) came to the church at the hour appointed, but were prevented from entering the building by the mayor and his force, who quietly dispersed the assembled crowd, which offered no resistance, and made no riotous demonstrations. This action upon the part of the mayor elicited much unfavorable comment from many of the best citizens of Boonville and the surrounding country. The mayor, however, was sustained by his friends, who thought the circumstances justified his interference.

From a published report, made by a committee appointed at the time, by the temperance organization of Boonville, we take the following in reference to the police force, which acted upon the occasion mentioned:

Who made up that (so-called) police force? Everybody in Boonville knows! Whisky traders, grog-shop keepers and their bloated customers, black-legs, infidels-some known long and known truly, to be infidels alike towards all that is divine in Christianity, and pure and sacred in the principles of to well-ordered domestic and social life. When Mr. Ross, together with his peaceable, forbearing, but deeply outraged audience, assembled at that church-yard gate, around the church enclosure, and looked over, they saw men who for weeks before had been breathing "threatenings and slaughter" against Mr. Ross (for no other reason than this only: that he had assaulted within the walls of the churches of this city, the hydra monster whisky), herded together, all who heartlessly trade in, and fatten upon the profits of the poison.

Large numbers of ladies, with the general multitude, lingered around the gate and gazed with mingled feelings of pity, suppressed indignation and contempt upon the motely mass of disgusting, animal and moral putrescence that made up almost the entire number of the legalized mob that invested, by barbarian, bacchanalian authority the peaceful premises of that deeply dishonored sanctuary.

KANSAS TROUBLES OF 1856

August 20, 1856, a call was made in Boonville for men and money to aid the pro-slavery party in Kansas. One of the posters announcing the call, reads as follows:-

KANSAS

A meeting of the citizens of Cooper county will be held at the court-house, in Boonville, on Saturday, the 23d, for the purpose of raising men and money to aid the law and order men in Kansas. Let every pro-slavery man attend. Bring your guns and horses. Let us sustain the government, and drive back the abolitionists who are murdering our citizens.

The above was signed by some of the prominent citizens of the town, who sent men and money to Kansas.

CHAPTER XX

SAMUEL COLE

His Birth and Parentage-His Early Recollections-His Reminiscences as a Hunter-Hunting Bee Tree.

Having spoken of this old pioneer in the first chapter of the history of Cooper county, and having given of him some interesting and amusing incidents, we will now speak of him more fully.

The first settlers in any new country pass through an experience which no succeeding generation will ever be able fully to appreciate. The time is already past when the youth of the present, even, have any proper conceptions of the vicissitudes, dangers and trials which the pioneer fathers and mothers are compelled to undergo to maintain a footing in the states west of the great Mississippi. Every new settlement wrote a history of its own, which differed from others in the nature of its surroundings; but the aggregate of the experience of all was one never again to be repeated in the same territory or country. The mighty woods and the solemn prairies are no longer shrouded in mystery, and their effect on the minds of the early comers are sensations which will be a sealed book to the future. Year by year the circle of these old veterans of civilization is narrowing. All that is most vivid and valuable in memory is rapidly disappearing. Gray hairs and bowed forms attest the march of time. Fresh hillocks in every cemetery are all the marks that are left of a race of giants who grappled nature in her fastnesses, and traded triumphant conquest in the face of the greatest privations, disease and difficulty. The shadows that fall upon their tombs, as time recedes, are like the smoky haze that enveloped the great prairies of the early days, saddening the memory and giving to dim distance only a faint and phantom outline, to which the future will look back, and trust often wonder at the great hearts that lie hidden under the peaceful canopy. It is for this reason, therefore, that no personal sketch of pioneer settlers, however rudely drawn or immature in detail, can be classed as the work of mere vain Glory. On the contrary, the future will treasure them, and as the generations recede they will become more and more objects of interest and real value. The memory of the pioneer is one that the world will never consent to let fade. Its transmission is a priceless gift to the future, and the addition of a fresh sketch should be esteemed by the reader as of great value.

BIRTH AND PARENTAGE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Wythe county, Virginia a state whose population did as much in the early settlement of central Missouri to give a permanent impress to the character and civilization of the Boone's Lick country, as any people east of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. His father was William T. Cole, and his mother was Hannah Ellison. From this union nine children were born. Samuel was the youngest, and first saw the light of day in January, 1801. When he was but four years old his parents emigrated to Kentucky, and settled in Wayne county. Remaining there until 1808, the family came to Missouri and located in Osage county. During the second year of the family's residence in Osage, his father was killed by Indians. Soon after that unfortunate event the widow, with her nine children, came to Cooper, she and her children being one of the first two families that pitched their tents within the limits of the county.

HIS EARLY RECOLLECTIONS.

The author having visited and conversed with Mr. Cole, while preparing this history, and finding him still possessed of a vivid memory, albeit eighty-two years have passed over his head, will here give the result of the interview, detailing the facts and incidents as narrated by him, and, as nearly as we can, in his own style:

"We came up on the other side of the river from Osage county in a two-horse wagon. The time was a few days before Christmas. The river was running full of ice. We halted our team about where Old Franklin was afterwards built, and came over the river in a pirogue, leaving our wagon on the other side and swimming our team. After arriving on this side we continued our journey for about a mile east of the present town of Boonville, and stopped on the old site of Hannah Cole's fort, where we remained. The river continued to be so full of ice, and was so swift, that we could not return to the opposite shore for eleven days. We left our provisions in the wagon, and during this time (eleven days) we had nothing to eat but some acorns, slippery-elm bark, and one wild turkey. The river was not as wide then as it is now, and appeared to be much more rapid at Boonville. As soon as the ice had somewhat disappeared, we got into the pirogue and recrossed, but the current and ice carried us two miles below before we could make a landing. After doing this we slowly worked our way up on the other side, reaching a point where we had left our wagon with some difficulty. We took the wagon apart (the boat not being large enough to carry it any other way), and came back on this side of the river.

"We put in a small crop of corn in 1810 and in 1811, and tended it the entire time with a cow, which we worked in a plow; we had no other team. The first winter of our arrival, Daniel Boone came to see us, or rather stopped at our house, on his way home to Nathan Boone's, his son. He had been at the mouth of the Lamine river, trapping and hunting. He had caught two beavers. Their skins were worth nine dollars each at that time in St. Louis. He was a cousin to my father. I knew him well, and saw him a great deal while we were in Osage county. He was

afflicted with rheumatism, and would ask me (I was a small boy about eight years old) to rub his back, which I always did. The hunting and trapping expedition to the mouth of the Lamine was the last that the old man ever took.

"After living in Cooper county for two or three years, the war with England commenced. The fort which had been erected where my mother lived was not considered safe, and the settlers on this side went to the forts in Howard county; we went to Fort Kincaid. We remained in the fort until the war was over. While living in the fort, my brother, James, and Miss Betsy Ashcraft were married. The first marriage that took place in Cooper county was the marriage of my brother, Holbert, and Miss Annie Son.

"The first child born was the son of William Savage and wife; his name was Hiram.

"The first physician was Dr. George Hart, of Boonville.

"I was the first shoemaker and occasionally made shoes for eighteen years. Shoes were cheap, being worth only thirty-five cents a pair. I made one hundred pairs of shoes one season out of deer skins for Zachariah Waller, who was then trading at Santa Fe, New Mexico. He paid me one dollar a pair, and sold them for three dollars in Mexico.

"The first preacher in the county, was a Baptist, by the name of Peter Woods.

"The first church was erected by the Baptists and called Concord.

"The first mill was built by a man named James Geyer, on Petite Saline creek, and was called a "band mill." It was located at the Jake McFarland place. The second mill was also a band mill, and erected by Jake McFarland, on the same creek.

"The first school was taught by John Savage, in 1813, about one mile east of Boonville, on Lilly's branch, and about half a mile from the mouth of that stream. The pupils numbered fifteen and were the children of the settlers who resided in the neighborhood of Hannah Cole's fort. The pupils' names were Benjamin, Delany and William Bolin, Hiram and William Savage, Hess and William Warden, John and William Yarnell, John and William Jolly, Joseph and William Scott, John and William Rape. The children sat upon a log in the open air, (there being no school house and the weather being warm) and the teacher occupied a stump in front of them. This school was discontinued, after a month had passed, in consequence of the Indians having begun about this time a series of depredations upon the settlers.

"During the next spring after we came to Copper, we were joined by William Savage, L. Bolin, William Warden and Gilliard Rupe. We were glad to see them as we wanted their company as neighbors. For two years we were not disturbed by the Indians, but after the breakout of the war of 1812, the Sacs and the Fox Indians left the county and went east of the Mississippi river. They, however, returned during the war, and stole everything from us they could get. I was acquainted with a number of Indian chiefs, particularly with Keokuk and Quashgami; the latter lived on Moniteau creek. I was also acquainted with Blackhawk, who afterwards became so noted as a brave and cunning warrior. I often hunted and fished with the Indians, and found them not only friendly, but accommodating. All the neighbors we had on this side of the river, when we moved over, were the Indians."

HIS REMINISCENCES AS A HUNTER

"Seventy-one years ago, when I was about twelve years old, I started one morning to hunt for mine. My brothers had an old flintlock rifle, which I carried with me. It was a large and heavy gun, and was so heavy that I could not shoot it without taking a rest. I came up the river, keeping near the bunk, until I got to where the court-house now stands in Boonville. Under the trees, which then covered the ground in the court-house yard, I saw five deer standing together. I selected one of the finest looking ones and fired. At the crack of my gun he fell; but upon going up to where he was, he jumped to his feet, and would have followed the other four deer towards the river, had I not run up and caught hold of him, putting my arms around his neck. He pawed me with his sharp hoofs and horned me - his hoofs making an ugly gash on my thigh and his horns striking me on the forehead. The marks of both hoof's and horns I carry with me today. I held the deer until my dog came up. I then loaded the gun and shot him again, this time killing him. This was the first deer I ever killed, and although it was a dangerous undertaking the experience only spurred me on to gather trophies of a similar character.

"I killed five bears just below the town - where Boonville now stands - and killed twenty-two bears in three days. I killed four elks in less than one hour's time. There were a few buffaloes in the county when I came, but these were soon killed or driven further westward. I never killed a buffalo, but caught five calves of a small herd near the Pettis county line. I have seen as many as thirty deer at one sight at Prairie lick. One day I went out upon the prairie, in the spring of the year, and saw about twenty deer - all lying down except one; this one was a sentinel for the herd. I approached within about 300 yards of them and took my handkerchief, which was a large red bandanna, and fastened it to the end of a stick and shook it a little above my head, when they all sprang to their feet and came towards me. A deer has much curiosity, and they were determined to find out, if they could, what the red handkerchief meant. When one of the largest of the number came within gunshot distance, I shot and killed it. I often repeated the handkerchief ruse with great success. I have killed and carried to the house three deer before breakfast.

"When I was living in Fort Kincaid, and being still a boy, I went out hunting many times. One morning I went down the river bank, and after getting a short distance from the fort I heard the gobble of a wild turkey near the river. I went under the bank and went down to about the place where I thought the turkey was, and ascended the bank.

When I got on the top I saw, as I thought, a large black wolf running aloof on a log. I fired and killed it, but upon going up to where it lay, I saw that it was a bear - a cub - a very fine one it was. I took it home, and we had of it many excellent meals. The flesh of a young bear is tender and finely flavored.

"In the summer of 1812, when we were in the fort, Stephen Cole, Muke Box and myself left on a hunting expedition, crossed the river where Boonville now stands, and penetrated the forest to Petite Saline creek. After we had hunted and fished for three days, we were preparing to return, when we heard the report of guns. We knew that there were no white men on this side of the river, and naturally supposed that the Indians were hunting near us, and would kill us if they could get a chance. We were soon convinced that the Indians were after us, because we saw their dogs, which came up near us. These dogs were so well trained by their masters that they never barked. Indian dogs never bark. We immediately started back, and when we arrived at the place where Delany Bolin afterwards located, we discovered that the Indians were pursuing us. We separated, thinking it was better for us to do so, agreeing to meet where we had left our canoe. When we arrived at the river we found our canoe gone, the Indians having taken it. We lashed three large chunks and logs together, placed our guns, clothes, etc., upon this raft and swam the river, pushing the raft before us. We landed about two and a half miles below Boonville. That evening we reached the fort in safety and reported our adventure with the Indians, at the same time advising the inmates of the fort to be prepared for an attack at any time.

"Next morning the settlers discovered tracks of the Indians near the fort, and found it had been reconnoitred during the night by a band of eight Indians. They immediately sent to Cooper's and McLean's forts for reinforcements, as there were, at that time, very few men in the fort, and they supposed that this band of eight was but the scouting party of a large band of Indians. Reinforcements, to the number of forty-two, soon arrived from the other forts, and they, together with the men belonging to Kincaid's fort, started in pursuit of the Indians, whom they had by this time discovered to be but a small band.

"After pursuing them some distance they surrounded them in a hollow, near Monroe's farm, about four miles west of the present site of New Franklin. The Indians concealed themselves in the brush and thickets and behind the timber, and not being able to see them, the firing of the settlers was a great deal at random. The fight continued for a long time; four Indians were killed and the remaining four, though badly wounded, escaped. None of the settlers were killed and only one, named Adam Woods, was severely wounded, but he afterwards recovered.

"Night coming on they were forced to defer the pursuit of the surviving Indians. The next day, not satisfied with their work the day before, the tanners started on the trail of the Indians, which was plainly marked with blood. They followed it to the river and there found the canoe which the savages two days before had stolen from us. The sides of the canoe were covered with blood, showing that the Indians had attempted to push it into the river, but on account of being weakened by the loss of blood, could not. After hunting them for some time in vain, the party returned to the fort.

"I have hunted a great deal in my life. I almost lived in the woods for seven years, and continued to go upon hunting expeditions for forty years, after coming to Cooper county. I should enjoy a hunt now, but my eyesight has failed me so much that I cannot see to shoot. I naturally loved the forests, the hills, the valleys, the water courses and everything that reminded me of nature in its rustic and unpolished state. Could I find such a country as this was seventy years ago, and was ten years younger than I am, I would go to it."

HUNTING BEE TREES.

"Where Boonville now stands, there was an immense forest. While hunting bee trees, I found nine in one day, on the very spot where the town is now located. One of these trees was a large burr oak which stood upon the west side of the road from where Dr. William H. Trigg now lives. We found a great quantity of honey in this tree, it was hollow and we got the hooley out by climbing up a short distance and chopping into it with an axe. We took honey from that tree for three years in succession. Honey constituted one of our most indispensable, as well as most delicious articles of diet, taking the place, as it did, of sugar and syrup. When I grew tired of hunting, I could gather honey, and when I got tired of searching for honey, I could fish. A man could live and clothe himself out of the woods and the streams right around him. The richest and most delicate food of today would not compare with our unbought venison, which could be had wherever you sought for it, nor can you find now an article of clothing which is more durable and more comfortable than the skins of the wild animals, with which the whole country then abounded.

"I have been living on my farm for fifty-nine years. I married Miss Sallie Briscoe in 1821, by whom I had fifteen children. My second wife was Mrs. Catharine Patrick, by whom I have had four children. Fourteen of my children are still living. The last time I counted my grand-children and great grand-children - which was two or three years ago - there were ninety-six. I suppose the number has increased to fully 100 by this time.

Mr. Cole, although, not the oldest man in the county, is the oldest living settler. There may be a few others who came about the time or soon after he did, who -are living elsewhere, but they are few, and can be counted upon the fingers of one hand.

He told us that the friends and companions of early days - of his early hunting days - were either all dead or had moved elsewhere, except Henry Corum, who was his near neighbor and who is now in his eighty-eighth year.

We felt, as we passed out from beneath the old man's roof, that after a little longer waiting and watching, he too, would join -

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



CHAPTER XXI

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

Prefatory Remarks-Baptist Church - Concord-Mount Nebo-Big Bottom - Pisgah -Providence - First Baptist Church at Boonville - Church at Otterville Pilot Grove Church-Second and Sixth Colored Churches at Boonville - Methodist Episcopal Church South at Boonville - Bell Air Church-Prairie Home-Pilot Grove-Church at Bunceton - German Methodist Church at Boonville – Presbyterian Church at Boonville - New Lebanon - Mount Vernon Highland Church - New Salem-Union Presbyterian Church at Bunceton - New Zion - Lone Elm Christian Church - Lamine-Second Lone Elm Church - Walnut Grove - St. Peter's Church - German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Clear Fork -Christ's Episcopal Church at Boonville - Catholic Churches.

You raised these hallowed walls, the desert smiled,
And Paradise was opened in the wild.”

The settlement of the county and the organization of the first churches were almost contemporaneous. The plow had scarcely begun to turn the sod when the pioneer preachers commenced to labor in the new field. In the western country, as well as in the Orient and the isles of the sea, marched the representatives of the Christian religion in the front ranks of civilization. Throughout the centuries which comprise this era have the Christian missionaries been taught and trained to accompany the first advance of civilization, and such was their advent in Cooper county. In the rude cabins and huts of the pioneers they proclaimed the same gospel that is preached in the gorgeous palaces that, under the name of churches, decorate the great cities. It was the same gospel, but the surrounding made it appear different, in the effect it produced at least. The Christian religion had its rise, and the days of its purest practice among humble minded people; and it is among similar surroundings in modern times that it seems to approach the purity of its source. This is the best shown in the days of pioneer life. It is true, indeed, that in succeeding times the church has attained greater wealth and practices a wider benevolence. Further, it may be admitted that it has gained a firmer discipline, and wields a more genial influence on society; but it remains true, in pioneer times we find a manifestation of Christianity that we seek in vain at a later period, and under contrasted circumstances. The meek and lowly spirit of the Christian faith - the placing of spiritual things above vain pomp and show - appears more earnest amid the simple life and toil of a pioneer people than it can when surrounded with the splendors of wealth and fashion.

But we may take a comparison less wide, and instead of contrasting the Christian appearances of a great city with the Christian appearances of the pioneers, we may compare the appearances of forty years ago, here in the west, with those in the present time of moderately developed wealth and taste for display, and we find much of the same result. The comparison is perhaps superficial to some extent, and does not fully weigh the elements involved, nor analyze them properly. We simply take the broad fact, not to decay the present, but to illustrate the past. So looking back to the early religious meetings in the log cabins we may say:

“Here was a, faith earnest
and simple, like that of the early Christians.”

It is our purpose to give as full and complete a history of the churches of the different religious denominations of Cooper county in this chapter as we can. From the best information we have obtained, the representatives of the Baptist church were the first to bear aloft the banner of the Christian religion in Cooper county, beginning their labors with Concord church.

Concord Church. - On the 10th of May; 1817, a meeting was held among these cross-bearing disciples, which was attended by Elders Edward Turner, William Thorp and David McLain, who proceeded to organize the Concord church with the following members: - Luke Williams, Polly Williams, William Savage, Mary Savage, Delaney Bolen, Judith Williams, Absalom Huff, Susanna Savage, Joseph Baze, Lydia Turner, Charles Williams, Patsey Bolen, Sally Baze and Elizabeth Williams, - in all fourteen.

The following is a copy of their Articles of Faith

Article 1. We believe in one only living and true God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and these three are one.

Art. 2. We believe the Scriptures of the old and new Testament to be the written word of God, and the only rule of life and practice.

Art. 3. We believe in the fall of man and his utter inability to recover himself from that lost estate.

Art. 4. We believe the doctrine of particular election, especial calling, believers' baptism, and the final perseverance of the saints, through grace.

Art. 5. We believe in baptism by immersion, and the Lord's Supper, and that true believers are the only proper subjects of the same.

Art. 6. We believe in the resurrection of the dead and a general judgment.

Art. 7. We believe the joys of the righteous and the punishment of the wicked will be eternal.

Art. 8. We believe in the imputed righteousness of Christ.

Art. 9. We believe it to be our duty to support the gospel and defray the expenses of the church.

This church was located in the settlement south of Boonville, and gave name to the Concord Association in 1823. In June of the year 1817, at the second meeting of the church, she chose Elder Luke Williams as her pastor, who continued in this relation until his death, about six years afterwards. This left the church in a very destitute condition. The membership was small, very few of whom were males. Such was the gloomy state of affairs when Elder Kemp Scott came among them, a year or two after the death of Elder Williams. He was chosen pastor, and for a time the church was greatly prospered. The first fourteen years of its history show that the church gradually grew, receiving members both by baptism and by letter every year, that at the same time dismissing many members to join other churches, and sometimes to go into new organizations. During this period its numerical strength ranged from twenty to forty-five. There are no authentic records of the church from 1833 to 1846, a period of thirteen years. On the 26th of December, 1846, a reunion was formed with a neighboring church, known as "The Vine." This event added considerable strength to the old church, which to this day stands as "a city set on a hill."

Mount Nebo Baptist Church - The first meetings of this church were held one mile north of Bunceton, the date being about June, 1820. The list of early members numbers sixty-three. The first name upon this list is that of Lydia Corum, whose name was recorded about June 3, 1820. With hers, and on the same date, was recorded the name of Jordan O'Bryan. Then follow the names of Abraham and Nancy Woolery. The first regular pastor was the Rev. A. P. Williams. The first house of worship was built in 1838. The present building, which is located about half a mile west of the old church, was erected in 1856. It was dedicated by the Rev. E. S. Dulin and Robert H. Harris. Present pastor, I. B. Dotson; present membership, 125.

We could get but a few of the names of the constituent members of old Mount Nebo. The Concord Association was formed on Saturday before the third Sunday, in October, 1823, at Mount Nebo church.

Big Lick Church - which was a constituent of the Concord association, was organized August 24, 1822, under an arbor, near Judge Ogden's Spring, about one mile north of where the church edifice was afterwards built. Elders John B. Longan and Jacob Chism composed the council. Its original members were sixteen. Elder John B. Longan was the pastor from 1822 to 1845; Elder Tyree C. Harris from 1845 to 1851; following him were Robert H. Harris, B. G. Tutt, J. B. Box, J. D. Murphy and J. S. Palmer. Two extensive revivals were enjoyed by this church: the first in 1838, under the labors of A. P. Williams, the other in 1847, during the pastorate of T. C. Harris, when the church reached its maximum, numbering about 350 members.

Pisgah Church - But little is known of the early history of this church. It was organized prior to 1823, from the fact that at the Mount Pleasant association, which was held in October, 1823, at Mt. Nebo church, there were eight churches admitted into the association, one of these being Pisgah church.

Mt. Pleasant Church - This church was also organized prior to 1823, but little is now known of its early history.

Providence Baptist Church - Organized November, 1879, at Prairie Home Institute, by Rev. B. T. Taylor. The constituent members were: Miss E., Miss R. and Miss J. McLane, A. Slaughter, Mrs. L. W. Slaughter, Mrs. M. Simmons, W. E. Watt, Mrs. L. F. Watt, William Simmons, Mrs. Lizzie Simmons, Mrs. Saline Smith, A. J. Hornbeck, Jeremiah Hornbeck, Mrs. E. Hornbeck, Mrs. Josie, Miss Sallie, Miss Nevada, Miss Fannie, Miss Minerva, Miss Nannie, Miss Henrietta and C. C. Don Carlos, Miss N. J. and Mrs. Mary Adair, Mrs. Mary, Miss Laura, Miss Lillie and Miss Mattie Taylor, Thomas F. and Mrs. Sallie B. Hall, Gabriel, Miss Nancy, Miss M. A. and Miss D. J. Hale, Mrs. Sarah C. Wilson, Mrs. Sarah Stemmons, Miss Sudie and Miss Nannie Stemmons, George W., Mrs. Mary and Clara Carey, Mrs. Melinda Dungan, Miss Jennie and Amanda Maxwell, and Bettie Hudson. Church erected in 1881; dedicated October, 1881, by Rev. J. B. Box; cost \$1,000; present pastor, Rev. J. B. Box. Services first Sunday in each month; present membership, fifty; house located in the northeast corner of section 18, township 47, range 15.

First Baptist Church of Jesus Christ, Boonville, Cooper county, Missouri - Organized December 30, 1843, by Reverends A. M. Lewis and A. B. Hardy. Names of original members: Reuben E. McDaniel Alfred Simmons, David Lilly, Lawrence B. Lewis, Jordan O'Bryan, Elizabeth Dow, Sarah Gates, Maria Elliott, Eliza Ann Hickman, Susan D. Conner, Delia McDaniel, Elizabeth N. Richardson, Jane E. Richardson and Francis B. Major. Church was built in summer of 1847, of brick. Names of pastors: Tyra C. Harris, Robert Harris, John W. Mitchell, Spencer H. Olmsted, X X. Buckner, M. M. Padelford, Charles Whiting, J. L. Blich, G. W. Rogers, M. L. Laws, S. F. Taylor, A. W. Chambliss, G. W. Hyde, A. Machette, now in charge. Number of present membership, 127.

First Baptist Church at Otterville - Organized in 1866, by J. W. Williams and Brother Parish. Names of original members: George I. Key, James Shackelford, Samuel Swearingen, William H. Bowdin, Martha L. Key, Sarah Willard, Catherine L. Key, Angeline Cook, Mary C. Golladay, Josephine Butler, Mahala Price, Jane Trimble, Margaret A. Shackelford, Temperance E. Swearingen, Mary A. Bowdin, Sophia Cook and Sarah Ellison. The church was bought in 1874 from the Cumberland Presbyterians. It is frame, and cost \$360. Names of pastors: William Pastors, John K. Godby, T. V. Greer, W. N. Phillips, E. T. Shelton, pastor at present. Number of present membership, thirty-nine.

Mt. Herman Missionary Baptist Church - Located on section 36, of Clark's Fork township. It was organized January 3, 1868, by Jehu Robinson. Original members: Mrs. Margaret Reid, Sarah Cartner, Lucy Brown, Margaret Cartner. First pastor, Jehu Robinson; present membership, 100. The first organization was at the Concord school house. Present church was built in 1879, and dedicated in June of the same year; cost, \$1,800. Sabbath school superintendent, James H. Rennison; number of scholars, fifty.

Pilot Grove Baptist Church - Organized in 1876. Names of original members: Rev. N. T. Allison and wife, J. R. Jeffress, A. N. Spencer, J. Tomlinson, B. F. Chamberlain and wife, L. L. Chamberlain and wife, Miss Rebecca

Massie, Miss Millie White and Mrs. Sarah Kaley. The church was built in 1876, is frame, and cost \$1,000. It was dedicated in 1877 by Rev. William Ferguson. Names of pastors: N. T. Allison and I. B. Dotson. Number of present membership, thirty-four.

Second Baptist Church (colored) - Located on Morgan street, Boonville - Organized 1865 or 1866 by Rev. W. P. Brooks. Names of original members - Richard Taylor and wife, William Jackson and wife, Dilcey Thomas, Rebecca Sharp, Hannah Alexander, Washington Whittleton, Minerva Smith, Jane Smith, Duke Digs and wife, G. Fowler and wife, Jane Douglass, Ellen Woods, Abbey Smith, Green Smith, Cynthia Nelson, P. Watkins, P. Wilson. Number of present members, 216. Pastors - Rev. Granderson Roberts, Rev. Reuben Nelson, A. Nelson, Rev. Poindexter, Rev. H. Robertson, Rev. H. Smith, Rev. J. H. Burton, Rev. C. Vaughn and Rev. J. W. Miller, present pastor. The church was built in 1870, is frame, and cost \$1,600. Number of Sunday-school scholars, 700. Superintendent, Robert Humphrey. Organized by Rev. W. P. Brooks, who has done much for the cause of the colored Baptists in the state.

Sixth Baptist Church (colored), Boonville - Organized June 1, 1874, by Rev. S. Bryant. Names of original members: Green Wilson, William Jackson, David Watson, Paul Donaldson, Smith Barnes, Rebecca, Sharp, Martha Tibbs, Clacy Waller, Esther Rolling, Clara Johnson, Dilcey Thomas, Sarah Jackson, Arrena Watson. Present membership, 100. First pastor, Rev. Reuben Nelson; second, Rev. J. J. Moore; third, R. M. Vernon; fourth, Tinley T. Lucas; fifth, Rev. James Powell; present pastor, Freeman Jones. Built in 1876; cost, \$1,000; number of Sabbath school scholars, fifty; superintendent, Frank Harris.

Methodist Episcopal Church South, Boonville. - Rev. John Scripps, a Methodist minister, was among the pioneer preachers in Cooper county. Religious services were held by him at a private house in Boonville in 1817, and in September, 1818, the church was organized by Rev. Justinian Williams, who was a brother of Marcus Williams, the first mayor of Boonville.

There were six members present at the formation of this church, to wit: Justinian Williams and wife, Frederick Roux and wife, and two other persons, whose names we did not succeed in getting. From the fall of 1818 till the fall of 1834 the class was part of what was known as the Lamine circuit. In 1834 it was called Boonville circuit; in 1818 W. R. Jones was appointed preacher and Jesse Walker presiding elder. He was followed in 1819 by John Scripps, Jesse Haile, presiding elder; 1820, Levin Green, Samuel H. Thompson, presiding elder; 1821, John Blaisdell, Samuel H. Thompson, presiding elder; 1822, Frederick B. Leach, David Sharp, presiding elder; 1823, Stephen R. Beggs, David Sharp, presiding elder; 1824, Benjamin S. Ashby, Jesse Haile, presiding elder; 1825, Uriel Haw, John Dew, presiding elder; 1826, John Harris, A. Monroe, presiding elder; 1827, Cassell Harrison, A. Monroe, presiding elder; 1828, W. W. Redman, Jesse Greene, presiding elder; 1829, E. T. Heery, Jesse Greene, presiding elder; 1830, William Crane, Alex. McAllister, presiding elder; 1831, Justinian Williams, Joseph Edmondson, presiding elder; 1832, W. W. Redman, Jesse Greece, presiding elder; 1833, John K. Lacy, Jesse Greene, presiding elder; 1834, John L. Irwin, Jesse Greene, presiding elder; 1835, J. Prior, W. W. Redman, presiding elder; 1836, Ben R. Johnson, W. W. Redman, presiding elder; 1837, R. H. Jordan, Jesse Greene, presiding elder; 1838, Thomas Wallace, Jesse Greece, presiding elder; 1839, Thomas Wallace, Jesse Greece, presiding elder; 1840, Lester James, Jesse Greene, presiding elder; 1841, John Thatcher, James Jamison, presiding elder; 1842, Thomas Johnson, James Jamison, presiding elder; 1843, N. Westeman, Thomas Wallace, presiding elder; 1844, Thomas T. Ashby, Thomas Wallace, presiding elder; 1845, George C. Light, Thomas Wallace, presiding elder; 1846, Joseph Boyle, Thomas Wallace, presiding elder; 1847, Joseph Boyle, Elijah Perkins, presiding elder; 1848, James Mitchell, Elijah Perkins, presiding elder; 1849, John Henning, Joseph Boyle, presiding elder; 1850, J. F. Truslow, John A. Henning, presiding elder; 1851, W. H. Lewis, James Mitchell, presiding elder; 1852, W. H. Lewis, James Mitchell, presidia; elder; 1853, W. M. Prottzman, James Mitchell, presiding elder; 1854, Warren Wharton, James Mitchell, presiding elder; 1855, Warren Wharton, D. A. Leeper, presiding elder; 1856, A. A. Morrison, D. A. Leeper, presiding elder; 1857, A. A. Morrison, D. A. Leeper, presiding elder; 1858, J. W. Lewis, D. A. Leeper, presiding elder; 1859, J. W. Lewis, W. M. Prottzman presiding elder; 1860, J. R. Hall, W. M. Prottzman, presiding elder; 1861, J. R. Hall, W. M. Prottzman, presiding elder; vacant for a while; 1863, W. M. PulDgh, Josiah Godbey, presiding elder; 1864, W. M. Pugh, Josiah Godbey, presiding elder; 1865, W. C. Godbey, Josiah Godbey, presiding elder; 1866, W. T. Brown, J. A. Murphy, presiding elder; 1867, G. W. Hern, M. M. Pugh, presiding elder; 1868, M. G. Williams, M. M. Pugh, presiding elder; 1869, C. P. Jones, M. M. Pugh, presiding elder; 1870, C. P. Junes, M. M. Pugh, presiding elder; 1871, W. F. Camp, W. M. Prottzman, presiding elder; 1872, C. C. Woods, J. R. Bennett, presiding elder; 1873, C. C. Woods, J. R. Bennett, presiding elder; 1874, John A. Murphy, J. R. Bennett, presiding elder; 1875, John A. Murphy, C. C. Woods, presiding elder; 1876, C. H. Briggs, C. C. Woods, presiding elder; 1877, C. H. Briggs, C. C. Woods, presiding elder; 1878, C. H. Briggs, C. C. Woods, presiding elder; 1879, C. H. Brings, P. Philips, presiding elder; 1880, W. M. Poage, P. Philips, presiding elder; 1881, G. W. Hern, P. Philips, presiding elder; 1882, G. W. Hern, P. Philips, presiding elder. In 1832 the Missouri conference met at Pilot Grove, in September; Bishop Soule presided, and John Glanville was secretary. On September 26, 1838, conference met at Boonville, Bishop Soule presiding, W. W. Redman, secretary. Conference was held there in 1858, 1870, and will meet there September 26, 1883. The old church was begun about 1832.

Bell Air M. E. Church South -The church organization was effected in 1850. Some of the original members were James Bell and wife, Thornton Bell and wife, and Jacob G. Shutler and wife. The present building was erected

in 1870, and dedicated by Rev. D. K. McAnally, of St. Louis. Present membership about fifty. Rev. John Given is now preaching for the church.

Prairie Home M. E. Church - Organized in 1881 by Rev. Vandiver. Church built in 1880-81. Dedicated August, 1881, by Rev. Phillips. First pastor, Rev. Vandiver; second, Rev. Cross; present pastor, John Anthony. Original members, Sarah Tompkins and Mrs. Eleanor Huff. Soon after the church was organized with the two members above named, the following persons united: William Kirschman and wife, James Wilson, wife and family, James Jones and wife, Alonzo Meredith, Mrs. Kate Smith, Samuel Jones, Andrew Rankins, Mrs. Kelly M. Hobbs and Miss Jessie George. Present membership, thirty-five. Value church property, \$1,500.

Pilot Grove M. E. Church South - Organized 1826 or 1827. Names of original members: Samuel Roe, Sr., is the only name among the original members that we could get. Church was built in 1850, rebuilt in 1879; is a frame building. Cost \$1,200. Dedicated by Rev. Preston Phillips, October, 1879 (new structure). J. C. Given is present pastor. Number of present membership, 125. In September, 1832, Bishop Soule held annual conference at this church.

M. E. Church South at Bunceton - In April, 1879, Rev. C. H. Briggs (then stationed in Boonville), by request of Mrs. Maria Stephens, was solicited to come to Bunceton and organize the few members of the M. E. church south into a society. He did so, and enrolled the following membership: Mrs. Maria Stephens, Captain S. P. Tevis, George Dorsey, James Moon, Mrs. Jane Moon, George Dameron, Mrs. Lucy Dameron, O. F. Arnold, and Mrs. M. E. Arnold. During the remainder of the conference year, this church was attached to the California circuit, with preaching monthly by Reverends J. C. Given and F. A. Briggs, alternately. In the spring of 1880, subscription lists were circulated, and money raised to erect a church. For a site, Dr. H. C. Gibson, of Boonville, donated an acre, and the building was completed the following autumn. The membership now numbers about twenty, and, besides the ministers above, has been served by Reverends L. M. Phillips, and W. F. Wright, the present pastor.

The *German Methodist Church*, at Boonville, Missouri - Was organized in 1850. Names of original members were: H. Gaus, Helena. Gaus, J. H. Reckmeyer, Emilie Reckmeyer, Peter Birkenbeil, Eva M. Birkenbeil, Henry Muhlenbruck, Mina Muhlenbruck, John Otten, Johanna Otten, H. Blum, Theresia Blum, Carl Vollmer, Henriette Kuhl, Maria Hausam. Names of pastors: Reverends A. Klippel, Jacob Feisel, John Hausam, H. Lahrman, William Schreck, C. Steinley, P. Helmer, John P. Miller, M. Dewein, H. Muhlenbruck, J. A. Reitz, J. Koelle, George W. Reitz, John Wilhelmi, H. Balke, Ed. Pfaffenberger, Kurt Franz, J. G. Kost. In 1852 the church (brick) was built; cost \$1,200. Sunday school numbers forty. Superintendent, C. Wassman.

Presbyterian Church at Boonville - On the 27th of August, 1876, Rev. O. W. Gauss delivered an historical sermon in Boonville, giving a history of the church above named. He said: - the 28th of April, 1821, this church was organized under the name of the Franklin church, by the Rev. Edward Hollister, with twenty-three members. The year of its organization is the same year in which Missouri was admitted into the Union as a state. The reason it bore the name of Franklin at the beginning, is that it was situated in Franklin, since known as Old Franklin, to distinguish it from the subsequently built New Franklin. Franklin was then the chief town west of St. Louis, but it was built on the sands, and the floods of the Missouri river have swept it away. As Franklin went down, Boonville, laid out and incorporated in 1817, directly opposite, on the other bank of the river, was built up, and, being founded on a rock, stands today, while scarcely a vestige of her predecessor remains. It was but natural in this state of things that all business and social interest should tend over to this side, and we find that the church soon moved in the same direction.

"In 1825 Rev. Augustus Pomeroy, who taught school in Franklin, preached regularly there and in Boonville. The salve was true in Mr. Cochran's ministry, and probably also, at least, in the beginning of Mr. Chamberlain's (W. P. Cochran, Hiram Chamberlain). The fact that there seems to have been these two regular preaching points for the Franklin church, shows that the church was preparing for a complete removal to this side. Consequently, at a meeting of the presbytery in this place in 1830, nine years after the organization of the church, one year before the erection of the synod of Missouri, the name of Franklin church was changed to Boonville, and so entered on the roll.

"I have not been able to find any list of the names of the twenty-three original members, or of the officers with whom the organization was formed. The earliest list I have is one furnished me by Dr. Thomas Parks from memory, giving me the names of members and elders in 1828; these are all absent from us, most of them dead. The session at that time consisted of John Dickson, William C. Porter and Colonel Chambers, clerk of courts of Saline county; in 1829 the session was increased by the addition to it of Dr. Parks. In the fall of 1836 Dr. Parks left Boonville, and about the same time Mr. John Dickson also removed; previous to this Mr. Porter and Colonel Chambers had died, and so it came about the church was without any elders. It remained in this condition nearly two years from the fall of 1836 to the summer of 1838, when Rev. R. L. McAfee ordained and installed as elders of the church, Josiah Dickson and Joseph N. Laurie. Robert Brent was elected at the same time with these, but was not installed until later. From the year 1838, the time of her re-organization, the church steadily progressed up to the present time, under the almost unintermitted ministrations of the Gospel. Rev. W. P. Cochran, of Pennsylvania, succeeded the Rev. Pomeroy in 1827. Rev. Hiram Chamberlain came in 1828, and remained until 1834. There was no settled minister here then until 1840. During this interval there was a Mr. Rennie, a Scotchman, from South Carolina, and Mr. Reynolds, a man of New School principles, each of whom remained here for a short time, preaching for the church.

On the 20th of August, 1832 there was a meeting of the citizens of Boonville at the school-house, for the purpose of taking measures to erect a Presbyterian church. At this meeting a hoard of five commissioners was

appointed, consisting of Rev. H. Chamberlain, James Patton, David Adams, A. W. Pollard and Charles H. Smith, - whose duty was to devise plans, to select a site and make all necessary arrangements in connection with the erection of a building. On the 23d of April, 1833, the commissioners purchased the lot upon which the building now stands. The building was completed in 1841, at a cost of \$4,500.

In 1840 Rev. William G. Bell was elected pastor, and installed in May of that year, and resigned the pastorate in October, 1854. He preached the first and last sermon in the old church. Rev. H. M. Painter succeeded Mr. Bell. He remained until 1862 when he was succeeded by Rev. James Morton as stated supply for three years.

In 1867 Rev. B. H. Charles, of Chester, Illinois, filled the pulpit, and was succeeded, by the present pastor, Rev. O. W. Gauss, in August, 1875.

The present building was erected and finished in 1871-72, at a cost of \$12,618.65. It is built of brick, and is the largest Protestant church in the city.

New Lebanon Church, C. P. - Is possibly the oldest Cumberland Presbyterian church in Cooper, having been organized in 1820. The minister officiating upon that occasion was Rev. Finis Ewing, who was the founder of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. It was called "New Lebanon," because a majority of the original members belonged to a church of the same name, in Logan county, Kentucky, whence they had just come.

The names of the constituent members were Robert Kirkpatrick and wife, Thomas Ruby and wife, Alexander Sloan and wife, John Wear and wife, James L. Wear and wife, Hugh Wear and wife, Robert Allison and wife, John Miller and wife, and Mr. Stone and wife.

The first elders were Robert Kirkpatrick, Alexander Sloan, John Miller and Thomas Ruby. The old log church was built in 1821. The present brick house was erected in 1860. The first temperance society that was formed in Cooper county, held its meetings in the old log church in 1824. About the same time, Rev. R. D. Morrow commenced a school in the neighborhood, for the benefit of young preachers. Some of the early and most useful ministers of the C. P. church, attended that school; such men as Rev. Robert Sloan, J. B. Morrow, Robert and Henry Renick, David Kirkpatrick, John Linville, J. L. Wear and John Reed.

Mount Vernon C. P. Church - In the month of April, 1833, the presbytery of New Lebanon established a church called Mount Vernon in the neighborhood of Pilot Grove, and about one mile southwest. The organizing members were William Houx, John Miller, James Deckard, John Houx, Sr., Frederick Houx, Gideon B. Miller, Benjamin Weedon, Daniel Weedon, Jacob Houx, William Miller, Charlotte Houx, Anne McCutchen, Harriet L. McCutchen, Christina Deckard, Ellen B. Crawford, Regina Houx, Mary Miller, Sr., Mary Miller, Jr., Catherine Weedon, Mary Weedon, Elizabeth and Rachel Weedon, Ann Rennison, Elizabeth H. C. Berry, Margaret Houx. William Houx and John Miller were the elders. The present elders are Judge J. M. McCutcheon, Dr. William B. Harriman, Abraham Brownfield, and Thomas Brownfield. Among the early preachers who officiated in the pulpit of this church were Samuel C. Davidson, Robert Sloan, Archibald McCorkle, William Kavanaugh and Finis Ewing. The pulpit is not now supplied by any regular minister. Rev. J. T. H. Henderson was the last pastor of this church. The church now numbers thirty members.

Highland Church, C. P. - The Cumberland Presbyterians organized a church at Highland school house, February 20, 1867. The Rev. A. M. Thompson, assisted by Warren Compton and W. D. Mahan officiated at the organization. The church was erected in 1870; dedicated February 12, 1883, by Rev. C. W. McBride. It is a frame building and cost \$1,600. The original members were John Fluke, Joseph Knikshire, William E. Clayton, Andrew J. Roberson, Margaret Knikshire, Nancy R. Durnil, Louisa Fluke, Elizabeth Edwards, Mary L. Duncan, Isaac Henry, Frederick Fluke, James D. McFall, James Bankston, Jane Tucker, George Fluke, Frank Guthrie, Dow Vaughan, Sallie Messicks, Julia Fluke, Lavina Clayton, W. m. E. Clayton, Jr., Elizabeth Duncan, Patsey Henry. Present membership, sixty-nine. First pastor; Rev. A. M. Thompson; present pastor, W. H. Wilson; first deacons, Andrew J. Roberson and John W. Williams; present deacon, John W. Williams. First clerk, James D. McFall; present clerk, I. M. Tucker. First elders, John Fluke, William E. Clayton and Dow Vaughan; present elder, William E. Clayton, George Fluke, William Rayland and I. M. Tucker. Services once a month.

New Salem C. P. Church - This church is located on section 12, township 47 range 16, Prairie Home township. It was organized in 1821, at the residence of Alexander Johnston, by Rev. Robert W. Morrow, who was sent out to the west in 1819, from Kentucky, by the Ladies' Missionary Society. Original members: Alexander Johnston, Joshua Lewis, Mrs. Mary (wife of Alexander Johnston), Mrs. Mary (wife of James Johnston), Robert Johnston and Margaret Johnston (mother of Alexander and Robert Johnston). First church was erected about 1828, on section 16, township 47, range 16 (Clark's Fork); a log house. In 1853, a brick house of worship was built on section 12, township 47, range 16, which was used till the fall of 1877, when a new brick was built, which cost \$2,500, on the same spot of ground. It was dedicated on the second Wednesday in May, 1878, by Dr. Greenville Wood. Present membership, eighty. Present pastor, Rev. H. D. Kennedy. Services second and fourth Sundays in each month. Among the first preachers were Rev. Finis Ewing and Rev. Robert W. Morrow, who conducted a camp meeting, followed by Revs. Daniel Weedon and Samuel King, Thomas Ish and John E. Norris. Rev. Finis A. Witherspoon was the first pastor after the first brick house was erected. Oldest members: Jeremiah Smith, John B. Johnston, Wash and John S. Johnston, A. M. and Huston George. In 1853, there was a remarkable revival conducted by Warren Compton and Robert Harris, a Baptist, with sixty conversions. H. H. Misseldine filled the pulpit during the late war.

Union Presbyterian Church at Bunceton - Organized in 1860, by Rev. W. G. Bell, of Boonville. The constituent members were Mrs. Mary Phillips, Dr. E. Chilton and wife, John J. Hoge and wife, Isaac Hewitt and wife, Miss M. Hewitt, James Hewitt and Mrs. E. Russell. First elders, John J. Hoge, Isaac Hewitt and Dr. E. Chilton.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church - New Zion - Located on section twenty-six, Moniteau township, was organized August 11, 1871, by W. W. Branin. The names of original members were Martha J. Miller, Catherine Lawson, Nancy Hollaway, Harriet J. Hollaway, Joseph Pierce, Margaret A. Thompson, L. C. McDaniel, Henry Bowers, P. P. Lawson, Caroline R. Bowers, Thomas L. Pierce, Susan J. Williams. The number of present membership is 100. Names of pastors are W. W. Branin, James E. F. Robertson and C. W. McBride.

This church was built in 1879, and is a frame building, erected at a cost of \$800. Number of scholars in Sabbath school is fifty; superintended by H. B. Sappington. The Sabbath school is sustained only during the summer months.

Lone Elm Christian Church. - In 1842, the above church was organized at a school house, now known as Bell Air. The original members were George W. Baker and Harriet P., his wife, Peter and Elizabeth Poindexter, Rice and Elizabeth Daniel, Benjamin R. and Lucy Waller, and Mary A. Poindexter.

The first ministers were Nelson Davis and Allen Wright; the elders were George W. Baker and Peter Poindexter.

Mr. Baker, from whom we obtained this information, says that Lone Elm church was the first organized south of the Missouri river.

Church at Lamine - About the year 1843, there was an organization of the Christian church at Lamine, but owing to deaths and removals the organization was discontinued a few years afterwards.

The present church at Lamine was established August 7, 1865, by Elder P. Donan, with the following white members: Samuel R. Collins, Sarah L. Collies, William B. Collins, J. P. Collins, Marietta M. Collins, Drusilla E. Thomas., Susan Biddle, Melinda E. Kincaid, Diary F. Tyler, Catherine Wing, Freeman Wing, Julia A. Turley, Ellen Pope, Josephine Wall, J. P. Wall, Moses Napier, Mary J. Mello, Nancy Reed, Elizabeth Courtney, George W. Kincaid., Francis M. Kincaid, Richard F. Kincaid, A. L. Kincaid, John B. Baker, Martha J. Baker, Theodore Turley, James O'Howell, Thomas Mello, Thomas Staples, C. F. Younger, F. Harris, Lucy C. Hieuclehen, Pamelia Williams.

There were eighteen colored people who came into the church at the same time; their names we did not succeed in getting. These (the eighteen) soon after organized a church of their own.

Elders Donan and O. P. Davis were the first preachers. The present membership is eighty.

Second Lone Elm Christian Church - The organization of this church occurred September 27, 1854. The organizing members were James R. Daniel, Rice Daniel; David Parish, Robert Sexton, John Seaton, Henry Kuaus, J. G. Taliaferro, Joan Daniel, E. R. Daniel, Jeannette Sexton, Lucy H. Walker, Balinda Poindexter, Joan Seaton, Mary L. Wilson, Eliza A. Baker, J. H. Baker, L. A. Taliaferro, M. A. Taliaferro, Lucy A. Baker, Martha A. Knaus, Elizabeth Poindexter, Marie L. Keely. The first minister was O. P. Davis. Present membership, ninety-five.

Christian Church -The congregation of disciples of Christ, worshipping at Walnut Grove, Cooper county, Missouri, was organized by Elder O. P. Davis on the first Lord's day in December, 1862, with the following members, viz.: Lewis D. Reavis, Henry York, Eli P. Adams, Sarah J. Adams, Matilda Cary, Samuel R. Davis, O. P. Davis, Eliza J. Hawkins, Martha A. Davis, Mary F. Logan, Margaret A. Davis, Mary York, Caroline York, Isabella Clawson, Sarah Parmer and James Eldredge. This congregation increased in cumber rapidly until it numbered at one time something over 150 members, but owing to removals, deaths, and other causes, it now numbers only thirty-four members.

St. Peter's German Evangelical Church - Is located on section 9, township 47, range 15, in Prairie Home township. The church was organized in 1848 by Rev. Charles Hofneoister. The constituent members were Jacob Schilb, Sr., and wife, Gadfried Kenepfer and wife, - Becker and wife, George Knorp and wife, F. W. Schenk and wife, Henry Mayer and wife, Andreas Spieler and wife, Godfrey Spicier and wife, Theobald Miller and wife, David Huth and wife, Peter Diehl, Sr., and wife, Jacob Schilb, Jr., and wife, Ernest Kirschman and wife and Henry Webber and wife.

The old church edifice was erected in 1849. The new building was built in 1872 at a cost of \$900. The interest in the church about the year 1875 flagged, and in January, 1877, the church was reorganized, and incorporated in 1879. David Schilb, Adam Schilb, Sr., Jacob Schilb, Frederick Schilb, David Schilb, Jr., Adam Schilb, Jr., Adam Andreas, Wendell Graff, Otto Speiler, Jacob and John Plank, Charles and Ernest Kirschman, John G. Speiler, Jacob Warmbrodt, Rudolph Segesser, Gustave Hefferburg, and the wives of the above, with the exception of Charles Kirschman and Gustave Hefferburg, constituted the organization. Jacob Schilb, Jr., John Plank and Ernest Kirschman sire the elders. F. Woelfle was the last pastor.

The German Evangelical Congregation in Boonville, Missouri - Organized in August, 1853, with the following members: George Vollrath, J. H. Boller, William Haas, St. Weber, Paul Stegner, Philip Back, William Gemmer, Peter Back, Jacob Seibel, L. N. Schmidt, Otto Koehnke, Adam Stegner, J. G. Blumenroedher, Ernest Stegner, George Debusmann, Gottfried Back, Jacob Thauer, J. E. Hoflander, David Rau, Sophia Hain, Frederica Reinhart, Erk. Hirlinger, Jacob Neef, George Goller, L. Holzmueller, Adam Sandroek, Fred. Metz, J. Mittameyer, Philip Stahl, J. F. Fickel, J. Lotz. George Vollrath, J. H. Holler, St. Wheeler and William Haas were the first trustees and Rev. John Wettle was the first pastor. In 1854 the present house of worship was built, which was mainly due to the liberality and energy of George Vollrath. In 1857 the congregation erected a school house for a parochial school, and in 1879

a parsonage. Rev. C. L. Greiner, J. Lange and E. Schneider have each served the church successively as pastors until the present pastor, Rev. L. Kohlman.

Lutheran Emanuel Church - Is located on section 34, township 48, range 15, Prairie Home township, and was organized about the year 1855 by Rev. August Lange, Henry Meyer, Frederick Stock, Jacob Edes, G. Knorp, Henry Meyer, John Kempfer, Dietrich Molan, John Snauch, Christine Hecherman and Ludwig Mentz. House erected in 1855. The church owns four acres of land and a parsonage. Present pastor, Adolph Clos; present membership, twenty-two; value of church property, \$1,000.

Tree German Evangelical Lutheran Church - Located on section 8, of Clark's Fork township, of Cooper county, Missouri, was organized partially in 1860 or 1861. Original members: Peter Muntzel, Albert Muntzel, Daniel Muntzel, John King, Fred Frieke, John A. Schmidt, Nicholas Schmidt, Leonard Schmidt, David Rauh, William Kahle, Henry Lankop, Ferdinand Lankop, William Lankop, Christian Brandis, Sr., Lewis Lebbing, Marimus Lougers, Henry Kaune,

Sophia Fredmeyer, Christian Fredmeyer, Henry Fredmeyer, Ferdinand Ohlendorf, Peter Norenberg, James Martinson, Jacob King, Otto Smolfield, Berhard Vieth, Charles Brandis, Peter Wehmeier. Number of present members - heads of families, fifty-two. First pastor, Rev. Hoary Joengel, since which time there have been five or six others, names not given. The church was built in the spring of 1867, by the original members, at a cost of \$2,500, three acres being donated by Fred. Frieke. In September, of 1883, they will open a school headed by a competent teacher.

Christ's Episcopal Church - The date of the organization of this church at Boonville, is not definitely known. We made every effort to ascertain the tact in reference thereto, and have arrived at the conclusion, after several interviews with some of the oldest living members of the church, that it was organized about the year 1835. The church edifice was erected about the year 1844, at which time the Rev. Almond David Corbyn, became the rector. It is known that Rev. F. F. Peak held services about the year 1839. Who preceded him, is not known. He may have been the pioneer preacher of that church in Boonville.

Among the constituent members were Dr. E. E. Buckner and wife, Richard Thompson and wife, Mrs. Tompkins and C. B. Powell and wife.

Catholic Churches - The Catholics commenced the erection of a church edifice at Boonville, in 1859. The building cost about \$ 10,000; with the addition which is being now built, together with parsonage and school building, the probable cost will approximate \$25,000.

The first pastor was Father George Turk, who came in 1851, and preached, and administered the sacrament of baptism. He was succeeded by Joseph Meister, Bernard Hiller, Henry Muers and John A. Hoffman - Father Hoffman coming from St. Louis, in April, 1875. The church has a membership of about one hundred families. There is a school in connection with the church, which has an average of one hundred pupils and three teachers.

There is a Catholic church in Clear Creek township; the old building was a frame one; a brick is being put up at this time (1883). The pastor in charge is John Conrad, O. S. B.

There is also a church in Pilot Grove township, at a place called Martinsville. Father Conrad, above named, preaches here.

The Catholics have a church edifice - brick - in Moniteau township. Father J. M. Duggan is the pastor. The churches in Clear Creek and Pilot Grove townships, have each about fifty families, and the last named, twenty-five families.

CHAPTER XXII

OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE COUNTY

CIRCUIT JUDGES OF COOPER COUNTY

Complete list of all the county officers who have served from the organization of the county to the present time, with date of election and appointment and date of retiring from office:

David Todd, March 1, 1869, January, 1837; William Scott, January, 1837, August, 1841; James W. Morrow, August 14, 1841, August, 1851; George W. Miller, August, 1851, January 1, 1869; T. M. Rice, January 1, 1869, January 1, 1875; George W. Miller, January 1, 1875, January 1, 1881; E. L. Edwards, April, 1879, January 1, 1886.

STATE SENATORS

from the district of Missouri in which Cooper county is situated, with the year of election:

1820, Cooper and Clark; 1824, George Crawford; 1828, John Miller; 1832, John Miller; 1836, David Jones; 1840, Reuben A. Ewing; 1844, Jordan O'Bryan; 1848, David Jones; 1852, William Dunlap; 1856, James B. Harris; 1860, Thomas Monroe; 1862, Frank W. Hickox; 1866, George W. Boardman; 1869, M. McMillen, to fill vacancy; 1870, John Pappin; 1873, S. S. Abney, to fill vacancy; 1874, S. S. Abney; 1879, James A. Walker; 1882, John T. Heard, present incumbent.

NAMES OF REPRESENTATIVES

with the year of their election:

1820, Thomas Rogers, Thomas Smiley and William Lillard; 1822, B. F. Hickox, Jordan O'Bryan and A. K. Langon; 1824, B. F. Hickox and G. W. Wright; 1826, M. Dunn and Jordan O'Bryan; 1828, A. Kavanaugh and D. Jones; 1830, A. Kavanaugh and D. Jones; 1832, D. Jones and Joseph S. Anderson; 1834, D. Jones and Jordan O'Bryan; 1836, William Calvert and John H. Hutchison; 1838, John Miller, B. F. Hickox and L. Hall; 1840, J. O'Bryan, John G. Miller and L. C. Stephens; 1842, William Shields and John G. Miller; 1844, A. S. Walker and A. K. Langon; 1846, Thornton P. Bell; 1848, Benjamin Tompkins and David Jones; 1850, L. C. Stephens and Benjamin Tompkins; 1852, A. K. Langon and Benjamin Tompkins; 1854, Robert C. Harrison and W. C. Ewing; 1856, John M. McCutchen and Robert C. Harrison; 1858, A. J. Barnes and Reuben A. Ewing; 1860, G. G. Pest and A. S. Walker; 1862, W. G. Wear and Harvey Bunce; 1864, Henry Elliott and Alfred Mathews; 1866, J. A. Eppstein and D. K. Steele; 1868, Daniel Clark and D. K. Steele; 1870, M. McMillan and D. K. Steele; 1872, Daniel Hunt; 1874, J. G. Roberts; 1876, Benjamin Tompkins; 1878, William C. Ewing; 1880, Thomas C. Cranmer, term expires 1884.

CIRCUIT CLERKS OF COOPER COUNTY

with names, date of election or appointment and date of retiring from office:

Robert P. Clark, March 1, 1819, November, 1841; Bennett C. Clark, November, 1841, September, 1853; Benjamin Tompkins, September, 1853, January, 1860; Justinian Williams, January 1860, January, 1867; W. W. Taliaferro, January, 1867, January, 1875; Horace A. Hutchison, January, 1875, term expired January, 1879; J. E. Taliaferro, January, 1883, term expires January 1, 1887.

COUNTY CLERKS OF COOPER COUNTY

with names, date of election or appointment and date of retiring from office:

Robert P. Clark, January 8, 1821, January 8, 1836; Samuel S. Kofield, January 1, 1836, August 1, 1837; Benjamin Emmons Ferry, August 8, 1837, January 8, 1854; Henry C. Levens, January 1, 1854, January 3, 1875; Jackson Monroe, January 3, 1875, term expired January 1, 1883; E. B. Bunce, January 1, 1883, term expires January 1, 1887.

SHERIFFS OF COOPER COUNTY

with the date of election or appointment, and date of retiring from office:

William McFarland, March 1, 1819, July 24, 1819; William H. Curtis, July 24, 1819, July 22, 1822; James L. Collies, July 24, 1822, November 24, 1822; Sylvester Hall, November 24, 1822, July 26, 1824; Marcus Williams, July 26, 1824, August, 1826; William H. Anderson, August 1826, August, 1828; Joseph S. Anderson, August, 1828, August, 1832; John H. Hutchison, August, 1832, August, 1836; Joel E. Woodward, August, 1836, August, 1838; James Hill, August, 1838, August, 1842; Isaac Lionberger August, 1842, August, 1846; James Hill, August, 1846, August, 1850; Harvey Bunce, August, 1850, August, 1854; B. E. Ferry, August, 1854, August, 1858; Harvey Bunce, August, 1858, November 5, 1861; C. B. Coombs, December 1, 1862, January 6, 1863; A. J. Barnes, January 6, 1863, September 5, 1864; William J. Woolery, January 11, 1865, May 2, 1865; Thomas E. Rochester, May 1, 1865, June 23, 1870; R. B. Newman, July 1, 1870, November, 2, 1872; F. A. Ropers, November, 1872, November, 1874; F. A. Ropers, November, 1874, November, 1876; T. Leslie Smith, February, 1878, November, 1878; Robert McCulloch, November, 1878, December, 1880; John F. Ropers, December, 1880, term expires December, 1884.

COUNTY COLLECTORS OF COOPER COUNTY

with the date of election or appointment, and date of retiring from office:

Andrew Briscoe, April 11, 1821, February 19, 1822; John C. Rochester, February 9, 1822, February 18, 1824; William H. Anderson, February 18, 1824, August 2, 1826; David P. Mahan, August 2, 1826, June 11, 1829; Joseph S. Anderson, June 11, 1829, February 6, 1832; Martin Jennings, February 6, 1832, February 11, 1833; John H. Hutchison, February 11, 1833, August 14, 1836; J. E. Woodward, August 14, 1836, August 9, 1838; James Hill, August, 9, 1838, August, 1842; Isaac Lionberger, August, 1842, August, 1846; James Hill, August, 1846, August, 1850; Harvey Bunce, August, 1850, August, 1854; B. E. Ferry, August, 1854, August, 1858; Harvey Bunce, August, 1858, November 5, 1861; C. B. Coombs, December 1, 1862, January 6, 1863; A. J. Barnes, January 6, 1863, September 5, 1864; William J. Woolery, January 11, 1865, May 2, 1865; Thomas E. Rochester, May 2, 1865, June 23, 1870; R. B. Newman, July 1, 1870; Robert McCulloch, November 3, 1872, February 3, 1875; Robert McCulloch, November, 1874, February, 1877; Henry M. Clark, March, 1879, March, 1883; John D. Starke, March, 1883, term expires March, 1885.

JUSTICES OF THE COUNTY COURT OF COOPER COUNTY

with date of election or appointment, and date of retiring from office:

A. S. Walker, November 21, 1842, May 16, 1844; Lawrence C. Stephens, August 5, 1844, September 24, 1844; Benjamin F. Hickox, September 24, 1844, November 2, 1846; John H. Hutchison, April 14, 1845, August 7, 1848; John S. McFarland, November 2, 1846, November 4, 1850; Robert Stuart, August 3, 1847, February 19, 1850; Philip A. Tutt, September 13, 1848, November 4, 1850; Jeremiah Rice, April 5, 1850, August 28, 1854; Ignatius Hazell, November 4, 1850, August 16, 1858; William B. Butler, November 4, 1850, August 28, 1854; Thomas L. Williams, August 28, 1854, August 16, 1858; Leonard Calvert, August 28, 1854, February 16, 1856; Jesse Odgen, May 5, 1856, August 16, 1858; Bennett C. Clark, August 16, 1858, February 3, 1862; Isaac Lionberger, August 16, 1858, February 3, 1862; James H. Baker, August 16, 1858, November 2, 1866; William E. Baird, April 7, 1862, December 19, 1862; John A. Trigg, June 2, 1862, November 6, 1864; William J. Woolery, December 19, 1862, December 19, 1864; C. W. Sombart, December 19, 1862, November 27, 1866; Jesse G. Newman, December 16, 1862, November 30, 1868; Jacob Baughman, November 27, 1866, December 16, 1872; Jacob Feland, November 27, 1866, December 5, 1870; Constantine Heim, November 30, 1868, December 14, 1874; James Bruffee, January 8, 1821, January 10, 1822; Archibald Kavanaugh, January 8, 1821, August 16, 1824; James Miller, January 8, 1821, May 2, 1825; James D. Campbell, January 10, 1822, February 6, 1826; Robert F. Howe, August 16, 1824, May 6, 1825; John Briscoe, May 2, 1825, February 6, 1826; Charles Woods, May 2, 1825, February 6, 1825; Thomas McMahan, May 2, 1825, February 6, 1825; Joseph Byler, May 2, 1825, February 6, 1826; James L. Collins, February 6, 1826, May 7, 1827; Green Seat, February 6, 1826, May 7, 1827; David Jones, February 6, 1826, May 7, 1827; Samuel Turley, February 6, 1826, May 7, 1827; William Bryant, February 6, 1826, May 7, 1827; John Briscoe, May 7, 1827, May 17, 1832; Marcus Williams, May 7, 1827, June 17, 1830; Joseph Byler, May 7, 1827, August 3, 1829; Rice Hughes, August 3, 1829, May 2, 1831; Robert Hood, June 17, 1880, May 2, 1831; Anthony F. Reed, May 2, 1831, September 8, 1834; Green Seat, May 2, 1831, September 8, 1834; Joseph Patterson, November 6, 1832, August, 1836; George W. Weight, September 8, 1834, November 21, 1842; John Briscoe, September 8, 1834, November 21, 1842; C. H. Smith, February 7, 1837, June 5, 1847; A. H. Neal, November 21, 1842, September 24, 1844; James H. Walker, November, 1870, November, 1876; John M. McCutchen, November, 1872, November, 1878; Robert A. McCulloch, November, 1874, November, 1880; A. B. Cole, presiding judge at large, elected November, 1878; term expired January 1, 1883. Jacob Crone, eastern district, elected January 1, 1879; term expired January 1, 1881. N. W. Williams, western district, elected January 1, 1879; term expired January 1, 1881. J. D. Starke, elected January 1, 1881; term expired January 1, 1883. W. P. McMahan, elected January 1, 1881, from western district; term expired January 1, 1883. W. P. McMahan, presiding judge, elected January 1, 1883; term expires January 1, 1887. James M. Campbell, eastern district, elected January 1, 1883; term expires January 1, 1885. John .I. Hose, western district, elected January 1, 1883; term expires January 1, 1885.

COUNTY ASSESSORS OF COOPER COUNTY

with date of election or appointment and date of retiring from office.

George Crawford, for county, April 9, 1821, February 20, 1822; J. Dixon, Boonville township, February 20, 1822, February 19, 1823; J. Briscoe, Clear Creek, February 20, 1822, February 19, 1823; S. D. Reavis, Moniteau, February 20, 1822, February 19, 1823; L. Cropper, Saline township, February 20, 1822, February 19, 1823; John C. Rochester, February 19, 1823, February 18, 1824; William Allison, February 18, 1824, February 22, 1825; Lawrence Hall, February 22, 1825, February 6, 1826; Joseph B. Steele, February 6, 1826, February 6, 1828; Joseph Patterson, February 6, 1828, February 9, 1832; Howard Chism, February 9, 1832, February 6, 1833; George Crawford, February 6, 1833, February 6, 1835; A. S. Walker, February 6, 1835, February 6, 1836; W. H. Anderson, February 6, 1836, February, 1837; John Ogden, February 6, 1837, February, 1838; Thomas L. O'Bryan, August, 1838, August, 1840; William R. Butler, August, 1840, August, 1841; George Crawford, August, 1841, August, 1846; A. H. Roads, August, 1846, August, 1848; Harvey Bunce, August, 1848, August, 1850; George Crawford, August, 1850, August, 1851; James Hill, August, 1851, August, 1852; Robert H. Turner, August, 1852, February 16, 1853; Thomas McCulloch, February 16, 1853, December 22, 1853; Josiah E. Eubank, December 22, 1853, December 8, 1856;

James T. McCulloch, December 8, 1856, January 5, 1858; Joseph C. Koontz, January 5, 1858, February 6, 1860; Thomas E. Rochester, January 5, 1858, February 6, 1860; Jesse McFarland, January 5, 1858, February 6, 1860; R. B. Stoneman, February 1, 1858, January 3, 1859; James L. Bell, January 5, 1858, January 3, 1859; N. T. Allison, January 5, 1858, February 6, 1860; D. R. Drake, January 3, 1859, February 6, 1860; J. E. Eubank, January 3, 1859, February 6, 1860; B. R. Waller, February 6, 1860, August, 1860; Thomas E. Rochester, August, 1860, October 6, 1862; D. A. Melvin, October 6, 1862, February 21, 1865; Thomas E. Rochester, February 21, 1865, May 1, 1865; M. F. Kemp, May 3, 1865, September 4, 1865; R. B. Newman, September 4, 1865, July 1, 1870; R. W. Whitlow, July 2, 1870, January 1, 1873; J. H. Orr, January 1, 1873, January 1, 1875; James F. Adams, January 1, 1875, term expired January 1, 1877; H. D. Carlos, January 1, 1877, term expired January, 1882; Albert Hornbeck, January 1, 1882, term expires January 1, 1885.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS

date of election or appointment and date of expiration:

John M. McCutchen, January 6, 1848, May 4, 1857; H. A. Hutchison, May 4, 1857, February 13, 1860; Elisha N. Warfield, February 13, 1860, October 18, 1862; Harvey Bunce, October, 1862, November 20, 1872; Viet Eppstein, November 20, 1872, elected four years, term expired November, 1876; William R. Baker, November 1, 1876, term expired 1880; Viet Eppstein, November 1, 1880, term expires 1884.

COUNTY SURVEYORS OF COOPER COUNTY

with the time of entering office, and time of retiring froth office:

William Ross, March 1, 1819, - 2, 1829; Baxter M. Ewing, July 9, 1821, February 22, 1822; John Dixon, February 22, 1822, September 11, 1833; George T. Boyd, September 12, 1833, February 3, 1836; George W. Weight, February 3, 1836, August 3, 1843; P. A. Tutt, August 3, 1843, November 8, 1859; C. H. Allison, November 8, 1859, December 8, 1868; Charles Atkinson, December 1, 1861, December 18, 1872; W. W. Trent, December 8, 1872, December, 1874; W. W. Trent, December, 1874, December, 1878; J. A. Waller, December, 1878, term expires December, 1886.

COUNTY TREASURERS

with the time of entering office, stud date of retiring from office:

Robert P. Clark, January 8, 1821, January 4, 1833; Jacob Wyan, June 4, 1833, February 17, 1842; C. D. W. Johnson, February 17, 1842, August 10, 1853; William P. Speed, August 12, 1853, August 10, 1856; James Thomson, August 11, 1856, December 19, 1862; William P. Speed, December 19, 1862, July, 1863; H. E. W. McDearmon, August 3, 1863, February 7, 1865; Christian Keill, February 10, 1865, January 5, 1870; William E. Baird,* January 5, 1870, November 15, 1870; C. Keill, November 15, 1870, November 14, 1872; James Thomson, November 14, 1872, November 7, 1874; James Thomson, November 7, 1874, November, 1880; George B. Harper, November 8, 1880, term expires 1885.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS OF COOPER COUNTY

with the date of election or appointment, and date of retiring from office:

William S. Brickey, March 3, 1819, June 26, 1840; James Winston, June 26, 1840, May 9, 1851; J. L. Stephens, May 9, 1851, July 25, 1864; William Douglas, July 25, 1864, May 30, 1865; John Trigg, appointed pro tem., during term circuit court; D. W. Wear, June 5, 1865, November 10, 1866; D. A. Milan, November 28, 1866, January 1, 1873; John Cosgrove, January 1, 1873, January 1, 1875; James H. Johnston, January 1, 1875, January 1, 1877; John R. Walker, January 1, 1881, January 1, 1883; D. W. Shackelford, January 1, 1883, term expires January 1, 1885.

There was, we think, a small space of time (a few years), during which time William D. Muir acted as county attorney for Cooper county, ex-officio, he being at that time state circuit attorney for this district of Missouri; but the records of the county do not show the facts.

* William E. Baird was appointed county treasurer in the place of Christian Keill, on account of his being rendered unfit to discharge the duties of his office by what afterwards proved to be temporary insanity. But in the suit which Keill brought after his recovery, for his salary as county treasurer, while the office was occupied by Baird, the supreme court decided that the office was illegally held by Baird, because Keill ha not been declared insane by the proper tribunal.

CHAPTER XXIII

THE FIRST CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY IN THE COUNTY

On the fourth day of July 1820, the first celebration within the county of Cooper, of the anniversary of the some time notice had been circulated among the settlers; all over this portion of the State, and, on the morning of that day, great crowds gathered "from near and from far," to take part in this, to them, great day of thanksgiving, for, at that time in the nation's history, the Declaration of Independence and individual right meant something besides empty words.

The oration of the day was delivered by Benjamin F. Hickox father of our honored townsman, Truman V. Hickox.

The feast, of which all were specially invited to partake, was spread on the grass and ground north and northeast of the court house. Such was the crowd present, that the table spread for them, reached from the vacant lot north of the court house, to the large mound still standing in the front yard of Mr. Jesse Homan. James Bruffee, a blacksmith, then living in Boonville, made a large wrought iron cannon, with which they fired the salutes in honor of the day.

The festivities continued through the day and the following night. After the speaking and the reading of the Declaration of Independence had been concluded, the people separated into groups, the young ones to dance and to play different games, and the old ones to watch the pleasant sports of the children, and to talk over the current gossip of the day, for it was very seldom that they ever met in a large crowd. This day is still remembered with pleasure by the old settlers, for many of them, on that day, met for the last time their friends who lived at a distance, and who soon became separated from them, and died without ever seeing them again.

Fifty-six years after the first celebration of the Fourth of July in Cooper county, occurred the centennial, or 100th anniversary of our national independence. That was a day in the history of the county long to be remembered, especially by those who participated in the festivities of that occasion. The celebration at Boonville commenced on the evening of the 3rd day of July, with the firing of cannons and a grand illumination of the principal streets, and a very long torchlight procession. Main street was in a perfect blaze of light, with gas jets, candles and lanterns, and every business house was decorated with flags and banners having appropriate mottoes; in fact, with hardly an exception, the people participated in the grand display.

The streets were crowded with people during the whole of the evening, and it was frequently remarked, "Where did so many people come from?" A great many attended from different parts of this and surrounding counties, Howard County being especially well represented in the procession. The procession was considered a great success, even beyond the most sanguine expectations of the committee of arrangements.

It could perhaps be here remarked, that the celebration at Boonville of the "nation's birthday," was not, in proportion to its population, excelled in any respect by that of any other city or town in the United States. The property holders and occupiers seemed to strive with one another as to whose premises should make the best appearance both in the illumination and the display of flags, lanterns, etc. The citizens were very quiet, and made no boast of what they intended to do, but when the signal was given for "lighting up," they astonished every body else, and even themselves. It will not be undertaken to give an adequate description of the display on this occasion, for it would have to be seen to be appreciated.

On the evening of the 3d, the procession was formed by Judge T. M. Rice, Chief Marshal, with Colonel Robert McCulloch and Capt. George Meller, Assistant Marshals. In front was a large wagon, containing thirteen young ladies, who represented the thirteen original States of the Union. Then followed twelve men dressed in Continental uniform, who represented Washington, Jefferson, Lafayette, John Adams, Alexander Hamilton and others, among the most prominent men who took part in the Revolutionary struggle. Then came men bearing flags and torches, in all forming a procession more than one-half of a mile long. Twelve men on horseback dressed in Indian costume, rode several times pell-mell through the streets, yelling and giving the Indian warhoop. This was a ludicrous, attractive and prominent feature of the procession. Three bands of music marched at different places in the procession; the Boonville Silver Cornet, the Clark's Fork and the Pilot Grove bands. After the procession had marched and counter marched through the principal streets of the town, it halted at the Thespian hall, where the assembled multitude was entertained by an address prepared for the occasion, and delivered by Mr. Malcolm McMillan, of Boonville; and last, as the closing exercise of this the first day of the great celebration, the crowd witnessed several of the best tableaux ever seen in Boonville, the principal characters of which were the young ladies who represented the thirteen States. It was past eleven o'clock before the exercises of the evening were concluded, and the people dispersed to seek rest, to prepare for the duties and pleasures of the following day, for the greatest efforts had been expended to make that the "crowning glory" of the celebration.

The morning of the 4th was dark and gloomy; rain fell in torrents, and the heavy boom of the "artillery of heaven," drowned that of the "feeble sons of earth." But this day had been set aside by the people for enjoyment, and early crowds of people thronged the principal thoroughfares of the town, seeking the place where the closing exercises of the celebration were to take place. At 4 o'clock in the morning all the bells in the city were rung, and thirty-eight shots were fired by the cannon, one for each of the present States of the Union..

As the morning was very disagreeable, although the rain had ceased falling about eight o'clock, the procession was not formed until about 11 o'clock, when it proceeded to Lilly's Grove, about one-half of a mile east of Boonville, there to listen to the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and to the speeches and addresses prepared for the occasion.

After an appropriate prayer by Rev. Mr. Curtis, of the Episcopal Church at Boonville, the Declaration of Independence was read by Prof. J. P. Metzger. He was followed by Colonel H. A. Hutchison, who read an excellent and appropriate poem written expressly for the occasion, and which will be found in full at the close of this chapter.

Colonel William Preston Johnson, of Virginia, was then introduced and delivered a most eloquent speech, which was received with loud cheers by the assembled crowd.

Then Mr. G. Reiche delivered an address in German; he was followed by Mr. John Cosgrove, who delivered the "Oration of the Day."

After this, Mr. N. M. Drake read a sketch of the history of Cooper County, which had been prepared for the occasion in accordance with the request of the Committee of Arrangements.

At the close of each of the above exercises an appropriate chorus was sung, by a choir composed of one hundred voices. Also frequently during the afternoon, the dull boom of the cannon was heard, seemingly to remind the forgetful of our citizens that that was indeed the "Centennial Fourth."

On the night of the 4th, the citizens were called together to witness the display of fireworks, which had been prepared at great expense. And it is not exaggeration to say, that this was the finest display which has ever taken place in Central Missouri. At ten o'clock the last "bouquet of flowers" was fired into the air, and the heavy boom of the cannon notified the assembled multitude that the great celebration of the 4th day of July was over, and the people retired to their homes satisfied with the success of their endeavors to make memorable, the birthday of three millions of "Sons of Liberty."

JULY FOURTH, 1876

BY H. D. Hutchison

The goddess of liberty, sent from above,
On mission of mercy, on errand of love,
Rejected of empire, discarded by throne,
Through kingdoms and monarchies wandered alone,
Till taking her flight to a land o'er the sea,
She found there a people who sighed to be free.

She breathed on the hearts of our patriot sires,
And kindled within them those burning desires,
Which ne'er would be quenched or would slumber again,
Until the fair goddess triumphant would reign,
Sustaining the weak and inflaming the cold,
She strengthened the doubtful and cheered on the bold,
And giving our banner the stripe and the star,
She bade them go forth in her service to war!

The mother and sister, and fond hearted wife,
Restrained not their dear one from joining the strife,
The maiden suppressing a sorrowful sigh,
Her lover sent forth with a "cheerful good bye,"
And though they were few and their enemies strong,
Yet striking for freedom, and maddened by wrong,
They struggled and suffered thro' dark weary years,
Of want and privation, of hopes and of fears,
Till tyranny fled and oppression was past,
And victory perched on our banner at last.

That banner unfurled to the sun and the breeze,
As proudly it floats o'er the land and the seas,
The beautiful emblem of freedom and right,
Today we will hail with a shout of delight!
And let the grim cannon be brought forth once more,
Not death from its red mouth in anger to pour,
But only to blend the deep tones of its voice,
With shouts of the people who meet to rejoice,

O'er this the return of the glorious day,
On which, just a century now passed away,
Our patriot fathers proclaimed them prepared,
To die, or sustain Independence declared!

From England and Scotia and Erin so fair,
From Germany's shore, from the Alps bold and bare,
From sunny Italia and beautiful France,
From Spain whose fair daughters win hearts with a glance,
From regions of snow and from tropical isle,
Where summer time reigns with perpetual smile,
Our country's adopted, from all o'er the earth,
Today will rejoice with her children by birth;
And though they oft dream of the fatherland yet,
Sometimes it may be with a sigh of regret,
Beneath our proud flag to the breezes unfurled,
They'd stand by our country against the whole world!
Tho' memory brings up, in dreadful review,
The armies of gray and the legions of blue,
The heroes who once met in hostile array,
Will mingle together as brothers today,
And if the invader should come to our shore,
I know they would rush to the battle once more,
Each veteran's heart to our whole country true,
Though one wore the gray and another the blue!

Vow let the wild tones of the jubilant bells,
Be mingled with music, as sweetly it swells!
And may the soft winds, as they wander afar,
Breathe gently today, on each stripe sad each star,
And bear the glad tidings all over our lands,
There's union of HEARTS, there is joining of hands,
In north and in south, in the west and the east,
Where gather the people, at church or at feast,
On liberty's altar their garlands to cast,
And cover with roses the thorns of the past.

May heaven protect, as in days that are gone,
The old ship of state riding gallantly on,
And be we united, whatever befall -
OUR COUNTRY! OUR COUNTRY! the watchword of all.

CHAPTER XXIV

CONCLUSION – COOPER COUNTY OF 1883

“With superior boon, may your rich soil
Exuberant nature’s better blessings pour
O’er every land, the naked nations clothe,
And be the exhaustless granery of the world.”

A splendid country, with a great destiny is this beautiful central Missouri, whose fortunate location, charming landscape, equable climate, versatile and generous soils, fruitful orchards and vineyards, matchless grasses, broad grain fields, rich coal measures, noble forests, abundant waters and cheap lands present to the capitalist and immigrant one of the most inviting fields for investment and settlement to be found between the two oceans. During the unexampled western migratory movement of the last six years, which has peopled Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska and other regions with an intelligent and enterprising population, this remarkably rich and productive country has, until recently, remained a terra incognita to the average immigrant, the new states above named getting accessions of brain, heart, muscle, experience and capital that have given them a commanding position in the union. And yet it cannot be denied that Missouri offers to intelligent, enterprising and ambitious men of fair capital, more of the elements of substantial and enjoyable living than any country now open to settlement. In one of the fairest and most fertile districts of this division of Missouri are Howard and Cooper counties. Cooper county is admirably located within the productive middle belt of the continent, a strip of country not exceeding 450 miles wide, lying between the latitudes of Minneapolis and Richmond, reaching from ocean to ocean, and within which will be found every great commercial, financial and railway city, ninety per cent of the manufacturing industries, the great dairy and fruit interests, the strongest agriculture, the densest, strongest and most cosmopolitan population, all the great universities, the most advanced school systems and the highest average of health known to the continent. Scarcely less significant is the location of this county in the more wealthy and productive portions of the great central state of the union, which, by virtue of its position and splendid aggregation of resource, is bound to the commercial, political and material life of the country by the strongest ties, and must forever feel the quickening of its best energies from every throb of the national heart.

Cooper county is in the right latitude, which is a matter of primary interest to the immigrant. Lying squarely in the path of empire and trans-continental travel, in the latitude of Washington and Cincinnati, it has the climatic influence that has given to Northern Kentucky and North Virginia an enviable reputation for equable temperature. The climate is a benediction. A mean altitude of eight hundred and fifty feet above the tides gives tone and rarity to the atmosphere, and the equable mean of temperature. Most of the typical short winter is mild, dry, and genial enough to pass for a Minnesota Indian summer. The snow-fall is generally light, infrequent and transient. The long genial summer days are tempered by inspiring breezes from the southwestern plains, and followed by deliciously cool, restful nights.

The annual rainfall is from twenty-eight to forty inches, and is generally so well distributed over the growing season that less than a fair crop of grains, vegetables and grasses is rarely known.

The natural drainage of the county is excellent, the deep-set streams readily carrying off the surplus water from the generally undulating surface, only a limited area being too flat to quickly shed the surplus rains.

A high average of health obtains among men, animals and plants. There are no swamps or lagoons to breed malaria. The air and water are pure, and the conditions to normal health obtain here in as good measure as any where in the west. The face of the country is fair and attractive. In the central and eastern portions of the county, at the summit level, are broad reaches of open plain or prairie land, from whose margin the country dips with graceful incline outward and downward in sympathy with the diverging water-courses that flow down through groves and green, grassy glades, intervals and fringes of timber, and pretty low-lying, winding volleys, to where they are lost in the larger streams and forests. Here and there along these larger streams may be seen a range of low hills, with occasional outcroppings of the lime rock into wild, weird, picturesque forms, but the general aspect of the landscape is peaceful and pastoral, and from every point of view has the semblance of a magnificent natural park, to whose native charms the hands of man have added a thousand graces of art in grain field, orchard, homestead, hedgerow and lawn.

The water supply of this county is alike ample and admirable. More than a score of deep-set streams traverse every portion of the county, and with numerous springs, hundreds of artificial ponds and many living wells and cisterns, furnish pure water for all domestic uses. The county is well supplied with timber, much of its surface being covered with groves and belts of oak, ash, elm, walnut, butternut, sycamore, hackberry, maple, cherry, mulberry, box-elder, hickory, linden and kindred woods. The markets are well supplied with hard and soft woods at \$2.00 to \$3.50 per cord, and there is a fair supply of buildings and fencing timber. A good portion of the county is underlain with coal, whose frequent outcroppings along the streams and ravines expose veins which are easily worked by “stripping” and “drifting.” Explorations made by shafts disclose well-defined veins, and there is not a doubt of very extensive deposits of the best bituminous coal. The supply of good building stone too is equal to all present

and prospective needs, massive deposits of well stratified limestone being found frequently outcropping along the streams and ravines.

The cost of fencing is materially lower here than in most of the new or old prairie states. In the wooded districts the fences are cheaply made of common post or stakes and rails. In the prairie districts the older and abler farmers do a large amount of fencing with the osage orange hedge, which is an unqualified success in this country. There are miles and miles of fine hedge in this country, and with the proper care a farmer can grow a mile of stock proof hedge in four years, at a cost of \$125 in labor. The newer farms are being universally fenced with barbed wire, which is esteemed the quickest, most reliable, durable and cheapest fencing now in use here. The stock farmers are especially friendly to barbed wire fencing, some of them having put up as many as five and six miles in the last three years.

The soils of Cooper county are developing elements of productive wealth as cultivation advances. The prairie soil is a dark, friable alluvial, from one to three feet deep, rich in humus, very easily handled, and produces fine crops of corn, oats, flax, rye, broom corn, sorghum, vegetables and grasses. The oak and hickory soil of the principal woodlands is a shade lighter in color; is rather more consistent; holds a good per cent of lime and magnesia, carbonate, lime, phosphate, silica, alumina, organic matter, etc., and produces fine crops of wheat, clover and fruits, and, with deep rotative culture, gives splendid returns for the labor bestowed.

The valleys are covered with a deposit of black, imperishable alluvial, from three to eight feet in depth and as loose and friable as a heap of compost, grow from sixty to eighty, bushels of corn to the acre, and give an enormous yield to anything grown in this latitude. While these soils present a splendid array of productive forces, they are supplemented by sub-soils equal to any known to husbandry. The entire superficial soils of the county are underlaid by strong, consistent, silicious clays and marls, so rich in lime, magnesia, alumina, organic matter, and other valuable constituents, that centuries of deep cultivation, will prove them like the kindred loess of the Rhine and Nile valleys, absolutely indestructible. Everywhere, about the railway cuts, ponds, cisterns, cellars and other excavations, where these clays and marls have had one or two years exposure to frost and air, they have slacked to the consistency of an ash heap, and bear such a rank growth of weeds, grass, grain, vegetables and young trees, that in the older and less fertile states they might readily be taken for deposits of the richest compost.

After two and a half years observation in central and northwestern Missouri, we are prepared to believe that a hundred years hence, when the older eastern and southern states shall have been hopelessly driven over to the artificial fertilizers of man, and a new race of farmers are carrying systematic and deep cultivation down into this wonderful alien deposit of silicious matter, the whole of north and central Missouri will have become the classic ground in American agriculture, and these imperishable soils in the hands of small farmers will have become a very garden of beauty and bounty, and these Cooper county lands will command splendid prices on a strong market.

The lands of Cooper county are nearly all available, because they are nearly all good. The lowest bottoms are, as a rule, free from swamps and lagoons, and the highest elevations comparatively free of rocks and impediments to cultivation. It is safe to say that these soils, together, give the broadest range of production known to American husbandry. It is the pride and boast of the Cooper county farmer that he can grow in perfection every grain, vegetable, grass, plant and fruit that flourishes between the northern limits of the cotton fields and the Red river of the north. Both the surface indications of soil and its native and domestic productions indicate its remarkable versatility and bounty. Hazel brush, red elm, linden, sumac, mulberry, wild cherry, white and black walnut, resin weed and growths, found in nearly every neighborhood of the county, indicate a rich and versatile soil.

In the line of productions corn takes the lead by a large margin, the gross crop of the county for the year 1880, according to the United States census, being 2,389,965 bushels. This was grown upon 63,988 acres, which is an average of about thirty-eight bushels per acre. Winter wheat is grown to some extent, especially in the timber lands, and yields from fourteen to thirty bushels per acre, but corn and stock raising are found so much more profitable that the tendency is more and more to their production. The wheat crop for 1880 was 516,138 bushels. Oats and rye are both profitably grown, the former yielding from twenty to forty bushels per acre, and the latter from twelve to twenty-five bushels per acre, after more or less winter grazing. The yield of oats for 1880 was 263,389 bushels, and the yield of rye 4,225 bushels. The county produced in 1880, 21,252 pounds of tobacco from twenty-nine acres. Among the other field crops there are flax and burley, millet and hungarian, broom corn, Irish and sweet potatoes. The garden of the careful cultivator makes as fine a showing in this county as anywhere in the west, every vegetable of the middle latitudes coming to perfection in these flexible and generous soils. This portion of the state is one of the finest of fruit countries. The elevation, soil, climate, latitude, all favor the perfect growth of the apple, peach, pear, cherry, plum, grape and smaller fruits of the burden. The apple is the most successful crop; peaches give a full crop in two out of four years. The pear does well on the more tenacious oak and hickory soils. This part of Missouri is the home of the vine. The lowland forests are in many places festooned with a gorgeous growth of wild grape vines, many of them of great age and size. Nearly all the standard domestic grapes of the middle latitudes are grown here in profusion, at a cost of two or three cents per pound, and for flavor, size and color they will rank with the best grown along the Ohio and Delaware, or in the Erie islands. Wherever they are given half a chance both vines and fruit trees are remarkably thrifty.

But a few years ago, much of the outlying commons was covered with a luxuriant growth of wild prairie grass, of which there were more than fifty varieties, all of more or less value for pasturage and hay. Nearly all the natural ranges are now enclosed and under tribute to the herdsmen, and it is safe to say that their native herbage will

put more flesh on cattle, from the beginning of April to early autumn, than any of the domestic grasses. With the progress of settlement and cultivation, however, they are steadily disappearing before the tenacious and all-conquering blue grass, which is surely making the conquest of every rod of the county not under tribute to the plow. Blue grass is an indigenous growth here-many of the older and open woodland pastures rivaling the famous blue grass ranges of Kentucky, both in the luxuriance of their growth and the high quality of the herbage. Now and then one meets a Kentuckian so provincial in his attachments and conceits that he can see nothing quite equal to the blue grass of old Bourbon-county; but the mass of impartial Kentuckians, who constitute a large per centum of the population here, admit that the same care bestowed upon the blue grass fields of Kentucky gives equally fine results in Cooper county, whose blue grass tonnes are certainly superior to any in Illinois. This splendid "king of grasses," which, in this mild climate, makes a luxuriant early spring and autumn growth, is appropriately supplemented here by white clover, which is also "to the manor born;" and on this mixture of alluvial, with the underlying siliceous marls and clays, makes a fine growth, especially in years of full moisture, and is a strong factor in the sum of local grazing wealth. With these two grasses, followed by orchard grass for winter grazing (orchard grass makes a very heavy growth here), the herdsmen of fortunate Cooper county have that most desirable of all stock-growing conditions - perennial grazing-which, with the fine grades of stock kept here, means wealth for all classes of stock growers. There is another essential element of grazing resource here, and it is found in the splendid timothy meadows, which are equal to any in the Western Reserve or the Canadas. These meadows give a heavy growth of hay and seed, both of which are largely and profitably grown for export. Red clover is quite as much at home here as timothy, and its cultivation is being very successfully extended by all the better farmers her mixed meadow pasturage and seed. Here, too, is found a luxuriant growth of herds' grass (red tip), which, during the past summer, has made fine showing, the low, "Swale" lands and ravines presenting grand, waving billows of herds' grass, almost as rich and rank of growth as the "blue stem" of the wild western prairie bottoms. With this showing for the native and domestic grasses, it is almost needless to pronounce Cooper county a superb stock country.

With millions of bushels of corn grown at a cost of sixteen to eighteen cents per bushel; an abundance of pure stock water and these matchless grasses; the fine natural shelter afforded by, the wooded valleys and ravines; the superior facilities for cheap transportation to the great stock markets, the mildness and health of the climate, and the cheapness of the grazing lauds, nothing pays so well or is so perfectly adapted to the country as stock husbandry. Cattle, sheep, swine, horse and mule raising and feeding are all pursued with profit in this county, the business, in good hands, paying net yearly returns of twenty to forty per cent on the investment, many sheep growers realizing a much greater net profit.

Cattle growing and feeding, in connection with swine raising and feeding, is the leading industry of the county, leading all other departments of husbandry by seventy-five per cent. High grade shorthorns of model types, bred from the best beef-getting stock, are kept by most of the growers and feeders, the steers being grazed during the warm months, after which they are "full-fed" and turned off during the winter and spring, weighing from 1200 to 1700 pounds gross at two and three years old, the heavier animals going to European buyers. These steers are fed in conjunction with model Berkshire and Poland China pigs, which fatten perfectly on the droppings and litter of the feed yard and go into market, weighing 250 to 400 pounds at ten to fourteen months old. These steers and pigs are bred and grazed by the feeders of their grass and corn-growing neighbors, and will average in quality and weight with the best grades fed in any of the older states.

Horse and mule raising is a favorite industry with many of the farmers, and has been pursued with profit for years, a large surplus of well-bred work horses and mules going mainly to the southern markets each year.

Sheep raising has for several years been a favorite and highly profitable branch of stock husbandry here, many growers realizing a net profit of forty to sixty per cent on the money invested in the business. The wool produced in 1880 amounted to 143,770 pounds. This county is remarkably well suited to sheep growing, the flocks increasing rapidly and being generally free from disease. There are many small flocks that give a higher per cent of profit than the figures above given, but even the larger herds make a splendid showing. Merinos are mainly kept by the larger flockmasters, but the hundreds of smaller flocks, ranging from 40 to 300 each, are mainly Cotswolds and Downs, the former predominating, and the wool clips running from five to nine pounds her capita of unwashed wool.

Sheep feeding is conducted with unusual profit here, the mild winters, cheap feed, large "stocky" class of wethers fed, and the very cheap transportation to the great mutton markets especially favoring the business.

The extent of the industry in this county is only measurably indicated by the United States census of live stock for 1880, which gives the county a total of 7,638 horses, 3,418 mules, 19,999 cattle, 19,942 sheep and 62,529 swine. This statement, which is unquestionably fifteen to twenty per cent below the real number of animals kept in the county, shows a large increase over the report for 1870. The live stock exports of the county last year exceeded 1,500 car loads of fat cattle, sheep, swine, horses and mules, worth in the home market at present prices considerably more than \$1,500,000, and yet the business is comparatively in its infancy, not more than half the stock growing resources of the county being yet developed.

Dairy farming might be very profitably pursued here, the grasses, water, and near market for first-class dairy products all favoring the business in high degree. In 1880 there were 263,278 pounds of butter made.

Cooper county comes very near to being a stock breeder's paradise the demand for all classes of well bred stock always being in excess of the supply. In former years the local growers have mostly depended upon the breeders of the older neighboring counties for their thoroughbred stock animals, but of late many fine short-horns

have been brought in, and superior stock horses have been introduced, and there are a dozen of good breeders of sheep and swine, whose stock will rank with the best in the country.

Stock breeding, grazing and feeding under the favoring local conditions is the surest and most profitable business that can be pursued in the west, or for that matter, anywhere in "the wide, wide world." Not a single man of ordinary sense and business capacity in this country, that has followed the one work of raising and feeding his own stock, abjuring speculation, and sticking closely to the business, has (or ever will) failed to make money. It beats wheat growing two to one, though the latter calling be pursued under the most favorable conditions in the best wheat regions. It beats speculation of every sort, for it is as sure as the rains and sunshine. What are stocks, bonds, "options," mining shares, merchandise, or traffic of any character beside these matchless and magnificent grasses that come of their own volition and are fed through all the ages by the eternal God, upon the rains and dews and imperishable soils of such a land as this? If the writer were questioned as to the noblest calling among men, outside of the ministry of "peace and good will," he would unhesitatingly point to the quiet and honorable pastoral life of these western herdsmen. Stock growing in Cooper county, as everywhere, develops a race of royal men, and is the one absorbing, entertaining occupation of the day and location. If it be eminently practical and profitable, so too, it is invested with a poetic charm. To grow the green, succulent, luxuriant grasses, develop the finest lines of grace and beauty in animal conformation, tend one's herds and flocks on the green, fragrant range, live in an atmosphere of delicate sympathy with the higher forms and impulses of the animal life in one's care, and to be inspired by the higher sentiments and traditions of honorable breeding, is a life to be coveted by the best men of all lands. By the side of the herds and grasses and herdsmen of such a country as this, the men of the grain fields are nowhere. These men of the herds are leading a far more satisfactory life than the Hebrew shepherds led on the Assyrian hills in the old, dead centuries; they tend their flocks and raise honest children in the sweet atmosphere of content. They are in peace with their neighbors, and look out upon a pastoral landscape as fair as ever graced the canvas of Turner. The skies above them are as radiant as those above the Arno, and if the finer arts of the old land are little cultivated by the herdsmen of these peaceful valleys, they are yet devoted to the higher art of patient and honorable human living.

The lands are cheap, the location exceptionally fine and the other advantages over the older States so great that the question of competition is all in favor of this country. This country is admirably suited to "mixed farming." The versatility and bounty of the soil, wide range of production, the competition between the railways and great rivers for the carrying trade and the nearness of the great markets, all favor the variety farmer. With a surplus of cattle, sheep, pigs, mules, horses, wool, wheat, eggs, poultry, fruit, dairy products, etc., he is master of the situation. The farmers of Cooper county live easier and cheaper than those of the older States. The labor bestowed upon forty acres in Ohio, New York or New England, will thoroughly cultivate one hundred acres of these richer, cleaner and more flexible soils. There is little foul growth, few stumps and no stones to impede the progress of the happy cultivator here, and the long, genial, friendly summers never hurry or confuse firm work. Animals require less care and feed and mature earlier; the home requires less fuel; the fields are finely suited to improved machinery, and it is safe to say that the average Cooper county farmer gets through the real farm work of the year in one hundred and fifty days.

Nature is so prodigal in her gifts to man, that the tendency is to go slow and take the world easy. Nor is this at all wonderful in a country where generous Mother Nature does seventy per cent of the productive work, charitably leaving only thirty per cent for the brain and muscle of her sons. It is only natural that this condition of things tend to loose and unthrifty methods of farming, and that the consequent waste of a half section of land here, would give a comfortable support to a Connecticut or Canadian farmer. It is in evidence, however, from the experience of all thorough and systematic farmers here, that no region in America gives grander sections to good farming than this county. There is not one of all the thorough, systematic, rotative and deep cultivators of the country who has not and does not make money. No soils give a better account of themselves in skilled and thrifty hands than these, and it is greatly to their honor that they have yielded so much wealth under such indifferent treatment. These Cooper and Howard county lands will every time pay for themselves under anything like decent treatment. They are near the centre of the great corn and blue grass area of the country, where agriculture has stood the test of half a century of unflinching production, where civilization is surely and firmly founded on intellectual and refined society, schools, churches and railways, markets, mills and elegant homes. The lands of these two counties will nearly double in value during the next decade. Nothing short of material desolation can prevent such a result. Everywhere in the older States, there is more or less inquiry about Missouri lands, and all the indications point to a strong inflow of intelligent and well-to-do people from the older States. Does the reader ask why lands are so cheap under such favorable, material conditions? Well, the question is easily answered. Up to a recent date, little or nothing has been done by the people of the State to advertise to the world its manifold and magnificent resources. Still worse, Missouri has, for two decades, been under the ban of public prejudice throughout the north and east, the people of those sections believing Missourians to be a race of ignorant, inhospitable, proscriptive and intolerant bulldozers, who were inimical to northern immigration, enterprise and progress. Under this impression, half a million immigrants have annually passed by this beautiful country, bound for the immigrants' Utopia, which is generally laid in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Texas. This mighty army of resolute men and women, with their wealth of gold, experience and courage have been lost to a State of which they unfortunately knew little and cared to know less. Under such conditions, there has, of course, been a dearth of land buyers. Happily, Cooper and Howard counties have been advertised by their local newspapers, their enterprising real estate men and other agencies, and have perhaps

suffered less at the hands of ill-founded prejudice than many other sections. It is the good fortune of this beautiful county to have a more cosmopolitan population than any other portion of the State, and this fact, together with the enterprise of the people in advertising their local advantages and resources, has given it a larger inflow of immigration and new capital than has fallen to the lot of any purely agricultural county in central and north Missouri.

The people of Cooper county -nearly 22,000 strong - are as intelligent, refined and hospitable as those of Ohio or Michigan; forty per cent of them hail from the old free states, the provinces and Europe, and, a more tolerant, appreciative, chivalrous community never undertook the subjugation of a beautiful wilderness to noble human uses. We have passed a year and a half in northern and central Missouri, visiting the towns, looking into the industrial life of the people, inspecting the farms and herds, reviewing the schools and carefully watching the drift of popular feeling, and are pleased to affirm that there is nowhere in the union a more order-loving and law-respecting population than that of Cooper and Howard counties.

"The life they live" here is quite as refined and rational as any phase of the social and political life at the north. Whatever they did in the exciting and perilous years of the war, they are today as frank, liberal and cordial in their treatment of northern people, and as ready to appreciate and honor every good quality in them, as if they were "to the manor born." That they are tolerant and liberal is proven by the elevation of well known union soldiers to positions of honor and trust.

A strong union sentiment is everywhere apparent. Many persons were strong union democrats during the war, never swerving in their fealty to the union, and the old flag floats as proudly in central and north Missouri as in the shadows of Independence Hall. All parties are agreed that slavery is dead, and that its demise was a blessing to every prime interest of the country. There is not a man of character in the county who would restore the institution if he could. A good majority of the people of this county hail from Kentucky and Virginia, or are descended from Kentucky or Virginia families, and have the deliberation, frankness, good sense, admiration of fair play, reverence for woman and home, boundless home hospitality and strong self-respect, for which the average Kentuckian and Virginian is proverbial. They have a habit of minding their own business that is refreshing to see. The new comer is not catechised as to social antecedents or politics, but is estimated for what he is and does. They don't care where a man hails from, if he be sensible and honest. They take care of their credit as if it were their only stock in trade. When a man's word ceases to be as good as his bond, his credit, business and standing are gone, and the loss of honorable prestige is not at all easy of recovery.

Sterling character finds as high appreciation here as in any country of our knowledge. The visitor is impressed with the number of strong men - men who would take rank in the social, professional and business relations of any community in civilization. Cooper county has evidently drawn largely upon the best blood, brain and experience of the older states. In every department of life may be found men of fine culture and large experience in the best ways of the world, and the stranger who comes here expecting to place the good people of this county in his shadow, will get the conceit effectually taken out of him in about ninety days. They are not a race of barbarians, living a precarious sort of life in the bush, but a brave, magnanimous, intelligent people, who, if their average daily life be sternly realistic in the practical ways of home-building and bread-getting, have yet within and about them so much of the ideal that he is indeed a dull observer who sees not in their relations to the wealth of the grain fields and herds, and-the poetry of the sweet pastoral landscape, a union of the real and ideal that is yet to make for them the perfect human life. They find ample time for the founding and fostering of schools, the love of books and flowers and art, a cultivation of the social graces, and the building of temples to the spiritual and ideal. Cooper county raises horses and mules and swine, fat steers, and the grain to feed the million, but is none the less a generous almoner of good gifts for her children. She has eighty-six free public schools for white and sixteen for colored children.

Public morals are guarded and fostered by the presence and influence of fifty churches, representing nearly all the denominations, and are nowhere displayed to better advantage than in the general observance of the Sabbath, and in the honest financial administration of county affairs. There are no repudiators of the public credit and obligation here. Every public promise to pay is honored with prompt payment of principal and interest. They have in high pleasure that singular and inestimable virtue called popular conscience, and make it the inexorable rule of judgment and action in all public administration. It is as unchangeable as the law of the Merles and Persians, and though public enterprise has impelled the expenditure of a great deal of money, large sums have also been voted for the building of railways, for county buildings and appointments, and for bridges, with a liberal expenditure for incidental uses, all within little more than a decade; every dollar of county obligation has been paid at maturity, nobody has had the hardihood to even talk repudiation, and happy, prosperous Cooper will soon be out of debt, and the last dollar of her bonded indebtedness will be promptly paid. Better still, she has surplus cash in her vaults to meet the current expenditures on public account, and her credit is as good as that of the nation itself.

It is clearly no injustice to other portions of Missouri to pronounce Cooper one of the model counties. She has an untarnished and enviable credit, excellent school, light taxes, a brave, intelligent and progressive population, and presents a picture of material thrift which challenges the admiration of all. There are a score of men in the county worth from \$30,000 to \$500,000. Half a hundred more represent from \$20,000 to \$50,000, and a large number from \$15,000 to \$20,000, while after these come a good sized army whose lands find personal estate will range from \$10,000 to \$15,000. This wealth is not in any sense speculative, for it has been mainly done, out of the soil, and, in a modest degree, represents the half developed capacity of the grasses and grain fields. It is not in the hands of any speculative or privileged class, but is well distributed over the county in lands, homes and herds. It is

one of the pleasures of a life time to ride for days over this charming region of fine old homes, thrifty orchards, green pastures and royal herds, and remember that the fortunate owners of these noble estates have liberal bank balances to their credit, and are well on the road to honorable opulence.

Many a reader of this report will be inclined to wonder if it is an over-colored sketch of the country and people, and ask for the shady side of the picture. "Are there no poor land, poor farmers, or poor farming in Cooper county - nothing to criticise, grumble about or find fault with in the ways of the 22,000 people within the range of the letter?" Yes, there is a "shady side" to the picture, and it is easily and quickly sketched from life. The scarcity of farm labor is apparent to the most superficial observer. The negroes who did most of the farm labor under the old compulsory system have gone almost solidly into the towns, and are no longer a factor in the farm labor problem. The average farm hand has acquired the easy slipshod habits of the slave labor system, and is at best a poor substitute. Four-fifths of the farmers undertake too much, expending in the most superficial way upon 200 or 400 acres the labor which would only well cultivate 100 acres, and the result is seen in shallow plowing, hurried seeding, slight cultivation, careless harvesting, loose stacking, wasteful threshing and reckless waste in feeding. The equally reckless exposure of farm machinery in this county would bankrupt the entire farm population of half a dozen New England counties in three seasons. The visitor in the country is always in sight of splendid reapers, mowers, seeders, cultivators, wagons and smaller implements, standing in the swath, furrow, fence corner or yard where last used, and exposed to the storms and sunshine until the improvident owner needs them for further use.

The exposure of flocks and herds to the cold wet storms of the winter, without a thought of shelter, in a country where nature has bountifully provided the material for, and only trifling labor is required to give ample protection, is a violation of the simplest rule of economy and that kindly human impulse that never fails to be moved by the sight of animal suffering. The astonishing waste of manures, by the villainous habit of burning great stacks of straw and leaving rich half century accumulations of manure to the caprice of the elements, may be all right in bountiful old Missouri, but in the older eastern country would be prima facie evidence of the insanity of the land-owner who permitted the waste.

The waste of valuable timber is equally unaccountable, if not really appalling. While economists in the older lands are startled at the rapid approach of the timber famine, and are wondering where the timber supply is to come from a dozen years hence, the farmers of Cooper county, and all north Missouri, are splitting elegant young walnut and cherry trees into common rails to enclose lands worth ten dollars to twenty-five dollars per acre; cutting them into logs for cabins, pig troughs and sluiceways, and even putting them on the wood market in competition with cheap coals, complaining the while of the cost of walnut furniture bought from factories a thousand miles away.

"There are too many big farms here for either the good of the overtasked owners or the country. No man can thoroughly cultivate 600, 1,000 or 1,500 acres of land, any more than a country of homeless and landless tenants can be permanently prosperous; and the sooner these broad, unwieldy estates are broken into small farms, and thoroughly cultivated by owners of the soil in fee simple, the better it will be for land values, schools, highways, society, agriculture, trade, and every vital interest of the country. Such a consummation would vastly add to the wealth and attractions of this beautiful and fertile region, giving it the graces of art, manifold fruits of production, and universal thrift that attend every country of proprietary small farmers. There is too much speculation and too little work for the benefit of farming or economic living. Everybody is trading with his neighbor in live stock, grain, lands, town lots, options, or anything that promises money without work, forgetful that the country is not a dime the richer for that traffic. Nothing surprises the eastern visitor as much as the want of appreciation for their country, expressed by so many of the old and substantial farmers of this region. They get the Texas, Kansas or Colorado fever, and talk about selling beautiful farms in this fair and fertile country for the chances of fortune in one of these regions of the immigrant's Utopia, as if they were unconscious of living in one of the most favored lands upon the green earth. A six weeks' tour of some of the older and less favored states, followed by a trip of critical observation into some of the newer ones, might give these uneasy and unsettled men a spirit of happy content with their present homes and surroundings.

Cooper county has productive capacity great enough to feed a fourth of the population of Missouri, but before its wonderful native resources are developed to the maximum, it must have twenty thousand more men to aid in the work. Men for the thorough cultivation of forty, eighty and one hundred and twenty acre farms; for the modern butter and cheese dairy; skilled fruit growers to plant orchards and vineyards and wine presses; hundreds of sterling young men from the northern states, the Canadas and Europe, to solve the farm labor problem in a country where reliable labor is scarce and wages high, and skilled artisans to found a hundred new mechanical industries. All these are wanted, nor can they come a day too soon for cordial greeting from the good people of Cooper county, or the precious realization of a great destiny for one of the most inviting regions on the green earth.

BIOGRAPHICAL

BOONVILLE TOWNSHIP

GEORGE W. ADAMS, farmer. One of the most substantial and successful farmers of Cooper county is Mr. George W. Adams. His grandfather, John Adams, was a native of Virginia, but settled in Kentucky in the latter part of the last century. There he lived a number of years and reared his family; and there his son, William M., the father of George Adams, was born in Garrard county in December, 1795. In 1816 the family, including William M., then a young man nearly twenty-one years of age, came to Missouri and settled in Howard county, on the opposite side of the Missouri river from where George Adams now lives. In youth, William Adams acquired an excellent education, and was afterwards noted among his neighbors as a man of superior mental culture. In 1826 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Palmetory, originally of Kentucky, and the same year he and his wife settled on the place in Cooper, where their son, George, still resides, and where they both lived until their death; he September 28, 1872, and she September 14, 1878. They had five children, George being the youngest. He was born December 21, 1837, and grew up on the family homestead. He attended the ordinary schools, but his father also took a deep interest in his education, and gave him constant private instruction. When about twenty years old he commenced teaching school himself, which he kept up during the winter season for nearly twenty years, or until 1879. Although giving a part of every year to school teaching, he is an active and successful farmer, and has made a regular business of dealing in stock. His farm numbers 400 acres of good land. He was married March 28, 1864, to Miss Emma ErWilliam They have three children - Charles, Emma and Henry.

WILLIAM D. ADAMS, farmer section 33. Among the substantial and successful farmers of Cooper county, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch is worthy of special mention. He was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, April 12, 1818. His father, Thomas Adams, was a native of Virginia, born March 25, 1780, and was a son of Samuel Adams, of the same state. Thomas, the father of William D., came out to Kentucky when a young man, and was soon afterwards married to Miss Margaret J. Dickson, a young lady of that state, but of Scotch descent. She was about eight years his junior, being born April 4, 1788. Of this union thirteen children were born, of whom William D. was the sixth. While he was still in his infancy, in 1818, his parents immigrated to this state and settled in Cooper county, on a part of the present homestead of the subject of this sketch. For sixty-five years, from its first settlement until the present time, this place has been the property respectively of father and son. Here both parents lived until their deaths; the father August 8, 1862, and the mother seventeen years afterwards, January 9, 1879. In youth William D. had the advantages afforded by the ordinary neighborhood schools, and also attended Bourse Femme school, near Columbia, in that early day one of the best reputed colleges throughout the surrounding country. Returning from college, he resumed farm pursuits, and on the 17th day of November, 1863, was married to Miss Mary P., daughter of Dr. H. A. Thompson, of this county. Three children are living to bless their married life; Arthur, born August 3, 1867; William, born November 24, 1873, and Mariah H., born December 30, 1877. Mr. Adams is a member of the Presbyterian church. His farm contains nearly 400 acres, and is well improved as respects both buildings and fences, as well as arable land. On this his whole life thus far has been spent, except an absence of about four years, between 1853 and 1857, during which he was in California.

THOMAS A. BEAR, farmer, section 8. Henry Bear, the father of Thomas A. Bear, was a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, born in 1798, but removed to Kentucky early in life, and from that state came to Missouri in 1839. Here he settled on a farm, about eight miles south of Boonville, in Cooper county, where he followed farming and blacksmithing; being a superior mechanic, he also manufactured the old-time McCormick reaper to some extent, up to about 1848. In 1849 he was attracted to California by the gold excitement, but lived only a year after reaching the Pacific coast, dying in the land beyond the Cordilleras in 1850. He left a widow, formerly a Miss Jane Kennedy, also a native of Virginia., and nine children, Thomas A. being the first child. Thomas A. was but eleven years old at the time of his father's death, having been born in this county, on the 23d of March, 1839. Brought up on a farm, he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, and has since given his whole attention to farming. January 11th, 1870, he was married to Miss Josephine Burrus, of this county. They settled on their present farm in 1871. They have a neat place of over a quarter of section of land, and have it comfortably and substantially improved. Mr. Bear has never sought an office, and has held none, except that of school director. Their family of children are Callie E., Ada L., Harry A., and Freddie C.

CHARLES C. AND JOHN W. BELL, of Bell Brothers, wholesale fruit and produce dealers. Prominent among those who have contributed largely, by their enterprise and energy, to the growth and prosperity of Boonville as a business center are the Bell Brothers, the subjects of the present sketch. They are of German parentage, and were born,

Charles C., in Nassau, Germany, August 30, 1848, and John W. in Boonville, Missouri, November 29, 1856. They are the youngest of five living children, of a family originally of eleven, of John A. and Catherine S. (Gross) Bell, who immigrated from Nassau to Boonville in 1848. The parents belonged to prominent families in the dukedom of Nassau, and both had received advanced educations. The father, John A., took a thorough classical course, and subsequently held high positions in the public service. He was quite wealthy when the revolution of 1848 broke out, but the events of that struggle wrecked his fortune and practically drove him from the country. He sympathized strongly with the revolutionists, and became so identified with them, that the only extraction from the difficulties of his situation was in immigration to America. He therefore disposed of his property as best he could, but at a great sacrifice, and brought his family to America. They were shipwrecked on the way, entailing additional losses and hardships, and were over four months in making the journey. But he was not a man to break down under misfortunes. Arrived at Boonville, he at once went on a farm, and went to work with the courage and energy of a man just starting out in life. He soon became a prosperous farmer, and was as highly esteemed for his sterling worth and the superior culture of his mind as any man in the community. He died here December 11th, 1865. The motto of his life was "Do right and fear not," and this, which his whole career faithfully illustrated, was placed, at his request, upon his monument, now marking his last resting place in Walnut Grove cemetery. His wife survived him but three years, dying August 1st, 1868. He was born February 2d, 1808, and she, January 19th, 1810. The sons, Charles C., and John W., were educated in the local schools of this county. After growing up both attended commercial college, from which they were duly graduated - Charles C. in 1868; John W. from Bryant & Stratton's Commercial Institute, of St. Louis, several years ago. In 1868 Charles C. began the fruit business in Boonville, he the pioneer dealer of the place in this place. Cooper county being one of the largest fruit producing counties of the state, he had the business acumen to see that it offered superior advantages as a packing and shipping centre. This proved not only profitable to himself, but of the highest value to the fruit interests of the county. He has since continued to follow it, with the exception of a period of three years, during which he was engaged as a commercial traveler. In 1877 John W. became interested as a partner with him in the fruit business, and they have since conducted it together. It has increased in volume and importance far beyond their expectations. They not only ship large quantities of fruit to different parts of the country, but also make heavy consignments direct to Europe. Of apples, alone, (dried and green) they ship annually over 20,000 barrels. Besides fruit, they also deal largely in produce and grain, particularly potatoes in the produce line. In point of means they rank among the substantial business men of the community. Charles C. has lately erected a handsome brick residence on one of the choice sites of Boonville, a building that is highly creditable to the city. He is a member of the city council, and takes an active interest in all matters of public concern. It is to his enterprise and public spirit that is due the formation and incorporation of the Walnut Grove Cemetery association and the consequent improvement of that silent city of the dead. Charles C. served for eleven months in the Union army during the war.

JOHN BERNARD, manufacturer of cigars and dealer in tobacco. One of the successful and enterprising citizens of Boonville, who have risen in the world by their own exertions and personal worth, is Mr. Bernard, the subject of the present sketch. He is a native of France, and was born in Lorraine (now a part of Germany), in November, 1819. When a lad ten years of age he was brought to this country by his father who emigrated to America in 1829. Landing at New York they remained there until the following spring, when they came west to Canton, Ohio. From Canton they afterwards removed to Bolivar in the same state, and lived there until 1838, when they came to St. Louis. John Bernard, the eldest of the family of six children, attended the common schools of Ohio, but early went to work to earn something toward his own support and that of the family. For some time he drove horses on the Cleveland canal, prior to the time that General Garfield was employed in the same class of work. Subsequently he learned the cigar maker's trade under his father, who was a master of that trade, and he has followed this with but little interruption from then until now. He worked at his trade in St. Louis from 1838 (when he began to learn it) up to 1844, at the expiration of which time he went to Kansas City and was there until December of the following year. From Kansas City he returned to St. Louis by horse back, making the trip in thirteen days, and remained in the Mound City, his old home, following his trade until he came to the city of Boonville. He established his present business in this place in the year 1851, and has since conducted it with the most gratifying success. He has long occupied a well earned standing among the leading cigar manufacturers and tobacco dealers of central Missouri. He is the original manufacturer of the celebrated Dexter cigar, a brand known for its excellence and popularity from Maine to California, sent from the lakes to the gulf. Mr. Bernard's success in life has not been unattended by substantial evidences of prosperity. By industry and good management he has accumulated a comfortable competence to rely upon, when it becomes necessary for him to give himself over to the rest and ease of old age. He has held various offices in the public service. He was a member of the school board of Boonville for nineteen years, from 1863 to 1882. For many years he held the office of justice of the peace, and served from time to time as member of the city council for the last twenty years or more. In 1862 he was a member of the militia for a short time. June 11, 1848, Mr. Bernard was married to Mrs. Mary Schneider, a widow lady, and a Hanoverian by birth. They have five children - Kate, Louis, Susan, Mary and John, Jr.

FREDERICK J. BOLLER was born April 10, 1844, in Nassau city, Germany, his father being John Henry Boller, born January 11, 1802, in Hachenburg, dukedom of Nassau, Germany, who, on April 25, 1830, married Miss Johnette E.

L. Lanio, born May 11, 1806, in Nassau city. They had nine children: Elizabeth W., born February 18, 1831 (wife of Philip Gross); Charles William, born December 28, 1832, and married to Miss Paulina Gritzmacher; Wiihelmina C., born January 7, 1835 (wife of Frederick C. Wenig; she died March 24, 1882, leaving one child, Mary, three children being deceased); Henry C., born May 12, 1837; William A., born September 8, 1839; Johanette E., born January 23, 1842 (married Peter Klein), died March 29, 1874; Augustus W., born November 20, 1846; Laura P., born April 10, 1850 (wife of Chas. Fiedler); and Frederick J., the subject of this sketch, and the seventh in the family. He married Miss Doratha W. Wehlmina of Cooper county, Missouri, March 18, 1873, and to them have been born five children: August H., born November 29, 1874; William, born December 28, 1871, died January 6, 1877; Sophie L., born April 10, 1878; Laura L., born September 8, 1880; and Johanette C., born March 23, 1883. John H. Boller, the father of Frederick J., came from Germany in 1848, settling at Boonville, Missouri, and subsequently purchased a farm about three miles west of the city, on which he remained until his death, July 15, 1864. He was a Union man, and while on his way home from Boonville, seated in his carriage, was shot and instantly killed, four bullets piercing his body. He was among the first men to introduce the grape culture in this county. His second wife died October 28, 1875. By his first marriage he had three children; the oldest died in infancy in Germany, Henrietta married Peter Rems, of Belleville, Illinois, and they were both burned to death in their home at that place, July 16, 1875; Gotfried C., born July 11, 1828, married Miss Matilda Katz, of Cooper county, and was killed by bushwhackers, having been taken from his home, stripped and brutally murdered-beaten to death, after having received two shots in his temple. F. J. Boller has a fine farm of 160 acres on section 32. He raises grapes and fruit quite extensively, producing about 1,500 gallons of wine annually. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

HONORABLE HARVEY BUNCE, vice-president of the Central National bank. Mr. Bunce, who has long been one of the leading men of Cooper county, and one of its influential and useful citizens, when a boy sixteen years of age, was apprenticed to the ship carpenter's trade, under a firm in New and worked faithfully under them for four years that time to this his life has been one of unceasing industry, gradually advancing him in the world, until now he occupies a position in business affairs and in the estimation of the public that but few of the youths of his own age, favored by every opportunity that wealth and the best educational advantages could afford, have attained. His life is another striking illustration of the old adage that "success is in the man, not his opportunities." He was born in Queen's county, New York, October 28, 1816. His parents, Harvey and Keziah Jarvis, were both natives of that state, and Harvey, Jr., was the elder of the only two children they reared. In the early years of his youth, Harvey Bunce, the son, attended the usual sessions of the common schools, when not otherwise employed, and by studying as faithfully as he worked, acquired the rudiments of a good ordinary education. After learning the ship builder's trade, under Messrs. Bayless & Co., in New York city, believing there were better opportunities in the west for men of industry and enterprise, he came to Missouri in 1837. Here he followed bridge building and carpentering for ten years, and became widely known, not only as a superior mechanic, but as an excellent citizen and a man of good business qualifications. In 1847 he engaged in farming, and one year afterwards was elected county assessor, and was chosen at the next election sheriff of the county, which position he held by regular re-elections until 1861, when he re-signed the office. In 1862 he was appointed public administrator, and afterwards held that office for twelve years. However, for the years 1862-63 he represented the county in the legislature, and in 1864 was a member of the state constitutional convention, that framed the so-called Drake constitution. In business affairs his success was equally marked. He soon became one of the farmers of the county and a leading bank stockholder. In 1866 he was made a director of the Central National bank of Boonville, and served in that capacity for fifteen years, and in 1881 was elected vice-president of the bank. His landed, bank and other property interests rank among the moat important in the county. On the 23d of March, 1840, he was married to Miss Mary A., daughter of Major William Moors, an early pioneer and prominent citizen of this county. They have four children - Edward B., Cordelia E., William M. and Mary.

E. B. BUNCE, county clerk of Cooper county. Mr. Bunce, son of Honorable Harvey Bunce, was born and reared in Cooper county, and except a four years' residence in California, he has made this his permanent home. He was born April 11, 1844, and was educated in the schools of Boon- 111 1862, then a young mail eighteen years of age, he went to the pacific coast, and was engaged as a salesman in a wholesale house in San Francisco most of the time for four years. He then returned to Cooper county, and in 1867 commenced merchandising in Palestine, continuing business there until the fall of 1868, when he located in Bunceton, where he sold goods until 1873. From merchandising he turned his attention to farming, following that occupation with marked success until his election, in 1882, to the office of county clerk, the position he now holds. Mr. Bunce is a man of good education, thorough business qualifications and strict integrity, and, added to these, he is of an obliging disposition, gentlemanly and courteous to the last degree in manners, and possesses every element of a popular and useful public official. He will doubtless continue to hold a high position in the estimation of the community where he lives and of all who know him. In the month of November, 1867, he was married to Miss Maggie O., daughter of James H. O'Brien, of Boonville. They have five children - Jennie, Emma J., Harvey, Nannie G. and Charles.

JOSEPH BYLER, farmer, section 18. Mr. Byler, although not a large farmer, is a very successful one, and handles his place of 204 acres to as good advantage as many do theirs whose farms are far larger than his. He has it well improved, and cultivates it according to the most approved methods, so as to get the greatest yield from the amount

of land planted. He is a native of this county, but his father, Joseph, Sr., now deceased, was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and came here as early as 1818, having married before leaving his native state. He settled on a farm about two and a half miles south of Rankin's mill, where he resided until his death, in 1857. Joseph, Jr., was the seventh of the family of nine children, and was reared on the homestead near Rankin's mill. He was born there, May 7, 1826, and remained at home until 1849, when he went to California to seek his fortune in the mines of the Pacific coast. He returned in 1851 and engaged in farming, and in 1857 was married, June 17, to Miss Henrietta Crawford. Two years after his marriage he settled on his present farm, where he has since lived. Mr. and Mrs. Byler have but one child - a son Harry L. One son - Graham - is deceased. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

JUDGE JAMES MADISON CAMPBELL, associate judge of the county court. Judge Campbell, who now occupies the honorable and responsible position of an associate judge of the county court, is a native of the county, and is a descendant of one of its early pioneer families. His parents, Russell and Fanny (Mattox) Campbell, who were from Tennessee, where they were married in 1812, settled in this county in 1818. After living a few years on the bluff near Overton, and then for a time south of Saline, they made their permanent home on the farm where the judge now lives. The mother died September 5, 1862, in her seventy-first year, and the father March 1, 1877, in his eighty-sixth year. He was a noble representative of the hardy, brave-hearted men of the early days of the county, whose hands and brains laid broad and deep the foundations for the growth and prosperity of the county. His old age was spent in the comfort which his earlier years of industry had provided, and nothing delighted him more than to recount to those around him his varied experiences in the first settlement of the county. Like most of those of his time, he was ardently fond of hunting, and even late in life his greatest pleasure was to take his gun and dog and spend a few hours in that pastime. Although not a member of any church, he was a close student of the Bible, and his life was a true exemplification of the precepts it teaches. His wife, a noble, good woman, was a faithful, true Christian in the sense that he was, and also an earnest, zealous church member through most of her life, and until she passed away in death. The Baptist church was her denomination. They had nine children, of whom only four are living - James M. (the judge), Leretta, wife of Sylvester Stiffler; Fanny, wife of 'Squire J. M. Freeman, and Thomas J., of Brownsville, Neb. James M. Campbell, the sixth of this family, was born in Saline township July 15, 1825, and grew up on his father's farm, receiving in youth, by attendance at the neighborhood schools and by study at home, a good practical education. Reared on a farm, farming not unnaturally became his occupation for life. When in his thirty-first year, October 21, 1857, he was married to Miss Susan Gale, daughter of Dr. R. M. W. Gale, one of the oldest and best physicians of the county. She was born at the Gale homestead in Saline township, August 4, 1840, so that the judge and she were reared together from childhood; she died June 12, 1890. They had four children - Augusta, Theophilus, Dora and Maggie. Augusta, however, died December 31, 1868; Theophilus died in infancy; Dora, born November 25, 1861 is the wife of John A. Mills, having married October 8, 1879, and they have two children, Eugenie and Speed; Maggie died November 21, 1878, aged eight years. Dr. Robert M. W. Gale, the father of Mrs. Campbell, and wife, formerly Miss Dorothy Shackelford, had a family of eight children, but two of whom are now living - William T. Gale and his youngest sister, Margaret, wife of George Connor. Two brothers, Joseph and Robert, died in the Rock Island military prison during the war; Julia, the wife of Dr. A. J. Lacy, died in 1870; Edwin died at the age of seventeen years, and Alonzo died in infancy. Dr. Gale was a graduate of the medical department of the University of Lexington, Kentucky, and came to this county from Scott county, Kentucky. He was one of the most scientific and successful physicians that ever practiced in this part of the state, and a man widely known and highly esteemed for his many noble qualities of mind and heart. Judge Campbell has been a successful farmer, but has now retired from active duties, having rented his farm to his son-in-law who is now conducting it. He has always taken a deep interest in the material development, educational needs and public affairs of the county, and because of his well-known solicitude for the general welfare, and his thorough acquaintance with public events, as well as of his qualifications, sterling integrity and popularity, he has often been called upon to serve the people of the county in various official capacities; but devoid of all ambition for a political life or for advancement to official position, he steadily refused to become a candidate for any office until 1882, when he was prevailed upon by the solicitations of leading men all over the county to permit the use of his name for the office of county judge, to which he finally consented, and was, therefore, chosen to that office at the regular fall election, by a majority of his fellow-citizens highly complimentary to him as an individual and as a leading citizen of the county. He is now serving the people in that capacity, and he and his associates, Judges J. J. Hoge and W. P. McMahan, are earnestly and faithfully striving to so administer the affairs of the county, so far as the duties of the county court extend, that when they retire from office they may justly receive the greeting of the people: - Well done, good and faithful servants." The judge has been a member of the Baptist church at Big Lick since 1852.

OWEN CARVILLE. Mr. Carville was a youth sixteen years of age when his parents, John and Rosa (Marry) Carville, emigrated from Ireland with their family in 1849, and settled in Boonville, this county. Owen, who was one of eight children, was born January 1, 1833, and in early youth assisted his father on the farm in his native country, and attended the parish schools, which were of a superior quality. After his arrival here he followed various occupations until, some years before the late war, he enlisted as a soldier and went to Salt Lake, Utah, where he was under the commands, successively, of Colonels Alexander and Johnson. Returning home from Salt Lake, he enlisted in 1862 in the union service, becoming a member of company B, 5th Missouri state militia, in which he served for three years,

being promoted from the ranks to the position of first lieutenant during his second year of service, which he held until his term expired. After the war he turned his attention to farming, and now has a comfortable homestead of 130 acres of good land, substantially improved. November 11, 1867, he was married to Miss Mary Edds, a young lady originally of Kentucky. They have six children, Arthur F., Cecilia A., Thomas, Mamie, Rosa and Alphonso. Both parents are members of the Catholic church.

JUDGE B. C. CLARK, probate judge of Cooper county. In this world of antagonisms, chances and weaknesses, it is of rare occurrence, very rare, that one holds an elective position through life, and, when he dies, whose son succeeds to the same trust by the preference of the people, and retains it through a lone, unbroken chain of years, and until he declines to continue it longer. Such a record of father and son is a eulogy upon their good names that the art of rhetoric cannot approach. And such is the record of the lives of Judge B. C. and his father, Robert P. Clark, of Cooper county. Robert P. Clark was a man prominent in the affairs of his native county in Kentucky before he came to Missouri. A short time after he came to Cooper county, this state, he was made county clerk of the county, which then included also the present offices of county and circuit clerk and recorder. He was the first clerk after the organization of the county in 1818. This position he held by regular re-elections for twenty-three years and until his death in 1841. He was also a delegate to the first constitutional convention to frame a state constitution. His son, now Judge Clark, who had been in the once from childhood almost, succeeded his father, and continued in the position, by the repeated endorsements of the people, for twelve years, and until he resigned, in order to discontinue official life. From 1853 to 1878 Judge Clark led a quiet, retired and successful life on his farm, but in the fall of the last named year the people elected him to the office of probate judge, and in 1882 he was re-elected. Judge Clark was born in this county, July 13, 1819, and as far as known was the first white person born in the county after its organization. His father was originally of Clark county, Kentucky. He came with his family to Howard county, Missouri, in 1817, and to Cooper county, in 1818. Mrs. Malinda Clark, the judge's mother, was a daughter of Stephen Trigg, of Kentucky, and died in Cooper county in 1828 or 1830. Judge Clark was the fourth of a family of six children. After Mrs. Clark's death, Mr. Clark was married a second time, of which union one child was born. Judge Clark has lived in this county continuously from infancy, except a short stay made in California in 1849-50, whither he was attracted by the gold excitement of that time. He now resides in Boonville, having moved to the city from his country residence on his election to the office of probate judge. Of course, he has not traveled thus far along life's way without a companion to share his pleasures and sorrows; but, fortunately, with him far more of the former than of the latter, although the throb of grief has not been a stranger to his breast. In order of time we should have given his marriage before, for he was united in wedlock to Miss Margaret, daughter of James Hutchison, an early and respected citizen of this county, formerly of Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 9th of September, 1841.

GENERAL HENRY M. CLARK. For nearly forty years General Clark has been connected more or less continuously with the official affairs of the people of Cooper county, and few men have led a life of less reproach, or one that has been characterized by greater fidelity and efficiency in the discharge of public trusts. He is of Virginia parentage, but of Kentucky birth, having been born in Jessamine county, that state, January 28, 1825, and was principally reared in Illinois. His father, James Clark, who was brought up in Virginia, where he married, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and settled in Kentucky in an early day. From Kentucky, in 1829, he emigrated with his family to Illinois, stopping first near Jacksonville, and then near Rushville, but finally making his permanent home in Hancock county, where he laid off the town of Plymouth, and lived there until his death in 1835. In 1840, Mrs. Clark, with her family, moved to Cooper county, and here she died six years afterwards. Henry M. was the tenth of a family of eleven children, and after he came to Cooper county, being at the time a young man twenty-two years of age, entered a newspaper office in Boonville, where he learned the printer's trade, and subsequently worked in that occupation in all about four years. In the meantime he had begun to take an active interest in public affairs, and, in 1845, became deputy postmaster of Boonville, and the following year was appointed postmaster himself. He held this position for fifteen years through all the changes of administrations, and until 1861, when he entered the Confederate army. Prior to his retirement from the post office, however, he had been appointed inspector-general of Governor Jackson's staff, and on the commencement of hostilities entered the field in that capacity. He served through the entire war, being under General Price part of the time, but was afterwards under General Smith, in whose command he held the position of inspector general. After the close of the war he returned to Cooper county, and was pardoned by President Johnson. In a short time he went to Texas, but returned in 1871 and engaged in the insurance business. He continued in this until 1873, when he was appointed deputy collector of the county, and in 1878 was elected to that office, which he filled for two terms, being re-elected, and until March, 1883. He is now acting as deputy in the same office. He was married June 11, 1857, to Mrs. Virginia A. Lewis, daughter of N. W. Mach, of this state. General Clark is a member of the Masonic order, and a leading member of the Royal Arch Chapter.

JOSEPH COMBS, farmer, section 4. That the days when Cooper county might justly be called a "new country" have long since passed away, is apparent from the fact that so many of its citizens

"On whose visage, middle age
Has greased its signet, sage,"

are the sons of fathers who were reared in the county, and who are now in the twilight of old age, where

“Life’s shadows are meeting Eternity’s day.”

Mr. Comb’s father, Christopher B. Combs, came to this county with his parents, or rather was brought by them, from Kentucky, when but two years of age, and is now an old man, rapidly nearing the allotted age of three score and ten. His father, John Combs, who was born February 17, 1800, immigrated here with his family, consisting of his wife, formerly Miss Mary B. Clark, and children, in 1822, and in 1833 settled in the place where Joseph Combs now lives. He died June 3, 1857, but his widow is still living at the advanced age of eighty, having been born in March, 1803. Here, Christopher B., born in Kentucky, August 4, 1820, grew up from his second year, and subsequently married and reared his family. He is now a resident of Lamar, Barton county, Missouri. Joseph, the subject of this sketch, was born where he now lives, March 25, 1848, and was reared on the old homestead before his parents removed from the county. After the usual course in the common schools, he attended Kemper’s well-known school during the sessions of 1857-58-59, and also the terms of 1865-66-67. He then entered the state university at Columbia, where he had the benefit of a still higher course of studies. October 23, 1868, he was married to Miss Rachel, daughter of Moss Prewitt, of Columbia, Missouri. They have one child, a son, John. Farming has constituted Mr. Combs’ life occupation, and he is now one of the prominent farmers of this county. Thoroughly educated, he farms according to the most approved method, and everything around him bears the impress of an enterprising, progressive agriculturist. His farm contains 600 acres, and is well improved. Mr. C. is a member of the Masonic order and a Knight Templar.

HONORABLE JOHN COSGROVE, member of congress from the sixth district of Missouri. For every young man without the advantages that ample means afford, who has an honorable ambition to rise in the world, there is a lesson in the life of Honorable John Cosgrove worthy the closest study. It illustrates, by a striking example, that early opportunities are not indispensable to a useful and honorable career. His father, although a substantial farmer, was not wealthy, and in youth the son had only the advantages afforded by the common schools. But notwithstanding this he determined to raise himself to an honorable place in life. How well he succeeded is shown by the position he now occupies in the public affairs of the country, and by the consideration with which his name is regarded wherever he is known. John Cosgrove was born near Alexandria, in Jefferson county, New York, on the 12th day of September, 1839. On his father’s side he is of Irish descent, his grandfather, James Cosgrove, having been a native of Ireland. John was the fourth of a family of nine children born to James Cosgrove, Jr., and wife, previously Miss Mary Forrella. Both parents were natives of New York, his father having been born in Jefferson county, June 18th, 1798, and his mother in the same county, December 25, 1806. The father died in that county, November 16th, 1879, but Mrs. Cosgrove still survives her husband and is now living in her native state. John Cosgrove remained at home or in the county where he was reared, attending the usual sessions of the common schools as he grew up, until 1859, when, being of an enterprising disposition, he was attracted to Colorado by the Pike’s Peak excitement. Reaching Leavenworth, Kansas, he and four others started with a hand-cart from that place across the plains, but when the Kickapoo reservation in Kansas was reached, two of the five became disheartened and returned. Young Cosgrove and the two remaining companions, however, persevered, and finally reached their destination, Pike’s Peak. After remaining there a short time he came to the conclusion that the life of a miner was not the life for him, and returned to New York, resolved to prepare himself for the legal profession. But he was without means or influential friends and his education was still incomplete. Nothing daunted by this unfavorable outlook, he secured a district school which he taught in order to obtain the means to advance his education. He then attended Redwood high school in his native county, and after this, in 1861, entered the office of Hubbard & Lansing, a prominent legal firm of Watertown, New York, where he remained as a student until 1863, when he was admitted to the bar. But even before his admission to the bar he took an active interest in local politics, being an ardent democrat, and was regarded as a leader among the young democrats of the place. In 1864 he was made lieutenant in what was known as the “Seymour National Guards,” a political military organization of young men. In the fall of 1865 he determined to seek his fortune in the west, and picked on Missouri as the place of his future residence. In this state he stopped, first in St. Louis, thence in Jefferson City, but was advised to locate in Boonville. Receiving a letter of introduction there from Honorable Allen Richardson to Colonel Joseph L. Stephens, of this city, he came on here, reaching Boonville on the 19th of November. He had previously stopped at this place in 1859, when on his way to Colorado. He was without a single acquaintance. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and although young and comparatively inexperienced, and at a bar where many of the best lawyers of the state practiced, he soon won an enviable position as an attorney, and secured a lucrative practice. Some years afterwards he was elected to the responsible office of prosecuting attorney, which he filled with marked distinction, and for a number of years held the position of city attorney of Boonville. Becoming more popular, both as a lawyer and a citizen as he became better known, in 1882 there was a strong demand made upon him to become a candidate for the democratic nomination for congress, to which he yielded, and in the convention that followed was nominated with great enthusiasm. In November he was duly elected, and with a majority eminently flattering to him personally. Mr. Cosgrove is a man of strong natural ability, of untiring industry, and of the most unquestioned integrity. As a lawyer he is widely and well known, careful

and painstaking in his practice and more than ordinarily successful in the practical management of cases in court As a speaker he is clear, logical and forcible, and often rises to a high order of eloquence when he becomes thoroughly imbued with his subject. On the 18th of December, 1873, Mr. Cosgrove was united in marriage to Miss Georgia Augusta Bliss, a refined and accomplished young lady of Brattleboro, Vermont. They have been blessed with an interesting family of four children : John B., James W., Gertrude and an infant. Mr. C. is a member of the I. O. O. F. order of this city.

JOHN W. CUNNINGHAM, farmer, section 8. Mr. Cunningham, although comparatively a new comer to Cooper county, has been a citizen of the state of Missouri for the last forty years, having settled in St. Charles county, this state, from Virginia, in 1843. His parents were both natives of the Old Dominion, and he was the eldest of their family of four children. His father, John Cunningham, was born August 29th, 1800, and died in his native state August 29, 1836. His mother, formerly Miss Mary Kissinger, was born May 20th, 1810, and lived to her fifty-ninth year, dying in 1869. John W., who was born in Berkeley, Virginia (now a part of West Virginia), January 1st, 1826, was raised in his native county, that is up to his eighteenth year, when he came west and located in St. Charles county, this state. There he continued and followed farming With excellent success for nearly thirty years. He was married in that county October 5th, 1852, to Miss Ellen Spencer, and a family of six children has been granted to them. William W., Ida, Anna K., John N., Milton S., and Thomas W. In 1872 Mr. Cunningham removed to Howard county, but, remaining there only a short time, came over to this county, and settled on his present place. His farm contains five hundred acres of the best quality of land. Having no political ambition, he has never sought prominence in public affairs, and has never held any office except that of school director of his district. He is a substantial, successful farmer, and a highly respected citizen.

M. DIRINGER wagon making and general blacksmithing. In 1859 Mr. Diringer, then sixteen years of age, commenced work in a blacksmith shop to learn the trade, at which he continued, without interruption, about two years, and until the breaking out of the war. Then, like most young men of Boonville, of German antecedents by birth or descent, he took the side of the Union, and in July, 1861, joined the home guards, with which he served five months, and then enlisted, December 21st, 1861, in a company of Federal cavalry, commanded by Colonel Eppstein, under whose command he served three years, or until December 21st, 1864. After that he resumed work at his trade, and carried on blacksmithing exclusively in this city until 1870, when he engaged also in manufacturing wagons, which he has kept up until the present time, and has been very successful in both lines of industry. He was a son of Ignés and Magdaline Diringer, both natives of Alsace, Germany (formerly part of France), and was born in that province, November 12, 1843. When he was eight years of age the family came to this country, and his father engaged in farming and the vineyard business, to which occupation the son was brought up, and followed until he commenced work at the blacksmith's trade. On the 29th of October, 1868, Mr. M. Diringer was married to Miss Margaret Mitchell, formerly of Chariton county. They have three children, Frank J., Emelia, and Catherine. Mr. D. is a member of the Catholic church.

JAMES W. DRAFFIN, of Draffin & Williams, attorneys at law. There are few men who know anything of the judicial annals of central Missouri for the last twenty-five or thirty years, to whom the name of James W. Draffin is not as familiar, almost, as a household word. He is the second oldest practitioner at the Cooper county bar, and for years has ranked among the foremost lawyers in this section of the state. To attempt to give an outline of his professional career the important cases he has tried, his relations with the bench and bar for the last quarter of a century and more would be to enter upon a field which the nature and limits of this work forbid. Nor is it necessary; for his life as a lawyer is written in the records of the courts; from the supreme judicial forum of the state to the circuit and minor tribunals of this and other counties, and with far greater justice to him, and the name he has made, than we could possibly hope to perform it. Suffice it, therefore, to say, that his reputation as an upright, conscientious practitioner is not less enviable than his standing as an able, successful attorney. James W. Draffin was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, March 4th, 1830. His father, Thomas Draffin, and mother, whose maiden name was Mary Douglass, were also both natives of that state, where they married and lived until James W. was about twelve years of age. Then, in 1836, they emigrated to Missouri, and settled on a farm in this county. Two years afterwards James W. entered Kemper's well known school in Boonville, in which he continued as a student two years, applying himself with great energy and diligence. His uncle, John Draffin, was at the time a prominent lawyer of Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, and thither young Draffin went on quitting Kemper's school in 1846, and there began the study of law under his uncle. He kept up his law studies with the latter until his admission to the bar in 1852. Returning then to Boonville he entered the law office of Judge Wash Adams as a student and young practitioner, where he remained two years, when he began the practice alone. His thorough preparatory course had well fitted him for the active duties of his profession, and he soon became known as one of the best posted young lawyers at the bar. This fact, together with his perfect reliability, and the reputation he soon established as a good speaker, and zealous advocate, was not long in bringing him a lucrative practice. Afterwards he was the partner, successively, of John Hennwig, Esq., William Douglas, Esq., Honorable G. G. Vest, now United States senator, and W. D. Muir, Esq. With the last named gentleman he was associated a number of years, or until 1872, when Mr. Muir died. W. M. Williams, Esq., is his present partner. Mr. Draffin has never been the aspirant for office, preferring rather to give his whole time and study to the law. However,

several of official positions of minor importance, the duties of which did not interfere with his profession, he was prevailed on to accept, which he filled with singular fidelity and ability. He was married in July, 1859, to Miss Louisa Tichenor, daughter of Samuel Tichenor, of Newark, New Jersey. They have eight children, David T., Edward, William M., Willington J., Whitlow M., Frank D., Martin T. and Mary.

JOHN DURR, dealer in saddles, harness, etc. Mr. Durr has a business in the above named line that would not suffer by comparison, either as to stock or trade, with any house in a city no larger than Boonville, in this State, and he has built it up by his own industry and enterprise. When twelve years of age, he came to this country from Germany, where he was born November 4, 1837, and disembarking in New York pushed on to Newark, New Jersey, in which place he worked in such employment as he could get for about six or eight months. He then came west to Chicago and worked there about four months, going hence to Louisville, where he learned the saddlery and harness makers' trade. He remained in Louisville working at his trade until 1856, when he came to St. Louis and thence to Boonville. He worked here for various parties until the spring of 1859, or nearly two years, at which time he opened a shop of his own, and his business has since steadily grown until it has attained to its present importance. At the beginning, however, he had a partner for a short time, and for five years he was city treasurer of Boonville. On the 28th of December, 1858, he was married to Miss Mary A. Sombart, originally of Germany. They had two children, John W. and Charles F. Mr. Durr is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the A. O. U. W. His parents, John and Mary Durr, were both natives of Germany.

SIDNEY H. EDSON, farmer, section 5. Mr. Edson's parents, Homer H. and Susan (Gobuyld) Edson, were originally of New York, but in an early day settled in Ohio in Medina county of the last named state. Sidney H. Edson was born February 22, 1821. When he was about ten years of age, his parents removed to Coshocton county, the same state, where they remained about eight years, and then went to Tippecanoe county, Indiana. There Sidney attained his majority, and in 1845 was married to Miss Margaret Nixon, a native of Ireland. He followed farming in Indiana until 1851, when he removed to St. Louis county, Missouri, and farmed there about four years. From St. Louis county he went to Texas in 1855, but stopping in the Lone Star state only a short time, he returned to Missouri and settled in Cooper county, near where he now resides. He has been very successful as a farmer and now has an excellent homestead of 335 acres. He has never sought to take any conspicuous part in public affairs, although he was called upon by the people of the vicinity to nerve them as school director, which he did to their entire satisfaction. Mr. and Mrs. Edson have eleven children, Mary, Homer, Henry, William, David, Louis, Maria, Albert, Margaret, James and John.

COLONEL JOSEPH A. EPPSTEIN, postmaster. The wisdom and broad-minded statesmanship displayed by our Government in opening the doors of this country to the people of all nations, with the guaranty of citizenship and equal rights to all who came, are eloquently vindicated by the lives of such men as Colonel Eppstein. A foreigner by birth, and principally reared in a foreign land, he came to this country over forty years ago, and has made it record as a citizen and soldier which no American can read but with pride and satisfaction. As a citizen his life has been active, more than ordinarily useful, and above reproach; and, as a soldier, he has distinguished himself in two of the Great wars of the country by his zeal, courage and unfaltering patriotism. No man in Missouri during our late unfortunate civil strife was more active and successful in organizing volunteers for the union than he. And in a struggle of unexampled bitterness, which, judging by the crimes committed almost daily on both sides, often seemed to be waged more for revenge and plunder than for the principles involved, he so bore himself that he retained the confidence of all in his honor and integrity, and became widely known as an officer who would protect the lives and property of all law-abiding, peaceable citizens, whatever their predilections or sympathies. Joseph A. Eppstein was born in Germany January 1, 1824. His father, whose name was also Joseph, was a prominent manufacturer of coaches and wagons in his native country, and also had other important interests, including a fruit and vegetable farm, and a ferry across the Rhine. In 1840 he and his wife - previously Miss Barbara Reitz - together with their family of seven children, came to America, disembarking in this country at Baltimore. From there they came west by the Baltimore and Ohio railway as far as it ran - about 100 miles - after which they took the canal to Pittsburg, and thence came by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to St. Louis. In St. Louis Mr. Eppstein, the father, left his family and came on up the river to Moniteau county, where he brought his family a month later and settled on a farm. There they lived until 1845, when they moved to Jefferson City, where the father died in 1846. However, prior to that, in 1844, Mr. Eppstein made a business trip to Germany and was absent nearly a year. Mrs. Eppstein survived her husband over thirty-five years, but died in Boonville in 1882. Joseph Eppstein, Jr., was the second of a family of eleven children, and was sixteen years of age when he came with his father's family to this country in 1840. Up to that time his youth had been employed in working on his father's fruit and vegetable farm, on the ferry across the Rhine, and in attending school. After they came to this country he remained with the family in Moniteau county until 1843, when he went to St. Louis and engaged as a porter in a store in that city, but was shortly promoted to a clerkship in the same house, which he filled until 1847. Then, in February of that year, he enlisted in company C, 3rd Missouri mounted rifles, raised for the Mexican war, in which company he was made sergeant, and served for nearly two years, or until in October, 1848. After the expiration of this service he returned to St. Louis and resumed his position in the same house he had previously worked for, and in August, 1849, was given charge of one of their stores, which he

conducted until 1850, when he came to Boonville. Here he engaged in the mercantile business with his brother, Veit Eppstein, the firm being known as Eppstein & Brother. This firm continued until 1860, and he then became, by purchase of his brother's interest, sole proprietor. But when the war broke out in 1861 he was among the first to rally to the defense of the union. He at once organized a company of one hundred and thirty-five men, every one of whom, with a single exception, was a German. This company was known as the "Boonville corps." He then organized a battalion and a company of cavalry, but these were only for local service. Subsequently he organized the 6th battalion Missouri state militia, and after that a number of companies, both cavalry and infantry. From March 24, 1862, until in January, 1863, he was lieutenant-colonel of the 13th cavalry, Missouri state militia, and then, by consolidation of troops, he became the commander of the 5th Missouri state militia, and served until the close of the war. During the war he organized over a half dozen different companies. After the war he resumed merchandising in Boonville, and followed that, either alone or with his brother, most of the time until 1878, when he was appointed postmaster, the position he has ever since held. However, in 1867 and in 1868, he represented the Boonville district of Cooper county in the Missouri legislature, and served about seven years as treasurer of Boonville. On the 14th of June, 1846, he was married to Miss Terressa Bertrand, of St. Louis, but of French parentage. They have seven children living : Joseph M., William H., Emil M., Louis B., Alexander, Charles A. and Terressa G.

VEIT EPPSTEIN, public administrator, and dealer in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, notions, etc. It is thirty-three years since Mr. Eppstein established his present business in Boonville, and during all these years there has never been a time that he did not enjoy the confidence of the entire community and a large share of their patronage. He has one of the leading houses in his line in the city, and carries a more than ordinarily large and well selected stock of goods. Handling merchandise of the above named classes has constituted big occupation for life, and, therefore, he can buy and sell to better advantage a both to himself and his customers than those whose experience has been comparatively limited. And it is largely due to this that his business career has been so successful, and at the same time so popular with those who deal with him. He was born in Germany, February 15, 1828, and when thirteen years of age came to this country with his parents Joseph and Barbara Eppstein, who settled in Cole, now a part of Moniteau county, Missouri, in 1840. Three years afterwards Veit came to Boonville and engaged as a clerk in the store of Bremmerman & Cuno, with whom he continued until 1846, when he went to St. Louis and clerked there one year. From St. Louis he was attracted to New Orleans, Louisiana, whence he went, and remained in that city until the summer of 1849. He then made a visit to the dear old Fatherland beyond the Rhine, where he tarried among the scenes and associations of his boyhood days until the following summer, when he returned to Boonville, Missouri. Here the same year he and his brother, Colonel Joseph Eppstein, established the business in which Veit is now engaged. Since then they have together or singly conducted it without intermission until 1873, when Veit became the sole proprietor and has conducted it by himself ever since. He was married November 20, 1851, to Miss Fannie, daughter of Anthony Fox, who came to this county in 1835. They have seven children - Louisa, wife of David Woolridge; Rosa, wife of George W. Sahn; Mary, wife of George Harris; Veit, Jr., Fannie, Sallie and Laura. Mr. Eppstein was public administrator from 1872 to 1876, and was re-elected in 1880, his present term to expire in 1884. He has been a member of the city council a number of times. In church connection Mr. Eppstein is a member of the Catholic church.

COLONEL JOHN S. ELLIOTT, president of the Commercial bank. Among the prominent and successful business men of Cooper and Howard counties, none are more deserving of special notice, by reason of their personal worth or what they have accomplished in life, age considered, than Colonel John S. Elliott, now of Boonville. A son of the late Colonel Newton G. Elliott, of Howard county, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, he had the training both of the schools in youth and afterwards in practical affairs, in early manhood, to fit him to more than an ordinary degree for a useful and honorable career. And his course thus far has fully borne out the expectations his early opportunities inspired. Already his experience and success have been such as not only to prove him a man of superior abilities, but to give him promise of an exceptionally bright future. John S. Elliott was born in Howard county, Missouri, March 16, 1844, and was educated in Central college in Fayette. Subsequent to leaving college he became interested with his father in the stock business, in which he continued until 1869, when he became the contractor of the Tebo and Neosho railroad company for the construction of the road from Moberly to Fayette, which he built, completing his contract in 1872. He still has the contract with the company - now the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, or Missouri Pacific-for furnishing that part of its line with ties, timber, etc. Both in the stock business and as a railroad contractor his excellent business qualifications, and his energy and good judgment were productive of the most gratifying results; he was eminently successful in both ventures. In 1881 he engaged in the banking business in Boonville, becoming president of the banking house with which he is now connected, one of the strongest and most popular financial institutions in central Missouri. He is also president of the Boonville water works company, in which he is a large stockholder. Notwithstanding Colonel Elliott's life has been one of great activity in business matters, he has also found time to give some attention to public affairs. An earnest democrat in politics, but the farthest removed from intolerance or narrowness of political views, his disinterested and valuable services to his party are everywhere recognized, and while he desires no public office, prior to the last election he consented to become a member of the democratic central committee of this congressional district, a position he now holds. In 1881 he was appointed lieutenant colonel and an aid-de-camp on Governor Crittenden's staff. Colonel Elliott is a Knight Templar in the

Masonic order. On the 15th of November, 1882, he was married to Miss Laura Speed, an accomplished and amiable young lady, daughter of the late William P. Speed, for many years one of the most prominent and highly esteemed citizens of Cooper county.

W. B. ELLIOTT, of Moore & Elliott marble yards, cemetery fixtures, etc. Among the young business men of Boonville who have worked their way up without having had any means to begin with is Mr. Elliott, of the above named firm, who, in connection with Mr. Moors, has a large marble and cemetery fixtures shop, with a full supply of tombstones, monuments, iron railings, etc. His present business was established in 1880, and has already become one of the leading establishments in this line throughout the surrounding country. W. B. Elliott was born in Marion county, Kentucky July 1857 and his father, Berryman Elliott, and mother, whose maiden name was Nancy J. Prewitt, were also both natives of that state. However, when W. B. was but three years of age his parents came to Missouri and settled in Howard county, where they lived nine years, with the exception of one year, during which they resided in Schuyler county. In 1869 they went to Boone county, where they still live, his father being a firmer by occupation. In youth W. B., the son, attended the common schools and worked on the farm, but when twenty years of age, in 1877, went to Columbia and commenced to learn the marble cutting trade, and worked there nearly three years, after which he worked a while in Boonville, and then for a short time in Fulton, but returned to Boonville in 1880, and became a member of the present firm. January 5, 1881, he was married to Miss Nelia O. Cobb, of Columbia. They have one child, Mary E. Both are members of the Episcopal church.

WILLIAM EDWARD EVANS, M. D. Those who achieve success in life without having had the advantages of early opportunities are undoubtedly entitled to great credit, but those who, having such opportunities, prove themselves worthy of them by making their lives a marked success, are entitled to not less respect; for, unless one have the natural qualities to succeed, early advantages are of no avail, and if he have the qualities that win success, he would succeed whatever his early surroundings might be. The man, not the opportunities, as Franklin says, makes the success. Early advantages only aid him to accomplish that which he would accomplish sooner or later anyhow. Doctor Evans is one of this class of successful men. He had the advantage of comparatively early education, both general and medical, and his career, both as a physician and citizen, has been one of decided success. He is regarded as one of the most scientific physicians in Cooper county. His general education was acquired in the schools of Boone county and in the state university. Professionally he was graduated from the medical department of the university of Virginia, in 1868, and afterwards, in 1869, he took the ad eundem degree in Bellevue hospital, New York. He was born in Boone county, Missouri, July 4, 1846. Thus, at the age of twenty-three, so far as general and technical education is concerned, he was one of the best qualified members of his profession in central Missouri. He at once entered actively into the practice, forming a partnership with Doctor G. W. Elliott, of Rocheport. He continued there until 1874, when he came to Boonville. Here his reputation as an able and successful physician is so universally conceded that it is unnecessary to speak of it. Doctor Evans was married on the 23rd of May, 1871, to Miss Josie Grossman, an accomplished daughter of T. L. Grossman, a leading citizen of Boone county. They have one child, Clarence E. The doctor and his wife are both members here of the M. E. church, and he is a prominent member of the A. F. and A. M., and of the A. U. U. W. Doctor Evans's father, Willis G., was a leading and worthy farmer of Boone county, and Mrs. Willis G. Evans, whose maiden name was Van Horn, was originally from Virginia. They reared a large family, and the doctor was the second child. He was reared in that county, and lived there until he came to Boonville.

PETER J. FRANKEN, farmer, section 33. Mr. Franken is a native of Germany, and was born June 14, 1835. At the age of nineteen, in 1854, he started to this country with his parents, but his father, Irwin, died on the way. The remainder of the family came on and settled in Cooper county. Up to 1882, Peter J. lived in Clark's Fork township, this county, where he followed farming; but that year he bought his present place of nearly 200 acres of good land and moved on to it, since which he has devoted himself to cultivating and improving his new home. He is an industrious farmer, and possesses the qualities that can hardly fail to bring him abundant success in life - energy, frugality and good judgment. November 4, 1863, he was married to Miss Mary Lessuth. They have two children, Robert F. and Katie H. Mr. Franken is a member of the Catholic church, and is the present township road overseer.

HENRY C. GIBSON, M. D., physician and surgeon. Dr. Gibson is the oldest practitioner of his profession as well as one of the ablest physicians in Boonville. He began the practice here in 1848, thirty-five years ago, and since that time, with but little interruption, has continued to visit the sick and relieve the suffering, wherever relief was not beyond the power of a skilled and faithful physician. Dr. Gibson's father, William Gibson, was a native of North Carolina, and came to this state with his parents when a youth, while it was still a territory. The family first settled near Potosi, but shortly afterwards moved to Cooper county, where William, after he reached manhood, married Miss Rhoda, daughter of Stephen Cole, formerly of Kentucky. Dr. Gibson was one of the family of children of this marriage. Mrs. Gibson died a number of years afterwards, and her husband was married a second time. Henry C., now Dr. Gibson, was born in Cooper county August 25, 1825, and after remaining on his father's farm, where he attended the neighborhood schools, in 1843, when eighteen years of age, he began the study of medicine in Boonville under Dr. F. W. G. Thomas. He pursued his studies here until 1846, when he went to Lexington, Kentucky,

and attended the Transylvania medical college during the session of 1846-47. He then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, from which he was afterwards duly graduated. Returning thereupon to Boonville he at once entered actively upon the practice of his profession, and soon secured a lucrative practice, and established a wide reputation as an educated, successful physician. Devoted to medicine as a science, not less than to its practice, and desiring to keep up with the progress of the profession as represented by the advancement of learning in the schools, as well as in experience, he went back to Philadelphia in 1852 and attended the university again, and also the Jefferson medical college of that city. Returning home in 1853, he has since made his profession the sole object of his labor and study; for, notwithstanding his practice occupies by far the greater share of his attention, he still takes time to study and keep up with the improvements in both the theory and practice. He was married January 11, 1856, to Miss Mittie Nelson, originally of Virginia, sister to James M. Nelson. She died in 1857, and fifteen years afterwards he again married, Mrs. Mary L. McCarthy, daughter of Caleb Jones, an early settler of this county, then becoming his wife. Of this union three children are living : Mary, Nannie J. and Martha S. The doctor is a prominent member of the A. F. and A. M. William Gibson's wife was a Mrs. Harris, daughter of Stephen Cole.

BENJAMIN F. GIBSON, farmer. Stephen Cole, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Gibson, was one of the two first settlers with their families in Cooper county. William Gibson, the father of Benjamin F., came to this county in an early day, and here married Miss Rhoda Cole, of which union there are now living; two sons: Benjamin and an elder brother. Benjamin grew up on his father's farm, and received his education in Kemper's family school of Boonville. Farming has constituted his occupation through life, and he now owns an excellent farm of 505 acres, substantially and comfortably improved. He has been twice married. His first wife, formerly Miss Emeline Adams, to whom he was married December 17, 1856, died March 13, 1859. She was a daughter of William M. Adams. He was married to his second wife September 4, 1860. Previous to her marriage she was a Miss Kittie Bennett, daughter of General Bennett, of Boone county. Of this union three children are living: Levi W., Mary M. and Rhoda K. His last wife was also taken from him by death. She passed away October 28, 1872.

JOHN N. GOTT & SON, manufacturers of plug and smoking tobacco. To own and successfully conduct a large tobacco manufactory, as is well known, requires no secondary order of business qualifications or small amount of means. The fact that Captain Gott & Son have one of the leading manufacturing establishments in this line in Central Missouri, and are conducting it with marked success, speaks enough, therefore, for their standing as capable and successful business men. And more than ordinary credit is due to Captain Gott, himself, for he started out in life without means or influential friends and has worked his way up by his own exertions and worth alone. He was born in Ionia county, Michigan, December 25, 1833, and was there reared and educated in the common schools. His parents, Charles and Maria Gott, were originally of New Jersey, but settled in Michigan in an early day. In 1856, John N. Gott came to St. Louis, secured a position in the wholesale hardware house of Wilson Bros. & Co., of that city, which he filled until the breaking out of the war. In 1861 he enlisted in the 33d Missouri infantry and served until the spring of 1866, rising by regular promotion to the rank of captain; his last commission, however, being received after his discharge, having been confirmed as a special mark of distinction for long and meritorious service. In 1866, he came to Boonville and engaged in the brick business, in which he continued two years, when he was appointed receiver of public moneys in the United States land office of this city. He filled this office five years with marked ability and entire satisfaction to the government, and in 1874 became bookkeeper in the Central National bank of Boonville, discharging the duties of that position two years. He then occupied the position of bookkeeper in Brewster & Hillard's tobacco factory, the manufacturing establishment he now owns and conducts. On the death of Mr. Brewster, he bought out the establishment to which he has since devoted his whole attention. This factory makes the famous "Lone Star" and "Boss" smoking tobacco, also the "Nancy" twist and plug, "A 1" and the "Peach" Juice." These goods have a wide reputation and the trade of the establishment is rapidly increasing. On the 13th of November, 1859, he was married to Miss Angeline, daughter of Dr. Edward Lawton, of Boonville. They have two children, Charles P. and Henry H. Mr. Gott, has held various minor official positions.

EUGENE J. HALLER was born on December 7, 1848, at Schwenningen, A. N., in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, the oldest of four brothers now all in this country. He received a fair education at the public school in his home and by private teachers. It was his intention, as well as his father's wish, to prepare himself for a school teacher, but the death of his father in 1861, leaving Haller's mother with four small boys in not the very best of circumstances, prevented him from entering a seminary. In 1869, young Haller found employment in a notary's office, and in 1865, after an experience of three years, he became a salaried clerk, holding, up to 1868, several positions in lower civil offices and in the circuit court of Tuebingen to the full satisfaction of his employers. In 1868 his mother died and Haller concluded to emigrate to the United States. He and one of his brothers, with others, left home on July 5, 1868, arriving at St. Louis, their point of destination, on August 8, 1868. Not finding suitable work there, Haller came, recommended by F. W. Ludwig, Esq., of Boonville, then a member of the board of immigration, to Boonville, on October 15, 1868, and was installed as "printer's devil" at the Waechter am Missouri office, a new German paper started only a few months previous, working there till 1873, when failing health and other circumstances caused his withdrawal. Receiving an appointment as notary public, which has since been renewed

repeatedly, he assisted F. W. Ludwig in his attorney and claim agency business. In the fall of 1874, the above mentioned paper became the property of said F. W. Ludwig who changed its name to Central Missourier, and Hailer was made foreman and assistant editor till October 15, 1877, when he bought the paper. He has been running it ever since as sole editor and proprietor very successfully. The paper has a large circulation, a good advertising and other patronage, is well supplied with types and presses, and compares favorably with any other German paper outside the large cities. It is published weekly; size, 26 x 40; subscription price, \$2 per annum. Mr. Hailer can point with pride to his career; he is one of our self-made men and his further success can not be doubted.

CAPT. GEORGE B. HARPER, county treasurer of Cooper county. Captain Harper's life has been one of constant activity and industry, and few men have made their way in the world through so many years of vicissitudes and varying circumstances with less reproach. He was born near Petersburg, Virginia, August 16, 1826, and was the fifth of a family of eight children; reared by William H. T. Harper and wife, Sallie W., previously a Miss Moore. Both parents were of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, the county in which Petersburg is situated, and there the father died in 1832, and the mother in Missouri in 1857. In 1839, however, the family of children and their mother came to Missouri, and settled on a farm near Boonville. George B. was then thirteen years of age, and two years afterwards, having in the meantime acquired the rudiments of a good ordinary education, he began clerking for Hathaway & Ingram until 1845. He then became identified with the mercantile business in Miami, Missouri, but eight months afterwards was compelled to quit business on account of bad health. In 1847 he was able to return to store work, and clerked for a Glasgow firm a large part of that year, but in the fall went to New Orleans, Louisiana, and spent the following winter in the Crescent City. In the succeeding spring he came north, and traveled extensively on horseback through Illinois and Indiana, and thence south again through Kentucky to Nashville, Tennessee, and back to Columbus, Kentucky, and then returned home to Cooper county. After his return he resumed clerking in a store, and continued in that employment until 1849. He was twenty-three years old when the California gold excitement broke out, and had already traveled more than most old men of that day, but, notwithstanding he knew what the hardships of a traveler's life were, he undertook the journey across the plains, and over the rugged heights of the Rocky mountains. He followed mining and other pursuits on the Pacific coast about four years, or until 1853, and then returned to his old home again in Cooper county, where

“The honest watch-dog greeted him with a welcome bark.”

In the following fall he and his brother engaged in merchandising in Ridge Prairie, Saline county, where they remained until 1856, when they sold out and came back to Boonville, and established the drug and book business now carried on by J. A. Howard, which they had charge of until 1861. However, in 1859, George B. became teller and bookkeeper in the Boonville branch of the bank of St. Louis, but when the war broke out he enlisted in Company G, McCulloch's regiment Confederate service, and continued under the three-barred flag until the final surrender, having been captain of company G, 2nd Missouri cavalry, a considerable time before the close of the war. After the restoration of peace he clerked in the commission house of Dameron & Bros., of St. Louis, for about three years, and then became cashier of a bank in Pleasant Hill, Missouri, in which he continued until 1878. From that time until his election as county treasurer of Cooper county, in 1880, he clerked in Boonville, and besides filling the office of county treasurer he is also assistant bookkeeper in the Central National bank of this city. The positions of private and public trust that Captain Harper holds among a people who have known him from boyhood, shows the character of man he is. Besides his spotless integrity, he is a man of superior business qualifications, and a gentleman in the best sense of the word.

ANTHONY HAYNES, A. M., principal of Cooper Institute. Anthony Haynes was born in King and Queen's county, Virginia, January 12, 1836, and was a son of Anthony Haynes, Sr., and wife, Lucinda, whose family name before her marriage was Randall. When Anthony, Jr., was in his infancy, his parents removed to Richmond, Virginia, and afterwards, in 1844, came to Missouri, and spent the ensuing winter in Dover, of this state. In the spring of 1845 they removed to St. Louis, for the purpose of educating their elder boys, and starting them in business. They remained there two years, after which they returned to Dover, leaving their two older sons established in business in St. Louis. From this time the family resided in Dover seven years, but during their residence there the father died, and, in 1854, the widowed mother and the three remaining children removed to Columbia, in order that the children might avail themselves of the advantages afforded by the colleges of that place. Anthony Haynes, the son, immediately entered the Missouri university as a student, where he remained four years, at the expiration of which he was graduated, July 4, 1857, with marked distinction. He then located in Georgetown, Missouri, and his mother with the two other children returned to Dover. In September, 1857, he established the Georgetown Female Seminary, which he conducted with flattering success until interrupted by the civil war. While living in Georgetown, he was married September 10, 1861, to Miss Mary Montgomery, eldest daughter of Doctor T. J. Montgomery. On account of the unsettled condition of affairs in that section of the state during the war, and the virtual suppression of all kinds of business, Professor Haynes, in the spring of 1863, removed to St. Louis, where he established Haynes' Female Academy, which he conducted for two years, having, at the expiration of that time, eighty regular pupils. After the restoration of peace in 1865, he located in Lexington, Missouri, and, during his first year there, taught Haynes' Female Seminary, and the

second year, Haynes' High School for boys and young men. In the summer of 1867 he was elected to the presidency of the Elizabeth Hull Female Seminary, and under his presidency that school reached a high point of prosperity. He was at the head of that institution three years, after which, owing to sickness in his family, he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. James A. Quarles. In 1870 he removed with his family to Boonville, and in the fall of the same year took charge of the Cooper institute, over which he has presided for thirteen years. He has become a permanent settler in Boonville, and established a permanent school, which maintains an average attendance of seventy-five students. He has now living seven children, all girls. Mr. Haynes has taken an active part for several years in the educational work of Missouri. While he has already been engaged in the private school, he has given much attention and work to the furtherance of the interests of public education. He has taken a prominent stand with other educators of the state in this work, is an old member of the State Teachers' Association, and, at this writing, is the secretary of that body. He has been largely instrumental in the permanent establishment of a Teachers' Normal Institute in Cooper county, which has an annual attendance of seventy-five teachers.

EMMETT R. HAYDEN, attorney at law. Mr. Hayden was born and reared in Cooper county. When a young man twenty years of age he was admitted to the bar, now thirty-six years ago. His opportunities to fit himself for the profession were excellent. In youth he had the advantages afforded by the schools of Boonville, then, as now, among the first in this part of the state. When he came to study law he had the constant inspection of his father, a prominent attorney of that day. Judge Adams, his uncle, also took a warm interest in his success. With these advantages and possessed of a naturally quick, active mind, it is not perhaps to be wondered at that he became qualified at so early an age to enter the most difficult and responsible of all the learned professions. Still it deserves to be set down greatly to his credit that he proved himself so worthy of his opportunities. And his career since has not disappointed the hopes his early years inspired. A man, exceeding modest, avoiding what weaker men look to as the only hope of success - notoriety - plain and unpretentious in manners, and in all that he does, while he has not attracted the attention that many have of far less merit, yet, among those whose opinions are worth the most, he is regarded as an exceptionally safe, sound lawyer. He belongs to that class who are lawyers for the love of the law as the 'Treat science of human rights and of justice among men, and not for gain or fame. In other words he is neither a business man nor a politician in the legal profession, but a lawyer alone. Emmett R. Hayden was born in Boonville, Missouri, January 8, 1827. His father, Peyton R., was a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, but came to Missouri in 1817 and settled in Boonville in 1819. Mrs. Hayden, formerly Miss Maria Adams, was a daughter of John Adams, one of the early settlers of this county, and a sister to the late Judge Washington Adams, of the supreme court. Emmett R. was the fourth of a family of ten children, of whom four are now living. His father, bore February 8, 1796, died in Boonville, December 26, 1855. His mother, born in this county, died February 4, 1875. They were married in the year 1819. As has been intimated, Emmett R. was reared in Boonville, and this city has continued to be home. Having been admitted to practice in 1847 he ranks as the oldest member now living of the Cooper county bar - the Nestor of the profession in this county. Ten years after his admission he wooed and won Miss Alice, the accomplished daughter of Judge Scott of the supreme court. They were united in marriage, November 6, 1857. This union has been blessed with seven children; Maria, William S., John B., Elizabeth, Alice, Emmett R., Jr. and Mary O.

REV. FATHER JOHN A. HOFFMANN was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, near the city of St. Louis, February 2, 1850. His parents, Peter Hoffmann and wife, whose maiden name was Frances Ballweber, are both natives of Bavaria, Germany, but came to this country in 1846 and settled in St. Louis, where they reared a large family and now reside. When the son, now Rev. Father John A. Hoffmann, was a youth twelve years of age, he began to take private lessons in Latin and Greek, which he continued for six months and then became a student in the Christian Brothers' college, where, besides his classic studies, he entered upon a regular commercial course. There he remained until the fall of 1863, when he went to Milwaukee, Wis., and in the St. Frances De Sales seminary of that city pursued the regular curriculum of scholastic studies, including Latin, Greek, English and German, preparatory to becoming a priest. He remained until the fall of 1869, when he returned to Missouri and took a course in philosophy in St. Vincent's college, located at Cape Girardeau. The following year he resumed his studies in the Milwaukee seminary of St. Frances De Sales, and December 29, 1872, was duly ordained a priest and was located in St. Louis until April 29, 1875, when he took charge of the church at Boonville, Missouri, where he has since continued.

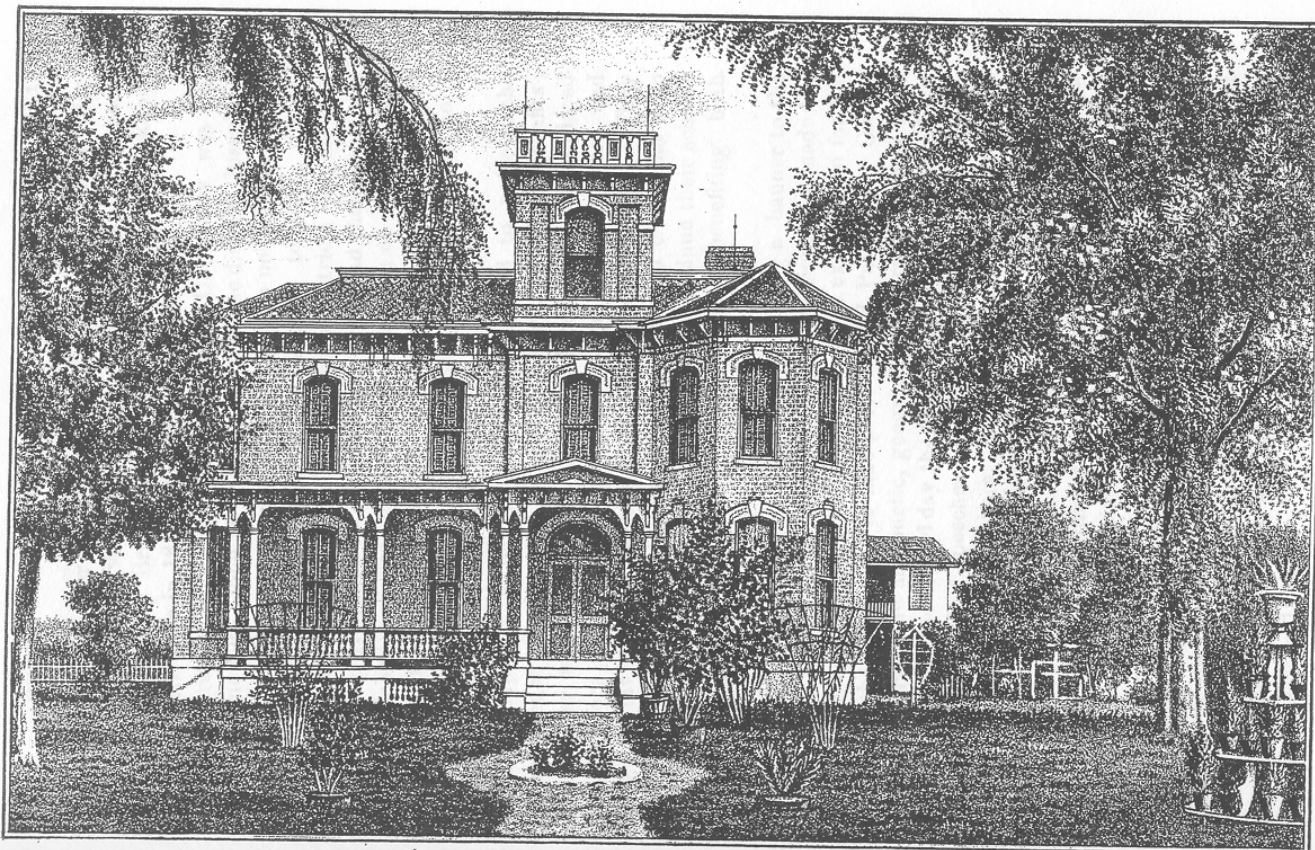
WAID HOWARD, M. D., physician and surgeon. The idea so common that the successful and leading men in the professions are those who entered them in early manhood, finds a striking reputation so far as the medical profession is concerned, at least in the career of Dr. Howard. By the assent of all he is one of the most thorough and popular physicians in Cooper county, yet he had been merchandising up to his thirty-ninth year before he began the study of medicine, and was forty-two years old when he commenced practicing. A man who can enter upon a new calling in life as he has, and upon one so difficult to master and so uncertain of success, and notwithstanding this place himself in the front rank of his profession, must be possessed of more than ordinary talents, as well as extraordinary energy and resolution. Yet such is the professional history of Dr. Howard in as plain language as it can be written. The chronological record of his life is as follows: He was born in Cooper county, Missouri, March 19, 1822. In youth he received a good, practical education in the ordinary schools of his native county. He grew up on a farm and followed that occupation until he was twenty-five years of age. Then he began merchandising at Gilroy, this

county, moving subsequently to Tipton, Moniteau county, and followed the mercantile business until 1861, or until he was thirty-nine years old. Resolving then to enter the medical profession, he determined to go about it in the most sensible, practical way, and therefore put himself under the immediate tutorship of one of the most scientific, able members of that calling who ever honored Missouri by their residence in this state - Dr. E. H. Gregory, of the St. Louis medical college. Dr. (then Mr.) Howard went to St. Louis in 1861, prosecuting his studies with unflagging energy until 1864, attending the above named medical college in the meantime, where he graduated with the most complimentary expressions from the faculty of the institution as to his qualifications and fitness of the work he was then to enter upon. And his career since has shown that these assurances from those under whom he studied were not meaningless, empty compliments. After his graduation he went to Montana and practiced his profession in Diamond City for a time; but the scenes and associates of his old native county were too near to his heart for him to make his home among strangers. Accordingly, he returned to Cooper county and began the practice in the vicinity of Bunceton where he continued about ten years, and received a large and lucrative practice, establishing a wide reputation as a successful, scientific physician. From there he came to Boonville, and here his name in the profession had already preceded him. Of his standing in this city it is unnecessary to speak, for all know that he ranks among the first physicians of the county. Dr. Howard has been twice married. His first wife was previously Miss Frances E. Smallwood. They were married April 2, 1846. She died, October 9, 1861. Of that union three children are now living: Frank J., Alice G., and Matilda R. Six years afterwards he was again married, Mrs. L. L. Oldham, nee McMahan, becoming his wife. The doctor and his family are connected with the M. E. church south.

P. L. HURT, M. D., physician and surgeon. Dr. Hurt began the practice of medicine in Lisbon, Howard county, in 1867, when a young man twenty-two years of age, since which he has been constantly and actively engaged in the practice, and has long enjoyed the reputation of a capable, successful physician. He remained at Lisbon a short time and then located in Arrow Rock, Saline county, but ten years ago came to Boonville, where he now enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice. He studied medicine under Dr. Scrogin, of Howard county, and after taking the regular course of Jefferson medical college, of Philadelphia, was graduated from that institution in 1867. His father, Martin C. Hurt, was a native of Kentucky, but came to Howard county with his parents in early youth. After reaching manhood he was married to Miss Permelia Philpott, of Chariton county,, and P. L., now Dr. Hurt, was born of this union August 26, 1845. The son was brought up on his father's farm, in Chariton county, and after taking the usual course in the common schools, entered Central college, in Fayette, where he completed his education.

JOHN H. HUTCHISON, DECEASED. Among the families who have been intimately and prominently identified with the industrial and business progress of Cooper county, and with its social life, from the pioneer days of the country down to the present time, none are more entitled to mention in the pages of this volume than the one represented by the name which heads the present sketch - John H. Hutchison. He came to this country in the bloom and vigor of young manhood, away back when the smoke of the Indian wigwam was the most familiar sign of the presence of human habitations in the virgin wilderness. For nearly thirty years he bore a leading part in the great work of transforming the county from an almost trackless wild into one of the fairest portions of the state. And when he suddenly was cut off by the cholera in California, where he had gone during the gold excitement on the Pacific coast, he left a worthy family to represent him in the continuation of the work here, with which he had been so long and usefully identified. Nor have his descendants proved unworthy of him, nor of the part they have borne in the material and social affairs of the county. John H. Hutchison was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, June 9, 1798, and was a son of William and Margaret Hutchison, old and highly respected residents of that county. In youth he received an ordinary, practical education in the neighborhood. schools, and on attaining his majority, in 1819, came out to Missouri, making his home first in Howard county. On the 15th of August, 1822, he was married to Miss Sallie Moore, daughter of Major William Moore, of Palestine township, Cooper county, and the same year settled in that township. Having been brought up to a farmer's life, he continued to follow this occupation with but slight interruptions until his death. As a farmer he was very successful, and he rose rapidly in the confidence and esteem of those around him. A man of the strictest integrity and of superior intelligence, he was very naturally called upon to serve the people in official positions. In 1832 he was elected to the office of sheriff, and filled that position until 1836. Such was the estimate placed upon his character, qualifications and ability that he was then elected to represent the county in the state legislature, and in this high office he acquitted himself with marked honor, both to himself and his constituents. The family of Mr. Hutchison consisted of five daughters and three sons, viz. : Elmina A., Sarah Ardell, Mary Eliza, Nancy Jane, Martha E., William W., Walter R. and Leonard. Of these, all are now living, except Sarah A. (Mrs. William P. Speed) and Leonard. The mother died August 29, 1849, and the following year the father, with his eldest son went to California, where the father died of cholera on the 20th of the following September. William W., the son, who accompanied him, was thus left an orphan boy, but sixteen years of age, in the wilds of the Pacific coast, and without money or friends. But he battled bravely along among - the miners and pioneers of that far - off country, in the days when the revolver and the bowie knife were the only effective laws of the land, and is now one of the leading stock men and mine proprietors of Arizona territory. His first visit to Missouri was only a year ago, returning to the land of his birth, which he had left in early youth, far advanced beyond the meridian of life. Walter R. Hutchison, the other surviving son, has been connected with the banking interests of Boonville for many years; and the fact that he

holds the responsible position of cashier of one of the leading banks of that city, is a sufficient proof of his standing as an efficient, capable bank officer.



CHARLES E. LEONARD PALESTINE TP. COOPER CO. MO.

JAMES H. JOHNSTON, of Cosgrove & Johnson, attorneys at law. Those but little more than past the meridian of life can remember when the men who are now conspicuous in affairs—the leaders in business, in the professions, and in public life were comparatively unknown, were, to use well-worn phrase, 11 young men, obscure and inexperienced.” But as the wheel of time moved round, they came up, and those that were ahead gave way, and finally passed out of sight. So, too, there are those among the young men of today who are destined to take the places of the leaders of the present time, to make for themselves names as honorable and as proud to bear as any now have, or have hitherto attained. And if we look around us it is not difficult to point out those whose future promises to be among the brightest. Whoever has studied the lives of men who have attained to distinction can detect at a glance the signs in a young man, if there be any, of a life of future prominence and usefulness. Industry, integrity, a good mind, and an honorable ambition to rise in the world, are qualities that but seldom fail to take one, who possesses theirs, conspicuously to the front. And although Mr. Johnston is still comparatively a young man, these qualities in him have already given evidence that his career will prove no exception to the general rule. But sixteen years have elapsed since he became twenty-one years of age, the experimental, youthful third of a man’s active life; yet he has already established himself as one of the leading young lawyers of this part of the state, has held the offices of prosecuting attorney through three consecutive terms, and has been warmly and strongly supported for the circuit judgeship. He would be a dull observer, indeed, who could not read the probable future of such a record. James H. Johnston was born and raised in Cooper county, his birth having been on the 20th day of January, 1848. His father, Hugh A., is also a native of this county, where he still resides; but his mother, whose maiden name was Eleanor Ware, was originally from Tennessee. James H., after receiving a good, practical English education, at the age of eighteen began the study of law, in 1866, under Ewing & Smith, of Jefferson City, under whom he prosecuted his studies two years, and was then admitted to the bar in Cole county. Returning thereupon to Boonville, in association with D. W. Ware he entered actively upon the practice of his profession. His partnership with Mr. Ware lasted, three years, after which he continued to practice alone until 1882, when he became associated with Honorable John Cosgrove, present member of Congress, as a partner. As a lawyer Mr. Johnston is well grounded in the elementary principles of the law, and well up in the decisions of the supreme court of this state and of the other tribunals of last resort; in the practice he is careful, painstaking and methodical, and in the management of causes in court is self-possessed, clear-headed and quick to see and take an advantage when not inconsistent with professional ethics. As a speaker he is animated and not unfrequently eloquent to a rare degree, yet never illogical and always true in argument to his theory of the case. His success as a practitioner is well known. He was city attorney of Boonville in 1873, and prosecuting attorney of Cooper county from 1874 to 1880, six years. In 1878 the Cooper county delegation in the

judicial convention (democratic) enthusiastically supported him for circuit judge, but he withdrew his name from before the Convention. In 1871 Mr. Johnston was united in marriage to Miss Mary, daughter of Rev. Avon D. Corbyn, formerly of this city. They have four children: Jennie C., Lizzie E., Kelley R. and Mary J. Mr. J. is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the A. O. U. W.

T. A. JOHNSTON. This gentleman is the principal of the old and widely known Kemper family school. The Johnston family, which is well represented in Cooper county, and in various parts of the United States and Scotland, is very ancient. General Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia, one of its most honored members, has furnished to the subject of this article the following account of its origin and outline of its history: - "The founder of the family was a Norman, who, in the time of William the Conqueror, or soon after, settled in Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, in the valley of the river Annan. His descendants were heads of a powerful clan prominent in the border wars. The parish called Johnstowne gave the name - it constituting the estate of the Norman above named, who, in French fashion, called himself de Johnstowne, or Johnstoune. The a was soon dropped, making Johnstone. De was afterwards dropped, as was done in Norman names all over England. The a was dropped in accordance with English custom, but has been restored in Annandale in recent years. The ascension of James VI, of Scotland, to the English crown, which terminated the border wars and the practice of the border clans of subsisting by plunder, compelled most of the Johnstons to quit Annandale. Many went to Edinburgh; some to the north of Ireland."

From the north of Ireland Gavin Johnston came to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania before the revolutionary war, where he was killed by Indians. His family removed to the vicinity of Camden, North Carolina. From there, after the close of the war of independence, Alexander Johnston removed to the vicinity of McMinnville, Tennessee. After his death, and immediately after the second war with Great Britain, in 1817, his sons Robert, James and Alexander removed to this county, where they and many of their descendants have lived ever since. Mr. Johnston's father is John B. Johnston, the son of the above named Alexander. He has lived, since he became of age, continuously on a farm adjoining the one settled by his father when he first came to the county. On this farm the subject of this sketch was born and reared. While he was still a boy the civil war broke out, in which he engaged for a short time near the close, on the side of the south. After the close of the war he addressed himself to the business of completing his education. Having attended the Prairie Home institute for two sessions, he entered the Kemper school as a student in 1867 and graduated in 1869, doing also the last year's additional work as tutor in the school. During the next two years he retained the position of tutor, pursuing at the same time an advanced course of study. In 1871 he entered the state university and graduated in one year with the honors of the class. He immediately returned to take the position of associate principal in the Kemper school, with the expectation of making that his life work. In that work he has continued. In 1877 he was married to Miss Carrie Rea, of Saline county, daughter of the Reverend P. G. Rea, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. In 1881, on the death of Professor F. T. Kemper, with whom he was associated, he succeeded to the principalship of the Kemper family school. This position he has held ever since.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN JONES, dealer in lumber and contractor and builder. Mr. Jones, a leading lumber dealer, and builder and contractor, of Boonville, has followed his occupation here for nearly twenty-five years, and has been engaged in the lumber business since 1866. He began in the world without a dollar, and by industry and good management has succeeded in placing himself in easy circumstances. He was born in Merrimac county, New Hampshire, September 10, 1828, and was a son of Nathaniel and Rhoda Whittier Jones, both natives of that state. His father was a farmer by occupation, and to that calling Benjamin was brought up, which he followed with his father until he was nineteen years of age. He then went to Abbingdon, Massachusetts, where he learned the carpenter's trade under Ira Floyd, working there two years. From there he went to each of the following named places, working at his trade in each place, viz. : Lawrence, Massachusetts; thence to Glover, Vermont; thence to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin; thence to Hastings, Minnesota, and thence to Boonville, Missouri, in 1859, where he has since lived. During the war Mr. Jones served one year in the home guards, or militia. He was married to Miss Mary Frost, of Glover, Vermont. They have two children, George A. and Herbert H. Mr. Jones has served two terms as a member of the city council, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a thorough mechanic a capable, enterprising business man, and an upright, honorable citizen.

FREDERICK T. KEMPER. This eminent educator was born in Virginia in 1816, and died in Boonville March 9, 1881. His family is of German descent, and has long been prominent in Virginia. Ex-Governor Kemper, of that state, is his brother. Mr. Kemper came to this state at an early age, and completed his education at Marion college, near Palmyra. In 1844 he came to Boonville and founded the successful and famous school which bears his name. In 1854 he married Miss Susan H. Taylor, of Hinsdale, New Hampshire, who, with four children, Grace, Stella R., Susan A. and Mary G., survive him. In every relation in which Mr. Kemper came in contact with men, his influence was a commanding one. Especially was this true of his work as an educator. His conception of the nature and magnitude of the work went far beyond any of his compeers. With him it was no flimsy imparting of antiquated or useless knowledge, but the starting into orderly activity of every power, physical, intellectual, or moral, which the student possessed; not a laying up of stores, useful or useless, but a marshalling and developing of powers, which, when once fitted for use, can' achieve for their possessor whatever may be useful or desirable. This being the end

proposed, his methods were perfectly adapted to it, and wonderfully successful in securing the anticipated results. Men of affairs in every part of the country point back to the period spent in his schoolroom as the time when they first received sharp impressions, definite bias, and that impetus which enabled them to meet successfully the problems of life. As his conception of education was beyond the ordinary understanding, so his methods were frequently misunderstood, but the best proof of their truth and value lies in the fact that they have lived down all opposition, and still flourish in unimpaired vigor. And yet, while his educational views were different from the common, no one valued scholarship more highly than he, or was more fully imbued with its spirit. From his earliest youth he was a student, and kept up the habit to the end of his life. In its best form scholarship has two phases. At first the mind looks out upon the beautiful order of nature and, seized with curiosity, begins to acquire ideas. With the acquisition the habit grows. Gathering from every source, it does not rest till all the fields of thought have been visited, and their fruits brought into its treasure house. But the process does not stop there. The mind, fed and strengthened by its acquisition, becomes an originator itself. So it was with Mr. Kemper. His mind traveled with ease in all paths of knowledge, and just as the traveler at first, carefully trying his way along an unknown road by direction and guidebook, can at last discard all such helps, for the goal is reached, and he walks no loner by faith, but by sight; so he rose grandly to the heights of original thought and investigation, discarding the imperfect systems and methods of meaner men. He was equally great in other points of character where he was less tried. In the family, the church, society, as a citizen, he was equally influential and useful; so that at all points society, and especially the youth, was profited by his life and bereaved by his death.

OBERON A. KUECKELHAN, farmer and stock raiser. One of the most prominent and successful farmers and stock raisers of Cooper county is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. His farm contains nearly three-quarters of a section of fine land, and is handsomely improved and kept in excellent condition. It is situated about six miles from Boonville, and approached from that city is one of the best appearing places throughout the surrounding country. Mr. Kueckelhan is an educated, progressive and enterprising farmer, and "Aut Caesar, aut nullus" is his motto as an agriculturist. He is a native of Cooper county, and has spent his whole life thus far in the county of his nativity, except while absent temporarily on business. His father, Dr. A. Kueckelhan, whose sketch appears elsewhere, is a well known and highly esteemed citizen of this county, now a resident of Lamine township. Mr. Kueckelhan was born in Boonville' June 1, 1841, and was reared there up to his twelfth year, when his father located on a farm, where the son grew to majority. He had the advantages of good schools in youth, and received an excellent education. Having formed an ardent admiration for the honorable and independent life of a farmer, he adopted that as his calling, and has since followed it with great zeal and success. Settling down permanently on his present farm, he went to work with a determination to make it one of the best farms in the county, and he has not failed in his purpose. In November, 1862, he was married to Miss Lucy Wing, of this county. She died December 11, 1873, leaving him four children: William K., Annette W., Lucy M. and Oberon A. He was married a second time the 19th of July, 1877, Miss Lucy A. Williams then becoming his wife. She was born December 7, 1856. Minnie and Wade H. H. are the children by this union. A trip across the plains and a stay in Texas awhile during the war are his only important absences from the county. Mr. and Mrs. Kueckelhan are both church members.

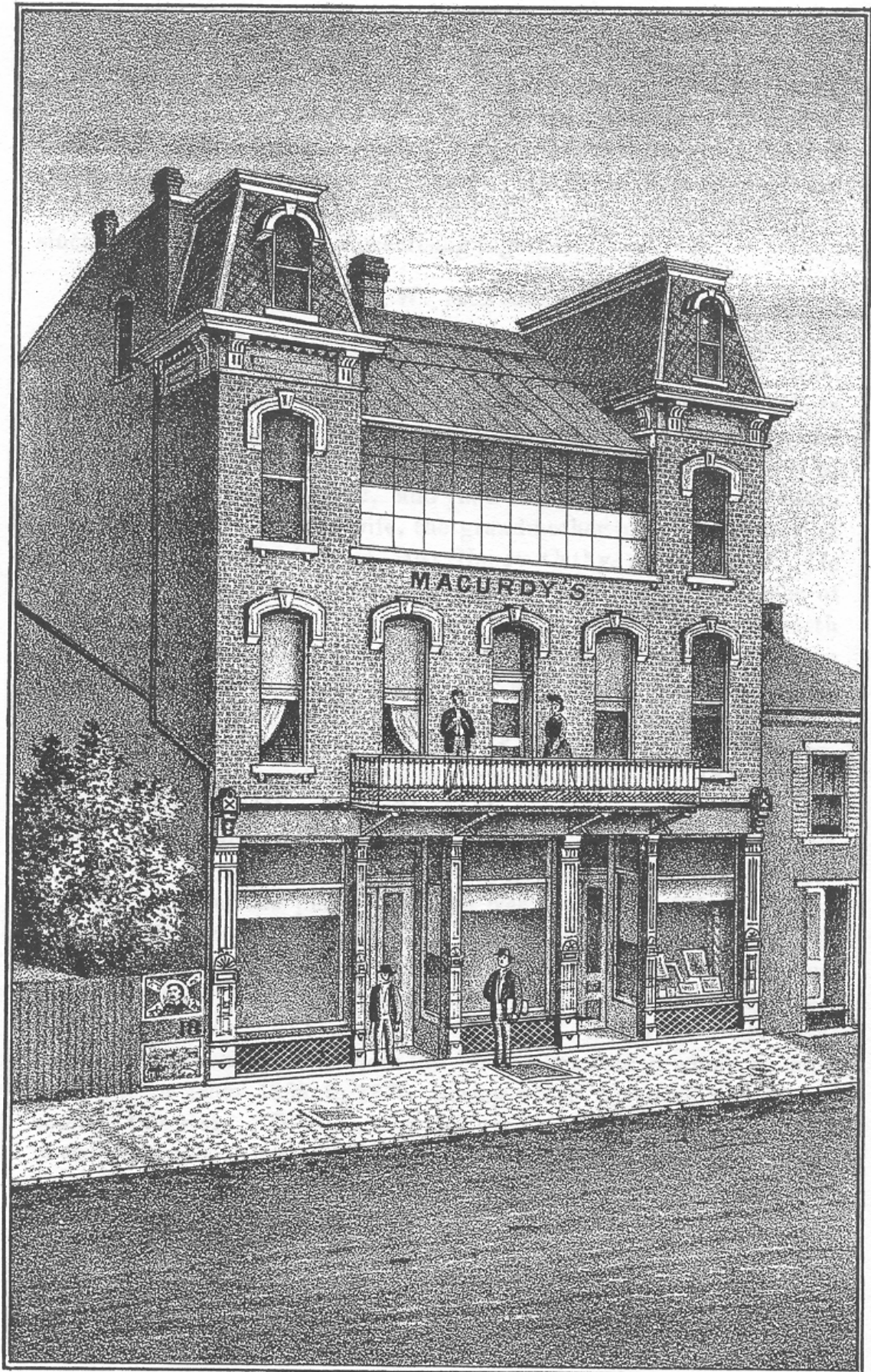
DR. J. T. McCLANAHAN, physician and druggist. On both his father's and mother's sides Dr. McClanahan comes of families of physicians. His father, Dr. Finis McClanahan, is one of the oldest practitioners in this section of the state, and is now practicing in Tipton. His mother's father, Dr. John Gray, was for many years one of the leading physicians of Cooper county. The grandfather of Dr. J. T., Lacy McClanahan, settled in this county from Tennessee prior to 1820, and here Dr. Finis McClanahan subsequently married. His wife before her marriage, was Miss Dicy, daughter of Dr. Gray, who came from Kentucky to this county in 1840, but was originally from North Carolina. Dr. J. T., the subject of thin sketch, was born July 6, 1853, and the following year his parents moved to Tipton, Moniteau county, where the son was reared and educated. Coming of an ancestry of physicians, both paternal and maternal, it is not surprising that he also became a physician. He read medicine under his father for a number of years, and then attended he Eclectic Medical college of Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1874. After his graduation he located in Boonville, where he has since lived and practiced his profession. In 1882 he engaged in the drug business, which he still conducts in addition to his practice. He was married April 23, 1874, to Miss Amanda Hagan, of Moniteau county. They have two children: Owen and Hattie. Dr. McCLANAHAN is a member of the A. O. U. W.

MILTON McCOY, D. D. S., dental office. One of the best class of citizens of Boonville, who has achieved success in his profession without having had the advantage of early opportunities, is Dr. McCoy. He began the active duties of life in the later years of his youth by learning the blacksmith trade, which he followed until he was twenty-two years of age. However, prior to that he had attended the schools of his neighborhood, and while working at his trade applied himself, during his spare time, to his books, so that he succeeded in acquiring a good practical English education. When in his twenty-second year he commenced the study of medicine, which profession he afterwards practiced for over fifteen years. He then made a special study of dentistry, becoming a graduate in that profession, to which he has devoted himself for the last twenty years, having long occupied a position as one of the leading dentists of central Missouri. Dr. McCoy was born in Kanawha county, West Virginia, January 24, 1824, and was the seventh of a family of eleven children. His father, Samuel McCoy, was a native of Charlottesville, Virginia, but when a boy went to

Kentucky. where he grew up and married Miss Elizabeth Graves, and subsequently moved to West Virginia. There the family was reared, and there Samuel McCoy, the father, died in 1860, but Mrs. McCoy survived her husband until 1878. Milton, now Dr. McCoy, lived in West Virginia until 1853, when, having studied medicine and practiced that profession some years in his native state, he came to Missouri and located at Tipton, Moniteau county, continuing his practice there until 1863, when he adopted dentistry as his specialty. In 1863 he graduated from the Missouri dental college with marked distinction, and has established for himself a wide reputation as a scientific successful dentist. For the last twenty years he has resided in Boonville, where he has kept his office and continued his practice. On the 8th of April, 1852, he was married to Miss Joanna Craig, of Putnam county, West Virginia. Ten years afterwards, however, she was taken from him by death, leaving him Live children, three now living : John C., Mattie K. and Bettie J. On the 5th of November, 1863, he was again married, Mrs. Martha C. Waiters, nee Kinney, originally of Pennsylvania, becoming his second wife. The doctor and his wife are both members of the church, he of the Baptist and she of the Presbyterian. He is also a member of the I. O. G. T. His son graduated in the Missouri dental college in 1875, since which they have been practicing together.

TRUMAN W. McFARLAND, farmer, section 18. In 1818. Jacob McFarland settled in the same neighborhood and near where Truman, his grandson, now lives. The grandfather came from Haywood county, North Carolina, where lie was born and reared two years before settling in this county, and first located in St. Genevieve county, of this state. He was born in North Carolina, in 1772, and had been twice married before migrating west, his second wife, the grandmother of Truman, having been, before her marriage, a Miss Nancy Cathy, of that state. He died here October 13, 1846; she, in 1870. Reuben, the father of Truman, was born twelve years before his parents left the Old North State, October 17, 1804, and was therefore a youth of fourteen when they settled in this county. Here, after be attained his majority, he was married, January 17, 1828, to Miss Unice Rice, also originally of North Carolina. They had a family of six children, of whom Truman was the youngest, he being born February 12, 1841. The mother died here December 24, 1874, her husband surviving her about seven years, dying January 26, 1882. Both grandfather and father were successful farmers, and highly respected citizens. Truman grew up on the place where he was born and still lives, and February 12, 1866; was married to Miss Vina, daughter of Finis E. Wear, of this county. They have had a family of four children, but three of whom are living. The following are the names of their children: Mary E., Elizabeth E., Mettie R. and Hattie M. Mr. McFarland has spent his whole life on the homestead where he now lives, except from 1868 to 1875, during which he resided in Henry county, this state. His farm contains over half a section of land, and is well improved. Like his father and grandfather he is an enterprising, successful farmer, and a worthy excellent citizen. He has long been a member of the Presbyterian church.

JAMES C. MACURDY, proprietor of MaCurdy's art gallery and photograph parlors. Among the men of Cooper county who have risen to prominence and success in their respective callings, Mr. Macurdy occupies a conspicuous position. Early in life lie devoted himself to photography, and for over twenty-five years has pursued this art with an energy and intelligence that could hardly have failed of placing him among the most prominent and successful representatives of his calling throughout the country. He was born in Kinsman, Trumbult county, Ohio, January 27, 1837, and was a son of John W. and Catherine (Mathews) Macurdy, the father a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother born and reared in Ohio. John W. Macurdy was a leading and well-to-do dairy farmer of Trumbull county, and died there, February 14, 1882. His wife still survives him and lives in that county. James C. was brought up to his father's occupation, and in youth received a good ordinary English education in the public schools. At an early age he evinced a taste for the artist's calling, and as he grew up this inclination strengthened into a fixed purpose to devote himself to it. Accordingly, on attaining his majority, he turned his attention to portrait and landscape photography, and rapidly rose to a high position in his profession. Such was his reputation when the war broke out that he was engaged by the government to accompany the army as an official photographer. He continued in this commission until the close of the war, when he located at Oil City, Pennsylvania, where he remained for two years. In 1868 he came to Boonville, Missouri. Here he has achieved the most signal success. One of the best artists in the state when he came to this city, the fact soon became generally known by the character of work he did, and his reputation rapidly and widely extended. His patronage steadily increased, and he soon commanded a business that would compare favorably with that of the better class of galleries in larger cities. Nor has he simply proven himself a thorough and eminently successful photographer. The professional enterprise and artistic taste he has shown a high order of ability and culture. Recently he has erected a handsome art gallery and photograph building, which for size, beauty of appearance and elegance of finish is not surpassed in the state, and will compare favorably with the finest structures of the kind in the whole country. From its spacious and superbly appointed entrance room on the first floor, to the handsome sky-light apartment above, including a suite of elegant and richly furnished parlors, it is a perfect triumph of art, beauty and good taste. Certainly the citizens of Boonville owe to the enterprise of Mr. Macurdy no ordinary debt of gratitude for this handsome ornament to their city. If others would show the same degree of ability and enterprise in their respective callings, Boonville could justly claim to be one of the most beautiful cities in the country. On the 1st of June, 1871, Mr. Macurdy was married to Miss Bettie C., daughter of John Holt, Esq., of Callaway county, Missouri, originally from Halifax county, Virginia. They have a family of two children, Ward and Elgie.



J. C. MACURDY, PHOTOGRAPHER, BOONVILLE MO.

MEIERHOFFER BROTHERS, cooper manufactory. Frank and Charles Meierhoffer, aged respectively twenty-six and twenty-four, own and control one of the largest coopering establishments, if not the very largest, west of St. Louis, which they have built up from nothing as original capital, except their own industry and enterprise. Their present business was established in 1878. having at that time only a small shop. In five years, however, so rapid has been their success, that they now work from eighteen to forty hands, and their former shop building has been succeeded by a large house, seventy by twenty-four feet, and three stories high. They ship barrels, etc., extensively to western markets, and their trade is increasing almost daily. Such men as these are of incalculable value to Boonville, for, besides the large number of families that look to employment under them for support, thousands of dollars are sent here for the products of this factory, which enter into the wealth, and contribute to the prosperity of the place. Both brothers learned the cooper's trade under their father, Jacob Meierhoffer, who followed the occupation in Boonville, together with turning and model making for many years. He was a native of Switzerland, but came to this country in 1852, a short time after which he located in Boonville. The elder brother, Frank, was born in this city, February 7th, 1857, and the younger, Charles, August 4th, 1859. Both had the advantages in youth afforded by the common schools of Boonville, and acquired the rudiments of a good, ordinary education. Charles Meierhoffer was married September 13, 1881, to Miss Hattie D. Nichol, of Palmyra, Missouri. he is a, member of the Knights of Pythias. Aside from coopering they also deal largely in sand, lime and plasterers' hair. Frank married Rebecca Lahrmann, of Lawrence, Kansas, in 1882; she was born in Boonville. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

D. D. MILES, M. D., homeopathic physician and surgeon. In the homeopathic practice, Dr. Miles is second to no physician in the county. His general education is thorough, and his professional education was acquired in the Homeopathic College of New York and in Bellevue hospital. His experience has been extensive and successful, and his reputation is well established. He was born in Miami county, Ohio, October 8, 1830. His father, Dr. David Miles, was a native of South Carolina, but lived in Ohio from an early period. His mother, whose maiden name was Susanna Dibra, was originally from Germany, but was reared in this county. They raised a family of six children, of whom Dr. D. D. was the eldest. Dr. D. D. was brought up in his native county. After attending private schools in early youth, he entered Earlham college, at Richmond, Indiana, one of the principal Quaker institutions of the country, where he remained as a student three years. While in college his father moved to Wabash county, Indiana, and on leaving college in 1852, went to that place and began the study of medicine under his father, who was a prominent practitioner and had a large medical library. He continued the study for two years, applying himself with great energy, and, having had the advantage of constant instruction from his father, at the expiration of that time he entered into the active practice of his profession. He continued the practice until 1862, when he went to New York and entered Bellevue hospital as a student, remaining there one term. Returning to Wabash county, Indiana, he and Dr. S. D. Jones, his brother-in-law, established the Rural Home Water Cure. Afterwards, in 1863, he went back to New York and entered the Hygo Therapeutic college, from which he was subsequently duly graduated. After his graduation he became the physician in charge of the Knightstown Springs, Indiana, continuing there through the summer. He practiced the following year in Wabash county, and in the fall of 1865 came to Boonville, where he has since lived and practiced his profession. Here he has had charge of the health office for five years, and was medical examiner for the United States pension office an equal length of time, and until he resigned the position. He takes a deep interest in educational affairs. and has been president of the school board of the city for two years. In all matters relation to the general good he is public spirited and active. Dr. Miles was married in 1855 to Miss Mary Jones, originally of Montgomery county, Ohio. They have six children: Stephen E., now a physician, located at Holden, Missouri; William, now of New York city, and one of the leading telegraph operators of the country; Oscar, now attending Earlham college, and Misses Ellen and Leonore, both at home. Resolved to keep up with the progress of his profession, Dr. Miles attended the Homeopathic Medical college, of Chicago, in 1881-2, from which he was graduated with distinction.

RETURN L. MOORE, general agent for the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railways; also of Moore R Elliott's marble works, etc. Mr. Moore's business career dates back only seven years, and these have been the early experimental years of his business life, for he is still but twenty-eight years of age, yet he has already made an enviable record as a successful, progressive business man. His father, Charles F. Moore, is a substantial, enterprising farmer of this county, and here R. L. was born, June 22nd, 1855. He was raised on his father's farm, dividing his time in youth between farm employments and attending the schools of the neighborhood. A country bringing-up had the effect upon him to implant within him the qualities so essential to success in life - steady, industrious habits, and a wholesome, provident manner of living. As he neared the approaching years of early manhood, he naturally began to cast about for an occupation for life, and, being of an enterprising, aspiring disposition, determined to devote himself to business pursuits. Recognizing the importance, indeed, the necessity, of a good education to a successful business career, he resolved to provide himself with that qualification first, and accordingly began a course in the William Jewell college, which he continued until he had acquired an excellent English education. After leaving college, in 1876, he engaged in the grain business in Boonville, and followed that line of trade for two years, until he was appointed to an official position in the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway office. In December, 1880, he was appointed chief clerk in the Missouri Pacific railway office, and in a short time was made agent and operator of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas office, in which he also acted as clerk. These positions

he filled until he became general agent for both roads in this city, the duties of which he is now discharging. Full of industry and enterprise, he has not contented himself with the labors and responsibilities of a single line of duties, but has also given his attention to other business interests, among which is his partnership interest in the marble works firm of Moore & Elliott, mentioned in Mr. Elliott's sketch. In March, 1880, he was married to Miss Myna Burnett, of this county, and they have two children, Irving C. and Wilbur M. Mr. Moose is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JOHN P. NEEF, dealer in books, stationary, etc. The general book-store business is conceded to be one of the most difficult to master, and, at the same time, one of the most uncertain of success of all the various lines of trade. To understand it one must have, in addition to the information necessary in ordinary commercial pursuits, at least, some general knowledge of literature, and this cannot be acquired in a day or a year. And it, is peculiarly uncertain of success because popular taste with regard to books is so varying; and of all the dead stocks a merchant can have, a stock of books not in demand is by all odds the deadest, so far as realizing anything on them in an emergency is concerned. But notwithstanding these well-known features of the business, and other drawbacks far greater than these, Mr. Neef has built up a thoroughly successful book-store, and in addition to this has performed a service to the community that would be hard to over-estimate - has established a large circulating library, from which hundreds of volumes are constantly going on their missions of educating, elevating and refining the people. His book-store, including the stationery department, is one of the finest in Boonville, or among those of the surrounding country; and his circulating library contains over 600 volumes of standard works. Such is the business of the man today who, at the age of twenty-one and as late as 1854, apprenticed himself in the barber's trade and worked at it until 1866 - a citizen eminently respected by all for his business ability, intelligence, public spirit and unquestioned integrity. J. P. Neef was born in Germany, December 7, 1833, and in youth had the advantages afforded by the ordinary schools of his native country until he became fourteen years of age, when his parents came to this country, bringing him and his brother, now deceased, their only two children. His father, J. G. Neef, was a farmer by occupation, and having settled in Cooper county on coming to America, followed that industry here until his death, which occurred in 1854. Mrs. Neef, whose maiden name was Catherine M. Schaeffer, survived her husband nearly twenty years, the date of her demise being as late as 1872. J. P. followed farming with his father until he was eighteen years of age, after which he clerked in different stores until he was twenty-one, when he began to learn the barber's trade in St. Louis. He acquired that occupation, and afterwards worked at it in Boonville from 1857 to 1866. He then began the grocery business combined with notions, and gradually turned it into his present book and stationery store. He commenced his circulating library in 1868, which has steadily grown to its present importance, and is still increasing. Patience, industry, economy and close attention to business, together with an honorable ambition to advance himself in the world, have brought him to his present enviable position as member of the M. E. church, and was a member of the city council in 1845. Mr. P's father died in 1877, but his mother is still living.

JAMES Q. RAGLAND, of Smith & Ragland, livery. The above named firm, of which Mr. Ragland is a member, succeeded Whitelow & Shimer in business in March, 1882, and now carry on one of the best and most complete livery establishments in Boonville. Their building is large and well constructed, and they have forty head of horses and over twenty different vehicles, both their live stock and rolling stock being of the best quality, and everything is kept in the best of order. James Ragland is a native of Boonville, and was born February 5, 1854. His father, William N. Ragland, was originally of Virginia, but came to this county in 1843, and here he lived until his death, which occurred March 10, 1867. Mrs. Ragland, James' mother, whose name before her marriage was Miss Bettie Quarles, was also from the Old Dominion, and is still living in Columbia at an advanced age. James was brought up in Boonville and was educated in Kemper's well known family school. In 1874, then twenty years of age, he engaged in farming in this county, in which he continued until he became a partner in his present business. Besides his livery business, he is also largely interested in farming, he and his brother now being the owners of 1,000 acres of good land. December 19, 1876, he was married to Miss Helen Corbyn, daughter of the Rev. A. D. Corbyn, and they have two children: John K. and Helen.

GEORGE REPPLEY, the subject of this sketch was born in Baden, Germany, December 22, 1827, being the son of George and Mary Reppley, both of Germany - the former born in 1798 and the latter in 1808. Of their original family of ten children five sons and five daughters - but three sons and one daughter survive - George, Jacob, Mattix and Lena - the three latter being residents of Germany. George emigrated to America in 1848, and the same year settled in Boonville. In 1851 he became employed by R. D. Perry, of that place, taking charge of a vineyard, which he conducted for twelve years. Entering into a co-partnership with Mr. Perry, he subsequently leased this vineyard for a term of ten years, later purchasing the lands. He is now extensively engaged in the culture of grapes, and also has a good orchard. His annual manufacture of fine wines amounts to about 800 to 1,200 gallons, his apples finding a ready sale among home consumers. The different varieties of grape include the Concord, Catawba, Delaware, Virginia seedling and Herbemont, besides sundry others. On Easter Tuesday of 1846, Mr. Reppley was married to Miss Helena Sahm, and to them were born eight children -Dora, wife of Henry Grym, of Boonville; Herman, now in Connersville, Illinois; Laura, Frank, a resident of Grafton, Illinois; George and Lena, twins, the former also in Grafton; Willie and Tena. Mrs. Reppley died January 4, 1872. Mr. R. was again married on Easter Tuesday, 1874, to Mrs.

Christina Kemp, of Boonville. They have three sons: Albert, Otto and Oscar. Mrs. R. has one son by a former marriage - Emil. George Reppley, Sr., departed this life in 1872, and his widow in 1876 or 1877.

SAMUEL WILSON RAVENEL, editor and proprietor of the Advertiser. That young men of promise have not ceased to be attracted to Central Missouri from the south, whence this section of the state has, from the beginning, drawn the main current of its talent and energy, becomes apparent upon the slightest investigation. In every community are found those whose presence verifies this fact. In Boonville, a prominent instance of its truth may be cited in the person of Mr. Ravenel, the subject of the present sketch. He is from the solar star of the southern constellation of states - South Carolina, and came out to Missouri in 1871. His character and the record he has made, young as he is, are alike worthy of the hero laud that have him birth. He was born in Charleston, that fired the opening shot of the civil war, April 12th, 1860. He was, therefore, but thirteen years of age when his ears were made familiar with the clash of arms in deadly conflict. Up to that time, great pains had been taken with his education, for his father was a man of superior intelligence and culture, and was fully alive to the importance of giving his son a thorough education. Even for sometime after the war began, he persevered in keeping the son at school. Young Ravenel had the advantage of courses of study in the higher branches, in both Pineville and Wellington academies, of his native state. But soon the heavy smoke of war, like a pall of death, settled over the whole state, and the light of knowledge which was wont to radiate from the schools, as from a constellation of midnight suns, was lost in the Cimmerian blackness of deadly strife. Who could teach or who could study, when every breeze that floated across the state came laden with the clang of arms and the groans of dying friends - perhaps brothers, sons or fathers? When firesides were to be defended there was no time to talk of schools. A call came for sixteen year old boys to volunteer their young lives in the defense of their Southern homes, and one of the first to respond to this call, with an alacrity and intrepidity, worthy of the youths of South Carolina, was Samuel Wilson Ravenel, then just sixteen years of age. He became an accepted and honored young soldier of the South, and followed the flag he had sworn to defend wherever it led, until it went down in a maelstrom of death to rise no more. He was paroled with General Johnson's army, at Greensboro, North Carolina, April 26, 1865, being then on the staff of Major General W. Taliaferro, of the regular Confederate army. After this he returned to South Carolina, and was engaged in cotton planting until he came to Missouri, in 1871. In this state he became connected with the civil engineer corps of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway company, and was connected with it in the construction of the road as far south as Dennison, Texas. In 1873 he came to Boonville, being identified here with the engineering service, in building the railroad bridge over the Missouri. On the completion of the bridge Mr. Ravenel engaged in business, in this city, and on the 15th of April, 1878, was elected general manager of the Boonville Advertiser, acting, while manager, as its local editor also. In March of the following year he leased the office, and has since been conducting the paper as editor and proprietor. His success thus far as a newspaper man has been very successful, both as business manager and editor, and he is rapidly taking rank among the influential journalists of the state. As a writer he is clear, vigorous and to the point in whatever he discusses - a style that never fails to make a lasting impression upon the reader; in the treatment of matters of public concern he is independent, frank and outspoken, but never vulgar, abusive or discourteous. His paper is democratic, as he himself is. Mr. Ravenel commanded the Waddill national guards, Boonville, from 1879 to 1882, the full term of service. He is a member of the R.. A. C., of the A. F. and A. M. and also of the A. O. U. W. He represents Cooper county on the democratic congressional committee. Mr. Ravenel's parents, Thos. P. and Elizabeth M. (Wilson) Ravenel, are both natives and residents of South Carolina; the father born Jan, 4, 1824, and the mother, Feb. 7, 1827.

HONORABLE THERON M. RICE. Honorable Theron M. Rice, member of the forty-Seventh congress from one of the wealthiest and most populous districts in Missouri owes his commanding usefulness in life and his political elevation to the exercise of those sturdy virtues, which were a part of his character, and to unwearied diligence in the pursuit of worthy aims. The energy and devotion with which in early life he applied himself to the learning of the schools, and which led him to the acquisition of a learned profession, were followed by similar earnestness and vigor, in the serious conflicts of later years, making his record a noble one, and pointing him out as one of the honored citizens of a State that has not been slow to recognize and reward the achievements of her sons. Theron M. Rice was born September 21, 1829, in Mecca, Trumbull county, Ohio, a section of that State noted for its intelligence and for the strong abilities of numbers of her citizens, who have distinguished themselves in state and national politics. Favored by good common school advantages, and working on his father's farm in the intervals of study, the young man grew to mental and physical vigor, with such surroundings as stimulated his ambitions and gave them proper direction. At the age of eighteen he entered Chester academy, in Geauga county, in his native state, and for four years maintained himself in that institution by teaching in winter and prosecuting his studies in summer. Four years of this discipline were followed by a period of teaching exclusively, but in later years he had carefully studied law, and prepared himself with all the resources at his command for work in his chosen profession. At the age of twenty-four he was admitted to practice, and immediately thereafter formed a law partnership with his former preceptor, and opened a law office in Canfield, Ohio, continuing two years with a fair share of success. He had, however, decided on removing to the West. The career of Joshua R. Giddings, in whose district he was born, and of Ben F. Wade, led him to believe that young men increased their chances for promotion in a new country. In 1858 he disposed of his interests, in Ohio, and removed to California, Moniteau county, Missouri, where he entered upon the law practice and

continued with success until the breaking out of the civil war. At the beginning of that conflict he organized a company which afterwards became a portion of the 26th Missouri infantry, under the command of Colonel George B. Boone. The history of this regiment of Missouri troops is well known, as it participated in the siege of Corinth and Vicksburg, the battles of luka and Missionary Ridge, the operations around Atlanta and the famous march to the sea, under the lead of Sherman. As a soldier, Mr. Rice performed his duties with the same good judgment which had before distinguish him and with a soldierly daring and intelligence that won him position to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. Succeeding the war and the disbandment of his regiment, Mr. Rice returned to his old home in Moniteau county, making his residence at Tipton, where he again applied himself to the practice of law and again met with good success. In the fall of 1868 he was elected judge of the first judicial district of Missouri, and served a full term of six years. His course while on the bench was such as to deepen the respect which was felt for him, and to strengthen the hold he had upon the confidence of his fellows. At the expiration of his judicial term he again applied himself to the practice of his profession with increased good will and continued success. Although he had never been a politician or sought political preferment, he was prevailed upon to make the canvass for congress on the greenback ticket in 1880, and secured his election over John, F. Phillips. His election may be largely attributed, to his personal popularity, and the desire in his district to secure his services in a legislative capacity. While serving his constituents in congress, in 1882, he was nominated by the Greenback convention of the state for the office of supreme judge, a nomination conferred upon him without his solicitation, but which he accepted in obedience to the unanimous desire of the convention. Owing to the fact that two tickets were run in opposition to that of the democratic party in the state, thus dividing the vote that would otherwise have been united upon him, all prospect of his election was sacrificed, but he received a vote highly complimentary to him as a public man and as a citizen. Mr. Rice has been twice married, and has six children to inherit an honored name. The home of Mr. Rice is now at Boonville, Missouri, where he resides in the confidence and esteem of his friends and constituents.

E. ROESCHEL, pharmacist and druggist. Those in the least familiar with the civil institutions and customs of the leading countries of Europe, are well apprised of the fact that the regulations and conditions there are much stricter for admission to any of the regular professions or occupations, than in this country. Especially is this true of Germany, where the requirements often seem unnecessarily severe; yet, when one becomes qualified to meet them, he is then beyond all question competent and thorough in his chosen calling. Mr. Roeschel, who was reared in Germany, learned the drug business in that this fact alone is a sufficient assurance that he is a skilled druggist and pharmacist, but added to this is the additional fact that he has had nearly forty years' practical experience. It is not more than the truth demands to say that he is one of the finest druggists and pharmacists in central Missouri, and his success in business shows that he is equally capable as a business man. He now has one of the largest retail drug houses in this section of the state. He was born in Germany, March 3d, 1824, and was educated in the schools of the better class in that country. After learning the drug business, he came to this country in 1850 and stopped at Belleville, Illinois, about six months, but then carne to Boonville, since which he has followed his regular business and for a number of years has also been interested in grape culture having now a large and flourishing vineyard near this city. During the war he served about six months in the militia, but still kept up his other interests. In June, 1853, he was married to Miss Mary Hass, originally of Chicago, but she died one year afterwards. In 1855 he was again married, Miss Rosina Hass, sister to his first wife, becoming his second companion. He has three children - one, Mary, by his first wife, and two, William and Henry, by his present wife. Mr. Roeschel is a successful business man and a highly respected citizen.

GEORGE ROEDER, manufacturer of carriages, buggies, wagons, etc. Mr. Roeder landed in this country from Germany in 1854, then twenty-one years of age, and was without means or other help to make his way in the new, strange land except his own ability and disposition to work, and an intelligent and capable mind to plan and manage business affairs. He had learned the blacksmithing trade in his native country and in that he began work in America, the hardest, and as some think, the slowest of all the occupations in which to accumulate means and to become prominent in business. But industry, economy and good management will tell in any calling, and accordingly he soon had a shop of his own; then after a while he was able to engage in the carriage and wagon manufacturing business, and for years past he has been one of the leading, successful, and solid citizens and business men of Boonville. He has a large, handsomely constructed two-story brick manufacturing building, and works about a dozen hands in his establishment. He turns out some as fine carriages, buggies, coupes, etc., as can be made in central Missouri, and his wagons have a wide reputation for durability and light running. He keeps a, large variety of rolling stock of every description constantly on hand. He was born n Germany September 14th, 1833, and at the age of fifteen began to learn the blacksmith's trade. He followed that occupation in his native country until he came to America in 1854. After landing in this country and before coming to Boonville, he worked in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Pekin, Illinois - in each about eighteen months. He then came to Boonville and started a blacksmith shop, carrying it on about seven years, and in 1860 began his present business, which has brought him the most gratifying success. February 14th, 1860, he was married to Miss Wilhelmina Schaeffer, originally of Germany. They have four children - Louis, Emma, Laura and Augusta. Mr. Roeder is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Lutheran church.

JOHN F. ROGERS, sheriff of Cooper county. Those who hold the office of sheriff in their respective counties are usually men of more than ordinary popularity, for it is a position in which personal popularity counts far more than in any other public trust. In other official stations, special knowledge in the line of the duties to be discharged goes very far towards determining one's selection, although personally he may not be so popular. But with the sheriff, if he is a good business man and possesses the qualities to more than an ordinary degree that make one esteemed by all who know him, his tenure of office is secure, at least to the limit of the law. Such a man is John F. Rogers, the sheriff of Cooper county. Indeed, personal popularity is a characteristic of the family wherever they live. His uncle and father were each for many years sheriff of their county in Virginia, and two of his brothers have time and again held the like office in this state and Virginia, his brother, F. A. Rogers, one of the most popular men this county ever had, having been sheriff for three terms, between 1872 and 1878, and, as all know here, the Cooper county brothers merit to the highest degree the popularity they enjoy. John F. Rogers was born in Belmont county, Ohio, April 6, 1840, his parents having immigrated there from Virginia. However, four years after his birth, they returned to Fauquier county of their native state, where the father, Hugh Rogers, had been reared, and for many years was a leading farmer and largely interested in merchandising. In 1857, Hugh Rogers moved to Missouri with his family, and settled in Cooper county. Here he died three years afterwards, his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Simpson, having been borne to her grave a few months before. They left a family of six children, John F. being the third son then living. John had received a good, ordinary English education before leaving Virginia, and on coming to this county with his parents, taught school here the succeeding winter and the following spring and summer. He then engaged in farming, which he followed until 1870, when he embarked in the mercantile business. In this he continued four years, and thereupon resumed farming, to which he adhered until his election, in 1880. He was married December 31, 1861, to Miss Annie, daughter of the late Dr. Harriman, of Pilot Grove, but originally of Woodford county, Kentucky. They have two children: Frank and Etta. Mr. R. is a member of the Masonic order, now master of Cooper lodge No. 36, being also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter. He is a genial, whole-souled, good man, as every sheriff ought to be if he cares to retain the favor of the people; is a brave-hearted, efficient officer, and a clear-headed, successful business man.

GEORGE SAHM & SONS, boot and shoe manufacturers and merchants. This firm is probably the largest manufacturing and mercantile establishment in the line of boots and shoes in central Missouri, the value of its manufactured goods alone footing up over thirty thousand dollars per annum. And it is all the outgrowth of the industry and intelligence of a man who thirty-five years ago, then a mere youth, came to America, practically without a dollar, and apprenticed himself to the shoemaker's trade. George Sahm, then a penniless German apprentice-boy in a strange land and without friends, is now one of the leading business men of central Missouri. Such a record his descendants may well read with pride, and cherish as of more manly honor to their name than if they had inherited a title and a decoration from some noble nobody in their country. George Sahm was born in Bavaria, Germany, August 1, 1832, and remained in his native country until he was sixteen years of age. He then determined to seek his fortune in the new land beyond the Atlantic, and he came and found it. He first worked three years at the boot and shoemaking business in Sandusky county, Ohio, during which time he became a thorough master of his chosen occupation. From there he came to Boonville and worked here as a journeyman at his trade three more years, at the expiration of which time he set up a shop for himself. That was in the spring of 1855, and by industry and economy he soon became able to add a trade stock of boots and shoes to his establishment. His business steadily grew, and he stood by it as true as a Trojan to the walls of Troy, so that by 1877 he was able to begin the manufacture of his own stocks and also for the general markets on a large scale. How he has succeeded in this also, is shown by the statement made above. In 1876 his son, George W., became his partner, and in 1880, Henry, another son, was admitted to the firm. They now employ constantly over thirty hands in their establishment. If all the German and American and other boys in this country would do as well as Mr. Sahm has, the United States would be the grandest, richest country, beyond comparison, the world ever saw. He was married July 8, 1854, to Miss Catherine Dick, originally of Germany. Heaven has blessed him with children as he has blessed himself with wealth. He has seven: George W., Mollie, Henry J., Joseph, Julia, Louis and Katie. Mr. Sahm has held various official positions, among which are those of a school director and city councilman, each several terms.

George W. Sahm, his eldest son and first partner, was born in Boonville on July 16, 1855, and was educated in Kemper's well known school of this city. In 1870 he began to learn the shoemaker's trade under his father, which he acquired by two years' hard work at the bench. He then took charge of his father's store and managed it until 1876, when he became a partner in the establishment. January 9, 1878, he was married to Miss Rosa, daughter of Colonel Eppstein, of Boonville. They have one child: Corean. George W. is a member of the A. O. U. W.

ANTHONY SMITH AND NICHOLAS MEISTRELL, of Meistrell & Smith, general merchants. This is one of the principal firms of general merchandise in Boonville, and has a large trade throughout the surrounding country. Their stock of goods includes every variety of articles usually found in a general store, is well selected, and is ample to supply the demands of the trade. They also have a large store at Gooch's mill, southeast of the city, about twelve miles, which they established in 1871. Both are enterprising, successful business men, and both are what may be fairly called self-made, so far as their success in life is concerned, for neither had any means to begin on that he did not earn by his own industry. They now rank among the leading business men of Cooper county, and are respected

by all who know them as upright, honorable men, and useful, public spirited citizens. Anthony Smith was born in Chariton county, Missouri, November 22, 1843, and was a son of John Smith and wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Loch, both natives of Germany, who came to this country in 1839 and settled in Chariton county. Anthony's father was a farmer and blacksmith. That occupation the son followed until 1864, when he engaged in teaming for three years. He then, in 1867, returned to Boonville, and here began his present business. On the 30th of April, 1868 he was married to Miss Catherine H. Franken, originally of Germany. They have seven children Henrietta M. B., Urban A., Arthur J., Olive S., Augusta A., Oscar F. and William M. A. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are both members of the Catholic church. Nicholas Meistrell was born in Howard county, Missouri, January 26, 1841, and was a son of Nicholas Meistrell and wife, Barbara, previously a Miss Smith, who came from Prussia to Howard county, Missouri, in 1839. When young Nicholas was a small boy his father, who was a farmer, moved to Chariton county, where the father died a few years afterwards, and in 1853 the mother with her children moved to Cooper county. Until 1860 young Meistrell was engaged principally in farming, but that year he came to Boonville, and the following year enlisted in company G, 1st infantry, Missouri state militia. But prior to that he had performed service in the Missouri state guards, a union organization. He served in the Missouri state militia until the close of the war, being mustered out in 1865 as regimental commissary Sergeant, to which position he had been promoted some time before. After the close of the war he returned to Boonville, where he clerked in a dry goods store until 1867, when he engaged in his present business with Mr. Smith, his brother-in-law. On the 21st of November, 1865, Mr. Meistrell was married to Miss Margaret Franken, originally of Prussia. They have five children Edward A., Henry, Mary, Joseph and Annie. Both Mr. and Mrs. Meistrell are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Meistrell was for two years a member of the city council.

JOHN W. SMITH, of the livery firm of Smith & Ragland. Mr. Smith, of the above named firm, whose business is outlined in the sketch of Mr. Ragland, is a business man who has, by his own industry and enterprise, taken a prominent position in the business life of this city, and is highly esteemed by all for his many excellent qualities. Energetic and perfectly upright, he possesses in a marked degree the two leading elements essential to honorable success in life. He was born in Cooper county, September 27, 1853, and was educated in the common schools. Having been brought up on a farm he adopted that occupation as his calling in life, which he followed in connection with stock dealing until he became interested in his present business. His experience in dealing in stock was such as to particularly fit him for the livery business, and as he was successful in the former, so he is meeting with excellent success in his present line. Still a young man, with the start he now has, and with his past experience to aid him, his future promises to be a more than ordinarily bright one. His father, David Smith, is one of the most highly respected citizens of the county.

DAVID SMITH, farmer, section 16. Of the old citizens and successful farmers of Cooper county none are more worthy of special mention than the subject of this sketch. David Smith was born in Madison county, Kentucky, February 10, 1794, and is one of the only two now living of a family of nine children born to James and Margary Smith, who settled in Kentucky from Ireland in a very early day. Both parents died many years ago in the state of their adoption. David Smith remained in his native county until 1816, and being then twenty years of age came west to seek his fortune in a new country, and settled in Howard county, this state, where his only brother, James, also settled and still lives. He continued a resident of that county, where he settled on Bonne Femme creek for seven years, and then in 1823 crossed the river and located permanently on his present farm, in this county, where he has lived for the last sixty years. He has prospered as a farmer, and has reared a large and highly respected family. His homestead contains nearly three-quarters of a section of land, and is in a superior state of improvement. His residence, erected in 1853, thirty years ago, is a very handsome structure, and the fact that it has been so long built, and is still apparently as good as when constructed, is an index to the general character of his improvements. He was married April 3, 1835, to Miss Sophia McNichol, of Boone county. They have twelve children: Thomas, Mary, Benjamin, John, Solon, Frederick, David, Jr., Argila, Louvisa, Ida and Forest. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Presbyterian church. Forest, the youngest son, is still with his father on the farm, and a large share of the responsibility incident to the successful management of the place devolves upon him.

JUDGE C. W. SOMBART, of the C. VP. & J. Sombart Milling and Mercantile Company. Laying aside all the nonsense of life, and looking at it in a plain common sense light, he nearest fulfils an intelligent, practical mission, who, by industry, economy and good management, achieves a substantial success, and, when his race is run, leaves a sufficient provision for those who are to succeed him, to enable them to make their way in the world without having to encounter undue hardships, or to struggle against undue difficulties. Every man owes this much to himself and to his family, and unless all creation is without design, unless men are mere accidents, and are governed wholly by the so-called laws of chance, this is the primary, essential object of his existence, at least so far as this world is concerned. Hence, the man who has the practical intelligence to appreciate this fact, and who goes forward in an even, persevering, honest way, in the discharge of his duty in life, is justly entitled to the considerate respect and esteem of all right thinking people. Such a man, we may say, by the assent of all, is Judge Sombart, of Cooper county. Strictly honest and of untiring industry, he has labored in season and out of season for nearly fifty years, from penniless youth to approaching old age, rewarded by an ample competence of this world's goods. Such a career any

man would well be proud of, and, unfortunately, many cannot boast. He was born in Prussia, May 2, 1820, and, in 1837, came to this country with his parents, settling in Boonville, this county. He followed farming until 1849, when he was attracted to the Pacific coast by the California gold excitement. He remained in California until the fall of 1851, engaged in mining, and then returned to Cooper county, where he and his brother, J. Sombart, bought a flouring mill, and began their milling career, which has extended over a period of thirty-two years, and has been characterized by the most marked success. They commenced with a small, old-fashioned mill a short distance below their present stand, but a few years afterwards acquired the property they now own, and by additions and improvements from time to time, have increased it in value and importance until now it is one of the finest and largest mills in the state, outside of St. Louis, and is probably the best and most valuable piece of mill property in central Missouri. It has a daily capacity of two hundred barrels of flour, has seventeen pairs of Stevens' rollers, a hundred and twenty horse power Corliss engine, two twelve six inch flue boilers, twenty feet long and four feet in diameter, and is in every way supplied with the latest and best machinery. Within the last two years they have improved it to the value of over \$30,000, and it is now prepared to make by the same process, and the same class of machinery, the quality of flour made by the celebrated mills of Minneapolis, perhaps the finest in this or in any other country. In short, the Sombart Brothers have gradually built tip from a small beginning one of the great mills of the west, and they are justly classed among the successful and leading millers of the country. The flour they make sells in the market side by side with the Minneapolis flour, notwithstanding the mills of that city use the hard spring wheat of the north. Most of the flour of this firm is shipped to St. Louis and New York, in both of which markets it is in great demand. Such is the reward of intelligent industry, and of frugal, economical management. If the citizens of any community generally would do as well as these gentlemen have done, the country, prosperous as it is, would be beyond comparison far more prosperous. Aside from his milling interests, Judge Sombart has been engaged in various lines of business, and although having no ambition for public position or political distinction, has been called to serve the people in various capacities, and among the rest as judge of the county court, a position he filled with strict fidelity and efficient business-like ability. On the 6th of January, 1852, he was married to Mrs. Catherine Thro, originally from Germany, and they have seven children: William A., Kate, Charles A., Fannie M., Frank S., Robert V., and Hannah E.

CAPT. JULIUS SOMBART, of the C. VP. & J. Sombart Milling and Mercantile Company. Mr. Sombart is a brother to Judge Sombart, of the preceding sketch, and all that is said there with regard to the character of the latter, applies with equal truth to the former. Mr. S. possesses in more than a usual degree the distinguishing traits of the German character, steady, patient industry, intelligent, practical economy, and sensible, good management of the affairs in hand. If real enterprise consists in building up a country, making it wealthy and prosperous by its individual citizens becoming so themselves, through industry and frugal management, then Julius Sombart is one of the real enterprising men of Cooper county, and if this is not enterprise, what is? The men who build up a country, not the men who stand around and talk enterprise, are its real enterprising citizens; and by his own exertions Mr. S. has added as much perhaps to the wealth and prosperity of this county as any man in it. He was born in Germany, in June, 1825, and came over with the family in 1837. In youth he learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed several years, but, in 1849, in company with his brother, C. W. Sombart, and others, he went to California, returning three years afterwards, and then entered upon his milling career with his brother, as noted in the latter's sketch. In 1861 he served in the Missouri state militia about three months, and afterwards enlisted in an independent company, of which he was first lieutenant for a time, and during part of the service had command of the company. In this he continued about seven months, and then resumed private business, to which he has since devoted his whole time and attention. He was married in 1856 to Miss Louisa Breneisen, originally from Germany, but she died a number of years afterwards, leaving him five children: William J., John E., George H., Joseph L. and Nora L. Mr. Sombart's father was also a native of Prussia, and for some time, while he lived there, was an engineer in the service of the government. His mother, before her marriage, was Miss Julia Westhoff, likewise originally of that country.

AUSTIN P. SPEED, proprietor of Speed's livery establishment. Mr. Speed, although comparatively a young man, being now just past his thirty-second year, has long since taken rank among the most prominent business men of Boonville, and of this section of the state. His early advantages were more than ordinarily good - he came of one of the best families of Cooper county, and, as he grew up, received an advanced school and university education. At the age of eighteen he started out in life on his own responsibility, securing as his first employment a position in the office of the Missouri Republican as superintendent of carriers, which he held for three years, and until he resigned it to accept the office of assistant manager of the St. Louis branch of Dun's commercial agency, the principal commercial agency of the United States. In that he continued two years, when his resignation was offered and accepted, in order that he might become superintendent of the Boonville, St. Louis and Southern railroad, of which Colonel J. L. Stephens was at that time president. This position he filled for five years and then engaged in private business, buying out a livery establishment in Boonville, which he has since conducted. His building is a handsome new three story brick, built by him expressly for the purpose. In its construction, regard was had as much to its architectural appearance as to its adaptability to the purposes for which it was intended. The result is that, situated as it is, in the heart of the city, it compares favorably, in style and finish, with the best class of business houses. He has over fifty head of stock devoted exclusively to his livery business, and his stable has a capacity for seventy-eight head more. His stock of horses is of a very superior quality, and includes some as fine driving and saddle animals as

there are in central Missouri, a section, by the way, celebrated for its fine stock. Space cannot be given to describe them in detail, but suffice it to say that they are conceded to be one of the best collections of livery animals, number considered, in the state. The rolling stock and harness are all that the most fastidious could require. For brilliancy of turnouts, Mr. Speed can put rigs on the road that would ornament any drive way in the west. His stock of vehicles includes every variety of the best qualities and latest styles of buggies, carriages, coupes, etc. He also has an extraordinarily elegant and richly finished hearse, probably the finest in the state outside of St. Louis. Mr. Speed also has a telephone wire from his office communicating with all the hotels, depots, business houses, offices, etc., in the city, and with Old and New Franklin in Howard county. His business is conducted with as much circumspection and dignity as that of any business house in Boonville, and illustrates in a striking manner the truth of the old adage that "the character of the man makes the character of the business." As a citizen he is upright and public-spirited, and as a neighbor he is kind, and true almost to a fault. Still a young man, his life promises many years of usefulness to the community and to his family and friends. Mr. Speed's personal biography may be given in a few words. He was born in this county May 28, 1851, and was the third of a family of seven children, three of whom only are now living. His parents were both natives of Kentucky, but came to this county early in life, where they married and reared their family. His father, William P. Speed, was born in 1816, and came to Cooper county in 1840. He died here June 27, 1863. He was a man of sterling integrity, superior intelligence and a successful, prominent farmer, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. His wife survived him about eighteen years, dying in this county November 28, 1881. Her maiden name was Sarah Ardell Hutchison, daughter of Colonel Jack Hutchison, an early settler of this county. She was a lady of more than ordinary culture, and was a noble, Christian wife and mother. Coming of such parents, it is but natural that young Speed should have developed the many excellent qualities he has proven himself to possess. After attending the ordinary schools in early youth he had the benefit of a course of study in Butler academy, of Louisville, Kentucky, at the conclusion of which he entered the university of Lexington, in that state, where he acquired a more advanced education. From Kentucky he came to St. Louis, since which his career has been briefly traced above. On the 22d of December, 1870, he was married to Miss Susie P. Deter, a refined and accomplished young lady of St. Louis, and their union is blessed with five children, Lloyd J., Willie P., Estella, Cora and Memmie. Mr. S. is a member of the A. O. U. W., and in 1883 was elected a member of the city board of aldermen.

JUDGE JOHN D. STARKE, collector of Cooper county, Missouri. A life of industry, uprightness and good management has placed Judge Starke among the first farmers of Cooper county, and his well known business qualifications and personal popularity have secured for him one of the most responsible official positions in the gift of the people. Judge Starke is essentially a self made man, for he started out in life in early manhood with but little to commence on, save his own ability to work, an ordinary, good education, and a brave-hearted resolution to succeed. How well he has kept his purpose and realized it, is shown by his situation in life today. He was born in Kanawha, Virginia, now part of West Virginia, August 3, 1842. His father was Dryden Starke - native of that state - and his mother's name before her marriage was Miss Sarah Pryor, of the distinguished Pryor family of Virginia. When John D. was less than a year old his parents moved to Missouri and settled in Cooper county. Here the son was reared, and was educated in the common schools. He grew up on his father's farm, and naturally became a tiller of the soil himself, which he followed faithfully, intelligently, and with the most satisfactory success; and, although now called to look after the public affairs of the county, he still devotes a part of his time and attention to his agricultural interests. In 1880 he was elected a member of the county court filling the office with such ability and fidelity that at the next election, in 1882, he was elected to a still more responsible position, that of tax collector of the county, an office requiring, above all others in county affairs, good business qualifications and the most unimpeachable, spotless integrity. This trust he is now discharging. On the 5th of October, 1861, he was married to Miss Mary A., daughter of Thomas L. Stratton. Judge and Mrs. Starke have seven children: Sarah P., Dryden L., Josephine B., Mary R., Nora Lee, Pauline and Howlette Rogers.

COLONEL JOSEPH L. STEPHENS, DECEASED. The life of Colonel Stephens was valuable above the lives of most men, not more for the practical good he did, which of itself is beyond estimation, than for the great lesson it taught - that what the world prizes most - wealth and distinction - may be attained without doing a wrong act, indeed, with unceasing efforts to help others and to promote the general welfare. At a time when the belief was rapidly spreading that only those could rise to fortune who were wholly sordid and were unscrupulous enough to employ any means to accomplish their end, he led a singularly pure and generous life, and, although it was an unusually short one, it was extraordinarily successful. Starting out on his own responsibility while still a youth and without means or the advantage of influential friends, before he reached the meridian of manhood he had become one of the first citizens of the state - among the first in proved ability, in wealth and in public affairs, and above all in the respect and confidence of the people. His purposes were upright and his methods just. If a dishonorable act had been the price of his success he would never have succeeded. Possessed of a high order of ability and of unswerving integrity, he was above the temptations that often wreck the moral character of weaker men. Animated by an honorable ambition, and of untiring industry, his career was onward and upward from the beginning, and, doing - good unto all men and evil unto none," he at last closed a life, brief though it was, that has had but few equals in all that goes to form a useful and noble man. As a lawyer he occupied a conspicuous position at the bar while he practiced, and afterwards as a

financier he was a brilliant success. In public life he was more sought after than seeking, and if the preference of the people had not been sacrificed to the exigencies of a convention, he would have been the governor of the state. In all movements looking to the material development of the section with which he was identified he was the recognized leader both for his ability as an organizer and for his public spirit. Among the many enterprises that perpetuate his memory is the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas railroad, for which the public is indebted almost alone to his genius and energy. Of him personally another has said: "All in, all, Joe Stephens, as he was familiarly known, was a brave, generous and true gentleman. Springing from a race of commoners he was never above the people, but lent a ready ear to every tale of distress, and his money was freely given for every, deserved charity. His tastes were purely domestic and he lived a remarkably blameless life, for never was a suspicion of wrong doing breathed against him. Chivalrous and simple-minded in his intercourse with men, his trust was frequently betrayed, but he cherished no malice toward any man and died without a known enemy." Joseph L. Stephens was a native Missourian, born in Cooper county, January 15, 1826. His father, Lawrence C. Stephens, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, Margaret C. Moore, was born in North Carolina. They were married in Cooper county, Missouri, and were among the first settlers and most respected citizens of this portion of the state. His father was a farmer and a man of far more than average ability. He represented his district in the legislature and filled various public offices. He died in 1873, leaving a widow and seven children, of whom Joseph L. was the second. In his youth Joseph assisted his father upon the farm and attended the common schools. Even while engaged in farm duties he assiduously employed his leisure hours in study. Without entering upon the classics he was yet sensible of the immediate and practical value of a thorough English and literary course, and therefore made every effort to make his acquirements thorough and exact. His education was completed at the high school of Boonville, when he was found to be well versed in grammar, logic, ancient and modern history, philosophy, astronomy, mathematics, and other English branches. In 1844, at the age of eighteen, he commenced the study of law in the office of Honorable John G. Miller, a man of superior attainments, and an able jurist who had represented his district upon the floor of congress for two terms. To the study of his chosen profession the young student applied himself with great assiduity, spending a few months home of each year teaching school as a means of supporting himself while prosecuting his legal studies. While still a student, our country became involved in the Mexican war, and in response to General Gaines' call for volunteers he enlisted in a company raised in this county. The youngest in a company of 110 men, his popularity made him the choice of all for its captain. The company was a portion of the force designed for the relief of General Taylor. It was mustered into the United States service by Colonel Robert Campbell, and ordered to quarters at Jefferson barracks. While there dispatches conveyed the intelligence that Taylor had already been relieved, and the company was sent to Boonville subject to order. Ill 1847 he had completed his legal studies and entered upon the practice of his profession with flattering success. Among the distinguished members of the Boonville bar at that time were Benjamin Tompkins, J. W. Draffin, Emmett R. Hayden, William Douglass, John B. Clark, Sr., John G. Miller, Abiel Leonard, Peyton Hayden, John C. Richardson, W. D. Muir, and Washington Adams, the last six of whom are registered anion - the dead. An earnest and formidable speaker, a close, logical thinker, as well as a good student and careful, painstaking practitioner, Captain Stephens soon commanded a widely extended and lucrative practice. In 1857 he became associated in practice with George G. Vest, present United States senator from this state, which partnership continued until broken up by the war. Captain Stephens afterwards became a member of the bar in the court of claims at Washington, D. C., and of the bar in the supreme court of the United States, continuing in practice there until 1864, when a painful, and it was feared dangerous, affection of the throat forced him, in compliance with medical advice, to abandon the profession of his choice in which he had spent over seventeen years, to which he was devotedly attached, and in which he had long enjoyed a high reputation. Previous to the war he had been a member of the banking house of William H. Trigg & Co., of Boonville, a house doing an extensive business in central Missouri, which divided the capital stock on account of the war. In the management of that institution, however, he took no personal part any further than as its advisor stud attorney. In 1864 he opened a private banking house in this city, and the year following organized the Central National bank, one of the most successfully and honorably conducted institutions in the state. Besides the presidency of this bank he held directorship in the following named banking houses: The St. Louis National; National Valley, of St. Louis; Moniteau National, California, Missouri; Bank of Tipton; Pleasant Hill National bank, and the First National Bank of Fort Scott, Kansas.

In 1876, when the Missouri Pacific affairs became complicated, Colonel Stephens was appointed receiver of that road, and he discharged the duties of his position with so much ability as to attract the attention of leading railroad men all over the country. Afterwards he continued to be largely interested in the road, and at the time of his death was intimately connected with its management. Prior to this, however, he had constructed and then owned the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas railroad, from Boonville to Versailles, which afterwards passed into the hands of the Missouri Pacific. In 1866, for the first time in his life, he was induced to become a candidate for an elective office. A stern opponent of the Drake constitution, he consented to enter the canvass more to aid in stripping the ban of disfranchisement from the majority of his fellow citizens, which that instrument had fastened upon them, than for his own promotion in public life. He made the canvass of Cooper, Morgan, and Moniteau counties for the state senate and at the election ran ahead of his ticket. Owing, however, to the disfranchisement law of the time, he was defeated by George W. Boardman, then register of the United States land office. In 1872 he was one of the most prominent candidates for governor of the state before the democratic convention which was finally nominated Silas Woodson.

His real strength was conceded to be unequalled by that of any other candidate, but to break a dead-lock in the convention a new man was sought and the choice fell upon Judge Woodson, which resulted in his election. After that Colonel Stephens gradually disappeared from politics, though rising higher and higher in public estimation by his honorable connection with public enterprises. In 1877 he was appointed by Governor Phelps a lieutenant colonel and chief of his Excellency's military staff, practically an honorary position. In 1878 he was appointed commissioner at large for the state of Missouri to the Paris exposition, and he faithfully and ably represented his state in that distinguished position.

In 1853 Colonel Stephens was married to Miss Martha, Gibson, of Boonville, a lady of superior education and refinement. Of this union six children were reared: William Speed, Gibson, Lon V., Alexander, Mittie and Rhoda. In 1875 Mrs. Stephens died, lamented by the people of Cooper county, and mourned by a large circle of relatives. Colonel Stephens was again married, Miss Jones, an accomplished and worthy lady, becoming his wife, in 1877. She is a daughter of the well known author of New York, Richard Jones, more generally known by his book, "Wild Western Scenes." The present Mrs. Stephens has two children by her late husband. Colonel Stephens was taken off suddenly by death at his home in Boonville in the month of August, 1881. He had been suffering considerably from asthma previously, but was able to attend to business the day before. His serious illness was of only about two hours' duration. The news of his death cast a gloom over the entire community and the whole state. Among the innumerable tributes paid to his memory by friends all over the country, none are nearer just or truer than that of Senator Vest who had known him so long and so well: "I who know this man better than all others know him, except a very few, will bear witness in the dread presence of death that his impulses were good, his life useful and his loss to the world very great."

LON V. STEPHENS, assistant cashier Central National Bank. Sufficient means to enter directly into the business affairs of life for himself and influential family connections are undoubtedly great advantages to a young man in beginning his career, but unless he has the qualities himself that would bring success sooner or later, even without these advantages he cannot long hold the position, much less steadily advance above it, that they enable him to take. Lon V. Stephens, one of the leading young business men of Boonville and of central Missouri, as a son of the late Colonel Joseph L. Stephens, was not without means and influential friends to aid him so far as such advantages go in starting out in life, but better and far more important than these he inherited to a striking degree the qualities that made his father's name synonymous with success, and with all that is honorable and useful as a citizen and as a man. Industrious, almost to a fault, possessed of superior ability and as upright in purposes and practices as his father was, Lon V. Stephens continues in his character to an exceeding measure the elements that would make his career a successful and useful one whatever his early circumstances might be. Without means or influential friends in early life, these qualities raised his father to eminence and great wealth before he had reached the meridian of manhood, and the same qualities in the son could not fail to produce the same results. Though now only in his twenty-seventh year, as the assistant cashier of the Central National bank, one of the principal banking institutions of central Missouri, as well as in other important business stations, he has already given the most convincing proofs of his ability and qualifications as a rising young business man and financier. And the confidence and esteem with which he is regarded in financial circles and among all classes, show that his merits are not unobserved, nor unappreciated. His future is certainly one of great promise. Lon V. Stephens was born in Boonville, December 21, 1856 and was reared in this city. After the usual course in the primary schools, at the age of fourteen he entered Kemper's well known family school, in which he remained as a student two years, or four terms, applying himself to his studies during that time with untiring diligence. At the expiration of his fourth term in the Kemper institution, he was found to be more than ordinarily well qualified to enter upon his college or university course, and accordingly he then went to Virginia and became a matriculate in Washington and Lee university of that state. During the years 1877 and 1878, he pursued the more advanced studies required in that great institution of learning, after which he returned to Boonville. In 1879 he became editor and proprietor of the Advertiser, of this city, which he conducted with singular ability and success until 1880, when he accepted the position of bookkeeper of the Central National bank, retaining, however, to the present time, his interest in the Advertiser. From bookkeeper he subsequently became assistant cashier of the bank, the position he now holds, and he is also a prominent stockholder in and a director of this institution. On the 5th of October, 1880, Mr. Stephens was married to Miss Maggie, daughter of James M. Nelson, the president of the Central National bank. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens are both members of the southern M. E. church.

WILLIAM SPEED STEPHENS, cashier of the Central National bank. Among the young men of central Missouri, whose future seems bright with promise, none are more conspicuous than William Speed Stephens of Boonville. A son of the late Colonel Joseph L. Stephens, and just now entering his thirtieth year, he has already given proof conclusive that he is worthy to an eminent degree of the name he has and of the advantages and opportunities resulting from his descent. He was born in this city June 26, 1854, and received his early education in Kemper's family school. After five years of careful preparatory study he entered Washington and Lee university in Lexington, Virginia, continuing there during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876. Shortly before the time he was to have graduated from the law department of that institution, his father was appointed receiver of the Missouri Pacific railroad, and he was called home to take charge of his father's interests in the Central National bank, of which he became cashier.

Here he commenced a business career that has rarely been equaled for the rapidity with which he has risen to prominence in banking and business circles. So widely known had he become throughout the state, prior to the last election, and so popular as a capable and thoroughly responsible financier, that he was strongly urged for the democratic nomination for state treasurer, and in all probability would have been nominated had he not declined to be a candidate on account of being under the age required by law, and from business and personal considerations quite as decisive. Contemporaneous with his connection with the Central National bank, he has also been interested in steamboating on the Missouri river and has acted as secretary and treasurer of the Central Missouri Mining Company. He has likewise held the post of secretary and treasurer of the St. Louis and Southern Railway Company, and has borne his share with his brother, Lawrence V. Stephens, in administering on the extensive estate of their father. He has shown himself the able and discriminating friend of worthy, private and public enterprises, and has developed a genius for organization and care in the administration of extended undertakings, that stamps him as a growing and rising man of superior abilities. On the death of his father, in August, 1880, he and his brother qualified as administrators and gave the required bond of \$1,000,000. As curators they gave an additional bond of \$350,000, and such was their standing in the community and the confidence and kindly friendship their conduct had inspired, that these enormous bonds were readily given. William Speed Stephens was married June 23, 1880, to Miss Jennie C. Thompson, an accomplished young lady.

DR. FRANKLIN SWAP, dentist. Besides being a thorough and successful dentist, Dr. Swap has long been a leading citizen of Boonville, having been prominent as a Union officer during the war, and having held the office of city register some thirteen years since. He was born in Albany, N. Y., August 19th, 1830. His father, William Swap, and mother, Belinda, whose family name before her marriage was Carl, were both natives of the Empire State, and there they married and reared their family. However, Mrs. Swap died in about 1837, and in 1848 Mr. Swap removed to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he lived until his death in 1881. When the family left New York, Franklin, now the doctor, was about eighteen years of age, and in the meantime had learned the cabinet maker's trade, which he followed in all about eight years. In 1854, having married three years before, he removed with his family to Taylor county, Iowa, where he studied dentistry, and after acquiring that profession practiced it until April, 1862. It then having become apparent that the war was going to be a long and desperate struggle for the preservation of the Union, demanding the patriotic services of every man who could shoulder a musket, he enlisted in the army, entering the ranks as a private soldier. By regular promotions, however, he was raised to the rank of captain, which position he held when Lee delivered his sword to the "First Captain of the Age" at Appomattox. He then resumed the practice of his profession in Taylor county, Iowa, but having been stationed in central Missouri during the war, in fact, having been provost marshal of eight counties in central and southern Missouri - Cooper, Morgan, Hamilton, Cole, Miller, Maries, Hickory and Camden - he had had an excellent opportunity to acquaint himself with the advantages this section offers for men of energy and enterprise in almost every calling of life, and accordingly he determined to cast his fortunes in central Missouri. In December, 1865 he came to Boonville and opened an office and here he has since lived and practiced his profession with marked success. As a citizen he has proved of great value to the community. In public enterprises and in all movements looking to the general good, he has always taken an active interest, and as an evidence of his public spirit as a citizen and his recognized business ability, it may be mentioned that he was elected to and filled the responsible office of secretary of the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas railway company during the time its road was being constructed. For thirteen years he was secretary of the school board of Boonville from 1867 to 1880, being one of the members of the first board after the reorganization and vitalization of the free school system in this State. That Dr. Swap is a man of more than ordinary natural ability, is evidenced by his success in whatever he has enlisted himself in his profession, as a soldier, and in civil affairs. He is respected wherever known as an upright man and useful citizen. On the 2d of August, 1851, he was married to Miss Mary E. Mitchell, of New York. They have had six children, of whom four are living: Frank W., Charles, Ida A. and Emma B. Dr. Swap is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JAMES E. TALIAFERRO, clerk of the circuit court for Cooper county. Although Mr. Taliaferro is only thirty-four years of age, when he completes his present term of office he will have served in the position he now holds thirteen years, having been appointed deputy in 1870, and having continued in that capacity until his election to the principal clerkship in 1882. This record speaks a volume for him both as an officer and a man. He was born in Cooper county, Mo., August 19th, 1849, and is a son of James G. Taliaferro, for many years one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of this county, but now a resident of Moniteau county, and originally from Madison county, Va. Mrs. Taliaferro, whose maiden name was Lucy A. Woodward, was a native of Madison county, Ky., and of the well-known Woodward family of that State. James T., the sole, was reared in this county, and at a comparatively early age acquired a good practical education in the common schools of this county. On the 1st of October, 1877, he was married to Miss Anna R., daughter of Dr. Quarles, a prominent citizen and physician, who was killed in the first battle of Boonville. She died November 2, 1879, leaving one child, Eddie Q. Mr. Taliaferro was married again April 28th, 1881, Miss Fannie, daughter of Jackson Monroe, formerly clerk of the county court of Cooper county, then becoming his wife. They have one child, Monroe. Mr. Taliaferro is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Encampment of that order, and also of the A. F. and A. M., and of the Royal Arch Chapter.

RICHARD R. THOMPSON, undertaker. Mr. Thompson has been engaged in his present business nearly twenty years, and besides being one of the leading undertakers of Cooper and the surrounding counties, he is a successful, upright business man. His long experience as an undertaker, and his naturally humane disposition fit him to more than an ordinary degree for the appropriate discharge of the delicate duties relating to the last sad rites of the dead. He keeps constantly on hand a variety of caskets, etc., to suit all tastes, and has every convenience for taking charge of and bearing to their last resting place the loved and lost one at a moment's notice. Mr. Thompson came to Cooper county with his parents in 1836, he then being a young man twenty years of age. His father, whose name was also Richard, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sallie Yeatman, were both natives of Virginia, where they were reared and married; and there Richard R. was born, in Warrenton, March 13, 1817. Eight years after coming to this county his father died, but his mother survived her husband twenty-four years. When fifteen years of age, Richard R., having by that time acquired the rudiments of a good ordinary education, commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, which afterwards he had become master of when he came to Cooper county with his parents, in 1836. Here he worked at his trade, soon becoming a leading contractor and builder, until 1864, when he engaged in his present business. He was married, January 11, 1848, to Miss Mary E., daughter of John and Bitha Kelly, who settled in this county in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have two children - Cornelia and Fannie. Mr. T. has been a member of the M. E. church for the last fifty years, and has been steward and trustee for forty years. Mrs. Thompson, his mother, lived to the advanced age of nearly eighty-nine years, having been born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, October 7, 1779, and having died in this county June 28, 1868. But his father died at the age of sixty-eight, having been born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, July 17, 1776, and having died in this county January 27, 1844. They were married June 27, 1798.

DR. WILLIAM H. TRIGG, retired physician, and now of W. H. Trigg & Co. The life of Dr. Trigg has been an unusually active one, and, at the same time, more than an ordinarily successful one. In youth he commenced in the world on his own account by working at such employment as he could get; by hard study he was soon qualified to engage in school teaching: then he studied medicine and became a practicing physician; after a while he was able to engage largely in merchandising; banking then was shortly added to his other interests; and now he is one of the leading business men and wealthy, prominent citizens of the county, and has been for years. Such a life-record is well worthy a place in the "History of Cooper County." William H. Trigg was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, January 24, 1808. His father, Daniel Trigg, was a native of Virginia, born in Bedford county, in March, 1776. When a young man, Daniel Trigg went to Tennessee with his father's family, and there subsequently married Miss Nancy, daughter of Rev. William Hodge, of North Carolina. Of this union seven children were reared, of whom William H., the doctor, was the second. Daniel Trigg, the father, died April 28, 1830, and Mrs. Trigg, September 22, 1823. In youth William H. worked in various occupations and attended such schools as were convenient. He also attended school under William McKnight, of Rutherford county, Tennessee, with whom he boarded, and subsequently taught school himself. About this time he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Hodge, of Summer county, and afterwards continued it under Drs. Hodge & Blackmore, of Gallatin, Tennessee. After several years' study, in 1830 he commenced the practice of his profession in Wilson county, where he was reared, and remained there one year. Thence he went to Kainesville, Tennessee, and the following year located in Gallatin, of that state, where he practiced until 1834. In February of that year he came to Boonville, where he at once entered upon the practice of medicine again, and followed it until his business became so important as to require his whole attention. Here, during the first year of his residence, he began merchandising, and was a member of the firm of Boyers, Blythe & Trigg. This continued two years. He then became a partner in the firm of Wyan & Trigg, which lasted until the death of Mr. Wyan, in 1842. In 1846 Dr. Trigg engaged in the banking business, which he followed without a partner until 1858, when Messrs. Nelson, Stephens and others became his associates, and the house was then known as W. H. Trigg & Co. This firm was dissolved eight years afterwards, in 1866. In the meantime, however, in 1861, he in association with others, organized a mercantile company under the name of W. H. Trigg & Co., which did business in Boonville until 1864, when they went to Courtland, New York, where they carried on business until the fall of 1865. Returning then to Boonville, they resumed business here, and also added banking as a branch of their business. Two years afterwards, however, the banking department was dispensed with, and since then they have confined themselves to their mercantile interests exclusively. This house is one of the largest retail establishments in central Missouri, and has an extensive and profitable trade throughout the surrounding country for many miles. On the 14th of April, 1835, Dr. Trigg was married to Miss Sarah G., daughter of Jacob Wyan, an old settler of Cooper county. She was born December 25, 1818. They have four children: Josephine H., Julia A., Anna M. and William W. As a business man, Dr. Trigg has achieved a degree of success that stamps him as a man of superior ability and enterprise. And as a citizen, he has always been public-spirited and among the foremost to offer help, both material and otherwise, in all movements calculated to promote the general interests of the city and surrounding country. His prosperity has been well earned, and none envy him the enjoyment of it, because all know that it has been honestly and honorably obtained.

HONORABLE JOHN R. WALKER, attorney. The Walker family, of this state, of whom Honorable John R. is a representative, came originally from Virginia, and all trace their lineage back to Samuel Walker, a native and resident of that state during the latter half of the last century, but who emigrated to North Carolina, and afterwards to Overton

county, Tennessee, where he died at an advanced age in 1834. He reared a family of five sons and one daughter: Samuel, Winston, Armstead, John, Harrison and Ellen. These afterwards settled in Kentucky, where Samuel died, but his son, Charles, now lives in Pettis county, Missouri. Harrison moved from Kentucky to Indiana, where he died, leaving two sons and a daughter. John and Armstead settled in southwest Missouri, where they raised large families, and Winston, the grandfather of Honorable John R., came to Cooper county, Missouri, where he died, August 30, 1855, aged seventy-five years. He left three sons, Samuel, Henry R., and Anthony S. Anthony, after he grew up, married Miss Mary E., daughter of Judge Anthony F. Read, of this county, but originally of Kentucky. Judge Read's wife, formerly Miss Nelly C. Ewing, was a daughter of Urban Ewing, and niece of Rev. Finis Ewing. Anthony S. Walker and wife reared five children, viz.: James H., of Bunceton, this county; Honorable John R., of Boonville; Addison A., of Pleasant Green, this county; Mrs. Mary E. Hickman, of Columbia, Missouri; and Mrs. Florence Conkwright, of Sedalia. Anthony S. Walker, the father of these, was for many years a leading citizen and large property holder of Cooper county, and was widely known and highly esteemed as a man of the most unquestioned purity of character and of superior intelligence. He was, in every better sense, an upright citizen and a kind, hospitable neighbor. He died in this county, September 26th, 1863. Mrs. Walker, his wife, came of a family several of whose representatives have occupied distinguished positions in the business and public affairs of their respective states, and of the country. Judge John Read was an able jurist of Tennessee. Honorable James G. was a leading member of congress from Indiana, and others have attained to distinction in other parts of the union. Mrs. Walker herself was a lady of marked intelligence, and of more than ordinary culture. She died in June, 1872. John R., the son, was born in Cooper county, Missouri, March 18th, 1846, and, after taking the usual course in the neighborhood schools in early youth, in 1861 entered Kemper's well known school in Boonville, where he continued two years. After this he was admitted to Yale college, and spent three years of hard study in that great institution of learning. Returning home in 1866, the following year he went to Bates county, and was occupied there several years with business connected with the landed interests of his father's estate. While there, in 1870, he was elected to the legislature, and proved one of the ablest and most popular members of the house. In 1873 he came back to his old home in Cooper county, and began the study of law under Honorable John Cosgrove, being afterwards admitted to the bar in 1874, whereupon he entered vigorously upon the practice of his profession. In 1880 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, and filled that position for two years with more than ordinary ability. He is now one of the prominent attorneys of Boonville, and in the coming years will doubtless be called upon to serve the people in various positions of distinction and public trust. He was married October 13th, 1880, to Miss Alice Ewing, a refined and accomplished daughter of Judge E. P. Ewing, the eminent jurist, who for many years ornamented the supreme bench of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have two children, Alice E. and John R. Mr. Walker is a member of the Masonic order.

NICHOLAS WALZ, dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, carpets, notions, etc. Mr. Walz' career is another illustration of the fact that close attention to business, economy and good management will eventually bring success. He has a large establishment in the above named lines, and has an extensive and profitable trade, which is steadily growing; all is the result of his own exertions, for he had nothing to begin on but his own disposition and ability to work. He was born in Germany, July 29th, 1838, but at the age of thirteen came over to this country with his parents, and located with them in Chicago, Illinois. He remained there until 1855, when he went to Mendota, Illinois, but stopped there only two years, coming thence to Boonville in 1857, where he has since lived. Here he engaged in clerking for Mr. Heimsen, and in less than three years had saved up enough to buy him out, which he did in 1855, and has since conducted the business alone, and with marked success. He was married January 22d, 1862, to Miss Julia Brenneisen, originally of Germany. They have eight children, John E., Louisa, Herman, Charles, Julia, Laura, and Henry. Mr. Walz was a member of the city council three terms, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Boonville Turn.

FREDERICK C. WENIG, dealer in general merchandise. Mr. Wenig, who is a native of, Germany, born February 1, 1834, was reared and educated in his native country, receiving more than an ordinary education, especially in the department of mathematics. When still a youth he was engaged by a mining company, in that country, in the capacity of surveyor, which position, together with clerical work in the office of the company, he continued in until he left for this country, in 1860. Arriving here he first stopped in Ironton, Ohio, and in 1861 came to Boonville, but shortly afterward went to Pella, Iowa, where he clerked about two years and a half, being a part of the time in a flouring mill. From there he went to Belleville, Ill., and followed clerking in business firms until 1865, whereupon he came to Boonville, and in a short time established his present business. He is a well qualified, energetic business man, and enjoys the unshaken confidence of the people, and no inconsiderable share of their patronage in his business. He was married, July 29th, 1861, to Miss Wilhelmina Boller, originally of Germany; but she was taken from him by death, in April, 1882, and he has but one child living, Mary. Mr. Wenig is a member of the A. O. U. W.

WARNER WHITLOW, railroad contractor, For over thirty years Mr. Whitlow has been a citizen of Cooper county. Commencing as a teamster, as Erastus Wells commenced in St. Louis as a bus driver, he soon became a trader or dealer in horses and mules, and then, in connection with this, engaged in the livery business in Boonville, which he carried on for fifteen years, with marked success, selling out in 1882 to Messrs. Ragland & Smith. Since then he has

become a prominent railroad contractor, in which business he is engaged at the present time. He was born in Barren county (now Metcalf county), Kentucky, April 25th, 1824, and was a son of Pleasant and Elizabeth (Yates) Whitlow, of that state. He was reared in his native state, where he remained until 1849, when, resolving to seek his fortune further in the west, he came to Missouri and located in Platte county. In 1852 he made a visit home, and, on returning to his adopted state the same year, changed his place of residence from Platte to Cooper county, since which he has been identified with the industrial and business life of this county. On the 25th of October, 1849, he was married to Miss Narcissa Hardin, of Kentucky. They have but one child living, a daughter, Miss Addie Lee.

WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS, of Draffin & Williams, attorneys at law. Among the comparatively young attorneys of this judicial circuit, who have already begun to take prominent and leading positions in their profession, is Mr. Williams of the above named firm. He has been engaged in the practice about ten years and has already made an honorable record as an able, successful attorney. He was born in Boonville February 4th, 1850, and is a son of Marcus Williams and wife, previously Miss Mary J. Lettlepage, both of this city. Young Williams was reared in Boonville, and was educated in Kemper's well-known school. When seventeen years of age he received the appointment of deputy collector of Cooper county, the duties of which he discharged so successfully and with such satisfaction to all concerned that he was retained in the position five years, during which he also studied law. He then, of his own inclination, retired from the office of deputy collector and gave his whole attention to the study of law, availing himself of the tutorage of Mr. Draffin his present partner. One year after entering Mr. Draffin's office as a student he was admitted to the bar with marked distinction, since which he has actively practiced his profession. As an indorsement of his qualifications and ability as a lawyer, is the significant fact that a short time after his admittance to the bar he became the partner in business of his former tutor, one of the oldest and ablest lawyers of the circuit. On the 16th of December, 1875, he was married to Miss Jessie, daughter of Dr. E. C. Evans, of Sedalia, Missouri. They have two children, Bessie and Roy D. Mr. Williams is a member of the Presbyterian church and of the Masonic order, also of the Chapter and Commandery of that order.

THOMAS B. WRIGHT, attorney at law. Thomas B. Wright was in his twentieth year, and still at the parental hearthstone in Howard county, when the signal shot that shook the Union was fired on Fort Sumter. But he remained not long afterwards at home. The same spirit of patriotism that animated the young soldiery of the Revolution, and of all the wars of the republic, prompted him to become a volunteer in the defense of his country's flag. He enlisted in Company B, 5th cavalry, Missouri state militia, in 1861, and followed the victorious banner of stripes and stars until it waved in triumph throughout the length and breadth of the land. In 1862 he was made lieutenant of the company, and served in that capacity until about the close of the war. However, early in the spring of 1865, he came to Boonville, and, in conjunction with Captain George Miller, organized a company for home protection. But in June of the same year he was detailed for service as provost marshal of Greenfield, Missouri, which duty he discharged until the succeeding summer, when, peace having been restored, he returned to his home in Howard county. Like most of the young men in central Missouri, of his age, the war prevented him from getting as early a start in civil life as otherwise he would have done. He was born in Howard county, Missouri, September 27, 1841, and but for the war would have been well started on his professional career by 1865, for he had acquired an excellent education in the ordinary schools and in Mount Pleasant college, at Huntsville, Missouri, prior to 1861. Still, the rule that good soldiers make good citizens, has proved true in his case. He came to Boonville in 1866, determined to make up the best he could for time given to his country. Having devoted himself assiduously to the study of the law, for a number of years, he was admitted to the bar in 1868, with marked distinction. Since then he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in this circuit, with his office at Boonville. In 1874, he was elected mayor of the city of Boonville, serving two years. During the years 1872-73 and 1881-82, he was the city attorney of Boonville. Mr. Wright was married in June, 1870, to Miss Martha E., daughter of Doctor G. A. Williams, formerly of this county. They have two children living: Lucien and Alice. His father, Joseph Wright, was of Tennessee, born in April, 1799, and died in Howard county, in 1879, whither he had moved in 1819. His mother, whose maiden name was Eliza Wilds, was at the time of her marriage to Joseph Wright a Mrs. Yount, a widow lady of Howard county. By her first husband she had three children, and by her second three also, of whom Thomas B. was the second. She died in 1854.

HENRY ZEIGEL, farmer. Mr. Zeigel is of German parentage, his father, Andrew Zeigel, having been born and reared in Baden-Baden, Germany; and his mother, formerly Miss Elizabeth Bassler, was of the same country. His parents, after coming to this country, settled in Jefferson county, New York, where Henry was born in September, 1843. Afterwards, in 1857, they came to Cooper county, this state, where they subsequently died. Henry, however, was principally reared before his parents left New York, and was brought up to the occupation of a farmer, which he has since followed. His farm contains 160 acres of good land, and he is an industrious, frugal farmer. He served during the war on the Union side, and was under Colonel Eppstein, in company A, 5th cavalry, Missouri state militia. In December, 1871, he was married to Miss Malinda McGuire, of this county. They have three children living: Oscar L., Henry W. and Frederick A.

BLACKWATER TOWNSHIP

C. G. COOK came originally from Jackson county, Tennessee, where he was born February 24, 1849. His father, William Cook, a native of the same state, born about the year 1810, lived there until his death. He married Miss Louisa Cunningham, of Tennessee, she having been born in 1818, and they had seven children - five boys and two girls - of whom six children are living: William, George W., Michael B., Matilda, Henrietta and C. G. Mrs. Cook was married a second time, about the year 1861 or 1862, to Peter Wood, also born in Tennessee. They had five children: James, Milton and Lawson (twins), Clinton and DeWitt, all living in this county. In 1871, leaving his native state, the subject of this sketch emigrated to Missouri and settled in Cooper county, at the bridge on Blackwater creek. He then moved to Ridge Prairie, and subsequently came to his present place of residence. Mr. Cook learned the blacksmith's trade in Simpson county, Kentucky, and at this time follows that occupation in connection with farming, his present shop having been established about three years. He owns 100 acres of improved and cultivated land in this township. January 10, 1871, he was married to Miss Milly Cook, a daughter of James A. Cook, of Cooper county, who was born in 1830 or 1835. Mrs. Cook's birth occurred December 7, 1852. they have had five children Dotia, born January 17, 1872; Rufus, born August 29, 1874; Daisy, born January 16, 1876; Iolia, born February 22, 1878, and Caroline, born August 5, 1881. Mr. Cook is a member of the M. E. church south, with which he has been connected for eighteen years. He also belongs to Hope lodge, No. 144, I. O. O. F., of Ridge Prairie. At present he is president of the board of school directors of this township, and has held other minor offices.

MARTIN DORFLINGER, farmer and stock raiser, section 18, was born in September, 1823, in Baden, Germany, his father being Frederick Dorflinger, also a native of Germany, born May 24, 1784. He lived there until 1846, when, emigrating to the United States, he settled in Ohio, and in Mahoning and Trumbull counties, where he lived for seven years. Subsequently he came to Missouri and located near Pilot Grove, Cooper county, where he made his home until his death, on May 12, 1869. In 1811 he was married to Miss Verina Hurst, of Baden, Germany, born in 1784. She died on August 9, 1841. They were blessed with seven children, two of whom are living: one, Elizabeth, now in Germany, and the subject of this sketch. The latter remained with his father until his removal to this country, after which he spent seven years in traveling. In October, 1852, he took up his location in this county, which has since been his home. July 12, 1853, he was married to Miss Anna Baker, a daughter of Jacob Baker, of Germany, she having been born November 29, 1831. Of the original number of seven children born to them, six are living: Elizabeth, Fritz, Anna, Martin, William and George. One daughter, Elizabeth, is deceased. Mr. Dorflinger is the owner of 240 acres of land, so situated as to form almost a peninsula. This is well adapted for stock purposes.

W. S. HEIM, a native of Pennsylvania, was born March 21, 1825, being the son of John and Magdalena (Smith) Heim, also of Pennsylvania. The former was born in 1784, and resided in the state of his birth until his death in 1855. To them were born eleven children, of which number seven survive. The subject of this sketch remained at home until twenty one years of age, and in 1847 Miss Caroline Reber, daughter of Samuel Reber, of Pennsylvania, became his wife. By this marriage there have been three children: Francis, Melissa and Milton. Mr. Heim is the owner of 103 acres of land in section 4. This land is well improved and watered, and will compare most favorably with any in this township. He is worthy of much credit for the manner in which he conducts his farming operations. Religiously he is a Lutheran.

C. T. RUCKER, merchant at Blackwater, was born on the 3d of September, 1847, in Blackwater township, Cooper county, Missouri. His paternal grandfather, a Virginian by birth, was born May 22, 1797. His father, W. M. Rucker, originally of Randolph county, Missouri, was born July 22, 1824. The latter was twice married; first, February 6, 1845, to Miss Eliza Bridgewater, a daughter of Nathaniel Bridgewater, who was one of the earliest settlers of this county. To them were born eleven children, all but four of whom died while young. James N., C. T., Carter M. and Lelia are now living. Mr. Rucker was married a second time to Miss Nettie Bridgewater, a niece of his former wife. He lived about three years after this marriage, dying August 12, 1876. On the 5th day of June, 1870, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Poindexter, a daughter of J. K. Poindexter, of Lamine township, this county, but formerly of Patrick county, Virginia. They have had four children: James H., born February 26, 1871; Eliza, born October 8, 1873; Katie M., born February 11, 1877, now deceased, and W. M., born October 22, 1878. Mr. Rucker is the owner of 275 acres of land on section 2, of Blackwater township, and is quite actively engaged in stock dealing, besides devoting much attention to the mercantile business. He is enjoying a most successful trade here, and is also connected with the general merchandise firm of Watson & Rucker at Ridge Prairie. He has been a member of the Baptist church for fourteen years. His grandfather figured conspicuously in the earliest history of the Baptist church in

Missouri, and he founded and built the Hess creek church of Saline county, and was its pastor for many years in an early day. He was a man universally respected by all, and had many friends.

JAMES THOMAS was born about six miles south of Boonville, in Cooper county, Missouri, in 1830, being, the son of Jacob Thomas, who was born in Pennsylvania about the year 1763 or 1765. Emigrating to Tennessee, he lived there for several years and then came to Missouri before the land sales, being one of Cooper county's earliest settlers. He was by occupation a miller, and for many years operated day and night the first horse mill in the county, known as Thomas' mill. Mr. Thomas was twice married. His second wife was Jane Yarian, and they had seven children, of whom James was the youngest. The latter remained with his father until that person's death, when our subject was twenty-two years of age. He was married first in 1852, to Miss Nancy Woolery, of Palestine township, this county, and to them were born seven children: Amanda, Thomas, Mary F., George, John, Reuben and Jennie Bell. His second marriage occurred in September, 1866, to Nancy O. Howell, of Saline county, Missouri. Mr. Thomas was married the third time to Mrs. Rebecca Howe, widow of Harvey Howe, of this county. He now owns eighty acres of land in this vicinity, well improved. Mr. Thomas is at present engaged in conducting a blacksmith shop, having learned the trade from his, father. His father and two half-brothers, Isaac and Jake, voted at the first election held in the county.

CLARK'S FORK TOWNSHIP

JOSHUA C. BERRY, farmer. Mr. Joshua C. Berry was a son of Major Joshua H. Berry, an early settler and a highly respected citizen of this county, who died here, where he had spent the principal part. of a long and useful life, in 1869. Major Berry was born in North Carolina December 25, 1797, and in youth received a superior education, particularly in the department of mathematics. His attainments in this science were such that, after he grew up, he was employed by the government in its civil engineer corps, and as early as 1816 he came out to this state as a member of a United States surveying commission, with which he was employed in making surveys along the Missouri river, between Lexington and Boonville. After this he returned to North Carolina, and was subsequently married to Miss Patsey A. Talbot, of Georgia. She was born March 9, 1802. Their marriage occurred February 15, 1821. Eight children were born to them, two of whom are deceased: John M.. Eveline, Patsy A. (deceased), William A., Mary E. Narcissa A. (deceased) and Joshua C., the subject of this sketch. However, prior to leis marriage Major Berry had become an adopted citizen of Missouri. He first' located at New Madrid, and then came to Cooper county, where he settled on the tract of land now owned by Alexander Shannon. During the Indian troubles he was made major of a command of pioneer volunteers, and was an able and efficient officer. He soon became one of the largest land owners of the county, and at his death left a large landed estate. His first wife died December 5, 1851. After her death Major Berry was twice married. His second wife, formerly Miss Eliza A. Wells, lived but little more than a year, leaving a child that survived its mother only a short time. His last wife, previously Mrs. Ellen R. Griggs, to whom he was married July 26, 1855, still survives him. Joshua C., the subject of this sketch, was born May 4, 1841. Farming has been his life occupation, and in his chosen calling he has been satisfactorily successful. He owns several hundred acres of fine land. His farm, numbering something over a quarter section of land, is an excellent homestead, and is comfortably and substantially improved. October 21, 1867, he was married to Miss Martha L., daughter of William and Edith Moore, of this county. His wife was born December 16, 1847. Seven children have resulted from this marriage: William M., born August 19, 1869; Alonzo W., born October 10, 1871; Augustus E., born September 22, 1873; Oliver C., born June 1, 1876; Alice S., born April 20, 1880, and an infant daughter, born October 12, 1882, now deceased, Mrs. Berry is a member of the Baptist church at Mount Herman. Mr. Berry is an enterprising farmer, and a highly respected citizen.

JOHN G. BURGER, proprietor of Cedar Mound farm, section 13. Cedar Mound farm is situated about ten miles south of Boonville, and is one of the handsomest farm sites as well as best farms in that part of the county. It contains 340 acres of fine land, and is exceptionally well improved. The residence is a more than ordinarily good one; the other buildings are of a superior quality, and the fencing and general improvements are in keeping with the buildings, etc. Mr. Burger, the owner and proprietor, had but little to start on when he commenced in life for himself, but by patient, untiring industry, and good, practical management he was not long in placing himself among the best and most substantial farmers of the county. He is a representative of two old and highly respected families in this county - the Burgers and Titsworths. His grandparents, on his father's side, came here in 1821, when his father, Henry Burger, was but fifteen years old. They were originally from Virginia, but directly from Tennessee. His mother, formerly Miss Mary Titsworth, was a daughter of Gabriel and Nancy Titsworth, who settled in this county from Kentucky among its early pioneers. Gabriel Titsworth's father was one of the first settlers of the Blue Grass state, and Gabriel himself and a sister were captured by the Indians in that state when still quite young. Gabriel was scalped

and thrown into a sink hole, as he was supposed to be dead; his sister was held a captive for a considerable time. Mr. Burger's father was born December 15, 1805, and his mother December 26, 1817. They were married here in 1833. The father died March 23, 1883, but Mrs. Burger still survives her husband. They had a family of six children, of whom four sons and a daughter are living, John G. Burger, the subject of this sketch, being the eldest. He was born in Prairie Home township April 21, 1834, and brought up to the occupation of a farmer, which he has since followed. He has been twice married. November 9, 1858, he was married to Miss Nancy Howe. She died January 17, 1873, aged thirty-six, leaving a family of children, of whom five are living: Emma L., born February 5, 1863, wife of Robert Mason, resident of Dade county; John V.P., born March 18, 1866; Ella E., born July 16, 1868; George, born April 24, 1870, and Lulu D., born June 26, 1872. Their first and second children, Mary L. and Joseph H., died early in life. His present wife, formerly Miss Hettie J. McKillip, to whom he was married June 23, 1874, was a daughter of James and Elizabeth McKillip, of Callaway county, Missouri, and was born September 29, 1849. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother of Clark county, Kentucky.

HENRY CRAWFORD, farmer. Among the prominent young farmers of more than ordinary promise in this county is the young gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a son of Mr. John Crawford, whose sketch follows this, and is worthy, in every sense, of the name and lineage. He was born of his father's first marriage, May 19, 1850, and in youth had excellent educational advantages. After the common schools he entered Kemper's well known and highly reputed school at Boonville, in which he completed his education. In 1874 he went upon a farm of his own of about a quarter section of land and began his farming career, which has been characterized by the most gratifying success ever since. Since he settled on his present farm he has added to his landed estate by purchase, until he now has nearly 300 acres of real estate of his own. October 13, 1875, he was married to Miss Elizabeth J., daughter of Henry and Martha A. Knaus. His wife was born December 30, 1852. They have lost two children: Johannie L., born July 15, 1876, died July 3, 1882, and Eva, born August 22, 1878, died August 28, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford are members of the Baptist church.

JOHN CRAWFORD, proprietor of Airy-View farm. Airy-View farm is one of the most sightly, and at the same time, one of the best farms in Cooper county. While it is not so large as some, what it lacks in size it more than makes up in the fertility of the soil, the beauty of its location and topography, and the superior quality of its improvements. It is a neat, model, well kept farm of about 300 acres, and reflects credit upon its owner and upon the county. John Crawford, the proprietor and owner of this farm, was a son of Honorable George Crawford, for many years a leading farmer of the county and a prominent citizen in its public affairs, and was born in Kentucky, March 15, 1816. In 1819 Honorable George Crawford emigrated from the Blue Grass state with his family, and stopping for a short time in St. Geneva, St. Charles county, this state, came on and settled permanently in Clark's Fork township, of this county. His wife was formerly a Miss Elizabeth P. Embree, to whom he was married March 16, 1815. She was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, November 4, 1797, and he was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, March 8, 1795. They reared a family of five children; John, the subject of this sketch; William H., died at the age of fifty-three; Harriett, died aged eighteen; Henry, died aged twenty-three, and Mary E., now of Boonville. The father died July 29, 1852; the mother nearly a year previously, September 25, 1851. Mr. Crawford held various offices of trust and honor during his lifetime, the most important of which was that of state senator, the honorable station he honored by his ability and worth for a term of four years, from 1824 to 1828. John Crawford grew up on his father's farm, and inheriting the latter's spirit and enterprise as well as his industry and personal worth, he was not long in carving out success in life. For years the son has held a prominent position among the best farmers and most substantial citizens of the county. He was married April 18, 1849, to Miss Eliza J. Greenhalge, of this county, a worthy and excellent lady. She was born September 28, 1830, and died August 10, 1855. She left him two children - Henry, who now has a family of his own, and George W., now deceased. March 20, 1862, Mr. John Crawford was again married. His second wife was formerly Miss Mariah C. Keener. Four children blessed this union Clare E., George K., John M., deceased, and Mary L., deceased. Besides Airy-View farm, Mr. Crawford owns about 200 acres of land in Palestine township. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

JOHN G. EDWARDS AND BIRDIE EDWARDS. John G. and Miss Birdie Edwards, brother and sister, were born and reared in this county, and now reside on their father's farm, of which they principally have the management - the one of the outdoor, business affairs, the other of the indoor, domestic concerns. Their father, who is still living at an advanced age, Cornelius Edwards was a son of Arnold and Elizabeth Edwards, of Fauquier county, Virginia, and was born in that county, December 11, 1811. His mother, the grandmother of John G. and Birdie, was a daughter of James I. and Vina Smith, of the Old Dominion, from which James I. Smith volunteered in the Continental army at the beginning of the war for independence, and served under General Washington through that entire struggle. Both Arnold and Elizabeth Edwards lived to old age and died in their native state. Cornelius, their son, who for the last forty-five years has been a worthy and respected citizen of Cooper county, started out in life for himself, at the age of sixteen, going from home in order to apprentice himself to the blacksmith's trade. He worked at that occupation eighteen months, and then learned the wagon-maker's trade, which he followed for many years. In 1838 he came to Cooper county and engaged in the wagon making business, continuing it here with excellent success until, having bought a nucleus of his present farm, he finally gave his whole attention to farming. His farm contains over 500 acres

of good land, and for years he has ranked among the substantial, successful farmers of the county. However, being now past seventy-two years of age, he has retired from the active management of the place, and turned that duty over to his children. Over thirty-four years ago, April 17, 1849, he was married to Miss Mary A., daughter of Robert and Mary Scott, of Cooper county. She was born in Kentucky, August 5, 1831: They have had seven children - John G., Mary L., deceased, late wife of Benijah Hurt; Charles, deceased; Martha A., Birdie E. and Edna P. John G. Edwards was born November 1, 1850, and Birdie, the sixth of the family, October 7, 1865. John G. is a young men of untiring industry, great enterprize and more than ordinary intelligence. He bids fair to become one of the leading farmers and prominent citizens of the county. Miss Birdie is a young lady of superior personal worth and rare mental and personal attractions.

FREDERICK FRICKE. Henry Fricke, who was born in Germany in 1800, came to this country, brining his family in 1846, and located in St. Louis county, where lie engaged in farming. The following year, however, he died of cholera, leaving his wife, Christiana, formerly a Miss Spaendan, a widow with a family of children. They had had six children: Henry, Frederick, Charles, John, Christopher .and Christina; but two of them are now living - Frederick, the subject of this sketch, and Charles. The mother, who was born the same year of her husband's birth, survived her husband nineteen years and died a widow in 1866. Frederick Fricke was nineteen years of age when his father died, having been born in Brunswick, Germany, December 31, 1828. On the death of his father the management of the farm in St. Louis county devolved upon him, which he conducted with excellent success. However, in 1853 he came to Cooper county and bought a farm in Clark's Fork township containing 120 acres, on which he lived until 1866, when he sold it and bought another farm of 200 acres. In 1880 he sold that also and bought his present place of 267 1/2 acres, an excellent farm, and substantially and comfortably improved. He devotes his attention principally to growing grain. In 1851 Mr. Fricke was married to Miss Sophia Fredmeyer, of St. Louis county, who still lives to comfort and brighten his home. Though not favored, or disfavored, as some regard it, with a family of children, he is not discontented with his fortune, for, with the poet, Otway, he is prone to think that while

"Children blessings seem, but torments are,
When young our folly, and when old our care."

Mr. Fricke and wife are members of the Lutheran church.

ALEXANDER H. AND JOHN GREENHALGE, farmers and stock raisers and dealers. These gentlemen, who conduct a large farming business in this county, and have also important farming and stock interests elsewhere, are the only two surviving members of a family of five brothers and sisters born to James and Nancy A. Greenhalge, for many years worthy and highly respected residents of Cooper county, but now deceased. James Greenhalge was a native of England, born in Lancastershire, August 6, 1797, but when he was four years of age his parents immigrated to this country, landing at Baltimore and proceeding thence to Garrard county, Kentucky, where they settled and where the son was reared. Being of a quick, active mind and ambitious to advance himself in the world, young James Greenhalge applied his attention to books at an early age and studied with great assiduity, thus acquiring what was justly considered a superior education, taking the time and his opportunities into account. On attaining his majority he came to Missouri, and taught school in St. Charles county for some time. From there he went to St. Louis, and was connected with the police department of that city. After this he returned to Kentucky, where he remained until his removal to this county in 1836. In the meantime, however, in 1825, he was married in Kentucky, his wife being a daughter of Alexander and Sarah A. (Dinwiddie) Henderson, of that state. Settled in this county he became a large farmer, which occupation he followed until his death December 9, 1862. His wife followed him in death July 18, 1874. Of their children Eliza J., wife of John Crawford, died in 1855, leaving a son Henry, now a resident of this county; Amanda died in 1852 and Sarah A. died early in life. Alexander H. and John were born respectively July 12, 1826, and March 14, 1828. From early life they have been constant and equal partners in then farming and other interests. Their farm here contains an even section of land, and this is devoted to grain and stock raising, which they carry on a somewhat extensive scale. In the state of Nebraska they own a large tract of land, where they have a cattle ranch. Alexander H. is now in that state and has charge of their cattle interests, while John remains here and supervises their Missouri affairs. Besides this John looks after important landed interests in Bates county. Both are men of great enterprize and business ability, and most excellent and worthy citizens.

WILLIAM HURT. The Hurt family have been identified with Cooper county from the pioneer days of the county, and through three generations have borne a name unsullied by an unworthy act. Colonel Clayton Hurt, the father of William, was a native of the Old Dominion, born in Bedford county, January 15, 1790, but early in life came out to Kentucky where be met and won in marriage, in 1814, Miss Mary, daughter of James Dillard, his bride being five years his junior. After the birth of their first child, in 1815, they immigrated to Missouri and settled in Boonville township, of this county. On account of the temper of the Indians at that time they were compelled to live in Fort Cole fort a while, and there William, the subject of this sketch was born March 7, 1816. During the Indian troubles, Colonel Hurt took a conspicuous and gallant part in the defense of the pioneer settlers, and was made colonel of their military organizations, which they were compelled to keep up, a title he honorably won and ever afterwards bore.

Subsequently he became a prominent and wealthy farmer, and reared a large family of children, eleven in all, seven of whom are still living and are residents, with one exception, of Cooper county. The father died in 1862, and the mother five years afterwards - both followed to their graves by the sorrow of the old settlers then living and of a wide circle of friends. William Hurt, their second born and oldest son, grew up in the pioneer days of the county, and both by inheritance and the influence that surrounded his early life became imbued with those sterling virtues that make men respected and esteemed wherever integrity, courage and plain, honest industry are valued. He, too, besides leading a worthy career as a citizen and neighbor has been a successful farmer, and now as the shadows of old age approach he is so situated that he can enjoy the evening of life in comfort. He was married September 6, 1837, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Captain Andrew Robertson, an early settler of the county. Six children were granted them by the favor of Heaven, all of whom are residents of the county: Mary C., wife of Alexander McFarland; Emmeline, wife of Frank Davis; Jenkins, Benijah, William A. and James M. All of these reside near their father and have families of their own. To each he has given a farm, and he himself still resides on his old homestead. May 28, 1882, his wife was taken from him and laid to rest until the night of death shall be broken by the dawn of eternity's day. His children and grandchildren are near to cheer and brighten his way through the gathering mists of advancing years.

JAMES M. HURT, farmer. Among the young farmers of Cooper county who, by their industry and enterprise give promise of future prominence and usefulness in the agricultural affairs of the county, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Clark's Fork township April 10th, 1853, and is the youngest of a family of six, four sons and two daughters, reared by William and Catherine (Robertson) Hurt, as follows: Catherine, wife of A. W. McFarland; Nancy E., wife of F. M. Davis; Jenkin D., married Miss Lucy Potter, Bellijah married Miss Mary E. Edwards; William, Jr., married Miss Bettie Johnson, and James M., the subject of this sketch, married Miss Adaline, daughter of Benjamin and Harriet Ropers November 26th, 1874. She was born May 28th, 1855. They have two children, Jessie, born August 18th, 1876, and John William, born September 28th, 1879. Mr. Hurt has a neat farm of nearly a quarter section of land and gives his attention mainly to growing gram, but also raises some stock - horses, mules, etc. He is in the morning of life, buoyant with hope, and, thrice armed with industry, intelligence and integrity, the future promises him a prosperous and honorable career.

SAMUEL L. JEWETT, miller and farmer. Mr. Jewett, who commenced the active duties of life for himself at the age of seventeen with nothing to depend on save his own self-reliance, has for many years ranked among the more substantial and better-respected class of citizens of this county. His father, Gilmore Jewett, was a native of Ohio, born August 10th, 1793, and early in life came further west and located in Illinois. There he met and married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of, William and Mary Alexander, of Monroe county. Samuel L. is the third of the three children living of the family of seven from this union, the other two living being William S., of Jefferson county, Missouri, and Laura A., wife of J. A. Owen, of Cooper county. Their father was a school teacher and farmer, which occupations he followed in Monroe county, Illinois, until the time of his death January 20th, 1835, his wife following him to the grave two years afterwards. Samuel L. was born in Monroe county, Illinois, November 12th, 1833. When seventeen years of age he began to learn the milling business, at which he worked until 1852, when, his education being incomplete, and having saved up enough to defray his expenses while at school, he entered Shurtleff College, an institution of high repute in Illinois at that time, in which he remained as a student three terms, thus acquiring an excellent practical education. After his college course he returned to his trade, which he has since followed in Illinois, California and this state - in later years, however, in connection with farming. In 1860 he bought his present mill property and farm, to which he has since devoted his entire attention. This farm contains 160 acres, and his mill has a capacity for nearly 1,500 bushels of grain per day, and has a wide and excellent reputation. October 10th, 1860, Mr. Jewett was married to Miss Martha M., daughter of N. L. and Nancy Dorsey of Madison county, Illinois. She was born January 14th, 1834. They have six children: Ben H., born August 3d, 1861, now of Barton county, Missouri; Bessie A., born April 3d, 1863; William J., born January 20th, 1865; Edward M., born June 1st, 1868; Halbert A., born August 27th, 1870, and Theodore B., born November 18th, 1873. Mr. Jewett was for fourteen years postmaster at Clark's Fork up to 1880, and until he resigned the office. He is master of both the Fairview and county granges, P. of H.

JOHN KING, farmer. Mr. King landed in this country in 1853, from Germany, a stranger to our language and laws, and without money enough to jingle on a tombstone. He commenced here as a farm laborer. His farm now contains 400 acres of splendid land, has a fine residence, and is otherwise handsomely improved; and for years he has ranked among the wealthy, prominent farmers of Cooper county - the old story of German thrift in a free country and on fertile soil. He was born in Holstein, Germany, February 15, 1828, and was a son of Hans and Auble (Caw) King, of that country, both of whom are now deceased. But three of their family of nine children survive: Catherine, Auble and John. The father was a merchant, born in 1800, and died in 1855. The mother died in 1847. John King, on coming to this country, first touched the continent at New Orleans. From there he went up the river to Davenport, Iowa, and then returned as far as St. Louis, from which place he came to Boonville. Arrived in this county, he went to work as a laborer on a farm, and by 1859 was able to buy a tract of land of 180 acres in Clark's Fork township. He farmed on this until about the close of the war, when he sold it and went to St. Louis. He remained there only a short time, and returned and bought a part of his present farm. He has prospered year after year, and added to his farm,

and improved it, until it has reached its present value and importance. He grows over 200 acres of grain, besides hay, etc., and raises 150 hogs, and annually fattens from twenty-five to thirty head of cattle. January 18, 1859, he was married to Miss Sophia, daughter of Bernard and Sophia Fredmeyer, of this county. Of this union, seven children have been born, six of whom are living, viz: Minnie, born May 29, 1859 (wife of William Twillman); Mary, born February 3, 1863; Henry, born April 11, 1865; Lucy, born August 27, 1867; Sophia, born November 29, 1869, and Ella, born September 6, 1872. Sophia, the second child, born February 20, 1861, died November 9, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. King are both members of the German Lutheran church.

ARCHIMEDES W. McFARLAND. Mr. McFarland is a cousin of Truman W. McFarland, of Boonville in whose sketch is given an account of their grandparents, Jacob, Sr., and Nancy (Cathy) McFarland, originally of North Carolina. Archimedes W.'s father, Jacob, Jr., was born before his parents left their native state, but attained his majority here, and in 1833 was married to Miss Matilda Fleming, formerly of Kentucky. He died, however, about three years after his marriage, leaving his wife a widow with two children: Archimedes W., the subject of this sketch, born in Boonville township, September 15, 1834, and Armiuda, J., born in 1835, now the wife of Robert Comer, of Henry county, Missouri. Eight years after her husband's death, Mrs. McFarland also died, and thus the two children were left orphans in childhood. However, they were kindly cared for by relatives and friends, and their father having died possessed of some property, they were not entirely dependent upon the generosity of others in their tender years. After Archimedes grew up he sold his interest in his father's estate, and bought a farm in Henry, where he followed farming until 1865. He then sold out his farm in that county and returned to the home of his childhood days, where he bought a tract of land adjacent to the farm that his father-in-law, Mr. William Hurt, had given him in Clark's Fork township. He now has a good farm, and is one of the well respected farmers and good citizens of the township. December 10, 1857, he was married to Miss Mary Hurt, of this county. They have three children, two being dead: Alice G., born December 7, 1858, wife of Robert Johnson; William J., born September 9, 1863, and Agnes L., born December 5, 1877. Laura C. and Lillie M. are deceased. Mr. McFarland's farm contains about a quarter section of good land, and he follows both grain and stock raising.

GEORGE H. MEYER, owner and proprietor of Forest Grove farm. This farm, one of the finest in its vicinity, is situated about nine miles east of Boonville, and contains 385 acres of the best quality of land. It was improved mainly by Mr. Meyer himself, who, starting out on his own responsibility at an early age, with but little to go on, save his own ability and disposition for intelligent industry, soon became able to buy a tract of land, now forming a part of his present farm, and, meeting with continued success, kept adding to his original tract until his place now contains nearly 400 acres. It is an exceptionally well improved farm. His residence, recently erected and completed, is one of the handsomest, without and within, in the township, and is furnished in excellent style. In short, his homestead is a credit and an ornament to the vicinity in which he lives. Mr. Meyer, the owner of the property, was born in Moniteau county, Missouri, February 5, 1853, and was one of a family of ten children of Henry and Catherine Meyer, of whom five are living. His parents were both natives of Germany; his father born in 1812, and his mother, formerly Miss Anna Ballman, in 1815. They were married in 1838, and both are still living now on their homestead in Clark's Fork township, hale and hearty in their old age. George. H., the subject of this sketch, after he grew up was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Deidrich and Elizabeth Molan, of St. Louis, June 16, 1874. She was born October 29, 1856. They have three children: Henry C., born January 16, 1876; Herman William, born September 1, 1878; George H., Jr., born November 17, 1880. Mr. Meyer is a partner in business with Peter Wehmeier, near him, and they have a thriving trade. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer are both members of the Lutheran church at Clark's Fork.

ALBERT MUNTZEL, farmer. Albert Muntzel, son of Peter and Sophia (Ohlendorf) Muntzel, was born in Germany, February 20, 1833, and when nine years of age was brought by his parents to this country, who immigrated to America in 1844, and in the following spring settled on a farm in St. Louis county, where Albert grew to manhood. Reared on a farm he adopted agriculture as his calling for life, and has since followed it with the exception of one year spent in merchandising in St. Louis. In 1859 he came to Cooper county, and became a partner with his brother, Daniel Muntzel, in the ownership and conduct of a farm in Clark's Fork township. In this he continued until 1865, when he sold out his interest in the partnership farm to his brother, and bought another place in the same township. However, during this time, in the spring of 1862, he enlisted in the Union army, entering the ranks as a private, but was shortly made first lieutenant, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. September 22, 1866, he was married to Miss Margaret Schmidt, daughter of John A. and Catherine Schmidt, of Bavaria, Germany. She was born in that country, September 21, 1846, and came over to this country with her parents. Eight children resulted from this union, four of whom are living: Lizzie C., born January 5, 1867, died March 17, 1880; Albert P., born October 10, 1868; Martin W., born July 26, 1870; Leonard D., born July 18, 1872, died April 7, 1880; Edward J., born January 15, 1875; Christian E. J., born September 15, 1877, died May 5, 1880; Clara J., born October 5, 1879, and Julia S. M., born October 15, 1881. Mr. Muntzel and his family are members of the German Lutheran church of Clark's Fork. His farm contains nearly 300 acres of good land, and he has it handsomely improved with a fine residence, excellent fences, barns, etc.

SAMUEL A. PAXTON, JR. The subject of this sketch was born on the 11th of August, 1865, and is the youngest of two sons born to Samuel Paxton, Sr. and wife, whose maiden name was Margaret K. McClanahan. His brother, Christopher C., was born January 25, 1861. Their father, Samuel Paxton, Sr., is a native of Virginia., having been born in that state August 8, 1833. Early in life, however, he came to this state, and was here married to Miss McClanahan who was born in Macon county April 16, 1845. Both Christopher C. and Samuel A. were reared to the occupation of farming, in which they are now engaged. Both are young men of industry and intelligence, and give every promise of becoming substantial, successful farmers and good citizens. Their parents are both living and are also residents of the county, worthy and well respected by all who know them.

DR. JEROME D. POTTS. Dr. Potts has been engaged in the practice of medicine about six years, over four of which have been spent in the practice at his present location, and, although a young man, he has achieved excellent success in the profession and bids fair to become a leading physician of the county. He was born in Boone county, Missouri, April 7, 1855, and at the age of twenty years entered the state university as a student, where he remained two years, graduating in the class of 1877. He then went to Philadelphia and became a matriculate in the medical hospital of that city. After his course in Philadelphia he returned to Boone county, and began the practice of medicine at Rocheport, continuing it there until 1879, when he came to Clark's Fork. May 5, 1880, he was married to Miss Carrie E., daughter of Henry W. Mills of this county. They have one child, Erla. His parents, James F. and Cornelia E. (McQuilty) Potts, are both living and reside on their homestead near Rocheport. The doctor is the oldest of their family of six children, four daughters and two sons, one of whom, however, a daughter, their second child, is dead.

WILLIAM RANKIN, farmer and miller. For over forty-five years Mr. Rankin has been running the oldest and the first flouring mill establishment ever built or operated in Cooper county - the old Boyd mill on the Petite Saline. Originally it was a water mill with a capacity of but two bushels of wheat per hour and was only fifteen feet square. For this, with twenty-six acres of ground, his father paid \$2,750 as far back as 1838, the water power being considered the valuable part of the property. The mill had then been run eight years, and the following year Mr. William Rankin commenced the erection of a new mill on the site of the old one, and completed it in 1840, then one of the largest and best mills in central Missouri. For fourteen years he run it by water power, but about 1854 added steam to it, since which it has been run by the latter power almost exclusively. It now has a capacity of over 800 bushels of grain per day, or more correctly twenty bushels of wheat and fifteen bushels of corn per hour. This mill has a wide reputation for the purity and excellence of the breadstuffs it manufactures, and is one of the noted popular mills in the county. Besides this, Mr. Rankin has an excellent farm which he conducts with substantial success. His parents, Matthew and Nancy (Smith) Rankin, were both of Irish birth, the father born near Londonderry in 1777, and his mother near Dublin in 1779. Both came to America early in life and were married in Hagerstown, Pennsylvania, in 1802. Subsequently they removed to Virginia, and there William, the subject of this sketch, was born in Winchester, Frederick county, October 20, 1806. Of four brothers and four sisters, but one brother, James, now of Hickory county, this state, is living. The father and family came to Cooper county in 1830, and here both parents lived until their deaths. In 1844, April 4, William Rankin, the subject of this sketch, was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William and Susanna McFarland, of this county. Two sons were born to them: Silas, born January 9, 1845, and Robert S., born December 13, 1849. Robert S. was married May 14, 1873, to Miss Louisa Duncan, and now has three children; Maud, born February 25, 1874; Mabel, born June 11, 1875; and Myrtle, born April 20, 1877. Both sons are identified with their father in the conduct of both the mill and farm. Mr. Rankin has sought no political office through life, nor held any except that of township collector in 1868. His son, Robert, is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and A. O. U. W.

JAMES H. RENNISON. Joseph Rennison came to this country from England, and early in life located in Cooper county. Here he met and married Miss Leat, by whom he had four sons, James H., the subject of this sketch, being the only one of these now living. James H. Rennison was born in Pilot Grove township, May 4, 1845. His mother died when he was three years of age, and afterwards his father married Mrs. Keziah Cartner, a widow lady who died in July, 1861, leaving a daughter by her last marriage, Margaret J., wife of John Wyatt, of Henry county. The father is still alive and resides in this county. James H., after he grew up, was married January 18, 1863, to Miss Sarah C. Cartner, who has borne him eight children, five daughters and three sons, of whom there are seven living: Joseph E., born January 1, 1864; Alice, born April 20, 1865; Louisa, born October 28, 1869; James W., born September 24, 1871; Cordia C., born September 11, 1874; Florence, October 1, 1877; and John H., Jr., born November 19, 1879. Emily, a third child, born March 19, 1867, died October 4, 1875. Farming has constituted Mr. Rennison's life occupation, and his farm contains nearly a quarter section of good land. He is an industrious and intelligent farmer, and is well respected as a citizen and a neighbor. He and his wife are members of the Mt. Herman Baptist church.

THOMAS B. ROBERTSON, farmer. In 1797 Mr. Robertson's father, Captain Andrew Robertson, came with his parents to this state, who immigrated from Louisville, Kentucky, that year, and settled at New Madrid on the Mississippi river. In the fall of 1816, they came on further west and settled in Boonville township this county. Here Andrew Robertson, having been born in Kentucky, January 1st, 1794, grew up to manhood and married Miss Catherine Sherley, who came with her parents from Kentucky in 1826. They reared a family of six children, Charles

S., Andrew J., Thomas B., Cyrus J., Alvira M. and Susan F. Captain Robertson became a wealthy farmer and died July 9, 1861, leaving an estate of over 1,500 acres of land besides personal property. His wife preceded him in death about fifteen years, dying December 15, 1847. Thomas B., the subject of this sketch, was born September 18, 1834. Farming has constituted his life occupation and he has an excellent farm of over 300 acres, on which he grows grain and raises stock in considerable quantities. He is a good farmer and a worthy and well respected citizen. May 8, 1856, he was married to Miss Bettie Potter, of this country, who still comforts and brightens his domestic life.

LEONHARD SCHMIDT. When Mr. Schmidt was but four years of age, in 1854, his parents, John A. and Margaret (Haril) Schmidt, emigrated from Germany to this country, and settled in Clark's Fork township. His father was a successful farmer, and at his death left a good farm of over 300 acres, which Leonhard now owns and cultivates. His mother died the same year as her husband, in 1877, but three days intervening between their deaths. The father was born in Germany, in 1810, and died here January 4, 1877. The mother, born in the same country, in 1812, and died here, January 7, 1877. Of their family of children, but four of the twelve born to them are now living besides Leonhard, viz., John, Margaret, Nicholas and Margaret. Leonhard Schmidt was born in Baiern, Germany, April 20, 1849, but was principally reared in Clark's Fork township. Farming has constituted his life occupation. On the old homestead farm he raises about 150 acres of grain annually, principally grain. He also raises and fattens large numbers of hogs for the market each year. November, 18, 1869, he was married to Josephine Klochner, of Moniteau county. They have had six children: Emma C., Nicholas M., Emma M., Mary F., Emma S. and Leonhard A. Mrs. Schmidt died December 14, 1882, aged thirty-nine years, nine months and twenty days. Mr. S. is a member of the Lutheran church at Clark's Fork.

ALEXANDER SHANNON. Mr. Shannon is a native of Maryland, and was born in Charles county of that state, February 10, 1823. He was a son of Zachariah and Priscilla (Skinner) Shannon, both also natives of Charles county, where they married, in 1818, and lived until their deaths; the father having been born January 17, 1797, and died in 1865; and the mother, born in 1800, and died in 1859. Six children were born to them, five of whom are living: Catherine A., born in 1821, died in February, 1882; Alexander, the subject of this sketch, born February 10, 1823; Eliza J., born in 1827; Mary E., born in 1830; and Henrietta, born 1832. When Alexander Shannon was twenty-four years of age he came to Missouri, and located in Cooper county, and, November 17, 1849, was married to Miss Julia A., daughter of Clayton and Mary A. Hurt, of this county. Five children are the fruits of this union: George William, born March 15, 1851; Eliza B., born October 31, 1853; Fleming H., born December 19, 1860; James B., born July 26, 1867; and Nancy B., born April 19, 1870. In 1852 he bought a place of 110 acres, in sections 4 and 5, of this township, and, in 1863, eighty acres more, on which he lived for many years. That place is now owned by one of his sons. In 1872 he bought his present farm of nearly 300 acres, which he has comfortably improved. He raises both grain and stock for the markets. He is an industrious farmer and well respected citizen. Mr. S. and wife are both members of the Christian church at Walnut Grove.

NICHOLAS SMITH, farmer and justice of the peace. Like so many of the successful farmers of Cooper county, Mr. Smith is a German by nativity, although he has lived in this county since he was sixteen years of age. He commenced for himself when a young man without any means of his own, and by intelligent industry and frugality has succeeded in situating himself comfortably in life. His farm contains 300 acres of good land, and he has it improved with a commodious brick residence, an excellent barn, substantial fences, etc. He raises about 200 acres of grain, principally corn and wheat, and fattens for the market from thirty to thirty-five head of steers, and a large number of hogs. He came over with his parents to this country in 1853, having been born in Bavaria, Germany, November 2, 1837. They landed at New Orleans, and came thence by river to Boonville. His father, John A. Smith, a farmer by occupation, was born September 14, 1808; and his mother, formerly Miss Catherine M. Hill, was born in 1810. Both are now deceased - died in this county. After growing up, Nicholas Smith, the subject of this sketch, was married October 13, 1860, to Miss Margaret Dornhauser, of Moniteau, who has borne him eleven children, five sons and six daughters, of whom six are now living, as follows: Christopher T., born April 13, 1862; Sophia, born December 25, 1863; Elizabeth, born July 5, 1867; John C., born May 20, 1871; Josie, born November 6, 1875; and Lizzie, born January 24, 1879. At the last township magisterial election, Mr. Smith was elected a justice of the peace, the duties of which office he is now discharging with entire satisfaction to the people of the community.

JOHN A. STEELE. Mr. Steele's father, William Steele, who has been married three times, came from Tennessee to this state, in 1844, three years after the death of his first wife, formerly Miss Mary A. Blackburn, and in 1847 settled in Cooper county, in which he still resides. Of his first marriage there are two sons, John A., the subject of this sketch, and Thomas L., now of Sedalia. John A. Steele was born in Jefferson County, Tennessee, August 20, 1835, and was therefore twelve years of age when his father came to this county. Here he grew up and adopted farming as his life occupation. December 2, 1858, he was married to Miss Eliza J., daughter of Ephraim and Mary M. Batton, of Howard county. She was born October 5, 1842. Nine children resulted from this union: John T., Mary M., Georgia A., wife of Hamilton Chrisholm, of Kentucky; Francis A., William H., Charles E., Claude W., an infant, deceased; Stanton L., deceased. Mr. Steele has a farm in Clark's Fork township, and he and his wife are members of the Mount Hermon Baptist church.

PETER WEHMEIER, merchant and farmer. In October, 1881, Mr. Wehmeier engaged in the general mercantile business at Clark's Fork with Mr. Meyer as his partner, the firm being Meyer & Wehmeier. They carry a large and well selected stock of general merchandise, and have a lucrative and rapidly increasing trade. They have a large new building, built expressly for the purpose, to which they have recently added another room the full length of the store, and, being business men of push and enterprise, they have determined to build up a trade and keep a store equal to the best, in the general line, in the county. Mr. Wehmeier was born in Westphalia, Germany, May 6th, 1824, and was one of six children of Herman Wehmeier and wife, both of whom are now deceased, never having left their native country. Mr. Peter Wehmeier came to this country in 1854, and, after working on a farm in St. Louis county about a year, came to this county, where he has since lived. He worked as a farm laborer here several years, and then "cropped" himself until 1864, when he bought a tract of land of his own, and afterwards added to it until he built up a handsome farm of the 160 acres, which he still owns and now has leased out. May 15th, 1859, he was married to Miss Martha Feidley, of Baiern, Germany. Of this union there are six children living, of an original family of ten: Catherine, born February 25, 1860, married Henry Mercy; Sophia, born March 21, 1862; Maggie, born April 30, 1866; Minnie, born August 16, 1870; Caroline, born August 11, 1872, and Lena L., born September 25, 1881. Parents and children are all members of the German Lutheran church of Clark's Fork.

SAMUEL WINDERS. Mr. Winders' parents, Edward and Nancy (Wooldridge) Winders, settled in this county in 1829, and were from Todd county, Kentucky, of which they were both natives, and in which they were reared and married. The father died here in March, 1855, aged sixty, and the mother ten years afterwards, aged sixty-two. Six of their family of twelve children survive, Samuel, the subject of this sketch, being their sixth born. The father was a well-to-do farmer of this county, and left a good farm at his death of nearly four hundred acres. Samuel Winders was born here September 7th, 1836, and grew up to the occupation of a farmer, which he has since followed. He bought his present farm in 1880-1, and now has a neat place of nearly a hundred acres, which he is busily improving. September 15th, 1868, he was married to Miss Dorinda, daughter of Robert and Mary Scott, of this county. She was born February 27th, 1839. They have two sons, Paul C., born December 4, 1875, and Lilburn S., born February 22d, 1876. Mrs. Winders' father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of New Orleans, under General Jackson, During his service in the city, and while standing guard, he captured a British soldier and delivered his prisoner to the commanding officer in person. He was a man of great bravery and unflinching patriotism.

CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP

WILLIAM H. C. BURGER, proprietor Burger Hotel and liveryman, Pleasant Green. Mr. Burger's father, Henry Burger, was one of the early settlers of Cooper county, becoming a resident of this county as early as 1814. He was originally from Tennessee, but his wife, the mother of William H. C., formerly Miss May T. Titsworth, was a Kentuckian by birth. They had a family of seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth. William H. C. Burger was born in Cooper county, July 31, 1841, and on attaining his majority engaged in farming for himself, which he continued to follow up to the time of opening his hotel in Pleasant Green. While on the farm he also dealt in live stock to a considerable extent, and both as a farmer and a stock dealer achieved substantial success. In 1882, however, he became the owner of his present hotel property, and at once opened the Burger hotel, and also engaged in the livery business. He keeps a good hotel, which has acquired a wide reputation as a comfortable, agreeable stopping place and his livery stable is supplied with an ample stock of horses, buggies, etc., to accommodate the traveling public. Mr. Burger was married October 25, 1865, to Miss Sallie Wooldridge, of this county. They have four children, Harvey, William, John and Preston; having lost two.

COLONEL CHARLES A. EVERETT, general merchant, Pleasant Green. Colonel Everett is a native of New Orleans, Louisiana., and was born December 29, 1833. His father was a prominent citizen of that city, and the son was educated in the east at Bridgeport, Connecticut. However, while he was still a youth he lost both his parents, and was therefore compelled to make his own way in the world from a comparatively early age. In about 1848 he engaged as clerk in the leading hardware store of his native city, and held that position with great satisfaction to his employers until the outbreak of the civil war. When the conflict opened, like the other representatives of the warm-blooded young chivalry of the south, he rallied to uphold -

"The three-barred ensign; which, full high advanced,
Shone like a meteor streaming to the wind."

For four long years he fought under the banner of the new-born republic, until it fell to rise no more, amid

“The tramp, the shout, the fearful thunder-roar
Of red-breathed cannon, and the wailing cry
Of myriad victims -”

He was in most of the principal battles of the war, and now carries five scars to attest the heroic part he took in that terrible struggle. He enlisted in the first company raised in New Orleans, the Washington artillery, of which he was lieutenant. Shortly afterwards he was promoted to the captaincy of the company, and then, by regular promotions, became colonel of his regiment. After the war, in 1867, he went to New York City and engaged as traveling salesman for a wholesale house, in which he continued three years. He then came to St. Louis and followed the same business for a house there a number of years, and until he located at Smithton, in Pettis county, in the general mercantile business. From Smithton he came to Pleasant Green in 1879, where he has since continued. Here he has an excellent store in the general mercantile line, and has built up an extensive and profitable trade. He is a gentleman of popular manners, good business qualifications, and is highly esteemed in and around Pleasant Green, and wherever known.

JAMES W. LONG, farmer. Among the substantial and prosperous farmers of Cooper county, James W. Long may be singled out as worthy of special mention. He commenced in life for himself practically without anything, and by his industry and intelligence has placed himself in the front rank of the successful farmers of the county. His homestead contains nearly 300 acres of flue land, and is exceedingly well improved. It has good buildings, good fencing, etc., and is well grassed, well watered, and in every respect is an excellent grain and stock farm. He was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, October 24, 1846, and was a son of Conrad and Nancy (Crooks) Long, of that county. He remained in his native state until 1856, engaged in farming, and then removed to Missouri, settling in this county, where he has since lived. For a number of years Mr. Long has given considerable attention to raising and dealing in stock, in which he has had satisfactory success. He married Miss Sarah Corvine, of Virginia. They have eleven children living: Anna E., Sarah V., Lucinda, Mary, William, Samuel E., John E., Edward L., Robert, Daisy and Frederick. Besides these Mr. Lang reared eight orphan children. Certainly he has kept the first commandment of God, given in the garden of Eden, and, like the Master, as sung by David, has “relieved the orphan.” Mr. Long is a member of the Masonic order.

JOHN D. McCUTCHEN, farmer. John D. is a son of Judge McCutchen, whose sketch appears in the Pilot Grove division of these biographies. The son was brought up on his father’s farm, and Judge McCutchen, being a man of ample means, and of advanced and liberal ideas in regard to education, gave his children excellent school advantages. After mastering the curriculum of studies taught in the ordinary schools, John D. became a matriculate in McGee college, where he remained until he acquired a superior education. Returning home at the conclusion of his college course, he engaged in school teaching in the vicinity, and followed that until 1873, when, being of an enterprising mind, and believing from what he had heard and read of the Pacific coast that that country offered superior advantages to young men who have the energy and ambition to accomplish something in life, he went to California, but his expectations of the “land of gold and the vine” were not entirely fulfilled, and accordingly he remained on the gem-decked shores of the American Hesperides but one year. On his trip, however, with all eye open to all opportunities, he saw that there was more gold to be made in the stock business in Colorado, than in searching for it among the rocks of the Pacific coast. In 1874, therefore, he entered largely into this business in the centennial state, and followed it with excellent success for six years. He then returned to his old home in Cooper county, and in January of the following year (1882) became a member of the mercantile firm of J. T. Ellis & Co., at Pilot Grove, but one year afterwards sold out his interest in the business and settled down to the honorable and independent life of a farmer, on his present farm. Mr. McCutchen is now thirty-four years of age, having been born in this county September 20, 1849, and, possessed of the energy and business qualifications he is, he has every promise of becoming one of the prominent citizens and successful men of Cooper county. He is a worthy and active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In farming Mr. McCutchen is associated with Mr. H. L. Tutt. Together they own about 300 acres of splendid land, all under fence and well improved, and, besides growing, large quantities of grain of the various kinds, they make a specialty of raising fine, high-grade cattle.

WILLIAM RISLER, farmer. Although Mr. Risler settled in this county from Virginia only ten years ago, he has long since become thoroughly and somewhat prominently identified with the agricultural interests of the county. A man of untiring industry and energy, he was a successful farmer in the Old Dominion before he made Missouri the state of his adoption, and, buying a farm of nearly 400 acres of good land on coming to Cooper county, he went to work improving it and stocking it with good breeds of stock in a manner that soon placed him among our most progressive and enterprising farmers. He was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, June 22, 1820. His father, George Risler, was a native of Pennsylvania, but his mother, formerly Miss Mary Roland, was a Virginian. William was the second of their family of six children. In 1849 he was one of the vast army of enterprising and adventurous spirits who braved the dangers and hardships of a journey across the continent to the gold fields of California. He remained on the Pacific coast six years, and then returned to his old Virginia home not altogether disappointed in the hopes with which he set out with the “old forty-niners.” He resumed farming in his native state and continued it there until his emigration to

Missouri in 1873. November 22, 1870, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Tavenner, of Virginia. One child has blessed their married life, an interesting little daughter, Bessie.

J. G. ROBERTS, farmer and stock dealer. The life of Mr. Roberts has been more than an ordinary one, and his energy and enterprise have not been without substantial results. Mining, military service and agricultural pursuits have principally occupied his time. Since the close of the war he has been engaged in farming and the stock business in this county. He has a splendid farm of over half a section of land, and has it well improved and well stocked. His herd of short-horn cattle contains some of the best representatives of that breed of high grades in the county. The mules and sheep, which he also makes a specialty of raising, are of the best class of stock in those lines. As a farmer and stock raiser he justly ranks among the most enterprising and successful in the county. Mr. Roberts is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Roans county December 6, 1826. His parents, L. B. and Susan (Davis) Roberts, were both South Carolinians by birth, but emigrated to Tennessee in early life, where they reared their family. On arriving at the age of twenty-one, J. G. Roberts, the subject of this sketch, came to Missouri and engaged in mercantile business at Linn creek, then an important wholesale centre in southwest Missouri. Three years later he was attracted to the far west by the mining excitement of Colorado, and crossed the plains to the now Centennial state by a prairie schooner transport drawn by an ox team. He followed mining there in the rocky ribs of the Cordilleras until 1852, when he braved the perils of a voyage across the Pacific and into the treacherous and then little known waters of the Antarctic ocean to Australia. Arrived on the far off continent, where the "east and the west meet," he bravely went to work at mining in that distant and little known country, and followed it for two long years amid the greatest hardships and dangers. But in 1854 he directed his course homeward again, recrossing the ocean, and after an absence of over seven years of adventures of the most trying and perilous kind, arrived at Linn creek, which he had left in 1847. There he resumed his former business in the mercantile line, in which he continued without material interruption until 1861, when he removed to Vernon county, this state, and turned his attention to farming. But the civil war soon broke

out in all its fury, and it had not long been in progress before he enlisted in company I, Burbrige's regiment of General J. S. Marmaduke's division, and while in this command was taken prisoner and kept at Fort Leavenworth and other points. He afterwards, however, succeeded in rejoining the Confederate army, with which he continued until the general surrender in 1865. He then came back to Cooper county and settled on his present farm. In March, 1856, Mr. Roberts was married to Miss Alsia S. Walker, of this county. They have one child, S. W., and have lost three: Robert W., an infant and Rebecca J. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church south, and of the Masonic fraternity.

ISAAC T. TAVENNER, farmer. Mr. Tavenner, the subject of this sketch, was the fourth of a family of five children of Jesse and Celia (Morris) Tavenner, originally of Virginia, but later of this county, and was born in Jefferson county, of the Old Dominion, June 23, 1840. The grandfather of Isaac T., on the mother's side, was a gallant soldier of the country in the war of the revolution, and followed the flag of the new born republic until it floated in triumph at Yorktown. In 1855 Jesse Tavenner emigrated from Virginia with his family and settled in this county, where Isaac T., then fifteen years of age, grew to manhood. Reared on a farm the son, on attaining his majority, adopted farming as his life occupation, and this he has since followed without interruption, except about one year during the late war. He now has a neat farm, containing three forty acre tracts and upwards, of good land, all under fence and in good state of improvement. In 1864 he enlisted in the Confederate service under General Shelby, and continued in his command until the close of the war. November 11, 1869, he was married to Miss Susan Ferrell, originally of Virginia. They have four children: Isaac N., Engenia, Richard and Anna. One is dead Willie.

H. L. TUTT, farmer. Mr. Tuft was born in Cooper county December, 26, 1847, and was a son of Dr. Samuel Tutt, for many years a prominent physician and leading citizen of the county, but a Virginian by birth. Mrs. Tutt, the mother of H. L., formerly of Miss Elizabeth Hutchison, was from Kentucky. H. L., the son, was reared in Boonville, and in youth had the advantages afforded by the preparatory schools of this city. In due time he was sent to William Jewell college, of Liberty, Missouri, where he pursued a more advanced course of studies and acquired an excellent education. After his college course he engaged in farming near Bell Air in this county, and followed that occupation until 1874, when he went to Colorado and became interested with his cousin, John D. McCutchen, in the stock business. As stated in the latter's sketch, they remained in the Silver Mountain state some seven years, or until 1881. On his return home, Mr. Tutt resumed farming, and now, jointly with his cousin, runs a handsome farm of 292 acres of land - an excellent grain and stock farm. Industrious, enterprising and experienced in both general farming and stock raising, these gentlemen can hardly fail of taking rank at an early day among the foremost agriculturists and stock men of the country.

P. G. WALKER, farmer and stock raiser. In the very front rank of the farmers and stock raisers of Cooper county stands P. G. Walker, the subject of this sketch. With a landed estate of over 2,500 acres, including a splendid farm, well improved, and well supplied with pastures and water, he has one of the best stock farms, and, at the same time, one of the best grain farms in the county. Besides giving his attention to raising short-horn cattle, of which he has a fine herd, he also makes a specialty of raising fine mules for the general markets. He is a native of the county, and was born March 22, 1833. His father, Samuel Walker, was originally from Kentucky, but settled in this county as early

its 1823, and became a leading and successful farmer. His mother, formerly Miss Nancy Cockrell, was born in Virginia. P. G. Walker was reared on his father's farm, and has made agriculture his occupation for life, in which he has achieved the most satisfactory success. Annually he feeds large numbers of cattle for shipment, and his stock in this line being of an extra quality, always bring the first market prices. On the 12th of June, 1860, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Fannie Boulware, of this state. They have six children living Mattie, Lou A., Presley, Samuel, George and Alma. Three are dead: Agnes, Middleton and Alice. Mr. W. is a member of the M. E. church south.

A. WALKER, farmer. Mr. Walker is one of the representative farmers and stock raisers of Cooper county. Brought up to the occupation of farming, he has all the practical knowledge of the business a life time devoted to it necessarily implies, and, in addition to this, has the advantage of a thorough education, which in these days of scientific, progressive farming, is almost as necessary to complete success in this calling as in any other. His landed estate contains a thousand acres of the best condition. His herd of short-horns is one of the best in the county, and he feeds, annually large numbers of cattle for the wholesale markets, having at the present time 250 head of fine steers. He is a native of this county, where his whole life thus far has been spent, and comes of one of the best families in the county. Judge Anthony S. Walker, his father; was originally from Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he was born November 19, 1805, but when twenty-one years of age, in 1826, came to Missouri, and located on the farm where A. A., his son, now lives. April 31, 1831, he was married to Miss Mary E. Read, formerly of Kentucky, and of their family of six children, A. A. was the fourth. He was born April 15, 1839. The father died September 26, 1863, and the mother about nine years afterwards, June 20, 1872. Judge Walker was for many years, and up to the time of his death, one of the most prominent citizens of the county. Besides being a leading and wealthy farmer, he was for a number of years judge of the county court, and was a member of the legislature as early as 1844, and again at the time of the outbreak of the war in 1861. He was the first postmaster ever appointed in his homestead township, and kept the office at his residence for a number of years. He was universally esteemed and respected by his neighbors and acquaintances, and his death was deeply regretted by all who knew him. A man of liberal ideas and of good education himself, he was careful that his children should enjoy the best of school advantages. Accordingly, the subject of this sketch, A. A. Walker, after taking a thorough course in the preparatory schools, entered the state university at Columbia, in which he continued as a student until 1859, when he graduated with marked honor. Returning home after his university course, he gave his undivided attention to farming, and has continued in this ever since. In December, 1868, he was married to Maggie, an accomplished daughter of Doctor Samuel Tutt, one of the foremost physicians and most highly respected citizens of the county. Mrs. Walker is an active and exemplary member of the Baptist church, and is a lady of rare grace of mind and person. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have one daughter, Margaret.

KELLY TOWNSHIP

ANDREAS BESTGEN, farmer and stock raiser; also notary public and clerk of the school board. Among the successful farms and substantial citizens of Cooper county, of foreign birth, whose biographies deserve insertion in this work, is the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Bestgen was born in Prussia, July 8, 1818, and was the youngest of three brothers of a family of six children, reared by Andreas Bestgen, Sr., and wife, whose maiden name was Miss Catherine Kelspach, both natives of the same country. Andreas, Jr., received a good education in youth in his native language, and, in accordance with the regulations there, learned a trade. He acquired that of a millwright, and also learned, the general milling business, in both of which he was more or less engaged until his immigration to this country. The father died in Prussia in 1840, and seven years afterwards, Andreas, Peter, a married sister, and his mother, came to America, and settled in Moniteau county, this state. Here, the following year, February 26, 1848, he was married to Miss Catherine, daughter of Cornelius Atter, originally of Germany. After his marriage he continued to live in Moniteau county until 1854, when he removed to Cooper, and bought land near Pisgah. He lived there until 1868, and then located on the farm where he now lives. He has over 300 acres of food land, 200 acres of which are in his home farm. This is well improved, with good buildings, fences, an orchard, etc. Besides ordinary farming he gives some attention to stock raising. Mr. and Mrs. Bestgen have a family of nine children : Catherine, wife of Peter Kammerich; Mary, wife of Henry Miller; John, Barbara, wife of William Schmidt; Roda, wife of John Knipp; Andrew, Maggie, Ellen and Pio. Mr. Bestgen, was appointed notary public, in 1862, by the governor, and has held the office by successive appointments ever since - over twenty years. He is now also clerk of the local school board. He and his wife are both members of the Catholic church, as are also his children.

GEORGE J. BULL. One of the time-honored, substantial and worthy citizens of Palestine township is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and was born August 13, 1824. Mr. Bull is a twin brother of Thomas H. Bull, of Clark's Fork township, this county, and the two with their families always celebrate their anniversaries together at the residence of one or the other. They were sons of John and Jane (Phillips) Bull who

settled in this county in 1836, when George J. and Thomas H. were lads but twelve years of age. The first two years of his residence in Cooper county the father was engaged in merchandising, but he then improved a farm in Palestine and Clark's Fork township, where he lived until his death. Their mother is still living (1883) at the advanced age of eighty-seven. Both parents were natives of the Old Dominion. George J., after he grew up, was married September 9, 1852, to Miss Albertine, daughter of John F. Veulemans, of Cooper county. She is a native of Belgium, where she was reared, but came to this country with her parents in early maidenhood. She is a versatile linguist, being able to speak fluently three languages. Mr. and Mrs. Bull have three children: John M., Mary, wife of John Whittaker, and James Jefferson. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Bull settled on the farm where he now lives, where he followed farming and stock raising with excellent success until his retirement from the active duties of the farm a short time ago. He takes an active interest in public affairs and particularly in politics. He has been twice a delegate to the county convention, and enjoys the entire confidence of his party (the democratic) and of the whole community. He and his family are members of the Catholic church.

C. K. CULLERS, farmer and stock raiser. The lives of few men in Cooper county have been characterized by greater activity or more enterprise than has that of Mr. Cullers. He is a native of Virginia, and was born in Page county January 23, 1825. His father, John, and another, Mary (Keyser) Cullers, were also born and reared in the Old Dominion. C. K. had excellent school advantages in youth. Besides the instruction of the common schools he also had the benefit of a course at high school. In the latter he became proficient in the more advanced branches, particularly in mathematics, including surveying. After the completion of his education he went to New Orleans, and spent two years there in the grocery business. In 1847 he came out from the Crescent City to Kentucky, and merchandised, in partnership with his uncle, at Greenupsburgh until 1850. By that time the California gold excitement was at its highest, and he joined the innumerable throng bound for the golden coast. He went, however, by New Orleans and the South. He remained in the far off Occident over two years, engaged principally in mining and during this time made several trips to Oregon. Returning in the spring of 1853, he spent the summer in Virginia and in the following winter organized a squad of eight young men and went back to the Pacific coast. He then worked in the gold mines nearly three years, but returned to his native state in 1856, and on the 19th of June of that year was married to Miss Margaret, daughter of Nathaniel Tapp, of Page county. The current summer he spent in Ohio, and the following fall came to Missouri and settled in Cooper county. Here he bought the well-known Jolly farm, one of the oldest and finest in the county. It is well improved with a two-story brick dwelling, good barn, an excellent orchard, etc. It contains nearly 200 acres, all under fence. Mr. and Mrs. Cutlers have three children: M. L., in the grocery business at Tipton; Maggie, an instrumental music teacher of superior attainments in her profession, and Commil K. Mr. C. and family are members of the Missouri Baptist church and of the I. O. G. T. He is also a member of the Masonic order.

JESSE M. DANIEL, farmer and stock dealer. Among the thrifty farmers and well respected citizens of Kelly township, Mr. Daniel may not improperly be singled out for special mention. He was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, April 3d, 1842, and was a son of Captain Charles W. and Matilda (Daniel) Daniel, who came from that state in 1867 and settled in Cooper county. Captain Daniel died here in the fall of the same year. Jesse M. came out to this county with his parents and bought the farm where he now lives. He has an excellent place of 320 acres, all in cultivation except a small piece of timbered land. His residence is a substantial, well constructed, two-story building, and his farm is enclosed with good hedge and rail fencing. It is otherwise well improved. He raises grain and deals to some extent in live stock. June 3d, 1862 he was married to Miss Virginia, a daughter of James H. Speed. His wife is a native of the county, and was here reared and educated. They were married, however, in St. Louie county. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel have a family of six children Charles B., Matilda A., James S., Virginia A., Mary F. and Jessie M. They have lost two: Lucy, died August 6th, 1867, and Rosa, June 19th, 1871, both in infancy. Both parents are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

PORTER E. DAVIS, farmer, stock raiser and dealer. The biography of the Davis family reveals, with more than ordinary clearness, the qualities of courage, adventure, resolution, untiring industry and solid worth, possessed by the men who came west from the older states, and have made this section - one of the fairest and most prosperous parts of the Union. On his father's side he is of Virginia parentage, on his mother's of Georgia extraction. His grandfather, John Davis, and his father, Captain Phillip Davis, were both natives of the Old Dominion. Captain Davis, his father, was a dauntless soldier under Jackson, in the war of 1812. He went to Tennessee in an early day, and there met and married Miss Cynthia Jennings, a fair daughter of the Empire State of the south, Georgia. They lived in Franklin county, Tennessee, near Winchester, where Porter E. was born in February, 1816 until 1829, when they removed to Missouri and settled on a farm in Kelly township, this county. Afterward Captain Davis crossed the plains several times, and was often with Kit Carson in the west, the two being intimate friends. He served as captain of the militia for a number of years during the old muster days, and was one of the leaders among the old pioneers and early settlers of the county. Porter E. grew up mainly in this county, and started out for himself early in life. He was married here in about 1836, to Miss Joan, daughter of Peter Stevens, one of the first settlers of the county. Four years after his marriage he returned to Morgan county where he lived some thirty-five years, and became one of the most prosperous farmers of the county. He still owns a fourth interest in 2,200 acres of land there. In 1873 he bought

a farm in Kelly township, Cooper county and removed to it, and in the spring of 1883 bought the place where he now lives. He also owns land in Bates county. Mr. Davis attributes his success in life to the habits of steady industry, to which he was brought up, and which have never forsaken him. All he has he owes alone to his own exertions. Economy and good management have enabled him to save what he has made. He is one of the successful farmers and stock men of the county. While Mr. Davis has prospered in the material interests of life, he and his good wife have been peculiarly unfortunate in their family. They have had nine children, all but three of whom have been borne to their graves. Those living are Alpha, wife of Dr. O. A. Williams, of Morgan county, prominent in public life and in his profession in that county; Nannie, wife of John VP. Nelson, and Mollie, widow of Gibson Ector, who died in April, 1883. John A., died in 1883, aged thirty-three; William T., died in military service during the war; Cynthia, the wife of Charles B. Sales, present collector of Morgan county, died in 1881. The others died earlier in life. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Baptist church.

A. J. EUBANK, farmer and stock feeder and dealer. Achille Eubanks, the father of A. J., was a native of Virginia, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was twice married; first in Virginia and afterward in Kentucky, to which state he had removed, his first wife having died some years previous. He came to Missouri with his family in 1830, and bought land in Kelly township, where A. J. now lives, which he partly improved, and there he died in 1844. A. J. was born of his father's second marriage, February 28, 1851, in this county. His mother whose maiden name was Nancy Ware is still living, and for a number of years has drawn a pension from the government on account of her husband's service in the army: He was a member of Captain Wadkins company in Colonel Bowman's regiment. A. J. Eubank. was brought up on his father's farm in this county, and obtained a good ordinary education in the common schools. On the 5th of March, 1863, he was married in Boonville to Miss Mary E., daughter of Abner Bailey, of this county. This union has been blessed with eight children: Lula, Nancy, Roberta, Robert Lee, Joseph, Thomas, Sallie Lee, Lotta Reavis, John Davis and an infant daughter. Mr. Eubank has 223 acres of land under fence and in a good state of improvement. He makes a specialty of buying and feeding stock. He feeds from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty head of cattle and about one hundred head of hogs. In this business he is very successful. His wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

J. HERNDON GOODWIN, farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Goodwin was in his infancy when his parents J. C. G. and Amanda (Herndon) Goodwin emigrated from Kentucky, in 1844, and settled in Cooper county. His father was a native of Louisa county, Virginia, and was born October 10th, 1810. As he grew up he received a thorough English and classic education, taking a complete course in the famous Hampden and Sidney college, of Virginia, from which he was duly graduated. When a young man he came out to Kentucky, where he was married to his first wife. She was a daughter of John Herndon, of Scott county, Kentucky, and- a sister to Linsford Herndon, a leading banker of Georgetown, in that county. After their immigration to that state Mr. Goodwin, the father of J. H., became one of the largest land holders and wealthiest farmers and business men of Cooper county. He owned 2,000 acres of land, 1,600 acres of which were in one tract, and a large portion of this was well improved with a fine brick dwelling, good outbuildings, substantial fences, etc. He held numerous local offices, and was postmaster at Vermont station, where he lived for nearly forty years. He was a large stock dealer, and also carried on a general store in addition to his other interests. He was noted for his close attention to business and his unswerving integrity. His first wife died in March, 1863. He afterward married Miss Lizzie A. Gilbert. By his first marriage three sons and two daughters were reared, and these are old residents of the county, except one daughter. By his second union there is one son. The father died January 3d, 1883, leaving his estate divided by will equally among his children. J. Herndon Goodwin, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest son living by his father's first marriage, and was born August 7th, 1843. He was reared in this county, and was educated in a private academy. under the instruction of Professor Cully, an able educator, now the superintendent of the Sedalia schools. After completing his scholastic course, Mr. Goodwin was married to Miss Fannie, daughter of M. B. Gentry, originally of Madison county, Kentucky. She was educated at the Bunceton high school. They have two sons, Gentry and Wallace. Mr. Goodwin has a good farm of 320 acres, enclosed with an excellent hedge fence, and subdivided into convenient lots by cross fences. Most of his farm is set with blue grass, timothy and clover, and he makes a specialty of stock raising. He has a herd of about 60 head of thoroughbred and high grade cattle, and he also deals in mules. His farm improvements are all of a good class. Mrs. Goodwin is a member of the Baptist church.

WILLIAM T. GROVES, farmer. Mr. Groves' father, William Groves, was an old time, hospitable, well-to-do farmer of the Old Dominion. He had a large farm near Warrenton, in Fauquier county, and, having a fine orchard, he made large quantities of brandy. His cellar was never without a pure article of that good, old Virginia beverage, old enough to go on the retired list of the army, and his cellar door was as open to his friends as his great, generous heart was hospitable and kind. He led a quiet, unobtrusive life, and died in the esteem and friendship of his neighbors and of all who knew him. His wife, who was spared to bless his home and brighten his life for many years, was an amiable, excellent woman, worthy to have been the wife of such a man. She was formerly a Miss Sallie Pritchett of the well known Pritchett family of Virginia. William T. was born, August 2, 1828, and grew up on his father's farm. At the age of twenty-four, in 1852, he came to Missouri and located near Boonville, devoting himself to farming. In September of the following year he was married to Miss Margaret, daughter of Samuel Cole, one of the pioneer settlers of Cooper

county. Three children followed this happy union: James U., Samuel H., and William T., Jr. But death came knocking at his door and took from him his devoted wife. She died January 19, 1868. Nearly four years afterward Mr. Groves was again married; December 28, 1871. His present wife was formerly Miss Anna F. Morton, a daughter of John Morton. She was born in Gloucester, Camden county, New Jersey, October 11, 1858. She is a worthy and excellent lady and bears her part well and cheerfully in making their way through the world. They also have three children: John Robert, Clara Belle and Cora A. From near Boonville Mr. Groves removed to Palestine township. In 1879 he sold his place in Palestine and came to Kelly township where he has since lived. He is an industrious, well-respected farmer and a good neighbor and citizen. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church. .

GEORGE HARNED, farmer and stock raiser, section 16. If, as is self evident, this work would be incomplete without sketches of the more public spirited of the successful farmers and substantial, well-to-do citizens of Cooper county, then the biography of the subject of this sketch justly finds a place in this volume. George Harned was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, April 11, 1829, and was reared in his native county. Of an enterprising turn of mind, at the age of twenty-two he came west and located in Missouri, and two years afterwards, in 1855, returned to Kentucky to be married to his present wife, then Miss Marcia Pash, daughter of Wesley Pash, of Nelson county. They were married on the 9th of August of that year. Upon their marriage they came out to their new home, and Mr. Harped bought land in Scott county and followed farming there for ten years. In 1865 he sold his farm in Scott county and removed to Cooper county, buying the place where he now lives. He has followed farming here with great energy and success, and now owns more than 1,200 acres of land in four different farms. His homestead place contains 390 acres, all but thirty acres of which is under fence and is well improved, including a good residence, good barns, a good orchard, excellent fencing, etc. He gives some attention to raising fine cattle, and has a number of thoroughbred short-horns of the best breeds. Mr. and Mrs. H. have four children: William P., Benjamin, Edwin P. and Hulda. Mr. H. is a member of the Christian church, and his wife and daughter are connected with the Baptist denomination. Mr. Harned's parents, Benjamin and Ellen (Lee) Harped, were both natives of Kentucky, and were highly respected residents of Nelson county.

WILLIAM McCURDY, DECEASED. In 1709 the founder of the McCurdy family in this country emigrated from Ireland, and settled on a farm in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, which remained in the possession of and was occupied by himself and his lineal descendants for 109 years. On this place William McCurdy, the subject of the present memoir, was born in August, 1806. In 1818 his parents, Watson and Agnes (Warner) McCurdy, removed from the old hereditary homestead in the Keystone state and settled in Jefferson county, Virginia. There William grew to manhood and remained until 1840, when he came west and located in Cooper county. He was a man of great energy, untiring industry and a good manager. Before he came to the county he had accumulated some means and here he bought and entered land, and afterwards added to his landed possessions until, at the time of his death, he owned 700 acres in this county and 500 acres in Bates county. It goes without saying that he was a successful farmer, stock raiser and business man. But more important and better than this, he was an upright, good man; a man in whose death all that knew him felt a loss. He was a member of no church, but what others talked of he did.

"Formed on the good old plan,
A true and brave and downright honest man!
He blew no trumpet In the market-place,
Nor in the church with hypocritic face
Supplied with cant the lack of Christian grace;
Loathing pretence he did with cheerful will
What others talked of, while their hands were still."

He left a wife and four children to mourn his loss and cherish his memory. His widow, formerly Miss Jane Cooper, to whom he was married, March 4, 1856, is a daughter of John Cooper, of Howard county. Her parents removed to Howard county from Christian county, Kentucky, where she was born in 1836. Her children are Susan, James W., Jodie E., wife of W. H. Gowens, and Maud. Mrs. McCurdy and her unmarried children live on the homestead in Kelly township, which contains 620 acres of land well improved.

A. M. NELSON, farmer and stock raiser, section 19. The Nelson family has long been prominently identified with the material prosperity and social life of this county. That branch of it to which the subject of this sketch belongs, comes of Captain James O. Nelson, a worthy son of the Old Dominion, who emigrated to Cooper county, this state, in 1836. His wife was formerly Miss Mary Hirst, of another leading family of the county, and both were natives of Fauquier county, Virginia. Captain Nelson became a leading farmer of Cooper county and an influential citizen. He died on his homestead in Kelly township, in December, 1861. Besides possessing in a marked degree the qualities that make successful, prominent men, he was a remarkably kind hearted man, generous, hospitable, true in every relation of life, and as upright and conscientious in all he did as the most punctilious could exact. He led a more than ordinarily pure and blameless life, and died sadly regretted by friends and acquaintances and deeply mourned by his family. The youth of A. M. Nelson was occupied with farm duties and in attendance at school. After growing up and receiving

a good, practical education, he started out in the world for himself. He made a trip overland to California with stock in 1853, and returned by Nicaragua and New York. The following year he made another similar trip. In both of these he was entirely successful. After his second return he gave his whole attention to agricultural interests in this county. In June, 1868 he was married to Miss M. L. Tucker, a daughter of W. G. Tucker, of Cooper county. She, however, was born in Kentucky before her parents came to this county. Mr. Nelson was born November 19, 1829. He was seven years old when his parents removed from Fauquier county, Virginia, to this county, in 1836. He has been living on his present farm since 1872. It contains 540 acres of good land all under fence, and otherwise well improved. He is one of the enterprising, thorough going farmers of the county, and as a neighbor and citizen he is esteemed and respected by all. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have a family of six children: James M., Estella T., Ada B., Lillian A., Mary E., and Lydia A. Mrs. Nelson is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. N. is a member of the A. F. and A. M. of Tipton.

E. D. NELSON, farmer and stock raiser, sections 29 and 30. Mr. E. D. Nelson is the second son of the late Captain Nelson, whose life is outlined in the sketch of his eldest son, A. M. Nelson. In this family there were five sons and three daughters, six of whom are now living, four sons and a daughter, in this county, and one daughter in Sedalia, Missouri. E. D., the subject of this sketch, was born before his parents left Virginia, in Fauquier county, December 12th, 1831. He was, therefore, in his fifth year when they removed to this state, in 1836. Reared in an early day in this county, his education was necessarily limited to the ordinary English branches. Still he acquired a sufficient knowledge of books for all practical purposes. Brought up on a farm, he very naturally adopted agricultural pursuits as his occupation for life. At the age of twenty-one he was married to Miss H. J., daughter of Joseph and Catherine Stephens, of this county, and sister to Joseph Stephens, Sr. Her family were among the first settlers of the county. After his marriage Mr. Nelson continued farming in this county until 1858, when he removed to Pettis county. He lived there for three years, and in 1861 moved, with his family, to Texas, in company with Benton Stephens and family; Jackson Stephens, Thomas Wolf, his brother-in-law, and family; Mitchell Houstberger and family, and Mrs. Nelson's mother. They were a month on the road by wagon teams, and on their arrival in the Lone Star state settled in Denton county. Mr. Nelson enlisted in Jackson's company of Colonel Stone's cavalry regiment, in 1862, and served until the close of the war. After the war he resumed farming and the stock business in Texas, and remained there for three years, but in 1868 returned to Cooper county. He located on his present farm in 1870, a neat place of nearly a quarter section of land, all under fence and in an excellent state of cultivation. Besides this, he has a tract of land in section 29. He has always made a specialty of raising stock, and feeding and shipping to the general markets. More particularly, he buys cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., and ships to the wholesale markets. In these lines he has been highly successful, being a thoroughly qualified and experienced stock man. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have two children, Mary Catherine, wife of Charles Francis, of Pettis county, and Joseph O. They have lost one daughter, Harriet Etta, who died in infancy. Both parents are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

JAMES O. NELSON, farmer, section 30, is a brother of A. M. Nelson, whose sketch precedes this, and is a younger son of Captain Nelson, there referred to. He was born long after his parents removed to this county, on the 12th of June, 1851. Good schools had been established all over the county before he grew up, so that in youth he had excellent advantages to acquire an education. After mastering the curriculum of the common schools, he took a course in high school and traversed the higher branches. Reared on a farm, his tastes were there formed for an agricultural life, and at the conclusion of his scholastic course, he entered vigorously upon geopanic pursuits. In 1874, still un-united in that mystic union which God is said to join together, the accepted sum and consummation of all human economy, he located on his present farm, where he lived in bachelorhood for six years. But,

"To chase the clouds of life's tempestous hours,
To strew its short but weary way with flowers,
New hopes to raise, new feelings to impart,
And pour celestial balsam on the heart;
For this to man was lovely woman given,
The last, best work, the noblest gift of Heaven."

He was married June 17th, 1880, to Miss Minnie Ramsey, a young lady of rare grace of person and excellence of mind. She is a daughter of Jesse A. Ramsey, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have one child, Lester R. Both parents are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Nelson's farm covers nearly a quarter section of land, all under fence and in a good state of improvement. He is a neat, successful farmer, and is highly respected as a neighbor and citizen.

JESSE A. RAMSEY. Mr. Ramsey lived in this township for eleven years, from 1872 to 1883, and so worthily was he identified with the material and other interests of the township, and so closely connected is he with some of the best families of the county, that a sketch of himself and family very properly finds a place in this work. He was born in Clark county, Kentucky, January 20th, 1837. His father, Major Franklin H. Ramsey, and his mother, whose name was Miss May Garden prior to her marriage, were both also natives of the Blue Grass state. Jesse grew up in his native county, and received a collegiate education. After completing his college course he engaged in school

teaching, which he has followed more or less, in connection with farming, ever since. In 1861 he was married to Miss Lucy A., daughter of E. T. Woodward, of Clark county, Kentucky. Eight years afterwards, in 1872, he moved with his family to Cooper county, this state, and improved an excellent farm on land he had bought. Here he continued farming and school teaching, and soon proved himself a marked success in both occupations. As a farmer he was energetic, enterprising, and a good business manager. As a teacher he became widely known as one of the most thorough and efficient in this part of the county. Mr. Ramsey's family was highly respected and esteemed here by the neighbors and acquaintances among whom they lived. He has five children: Minnie M., who married Mr. James O. Nelson, of this county, and now resides in Kelly township; Edwin W., Jesse G., Mary K., and Franklin. Mr. R. is a member of the Presbyterian church, and of the Masonic order. His wife, a most amiable and excellent lady, is a member of the Baptist church. In 1883 Mr. Ramsey sold his farm in this county and returned to Kentucky, much to the regret of his neighbors and acquaintances here. He was a valuable citizen of the community, and one whose presence is greatly missed.

COLEMAN RAWLINGS. Farming has thus far constituted Mr. Rawlings' life occupation, and considering what the phrenologists would call the inhabitiveness of the calling, he has led an unusually active life. He was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, February 26, 1815, and was a son of Aaron and Sophia (Fouch) Rawlings, the father originally of Virginia, but the mother a native of Kentucky. When he was twenty years of age he removed with his parents to Indiana, where he lived until 1861. Having married in the meantime, he then went to Illinois and lived in Champaign county for four years. From Illinois he returned to Indiana and farmed in Tippecanoe county until 1871. He then went to Kansas and located in Cherokee county. He remained in that county three years, after which he removed to Illinois, where he lived four years. In 1878 he came to Cooper county, Missouri, where he has since resided. Mr. Rawlings' first wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Decker, died, leaving him five children, who grew to maturity and are now all married. He was afterwards married to Miss Jane Fills, who was also taken from him by the hand of death. Four children were reared by this union, and one married. His present wife, whose name was formerly Miss Mary Harrison, has borne him one child, now also married. Mr. Rawlings is a member of the Masonic order.

HENRY M. WITHERS, DECEASED. Kentucky has given to Cooper county, and particularly to the northern part of the county, many of its best citizens, but she may have contributed none more highly respected, or, for conscientious discharge of duty in every relation of life, more worthy of respect and esteem, than was the subject of this sketch. Henry M. Withers was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, September 28th, 1808. His father, James Withers, was a native of Fauquier county, Virginia. His mother, whose name before her marriage was Miss Elizabeth Carr, was also originally from the Old Dominion. They came out to Kentucky, however, comparatively early in life, where they reared their family and lived until their death. Of an inquiring, active mind, Henry M., as he grew up, acquired more than a fair education, both by instruction at school and by study at home. He started out early in life on his own account. Possessing to a marked degree the qualities that make successful men, while still a young man he had achieved such success that he was regarded as one of the substantial citizens of his native county. He was strongly domestic in his disposition, and more than ordinarily warm-hearted and ardent in his attachments. Such a man would hardly be expected to go for a life without the happiness which only wife and home can give. Accordingly, in his twenty-fourth year, on the 26th of June, 1832, he was married to Miss China Shackelford, a young lady of rare graces of mind and person, the daughter of Honorable Samuel Shackelford, of Lincoln county, Kentucky. She was three years her husband's junior, having been born on the 10th of April, 1811. Mr. Withers followed farming and also the flour milling and distilling business in his native county until 1857, when he sold out his various interests there and removed to Missouri. In this state he settled near Anderson's Point, in Kelly township, Cooper county, where he followed farming and merchandising until the outbreak of the war. After this he was engaged in farming alone until the time of his death, August 12th, 1879. He was as successful in his new home as he had been in his old. He left a landed estate of over 500 acres, a splendid farm, besides other property. He was a man of more than ordinary natural ability, and was well up in general information and in the current affairs of life. He had long been a worthy member of the Christian church, and was one of the leading lay members of that denomination in his vicinity. None around him were more liberal in contributions for any worthy purpose, charitable or otherwise, than he. His home was the abiding place of generous hearted hospitality, and as a neighbor he was especially kind and accommodating. He died in the respect and esteem of all who knew him, and deeply mourned by his family. He left a wife and six children. Mrs. Withers, a motherly, noble, good woman, still resides on the family homestead. Her children are as follows: George C., in business at Sedalia; Horace, constable of Kelly township; David B., in the cattle business at Fort Worth, Texas; John K. and Laura, at home.

LAMINE TOWNSHIP

ROBERT HARRISON CASTLEMAN, farmer, section 17. Among the young men whose opportunities and personal worth give promise of future promise and usefulness as farmers and progressive, enterprising stock men of Cooper county, is Robert H. Castleman, the subject of this sketch. He was born on the family homestead, in this county, December 14, 1855, and is the eldest of four children of David and Sallie A. (Harrison) Castleman, both of whom are living and reside in Lamine township. Of the other three, Kate died September 30, 1882, aged nineteen years; Theodore died four years ago, aged sixteen; and Benjamin is still at home. Robert H. remained on his father's farm in early youth and attended the neighborhood schools, after which he entered Kemper's well known and highly reputed school at Boonville and there pursued a higher course of studies, thus acquiring more than in ordinary education, particularly in the department of mathematics. His qualifications in this branch were such as to recommend him for a position in the government coast surveying service, which he secured in 1869 and filled, accompanying the surveying expedition from Mound City down the river to Memphis. After this he returned home to Cooper county and engaged in farming, which he has since followed and with excellent success. His farm contains 800 acres of fine land, beautifully situated, and is largely planted in grain. He also raises some livestock, particularly hogs, for the general markets.

DAVID CASTLEMAN, farmer, section 5. Among the better class of farmers of Lamine township, none are more substantial or better respected for their personal worth than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, March 3, 1834, and was one of a family of fourteen children, ten of whom are living, of David Castleman and wife, formerly Miss Virginia Harrison, both natives of Virginia, but reared in Kentucky where they married and brought up their family. Mrs. Castleman is still living at an advanced age, and is now in St. Louis county, where her son George H. and five daughters reside. Lewis, the oldest of the eight, lives in this county, near Bunceton. David, in youth, besides having the advantages afforded by the ordinary schools of Fayette county, attended college for a time, but took no regular course, and in 1855, when just past twenty one years of age, came to Cooper county, where he has since made his home. The following year, January 17, 1856, he was married to Sallie A., only daughter of Robert A. and Theodosia (Tompkins) Harrison, formerly of Fayette county, where their daughter was born September 20, 1833. They, however, removed to Monroe county, this state, in 1839, and two years afterwards settled in Lamine township, Cooper county, where both died in 1868. After his marriage, Mr. Castleman lived eighteen months with his wife's parents, and in 1858, bought his present farm. This place contains 730 acres of fine land, all in one body, and he follows both grain growing and stock raising. By the war, Mr. Castleman lost eleven slaves and was otherwise considerably damaged in his estate, but from these losses he has since more than recovered. Mr. and Mrs. Castleman have two children living and two dead. Robert H., the eldest, is now a well-to-do farmer of this county and Benjamin Tompkins is a lad at home twelve years of age. Theodosia died in infancy and Katie died September 30, 1882, aged twenty-three years.

CAPTAIN GABRIEL H. CRAMAR, farmer, section 5. Captain Cramar, who is now one of the substantial, well-to-do farmers of Lamine township, is essentially a self-made man so far as his own success in life is concerned. His father, John Cramar, was a successful farmer, but had a large family, and after the absorptive process of administration, partition, and so forth, had been none through with, Gabriel H's inheritance amounted to practically nothing. He was born in Lamine township, near where he now lives, July 28, 1822, and was reared on his father's farm. At the age of about twenty-three he was married September 11, 1845, to Miss Mary J. Jeffries, of this county, and afterwards followed farming and coopering, of which trade he was master, in Lamine township until 1850, when he went to Texas, but returned the following year to his native township in this county, and resumed his farming and coopering occupations. On his return he bought 100 acres of unimproved land for which he paid \$4.25 per acre, and went to work to opening his present farm. Industry, good management and economy have not been slow to bring him substantial results. He has now a fine farm of over 400 acres of handsomely situated, rolling land, all under fence and well improved. Annually, he grows about 150 acres of grain and he also gives considerable attention to stock raising, particularly cattle and hogs. Mr. Cramar has been three times married. His first wife died in July, 1859. Off his family of children by this union, all five are living : Milton, now in Colorado; Mary, wife of Thomas W. Hamilton, of Saline county; Lucinda, wife of Amos O'Neil; Victoria, still at home; and Gabriel, also at home, being married to Mary Hill. Mr. Cramar's second wife was, at the time of her marriage to him, a Mrs. Nancy, widow of Andrew Davenport, but she died April 22, 1866, leaving two children now living: Rebecca, wife of Henry Thurman, of Pettis county, and Lowell. His present wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Wright, was the widow of Matthias Majors, of this county. She is a member of the Baptist church. Prior to the war, Mr. Cramar was elected captain of a military company, a position he filled during the service of the company. His parents, John and Rebecca (Allen) Cramar, came to this county during the first settlement of the country, and after stopping a while at Old Franklin improved the Castleman farm on section 5, where they lived until their deaths; the father died in 1854. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth. The mother died two years afterwards. She was originally from Virginia, but they were married in Kentucky, from which they emigrated to this state. They had nine children, only one of whom, Susan, the widow of Lowell Spalding, is now living. Nearly all of them, however, lived to rear families of their own.

EDWARD DAVISON, M. D., physician and surgeon, Lamine City. One of the best physicians and most skilful and thoroughly experienced surgeons of Cooper county, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born

in Scotland June 5, 1838, and was a son of Doctor Leonard Davison, an eminent surgeon of the British army, and wife, who, previous to her marriage, was a Miss Sophia McDonald, of a distinguished family of the land of Wallace, and Bruce, and Burns. When Edward was still in his childhood his father removed to Nova Scotia (having retired from service in the military and become largely interested in ship building), and in 1850 he came to New Orleans, where he remained with his family for three years. He then returned to Nova Scotia, leaving his two sons, Edward and Benjamin, in New Orleans with their uncle. Shortly after his return to Nova Scotia the father died, and New Orleans therefore became the permanent home of the sons. Edward was employed in a drug store several years in that city, during which time he also read medicine, and, in 1859, he, with his brother and several other young medical students of New Orleans, attended lectures at the Chicano medical college, and, as the war cloud was then threatening to burst upon the country, they returned to New Orleans, to be prepared for whatever turn public affairs might take. When the echo of the bombardment of Fort Sumter resounded throughout the continent, the two brothers, Edward and Benjamin, at once enlisted to uphold the southern cause. Edward was made regimental surgeon of the 31st Tennessee volunteers, and Benjamin entered the service as adjutant, but was afterwards promoted to the position of brigadier general. In the battle at Cold Harbor Benjamin was wounded, from the effects of which he died. Edward, however, served until the close of the war, being always an active field surgeon. He also was wounded-shot at Peach Tree creek in the engagement, of the 22d of June, 1864. After his military service he traveled for five years through the north, visiting all the principal cities in company with some other southern gentlemen, for whom he was medical adviser. He then came to Kansas City, where he lived until he located at Lamine City in March, 1872. While in Kansas City he was honored with the degree of M. D. by the medical college of the city. Here at Lamine he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and has built up an extensive and lucrative practice. His long experience in the army, both as a physician and a surgeon, has been of the greatest value to him and to his patients in the general practice. Doctor Davison was married March 18, 1874, to Miss Lillie, the accomplished daughter of A. Dixon, of Bunceton. They have four children: Warner, Corinne, Percy and an infant. The doctor has been also engaged in the drug business for the past two years. He has been a member of the Masonic order for twenty years.

JOHN A. FRAY, proprietor of Walnut Grove farm. Mr. Fray, one of the leading stock men and wealthy farmers of central Missouri, deserves greater credit for success in life than almost any man in the state, for he has achieved it in the face of greater difficulties than but few, if any, have had to encounter. At the age of six years he was left an orphan boy by the death of both parents, penniless, and with his own way to make in the world as best he could. But the material was in him out of which successful men are made, and it was not long in asserting itself. The first year he worked (when six years old) by the month, and received a horse in full payment. Then three years he worked in a saw and grist mill for wages; then drove teams between Glasgow and Huntsville; then worked at the carpenter's trade; then engaged in farming; then followed overseeing a number of years; then farmed on his own account; and, at the outbreak of the war, owned over 200 acres of fine land. Farming naturally led him to trading in stock, and handling stock led him to stock trading, which he followed with great success during the war. And all these three lines he has ever since followed - general farming, stock raising and stock trading. In 1865 he was able to buy the James McMahan farm, a fine estate of 440 acres, and his place now numbers 1,200 acres, and is one of the finest grain and stock farms, both in quality and appearance, in the state. He grows annually over 300 acres of grain, principally wheat, and has 300 acres in blue grass, besides nearly 100 acres in meadow. In 1880 Mr. Fray introduced the Norman breed of horses in this section of the state, and has pushed this with his characteristic enterprise and energy, so that now that breed is rapidly supplanting all others in popularity for draft and general purposes. He has the finest school of horses of this stock in the state. In hogs and other kinds of live stock he is also securing the best breeds that can be had. In short, he is an enlightened, progressive, enterprising agriculturist in the highest and best meaning of the word. His biography, aside from the work he has accomplished, is short. He was a son of James E. Fray and wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Dennis. His father was of the well known Fray family of Pennsylvania, of which state the father was a native. His mother was of a very worthy and respectable family of Virginia, where she was born and partly reared. They were married, however, in Kentucky, and afterwards came to Randolph county in an early day. His father was a millwright, and constructed a mill after coming to this state. But both parents died soon afterwards, leaving three children: two little girls, Martha F. and Lucy E. Lucy died in Texas and Martha is the wife of James A. Howard, now a resident of Texas. The duty of providing for his sisters, therefore, devolved upon John A., which he manfully performed. Before reaching his twenty-first birthday, John A. was married to Miss Martha E. Herndon, of Cooper county, he having made his home in this county since he was eighteen years of age. Eight children have blessed this happy union: James T., Benjamin H., John W., Mary P., Henry G., Susan F., Eliza J., DeWitt C. and Katie B. However, James T. died at the age of twenty; Benjamin H. married Miss Adelia Harris, and Mary P. is the wife of Fred. W. Smith, at Boonville. All have been well educated. Mr. Fray has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for twenty-five years.

WILLIAM J. HARRIS, DECEASED. The name that heads this sketch was borne by a man whose memory is eminently worthy to be preserved to his descendants. Left an orphan in his infancy by the death of his father, his bringing up was attended with but few of the advantages that are thought necessary to fit one to fight successfully the great battle of life. He started out in the world for himself when a mere youth, without money, with an education to acquire by his own exertions, and practically without friends. But, as the sequel shows, he triumphed over all these

difficulties and left the record of a career behind him that not all of the most favored sons of fortune have succeeded in making. He was born in Virginia, June 2, 1816, but was reared in Madison county, Kentucky. His father died before the son had even lisped the name "papa" on his infant lips. There was but one other, a sister Eleanor, now the wife of Isham Majors, of Cass county, Missouri, in the family of children. After William J. grew up he removed with his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Harris, and sister to this state, and during the first year after their arrival they lived in Boone county. They then went to Van Buren county, at that time adjoining Cass. In 1839 William J. was connected with the Santa Fe trade, making two trips across the plains. He then came to Howard county, and lived with Honorable Alfred Morrison, near Glasgow, one of the purest and best men who ever honored the state with their citizenship, for about ten years. From here, attracted by the Midiasian stories of vast fortunes acquired, as by the wave of a magician's wand, beyond the sun lit summits of the Cordilleras, he went to California and remained in the Golden State engaged in mining, principally, for two years. On his return he acquired eighty acres of land, the nest-egg, so to speak, of his subsequent splendid farm of about 400 acres, where his sons and his last wife now live. He was married after his return to this state to Miss Sallie A., daughter of Thomas A. McMahan, of Saline township. He and his good wife, a noble-hearted woman, then went to work, each striving with untiring industry to make themselves comfortable in life by the time that old age should come on and warn them that the days of their labor must close. Nor were the rewards of their honest toil slow in coming. They were soon possessed of a comfortable estate. But death visits the happiest firesides. On the 31st of July, 1862, he entered this household, and Mrs. Harris' mortal life passed away, But she ceased to live here only to begin a life eternal where death shall never enter. She left four children to mourn her loss as follows: William P., Sterling P., Thomas A., Mantie and Leona. Leona died in 1865, aged eight years. Five years afterwards Mr. Harris was married November 15, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Lake, a step-daughter of Judge Heath, of Howard county, and a most worthy lady. Of this union two children were born, one of whom, Stella L., is living, but Ada, the other, is dead. Mr. Harris (died November 12, 1881. He had been a member of the Christian church for ten years, and all through life was noted for his purity of character, his noble morality and his sweetness and equanimity of disposition. It is remarked of him by those who accompanied him that he performed the unusual feat of crossing the plains with an ox team without swearing an oath. His three sons, William P., Sterling P. and Thomas A. bought the homestead farm at the partition sale of the present year, paying \$35 per acre, and are now conducting it with great energy and excellent business ability.

COLUMBUS HIGGERSON, farmer, section 34. Among the more intelligent, progressive and advanced ideal farmers of Cooper county, Mr. Higgerson deserves to be singled out for special mention. He was born in Madison county, Kentucky, October 9, 1835. His parents were Joseph and Nancy I. (Zacary) Higgerson, originally of Virginia. Both came out to Kentucky early in life, and some years after their marriage removed, in 1837, to Missouri and improved the farm on which Columbus now lives. They reared a family of five children, viz.: James W., who died June 5, 1880; Jane T., now the widow of H. C. Turley, who died in 1878; Angeline, who became the wife of S. F. Morton, and died about 1859; Lucy F., now the wife of Captain Nicholas Smith; and Columbus. After improving his farm and following farming a number of years with excellent success, the father engaged in merchandising at Turley's bridge on the Lamine, in addition to his other interests, and was following that when he was murdered and robbed on Christmas morning, 1861, a day above all others when peace on earth and good will among men should reign supreme. He was called out of his house to the store by several desperados on the pretence of purchasing some article in the store, and was shot down and robbed of several hundred dollars, His wife died seven years afterwards, 1868. Columbus grew up on his father's farm, and when he came to choose a calling for life adopted farming as his occupation, which he has since followed. In youth he received a very fair education in the common schools, and being possessed of a progressive, active mind, his career as a farmer has since been marked by constant efforts to elevate and dignify his calling, as well as to promote his own interests. He believes in farming not only on the most intelligent business principles, but according to most improved methods as demonstrated by scientific experiments and by the experience of the best educated agriculturalists. Hence in planting he considers the adaptability of his soil to the different kinds of products, and when and how to plant to the best advantage. In stock raising he holds that the trouble and expense connected with handling stock ought not to be thrown away on cheap, unsaleable breeds, but should be expended on the very best grades that can be had. Of the fine Cotswold breed of sheep he raises he sells the lambs at ten dollars each, instead of raising ordinary sheep and selling them for less than half that price after they are grown. In other kinds of stock he is equally as discriminating and intelligent in his system of breeding, raising, etc. In horses he has the fine saddle Roebreck and Ruter breeds, of which he also makes a specialty. His farm contains 340 acres of fine land, all under fence and well improved. He has grown over 200 acres of grain, and raises considerable quantities of the best grades of stock. Mr. Higgerson was married April 15, 1836, to Miss Mary F., daughter of Benjamin Herndon, an old and highly respected citizen of the county. She was born April 15, 1836. They have had a family of nine children, two of whom are dead, Charles Edwin and Martha Ellen, died in infancy. The others are Emmet Lee, Ids Belle, Effie May, Mary Enola, Susan Ollie, James Jackson, and Benjamin Herndon. Mrs. Higgerson is a member of the Christian church.

DR. AUGUSTUS WILLIAM KUECKELHAN, was born in Sickte, duchy of Brunswick, Germany, May 1, 1812. His father, Henry Kueckelhan, one of two brothers, was manager of a feudal barony. His brother came to America with the Brunswick troops and was killed in the revolution. Henry Kueckelhan married Miss Augusta Schaefer, of a French

Huguenot family, and to them were born three children - one son and two daughters: Minna, who died May 1, 1882, aged seventy-two years, and Augusta, who married Albrecht Schmidt in Helmstedt, and who died fifteen years ago, and Augustus, the only surviving child. He received the rudiments of his literary education in the village school, and when seven years old was taken to an uncle's home near the city of Hanover, where he was instructed in the French, English and German languages, and other sciences united to one of his age: also receiving a lesson in Latin each day. Two years later he was sent to the gymnasium in Hanover, which, under the direction and teachings of the learned Latin grammarian, Grotefent, had become a renowned classical school. Being too far advanced in French and English he was given Hebrew lessons. To retain his citizenship in his native country - the duchy of Brunswick - he was obliged to visit a school of that country, and accordingly completed his classical education in Hotzminden, a celebrated school, and matriculated as a student of medicine in the university of Goettingen in the spring of 1827. Owing to the general revolutionary condition of the countries in the winter of 1829-30, the students in Goettingen became implicated in the popular movements, and it became expedient for Augustus Kueckelhan to leave the kingdom of Hanover, and he, with some friends, went to Wurzburg, kingdom of Bavaria, attracted by the reputation of Schoenlein, the greatest clinical lecturer of his time. He there attended lectures and took the degree of doctor of medicine, surgery and obstetrics, October 13, 1832. Being desirous of coming to the United States he matured his plans for the journey, and took passage at Bremen on the Columbus April 27, 1833, landing at Baltimore on July 4th of that year. Then he assumed control of a company of 240 emigrants who had arrived in the same ship, and, acting as interpreter, took them to St. Louis, which city was reached August 16th. He opened an office there, and also purchased a farm in that county, where he practiced for some time. In March, 1836, he came to Boonville and, although he found seven well established physicians in the place, soon secured a large, extensive practice. He subsequently secured a tract of land, and in 1854 he entirely withdrew from the practice of medicine and lived a farmer's life, turning his landed possessions of 700 acres into a model stock farm. In the fall of 1863, having been annoyed and injured by carpetbaggers, home guards, and people of that class, he repaired to St. Louis, and his name being favorably known as a physician he soon established himself in the best practice. May 31, 1840, Dr. Kueckelhan was married to Mrs. Margaret E. Quarles, widow of Clevis Quarles, and a daughter of Dr. William Mills. She was born February 10, 1817, in Louisa county, Virginia. Her father, who went to Mississippi, died on the Yazoo river. Dr. Kueckelhan and wife have four children: Oberon Augustus, Bettie (wife of D. C. Wing), Charles A. and Minnie. All of them have received excellent educations, and the eldest girls attended the Convent of the Sacred Heart at St. Louis. Dr. Kueckelhan's farm contains 700 acres of well improved land, and upon it is a neat, comfortable dwelling, on section 33, township 49, range 18. He is giving much attention to the raising of sheep, having 700 head, and he is endeavoring to improve the breed of the Cotswold and South Down grades. He is a physician of advanced views, and has written numerous articles for medical papers, some of which have been widely copied. He is a member of the I. U. O. F. and A. F. and A. M.

THOMAS M. AND JESSE T. McMAHAN, farmers. The biography of the McMahan family begins with the very alphabet, so to speak, of the history of Cooper county. The founders of the family in this county came to this section of the state away back in 1811, when the silence of the forests and the solitudes of the trackless prairies had but little more than been broken by the voice of white men, and when all nature was in its wild and primitive state. Three brothers came together from Kentucky, James, Thomas and Samuel McMahan, and settled at first in Loure island, now a part of Montgomery county, but they were driven from there by the innumerable thousands of rattle and copperhead snakes that came across the river and took up their abode on the island. The McMahan brothers then crossed the river into Cooper county, where they lived until their deaths, brave-hearted, noble-souled pioneers, worthy to have been the founders of civilization in any country, and where their descendants still live themselves, a credit to their pioneer forefathers. The name of William McMahan deserves mention also with the other founders of the family in the county. He was here when the three brothers crossed the river, and settled in Cooper. Their neighbors at that time were David Jones, Stephen Turley, William Reed, James Anderson and William, or Bill Anderson, as he was familiarly called. They built Fort Mahan, in which they all lived, more or less, for several year, the Indians being often in a state of open hostility. James, Thomas and Samuel McMahan all married and reared families, the first two marrying sisters, daughters of David McGee, another pioneer settler; Samuel, however, married in Madison county, Kentucky, before coming to thin state. His wife's maiden name was Miss Sarah Clark. Some time after the erection of their fort they went to Boone's Lick, Howard county, to make salt, as there was no other means of supplying themselves with that necessity. Returning then to Howard county they resumed the work of opening up and improving their farms, and James and Thomas became successful farmers and prominent, influential citizens of the county. Samuel was succeeding quite as well in life, but while on his way to Boonville, to pay for a tract of land he pre-empted, he was killed by the Indians. This tract of land, where he was then opening and improving his farm, is the same tract on which his son Thomas, one of the subjects of this sketch, now resides. Thomas was then eight years of age, and of the family of children he was the second; William was his eldest brother, Samuel W., John W. and Jesse were the younger ones. Some years after their father's death their mother became the wife of Thomas Smith, an early settler. He died about 1840, leaving two daughters and a son by this union Malinda and Emily, and Thomas, now Captain Smith, of this county. She survived until about six years ago, dying at the advanced age of nearly eighty-nine years. For many years prior to her death she had lived with her son Thomas, in the old family homestead. Thomas M. was born before his. parents left Madison county, Kentucky, on the 15th of June, 1805; he is,

therefore, now eight years past the allotted age of three-score and ten, and is still comparatively active and vigorous in mind and body. He was married March 25, 1830, to Miss Lucy Riddle, a daughter of an early settler of the county, from Maryland, and has continued to live on the family homestead on which his father settled in 1813, from that time to this. He and his good wife lived together in comfort and happiness for nearly fifty years, and were blessed with a family of six children; but at last she was taken from him by death, about eight years ago. Three of his children, also, sleep the sleep that knows no waking until the dawn of eternal day. Of those living, Samuel lives in Arrow Rock, and Robert and Benjamin are residents of the county; Margaret is the wife of Ed. Brown. Of the dead: Sallie became the wife of William Harris, and Susan was the wife of Charles Sites. Mr. McMahan has been an industrious farmer for over half a century, and has lived without reproach a useful and upright life. Jesse T. McMahan, the second subject of this sketch, is a grandson of Samuel, the father of Thomas M., and a son of Samuel W., the eldest of the grandfather's family of children. Jesse's father, Samuel W., was born in Kentucky, before his parents came to this state, and some time after their emigration here, was married to Miss Harriett Riddle. Of this union nine children were reared, Jesse T. being the sixth, as follows Samuel L., William A., James E., Nicholas W., Erasmus D., Jesse T., Benjamin M., Edmonia, present wife of W. A. Huff, and Lucy, now the wife of E. S. Herndon, of Saline county. The sons are all residents of Saline township. The father, who was a successful farmer and a highly esteemed citizen of the county, died at an advanced age in 1876. The mother, however, is still living and makes her home with her son Jesse T. Jesse T. McMahan was born on the farm where he now lives, January 18, 1853, and, in common with the other children, received an ordinary, practical education in youth. After he grew up, farming has constituted his life occupation, and in the prosecution of his farm interests he shows much energy and enterprise. The farm contains over half a section of good land, and he gives his attention to both grain growing and stock raising. Still a young man, with his opportunities and qualifications, he will doubtless prove a valuable and useful farmer and citizen of the county.

NICHOLAS W. McMAHAN, farmer, section 20. Mr. McMahan second son of Samuel W. and Harriet (Riddle) McMahan, was born in Lamine township, January 24th, 1840, and was reared on the farm, receiving a practical education in the neighborhood schools in youth. After he grew up he was married December 10th, 1868, to Miss Mary E. Kincheloe, daughter of Mrs. Betsey Kincheloe, whose husband had some time before deceased. Mrs. McMahan was born in Lamine township, March 26th, 1841. Mr. McMahan followed farming with his father on the family homestead during the war, and has since given his attention mainly to that occupation, although for several years he followed the plasterer's trade, which he had previously learned. He located on his present farm about seven years ago - a neat place of nearly a quarter section of land - on which he grows grain, principally corn, and raises some stock. Mr. and Mrs. McMahan have but one child, a daughter, Roena, born February 10th, 1871. She is taking an advanced course of study in school at Arrow Rock, and gives promise of becoming a lady of rare graces of mind and person. Her parents are taking a deep interest in her education, and purpose giving her all the advantages the best schools afford, both in the course of a general education and in music. Mr. McMahan and family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

REDD & GIBSON, general merchants, Lamine City. The general merchandising business of the above firm was established at Lamine City in November, 1871, since which time it has been conducted with excellent ability and success. They carry a large and well selected stock of goods, and command an extensive and steadily increasing trade. Mr. Redd, the senior partner of the firm, was born in Madison county, Kentucky March 17th. 1836. Both his parents, however, Samuel and Nancy (Cornell) Redd, were natives of Virginia, the father of Goochland county and the mother of Louisa county. They removed to this state in the fall of 1836 and settled in Lamine township, this county, about twelve miles west of Boonville. There the father died in December, 1859, and the mother in the spring of 1868. The father was a millwright by trade, but followed farming mainly in this county. There were five of their family of children, four of whom are still living. Of those living John T., the subject of this sketch, is the eldest and the only son. Up to the time of engaging in his present business, farming constituted his principal occupation. In 1865 he went to Moniteau county, but remained only two years, after which he returned to Cooper and farmed with Mr. Gibson, his present partner, one year. In 1870 he made a visit to Texas, and after his return the following year engaged in merchandising. He has been postmaster since 1874. He has a neat farm of nearly 200 acres, a part of the old Redd family homestead. May 5th, 1878, Mr. Redd was married to Miss Marietta M., daughter of Samuel R. Collins, originally of Kentucky. They have two children, Harry Temple and Mary Neoma. They lost their eldest, William Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Redd are members of the Christian church. Thomas B. Gibson, the junior member of the firm, although the senior in age, is also a Virginian by nativity, having been born in Louisa county of the "Old Mother of Presidents," January 21st, 1830. His father was William B. Gibson, and his mother's maiden name was Susan T. Turner. They were married in Virginia, and reared a family of six children, of whom Thomas B. was the second. However, when Thomas was a lad nine years of age, his parents immigrated to this state and settled in Howard county near Boone's Lick, where the father subsequently died. The mother after this went to California, where she had a brother and sister, with whom she lived. She died there about 1877. Thomas remained in Missouri, but in 1848 went to Fort Leavenworth, where he entered the employ of the government, and thence made a trip to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Returning some six months afterward, in 1849, he went to California and followed mining there mainly, until 1852, when he returned to this state. Here he was engaged in the stock business principally until 1859, when he

joined the expedition to Pike's Peak, and was gone all the following summer. Returning again to Missouri, he was married February 26th, 1838, to Miss Nancy Redd, a sister of his present partner in business. Farming and stock raising then occupied his attention until 1864, when he joined General Parsons' command of Confederates, and served as orderly sergeant of company F. until the close of the war. After the restoration of peace he resumed farming, and in 1869 located on the old Redd homestead, where he now lives, and a part of which he owns. He grows about 100 acres of grain and raises considerable stock, principally cattle and hogs. As stated above, he engaged in his present mercantile business in 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson reared a family of two children, William B., aged twenty-two years, still at home, and Mary F., wife of William R. Scott, of Saline township.

MORITZ SCHUSTER, farmer, section 4. Mr. Schuster is a native of Saxony, and was born March 1, 1844. When he was thirteen years of age, his parents, Franc and Theressa Schuster, immigrated to this country, and, stopping in St. Louis the winter of 1857-58, the following spring came on up the river, and bought the farm on which Moritz now lives, where they made their home until their deaths. Six of their family of children are living: Moritz, Joseph, William, Sophia (now the wife of Otto Sandrock, of Oregon), Adam, and Anna, wife of Joseph Esser. The mother of these died during the war, and afterwards the father was married to Magdaline Schuster, of Prussia; but in 1875 he also died, and his second wife thereafter returned to the old country, where she has since died. Joseph grew up on the farm, and during the war, being, in 1862, old enough for military duty, served sixteen months in the Missouri state militia at Boonville. February 21, 1865, he was married to Miss Rachel, sister to Noah Hildibridge, of this county. They have a family of five children living: Nancy C., Henry, Frank, Flora Ada and Guy. After his marriage, Mr. Schuster lived in Blackwater, where he followed farming for three years, and then removed to the old family homestead farm, where he has since resided. It contains nearly 300 acres, and is well improved. He grows over 100 acres of grain, and raises some live stock, mainly cattle and hogs.

THOMAS E. STAPLES, M. D. Dr Staples claims the Old Dominion as the state of his nativity. He was born in Henry County, Virginia, December 7, 1823. In the fifteenth year of his age, in company with his parents, he came to Missouri, and after stopping at Glasgow, Howard county, a little less than a year, the family continued on to Saline county, where they settled and made their permanent home. There the father died September 13, 1881, at the advanced age of eighty-five. The mother still survives, a venerable old lady in the enjoyment of comparatively (good health, considering her age, respected and esteemed by all who know her for her many amiable qualities of mind and heart. It is impossible in a brief sketch to do justice to the eventful life of our subject, whose experience would, if properly written up, make a volume. His early literary advantages were good. He received a full course at the Patrick Henry academy, of Virginia, where he made remarkable progress as a linguist, though he displayed little taste for mathematics. In 1838, at the request of his father, he began the study of medicine under Doctor Scales, of North Carolina. After various interruptions and delays, he graduated in this science in the medical department of the state university at St. Louis, in 1848. The 2d day of May, of the same year, he was joined in marriage to Miss Lucy Bernard, daughter of Isaac Bernard, one of the old and well known pioneer citizens of this county. This marriage occurred in St. Louis, where the young couple contemplated settling, but an overruling Providence guided them to Ridge Prairie, Saline county, where the doctor began the practice with Doctor G. W. Rothwell, now of Sedalia. Subsequently he removed to Georgetown, Pettis county, where he lived, with the exception of a few short intervals, till the breaking out of our late civil war, he being most of the time engaged in the duties of a large medical practice. At the close of the war they moved to Saline county, where they remained till 1867, and then settled on their present home in Blackwater township, of this county. In 1846 he volunteered in the United States service against Mexico, and formed a part of the celebrated Doniphan's regiment, 1st Missouri regiment, mounted volunteers. After assisting in the subjugation of New Mexico, it will be remembered that Colonel Doniphan was ordered to join General Wool at Chihuahua, and that by a change of tactics, General Wool's columns were directed to other points, which left Colonel Doniphan in the midst of a hostile country, with no support but his own brave regiment, consisting at the time of not more than eight hundred effective men. "Forward, march!" was the order of the commanding officer and the sentiment of his men. At Brazito they met the enemy, thirteen hundred strong, under the Mexican General Ponce De Leon. After an engagement, lasting thirty minutes, the Mexicans were put to flight with heavy loss, the Missourians having no men killed and only eight wounded. This battle was fought December 25, 1847, and in a short time followed the battle of Sacramento, where our gallant regiment encountered six thousand Mexicans, and completely routed their columns - one of the most brilliant victories on record. With this victory came the fall of Chihuahua, one of the richest of the Mexican states. Colonel Doniphan afterwards effected a junction with General Wool at Saltillo. Colonel Doniphan's regiment was afterwards reviewed, sent forward to New Orleans, where the soldiers were honorably discharged, after having been in service about thirteen months, during which time they traveled by sea and land a distance of about seven thousand miles, reaching from the Pacific to the gulf, over deserts, mountains, rivers and canyons; and most of the time they were alone, fighting through the serried ranks of native foes - a military feat, eclipsing in martial splendor the celebrated "march of the ten thousand," under Xenophon and Chersiphos. Doctor Staple's was with his regiment from the beginning of the campaign till it was discharged at the Crescent City; was in all its marches, battles, and privations, and escaped with only a slight sabre wound received at Sacramento. He returned home rich in experience, but with an impaired constitution. As a direct result of the achievements of his regiment, the vast territories of the southwest fell into the hands of our government; and when their ashen are

mingled with the dust, this proud monument, with its mountain shafts piercing the skies, will stand as a testimony of their heroism, while its rich minerals will constantly remind generations to come of the value of the conquest. Doctor Staples early became identified with the troubles of our late war; and being in every sense a southern patriot, he cast his fortunes with the armies of the "sunny south." In 1860, at the request of the governor of the state, he took command of a company of state militia to protect the borders of Missouri from the raids of Kansas jayhawkers, and remained in the field during the winter of 1860-61. When President Lincoln annulled the treaty made by Generals Price and Harvey, providing for the neutrality of Missouri, under the proclamation issued by Governor Jackson, Doctor Staples raised two companies, cavalry and infantry, took command of the former company, and commanded an independent detachment at the battle of Wilson's creek. During the progress of this action he charged a column of about 1,000 Germans, under General Sigel, put them to flight, took two hundred prisoners, quite a quantity of arms and ammunition, and captured the fine battle flag presented to General Sigel by the Union ladies of St. Louis. This trophy was transmitted to Honorable Judah P. Benjamin, secretary of war to the Confederate government, by Doctor Staples, through Honorable Thomas A. Harris, then at Richmond. The following correspondence shows how the gallantry of Doctor Staples was appreciated by the confederate government: --

[From Honorable Thomas A. Harris to Honorable J. P. Benjamin, transmitting the flag.]

RICHMOND, 13th December, 1861.

Honorable J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of War:

Sir: -At the request of Major Thomas E. Staples, of the Missouri state guards, I beg leave to transmit herewith the flag captured by him from the enemy (Siegel's regiment) at the battle of Springfield, Missouri, on the 10th day of August, 1861.

The gallantly displayed by Major Staples in the capture of the flag, and throughout the memorable engagement, is fully recognized in the official report of Major-General Price.

As there are many interesting associations connected with the flag herewith transmitted, I cheerfully concur with the request of Major Staples that it be placed among the other trophies of the valor of the Confederate army. I have the honor to be respectfully your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. HARRIS.

[Honorable J. P. Benjamin's reply.]

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, 14th December, 1861.

Sir:-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, accompanied by a very handsome flag, captured from Siegel's regiment at the battle of Springfield, Missouri, on the 10th of August last by Major Thomas E. Staples, of the Missouri guards.

I shall be most happy to place this flag, as desired by its gallant donor, among the other trophies of the valor of our army, which grace the walls of this department.

It will there remain deposited, a memorial to those who come after us of the glories of this great struggle, and of their debt to the noble band of heroes who have imperiled all that man holds dear in this defense of their liberties. In the roll of such men I feel sure there will not be found the name of a truer or more gallant soldier than that of Major Staples, whose name has already been rendered familiar to all of us by the report of his distinguished commander, General Price.

Please convey to Major Staples the expression of Inv admiration for his services, and my thanks for the welcome present made to the department. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of War,

Honorable THOMAS A. HARRIS, Richmond.

These letters were forwarded to Dr. Staples by General Harris, with a neat letter accompanying them. Immediately after the battle of Springfield, or Wilson's creek, Dr. Staples returned to this section of the state, and subsequently rejoined the forces of General Price about the time of the battle of Dry Wood, where he was promoted to the office of major. He next participated in the battle of Lexington, and afterwards resigned his commission in the army and made a visit to Richmond. On his return he was assigned a position on the medical staff. After the battle of Pea Ridge he accompanied General Price east of the Mississippi, and was induced by Generals Jackson and Rains to return to

Missouri on a recruiting expedition. He was accompanied by only twenty-seven men, and with this small force on one occasion, charged Captain Cunningham, in command of many times that force, who fled at the onset, and did not stop his retreat until he reached Jefferson City, where he reported that Major Staples was in Sedalia with 1,500 Indians, murdering men, women and children. A short time afterwards doctor, or Major Staples, as he then was, fell into the hands of the Federals at Boonville, and while held a prisoner repeated attempts were made to assassinate him. Instead of giving him a parole, or holding him for exchange, he was indicted in the United States courts for treason, but was never brought to trial. He was, however, released from prison on heavy bonds. At the close of the war Dr. Staples found himself in reduced circumstances, and at once recommenced the practice of his profession, in which he has since been steadily and actively engaged. In November, 1882, he came to his present location. As a physician none rack higher in skill; as a soldier none were, braver in the field - of action, and as a commander his military genius fitted him for positions higher than he ever held. The doctor and his excellent wife have an interesting family of eight children, another, the eldest, Virgin, being dead. Following are their names: Levinia, now the wife of Abram Trigg; Fanny, now the wife of George Phillips; Bettie, Mollie, May, Edward, now in Saline county; Abram F., and Bernard. Dr. Staples has inherited to a marked degree the characteristics of the southern bred gentleman, and his home is well known for its old fashioned hospitality. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. at Arrow Rock. The Staples family is an old one in the history of the nation, and has been represented in all the great wars of the country. It is of Welsh origin, and the founder of the family in this country settled in Virginia prior to the revolution. There the doctor's grandfather, John Staples, was born and reared, and married Miss Martha Stoval, the daughter of an old revolutionary veteran. James Staples, the doctor's father, was born of this union, and after he grew up he was married to Miss Virginia Nicols. They reared three sons, including the doctor, and five daughters, all of whom reside in this state.

NATHANIEL S. TOWNSEND, farmer and stock raiser, section 24. Mr. Townsend, himself a leading farmer and stock raiser of Cooper county, was a son of one of the most successful farmers and worthy citizens that ever honored the county by their residence - Sanders Townsend - for over fifty years a resident of Lamine township. He was a native of South Carolina, but came out to Kentucky early in life, where he met and married Miss Susan, daughter of Payton and Lucy Nowlin. Together, Mr. Townsend and wife, with her parents, came to Cooper county in 1825 and settled in Lamine township. Here Sanders Townsend soon became a wealthy farmer and stock raiser, having at the time of his death, after giving liberally to his children, a farm of 1,200 acres, and having lost by the war forty or fifty negroes. He died December 28, 1876, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1863. They had a family of twelve children, Nathaniel S. being the tenth, six of whom were boys and six girls. Five are living. Nathaniel S. was born October 23, 1834, on the farm where he now lives. After he grew up he was married February 25, 1864, to Miss Elizabeth, a daughter of O. B. Pearson, a prominent public man of Saline county. Nathaniel carried on the farm for his father for some time prior to the latter's death, and since then he has been farming and stock raising on his own account. His place now contains 440 acres of fine land, nicely located and handsomely improved. He has been making a specialty of raising fine jacks and he has perhaps the finest school of jacks and jennets in the county. Mr. Townsend has not been blessed with any children of his own, but has reared a brother and sister, Willie and Mattie, and is now rearing a nephew, Robert D., now a lad eight years of age.

JOHN D. TURLEY, farmer and stock raiser, section 18. It is the possession of strong traits of character that distinguish men, some above others. Whoever is gifted with what is called force of character in any useful direction, will necessarily become a marked man from those around him. So it is with the Turley family. Jesse B. Turley, the father of John D., was a man of the most remarkable enterprise, resolution and determination, and such a man as would have carved out success in life from any surroundings. An early settler in Cooper county, when the field for business enterprise was exceedingly circumscribed, he established a trade across the trackless plains with Santa Fe, New Mexico, which he kept up year after year for a generation, making his trips back and forth as regularly as the seasons come and go, until at last he was stricken down by the hand of death in the city of the cactus and semi-civilized Mexican. To follow this business, as he followed, it, required greater resolution and energy than was necessary for the great "Pathfinder" to make his way a single trip across the continent. But this Jesse Turley followed, and thus carved out a comfortable fortune for himself and family, where others would have shrunk from the thought of it. His wife, Julietta A. Riddle, was a daughter of one of the first pioneer settlers of the county. They were married here in about 1822. He was a native of Kentucky, she of Maryland. He was a young man, not more than twenty-one, when he came to this county. He located on a farm here about one year after his marriage, where his family lived during his life time, and where his son still lives. This he added to and improved until he made it one of the most comfortable homesteads in the county. He died in August, 1861, and is buried at Santa Fe. His wife died the same year. There were nine children of their family, of whom seven are living, four sons and three daughters. John D. was born on the farm, where he now lives, December 3, 1829, and since he was fourteen years of age has had the management of the farm. He accompanied his father to Santa Fe and back in 1859. What his father was to trafficking across the plains John D. is to farming. He is thoroughly enterprising and energetic. His stock is of fine quality and he farms in a thorough, business-like manner. His farm contains nearly 400 acres of land and is well improved. He was married April 16, 1862, to Miss Harriet Pearson, of Saline county, daughter of O. B. Pearson. They have two children: Jessie A. and Harry P. Mr. and Mrs. T. are members of the Christian church.

WILLIAM H. AND H. C. TURLEY, farmers. David Jones, Stephen Turley, his son-in-law, and William Reed, brother-in-law to the second of these three, with their families, were the first white inhabitants of Lamine township. They came from Kentucky, and settled in the township as far back as 1811. Stephen Turley located on the land and opened the farm where William H and H. C. Dow live. He had married Elizabeth, daughter of David Jones, before coming to the state, and of their marriage ten children were born. Milton, the father of the subjects of this sketch, being the youngest. But of these only three are now living: Milton, Delia, now the wife of William Herndon, and Lunanda, wife of Whitfield Reynolds, of Huntsville, Missouri. The father died in California in about 1850, whether he had gone during the gold excitement on the Pacific coast. His wife died nearly thirty years afterwards, in 1879. Milton was born in the same house where his son now lives, March 8, 1833. After he grew up he was married January 5, 1855, to Mrs. Louisa Turley, widow of an elder brother of his, William H. She was, previous to her first marriage, a Miss Ricks, originally of Kentucky. Four children were born of this last union, two of whom, William H. and H. C., are living, and two are dead, Stephen J. dying July 29, 1882, aged twenty, and Delia dying in infancy. The father, Milton, is now in St. Louis, where he has been some three years, identified with business interests there, but Mrs. Turley, his wife, is at home with her two sons. William H. was born March 8, 1856, and Harvey C., February 14, 1858. Their whole life thus far has been spent on the farm, and in 1878 they bought the place of their father, and have been conducting it with excellent success. It contains 355 acres and is well adapted to both grain and stock growing, to which the Messrs. Turley give their attention. They grow nearly 150 acres of grain, and raise considerable stock, particularly cattle and hogs, of which they have a thoroughbred grade, and of the latter Poland-China breed. William H. was married December 13, 1881, to Miss Anna, daughter of George Herndon, of this county, but originally of North Carolina. She was born in that state July 6, 1861. They have one child, Susan E. Stephen Turley, the grandfather, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and after his death his widow drew a pension from the government of eight dollars per month on account of his service.

STANARD WEBB, farmer, section 32. Mr. Webb was born in Orange county, Virginia, April 18, 1808, and was a son of Caleb and Frances (Gosney) Webb, both natives of the Old Dominion. He was reared in his natal county, and in youth acquired a fair education. For an occupation in life he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of four years. February 2, 1830, he was married to Miss Lucy Reddish, a native of Madison county, Virginia, born July 29, 1811. Following his marriage, Mr. Webb continued to work at his trade until about fifteen years ago, when, having removed to this state, in the meantime and acquired an excellent farm, he turned his attention almost exclusively to farming, which he has since followed. Mr. R. emigrated from Virginia into Cooper county in 1838, and located in Lamine township. The first house he built in this county was for Freeman Wing, in 1839, which is still standing. He was the leading carpenter for many years in his section of the county, and most of the better class of dwellings built then were constructed by him. He has an excellent farm which includes the first piece of 200 acres he bought in the early days of his residence here. Mr. Webb's first wife died January 2, 1842, and there are two children living of his first marriage; Mary M., wife of John T. Clark, of Blackwater township, and Cornelia, wife of John P. Wells, of Sedalia. May 17, 1849, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Jane P., widow of Yelverton Wells, and daughter of John and Penelope Pash, late of Loudoun county, Virginia. Of this union there are three children: Henry S., who married Miss Luella Turley, June 2, 1874, and now lives with the father; Ewing M., married Miss Laura Smith; and Albert T., whose wife was formerly Miss Mollie Huff. Mr. Webb's last wife had five children by her first husband, three of whom are still living. He has been a member of the Baptist church for forty years, and is a most excellent and highly respected citizen.

FREEMAN WING (DECEASED) AND DAVID WARREN WING. Among the few prominent and active business men, who early settled in this county, and who bore a conspicuous share of the labor and management contributing to its development, none were more energetic and faithful in the discharge of the duties of life, or better understood the promising greatness of the country, and the proper means to be employed in laying the basis of social and material prosperity; than did Mr. Freeman Wing. And as even a condensed sketch of this worthy old pioneer will be appreciated by the present and coming generations, we cheerfully devote a portion of our space to a brief epitome of his life. Mr. Wing was born near Boston, Massachusetts, January 12, 1800. He was the only son of the third wife of John Wing, a man of great honesty and integrity, but not wealthy in the goods of this world. Thrown upon his own resources when quite young, Mr. Wing had but few educational advantages; still his desires for an education were such that he taxed every available source to gain scientific and general information, and succeeded finally in pushing his education up to at least, a satisfactory point. At the age of twelve he appeared in the streets of Boston as a cattle trader on a small scale, and the next year he was heard of in Virginia, selling dry gouda and such articles as he could easily convey from place to place. He traveled not only in Virginia, but also in New York, and was at Buffalo when there was but one house in the place. He finally settled down in Virginia as a teacher and in short time afterwards was joined in marriage to Miss Catherine B., eldest daughter of John Jones, an old and highly respected citizen of the Old Dominion, and a soldier of the war of 1812. This marriage occurred November 10, 1831, and the following spring, with his young wife, he turned his course towards the then Far West, and safely landed in Cooper county, Missouri. He made the entire distance by wagon, traversing in the trip portions of the states of Illinois and Indiana. At first he made a selection and located on a tract of land near the present farm of John Fray, which he

afterwards sold to Thomas Dix. His next location was the farm now occupied by James Huff, Esq., known formerly as the Ruble tract. He finally settled down on the old homestead, now owned by one of his sons, D. W. Wing, where he spent the remainder of his days. This fine farm he purchased of General Ashley, a tract then including 480 acres. He soon made other purchases, and his landed property within a short time amounted to about 1,500 acres, including another fine farm owned by his eldest son, D. C. Wing. He continued to trade in real estate the balance of his life, and at one time had on hand as much as 3,000 acres. In addition to his own landed interests, he became the agent of General Ashley, and afterwards confidential adviser and agent of the widow, Mrs. Ashley. After her marriage to Honorable John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, he became her sole agent and attorney, in settling up this large estate; so that it can be truthfully said he was the largest land operator in Cooper county. Prior to his death in 1868, he divided up his estate among his children and retired from business - that he might spend the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of his family and a large circle of friends. Early thrown upon his own resources, he attained a fine development of his intellectual powers, as well as acquiring a complete government of himself; and in bringing up his large family, he kept his children in subjection, almost without an effort. He took great pains in the instruction of his children, most of whom have received the benefits of the higher schools and colleges, often superintending their studies in person. To the poor he was benevolent, but preferred the best of all methods to help the needy by putting means within their reach, to enable them to help themselves; and he often advanced money to poor men to make the first payment on lands for which he himself was agent, and the sales of which came through him. Though wealthy he did not give his affections to the world, but recognized his allegiance to the King of Kings. He became a charter member of the Pleasant Grove Christian church in 1843, where he was known not only as a faithful member, but a co-worker in all good and charitable deeds. Of the five sons of his family of children, David Warren Wing, the second subject of the sketch, is the youngest. He was born on the old family homestead, in Lamine township, January 5, 1849. He was reared on the farm, and was educated mainly at the State University, in Columbia, Missouri, and Eastman college, Poughkeepsie, New York. When in his twenty-first year, on the 22d of December, 1869, he was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of James H. Parker, Esq., of Columbia, Missouri. She was born in Boone county, April 1, 1852, and was educated at Columbia. Mr. Wing (fils) farmed in Boone county one year after his marriage, and then came to the family homestead in this county, where he has since lived and which he now owns. This place contains 560 acres of fine land, and is well improved. He grows annually over 200 acres of grain, and makes over 100 acres of hay. He also raises considerable numbers of stock, principally cattle, hogs and sheep. His cattle are of superior grades, and he is making somewhat a specialty of thoroughbred short-horn stock. Mr. Wing has inherited all the strong and better qualities of his father's character, and added to those, he has a thoroughly cultivated mind. As a farmer he is energetic to the last degree, and has the industry, enterprise and good judgment to make him a successful man in any occupation in which he might engage. He is one of the most progressive and thrifty farmers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Wing have an interesting family of five children: Maggie Parker, James Freeman, Mary Louisa, Lillie Kate, and Henry Moss. The Wing family is an old one in the history of the nation, and dates its early settlement in this country back to the times of "Plymouth Rock." The remote ancestry came from England to this country, about the year 1639, and we accordingly read in the early records of "John Wing, of Sandwich," from whom the family line comes down to the present generation in the following order: Joseph, John, and John the second, Freeman and David Warren, the second subject of this sketch.

LEBANON TOWNSHIP

JAMES CORDRY owes his nativity to Todd county, Kentucky, where he was born on the 27th of May 1827. His parents James and Margaret (Murphy) Cordry. The former, a Kentuckian by birth, born in 1795, lived there until the fall of 1830, then settling on the place now occupied by his son in this township. He was a farmer by occupation, but held the position of magistrate for twenty-five years. His marriage occurred in 1824, his wife having been born in the same county as himself. They had seven children: William, Thomas, Mary A., Catharine, James, Adaline and John. Four are now living, all but one in this county. James received but a limited education in the common schools in youth, and was brought up to the occupation of farming. In 1850 he was married to Miss Ann Eliza Robinson, a daughter of Edward Robinson, of Cooper county. She was born in 1829. They were the parents of eight children: DeWitt, born in 1851; B. Cora, born in 1852; Rice Daniel, born in 1854; George Hart, born in 1856; Mollie Bersheba, born in 1858; Leveret L., born in 1862; Eva E., born in 1865, and an infant, now deceased. Only three of their children survive. Mr. Cordry is recognized as a leading and one of the most influential farmers and stock raisers in this township, his landed estate embracing 400 acres on section 5. He takes a great interest in educational matters, and has given his children excellent opportunities for acquiring knowledge, feeling the need of superior places of learning and realizing the importance of good schools. Religiously, he is a Baptist, and has been for thirty years, belonging to the church at Nebo.

RICHARD T. ELLIS, originally from Orange county, Virginia, was born in 1836, his parents being R. P. and Margaret Ellis, nee Ferguson. The firmer, a native of Orange county, Virginia, born in 1809, lived there until 1836. He was married November 25, 1830, his wife having been born in Bath county, Kentucky. To them were born nine children: William V., James T., Richard T., H. M., Mary E., Mildred F., Anna M., M. L. and Walter J. In 1836 Mr. R. P. Ellis came to Missouri, and, settling in Howard county, lived there for three years, at the expiration of which time he entered Cooper county. Here he continuously resided until his death in August, 1862. Richard, the third child in the family, has lived on the old homestead since his father's death. This homestead contains about 800 acres in Cooper and forty acres in Morgan counties, and upon this the mother also lives. About 400 acres are prairie, the remainder being under cultivation. Mr. Ellis owns besides two shares of the estate, land to the extent of eighty acres. He is unmarried. The homestead is one of the best improved in the township, being surmounted by a fine brick residence. Our subject, as a farmer and general stockman, ranks equal to any in the county, and, as a cultivated gentleman, has not his superior. '4

J. H. EWING, a representative citizen of this community, was born near Boonville, Cooper county, Missouri, October 26, 1819, and is therefore one of the oldest of the pioneers now living in this county. His father was Reuben A. Ewing, originally from Logan county, Kentucky, born in 1793, who lived in that locality until his marriage in 1813 to Miss Mary Hammond, a daughter of Job Hammond, formerly of Virginia, where she was born in 1796, having lived there until six years old, and then removing with her father to Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Ewing had nine children: William C., Mary J., J. H., R. M., Finis Y., Job, who died in infancy, twin daughters, Sallie A. and Margaret R., and Amanda F. Five of this family are now living. In 1818 the senior Ewing, removing to Missouri, settled near Boonville, Cooper county, going thence, in about two years, to the centre of the county. He entered the land upon which he so long lived, making it his home until 1856, when he resided at different times with his children until his death in May, 1871. His widow died in 1875. J. H. Ewing attended the common schools of Cooper county, and has always lived in the vicinity of his present location, with the exception of four years, when engaged in the mercantile business at New Lebanon. On September 10, 1856, he was married to Miss Martha A. Marge, a daughter of F. A. Marge, who came to this county from Virginia in 1851. Mrs. Ewing was born in July, 1836. They are the parents of nine children, of whom eight are living, and all in Cooper county: Margaret S., Mary D., Nannie Lee, Reuben A., Ida F., Everett L., Nadine and Stella. One daughter, Fannie Bell, became the wife of Emanuel Stephens, and died seven months after her marriage. Mr. Ewing is the owner of 285 acres of land in this township and 160 acres in Bates county. He is a man of intelligence and culture, and takes great interest in promoting the growth of his adopted county. Himself, wife and four daughters are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at New Lebanon, the oldest church in the county, established by Finis Ewing, its first pastor. Politically, he is a democrat, but formerly he was a whip, his father having been the first whip senator of this county - elected in 1840, and serving one term. He was also sheriff of Todd county, Kentucky, for a long time, and for a while magistrate in Cooper county, Missouri. William C. Ewing, a brother of the subject of this sketch, has twice been elected to represent this county in the state legislature. Mr. Ewing resides on section 3.

JAMES W. FLOYD, a Virginian by birth, was born in Wayne county March 16, 1837, and was the son of Nicholas Floyd, also a native of Virginia, born in 1811, who married Miss Eliza Painter. They had eight children: John, James, William, Sarah, Patterson, Darius, Marian F. and Charlie. In 1856 the senior Floyd, with his family, came to Missouri and located near Bunceton, in Cooper county, where he lived until his death in 1875. When twenty-six years of age James W., the second child in the family, went to Idaho territory, where he remained for five years, following freighting. He returned to this county in 1868, and has since made it his home. In 1881 he moved upon his present place, having purchased 150 acres of land in section 25. This is in good cultivation, and will compare favorably with any in the township. Mr. Floyd is making upon it extensive improvements. In 1869 Miss Maggie Parish, daughter of Thomas Parish, of Cooper county, became his wife. They have had a family of five children: Herbert, born in 1870, died in September, 1880; Ernest, born in 1872; Thomas, born in 1874, died in 1877; James, born in 1875, died in 1875, and Oscar, born in October, 1878: In his political preferences Mr. Floyd is democratic.

SAMUEL T. JONES owes his nativity to Christian county, Kentucky, where he was born November 3, 1826. His father, Henry Jones, a Kentuckian by birth, was born about the year 1798, and in 1816 was married to Nancy Flint, of Virginia, she having been born in 1788. Mr. Jones was shot by robbers in 1865, and subsequently died from the effects of it. His wife died in 1848. They had five children, of whom Samuel T. was the fifth. He remained at home until twenty-one years old, at which time he was married, in 1847, to Miss Susan Coffman, of Page county, Virginia, and a daughter of Jacob Coffman, of that state. They have had five children: three infants, who are now deceased, Nancy and P. A., and one of the latter children has also passed away. Mr. Jones came to Missouri in 1835, in company with his father, and located in this county, where he has since resided. His farm embraces 170 acres in section 31 and forty acres in section 36. He has a comfortable residence, above the average, and outbuildings, etc., in proportion. He is a member of the M. E. church south, and also belongs to the Grange. Politically, he is a democrat. Mr. Jones' grandfather, Samuel Jones, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, having entered from Dinwiddie county, Virginia. He was an associate of both Washington and Lafayette, and figured quite conspicuously in the battle of Brandy wine.

THOMAS MURPHY, who was born on the 1st of March, 1810, in Todd county, Kentucky, was a son of William Murphy, a native of South Carolina, born near Charleston in 1772. His wife was formerly: Miss Mary A. Kates, and to them were born ten children, of whom Thomas was the seventh child. He lived with his other for twenty years, and then, leaving home, worked in different localities in Kentucky for some time. In 1848 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Cooper, a daughter of a Mrs. Cooper, a widow, and of Kentucky birth. By this marriage there were five sons and four daughters: John W., Isaac N., William Taylor, Mary A., Thomas, Sarah C., Cleopatra A. F., Joseph and Cornelia A. Mr. Murphy owns 171 acres of land in this township.

JAMES A. MURPHY was born in Todd county, Kentucky, on January 22, 1840. His father, John Murphy, native of Ireland, born in 1803, emigrated to the United States when a boy with his father, and in October, 1825, he married in Trigg county, Kentucky, Miss Letitia Landers, of Kentucky. By this marriage there were seven children: John VV., Mary A., James A., Martillis, Thomas N., who died in 1840, Sallie E. and Lucia E. In 1842 the senior Murphy removed to Missouri and settled in Cooper county, two miles from Syracuse, where he lived until his death in 1859. The subject of this sketch, the third in the family, remained at home until his father's death, when he went to Texas. After remaining some time he returned to Cooper county, and has since lived here. In 1879 he purchased his present farm of 214 acres, which is improved and well watered, and nicely adapted for the raising of stock, to which he devotes considerable attention. This is located in sections 19 and 20, his fine residence being in section 20. Mr. Murphy was married in 1866 to Miss Mary E. Cordry, daughter of John B. Cordry, of this county. They have six children : Robert E., John A., James E., Billy, George T. and Letta Belle. Mr. Murphy is a staunch democrat. He belongs to the Baptist church at Antioch.

PHILANDER SHANKLIN, a native of Robinson county, Tennessee, was born in 1823, and was the son of William H. Shanklin, a Virginian by birth, who married Miss Sarah H. Herring, of the same state. To them were born five children: Bathuel, Adaline, Andrew, Philander and William. The senior Shanklin came to Missouri in the fall of 1830 and settled in Cooper county, on the place now owned by Philander and William Shanklin. He followed farming as his occupation during life, his death occurring in 1865. These brothers now own in Cooper and Morgan counties 640 acres of good land. Their home farm, consisting of 160 acres, in Cooper county, is an excellent one, and is under good fence, and has an abundance of water. William H. Shanklin was one of the earliest settlers of this county, coming here when the deer roamed the prairie unmolested, and when the large gray wolves were numerous. He was, during a portion of his life, a member of the grange.

A. T. SPENCER, a native of New Jersey, was born in 1841. His father, John B. Spencer, a native of England, born about the year 1808, emigrated to the United States in 1840, and settled in New Jersey. After remaining there a short time, he came to Missouri, in 1845, and located in Boonville, Cooper county, moved thence, a short time after, to Pilot Grove township. He died, February 17, 1882. His wife was formerly Sarah Anti Harrison, and they were the parents of four children : John H., Alexander, A. T. and Elizabeth. Mrs. S. died about the year 1850 or 1853. The subject of this sketch, the third in the family, left home when fourteen years old, going into Saline county, where he stopped for four years. Returning, he stayed at home until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1861 he was married to Miss Sarah C. Bagwell, a daughter of William Bagwell, of Cooper county. By this marriage there were born seven children: James, Thomas, Mary, Lulu, Arthur, Stanley and Leslie. Two died in infancy. Mr. Spencer is a plasterer by trade, and has worked at this occupation quite extensively in Saline, and also north of this county, having acquired quite a reputation in this avocation. Politically, he is a republican. His farm, on section 33, contains 150 acres of land, under good cultivation.

WILLIAM SPILLERS, farmer and stock raiser, section 20, was born in Ohio, December 17, 1827, and was the son of Peter Spillers, a native of South Carolina, born in 1800, who, when about seven years old, accompanied his parents to Kentucky, where his father lived a short time, then returning to Ohio. He was first married in Miami county, of that state, in 1820; to Miss Susanna Coats, of Ohio, and to them were born ten children: Preston, Sarah, George, William, Rebecca, Matilda, Peter, Susan A., Samuel and Rachel. Matilda and Sarah are now deceased. Mr. S. was married a second time to Mrs. Spicy A. Slaughter. The subject of this sketch remained at home until twenty-two years of age, at which time he was married, in 1849, in Randolph county, Indiana, to Miss Mary Harris, a daughter of Obadiah Harris, of Indiana. They have had twelve children: Henry T., Sarah A., Martha, Phoebe E. (now deceased), Peter, George, Mary R., Elizabeth (now deceased), William, Charles, Etta and Ida May. In 1838, Mr. S., leaving Ohio, went to Indiana, and in 1856 removed to Iowa, remaining for two years. In the spring of 1858 he came to Missouri, locating in Cooper county, where he and his father have since lived, save during the war, which time they spent in Indiana. Politically, Mr. S. is a republican. His fine farm contains 138 acres of improved and well watered land.

JOHN F. THOMAS, a native of Cooper county, Missouri, was born on the 24th of October, 1844. He was the son of Jonas Thomas, a native of Tennessee, and Izella Thomas, nee Woolery, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work. John F., the seventh child in a family of thirteen children, leaving home when twenty-seven years of age, was married, June 27, 1869, to Miss Lizzie Roatcap, a daughter of John Roatcap, of this county. She was born March 22,

1852. To them were born eight children: two infants (twins), Leonard R. and Levord O. (twins), born July 26, 1871; George H., born September 11, 1875; Edith bore October 4, 1877; Cora F., born May 10, 1881, and Millard F., born February 23, 1883. Five of these are now living. Mr. Thomas is the owner of 258 acres of land in this township, 200 acres being prairie and the balance timber land. Upon his home farm is a good residence and other buildings. He is located in section 33, and is one of the most influential citizens of this township. In his political preferences he is republican.

C. M. THOMAS is a native of Cooper county, Missouri, having been born here in 1851. His parents were Jonas and Izella (Woolery) Thomas, the former born in Tennessee in 1816, and the latter, a daughter of George Woolery, of this county. Mr. Thomas was one of the very earliest pioneers of Cooper county, having come here when he was a small boy about five or six years old, and making the settlement in 1821. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were born thirteen children, of whom ten are now living. C. M., the youngest of the family, lived with his father until twenty-six years of age. In November, 1877, he was married to Miss Jennie Steele, daughter of the, Honorable D. K. Steele, of Cooper county, one of Cooper's earliest and most honored citizens. By this union there are three children : May, born May 15, 1879; Carrie, born October 9, 1881, and Mildred Earle, born September 10, 1882. Mr. Thomas owns eighty acres of land in this township, but occupies and cultivates the farm of his father-in-law. Politically he has ever been a republican. He is a member of the Baptist church at Antioch, and is its clerk.

JEREMIAH TOMLINSON was born February 17, 1819, in Madison county, Kentucky, where his father, Ambrose D. Tomlinson, was also born in 1787, he dying there in 1833. His wife was formerly Miss Frances White, and to them were born nine children: Mourning, Eliza, Lucy, Jeremiah, Nancy, Pauline, Margaret, George and Sallie. Of this large family the subject of this sketch is the only one now living. He remained at home until the death of his father, then residing in one place and another until his first marriage on the 17th of May, 1846, to Miss Fannie J. Ross, of Morgan county, and a daughter of Lewis Ross. They were the parents of five children : John L., Prince F., Eliza F., Hannah D. and Theodosia E. Three of these children survive. Mrs. Tomlinson died on January 20, 1864. Mr. Tomlinson was again married October 9, 1866, to a Mrs. Suttles, a widow, who bore him three children: George W., Jeremiah and Eugene. This wife died February 2, 1872. For his third wife he married Miss Louisa Bales, a daughter of Minor Bales, of Cooper county. They have one child William M. In December, 1838, Mr. Tomlinson came to Missouri, locating in Morgan county, and after living there until 1866 removed to this county, which has since been his home. His residence is on section 17, and his estate embraces 188 acres, well improved and watered.

JOSEPH VARNER was born on February 8, 1807, in Shenandoah (now Pane) county, Virginia. John Varner, his father, was a Virginian by birth, and married Miss Barbara Burner. To them were born ten children Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Philip, Daniel, Martin, Jonas, Manuel, Reuben, Mary A. and an infant. But six of this family survive. The subject of this sketch remained with his father until twenty-five years of age, and in 1832 he was married to Miss Mary Huffman, a daughter of Christopher Huffman. They had fourteen children: William, now in Tipton, Moniteau county, and married to Miss Eliza Cook, daughter of William Cook, of Cooper county; Barbara, widow of Richard Eubanks; Ann, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Martha, wife of Elijah Smith; John, deceased; Mary S., Belle, now Mrs. David Gochenhour; Isaac, deceased; Martin, deceased; Booton, who married Lotta Wild; Virginia, Frank R. and Pernie, the latter three at home. Mr. Varner, leaving Virginia in the fall of 1855, carne to Missouri, settling on section 22, Lebanon township, Cooper county, his present location. He is very successful as an agriculturist, and owns 312 acres of land, 120 acres being in this township. All but one of his children live in this county. After the death of his first wife Mr. Varner was married a second time in 1872 to Miss Mary Ann Baldwin, a daughter of John Baldwin, of Ohio. She was born in March, 1824. He is a member of the Baptist church.

TIMOTHY P. WAKEFIELD owes his nativity to Lawrence county, Ohio, where he was bore in 1839. His grandfather, Peter Wakefield, a native of England, born August 7, 1764, was one of seven brothers: William, Thomas, Joseph, Timothy, Ebenezer, John and Peter. They settled in New Hampshire and Vermont, and in 1806 Peter emigrated to Ohio, and laid the bottom log of the dam for the first mill in Lawrence county in 1809, and until fifteen years ago that log still remained where it was originally placed. By his marriage he had three sons: Winchester, born August 1, 1796, now living on the Ohio river, in Lawrence county, Ohio; Benjamin, born August. 13, 1809, also in Lawrence county, and George W., born March 15, 180-, now in Louisiana, on the Gulf of Mexico. Benjamin Wakefield, the father of the subject of this sketch, a native of Ohio, was brought up a farmer, and married May 1, 1834, Miss Cartheria Judd, a daughter of Charles Judd. She was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, April 18, 1813. They were blessed with five children : Mary A., born April 12, 1835; Timothy P., born March 15, 1839; Mighill, born December 11, 1841; Catharine L., born September 17, 1844, and Mahala B., born November 9, 1848. Mr. Wakefield was married a second time to Miss P. James, and by this marriage there were five children: Franklin, Talbott, Cora, George and John. Timothy P. Wakefield remained at home until seventeen years of age, when he entered college at Athens, Ohio, remaining there some time. Afterwards he gave his attention to teaching in Ohio for eighteen mouths, and then in Illinois for one year. When the civil war broke out he enlisted August 13, 1862, and served over three years in company A, 87th Illinois mounted infantry, under Colonel Whiting's command, as sergeant. Upon returning from the army he located in Hamilton county, Illinois, and in the spring of 1866 was married to Miss Maggie A.

Shoemaker, of McLeansborough, that county. She was born October 2, 1842, and was a daughter of Joshua Shoemaker, county and circuit clerk of Hamilton county. Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield have had six children: Barry, born November 7, 1870; Cory S., born October 5, 1873; Flora R., born April 28, 1876; Anna, born August 14, 1878; Zina V., born August 22, 1880 and an infant, born in March, 1883. Dr. Wakefield came to Missouri in 1866, and settled in St. Charles county, living there three years, when for five years he made his home in Pettis county. In 1875 he came to this county. Here he owns a farm of 160 acres, on section 25. Politically he has ever been a republican.

T. R. ZIMMERMAN, was born on the 15th day of November, 1852, in Perry county, Pennsylvania, in which county his father, D. F. Zimmerman, was also born March 27, 1827. He was the son of J. H. Zimmerman, a native of Pennsylvania and of German nationality. D. F. Zimmerman lived in the state of his birth until 1866. He was married about the year 1840 to a Miss Ickes, of the same state as himself, who survived but a few years, leaving at her death one child, Dianna. In 1849 Mr. Zimmerman married Miss Anna E. Loy, originally from Pennsylvania, born in March, 1832, she being a daughter of Michael Loy. They were blessed with three children: T. R., Emma V., born in 1856, and David L., born February 16, 1862, died in 1864. In 1866, emigrating to Missouri, the senior Zimmerman settled in Cooper county, and followed farming and stock raising until his death. He was a steadfast, honest man and was held in the highest esteem by the citizens of this county. For some time he gave his attention to mercantile interests, but previous to his death devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. T. R. Zimmerman acquired his education principally in the common schools, spending two years in a high school, and, lastly, attending Allison's family school. He has taught some in the public schools, but, on account of the confinement, was obliged to give up the occupation of teaching and devote himself to farming and stock raising. He owns 200 acres of fine land in sections 28 and 27, well watered and drained. As an elocutionist Mr. Zimmerman has no superior in this township - if in the county. He is a great scholar, and a person of no mean literary talents and gives much attention to reading.

MONITEAU TOWNSHIP

ALFRED B. ALEXANDER is the proprietor of Red Gate farm, a most excellent place of 527 acres, located in section 4, of this township, and in section 5, of Mora township, Moniteau county. This, as now constituted, was purchased from his father, 327 acres in 1872 and in 1876 the remaining 200 acres. This does not include all his landed estate, as the 160 acres cornering on sections 30 and 32, this township, are owned by him, as are also 147 acres in Moniteau county in all about 835 acres. Mr. Alexander was born January 1, 1851, in Moniteau township, Cooper county, Missouri. His education was received here, he attending for two terms the school at Prairie Home and after that one term at Bunceton, under the preceptorship of Professor Cully. His father, Alfred A. Alexander, was born August 10, 1806, in Woodford county, Kentucky, and on August 27, 1827, was joined in marriage to Miss Alpha A. Stephens, born July 22, 1811, in Tennessee, and a daughter of Peter Stephens, a native of that state. She was a small child when her parents removed to Cooper county, they settling in Kelly township. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander had eleven children born to them, viz.: Louisa, who died in infancy; Polly A., born December, 25, 1829, and wife of Joseph H. Stinson, now of Jackson county; Elizabeth, born January 2, 1832, married Stephen Howard and died April 19, 1855; James B., born September 2, 1834, married Miss Mary E. Reavis, died December 8, 1878; Joan, born January 22, 1837, married John D. Word, now of Moniteau county; Peter S., born February 21, 1839, married Miss Sally A. Chinn, now of Jackson county; Nero C., born June 2, 1841, married Miss Mary Mack, and, subsequently, Miss Mary Canton, of Illinois, died August 5, 1870; Calpernia S., born November 16, 1843, married Frasier McVean, now a widow; Jael K., born December 6, 1845, and now the wife of Dr. J. K. P. Idol; Alpha A., born September 4, 1848, married James R. Wood, died March 28, 1877; and Alfred B., the subject of this sketch, who married Mrs. Laura B. Trundle, of Jackson county, Missouri, September 14, 1876. They had one child, James P. T., born December 13, 1878, died January 17, 1879. Mrs. Alexander departed this life December 30, 1878. On the 23d of March, 1880, Mr. Alexander again married, Miss Kate H., daughter of Colonel V. M. and Tabitba J. Kenney, of Paris, Kentucky, becoming his wife. They have two children: Alfred K., born July 31, 1881, and Laura B., born January 12, 1883. Mr. Alexander's father accompanied his parents to this county, when yet a small boy, from Kentucky in 1811, they settling in the fort known as Hannah Cole's fort. He was a resident of this county from 1811 until his death, August 29, 1877, his wife having lived here from the time of her immigration from Tennessee, 1812 or 1813, until her demise, February 22, 1879. Both were among the original members of the Mt. Pleasant Baptist church, formed in 1817, and located first on section 2, near the Moniteau county line, and subsequently moved to the northeast corner of the same section, where, instead of worshipping in a log house, a frame building was used. Alfred B. Alexander, while giving some attention to the raising of wheat and corn, has from a boy been accustomed to handling all kinds of stock. This he has made his life business, and has become thoroughly familiar with all its details. His farm is admirably arranged for the prosecution of this industry, and the surroundings of his place fences, buildings, hedges,

etc.- give ample indications of the successful agriculturist. Mr. Alexander is a member of Lodge No. 56, A. F. & A. M. at Tipton. Mrs. Alexander holds membership in the O. S. Presbyterian church of the same place.

CHARLES H. ALLISON. That time and means spent for education in early life is the best investment that can be made, is illustrated beyond "a hinge or loop to hang a doubt upon" by the lives of those in whose interest it has been made. And the life of Mr. Allison forms no exception to the general rule. Thoroughly educated in early life, his services since have been of a value to society that is beyond estimation, and which he could never have even hoped to render without the education he received. For fifteen years he was the principal of the Male Collegiate Institute of Boonville, an institution he founded and built up, and which was finally merged into the present excellent public school of that city. Thus for a few years time and a little means spent in the acquirement of an education, he has given back to his native county a service, the inestimable influence of which will go vibrating through the ages like the undulations of a wave upon a shoreless sea. And in his retirement to a farm life, the impress of a cultured mind is visible everywhere around him. Not only is he a better and more successful farmer than he otherwise could have been, but his place has been made one of the best in improvements, taste and intelligent adaptability to farm purposes in the county. In short, his farm is a fitting abode for the successful farmer and educated gentleman. He was born in the township where he now lives on the 3d of December, 1824, and in boyhood attended the ordinary schools of the neighborhood. But determining to fit himself for the bar, he left home at the age of eighteen and entered a prominent private school of the day, kept by C. W. Todd, at Boonville, then editor, also, of the Boonville Herald. He continued in that school about sixteen months, and then became a student in Kemper's school, where he remained about two years. After this he taught school for nearly a year, when he became a matriculate in the state university at Columbia, from which he graduated with marked honor in 1852. Returning after his university course he began teaching in order to prosecute the study of the law, and soon formed a taste for the calling of an educator, which determined him to adopt that as his life work. Accordingly he founded the Male Collegiate Institute already mentioned, and built it up to a high point of success. A friend to general education, however, and seeing in the public school system an efficient agency for general education, he gave way to it and sold his school building to the school board of Boonville. He then shortly engaged in farming, and has become not less successful as a farmer than he was as an educator. December 23, 1852, he was married to Miss Amanda C., daughter of David and Margaret Adams, who were among the first settlers of Cooper county. Mr. and Mrs. Allison have been blessed with eight children, six of whom are living: John F., William C., David A., Edward L., Maggie A. and Cora I. Mr. Allison held the office of county surveyor for twelve years by successive elections. He is a brother of S. C. Allison, whose sketch also appears in this volume, in which will be found a notice of the lives of their parents.

STEPHEN C. ALLISON, farmer. Like many of the better class of citizens of Cooper county, Mr. Allison is a descendant of pioneer settlers of this county. His father, William Allison, came here in 1812, and in common with others in that early day, early occupied Fort Hannah Cole for a time, Mrs. Cole, for whom the fort was named, being a sister of his. In 1824, William Allison was married to Miss Martha J. Williams, who, with her parents also, came to this county in an early day. She was from Maury county, Tennessee, and he from Wythe county, Virginia. Of this union, sixteen children were born, eleven sons and five daughters, of whom nine are living: Charles H., Stephen C., Eliza J., William R., John R., Mary A., David C., Peyton A. and Benjamin F. William Allison, the father of these, became a leading farmer of the county, and at his death was the owner of 800 acres of fine land in this and adjoining counties. He died in 1864, aged sixty-eight years. He was a soldier, first lieutenant under Captain Porter, in the war of 1812, and located a tract of land in St. Clair county on a warrant received from the government for military service. Mrs. Allison, his widow, died in 1871, aged sixty-five years. Stephen C. Allison, the subject of this sketch, was born December 22, 1825, and now lives on a part of the old homestead, where he was reared, and still cultivates the same land where he first learned to follow the plow. He has an excellent farm and is a leading grain and stock raiser in his neighborhood. January 4, 1855, he was married to Miss Nancy B. Mitchell, who was born November 29, 1834, daughter of William N. and MarDaret Mitchell, early settlers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Allison have a family of five sons and two daughters: William R., born November 5, 1855; Mary A., born July 16, 1857; Walter B., born May 6, 1861; Aubryn W., born June 30, 1863; Eliza L., born December 7, 1866; Emmet E., born July 28, 1869; and Thomas M., born March 14, 1872. William R. married Miss J. Harrow and Mary A. married C. W. Fern, of Howard county, but are now residents of this county. William A., and wife are members of the Baptist church at Pisgah.

GILBERT APPERSON Mr. Apperson was principally reared in Cooper county, and has followed farming here since he first started out in life for himself. He was a son of Francis and Nancy (Shears) Apperson, both natives of North Carolina, who came here directly from Kentucky, of which state they had become residents in an early day. Their family numbered seven children, of whom four are still living, Gilbert being the eldest. He was born before his parents left Kentucky, in Monroe county of that state, May 12, 1812. His father died in 1842, leaving a large landed estate in this county, on a part of which Gilbert now lives. His mother died in 1842. After reaching manhood, Gilbert Apperson was married, March 16, 1837, to Miss Martha, daughter of Thomas and Mary Berkley, who settled in this county from Virginia in 1831. Of this marriage seven children were bore, four of whom are now living, Mary E.; William F., in Idaho; Benona J.; and Robert J. Mr. Apperson and wife are members of the Baptist church at Pisgah.

FREDERICK WILLIAM BOHM, miller and engineer. Mr. Bohm was a son of Frederick William, Sr., and Caroline (Hostmeaern) Bohm, both natives of Westphalia, Germany, who immigrated to this country and settled in St. Louis in 1844. Besides Frederick William, there are two of their family of six children now living. Their father died of cholera in St. Louis during the epidemic of 1849. Subsequently their mother married Frederick Schlinger of that city, whom she had known in *der lieb alt vaterland*, but no children resulted from her second marriage. She died February 13, 1883, aged seventy-three year, Frederick William, the subject of this sketch, was born in his father's native country, near Minders on the Weser, February 13, 1834, and was, therefore, fourteen years of age when brought to this country by his parents. Some years afterwards, in 1848, he came from St. Louis and located in Boonville, and here, September 25, 1859, he was married to Miss Missouri A. Son, of this county. Eleven children have been born to them, six daughters and five sons, of whom there are eight living Mary, born August 1, 1860; Amelia, born August 11, 1862; Henry, born August 21, 1864; Martha, horn December 13,. 1867; Emma, born January 13, 1869, deceased; Julia, born June 29, 1871; Frederick William, born in 1873, deceased; William M., born January 25, 1874, deceased; Everett R., born December 8, 1876; Huchie G., born January 27, 1878; and Margaret, born November 25, 1881. Mr. Bohm removed to Moniteau township is 1877, where he has since resided. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church of Pisgah. Mr. Bohm is an experienced and skilful engineer and miller. He has been a resident of Cooper county since 1851.

JAMES M. BONAR, former. Mr. Bonar has been a resident of this state but eight years, having come out from Pendleton county, Kentucky, where he was born and reared, in 1875, and located in this county, in Clark's Fork township. he was born October 25, 1849, and is the eldest of a family of three children of Washington F. and Patsey (Ervin) Bonar, all still residents of Kentucky. His father was horn in Pendleton county, in December, 1825, and his mother in the Blue Grass state, in 1828. Their second child, Mary E., was born in August, 1851, and is now the wife of Charles Taylor; their second daughter, Margaret J., is a young lady residing with her parents. After coming to this county James M. Bonar was married May 11, 1875, to Miss Cassandra Russell. They have three children : Lydia, B., Wyon E. and an infant daughter. In 1879, Mr. Bonar removed to Moniteau township, where he purchased his present farm and still Besides. He is an industrious farmer and will doubtless prove a valuable accession to the farming interests of this county. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

JUDGE ANDREW B. COLE. Judge Cole was one of a family of thirteen children, nine sons and four daughters, twelve of whom are still living, of Samuel and Sally (Briscoe) Cole, both of whom were reared here in the pioneer days of the county. Samuel Cole, the father, was but seven years of age when his parents settled in this county from Virginia, in 1808, and for five years following they were compelled to live more or less in the fort known as Hannah Cole's fort, on account of Indian outbreaks. Brought up amidst such surroundings, young Samuel became inured to the hardships and dangers of pioneer life, and at an early age made himself conspicuous by his fearless, adventurous spirit. When but twelve years old he came within a hair's breadth of shooting an Indian, whom he caught slipping stealthily up to the house with evident evil intent, and would have done so had not his mother stopped him in the very act of firing the fatal shot. From this time forward, and until affairs became comparatively settled, his life was a series of stirring adventures, both dangerous and amusing. He is the Samuel Cole of whom the anecdote is told of swimming the Missouri river with his pet bull to attend a dance on the opposite side. However, instead of across the river, he really swam down it about three miles and back again, a-hold of his bull's tail, amidst the shouts of laughter and applause of those witnessing this performance. It is also related of him, with more truth than fiction, that while a soldier in the Mexican war, having made a clothes peddler who annoyed the camp, dance before a crowd of fellow soldiers, for the amusement of the spectators, the peddler, after dancing to their satisfaction and pretending to take it all as a joke, hatched his opportunity and, suddenly seizing a revolver, turned the tables on young Cole and made his former persecutor dance before the same spectators until, a cold December morning as it was, the sweat coursed freely down his face, and the retaliation, so courageous and just on the peddler's part, could not, without meanness and cowardice, be objected to by the other soldiers, for it was all a joke (!) But further space for side incidents and experience cannot here be given. His first wife, who came from Kentucky with her parents when quiet young, in 1813, died October 14, 1854; and in 1857, Mr. Cole was married a second time, Mrs. Catherine Patrick, a widow lady, then becoming his wife. With her he is living on his homestead in Palestine township at the advanced age of eighty-two years, hale and hardy, and as vigorous in mind and body as men usually are twenty years his junior. Two daughters were reared of his second marriage. Judge Cole, a son by his father's first marriage, was born October 4, 1827, and for many years has been a leading farmer and prominent citizen of the county. He has an excellent farm well improved in Moniteau township, and is comfortably situated in life. In 1878 he was elected presiding judge of the county court, which office he filled for four years and with marked ability and entire satisfaction to the public. He has been twice married. June 27, 1855, he was united in matrimony to Miss Rebecca A., daughter of Judge Jacob and Mary Baughman. She died January G, 1864, having been the mother of three children, one of whom is dead: William H., born December 6, 1855; Mary E., born September 14, 1857, now married; and Clara A., born December 16, 1859, died December 13, 1879. Judge Cole's second wife was previously Miss Mary J., daughter of Charles and Maria Hickox, to whom he was married April I O, 1866. Three children were born of this marriage : Charles E., born January 1, 1867; James W., born September 19, 1869, died January 23, 1872; and George T., born October 2, 1875. Judge and Mrs. Cole are members of the Baptist church, and the Judge is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

JOHN B. ENGLISH. Mr. English came to this county from Moniteau county, this State, where he was born and reared, in 1879, and bought a tract of 333 acres of land, of which his present farm is a part. He devotes his attention to raising grain mainly, but also raises live stock in a general way. He is a substantial, well-to-do farmer, and is a valuable addition to the forming community of Moniteau township. He was born June 22d, 1849, and was the second of a family of nine children born to Boyd M. and Catharine (Maupin) English, both natives of Moniteau, who were married in 1846. But three of their children, however, are living, James M., born February 1, 1847; John B., the subject of this sketch, and Margaret, born in 1848. After he grew up, John B., was married to Miss Susan J. Dill, of that county, March 26th, 1873. There are two of their family of three children living : Nero, born June 28th, 1877, and Gracie C., born April 26th, 1881; Bertie, the eldest, born January 8th, 1875, died October 4th, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. English are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and he is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

HARVEY M. GEORGE. Calvin George, the father of Harvey M., and now a merchant of Texas, is a native of Tennessee, but came to Missouri in early life, and was married in this county to Miss Jane Scott. Here they reared their family and lived until 1875, when the parents removed to Texas. Harvey M., was one of a family of seven children, six of whom are now living, three sons and three daughters. He was born November 4th, 1842. Farming has constituted his life occupation, except for a time during the war, when he was "revenue storekeeper" in the employ of the government. His farm contains 120 acres of good land, and he has it comfortably improved. September 19th, 1868, he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Martha Burrus. They have six children. Leslie E., born October 2d, 1869; Mattie F., born January 14th, 1874; Minnie, born March 29th, 1876; Anna, born March 25th, 1878; Stella, born June 14th, 1880, and an infant, born September 16th, 1882. Mr. G. is a member of the Baptist church at Pisgah.

WILLIAM B. HUNT. William B. Hunt was the tenth of a family of twelve children of William B., Sr., and wife Nancy, formerly a Miss Jones, the father originally of Buncombe county, North Carolina, and the mother, of Warren county, Kentucky. They were married in 1811, he at the age of twenty-two, she seven years his junior. Of their family of children, seven are now living: Daniel, of Jasper county; Mary, widow of L. D. Reavis, now a resident of Warrensburg; Louisa, Zilpha, wife of William Apperson; Martha, wife of William A. Johnson; William B., and Jane, wife of James York. William B. Hunt, the subject of this sketch was born in Moniteau township, April 4, 1831, and was reared in this county. July 10, 1859, he was married to Miss Sarah J. Boswell. They have four children living, one, Mattie, having died in infancy; Mollie L., born May 27, 1860, married to R. M. Clawson; Daniel W., born December 3, 1861; Ludie L., born April 6, 1865, and Nancy, born January 14, 1868. Mrs. Hunt the mother of these died October 9, 1871. He owns a neat farm of eighty acres, and is an intelligent, industrious farmer. He is a member of the Baptist church at Mt. Pisgah, and also of the A. F. and A. M.

GILBERT F. JONES, farmer, section 5. David Jones, the grandfather of Gilbert F., was one of the earliest settlers of Cooper county, and represented the county in an early day in the state legislature. His son, David A., the father of Gilbert, was born in this county in 1826, and after growing up was married to Miss Melvina Lee, of Howard county. Of this union there were ten children born, of whom seven are still living, five sons and two daughters, Gilbert F. being the second in birth and the eldest of those living. He was born February 1, 1849, and was reared in this county. At the age of nineteen he was married to Miss Nancy M. Apperson, November 25, 1868. Five children have resulted from this union: David W., born July 12, 1870; Lewis F., born September 4, 1872; Nannie L., born January 25, 1875; Richard L., born November 1, 1876, and Minnie P., born August 11, 1879. Mr. Jones is a farmer by occupation and is located as above stated. He and his wife are both members of the Baptist church at Pisgah.

WILLIAM D. KIMSEY, farmer. Benjamin Kimsey, the father of William D., was a native of North Carolina, born April 25, 1794. In an early day his parents removed to Tennessee, and in 1817, his father having died, he, with his mother and two sisters, came to Missouri and settled in Howard county. There he met and married Miss Elizabeth Morris, also originally from North Carolina, who was brought by her parents first to Kentucky in 1789 and then, in 1818, to Howard county. Their marriage occurred a short time after her arrival there, she then being a young lady a few years her husband's junior. Eight children, five sons and three daughters, followed their union, but two of whom, however, are living: Francis M., born December 27, 1832, married Miss Martha Baxter, now residents of Arkansas, and William D., the subject of this sketch. Their mother died, March 3, 1858, in Platte county, whither the parents had removed and their father in the same county, March 25, 1876. William D. Kimsey was reared in Howard county, where he was born February 19, 1834, and where he was married, February 3, 1858, to Miss Permelia Baxter. She was born January 16, 1842. They have had twelve children, six sons and six daughters, five of whom are living; Elizabeth A., born January 17, 1862; Daniel W., born November 22, 1864; Martha C., born June 27, 1866, died April 18, 1867; Francis M., born February 23, 1868; Jackson W., born March 30, 1870; Rosa E., born January 18, 1874, died September 5, 1874; Anna G., born November 25, 1880, died October 14, 1881, and an infant, born March 17, 1883. Three died in infancy. In 1879 Mr. Kimsey sold his farm in Howard county and came to Cooper county and purchased his present place of 174 acres. He is an energetic farmer and is one of that class of industrious, thrifty

agriculturalists who never fail to succeed where ever they cast their fortunes. He and his wife are both members of the Baptist church, and he is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

JUDGE ROBERT A. McCULLOCH, farmer. Few men have been longer or more worthily identified with the material development and prosperity of Cooper county than Judge McCulloch. Principally reared here, he early became a leading farmer of the county, and for nearly half a century has contributed by his industry, intelligence and enterprise to the upward and onward progress of the county, from a comparative wilderness to one of the wealthiest and most progressive communities of the State. He was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, November 2, 1825, and is the fifth of six children now living reared by Thomas and Mary (McCune) McCulloch, both natives of the Old Dominion. In 1828 the parents came to Missouri and settled in Franklin township, Howard county, but in the spring of 1831 came over to Moniteau township in this county where they bought and entered 800 acres of land on which they made their permanent home. The father became one of the wealthy farmers and prominent citizens of the county. He died here in 1853, his wife having preceded him to the grave about six years. Robert A., the subject of this sketch, grew up on his father's farm and in 1857 was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of James A. and Mary H. Mahan, of this county. Three children are the fruit of this union: Mary M., born July 21, 1859; Matilda, born October 13, 1860, and Albert, born October 29, 1871. The mother of these died four years ago, January 1, 1879, of pneumonia. Judge McCulloch's farm contains several hundred acres of fine land, and he gives his attention principally to grain and stock raising. During the gold excitement in 1849 he went to California, making the trip across the continent by ox train in four months. He remained on the Pacific coast about four years and returned by the pack mule system of travel. In an early day, long before railroads linked the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, he accomplished the remarkable journey of traveling from ocean to ocean by horseback. In 1874 he was elected by a majority highly complimentary to him personally to the office of the county court, which position he held for four years. As a citizen he is enterprising and public spirited and is ever ready to lend a helping hand to any movement looking to the advancement of the public interests, and as a farmer he is energetic, progressive and more than ordinarily successful. As a neighbor he is hospitable and kind, and as a man he is upright and honorable and above reproach.

JEFFERSON C. MARTIN. Mr. Martin was the eighth of a family of ten children of Moses and Nancy E. (Burrus) Martin, late of this county, but both now deceased. The father was born November 17th, 1801, in Kentucky, and the mother the year following, in the same state. They were reared there and married in 1820, and one year after their marriage removed to this state and settled in Moniteau township of Cooper county. Here their children were born and reared, and here the parents died, the father November 17th, 1871, and the mother nine years afterwards, October 23d, 1880. Their children are as follows: Louisa, deceased; Martha A., wife of William Hestard, of Moniteau county; Mary, deceased; William B., late of Chariton county, deceased; John S., of Texas; Melissa, Widow of John Maiter, deceased; Malinda, deceased; Jefferson C., James M., of Henry county; and George W., deceased - the last two twins. Jefferson C. Martin, the subject of this sketch, was born June 1st, 1835. Reared on a farm, he naturally adopted farming as his occupation for life, and has followed it from youth. May 6th, 1863, he was married to Miss Eliza J. Martin, of Moniteau county. They have had six children, of whom four are living. The following are the dates of the births and deaths of these children: William H., born January 19, 1864; George F., born November 13th, 1865, died November 15th, 1867; Mary L., born April 21st, 1870; Viola J., born April 17th, 1873; Willis W., born June 7th, 1879; Minnie O., born February 20th, 1881, died July 21st, 1882. Mrs. Martin is a member of the Baptist church of Mount Pleasant.

JOHN H. MARTIN, farmer. Mr. Martin entered upon the activities of life for himself without anything, comparatively, to begin on, and by industry and economy has established himself on a good farm of 240 acres, which he bought from time to time, as he was able to pay for it, and which he now has comfortably and substantially improved. He was born in Cooper county, Missouri, December 5th, 1834. His father, Isham Martin, and mother, formerly Elizabeth Hill, were both natives of Tennessee, and were married in 1817. They came to this county, in an early day, and both died here, he in 1873, and she two years afterwards. They had eleven children, six of whom are living, four sons and two daughters. In early manhood John H., the subject of this sketch, was married to Miss Rebecca C. Drinkwater She died December 20th, 1857, leaving one child, Permelia J., born June 5th, 1855. Mr. Martin was married a second time, Miss Susan A. Burrus then becoming his wife. Four children have been born of this union, Cynthia A., born December 29th, 1860, died June 5th, 1865; Albert D., born February 9th, 1863; William P., born April 22d, 1867, and Sarah E., born February 19th, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are both members of the Baptist church of Mount Pleasant.

EDWIN R. MAXEY. Mr. Maxey was the second of a family of nine children, of whom there are six still living : William G., Edwin R., Nancy A., Emily, James L., David A., the youngest. The father of these, Rev. John P. L. Maxey, was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky in 1817, and their mother, formerly Miss Tolitha C. Jones, was born in Cooper county, Missouri, in 1822. Rev. John Maxey came to this state in early life, and here subsequently met and married Miss Jones, their marriage occurring in 1841. She died in 1878, but her husband is still living, now a resident of this county. Edwin R., after he grew up, February 17th, 1864, was married to Miss Nancy A., daughter of Henry S. and Mary A. Gayer, of Cooper county. She was born July 30th, 1844. Four children blessed this union, one of whom, however, is now deceased. Those living were born as follows: May C., November 30th, 1864; John H., August 7th,

1866; George F. S., November 21st, 1879. Mr. Maxey came to Cooper county with his parents, who removed here in 1861 from Jasper county, this state, where they had settled, since which he has been a resident principally of Moniteau township. He settled on his present farm a number of years ago, and he now has his farm well improved. In 1882 he erected a new residence on his farm, which is a model of completeness and neatness. He and his entire family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Moniteau township.

HUGH G. ODNEAL, farmer, was born on the 24th of January, 1837, and is a native of Moniteau county, Missouri. His parents were Valentine and Daisy (Gilbreath) Odneal, both originally from Tennessee, the former born February 5, 1812, and the latter December 25, 1815. They emigrated with their parents to Missouri at an early day, and subsequently, August 14, 1834, were married. The result of this union was eight children, as follows: William J., born August 21, 1835, died December 22, 1862, having been killed at Tipton by Federal troops; Thomas B., born April 15, 1840, died in 1873, in Texas; John W., born January 25, 1842, married Miss Wilmerth I. Yarnyard, who dying soon afterward, he again married, Miss Alice Barnes, of Texas, becoming his wife; James Mason, born April 2, 1844; George C., born September 22, 1846, married Miss Jane Harris; Nancy J., born July 17, 1850, married Arsenus Foster; Madora R., born January 25, 1852, wife of Thomas Hanners, and Hugh G. The latter, the second child in the family, married Miss Narcissa Jeffress, of Cooper county, and they had one child, Valentine J. L., born December 22, 1860, died August 16, 1876. Mrs. Odneal died November 22, 1862. On December 21, 1865, Mr. O. married Miss Martha J. Devasher, of Cooper county. They are the parents of three sons and one daughter Daniel M., born May 21, 1865; Jefferson D., born August 8, 1866; Nancy R., born April 28, 1873; and Thomas M., born April 14, 1879. Mr. Odneal's farm of 160 acres, in section 5, of this township, is a fine one and he is cultivating it in an excellent manner, fully in keeping with the character of the man.

JOHN C. PEALER, farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Pealer is a worthy representative of the distinguishing and sterling qualities of the German character industry, level headedness and thrift. He was born in Bighenbauch, Darmstadt, Germany, June 13, 1833, but was reared in this country, being but five years old when his parents immigrated to America. He was married February 18, 1858, to Mary A., daughter of David Bittenger, of Richland county, Ohio, where he himself was brought up and started out in life after his marriage without a dollar. He rented a ground for a year and went to work on it farming, and kept it seven years. He had then accumulated enough to buy a farm of his own, which he did, purchasing a place in Kosciusko county, Indiana, in partnership with his former landlord. They sold it in five months at an advance of \$1,000. He then went to Iowa and bought a farm there, and in two years sold that place at an advance of \$900. He bought again and in a few years more sold a third time, with a clear profit of over \$1,000. In the mean time he had been successful as a farmer as well as a land dealer. In 1873 he came to this county and bought a fine tract of 200 acres of land in Moniteau township, which has been increased to 280 acres, a part of which his sons own and they now have one of the best grain and stock farms in the county. They raise all kinds of stock and have fine grades of almost every class. Mr. and Mrs. Pealer have six children John M., Milton A., Luetta M., wife of William Mun; Eleanor C., wife of James Stephens; Zella and R. F. Mr. Pealer was the fourth of a family of ten children, six of whom are living, born to John C. and Margaret Pealer, both of whom are still living in Ohio, and both are nearly eighty years of age, yet both are hale and vigorous.

EUGENE L. PRIEST, M. D. One of the most thoroughly educated and capable physicians of Cooper county is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a son of George L. Priest, a leading and worthy farmer of Pettis county, and was born in that county, September 5, 1859. His father is a native of Kentucky, born in Logan county, June 25, 1803. His mother was originally of North Carolina, but came to Kentucky with her parents in early life, and there became the wife of George L. Priest, November 25, 1823. She is two years her husband's junior. Eleven children were born of this union, of whom four sons and four daughters are living, the doctor being the youngest of the family. Eugene L., after taking the usual course in the common schools in Pettis county, at the age of fifteen went to McLain county, Kentucky, and there entered the high school of Calhoun, where he continued as a student three years. He then entered the widely and favorably known Bethel college, of Russellville, Logan county, that state, where he had the benefit of an advanced course of study. Shortly after the conclusion of his college career, he began the study of medicine, under Dr. J. F. Hedges, a prominent physician of Pettis county, Missouri, and for three years applied himself to the preparatory curriculum of medical works, with untiring industry and diligence. In 1874 he became a matriculate in the medical college of Louisville, Kentucky, and remained there for two years, graduating with marked honor in the centennial class of that institution. Immediately after his graduation he entered actively and vigorously upon the practice of his profession. He has been at his present location since 1878, and by his skill and ability as a physician, as well as the excellent success that has attended his professional labors, he has built up a wide and lucrative practice. Prior to 1878 he practiced mainly in Pettis county. The doctor is a member of the M. E. church, and of the I. O. O. F.

JAMES V. STEWARD, farmer. Mr. Stewart is a Pennsylvanian by birth, who came here since the war; in 1868, with but little else to make his way in the world than an upright character, a good education and industrious, economical habits. He taught school for some time, and when not teaching gave his attention to farming. Finally he became able to buy a farm, and purchased an excellent place of 100 acres, on which he is now living. November 25, 1872, then

twenty-four years of age, he was married, in this county, to Miss Margaret Douglass. Their union has been blessed with five children: Adella J., born December 16, 1873; Katie, born November 22, 1875; the third child died in infancy; Thomas S., born June 16, 1879; and Cora, born December 27, 1882. Mr. Stewart was the seventh of a family of eight children, of William and Eliza J. (Gibson) Stewart, of Butler county, Pennsylvania, and was born March 4, 1848. His parents are now both deceased, and but five of their children are living. James V. was educated in West Sunbury academy, Pennsylvania, and since his academic course followed school teaching about thirteen years, after which he turned his attention exclusively to farming. Still a young man, and having already made a good start in life, he has the prospect before him of becoming one of the leading farmers and prominent citizens of the county.

CHRISTIAN CARL TREIBER, farmer and stock raiser, section 4. Among all the immigrants who flock to the shores of this country, none are more welcome or make better or more valuable citizens than those of the German agricultural class. Industrious, intelligent and perfectly reliable, they are almost invariably prosperous farmers and law abiding, useful citizens. Prominent among this class in Cooper county is the gentleman whose name heads the sketch. It is no disparagement to others to say that he is one of the best farmers of the county and that his farm is one of the finest in the surrounding country. It contains 552 acres, or nearly a whole section, which would make it a mile in every direction in the form of a square, and is exceptionally well improved in every particular; his residence, barns and other buildings are of a very superior class, and his fences and general improvements are of the first quality. His place is kept in excellent, business-like condition, and is well arranged with regard to fields, pastures, etc., for a first class grain and stock farm. By the industry and enterprise of citizens like Mr. Treiber, Cooper has been made one of the foremost counties of the state, and by them it is still being carried forward to greater wealth and prosperity. Christian Carl Treiber was born in Bona, Saxony, Germany, November 2, 1827, and was reared and educated in his native country, receiving in youth more than an average education. He is the only surviving one of a family of four sons, born to his parents, Christian Frederick Treiber and wife, formerly Miss Christine Elizabeth Harold. His father was born in Grotzsh, Saxony, May 5, 1795, and his mother in Bona, of the same kingdom, May 6, 1805. They were married in that country January 11, 1824, and there reared their family. The father died in Saxony February 28, 1878, but the mother is still living there, a widow at the age of seventy-eight years. Christian Carl Treiber, after reaching manhood, was married in his twenty-fourth year, June 6, 1854, to Miss Theresia Pauline Showmann, of Saxony, and of their union six children have been born, five of whom are living: Christian Carl, Jr., born December 27, 1855, married Miss Emma Hobrecht and is now a clothier in California, Missouri; Minnie Marry, born November 30, 1859, now in Germany; Christian Frederick, born December 20, 1861; Anna Mary, born May 29, 1863, still in Germany, and Ernest Emil, born October 7, 1866, now in Chicago preparing for the wholesale clothing business. Christian William, the second child, born March 27, 1857, died November 28, 1873. Emigrating to this country

some time afterwards, in 1879, Mr. Treiber bought his present farm in Moniteau township, and has since given his whole attention to his farm interests. Besides grain he raises cattle, mules and hogs for the market, and is highly successful in all these interests. As citizen he is upright and unvaryingly law-abiding, and as a neighbor, kind, accommodating and hospitable. He is a member of the German Lutheran church at Clark's Fork.

JOHN B. WHITE, farmer and stock raiser and dealer. In a comparatively early day the parents of Mr. White emigrated from Kentucky and settled in Moniteau county, this state, where they reared their family and lived until their death. His father, John White, was originally from Alabama, and was born in 1815. His mother, formerly Miss Mary Stinson, was a native of Kentucky, born in 1817. They were married in 1829, and the mother died in 1858, the father two years afterwards. Of their family of twelve children but seven are now living: Stephen H., of Moniteau county; Martha, wife of S. P. Claybrooks, of Macon county; Robert M.; Marimna A., wife of J. G. Claybrooks, of Macon county; Edward S., of Gainsville, Texas; Ellis G. of Moniteau county, and John B., the subject of this sketch, born in Moniteau county April 2, 1838. In 1864 John B. White became a citizen of Cooper county. That year he bought a tract of land in Moniteau township, this county, and engaged in farming, having followed that occupation previously in his native county. He has been highly successful as a farmer, and now owns several hundred acres of fine land and has his farm well improved. He gives his attention to raising both grain and live stock, and for a number of years has been buying and shipping stock to the general wholesale markets. Wheat is his principal crop in grain, of which he produces annually the usual yield of a hundred acres. However, he always raises large quantities of corn. Mr. White was married February, 1864, to Miss Louisa J., daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth E. Martin. Five children have been born to them : Charles H., born December 14, 1865, died Julie 13, 1870; Emma L., born Julie 1, 1870; Thompson D., born December 1, 1872; Willie A., born March 21, 1875, and Walter E., born March 25, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. White are members of the Baptist church at Mount Pleasant, and Mr. White himself is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

BENJAMIN D. WILSON, farmer and stock raiser. Among the substantial and well-to-do farmers and stock raisers of Moniteau township, the subject of this sketch is worthy of special mention. He was born in this township October 23, 1848, and was a son of Joseph A. and Mary J. (Dearing) Wilson who immigrated to this state from North Carolina in 1838, and settled in what is now Moniteau county. They had a family of nine children, seven of whom are living : Nancy M., born October 16, 1834; James P., born July 31, 1836; John W., born February 14, 1838; Susan I., born

June 25, 1842; Martha L., born August 9, 1844; Benjamin D., born October 23, 1848, and Joseph E., born March 3, 1851. The mother of these died March 25, 1852, and their father married. November 17. 1855. Miss Marilda Wood. Two daughters were born of this union: Alomanza, born February 20, 1856, and Prudence, born November 6, 1865. Their father died March 16, 1870. Benjamin, the subject of this sketch, after he grew up, was married to Mary J., daughter of John M. Lawson, May 25, 1871. She was born September 22, 1851. Four children have blessed this marriage : Georgia A., born March 22, 1872, Mary M., born August 14, 1875; Elbert M., born November 7, 1879, and John B., born January 31, 1882. Mr. Wilson's farm contains 160 acres of fine land in the Moniteau bottom and extending over some of the uplands. He raises large quantities of grain and also cattle, hogs and mules for the markets. He has a fine flock of sheep, consisting of Cotswolds and Southdowns. He is an enterprising, progressive farmer.

OTTERVILLE TOWNSHIP

FRANK J. ARNI, proprietor of blacksmith, wagon and general repair shop, owes his nativity to Switzerland, he having been born there in 1842. Christian Arni, his father was born in the same country and was there married and had five children, of whom three survive. His wife died while our subject was very small. The senior Arni, emigrating to America, took up his location in southern Illinois, at a point where the Illinois Central railway was in process of construction. Two years afterward he removed to St. Louis, and from there to Jefferson City, where he died in 1861. Frank J. Arni, learning the trade of blacksmith in that locality, remained there until. 1864, when he went to Pettis county. He soon came to Otterville, working in the employ of Henry Waggonish until, in 1867 he started a shop of his own. In 1867, Mr. Arni was married to Miss Eliza Smith, whose father was George W. Smith. By this union there were five children George C., Magpie, Virginia, Katie and Lloyd Saunders, Mr. Arni is enjoying an excellent trade, having constantly employed four or five men. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is a member of the school board, and is one of the town trustees.

HENRY BENTE, originally from Germany, was born in 1822. His father, Andy Bente, also a native of that country, was born about 1792, and took for his wife Miss Amelia Toke, who bore him ten children, of whom Henry is the third child. Emigrating to the United States in 1853, he settled in Ohio, and on December 6, 1857, was married to Miss Dorate Copp, whose parents died when she was but a child. They have had eight children: Christopher H., born July 4th, 1858; W. Abner, born October 10th, 1860; John M., born November 10th, 1862; Jeremiah, born September 20th, 1864; Henry, born July 8th, 1866; George, born November 12, 1870; Minnie, born January 12th, 1873, and Charlie born in 1876. In 1858, Mr. Bente came to Missouri and settled in Pettis county, removing thence to Cooper county, in 1863, and here he has since lived. He is now actively engaged in farming, and stock raising, and has under his control about 200 acres of land. He is a democrat. His eldest son, Christopher, is attending the Cumberland Presbyterian college, at Wadesburgh, Pennsylvania, preparing himself for the ministry.

WILLIAM M. BLYTHE, is Kentuckian by birth, was born April 1st, 1822, his parents being John B. and Sarah Blythe, nee McCall, both natives of Kentucky, the former born about the year 1800. William M., the oldest of nine children, leaving home when twenty-one years of age, went to Cynthiana, Harrison county, Kentucky, to learn the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked three years, then going to Milford, Bracken county. After laboring there some time, he came to Missouri in 1855, living a short period in Morgan county, after which he purchased the farm now occupied by himself. This has since been his home, and here he has since followed blacksmithing and farming. Mr. Blythe was married in 1846 to Miss Nancy W. James, of Kentucky, and a daughter of Nathan James. She was born in December, 1824. To them were born ten children: John J., born in the year 1847; Benjamin F., September 16, 1848; W. J., May 16, 1850; Henry A., April 30, 1852; Eliza E., April 16, 1854; Emaline, April 1.9, 1856; James N., April 20, 1858; Margaret A., April 12, 1860; Mary, June 5, 1862, and Nancy, January 11, 1864. Mr. Blythe was married the second time September 5, 1864, to Miss Mary E. Fink, who was born April 29, 183.7, she being the daughter of Joseph Fink, of Jefferson City. They are the parents of seven children: Daniel W., born in 1867; Charles R., 1869; Cordelia E., July, 1870; Ada I., November, 1872; Bertha S., July 20, 1875; Francis L., November 2, 1878, and Jennie, March 26, 1880. Mr. Blythe was one of the earliest settlers in this portion of the county. He now owns 192 acres of land in sections 5, 6, and 7, his house, barn and shop being in section 5. This farm is well improved and is one of the best in the neighborhood upon which is a fine residence. In politics he is a democrat. He still devotes some attention to his trade, working in both wood and iron.

JOSEPH H. BRIDGES was born in Wayne county, Indiana, November 15, 1825, being the son of Joseph Bridges, a Virginian by birth, born in 1789. He went to Kentucky when a small boy and was there married to Miss Nancy Fitch in 1810. Joseph, the seventh child of a family of ten children, and one of six now surviving, remained with his father

until thirty years old. January 1, 1854, he was married to Miss Sarah Bowman, the eldest daughter of a family of ten children of Jacob and Mary (Gudgel) Bowman, who were married May 26th 1831. The former was born in 1806, and the latter in 1810. To Mr. and Mrs. Bridges have been born eight children: Lulu, born November 12, 1855, wife of Milton McCarty; Cyrus, born September 28, 1857, married Miss Maggie Thompson; Eva, born April 19, 1860, now Mrs. George Rissler; William, born August 21, 1862; Charles J., born August 1, 1865; Ollie, born August 3, 1869; James, born May 15, 1872, and Lizzie M., born September 15, 1874, and now deceased. In the fall of 1858 Mr. Bridges, leaving Indiana, located in Bureau county, Illinois with his family, where he lived for seventeen years. Then he came to Missouri and settled at his present location. His estate embraces 153 acres in section 17, one-quarter of a mile from Clifton City, bordering on the railroad. His residence is surrounded with the finest of walnut timber, and commands a good view of the adjacent country. In politics he is a democrat, and religiously a Methodist, belonging to the M. E. church south, at Clifton.

ISAAC BROOKS, a native of Maryland, was born January 30th, 1780, and was the son of Joseph Brooks,, born in the year 1802. On the 9th of September, 1827, he was married in Washington county, Maryland, near Harper's Ferry, to Miss Catharine Miller, also of Maryland, born April 26, 1810. They had eight children : Sarah E., born September 12, 1828; Isaac, born January 30, 1830; Thomas, born December 6, 1832; John W., born November 22, 1834; Mary, born October 27, 1835; Joseph F., born December 30, 1838; Daniel A., born February 12, 1840; Louisa, born November 12, 1842. All these children but one are now living. When nineteen years old, Isaac, leaving home in company with his brother, Thomas, went to California (1850), returning in 1851. He then lived with his father (who had moved to Missouri in 1844), for two years, and then about a year elsewhere, in St. Louis county, Missouri. On September 6, 1855, he was married to Miss Amanda C. West, of St. Louis. county, and a daughter of Thomas West, now of Pleasant Green, Cooper county. They have been blessed with seven children : Martha W., born August 13, 1856, married Washington Gillum on October 4, 1876; Thomas H., born June 10, 1858, married December 25, 1881, Eliza P. Chambers; Sallie W., born February 20, 1860, married Thomas K. Godbey March 13, 1879; Joseph L., born February 14, 1862, died April 11, 1863; Kitty A., born September 10, 1864; Mary S., born November 7, 1766, and John W., born June 28, 1869. Mr. Brooks is independent in his political preferences. He owns sixty-two acres of land on section 31, his residence being in the central portion of it.

GEORGE T. BUTLER, a native of Ste. Genevieve county, Missouri, was born in 1844, his parents being David S. and Frances J. (Dugar) Butler, who were married November 27, 1823. The former was born near Richmond, in King William county, Virginia, March 5, 1795, and the latter was born February 17, 1804. To them were born eight children, of whom six are living. David Butler dying when George T. was but three years old, the latter went to live with an uncle, Judge Butler, with whom he remained until eighteen years of age. Entering the United States army, he served in company A, 33d regiment, Missouri volunteer infantry, serving for eighteen months, when he was discharged on account of disability. On March 31, 1869, he was married. to Miss Annie Phillips, a daughter of Abraham Phillips. They have two children: George A. and Willie H. Mr. Butler commenced business at his present place as general merchant in 1875, though previously having been occupied as a confectioner. His business is constantly increasing, and his store is well stocked with goods in his line.

TOM C. CRANMER was born in Cooper county, Missouri, near Clifton City, on February 10, 1836, his birth place being included in the present farm of J. H. Bridges. His parents were George and Catharine F. Cranmer, nee Winters, who were married in 1822 or 1823. The former was born in Kent county, Delaware, in 1801, and while a small boy was taken to Frankfort, Kentucky, where he served an apprenticeship as a cabinet maker. In 1826 he came to Boonville, Missouri, and shortly afterwards moved to a place near where Clifton now stands, immediately, in 1829, commencing to build the first flour and grist mill in the county. This was located where the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad crosses Lamine river, and was the central mill for a large population of people, many coming from far distant points, among others from Maysville, Arkansas. It also had a saw mill in connection with the flouring mill. Mr. Cranmer, in 1842, disposed of it to Mr. Eli Corum, and it was afterwards known as "Corum's mill." In 1850 he emigrated to California and died at Michigan Bluffs in 1855. His wife had died in this county in 1844. Tom C. was one of a family of ten children, only three of whom survive. in 1853 he made his first trip to California, remained there three years, and then returned, and from that time up to 1866 he had made twenty-four different trips across the plains to various places, such as Salt Lake, Santa Fe and other freighting points. In 1861 he enlisted at Osceola in the Confederates service, and served until surrendering, July 4, 1865. After continuing the freighting business for two years, he conducted a hotel at Otterville, and then, purchasing a farm, has since given his attention to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Cranmer was the chosen representative of the people for the 31st and 32d general assembly, and is now holding the same position. He is chairman of the committee on roads and highways, and a member of the committee on a permanent seat of government, which has for its duty the responsibility of guarding and looking after all public property. In politics he is a staunch democrat. On the 1st day of March, 1860, Mr. C. was married to Miss Lucy M. Taylor, of Otterville, and a daughter of Robert M. Taylor. They have been blessed with six children: George R., now deceased; Pauline F., Wade Hampton, now deceased; Mary E., Thomas R. and Catharine F. Miss Pauline is now attending Pilot Grove Collegiate Institute, which, under the able management of Professor Johnson, has become one of the leading schools of the state. Mr. Cranmer is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

MONROE CRAWFORD, a native of Ohio, was born in 1837, and was the son of Thomas H. Crawford, of the same state, born in 1814. His wife was formerly Maria Teresa Barr, and they had one child - A. J. Crawford. Mr. Crawford, Sr., was married the second time to Elizabeth Dunington, and to them were born five children: Monroe, R. H., E. T., Violet M., Minerva A. Mrs. Crawford dying in 1844, Mr. Crawford was subsequently married to Catharine Gardner, who bore him one child Catharine C. His fourth marriage was to a Mrs. Sharrom, a widow. They had seven children. The senior Crawford was the father of fourteen children, of whom ten were raised to manhood and womanhood. When sixteen years of age, Monroe Crawford, our subject, commenced learning his trade with Murray S. Chase, at Newton, Wisconsin, and after remaining with him two years became occupied in harness making at La Crosse. Three years later he was working at the carpenter trade in Ohio, and continued in this one year, going thence to Illinois. He labored at his trade there for one year, moved to Wisconsin and stayed until the fall of 1861, when he enlisted in the 1st Wisconsin battery, serving for three years and then returning to Wisconsin. In 1861 he was married to Miss Mary A. Williams, a daughter of George Williams. They are the parents of two children: Ada F., born July 28, 1865, and Ida R., born December 29, 1867. Leaving Wisconsin in the spring of 1865 Mr. Crawford went to Illinois and remained until the fall of 1875, when he came to Otterville, Cooper county, Missouri. In a year he embarked in the undertaking business, also conducting a general furniture store. His stock is complete in necessities and is very valuable. Politically he is a democrat. He is a member of Lodge No. 102 I. O. O. F. at Otterville, and also belongs to the Christian church.

P. F. CREAGAN owes his nativity to St. Lawrence county, New York, where he was born in 1836. His father, William Creagan, originally from county Meath, Ireland, was married in St. Lawrence county, New York, to Elizabeth Scullin, and to them were born seven girls and two boys, of which number P. F. was the fifth. In 1850 the senior Creagan died, his widow departing this life soon after. Our subject then spent about nine years in traveling through the east, and in 1859 he emigrated to Missouri and settled at St. Louis, living there for seven years. He was subsequently engaged in railroading in different capacities on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, and in 1876 he located in Cooper county. Here he purchased a farm of 280 acres of good land, and is now occupied in improving it, having in process of erection a fine residence, barn and outbuildings. Politically he is a democrat. He is a member of the Catholic church at Sedalia, and, owing to the fact that this denomination has no church building in Otterville, mass is often said at Mr. Creagan's house. In 1863 he was married to Miss Fannie Keenan, of St. Louis, and a daughter of Daniel Keenan, of New York. They have had nine children: Fannie E. - known as Daisy, William J., Eva, Matt, Frank, Charles, Maggie, Leo and Henry. They are all living.

REV. WILLIAM T. GILL was born in Marshall county, Tennessee, in 1836, and was the son of Joseph J. S. Gill, born in North Carolina in June, 1816, who, on December 11, 1834, was united in marriage with Miss Angelina Moore, born in May, 1818. They were the parents of nine children William T., Robert L., Alpha M., Mary Y., James A.; Henry B., Joseph, Sallie H. and Olive F. Three of these children are deceased. When twenty years of age William Gill commenced merchandising, continuing it until the late war. December 13, 1859, he was married to Miss Mary F. Lloyd, who was born in Huntsville, Alabama, in June, 1842. She was the daughter of William B. and M. P. Lloyd, both of Petersburg, Virginia. They have had eight children : Anna, born September 5, 1860, died the 6th of the same month; Joseph Lloyd, born September 27, 1861, died November 7, 1861; Lulu Belle, born November 17, 1862; Mattie J., born January 10, 1865; Fannie M., born October 15, 1867, died September 15, 1869; Suella, born July 6, 1870; Mary A., born April 22, 1873, and Tommie L., born July 13, 1881. In 1862 Mr. Gill enlisted in Stone's regiment, Dysart's company of Forest's brigade, of the Confederate service, and served two months, when, on account of disability, he was honorably discharged. Then he engaged in tanning during the war, and upon the termination of hostilities became occupied in preaching, farming and merchandising, following these occupations until 1870. Then he became an itinerant minister in the southern conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been actively engaged in preaching ever since. In November, 1881, he emigrated to Missouri, located at California and traveled the California circuit. At present he holds an appointment from the southwestern Missouri conference to preach on the Sedalia circuit, and is therefore located at Otterville.

JOHN J. GILLUM was born in Cooper county, Missouri, in 1852, and was the son of Smith and Ann (Rice) Gillum, who were married in 1840. The former was born in 1812, near Louisa courthouse, Louisa county, Virginia. The latter was the daughter of Charles E. Rice, Esq. They were the parents of five children: Edward, Thomas, Charles M., G. W. and J. J. When the latter was but a year old his father died, his mother departing this life about a year later. Then he resided with his grandfather Rice for fifteen years, at the expiration of which time he went to New Mexico. He remained there for eighteen months, spending the time in traveling and looking over the country, and, in 1869, he returned to Cooper county, becoming occupied in farming. This has since been his home, and he is now the owner of 120 acres of well improved land in section 5, a school house being situated upon his property. March 26, 1873, Mr. Gillum was married to Miss Lucy Hogan, a daughter of William Homan. She was born in 1854. They have two children: Wade, born in 1876, and Ada, born in 1880. In his political preferences he has ever been democratic. He is a member of the Christian church at Otterville.

REV. JOSIAH GODBEY, originally from Pulaski county, Kentucky, was born June 30,, 1817, and was the son of William Godbey, a native of Caroline county, Virginia, bore in 1781. He married Miss Sarah Smith, also a Virginian by birth, and to them were born thirteen children: John, Jacob, Fannie, Nancy, lby, Matilda, Sarah, William, Harrison H., Josiah L., Josiah and Josephine (twine), and Melissa. Of this number, twelve grew up, but only six are now living, and three of the boys have been Methodist ministers. The subject of this sketch spent his youth at home until twenty years of age, when he was married in 1837 to Miss Sena Kelly, a daughter of Samuel and Nancy Kelly. By this union they have had ten children: William C., John E., Martha J., Sarah H., Milton, Samuel M., Josiah, Maggie, Thomas and Sena Alice. In 1833, Mr. Godbey having been converted, commenced studying for the ministry, though by his own efforts. In 1841 be entered the ministry of the M. E. church, by joining the Kentucky conference as an itinerant, being ordained two years later, in Louisville, by Bishop Morris. He continued to preach the gospel in Kentucky, with great success, for eleven years, when, in September, 1852, he came to Missouri. For over thirty years he has been occupied in the ministry in this state.

J. B. GOLLADAY was born in Callaway county, Missouri, on the 7th of March, 1837, his father being John W. Golladay, a Virginian by birth, born in 1805, who married Miss Mary Bell. By this union there were three children: Francis M., George and J. B. Our subject remained with his father until twenty-five years of age, and March 6, 1863, he was married in this county to Miss Elvina Bidstrup, whose father, Doctor Bidstrup, died in Dade county when she was quite small She was born December 20, 1843. To them were born six children: Mollie, horn November 29, 1864; Cora, born June 20, 1867; Ruth, born October 20, 1870; Jud, born January 11, 1872, and Joe, bola May 30, 1877, are living, and one son, Frank, is deceased. Soon after his birth, Mr. Galloway was taken to Tennessee by his father, and lived there until he was ten years of age, then again coming to this county, where he has since resided, most of the time living in Otterville. His father was the first one to drive an omnibus into Boonville, it being au old fashioned four horse coach. By trade, Mr. Golladay is a painter, and is considered one of the best workmen in this part of the country. He was a member of the town council for five years, from 1875 to 1880; and during 1883, the people recognizing his popularity and ability, elected him their mayor. He is now actively engaged in working at his trade. In politics he is a democrat.

JERRY HARLAN, farmer and stock raiser, section 20, was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, July 24, 1826, his parents being Henry and Bertha Harlan, nee Bryant. The former, also a native of Boyle county, was born in 1798, and the latter was probably born about the year 1803. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the seventh. When twenty-cane years of age he commenced working on a farm in his native county, and at the age of twenty-two he was married to Miss Isabella Robinson, who was born about the year 1827, and a daughter of Thomas Robinson. They had two children: William B., who died in February, 1881, and Elizabeth, now living. Mr. H. was again married in 1854 to America Myres, a daughter of Henry Myres. Her birth place was Stanford, Lincoln county, Kentucky. In 1865 Mr. Harlan took for his third wife Miss Sallie Hutchings, a daughter of Alamander Hutchings. they have three children: Louisa, born May 11, 1867; Ollie L., born December 25, 1871, and Alamander, born March 4, 1874. In 1855 Mr. H. first came to Cooper county, Missouri, locating at his present place of residence, and, with the exception of two years and a half spent in Boyle county, Kentucky, has since made this his home. His present landed estate embraces 200 acres, though he formerly owned about 500 acres. He has given good farms to his children. He is now a democrat in his political preferences, but was raised a Whig. He is a member of the M. E. church south at Clifton.

ANSON HEMENWAY was born in Hardwick, Worcester county, Massachusetts, OD December 30, 1817, and was the son of James and Nancy (Graham) Hemenway, the former of Birmingham, Massachusetts. They were the parents of three children: Sarah E., Anson and William A. Mr. H. died in 1826, but his widow still survives. After the death of his father, Anson lived with a cousin for a short time, then returned to his mother, and worked at various occupations during the summer, attending the schools in the winter, though the greater part of his education was obtained by self-application. Before twenty-one years of age, he commenced teaching school at Shelburne, Massachusetts, and taught one term. Going to Rockville, Connecticut, he worked in a paper mill for about a year, when, owing to ill health, he was obliged for two years to forego business of any kind. As soon as able, he devoted his energies to farming for a while, and subsequently traveled for the Boston cultivator for one year. The railroad business next attracting his attention, he began work, and in 1858 came to Missouri, and was engaged by the Missouri Pacific railroad as section foreman. Later, he was promoted to station agent at Otterville, acting in that capacity for five years. He is at present engineer of tanks on this railroad. He owns a comfortable residence and ten acres of land adjoining the town of Otterville. In 1848 Mr. Hemenway married Miss Laura Lawrence, a daughter of Josephus Lawrence, of Massachusetts, and theyhave one child, Cora O., now Mrs. Randolph Brewster. They have a little daughter, Laura N.

HUPP BROTHERS, dealers in groceries and hardware, is a firm among the more recent acquisitions to the business interests of Otterville, but one which has already taken a front rank in the commercial industry of the place. It was established in 1883 by J. H. & I. W. Hupp. Their father, a Virginian by birth, born in 1815, accompanied his father to Ohio while a boy, spending his life in that state until 1845, when he emigrated to Missouri, settling in Morgan county,

near the line of Cooper county, his present residence. His wife was formerly Miss Mary Homen, and they had three sons and one daughter: Joseph Harrison, Isaac W., Charlie H. and A. Bettie. J. H. Hupp was born in Morgan county, Missouri, in 1854. The principal part of his education was obtained during three months of schooling at the state normal at Warrensburg, Missouri, where he fitted himself for teaching. This terms, acquiring quite a reputation. His brother, Isaac W. Hupp, who was born about two miles south of Otterville, in Morgan county, on February 7, 1856, received his education in the common schools. He began teaching in the public schools in 1873, and has taught in winter every year since that time. These brothers are now living with their father. They are enjoying a lucrative patronage, and are more than ordinarily successful.

THOMAS R. JAMES, owner and proprietor of saw and grist mill at Otterville, was born in England, May 20, 1833, his parents being Richard and Catherine James, nee Sackett, both natives of England, the former having been born in 1792. They had three children, who are all now living: Henrietta, Richard and Thomas R. The latter, leaving his father in 1855, came to the United States, and first was located in New York for six months, going thence to Canada. After remaining there one year he returned to New York, settled in Oswego, and, upon a residence there of one year, moved direct to St. Louis. This was his home from 1857 to 1870, and in 1871 he came to Otterville. In 1858 he was married to Mrs. Eliza P. Condon, a widow, and a daughter of a Mr. Maddox. They have seven children: Henry A., Richard E., William P., Charlie J., Katie W., Josie and Lizzie. Mr. James is the owner of twenty one acres of very valuable land, one quarter mile west of the railroad depot of Otterville. His mill is furnished with all the latest improvements for milling purposes, and, besides doing a custom business, he buys large quantities of grain. Mention of this mill is made elsewhere in this work.

WILLIAM KNAUS, a native of Howard county, Missouri, was born March 2, 1823. His father, Henry Knaus, a Kentuckian by birth, born in 1797, married Miss Elizabeth Monroe. They had four children: the eldest died in infancy, William, Henry and Elizabeth. Henry Knaus came to Howard county in 1817, with his family, they spending the winter in Old Franklin, and part of the family lived in the keel-boat by which they had ascended the river. The following spring, going, down the river to Bonne Femme, they ascended again by means of a keel-boat, and established what is now known as New Franklin. When in his nineteenth year William Knaus, leaving home, went to Henry county and completed his trade of blacksmith. Two years later he returned to Howard county, and on March 6, 1843, he located in Cooper county. October 26th, of the same year, he was married to Miss Melvina Frances Oglesby, a daughter of John B. Oglesby, and a resident of Cooper county. From this union there are five children living: Elizabeth C., Martha E., Henry Walter, Nancy Margaret and Amanda Frances. Two died in infancy, and Mary Eliza died at the age of five years. Mrs. Knaus died in 1856, and Mr. Knaus was again married in 1857 to Elizabeth Ann Harris, a daughter of J. J. Harris, of this county. They have four children living: James M., Sallie H., George T. and Rosa A. One infant is deceased. Mr. Knaus is a blacksmith by trade, and now conducts quite a general machine shop, gunsmith work, etc., and he is also a wagon maker of no ordinary ability. He deals in farming utensils, and is the agent for the widely celebrated and justly renowned Champion reaper and mower. His political views are democratic, though he was raised a Whig. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Otterville, having joined the order in 1856.

CHARLES L. McCARTY is a native of Cooper county, Missouri, having been born seven miles from Boonville in 1848. William S. McCarty, his father, was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, in 1822, and upon leaving there with his grandfather, Dennis McCarty, came to this state when a boy, about the year 1830, location in Boonville, where he followed the livery business for about twenty years. In 1842 he was married to Miss Mary Ferguson, a daughter of Joshua Ferguson, of this county. Of their original family of children, five are living: William E., Charles L., Milton, Sallie and Mollie. Those deceased were named Nellie, Florence, John and Douglas. Mr. McCarty died in Boonville in 1869. After his death our subject, together with his brother, continued the livery business for several years, and then, in 1870, C. L. McCarty purchased the family interest in the home farm, and the same year moved upon it and has since remained there. This contains ninety one acres of well watered and improved land, and will compare favorably with any in the county. Mr. McCarty was married in 1877 to Miss Ann Gebhard, of Pettis county, Missouri, and a daughter of Louis Gebhard. They have two sons: Claudie L. and Frank. Mr. McCarty is a member of the M. E. church south, at Clifton City, while his wife is connected with the Christian church.

JOSEPH MINTER, one of the most progressive farmers in Otterville township, and the owner of an excellently well improved farm of 240 acres, located in section 5, township 45, range 19, was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, in 1846. He is the youngest child of a family of three boys and three girls, born to Jacob and Nannie Clarissa (Neely) Minter. The father of the subject of this sketch was born in Virginia in 1800, and continuing principally in that state and West Virginia all of his life, engaged in the peaceful pursuit of farming, died in the latter state in 1869. His bosom companion, who departed this life a few years after his death, or in 1872, was a native of West Virginia, born there in 1803. In 1875 Miss Fannie Ross, a native of Benton county, Missouri, born there in 1801, became his wife. Her father, a native of Kentucky, came to Missouri in 1835, and settled in Benton county. Her mother, born in Boston, Massachusetts, came to Benton county, this state, in 1845, and after becoming a wife, in 1853, came with her husband to Cooper county. Mr. Minter left the place of his birth in 1870, and emigrating to Kansas, spent a few weeks in that state, and subsequently came to Cooper county, Missouri. He purchased his farm in 1874, of the heirs

of William Sloan, and since that time has taken every pains to "grass" it, so that he might have pasturage for the fine herds of stock of which he is the possessor.

CHARLES B. NEAL, farmer and stock raiser, section 7, is a Kentuckian by birth, and was born in 1827, being the son of Charles Neal, originally from Virginia, born in 1763. He lived in that state until grown, and upon going to Kentucky, settled in Logan county, where he was married in 1823. He and his wife had seven children, three of whom are living. In 1833 Mr. N. came to Cooper county, Missouri, and located on the farm which his son now occupies. Charles B., the third child of the family, lived at home until twenty-one years of age, when, in 1848, he took a trip to New Mexico, only remaining a short time. Returning to Cooper county, he stayed until the spring of 1852, when he went to California, leaving there upon his return, in the fall of 1856. In 1857 Mr. Neal was married to Mrs. Mary F. Bentley, of this county, and the widow of George Bentley, and daughter of Henry Harlan of Boyle county, Kentucky. They have two children, William H., and Sallie Johnson. Mr. Neal is the owner of eighty acres of fine land, the improvements of which are very good. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church south. Politically he is a democrat.

GEORGE NEELY was born in Harrison county, Virginia (now in West Virginia), on the 29th of June, 1830, being the son of Matthew Neely, of the same county, born in 1793. The latter spent his life until about twenty years of age in the vicinity of his birthplace, and there attended the common schools. In 1818 he married Miss Maria Newlon, a daughter of Elijah and Mary Newlon. To them were born twelve children, five girls and seven boys, and of this family nine survive. Mr. N., senior, was quite active in public life, first acting as justice,, then assessor, and afterwards sheriff, each of the offices being held under the old law of seniority of Virginia. He died June 11th, 1857, his wife having preceded him on February 24th, 1851. George, the fifth child in the family, remained at home until October, 1855, when he came to Missouri. In August, 1857, he went to Illinois, remaining there until September, 1860, when he returned to Missouri and located in Pettis county. This was his home until 1870, when he became a citizen of Cooper county. In March, 1858, Mr. Neely was married to Miss Anna Murray, of Virginia City, Case county, Illinois. She was bore in Edinburgh, Scotland, June 30th, 1834, and was a daughter of William and Grace Murray, of that county. They have had eight children: Julia Adelaide, Maria Grace, Mary, Charles William, John, George A., Flora and Bettie. Of these five are now living, one boy and four girls. Mr. N. has been acting as a railroad contractor and builder ever since 1856, building roads in various parts of the United States. He has recently completed a contract for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern road.

J. E. POTTER, the leading merchant of Clifton City, and a representative business man of the county, was born September 13, 1844, in Cooper county, Missouri. His father, J. H. Potter, was also a native of this county bore in 1816, but his grand-parents both died in Kentucky. J. H. Potter was married in 1843 to Miss Susan Winders, a daughter of Daniel Winders, of Cooper county and to them were born eight children: J. E., Nancy, S. W., Ellen. Mary, George, J. H. and Robert. Our subject remained at home until 1866, when, owing to his father's removal to Morgan county, he went to Pettis county, coming to Clifton City in June, 1877. He soon established the store which he now conducts, and has at this time as complete a stock of general merchandise, including dry foods, groceries, queensware, etc., as can be found in any place of the size of Clifton. He owns considerable property in Clifton City, and is also the owner of 1045 acres of land, the principal part of which is in Pettis county. Besides his mercantile enterprise he is engaged in handling stock. In 1882 Mr. Potter was married to Miss Edna McGuire, who was born in Pettis county in 1865, she being a daughter of A. J. McGuire.

DR. S. H. SAUNDERS was born on the 1st of August, 1813, in Kentucky, and was the son of S. S. Saunders, a Virginian by birth, born February 14, 1783, who married Miss Eliza White Davidson. By this union there were four children: S. H., Ann E., Jane L. and Robert D. The senior Saunders married for his second wife Miss Eliza Derieux. He was for a long time an extensive tobacco merchant. In 1833 the subject of this sketch entered college at Georgetown, Kentucky, graduating in civil engineering in 1834, and receiving the highest honors of his class. He followed civil engineering until 1838. In 1837 he was married to Miss Sallie A. Feris, a daughter of Dr. M. A. Feris. They had two children, Eliza McK. and Shields A., but one is deceased. The doctor's second marriage occurred in 1844, to Mrs. Sarah A. Kenerly, widow of S. N. Kenerly and a daughter of John B. Otey, of Bedford county, Virginia. They had six children: A. R., B. O., S. H., T. E., E. L. and Eva C. All but one child survive. In 1847 Dr. S. commenced the practice of medicine and has continued it to the present, though for the last three years he has confined himself to a few of his oldest patrons. He previously enjoyed a most lucrative practice, but has retired from the profession with the exception of the cases above mentioned. He was the first master of Pleasant Grove Lodge No. 142, of the Masonic order, and at this time is its master, and he was grand master of the State Lodge of Missouri, during the years 1858 and 1859. In his political preferences he is a Democrat.

Dr. W. T. SIMONDS, a native of St. Charles county, Missouri, was born on the 20th of November, 1851, his parents being J. W. and Eliza Goodrich Simonds, the former of Rockbridge county, West Virginia, born in 1816, and the latter of St. Charles county. Their family consisted of two children: W. T., and Margaret J., now the wife of Silas Miller, of

St. Charles county. The subject of this sketch, after leaving the common schools and having settled upon the practice of medicine as his future profession, began his preparatory studies at Westminster college, of Fulton, Callaway county. Leaving this school he began his professional studies in 1873, Graduating from the Missouri medical college, on March 4, 1875, in the regular course with high honors. February 27, 1878, the doctor was married to Miss Martha Potter, a daughter of Jacob Potter of St. Charles county. They have two children: Wallace, born January 22, 1879, and Nora, born January 12, 1881. Dr. Simonds came to Otterville on the 20th day of March, 1880, and has rapidly secured a well deserved reputation from the citizens of the place.

T. J. SMALL, owes his nativity to Tennessee, where he was born in 1834. His parents were Mathew B., and Mary Small, nee Stone. The former born in 1812, emigrated to Tennessee in 1832 or 1833. To them were born seven children, of which number five are now living. The senior Small came to Missouri in 1852, and located in Otterville, where he resided at the time of his death in 1854. T. J., the eldest of the surviving children, remained with his father until 1852, at which time he went to Oregon, stopping there until 1857. Returning that year to Otterville, he lived here for three or four months, went back to Tennessee, and made his home there until 1860. Coming again to Otterville, he resided here until 1862, when he took a trip south. After two years he took up his permanent location at this place. In 1867, Mr. Small was married to Miss Margaret Finley, a daughter of Milton O. Finley, of Morgan county. They have had five children: John E., Lettie, William, Laura G. and Mary. Mr. S. is a democrat, and as such served three terms as deputy sheriff. He has been Marshall of Otterville for fourteen years, and has made a most capable official.

GEORGE W. SMITH, the oldest settler in Otterville, was born in Albermarle county, Virginia, May 10th, 1810. His father, John Smith, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, under the direct command of Washington. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1747, and married Miss Martha Wallace, a daughter of General Wallace, and lineal descendant of the celebrated English family of that name. George W., the youngest of a family of four boys and three girls, left home when fourteen years of age, and went to Augusta county, Virginia, to learn the trade of blacksmith, at which he worked for several years. While there he was married in 1831 to Miss Margaret Beard, who bore him five children Ephraim G., died on the plains near Cottonwood Springs, in the spring of 1860; Virginia A., wife of Joseph Finley; Ellen, now Mrs. Henry Wagonish; Eliza J., wife of Frank Arni. Mr. Smith's second marriage was to Miss Nancy E. Neal of Cooper county, and a daughter of Nathaniel Neal. They have had six children: Joseph L., died in the fall of 1882, from the effects of a well damp; James W.; Peter F., married a Miss Corda; Albert N., married a Miss Bain; Martha J., wife of M. L. White, and Rosa L. In October, 1837, Mr. Smith, leaving Augusta county, Virginia, removed to Illinois, and one year later came to Cooper county, Missouri, located in Palestine township, and on the 13th day of February, 1839, entered the present village of Otterville, then known as Elktown, and for forty-four years has made this his home. After coming here, then a poor man, he followed his trade for thirty years. Now he has about 600 acres of land in different parts of this and Lebanon townships, and in Morgan and St. Clair counties. During the war he furnished beef for fourteen regiments for about three weeks, when the state contract was let to a St. Louis firm, who sublet this portion to Mr. Smith. For three months his house was the headquarters of Generals Palmer, Davis, Pope and Turner. Politically he is a democrat. Farming and raising stock now occupies his attention.

ELIAS P. STONE, originally from Tennessee, was born June 11th, 1833. His father, Eli Stone, and, also his mother, Mary (Jones) Stone, were both natives of Tennessee; the former born in Murray county in 1806, and the latter in 1808. They were married in 1826. To them were born seven children: Milton (now deceased), Louisa, Elias P., Thomas, Amanda, William and Mary. In 1839, leaving Tennessee, Eli Stone emigrated to Missouri, and settled in Cole county, but one year later came to Cooper county, in 1840, living here until 1866; then he went to Bates county, where he died; his widow now resides there. Elias P. Stone, when eighteen years of age, went to California in 1852, and stopped until the fall of 1864, when, returning to Missouri, he again settled in Cooper county, in Otterville. After two years he moved into Bates county, which was his home for six years, and, upon the expiration of that time, he came to Clifton City, embarking in business on January 1st, 1883. He was appointed postmaster of this place, having previously been assistant for two years. In connection with his official duties, he conducted a general grocery and queensware business. He is a member of the Masonic Order, at Otterville. In 1868, Mr. Stone was married to Mrs. Ann E. Homan, widow of Samuel Homan, and a daughter of D. R. D. Dobbins. They had three children, all of whom are deceased. She died in 1872, and Mr. Stone was again married in 1880 to Miss Ann E. Cole, a daughter of John Cole, of Cooper county, and a member of the pioneer family of that name. They have one son, Willie. Politically Mr. Stone is conservative, never having cast a vote.

T. M. TRAVILLION, a native of Albermarle county, Virginia, was born on September 20, 1815. His father, James Travillion, was born in the same county, in 1788, and was married to Miss Mildred Carr, in 1814. They were the parents of six children, of whom T. M. was the oldest. His father dying in 1825, he lived with his mother until eighteen years of age, then taking up his residence with a man by the name of Sneed. After five years, or in 1838, he came to Missouri, settling near Otterville. He was married on the 25th of August, 1842, to Miss Ann Williams, and to them were born four children -James, Wallace, John and Henry. Mr. Travillion is a farmer by occupation, and owns 126 acres of land in this township, about a mile from Otterville. In his political affiliations he is a democrat.

JASPER M. WHEELER, a Kentuckian by birth, was born in Morgan county, May 13, 1855. His parents were Amos H. and Hannah (Morris) Wheeler, the former also of Kentucky, and they had twelve children, of whom Jasper was the youngest. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, with their family, removed to Lawrence county, Missouri, in 1858 or 1859, where the senior Wheeler died in 1862. His widow, with the children, then went to Pettis county, and she subsequently married Archibald Lovelace. When twenty-one years of age the subject of this sketch left home, removed to Cass county and lived there four years, soon returning to Clifton City, where he entered into the drug business. Since that time he has been engaged in the same occupation, having started his present store in September, 1879. This is the only one in the place, and Mr. Wheeler has, through his own efforts and progressive business spirit, acquired a firm standing among the people of this vicinity, and is much thought of by all his acquaintances. He owns town property in Clifton, and is a part owner of 260 acres of land in Barton county. Mr. Wheeler is a member of Otterville Lodge, No. 203, I. O. O. F., and he belongs to the Missionary Baptist church.

A. L. ZOLLINGER, a native of the state of Maryland, was born August 30, 1825, being the son of George Zollinger, of the same state, born in 1791. His wife was formerly Miss Catharine Myers, of Pennsylvania, and they had nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth child. When twenty-three years of age he accompanied his father to Missouri, in 1848, and in 1850 he went to California and remained for seven years, having been occupied in merchandizing and the stock business. In 1857 he returned to this county, and in 1858 began the mercantile business at Otterville, which he continued until the late civil war. Then he enlisted as captain of the 2d Missouri cavalry regiment, Chalmers' division and Forrest's corps, and served four years. Upon his return he resumed the life of a merchant at Otterville, which has since been his occupation without intermission. He is the senior member of the firm of Zollinger & Homan, the leading merchants in the place, they carrying a most complete stock, valued at \$10,000. They also deal in all kinds of grain, produce, etc. The building now occupied by them is a brick structure, 25x110 feet, and was erected in 1872 at a cost of about \$5,000, it being the second largest storeroom in the county. In 1870 Mr. Zollinger was married to Miss Louisa Mayfield, a daughter of J. M. Mayfield, of Cooper county. They have been blessed with five children - George, Stella, Augustus, Elma and John, constituting a most interesting family. Politically he is a democrat of the old type, and he is a man who has done much to promote the prosperity of this section of the country.

STEPHAN ZUMSTEG, a well-known representative of the mercantile interests of Otterville, owes his nativity to Switzerland, where he was born February 14, 1836. His father, Xavier Zumsteg, originally from the same canton, was born in 1812, and in 1831 was married to Verena Steinakker. They were blessed with six children - Verena, Frank, Stephan, Rosalia, Maria and Sigmund. Stephan, the second child in the family, leaving his father in 1853, emigrated to the United States and located at Cleveland, Ohio, from whence in a short time he moved to Chicago, remaining in Cook county, Illinois, for five years. Then he went to St. Louis, stayed two years, and subsequently served two years in the army, in company E, 1st Missouri infantry. After returning from the war he settled near the northern boundary of Montgomery county, on the Missouri river, making his home there until 1872, when Sedalia became his place of residence. After eighteen months he came to Pleasant Green, Cooper county, and in 1879 located at Otterville, where he has since lived. In 1864 Mr. Zumsteg married Miss Dora Kiser, of Gasconade county, Missouri, a daughter of John and Mary Kiser. They have an interesting family of six children - Frank, John, Peter, Charles, Verena and Elizabeth. Mr. Zumsteg is quite successful in his business operations. He is a member of the school board and city council, and in politics is a democrat.

PALESTINE TOWNSHIP

W. F. BOULWARE, farmer. William L. Boulware, the father of W. F., was for many years one of the prominent farmers and leading landholders of Palestine township. He was a native of Virginia, as was also his wife, formerly Miss Lucinda Terrell, but they were of different counties. She was of Culpepper, he of Caroline county. They removed to Missouri in 1836, and first located at New Franklin, in Howard county, but two years afterwards came to Cooper county and settled in Palestine township. He died here in 1849. He was a man of good education, of more than ordinary intelligence, and took an active interest in general affairs, political, church, etc. Personally, he had no aspiration for advancement to public position, but in politics he always took a decided stand for his convictions. He was a zealous member of the church, being identified with the Baptist denomination, and contributed liberally of his time and means to all movements calculated to further the cause of religion. He had a family of eight children, of whom W. F. was the only son. The son was given good school advantages. He took the usual course in the common schools, and also attended school at Boonville. He was twenty-three years of age at the time of his father's death, and had completed his education, having been born in Caroline county, Virginia, January 1, 1826. Afterwards he was married, in Randolph county, Missouri, in 1860, to Miss Hannah J., daughter of Edward Owens, of that county. After their marriage they lived in Randolph county until 1866, and then removed to Palestine township, this county, and the

following year located on their present farm. Their place contains nearly 300 acres, nearly all under fence and substantially improved. While in Randolph county, Mr. Boulware was running a flouring mill, but it was burned during the war by military incendiaries, as was also his residence. Mr. and Mrs. Boulware have a family of four sons and five daughters: William L., Robert E., Fannie M., Lucy L., Catherine B., James F., P. G., Edward G. and Laura L. Both parents are members of the Mount Nebo Baptist church.

JAMES JESSE BYLER, farmer and stock dealer. Judge Joseph Byler, the grandfather of James J., came to this county with his family from Pennsylvania, of which state he was a native, in 1820, and here he became, as he had been in the Keystone State, a prominent and influential citizen. His son, Abraham Byler, was then a lad ten years of age, and after he grew up was married in this county, in 1832, to Miss Mary Bowman, a daughter of one of the early settlers of the county. Eight years afterwards, however, she died, and of the family of six children by this union, three are now living. In March, three years afterwards, in 1843, Abraham Byler was again married, his second wife having been, before her marriage to him, a Mrs. Penelope Wood, a native of Kentucky, but reared in this county. She was born in 1811, and was but three years old when her parents came to this county. Three children bless this marriage: Sarah A., wife of Christopher Colwell, residents of Bates county; Thirza R., wife of M. P. Gallagher, and James J., the subject of this sketch. James J. was given a good education in his early years. He had the advantage of good local schools, which he did not fail to improve, and he also attended college two years. After his college course he devoted himself to the life of a farmer, which he has since followed. His farm is the same place on which his father settled before the latter's first marriage, in 1831, fifty-two years ago, and the son now lives in the house in which he was born. His mother is still living, and they reside together on the old homestead. Besides farming, Mr. B. has been engaged in feeding stock and stock trading about four years, and with excellent success. He and his mother are both members of the Baptist church.

CAPTAIN LEWIS CASTLEMAN, farmer and breeder of Alderney cattle. In the acquisition of Captain Castleman and his family as residents of Cooper county, the people of the county have received an addition to their economic and social life upon which they have every reason to congratulate themselves. They represent, by descent, several of the first families of the county, and themselves occupy an enviable position in social life. But, more important than this, Captain Castleman is a business man, and an intelligent, progressive agriculturist whose influence upon the material progress of the county cannot but prove of marked value. He was born in Lafayette county, Kentucky - that cardiac centre of the blue grass regions and of the culture and refinement of the state - in October, 1832, and was a son of Colonel David Castleman, a wealthy merchant and leading citizen of Lexington, by his second wife, formerly Miss Virginia, Harrison. Colonel Castleman was a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, but when a young man went to Lafayette county, in which he made his home until his death, in 18512. For many years he merchandised in Lexington, but later in life, having acquired a comfortable fortune, he retired to a country estate, near that city, which he owned - "Castleton," as it was known - where he spent the remainder of his days. As has been suggested, he was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary Breckinridge, daughter of General John Breckinridge, originally of Virginia, but afterwards of Lexington, Kentucky, the grandfather of General John C. Breckinridge, the democratic candidate for president in 1860, and himself a United States senator from Kentucky, the attorney-general of the United States in President Jefferson's brilliant cabinet, and, above all, the distinguished author and advocate of the celebrated Virginia resolutions of 1798-1799 - scarcely less famous than the Declaration of Independence itself. Colonel Castleman's second wife, the mother of Captain Castleman, was also of an eminent family - the Harrison's. She was a daughter of Honorable Robert C. Harrison, originally of Virginia, who was a first cousin of President Harrison, of which state the latter was also a native, and of Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States. Honorable Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, who was born and reared in Fayette county, Kentucky, is also a near relative. Captain Castleman's mother is still living at the advanced age of seventy-seven, and although the mother of fourteen children, ten of whom are living, she is remarkably well preserved in mind and body, and as active and bright as women usually are at sixty, or even younger. Coming of the family he did, it goes without saying that in youth Captain Castleman enjoyed the best advantages ample means could command. He took a thorough English and classic course and graduated at Jefferson college, of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of A. M. in the class of 1851. Though used to city life, with all its glittering yet empty attractions, his tastes were and have ever been decidedly agricultural. Accordingly, on returning from college, he became interested in agricultural pursuits, and also dealt in hogs and carried on a pork-packing establishment at Louisville, Kentucky. In 1858 he removed to Arkansas and conducted a large cotton plantation there. He was engaged in this in 1861, when the war burst upon the country with all its fury. His antecedents foretell the side he took in that unfortunate struggle. He became the captain of a company in the 13th Arkansas Confederate states army, and served until the final surrender. However, in the fall of 1861, he was transferred to the quartermaster's department, in which he continued during the remainder of his service. Upon the restoration of peace, Captain Castleman returned to Arkansas and resumed cotton planting, but two years afterwards went to New York city, where he was engaged in merchandising for about twelve months. In the fall of 1868 he removed to Kentucky and there followed merchandising some seven years. In Kentucky he experienced two heavy losses by fire, against neither of which was he insured. In 1879 Captain Castleman removed to Missouri, and after living in St. Louis for two years, in April, 1881, bought his present farm, in Palestine township, this county, upon which he is at once located. Here, in addition to farming in a general way, he is making a specialty of

breeding and raising fine Alderney cattle, of which he has some of the highest and best grades. On the 29th of March, 18 71, Captain Castleman was married to Miss Susan M., daughter of William T. Herndon, a prominent merchant and business man of Franklin county, Kentucky. Mrs. Castleman was born and reared at Frankfort, the county seat of that county, but was educated at Vassar college, New York. She is of the well known Herndon family, of the Blue Grass state. Captain and Mrs. Castleman have two children: Dayton and William Herndon. One died in infancy: George. Both parents are members of the old school Presbyterian church.

L. L. CHAMBERLIN, farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Chamberlin is an elder brother to Albert M., and a son of J. W. and Eliza (Headwald) Chamberlin, mention of whom is made in Albert M.'s sketch. L. L. was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, January 22, 1838, and remained in his native county until after the close of the late war. He was reared on the farm, a homestead that has been in the possession of the Chamberlin family for nearly 300 years, since about 1600, and is still owned by one of the members of the family. In youth he received an excellent English education in a private academy. On the outbreak of the war he enlisted in company B, 12th Virginia cavalry, Colonel Harmon's regiment, in Ashby's brigade, afterward known as the "Laurel Brigade," and served with his command until the close of the war. The gallant and glorious part the celebrated "Laurel Brigade," led by the noble and intrepid Ashby, took in the late unfortunate civil war, is too familiar - a matter of history to require comment here, even if space permitted, which it does not; suffice it to say that history has inscribed, upon its blood-stained and tattered banner, more hard-fought battles than any other command on either side participated in during the war. It never surrendered but at the close of the war disbanded, and its members, or those that were left of them, went home, surrendering, if at all, individually. L. L. Chamberlin was in all the battles in which his command took part, and although nearly always in the front rank, doing his full duty with his heroic comrades, he passed through the entire struggle without a wound. He was under fire continually for forty days during one of their most severe campaigns. After the war he engaged in farming on the old Chamberlin family homestead, but in the fall of 1865, came to Missouri, and settled in Cooper county. He located on his present farm of 349 acres in 1882, of which he has 290 acres under fence, and has his place well improved with good buildings, etc. August 8, 1867, he was married at Bell Air, to Miss Mary L, daughter of Rev. Jehu Robinson, of Johnson county, one of the purest and best men that ever honored Missouri by their citizenship. Mrs. C. was born in Henry county, but reared in Cooper. Her father had large landed interests in all three counties. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin have five children: Magnus J., Daisy M., Bertha, Minnie M., Homer L. D. Both parents are members of the Baptist church, and Mr. C. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

ALBERT M. CHAMBERLIN, farmer and stock raiser. Albert M., a son of J. W. Chamberlin, deceased, was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, January 28, 1844. His father was also a native of the Old Dominion, and was born in 1811. His mother's maiden name was Miss Eliza Headwald. They were married in Jefferson county, and there reared their family. The father was a well-to-do farmer of Jefferson county, and followed that occupation in his native county until his emigration to Missouri, in 1861. In this state he located on a farm in Cooper county, having brought a part of his family out with him. He then, however, returned to Virginia, to close up his affairs there preparatory to making this county his permanent home. But just then the war burst upon the country with all its fury, and travel to and from the south was effectually cut off, hence he remained in Virginia during the entire struggle: He had three sons in the Confederate army, and, although not in the service himself, he was in such proximity to the chief operations of the war, that he personally witnessed many of the leading battles of that unfortunate struggle. In fact, General Crook's battery, during one engagement, was planted on his farm in Jefferson county. After the restoration of peace he returned to Cooper county, and lived on his farm here, where his son Albert now lives. until his death, October 11, 1881. He was a successful farmer, and left a landed estate of 500 acres - a splendid farm, well improved. He was a singularly generous, kind hearted man, and particularly openhanded to the poor. An appeal for help never went unanswered when he was near, and none were ever turned an hungered from his door. Albert M. came out to this county with his father, in 1861, and remained here until 1863, when public affairs assumed such a temper that it was impossible for him to remain longer. He then made his way back to Virginia, and continued there until 1869, engaged after the war in farming. Coming back then to Cooper county, he has resided where he now lives ever since. March 24, 1874, he was married to Miss Bettie, an estimable daughter of Judge Barnett, of Morgan county. They have four children: Albert Sidney, Gracie, Clara Stone and Jennie. Mrs. C. is a member of the Baptist church.

EDWARD CRAMER, general merchant and dealer in grain. Merchandising has thus far been Mr. Cramer's life occupation, and in his chosen calling he has been reasonably successful. He was a son of Dr. Edward Cramer, the first physician that ever practised in Gasconade county, a thoroughly educated and accomplished member of the medical profession. Dr. Cramer was a native of Prussia, and graduated in medicine from one of the noted institutions of that country of pre-eminent learning. Shortly after his graduation he came to America and located in Gasconade county, Missouri. Here he was married to Miss Margaret Krockner, originally of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,. Edward, the subject of the present sketch, was born of this union at Harmon, Gasconade county, March 12, 1844. After practicing medicine for a number of years at his adopted home, Dr. Cramer retired from his profession and engaged in merchandising, which he was following at the time of his death, January 3, 1878. He was a man of more than ordinary public spirit, and took a zealous and active interest in the cause of general education. He held numerous local offices and was esteemed by all who knew him for his many excellent qualities of mind and heart. He gave his

son good school advantages. Besides the instructions in the ordinary preparatory schools, Edward had the benefit of a course at the St. Louis university, then as now one of the best institutions of learning in the west. After his university course, Edward was connected with Judge Heim, at Boonville, for about six months in the mercantile business. This was in the forepart of 1862. In the fall of that year he went to St. Louis and clerked in a hardware store in that city for six years. After this, in March, 1869, he came to Bunceton, and established his present business, in which he has since been engaged. Here he has had substantial and satisfactory success. In 1878, however, he met with a serious loss in the burning of his business house. But he has erected a new building, a commodious, well-arranged business house, and he is rapidly recovering from his pecuniary misfortune. He carries an excellent and well selected stock of general merchandise, and commands a good trade. Like his father, he takes a deep interest in educational matters, and in recognition of his zeal in these interests he has been made a director of the Parish Institute, a school built up by private enterprise. He is also the present secretary and treasurer of its board of directors. October 7, 1875, he was married to Miss Louisa, daughter of Captain Samuel Henley. His wife was born and reared in Boone county. They have three children: Irate M., Otto H. and Walker. Mrs. Cramer is a member of the Lone Elm Christian church, and Mr. Cramer is a Baptist. He is also a member of the Masonic order.

J. T. CRENSHAW, farmer and raiser and shipper of merino sheep. Mr. Crenshaw is a native of the Blue Grass state, where to farm and not raise fine stock is considered no farming at all. He was born in Harrison county, July 28, 1856, and was a son of R. M. Crenshaw, a prominent farmer of that county, and afterwards a leading farmer of Cooper county. R. M. Crenshaw, having married his native state Miss Nancy S. Majors, came to Missouri with his family in the fall of 1861, and settled on the farm where the son, J. T., now lives, and where the father died in 1875. The mother died one year before, in 1874. They reared a family of two children, one besides having died in infancy. J. T. has a sister, Maggie A., widow of the Rev. G. B. Sergeant, whose sketch appears elsewhere. J. T. Crenshaw, the subject of this sketch, was given an excellent education in youth, taking a course in the higher English branches as well as mastering the usual curriculum of the common schools. Reared on the farm he thus acquired a taste for the free, independent life of a farmer, which decided him to adopt that as his nebular, permanent occupation. In this he has seen no cause to regret his decision, and each year strengthens his attachment to his calling, and adds additional and greater success to his career in his chosen line of employment. His farm contains 245 acres of fine land, all under fence and well improved, having good buildings and an excellent class of other betterments. He makes a specialty of raising fine merino sheep, of which he has a flock of the best quality, and he also deals in this class of stock to a considerable extent. October 10, 1877, Mr. Crenshaw was married to Miss Maggie R., daughter of E. M. Hansberger, of Pettis county. She was reared and educated in that county, and is a most amiable and accomplished lady. She is a member of the M. E. church, and Mr. Crenshaw is it member of the Masonic order, Lodge 456, at Bunceton.

PROF. S. W. CROSSLEY, county school commissioner and justice of the peace. Among the public-spirited, well educated and useful citizens of Palestine township and of Cooper county, is the one-armed Confederate soldier, a son of the Old Dominion by nativity, whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, November 23, 1842, and up to the outbreak of the war had enjoyed good common school advantages. When the authorities at Washington took steps to reinforce the garrison at Fort Sumter in the early part of 1861, thus presaging an open conflict between the north and south, he was then in his nineteenth year, and on the first call of old Virginia for volunteers to defend her altars and hereditary institutions, he was one of the first to answer her appeal. He became a volunteer in company E, 52d Virginia infantry, and marched to the music of the Confederate drum, until he lost his arm in the battle of Gaines' Mill, on the 27th of June, 1862. He was severely wounded in the elbow and shortly afterwards his arm had to be amputated near the shoulder. Up to that time he had participated in nearly all the leading battles in Virginia, among which were Port Royal, Winchester, the three-days battle, Cross Roads, Port Republic, the seven-days fight at Richmond, and a number of others. On recovering from his wound he returned home, and after the close of the war entered Botetourt academy at Roaring Run, Virginia, where he continued as a student for three years, applying himself with untiring zeal and energy. At the conclusion of his academic course he engaged in teaching in Virginia, and himself kept up a course of study in the higher branches. He followed teaching there until 1870, and in the fall of that year came to Missouri and located in Boone county, where he taught for four years. Having married during this time he removed with his family to Cooper county, in 1874, and since then has been one of the most active educators and successful teachers in the county. His great zeal and success here as a teacher was not long in becoming recognized throughout the county. In the spring of 1879 he was elected to the office of school commissioner of the county, and he is now filling his third term in that position, having been re-elected in 1881 and again in 1883. During this time he has established the normal institute of Cooper county, one of the most thorough and efficient organizations of its kind in the state. As a matter of accommodation to his neighbors he consented to discharge the duties of justice of the peace of the township, to which position he was accordingly elected. This office he now holds. On the first of January, 1874, Prof. Crossley was married in Boone County, to Miss Elbertie, daughter of Elbert Givens, Esq., of that county. She is a native of Kentucky, but was reared and educated in Jackson county, this state, whence her parents removed to Boone county. They have one son, Wallace, a promising boy. Prof. and Mrs. Crossley are both members of the Baptist church.

J. W. EDWARDS, blacksmith at Bunceton. Mr. Edwards is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Clark county, April 25, 1836. His parents, Thomas W. and Nancy (Combs) Edwards, removed from that state to Missouri when he was two years of age and settled in Pettis county, where J. W. was reared to manhood. However, when eighteen years of age he entered a blacksmith shop to learn the trade at Ridge Prairie, in Saline county, where he worked for three years. In the spring of 1858 he established a shop of his own near Blackwater, in the western part of Cooper county, and was carrying it on with excellent success when the war broke out in 1861. He was one of the first to enlist in the service of the south, and joined Captain Cunningham's company, but shortly afterwards became a member of company G, 5th Missouri cavalry, under Colonel McCowan, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Lexington, Missouri; Elkhorn, Arkansas; Corinth, Mississippi; Grand Gulf, Mississippi; Vicksburg, Mississippi; Atlanta, Georgia; Franklin, Tennessee, and numerous others. During the service he was on the disabled list for two months, caused by a wound in the right arm, but upon recovery re-entered the active service. He was captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and paroled, but rejoined his command upon exchange and surrendered with it at Mobile, at the close of the war. After the restoration of peace Mr. Edwards returned to Missouri and opened a shop about three miles west of Bunceton, and in 1875 removed to the last named place, where he has a good run of custom and is meeting with excellent success. December 25, 1866, he was married in Alabama, to Miss Martha, daughter of Oswell Edins, of that state. They have one child, a daughter, Louella Josie. Mr. and Mrs. E. are members of the Baptist church.

HONORABLE WILLIAM C. EWING, deceased. Major Ewing, as he was called by all who knew him, was a representative of the distinguished Ewing family, whose name is so conspicuously and honorably interwoven with the histories of Missouri, Ohio, Kentucky and other leading states of the union. He was a near relative of the late Judge E. B. Ewing, of the Missouri supreme court, and of the Rev. Finis Ewing, the eminent Presbyterian divine. Major Ewing was born in Logan county, Kentucky, July 14, 1814, and was a son of Reuben Ewing and wife, whose maiden name was Mary Hammon. His father was a native of Kentucky, but his mother was originally from the District of Columbia. In 1819 the family emigrated from the Blue Grass State to Missouri, and settled in Cooper county, where both parents lived until their deaths. Here William C. grew to manhood, and as school advantages in this county in that early day were very indifferent, he had to rely almost wholly upon his own efforts for what education he acquired. Notwithstanding, however, the absence of regular instruction, by private study and by persevering application to his books, he succeeded in acquiring more than an average education for those times. Farming became his chosen occupation for life, and in this as in everything with which he was connected, the superior quality of his mind manifested itself. He was not only eminently successful as a farmer, but conducted his farming interests on those broad-minded business principles which distinguish the man of ability in whatever calling he is engaged from what, speaking of a class of mechanical lawyers, Quintilian terms, "plodders in the forum." Although gifted to a high degree with the qualities that would have made him a conspicuous figure in the learned professions or in public life, he had no ambition above that of leading an honorable, quiet life, and leaving a name to his children untarnished by a wrong act. He looked at life with a philosopher's eye, all are equal at the grave and only those are superior beyond it whose lives here have been the purest and the best. Hence here he strove to do the full measure of his duty in whatever relation he was placed, and if called upon to discharge the duties of a public office he did it with the same seriousness, plainness and modesty, and with the same thoroughness and earnestness, with which he attended to his own private affairs. Besides other positions of trust and distinction he was called upon to fill, he was twice prevailed upon to serve the county in the legislature, and in that body he wielded a potent and salutary influence for the welfare of the state, an influence that integrity and ability combined with modesty and dignity never fail to exert. Major Ewing was married on the 3d of February, 1845, to Miss Lucretia, daughter of Henry Corum, one of the pioneer settlers of the county. Four children were reared of this union: Oscar F., now merchandising in Bunceton; Eva, Lilly and W. H. Clay, now at William Jewell college, Liberty, Missouri. Prior to the winter of 1881-82 Major Ewing's health had been failing for some time, and he was advised to visit the Eureka Springs, of Arkansas, in the hope that the use of their waters would benefit him. But this unfortunately proved delusive. He went there and died soon afterwards, on the 20th of January, 1882. The sad news of his death was received with a sigh by all who knew him, for he had lived a singularly offense less and blameless life. In his death the county lost one of its best and most worthy citizens. He had long been a consistent and exemplary member of the Presbyterian church. His wife, a most worthy, noble-hearted lady, still survives him.

T. B. GOODE, druggist, is also engaged in the grocery business at Bunceton. Mr. Goode, after receiving an excellent education, at the age of nineteen, in 1874, entered the drug store at Pilot Grove, this county, under Dr. A. H. Thruston, the proprietor, to learn the drug business and continued with him for six years, thus acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business. After this he came to Bunceton and engaged in the drug business on his own account, and here his recognized qualifications as a druggist, and his popular, gentlemanly bearing soon won him an excellent trade. Full of enterprise and ready to engage in any honorable pursuit that promises satisfactory returns for the means and time employed, he has also added a stock of groceries to his drug business, and in this line is likewise meeting with gratifying success. He was born in Morgan county, May 24, 1855. His father John Goode, is a native of Virginia, but removed to Morgan county, Missouri, when a young man. In that county he was married to Miss Mary A. Walton, originally of Tennessee. He followed farming and stock raising until 1865, and then went to St. Louis, but

three years afterwards located at Pleasant Hill, Cass county, where he still resides. His son, T. B., the subject of this sketch, spent his early youth mainly in the common schools and afterward entered the Pleasant Hill high school, where he continued as a student for about six years thus acquiring a good, practical English education. From Pleasant hill, in 1874, he came to Pilot Grove as above stated. February 16, 1881, Mr. Goode was married to Miss Anna, daughter of J. W. Chamberlin, whose sketch appears elsewhere. She was born in Virginia but was principally reared in this county. They have one child, Beulah Lee. Mrs. G. is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Goode is still a young man, and has every promise of a future of success in life and usefulness as a citizen.

D. F. HARNESS, of Harness & Ewing, dealers in general merchandise, hardware and farming implements. The above named firm, in which Mr. Harness is the senior partner, are successors in business to W. D. Wilson, whom they bought out in 1882. Both gentlemen are excellent business men, and Mr. Harness has had considerable experience in mercantile pursuits. He is a native of Cooper county, Missouri, and is a son of Conrad and Ann (Tucker) Harness, old and highly respected residents of this county, who came here from Virginia in 1830. The Harness family is one of the oldest of the Old Dominion, having settled in that state, then a colony, long prior to the revolution. Mr. Harness' grandfather served in the continental army from Virginia and held the position of quartermaster to his command. In Conrad Harness' family there re eleven children, nine sons and two daughters, of whom D. F. is the eighth son but the ninth of the family. His father being a well-to-do farmer and fully alive to the importance of education, D. F. was given good school advantages. After completing the curriculum of the common schools he entered William Jewel college at Liberty, Missouri, where he took a higher course of study, thus acquiring an excellent education. At the conclusion of his college course he returned home and shortly afterwards, in January, 1875, was appointed deputy county clerk, under Jackson Monroe, one of the most efficient officials and popular men who ever held public office in this county. In this position he served four years to the hearty satisfaction of Mr. Monroe, and with the cordial approval of the public. In 1879 he went to St. Louis and was employed there in a clerical position in the publishing house of the Christian Advocate the two following years. He then became a traveling salesman for the mercantile firm of Heltzell & Co., of that city, and remained with them until the early part of 1882, when he engaged with a cousin of his in the lumber business at Aurora Springs, but sold out six months afterwards and joined Mr. Ewing, his present partner, in the purchase of the stock, good will, etc., of Mr. Wilson, at Bunceton in which he has since been engaged. They carry unusually large and well selected stocks of general merchandise, hardware and agricultural implements, and have a widely extended and rapidly increasing trade. Mr. H. has always been identified with the democratic party, and although decided and firm in his political convictions, he is liberal and tolerant in his intercourse with others and recognizes that those who hold diametrically opposite views to his own, may be equally sincere and conscientious in their opinions. So unobjectionable is he in this respect to all parties that in 1882 he was nominated by the independents for county clerk without his consent, however, and being a democrat he very properly, but respectfully, declined their nomination. He is a member of the Baptist church and of the Masonic order.

GEORGE C. HARTT, M. D., physician and surgeon at Bell Air. Dr. Hartt, himself one of the most skillful physicians in this section of the state, came of an ancestry of physicians noted for their eminence in their profession. His father, also named George, was one of the pioneer physicians of Cooper county, having located at Boonville as far back as 1818, and for many years be ranked as the Nestor of the medical profession in Central Missouri, not so much for his early location and long practice here - and he was one of the earliest and oldest physicians of the country - as for his recognized pre-eminence as a physician and surgeon. He performed many operations in that early day among the most remarkable and successful known to medical surgery. Being called upon at one time to attend a patient virtually dying of stone in the bladder, and having no instruments available with which to remove the stone, he went to a gunsmith's shop and himself improvised such instruments as he needed and successfully performed the surgical operation, cutting into the man's bladder and removing the cause of the difficulty. Many, even more remarkable instances of his great skill and ability are related, which space cannot be given here to mention. It is a fact in his history, however, that he was never known to lose a case in surgical practice. He was born at Harrodsburg Springs, Kentucky, in 1781, and received both his general and medical education in the Blue Grass State. From there during the first decade of the present century, Miss Maria Davis having become his wife in the meantime, he with his family removed to Missouri and located at New Madrid, on the Mississippi river. But after the war of 1812, in 1818, he came to Boonville, where he lived until his death in 1852, engaged in the active practise of his profession here for nearly forty years. His grandfather of the same name, George C., the ancestor of the fourth generation of George C., the subject of this sketch was also an eminent and successful physician. Dr. George C. Hartt, of Bell Air was born in Boonville, Aug. 7, 1826, and in early youth attended the local schools of this city. At the age of sixteen, in 1842, he entered the St. Louis university, then the most famous school this side of the Alleghenies. He continued as a student in this institution for three years, during which he applied himself to his studies with great energy and assiduity. Returning home at the expiration of this time, he then entered regularly upon the study of medicine under his distinguished father. In due time he attended medical lectures, first at Lexington, Ky., and then at Louisville, in the same state. Continuing his studies without interruption, he entered the St. Louis medical college, which he attended until 1857, when, on the 28th of February of that year, he was graduated with merited honor. After his graduation, Dr. Hartt went to San Francisco, California, where he practised his profession for about two years, but then returned to

Cooper county and engaged in the practice here. In 1861 he removed to Little Rock, Ark., where he remained for over twenty years, building up a large and lucrative practice. But in 1882 he returned to his native county, and located at Bell Air, where he is recognized as one of the ablest physicians in the profession, and is rapidly accumulating an extensive practice. Dr. Hartt has been twice married. First in Boonville in 1850 to Miss Mary Stewart, a native of Kentucky. She died in 1861. Of that union there are two children, Jessie and Mary. Again in 1864, the doctor was married in Little Rock, Arkansas, Mrs. Fannv Amos, a widow lady, then becoming his wife. There are two children by this marriage, George C. Jr., and Agnes. Dr. Hartt was for some time a lecturer in the medical department of the state university, and also served a term as state medical examiner while a resident of Arkansas. He is a member of the Catholic church.

JUDGE George W. HELMREICH, farmer and stock raiser. Judge Helmreich, a prosperous farmer and prominent citizen of Palestine township, is a Bavarian by nativity, and was born November 16, 1819. His parents, John Frederick and Sybila (Schindler) Helmreich, were both natives of the same country. He grew up to manhood in Bavaria, and was educated in the excellent schools for which all the German states are noted. In keeping with the regulations of that country - that all youths must learn some useful trade, profession or occupation young Helmreich learned the milling business, and followed it there until his emigration to the United States in 1848. In the fall of that year he came west and located in Howard county, Missouri, where he followed farming and milling for about two years. In 1845 he moved to Cooper county, coming to Palestine township, and here gave his attention to farming. He located on his present farm in 1854, which now contains 340 acres of the best quality of land, and is well improved. In addition to the ordinary farm interests, Judge Helmreich is also giving considerable attention to stock raising. In December, 1843, he was married to Miss Sybila Weber, originally of Bavaria, who lived to brighten his home for over thirty years, but in May, 1875, was claimed by the insatiate cormorant, Death. The following year, in March, 1876, Judge Helmreich was again married, his present wife having been at the time of her marriage to him Mrs. Maria the widow of the Rev. John Koelle. By her first husband Mrs. Helmreich had four children Ophelia M., Samuel, Emma and John Koelle. The judge and Mrs. Helmreich by their union have one son - George W. Judge Helmreich is a member of the Evangelical church, and his wife is a member of the Methodist denomination. As a public man, the judge has held numerous township offices, and he was appointed road and bridge commissioner of the county by the county court, a position he held for four years with great satisfaction to the people. He was also appointed by the court a director to represent the stock of the county in the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas railroad company, in which he served two years with credit to himself and advantage to the county.

CHARLES E. LEONARD, owner and proprietor of Raven Wood farm. There are few farms in Missouri, if any, that present a handsomer picture of advanced agriculture than the one referred to in the present sketch. Raven Wood farm, devoted mainly to stock raising, contains 1,900 acres in a solid body, all under fence and in an exceptionally fine state of improvement. The residence of the proprietor, one of the handsomest and most commodious structures of its kind in the state, is in the interior of the farm, and the place is so divided into fields and pastures that all open through gates into lanes leading directly to the barns and stock lots near the dwelling. Moreover, the farm is so arranged that stock may be transferred from one pasture to another, however far apart, and grain or other products brought out passing through other enclosures and always by the most direct routes. The fences are all of the best quality, and are kept in neat farm-like condition, while each enclosure, of convenient size for the purpose for which it is designed, is abundantly supplied with good water, either by a running stream, a well or a pond, but usually by the former. The surface conformation of the place is gently rolling, with occasional abrupt declivities near the draws that lead through it, but no where too broken for cultivation, while every acre of ground is well drained. Here and there are handsome groves of forest trees, which add an additional charm to the natural beauty of the farm, and afford welcome shades to the flocks and herds that tenant its pastures. In short, as a stock farm, both in natural advantages and in the manner in which it is improved, it is without a superior, if it has an equal, in the state. The dwelling of the proprietor, to speak without warmth, is a perfect triumph of the art of architecture. Cost seems not to have been considered in its construction. Beyond question, it is one of the finest country mansions in the west, if not in the whole country. It is built on an almost colossal plan, and is arranged and finished according to the most approved ideas with regard to comfort, convenience and good taste. The whole building is lighted with gas and supplied with water from private works constructed on the place. In a word, as a home it is all that a cultivated and refined mind could wish, or that abundant means without vulgarity could supply. The other buildings on the place are in keeping with the residence. All in all, Raven Wood farm, with its fine mansion and other buildings, its miles of undulating fields and well kept pastures - the one waving with rich harvests like the waters of a lake gently agitated by the wind, and the other relieved here and there by flocks and herds of grazing stock, with its handsome groves of shade trees and its long lines of lanes leading off as far as the eye can reach - all conspire to present a picture of prosperous farm life and beauty, which, to use an expression of Quintilius, may be felt by the observer, but cannot be described. That a man who would show the enterprise and good taste displayed by Mr. Leonard in the improvement of this magnificent estate, to say nothing of the ability necessary to successfully manage it, would have a class of stock on his farm worthy of the expense and labor involved in preparing it for stock raising purposes, goes without saying; and so are found upon his place the best grades of stock of nearly every class to be had in this country or in Europe. At the present time he is making a tour of the countries beyond the Atlantic, selecting from the different classes of stock the

very finest representatives for purchase and for importation. His best stock all come from long lines of pedigreed families, as officially authenticated registers show; so that when a hoof is taken from his farm with the usual guarantee, it may be relied upon as being what it is represented. In the quantity as well as the quality of his stock Mr. Leonard ranks among the leading fine stock raisers of this section of the country. And in introducing the finest grades of stock into Cooper county, as well as encouraging by example progressive, enterprising methods of farming, he has rendered a service to the county of the highest importance to its agricultural, and therefore to its best interests. The biographical sketch of such a farmer is well worthy of more than the usual measure of space in the history of the county. Nor would such a sketch have been at all satisfactory or just without a notice of his magnificent farm. The Leonard family is an old and honored one in the history of the country. It comes down to us from a date long prior to the revolution, and in every generation has been represented by members prominent for their services in public or private life. In the war for independence an ancestor of Mr. Charles E. Leonard was a trusted and personal friend to General Washington and was relied upon by the latter in emergencies of the highest importance to the welfare of the colonies; and so from that day to this the family has held an honorable place in the affairs of the country. But space does not permit a review of the lives and services of each of its members in this connection. Nathaniel Leonard, the father of Charles E., the subject of the present sketch, was born at Windsor, Vermont, June 13, 1799, and was reared and educated in his native state. In an early day he came west, and finally fixed upon Cooper county as the place of his permanent abode. Here he engaged in farming, and soon afterwards in stock raising, and, notwithstanding the many hardships and disadvantages with which he had to contend in that early day, his industry, energy and enterprise triumphed over all obstacles, and he ultimately became one of the most successful farmers and wealthy stock raisers of central Missouri. On the 27th of September, 1832, he was married to Miss Margaret Hutchison, originally of Bourbon county, Kentucky, born February 1, 1810. Both lived to old age. He died December 30, 1876; she January 2, 1880. They were as highly esteemed as neighbors and friends, and in every relation in life, as any residents within the borders of the county. They reared a worthy family of children, and of these Charles E. Leonard, the subject of this biography, was the fourth. He was born March 27, 1839, and was reared on the farm. His father being a man of superior education himself, and appreciating the full value of mental training and culture, determined to give his children the best school advantages the country afforded. Charles E., after some time spent in the primary schools, was sent to Kemper's well known school at Boonville, that modest but able institution of learning to which central Missouri owes so much. There he pursued his studies until he was prepared to enter upon a university course. From Kemper's he became a matriculate in the state university at Boonville, in which he continued until he was duly graduated. Returning from the university he at once entered actively upon the duties of assisting his father in the management and conduct of the large stock farm, the responsibilities of which had begun to weigh heavily upon the latter on account of his advancing years. Thus brought up to the occupation of handling fine stock, for his father was a noted raiser of the best grades of stock, and having since devoted his whole life to this line of business, it is not surprising that he is justly regarded as one of the most competent and successful fine stock men in Missouri, and, in fact, throughout the west. His career has been an eminently successful one, and still comparatively a young man, the future promises results far more important to himself and valuable to the stock interests of the state than he has yet realized. Let, our stock raisers generally imitate the example of Mr. Leonard, and Missouri will become, as she has every natural advantage to, the first fine stock state in the union. On the 22d of October, 1872, Mr. Leonard was married to Miss Nadine N., daughter of James M. Nelson, Esq., banker at Boonville, Missouri. They have one child, a son, N. Nelson. Mr. Nelson is expected to return from Europe during the coming fall.

H. H. MILLER, M. D., physician and surgeon, Bunceton. Few members of the medical profession in this section of the country have enjoyed better advantages and opportunities than Doctor Miller for becoming thorough and accomplished physicians and surgeons. His father, Colonel Miller, was a wealthy planter and business man of Rockingham county, Virginia, and in youth, the son was given superior English and classic education, taking a course in the sciences, and in Latin and Greek, qualifications of the utmost importance to the higher attainments in medicine and surgery. After his courses in the New Market and Southwestern academies of his native state, he entered upon the study of medicine, under Doctors Miller and Jennings, at Elkton, Virginia, and when prepared to attend medical lectures became a matriculate in the University of Virginia, graduating from that eminent institution in the spring of 1860. During the winter of the same year he attended lectures in the Medical College of Richmond, and in the following year received a diploma also from that able school of medicine. He had hardly more than completed his professional education when the war burst upon the country with all the lurid glare and deafening thunder of its fury. True to the Old Dominion and to her imperishable traditions, he laid all his hopes and aspirations for a life of eminence and usefulness in his profession aside, and flew to the ranks of her brave sons, then gathering from every mountain and every valley, to defend with his life the sacred soil where Washington lived and died, from the hostile tread of an invading foe. The first year of the war he served as first lieutenant of a company in the 10th Virginia infantry, commanded by Colonel Divans, one of the regiments, of Stonewall Jackson's immortal command. During this service he participated in all the battles and skirmishes in which the tireless, sleepless, fearless Jackson was engaged, including both the battles of Bull's Run, the seven-days' fight around Richmond, the terrible battle of Cedar Mountain, and many others. In 1862 he was appointed assistant surgeon in the same command, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. On the restoration of peace Doctor Miller returned to Elkton, Virginia, and engaged in the practice of his profession. Well schooled in medicine and surgery as he was when the war began, his

three years' experience with the suffering and dying of Jackson's noble command, his friends and comrades, was a school, a sad and almost heartrending one, but a school, nevertheless, worth more to the practitioner than a life time spent in the colleges would be. He went into the war a thorough scholar; he came out of it a thorough physician. In 1870 Doctor Miller came to Missouri, and located at Taberville, and in 1873 came to Bunceton, where he has since been engaged in the practice. Here he enjoys an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon, and commands a wide and lucrative practice. Personally he is as highly esteemed as he is professionally. Doctor Miller was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, July 11, 1839, and was a son of Colonel Henry and Susan (Hansberger) Miller, of that county. His paternal ancestors for four generations were natives of the same county. His father was a leading planter of that county, and was also largely interested in the milling business, flouing, grist, carding, and sawing. He died there in 1875. After his removal to this county, Doctor Miller was married, April 10, 1873, to Miss Amanda, daughter of Reuben Ewing, one of the pioneer settlers of Cooper County. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and the doctor is a member of the A. F. and A. M., at Bunceton, Lodge No. 456.

S. C. MITCHELL, M. D., physician and surgeon; also interested in farming and stock raising, Palestine. Doctor Mitchell, a leading physician, and influential citizen of Palestine township and that section of the county, is a representative of one of the oldest and most highly respected families in the county. His father, W. N. Mitchell, who was a native of Tennessee, came here as early as 1816, and located at that time, at or near Cole's Fork, the central place of rendezvous for most of the early settlers of the county. His wife, Miss Margaret Miller, was originally of North Carolina. They reared a family of four sons and four daughters, of whom the doctor was the youngest child. His father became a prominent farmer of the county, and died here May 6, 1865. The doctor was born November 26, 1839, and grew up on his father's farm. In youth, by study, in the ordinary country schools, and at home, during his leisure from farm employment, he acquired a substantial and practical education. At the age of twenty-three, he commenced the study of medicine, at Boonville, Missouri, under Dr. H. C. Gibson, one of the most thorough and scientific physicians of central Missouri, and in due time became a matriculate in the St. Louis medical college, from which he was graduated with marked honor, in 1865. Returning then to Cooper county, he at once entered actively upon the practice of his profession, which he has since continued with untiring energy, and with the most gratifying success. Although more of a physician than a business man, in the sense of accumulating property, his twenty years, nearly, of hard work in his profession have not been altogether without substantial returns. Besides being comfortably situated at Palestine, he has a neat farm near this place, where he is interested in both grain growing and stock raising, the latter, however, only in a general way. As a citizen, he is progressive and public-spirited, and as a neighbor and friend, he is universally esteemed. Doctor Mitchell was married November 15, 1867, to Miss Ann Eliza, daughter of James and Lucinda Craig, old and valued residents of the county. The doctor and his estimable wife have one daughter, Miss Mattie E., a cultured and amiable young lady. He and his family are members of the Baptist church.

J. HENDERSON MOORE. In the biographies of such families as that of which Mr. Moore is a worthy representative, is to be read the true history of the development and prosperity of Cooper county. His father, G. W. Moore, was one of its early settlers, and opened up a large farm here, leaving the county at his death the richer and more prosperous by his having lived in it, and with a large family to carry forward the work of developing its resources and improving it. He was a native of North Carolina, and came here when a young man and located in Palestine township. He made his farm on land he entered from the government, and was married to Miss Frances T. Stephens, originally from Virginia, a lady worthy to have taken part with him in building up a comfortable fortune. After forty years of intelligent and successful, industry in the county, he died at his homestead on the 18th of April, 1861, sadly regretted by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and deeply mourned by his family. He and his good wife reared a family of ten children : eight sons and two daughters. Of these J. Henderson, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest. He was born March 22, 1822, and was reared in the family homestead. After he grew up, and some years after he attained his majority, he was married to Miss Mary A., daughter of James and Elizabeth (Miller) McCarty. She (Mrs. Moore) was a granddaughter of Judge James Miller, one of the three first judges of the county court. They were married on the 24th of January, 1850. Three children, now living, followed this long and happy union, viz. : Lorenzo H., J. Warren and Hattie J., wife of O. N. Dills, all residents of Palestine township. After his marriage Mr. Moore located on the farm where he now lives, an excellent homestead of 330 acres, well improved and in good condition. He is a modern, ideal, progressive farmer, paying more regard to the quality of the products and stock he raises than to the quantity. Neat about his farm and enterprising in its management, he is one of the business-like, successful farmers of the county. Personally, he is regarded as a valued citizen, and a kind and accommodating neighbor. His excellent lady, Mrs. Moore, is an earnest and devoted member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

J. WARREN MOORE, proprietor general store, Palestine. Mr. Moore, a son of J. Henderson Moore, a prominent farmer of this county whose sketch precedes this; was born at the family homestead December 28, 1856, and was reared on the farm. His father being a man of advanced and liberal ideas with regard to education, as well as other matters, gave his son good school advantages in youth. J. Warren, after the usual course in the preparatory schools, entered William Jewell college, of Liberty, Missouri, where he prosecuted his studies with great zeal and merry, and in his course at that institution acquired an excellent English education After his return from college, in February,

1880, he established his present store at Palestine. He carries an excellent stock of goods in the General mercantile line, and, by his energy, fair dealing and pleasant, popular bearing, has built up an extensive and profitable trade. He was married March 20, 1882, to Miss Clara Pasmore, originally of Canada, but reared and educated at Liberty, Missouri - an accomplished and most estimable lady. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have one child, a bright little daughter, Pearl. Mrs. Moore is a member of the Baptist church.

CHARLES F. MOORE, farmer, stock raiser, trader, veterinary surgeon and piscatorist. Few men, if any, in Cooper county, or in this section of the state, have led more active lives, and, in the pursuits in which Mr. Moore has been engaged, more successful ones than his has been. Reared in the country, and to a farm life, to which circumstances and his own tastes inseparably attached him, in this situation his great energy and enterprise have found various employments of profit to himself and of value to the community, in all of which he has been entirely successful. The common average of men are content to follow one line of industry - whatever they may happen to fall into in youth or early manhood. Others of strong character and of vigorous intellect and energy, strike out into new fields of existence - anywhere and everywhere that promises favorable results. To this class the biography of Mr. Moore shows him to belong. He was born in Cooper county May 6, 1826, near the place where he now resides, and was a son of George W. and Frances T. (Stephens) Moore, reference to whom is made in the sketch of J. Henderson Moore, on a previous page of this work. At the age of about twenty-two, July 26, 1846, he was married to Miss Martha A., daughter of Hutchins English, of Moniteau county, where she was reared and educated. He resided one year in Moniteau after his marriage, and then removed to his own native county, in which he has since made his home. For five years he followed farming here with great assiduity and energy, giving his attention to nothing else. At the expiration of this time such had been his success that he was able to engage also in merchandising, which he did at Palestine, and, by a nine years' experience in this line, showed that he had the qualities to win success in this calling as well as in farming. He then turned his attention to buying and shipping tobacco, and in 1863 began buying and shipping live stock to the wholesale markets, which he followed for three years, reaping annually a rich harvest from this business. In 1866 Mr. Moore withdrew from all other pursuits and turned his attention exclusively to his present magnificent farm. This splendid estate contains 225 acres of the finest quality of land, all under fence and handsomely improved. His buildings, including dwelling, barns, sheds, etc., are all neat, substantial and comfortable. He follows grain growing and stock raising on a large scale, and also deals largely in wheat and other grain, which he has followed since 1857. He ships annually from 50,000 to 100,000 bushels of grain to the general wholesale markets. On his place he has a fine orchard, consisting of 1,000 grafted peach trees of the best varieties, and about 300 apple trees, all of fine grades. An intelligent, educated stockman, he has made a specialty of studying the diseases of domestic animals, and has become, both by scholarly research and many years' practical experience, one of the best posted and most thorough veterinary surgeons in this section of the state. He has a wide reputation and an extensive practice in this profession. On his estate he has two large ponds, or more properly small lakes, each of which covers about one acre of land, and these are devoted to fish culture, as well as being used for stock purposes. He has a large variety of fine fish, in the propagation and cultivation of which he takes an active interest. Mr. Moore and his excellent wife have reared a family of six children: George H., R. L., general railway agent at Boonville; Cornelia, now the wife of L. B. Windsor; Florence, Gillie and Gertie. Mr. Moore and family are members of the Baptist church, and he has been a member of the Masonic lodge at Boonville.

JAMES M. MOORE, farmer and stock trader. Mr. James M. Moore is another worthy representative of the George W. Moore family mentioned in the sketches of J. Henderson, Charles F., and R. L. Moore in this volume. He was born in this county on the old homestead, February 2, 1834. Like his brothers he was reared to the occupation of a farmer, in which his father was a marked success, and at the age of about twenty years was married, November 16 1854 to Miss Rebecca, daughter of J. C. Todd, of Morgan county. They settled on a farm in Cooper county, and he and his worthy wife went to work to carve out their fortunes by honest, patient industry. But seven years had not circled round before the hand of death was laid upon her, and she was no more. She died January 5, 1861. Of this union one son is now living, J. T. Moore. Afterwards the father was married to Miss Jane, a daughter of Robert Seaton, formerly of Natchez, Mississippi, but for many years prior to his daughter's marriage a citizen of Cooper county. She was born in Natchez but was reared in this county. They were married June 5, 1862. Three children were reared by this marriage : Aggie, Minnie and Myrtle. Mr. Moore settled on his present farm in March, 1867, a comfortable homestead of over 100 acres, exceptionally well improved. He is a neat farmer and an intelligent, business-like manager, and succeeds better with a small farm than many do with twice or thrice his number of acres. He has been engaged in stock trading a number of years, and in this business achieves satisfactory success. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are worthy and exemplary members of the Christian church.

FREDERICK NUNN, farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Nunn, who is one of the neatest and most intelligent farmers of Palestine township, is a native of Bavaria, and is a self-educated, self-made man. He was born September 9, 1815, and was a son of Michael and Barbara (Ulrich) Nunn, of the same kingdom. He was reared in his native country and acquired his education, sufficient for all practical purposes, by private study of evenings after working hours, and at other times when not at work, after he had reached his majority. He came to America in 1835 and lived in Virginia for nineteen years. There he obtained his start in the world by digging wells - dug eighty-five in Jefferson county, in the

vicinity of Harper's Ferry, that averaged 100 feet in depth each, all through rock. He also improved two farms in that county. From there he came to Cooper county in 1854, where he has since lived and been engaged in farming. He has one of the neatest, best kept farms of over 200 acres in the county. Besides ordinary grain growing he gives considerable attention to stock raising, in which he is very successful. Mr. Nunn has been married twice: first, in his native country in 1833, to Miss Catherine Page. She died eleven days after their arrival in Boonville in 1854. Of his family of three children by this union, two are living, John and George. In the fall of 1855 he was married to Miss Catherine, daughter of David Wendelton, originally of Germany. Eight children have followed their marriage : David C., Barbara, wife of George Watson; Fannie, deceased; Maggie, deceased; Jennie, William M., Lulu and Lena. Mrs. Nunn is a member of the Baptist church.

H. F. OGLESBY, farmer. Among the well-to-do farmers of Palestine township who are natives of the county is Mr. H. F. Oglesby, who was born here May 13, 1836, and has spent his whole life so far in the county of his nativity. He was one of two children of P. G. Oglesby and wife, Millie C., a daughter of Henry Woolery. His father, who was born in Kentucky in 1804, came here with his parents from that state when a young man and lived in this county until his death July 2, 1845. He was married to Miss Woolery a short time after his arrival here, and besides H. F. they had a daughter Nancy E., now Mrs. Henry S. Titsworth. H. F., after he grew up, was married April 14, 1859, to Miss Martha C. Nichols, who bore him three children: Mary, now the wife of C. W. Cordry, Charles W. and Pleasant G. But on the 4th of June, 1864, death invaded his home and took his noble wife, the devoted mother of his children. Two years and a half afterwards Mr. Oglesby was again married, November 24, 1871, Miss Nancy E., daughter of Joseph and Nancy Woolery, then becoming his wife. This union is blessed with two children: Mattie Hamilton and Robert F. Farming has constituted Mr. Oglesby's life occupation. Immediately after his first marriage he settled on the old homestead in Palestine township, where he has since lived. He has 200 acres in this place, and has it substantially and comfortably improved. He is a good practical farmer and a well respected citizen and neighbor. Mr. Oglesby and his wife are both members of the Missionary Baptist church

GEORGE A. ORMROD, farmer and fine-stock breeder. Mr. Ormrod is a representative of the younger, well educated class of farmers of Cooper county, who find as much use for their heads in farming as for their hands. By these the old course of going to mill with a rock in one end of the sack and the corn in the other, and all similar crudities, have long since been discarded. They believe in farming on intelligent business principles. Hence he is a representative of this class. Mr. Ormrod, instead of conducting his fine farm of a section of land in a slipshod sort of way, sows and plants the best qualities of grain and raises the finest class of stock, thus making his farming operations undoubtedly profitable, whereas otherwise they would probably result in actual loss, at least in no profit. He has a flock of 1,000 head of fine Merino sheep, anion - which are a large number of registered representatives of this breed. His cattle are also of the thoroughbred breeds, and some of them are of the very finest grades. Mr. Ormrod is a son of Joseph Ormrod, deceased, formerly a leading farmer of this county. The father was a native of England, and was a thoroughly educated man. He was born in 1791, and came to America in 1817. After stopping at Bedford, Pennsylvania, about four years, he came to Boonville, and here for a long time was engaged in editing a paper. Here subsequently he engaged in mercantile pursuits and conducted important teaming interests. From these affairs he turned his attention to farming, in which he proved a marked success, and which he followed until his death, August 22, 1854. He was twice married : First to Amanda Adams, in Boonville, November 7, 1824. She died April 17, 1846. By this union there were twelve children, but three of whom, however, grew to maturity. These also are now dead. His second wife, who still survives him, was at the time of her marriage to him a Mrs. Eliza A., widow of John L. Hickman. She was a daughter of Thomas Hutchison. They were blessed with seven children, five of whom are living, four of these being residents of this county and the other is in California. The only son, however, by this last marriage, is George A., the subject of this sketch. He was born February 2, 1848. He was educated in the common schools and spent three years in the high school at Boonville. February 18, 1880, he was married to Miss Florence Buchanan, born in California, but reared in this county. She is a daughter of Andrew Buchanan. One child was born to them, little Mary, who died in infancy. Mr. Ormrod's mother lives with them on the family homestead. All these are members of the Baptist church, and lie is an active member of the I. O. G. T.

THOMAS J. PARRISH, farmer, also constable of Palestine township. Mr. Parrish comes of an excellent Old North state family, but is himself a native of this county. His father, David Parrish, was a representative of the well known Parrish family of North Carolina, where he himself was born and reared. But soon after his marriage in that state, in 1840, he removed to Missouri and settled in Cooper county, where he became a well-to-do farmer and lived until his death. He died in 1872. His wife was formerly a Miss Lively Waller, also of North Carolina. T. J., the subject of this sketch, was born the second year after the immigration of his parents to this county, viz., in 1842. Reared on a farm, he not unnaturally adopted the life to which he had been brought up when the time came for him to start out in the world for himself. In his early years he had attended the common schools of the district and succeeded in acquiring the practical rudiments of an ordinary education, so that later in life he has not only proven a good, intelligent minded farmer, but is also a capable, clear-headed business man. Recognizing his qualifications for the discharge of the duties of constable of the township, the people by a highly complimentary majority elected him to that office, which he is now filling. In July, 1869, he was married to Josephine, daughter of Ambrose C. George, a former citizen of the

Blue Grass state. Five children have blessed their married life: Mollie Maud, Clarence H. and Samuel M. The other two, alas are dead, one in boyhood, the other in infancy. After his marriage Mr. Parrish settled on a farm near Bunceton, where he lived about five years, but in 1874 removed to his present place, a neat farm, comfortably improved. He and his wife are both members of the Christian church.

ANTHONY J. READ, DECEASED. He whose name heads this memoir lived a life that was useful and just to those around him, and died a death unranked by regrets for the past, and unclouded by fears of the future. To have done this is to have fulfilled to the utmost one's mission upon the earth - to have accomplished the divine purpose of his creation. In the affairs of the world Anthony J. Read was upright and successful; in the concerns of the future life he was a deeply pious man, an earnest, faithful Christian. He was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, December 23, 1823, and was a son of Judge A. F. and Ellen C. (Ewing) Read, of that county, but later of Cooper county, this state, where both parents lived until their deaths. Judge Reed removed from Nelson county first to Todd county, Kentucky, in which he filled the office of sheriff, and in about two years afterward, in 1826, immigrated to Cooper county, Missouri. Judge Reed was a man of liberal ideas with regard to education, and gave his children good school advantages. Anthony J. was educated at Hanover college, Indiana, an institution of high standing at that time in the west. Returning home after his college course, he remained on his father's farm until his marriage immediately after which he settled on the farm where he continued to live through life, and where his family now resides. He was married January 14, 1847, to a granddaughter of Chatam Ewing, and a niece of Rev. Finis Ewing, the noted Cumberland Presbyterian divine. Eight children of their family are now living; Rettie, wife of John Decker; Eva, Ewing, wife of George E. Titsworth; Finis C., Sally, Blanche, Anthony J. and Katie. Their homestead, at Mr. Read's death, contained 800 acres of land, but since that a portion has been disposed of. Besides farming, Mr. Read also gave his attention to dealing in stock, principally cattle, hogs and mules, in which he was extensively engaged. He was for many years prior to his death an earnest, active member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and contributed liberally of his means whenever necessary to advance the cause of religion. As a neighbor he was a friend to all around him, and always strove to keep peace and good feeling in the neighborhood by exerting himself to bring together those who had fallen out. He took an active part in the grange, and was three times elected master of the grange in his township. He died July 25, 1876, sadly regretted by all who knew him, and deeply mourned by his family and wide circle of friends. Mrs. Read and all her family, except the two youngest children, are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

A. J. REAVIS, farmer, fruit grower and stock raiser. There are few, if any, neater, more business-like and successful farmers in Cooper county than Mr. A. J. Reavis. His place contains 400 acres, all within excellent fencing, and most of it subdivided into fields of forty acres each. In other respects, also, his place is exceptionally well improved. His residence is a spacious, well constructed and comfortable brick; his barn is a large, neatly finished and substantial one; his fields, meadows and pastures are in good condition; in short, everything about him reveals the thorough, intelligent farmer that he is. He has an apple orchard of forty-two acres, bearing the best varieties of that class of fruit. Besides this, he has a peach orchard of some two hundred trees. His annual yields of fruit often amounts to twenty carloads. He also raises and feeds stock for the wholesale markets, and grows large quantities of grain for shipment. The biography of such a farmer is well worth perusing. He is a native of the county, and was born in Kelly township, October 11, 1838. His father, W. T. Reavis, came to this county with his parents in 1821, when a lad ten years of age; the family, however, removed from North Carolina (in Rutherford county of which W. T. was born September 14, 1811) to Missouri in about 1818, but stopped in St. Louis and Franklin counties some three years. In Cooper county they settled in Kelly township, near Vermont station. W. T., after he grew up, was married to Miss Mary A. McCulloch, originally of Culpepper county, Virginia, who came here with her parents when she was about thirteen years of age. Having entered a body of 480 acres of land, W. T. Reavis improved a large farm, and there both parents lived until their deaths; she died January 13, 1877; he, November 18, of the same year. In youth A. J., their son and the subject of this sketch, received a good common school education. He was married March 28, 1865, to Miss Lotta A., daughter of Abner Bailey, of Howard county. Prior to this, he had been engaged in the mercantile business in this county, and afterwards in St. Louis. After his marriage he engaged in business at Tipton, and sold goods there about a year. During all this time he was a member of the firm of B. F. Reavis & Co., the former being his brother. In 1866 Mr. Reavis came to his present farm, where he has since resided. As a farmer he is a marked success. Over three years ago he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who died April 30, 1880. She was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and a woman of devout piety and of great personal worth. She left two children: Minnie L. and Benjamin F. November 17, 1882, Mr. Reavis was married a second time; his present wife, a most amiable and excellent lady, is a daughter of James O. Nelson, and was formerly Miss Nora R. She is a member of the Baptist church.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, farmer and proprietor of saw and grist mill. Mr. Roberts is a native of Ohio, and was born in Muskingum county, October 17th, 1835. His father, Joseph Roberts, was born in Pennsylvania, but came out with his parents to Ohio in early youth, where he grew up and was married to Miss Mary Berry, by whom he reared his family. In 1847 the family removed to Iowa, and settled in Davis county, where they still live, and where William, the subject of this sketch, was principally reared and educated. On the 1st of May, 1856, William was married to Miss Mary,

daughter of Abdel Parsons, of Clark county, Missouri. After their marriage, they continued to live in Davis county, Iowa, where Mr. Roberts was engaged in farming until 1865, when he sold his farm in that county and removed to near Arrow Rock, Missouri. There he lived nearly two years, following farming, and in the spring of 1867 came to the present farm, where he has 120 acres of good land substantially and comfortably improved. He also has a saw and grist mill, which he has been running with excellent success, since his removal here. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have a family of seven children : Maggie, now the wife of John P. Sheets; Ella, now the wife of Thomas Orr; William E., Thomas M., Mary M., Florence and Edwin E. Both parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

E. H. RODGERS, farmer and breeder of the Atwood merino sheen. Mr. Rodgers is a native of Virginia, and was born in Ohio county, December 6th, 1843. His parents, John G. and Margaret Rodgers still reside in that county. Their homestead is composed of land entered of the family several generations ago. His grandmother, of the fourth generation, on the father's side, was the first white woman that ever set foot in the county. His father is now seventy-one years of age, and is as hale and vigorous in mind and body as men usually are at fifty. He is a large and successful farmer of Ohio county, and still manages and conducts his farm himself. In the late war E. H. Rodgers, still a youth, espoused the Union cause, and in his nineteenth year, in August, 1862, enlisted in company D, 12th West Virginia volunteer infantry, and served until the close of the war, witnessing the final surrender of Lee at Appomattox, in 1865, in person. He was in the battle of Winchester, under General Milroy, and numerous other engagements. After the restoration of peace he farmed for two years in his native county, and then in 1868 removed to Missouri, and located in Pilot Grove township, Cooper county, where he lived for twelve years. In 1880 he sold his farm in Pilot Grove, and bought his present place, a splendid farm of 720 acres of land, principally under fence, and otherwise well improved Besides general farming he makes a specialty of breeding and raising the celebrated Atwood stock of merino sheep, of which he has a flock of 1,250 head. Mr. Rodgers was married in Ohio county, Virginia, to Miss Mary L., daughter of James Elliott, of that county, August 18th, 1870. They have one child, an interesting daughter, Mary M. A.

ROBERT ROE, farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Roe is a native of Maryland, and was born in Caroline county, February 27th, 1815. He is therefore closely approaching the allotted age of three score and ten. His parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Leith) Roe, emigrated from that state to Cooper county, Missouri, in 1827, and entering the land where Pilot Grove now stands, opened and improved their farm there. The father continued to reside in this place until his death, in 1878, at the advanced age of ninety, having been born in 1788. He held various local offices, and was postmaster at Pilot Grove some fifteen years. He was also justice of the peace a number of years. Robert was a lad twelve years of age when his parents removed to this county. After he grew up he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, at Boonville, where he worked nearly three years. He then went to Calhoun, Henry county, where he carried on a shop two years, after which he sold out and engaged in farming, in that county. He followed farming there for fifteen years, and returned to Cooper county, in 1857, locating on a farm two miles and a half east of Pilot Grove. This place he sold in 1869, and bought his present farm, which contains 200 acres of good land, and is in a good state of cultivation and improvement. Mr. Roe was married in Henry county, in December, 1840, to Miss Fanny, daughter of Bennett Harrelson, then of that county. She, however, is a native of Cooper county. Of their family of twelve children seven are now living : Martha, Anna., wife of William Annan; Mary A., wife of E. F. Waller; J. B., R. S., E. H. and O. L. Mr. and Mrs. Roe are members of the M. E. church.

ROBERT SEATON, farmer and stock raiser, Mr. Sexton, who is a well-to-do firmer and highly respected citizen of Palestine township, is a native of Scotland, and commenced life for himself by learning the carpenter's trade, at which he worked in that county until his immigration to America, and afterwards in this country for about twenty years. He was born in May, 1797, and in boyhood and early youth, up to his fifteenth year, had the advantages afforded by the excellent free schools of Scotland, then, as now, one of the best systems of public education on the globe. In 1812 he became apprenticed in the carpenter's trade, in which he served, under a skilful master, for five years. He then cast his fortunes in the great city of Glasgow, the metropolis of his native country, and worked there at the ligneous art ten years. In the meantime he had met Miss Joan Lyle, a fair maiden of his native country, and a mutual attachment grew up between them, resulting in their marriage, in about 1829. This union proved a long and happy one, and was blessed with a numerous and worthy family of children. In 1833, Mr. Sexton, believing there were better opportunities to make himself comfortable in life in the new world than in the old and thickly settled country, where he was born and reared, immigrated to the "virgin continent beyond the Atlantic," and landing at New York went from there, with his family, to Hartford, Connecticut, where he followed his trade three years. About this time good carpenters were in great demand at Natchez, Mississippi, and he at once went to that city, where he worked three years, to good advantage. During the "thirties" and "forties" there was an immense rush of immigration to the Boone's Lick country, in Missouri, and, in fact, to the whole Missouri river valley, in this state. Wisely divining that carpenters would command good wages here, he came to Boonville, in 1839, and in this city was kept busy at his trade for five years. By this time, however, his family of children were growing up around him, and he was anxious to be settled on a farm, so that his sons might be reared in the country to the honest, industrious lives of farmers. Accordingly he bought a place in Palestine township, and moved into it, where afterward his boys took the leading

part in managing the farm for some years, and he continued working at his trade. He was a thorough carpenter, and was in great request all over the country, being constantly employed in his chosen occupation. Every where, in this section of the country, may be seen the houses that were built by his honest, industrious hands. But, his age began to slacken the vigor and steadiness of his activity, he retired from his trade and lives upon the farm, in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labors and the society of his family and friends. Of his family there were twelve children, three of whom died in infancy and two in mature years. Those surviving are John Seaton, of Cass county; Jeannette, wife of Henry Knaus; Jane, wife of James M. Moore; Henry, Mary, wife of Robert Herst; Martha, and Robert. Robert A, the youngest, conducts the farm, and is engaged in both grain growing and stock raising. Robert Seaton, Sr., is a member of the Lone Elm Christian church.

REV. G. B. SERGEANT, DECEASED. Rev. G. B. Sergeant was born in Trigg county, Kentucky, March 19th, 1844, and died at San Antonio, Texas, where he had gone from Cooper county, Missouri, his adopted home, for the benefit of his health, April 16, 1881. Within this period, of scarcely more than thirty-seven years, was lived a life of as little evil and as much purity as seldom mark the earthly career of man - a life free from the ambitious and vanities of this world, and devoted to the service of God and humanity. In the lives of such men there is a beautiful poetry, an inspiration, a sentiment that makes even the plainest sketch of their way through the world, strewn, as it is, with the flowers of tender, noble deeds, interesting and attractive to the reader - a subject upon which he loves to dwell with the sweet sadness that lingers in the heart after a gentle dream of the loved and lost has come and gone. His early youth was spent in his native county, and at the age of sixteen he became a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in the ministry of which he was destined to be a bright, but, alas! so transient, an ornament. Soon he determined to devote himself wholly to the service of his maker and his fellow-man, and to become a light in the pulpit that should make bright the way of those around him onto the portal of Heaven. Accordingly, he entered regularly upon the course of study necessary to qualify himself for the ministry, and in due time became a matriculate in the university of Oxford, Mississippi, in which he remained until he received a complete ordination. This was consummated in 1873. For several years he was located in Mississippi, where he became, noted as a deeply pious, earnest Christian minister, and as one whose eloquence in the pulpit, and activity in parish work, gave great promise of future usefulness. From there he came to Cooper county, this state, where he soon woo the affection of the church community, and, indeed, of all with whom he came in contact, such were his gentleness, his modesty, and his deep piety, and, withal, his earnestness and power as a minister. Here he was married to Miss Maggie A., the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Mr. R. M. Crenshaw, of this county. An interesting little daughter, Hortense M., blessed this happy union, a union destined to be soon broken by the haul of death. Already that grim messenger had given warning that he would soon knock at their door. Hard study in youth, and harder work in the ministry, had completely undermined Mr. Sergeant's naturally frail constitution. He quit work entirely, hoping that rest would restore him at least to comparative health, but it did not. He then went to Texas, and there, in San Antonio, as we have said, he breathed his last. What more appropriate than the noble linen of Willis?

"How beautiful it is for a man to die
Upon the walls of Zion; to be called,
Like a watch-worn and weary sentinel,
To put his armor off and rest in Heaven."

THOMAS B. SMITH, DECEASED, late farmer and stock raiser. At the age of sixty-nine, on the fourth day of May, 1870, died, at his residence, in this county, Thomas B. Smith, a man who for over a generation had been one of the leading farmers of Palestine township, and for many years was a prominent stock dealer of the county. He was a man of more than an ordinarily enterprising, active mind, and of great industry, and by his activity and energy, succeeded in acquiring a comfortable estate in life. Farming was his regular occupation, but while he was in the strength and vigor of middle age, he also dealt extensively in mules for the southern markets, to which he annually shipped large numbers. Personally he was an open-hearted, frank, brave, generous minded man, and among his acquaintances he could number his friends by the score, while he had but few, if any, enemies. He was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1801, and came with his parents, Daniel and Nancy (Barker) Smith, to this county in an early day. His father settled in Palestine township, entering a large tract of land, which he improved, and where he lived until his death, in 1846. In July, 1842, Thomas B. was married to Miss Elizabeth Massie, a daughter of Sylvanus Massie, originally of Madison county, Kentucky, where she was born in 11322. Of this family of children, four are living, as follows: Sale L., wife of Charles H. Bradford; Margaret E., wife of L. C. Todd; Mary D., and M. M. Smith. Immediately after his marriage, Mr. Smith located on the farm where his family now live, which continued his home through life. It is an excellent farm of over 300 acres, and is substantially and comfortably improved. In his family Mr. Smith was a devoted husband and a kind, affectionate father, and as a neighbor he was hospitable and obliging to all around him. Politically he was a life-long democrat, and was earnest and active in support of his convictions, but never sought, nor would he accept, any political office. In religion he was the soul of tolerance, believing in and holding fast to the general great truths of religious faith, but discarding all narrow, exclusive tenets, which if true, would have the effect to exclude any human being, whose life had been just

and true, and characterized by good work, from Heaven. He was what God intended that man should be, an upright conscientious man of the world.

GEORGE W. SON, farmer and miller. Among the enterprising farmers and millers of Palestine township, the name of George W. Son is worthy of special mention. His parents, William Son and Lue A. (Burger) Son, both came to this county early in life, and were here married and reared their family. His father was from Kentucky, and his mother originally from Tennessee. George W. was one of a family of eleven children, nine of whom are living, five sons and four daughters, and was born September 24th, 1828, in Palestine township. His mother died at the age of fifty-five, in 1865, and his father in 1873, at the age of seventy-two, in California. George W. became administrator of his father's estate, consisting of nearly 400 acres of land, about 160 acres of which were in California, besides considerable personal property. This duty he discharged with excellent business ability, and entire satisfaction to all concerned. He now has a neat farm in Palestine township, and also owns and conducts a saw mill, which he runs principally during the winter and spring months. Besides these interests he is the proprietor of a grain-thresher, which he runs with success and profit during the garnering season. Mr. Son has been three times married. His first wife, formerly Miss Martha J. Howard, to whom he was married August 25th, 1852, died the second year after their marriage, leaving a daughter, who survived her mother only a few years. Some time afterwards Miss Elizabeth Tray became his second wife. She lived to brighten and bless his home about ten years, but was taken from him by death March 9th, 1867. By this union there are two sons and a daughter living, of a family of five children. His present wife was, before her marriage, a Miss Nancy A. Stark, of Moniteau county. She has borne him three children, two of whom, a son and daughter, are living.

CAPTAIN JOHN H. STEPHENS, farmer and stock raiser. In any worthy history of Cooper county the Stephens family will always occupy a conspicuous and honorable place. They were among the first settlers of the county, and from its pioneer days have been prominently identified with its history with its material development, its public and business affairs, and with its social life. The founder of the family in this county, now so numerous, prominent and influential, was a sturdy son of the Old Dominion, a worthy descendant of the brave-hearted and knightly cavaliers who settled in that colony during the first century of the colonization of the country. Joseph Stephens, a man of the most stirring enterprise, and of unconquerable resolution, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, left a home of comparative ease in Virginia and became, with his family, a pioneer settler in the new country of Kentucky. But later on, learning of the material wealth of central Missouri, he determined to cast his fortunes with this, then little known, wilderness. Accordingly, he arrived in Cooper county, with his family, in 1816; and here he spent the remainder of his days. He bought a large body of land at the land sales of 1818, and on a part of this, near where the town of Bunceton now stands, improved a large farm. There were five sons in his family: William, Peter, Lawrence C., Joseph and James M. Lawrence C., the third son and the father of John H., was born before his parents left Virginia, but was partly reared in Cooper county. After he grew up he was married here to Miss Margaret P., a daughter of Major William H. Moore, another pioneer settler of the county. Of this union seven children were born, five sons and two daughters, of which family Captain John H. Stephens was the third. Lawrence C. Stephens inherited all the stronger and better qualities of his father's character. He came up in an age of the country when school advantages were out of the question; yet, naturally of a superior mind, and animated by an earnest desire for knowledge, largely by his own exertions, and without the aid of an instructor, he succeeded in acquiring an excellent, practical education. Not only this. All through life he was a constant and judicious reader of the best class of books, so that he became a man of extensive information. In the industrial and business activities of life, he was abundantly successful. Brought up to habits of industry and sober frugality, a lifetime of well directed energy could hardly have failed to produce substantial results. He became one of the most substantial citizens of the county the possessor of a handsome estate. But he did not make the pursuit of wealth the controlling influence of his life. He was keenly alive to all the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and to the moral and religious interests of society. That a man of his qualities of head and heart would hold a high place in the confidence and esteem of those around him, was to have been expected. And so it was with Judge Stephens. None ever stood higher in the respect and estimation of the community than he. Though free from all political ambition, and preferring the quiet and independence of private life to the perplexities of official station, he did not let his personal inclinations stand in the way of duty when called upon to serve the public. Besides positions of minor importance, he was a member of the county court for a number of years, and also represented his county in the state legislature. In office and in private affairs he was the same clear-headed, conscientious and upright man: Public interests could not have been entrusted to safer hands. For many years before his death he was an earnest and exemplary member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church; and in church, as in every other relation of life, his character shone out with singular brightness. Not only in professions, not only in sentiment and convictions, was he a follower of the Cross; but in acts and deeds he was more than he professed. Though always ready with counsel and advice for those in distress, he invariably prefaced what he said by substantial aid when it was needed; and his liberality was not of the calculating, business-like kind, but as generous and abundant as the noble impulses of his own free, open-hearted nature. To the church he gave freely of his means for the advancement of the cause of religion, and for all benevolent purposes. In a word, he was a sincere, practical and useful Christian man. He died at his home in this county, on the 13th day of March, 1873, passing away

peacefully when at last the end came, and in the bosom of his family, after a long and useful life, in which there was as little to regret as seldom falls to the lot of men

"Two hands upon the breast,
And labor's done;
Two pale feet cross'd in rest,
The race is won."

Captain John H. Stephens, the third of Judge Stephens' family, and a brother to the late Colonel Joseph Stephens, of Boonville, was born at his father's homestead in this county, on the 19th day of June, 1829. His father having been a prominent farmer and stock raiser of the county, John H. was brought up to these occupations. From what has been said of his father, it does without statement that the early education of the son was not suffered to fall into neglect. John H. had the benefit of good common schools, and afterwards, also, of a course in the Boonville high school. He continued with his father on the farm until after his marriage, which occurred on the 20th of June, 1855. He was then married to Miss Margaret R., a refined and accomplished daughter of Reuben A. Ewing, of this county. Mrs. Stephens comes of one of the best families of this section of the state. She was educated at Boonville. After his marriage Captain Stephens located in the northern part of the county and engaged in merchandising. He also conducted a large farm. He was occupied with these interests when the war broke out, and had already taken rank among the leading, successful men of the county. Of Virginia antecedents and of southern kindred, he not unnaturally sympathized with the south in that unfortunate struggle. Under Governor Jackson's first call, in 1861, for volunteers to defend the state and repel northern invasion, he raised a company of which he was elected captain, and served in the state guard until he was captured during the fall of the same year. During his service he was a participant in the battle at Boonville. After his capture he was paroled by the Federal authorities. He kept his parole of honor, and did not afterwards take up arms against the government at Washington. He remained at home until 1863, when the condition of affairs became such, that if he had longer continued in the county, he would have been compelled to again take a hand in the war. He therefore left home, and remained away nearly the whole time until after the restoration of peace. Returning in 1865, he bought his present farm and engaged in farming and stock raising. In both of these interests he has been more than ordinarily successful. The following year, in 1866, he also turned

his attention to railroad contracting - the building of roads under contract - which he followed with excellent success for eleven years, carrying on, at the same time, his farming and stock interests. While in the railroad business, Captain Stephens enjoyed a high reputation among railroad men as a contractor of energy, reliability and business capacity. He not only executed his contracts with unusual dispatch, but did his work thoroughly, and to the entire satisfaction of the managers; and, while his terms were always reasonable and fair, still he never failed to make substantial profits upon his undertakings; indeed, he was one of the most successful of contractors. In his agricultural interests he has shown the same high order of business qualities. He is recognized as one of the most successful farmers and stock raisers in this section of the state. His farm contains 800 acres of as fine land as there is in the county, and besides this he has large landed interests elsewhere in the county. He also has a large cattle ranch in Texas. Captain Stephens' stock interests are confined mainly to cattle and sheep, although he also has other kinds of stock. He has one of the best herds of high grade cattle in the surrounding country, and over 1,000 head of fine merino sheep. Mention of these facts throws more light on his career, as an agriculturist and business man, than anything that could be said aside from them, and for that reason only they are stated. As a clear-headed, successful man of the world, he has shown himself to be not unworthy of the ancestor he sprang from, nor of the name he bears. And what is true of him in this particular is true in every other. But he is still among the living, and the converse of the rule, "That we should not praise the living," is nearly as true as the rule itself -- "That we should not speak ill of the dead." Captain and Mrs. Stephens have a family of four children : Sallie E., now the wife of John W. Wheeler, of Bates county; Anna R., now the wife of Robert L. Harriman, also of Bates county; Mattie, Gussie and Clara Lindell, the last two at present attending school. The captain and wife, together with their three eldest daughters, are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church; and the captain is also a member of the Masonic order.

W. H. H. STEPHENS, farmer and raiser of fine stock. Mr. W. H. H. Stephens is another worthy representative of the family whose name he bears, that has been so long and so prominently identified with the material development and social life of Cooper county. He is a native of this county and was born October 20, 1839. His father, James M. Stephens, son of Joseph Stephens, came to this county with his parents when a lad seven years of age, in 1817. They settled near where Bunceton now stands. Arriving too late in the fall to build a house, they had to spend their first winter in Missouri, in what was called a "half-faced camp." But Joseph Stephens possessed the qualities that make brave hearted, successful men. He went to work with pioneer courage and soon became a worthy and prosperous farmer. In these early days and amid the scenes and hardships of pioneer life, James M. grew up to manhood. The school advantages of the county were very indifferent and hence his education was limited to the common, elementary branches. But what he lacked in book knowledge he more than made up by observation and good, common sense. When he was of age his father

gave him 160 acres of good land in the timber near his own homestead. On this the son opened a farm, and after building a good residence, was married to Miss Mary A., daughter of David Adams, Esq., a prominent farmer near Boonville. On this place James M. Stephens lived until his death on the 3d of November, 1882, at the ripe age of nearly seventy-three years, having been born in Kentucky, January 13, 1810. By a life of industry, intelligent economy and good management he added to his landed possessions and other property interests until he became a wealthy man. He reared a large family of children and brought them up under such influences, and gave them such advantages, that have become an honor to his name and memory and a credit to the community in which they live. In every relation of life, James M. Stephens acquitted himself with singular merit and approbation. As a citizen he was true to every duty, public-spirited, yet modest and unassuming; as a neighbor none were more kind and considerate of others than he; socially he was pleasant, affable and peculiarly agreeable in his intercourse with those about him; and in his domestic relations he was a model as a husband and father. For a number of years he was a faithful and earnest member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and his life was a beautiful illustration of the faith he professed, for in works of Christian charity, in contributions to the poor, in liberality to the church and its ministers, in doing unto others as we would have them do unto us, in short, in all good works, none were before him, and none were more quiet or unobtrusive in doing what they did than he. He did his kindnesses not for the praise of others, but for the approval of his conscience and from the prompting of his own heart. However, he did them quietly, without ostentation, and often times in secret. He was a man in whose death all that knew him felt a heavy personal loss, for he died without a known enemy and deeply mourned by the whole community. Such was the father of W. H. H. Stephens, and the son is not an unworthy descendant of his father. W. H. H., unlike his father, had good school advantages in youth. His early years were spent on the farm and in the common schools. Afterwards he entered Westminster college, where he remained as a student for two years, thus acquiring an excellent education. When the war broke out he was a young man twenty-two years of age, and he became a volunteer in the Missouri state guards, called out by Governor Jackson. During the first year of the conflict, however, he was taken prisoner by the Union forces and released on parole of honor not to take up arms against the government again during the war. He kept his pledge of honor and abstained from further participation in the struggle. In the fall of 1863 he went to California, where he remained until the spring of 1866, engaged in the sheep business and in farming. He then returned to Cooper county and in the fall of the following year was married to Miss Cordelia, daughter of Honorable H. Bunce, of Boonville, a wealthy banker of that city. His wife was born and reared in this county and was educated at the Cumberland college, of Boonville. After his marriage, Mr. Stephens improved a farm on the prairie near Bunceton, where he lived until 1875, when he settled on his present place. Here he has an excellent farm with a good residence, and otherwise well improved. He makes a specialty of breeding and raising thoroughbred, short horn and high grade cattle, of which he has a fine herd. He also gives special attention to breeding and raising fine sheep. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens have a family of three children Florence, Mary L. and Bunce. Both parents are members of the Presbyterian church.

GEORGE L. STEPHENS, merchant and postmaster. Among the prominent business men of Bunceton the gentleman whose name heads this sketch may, without impropriety, be singled out for special mention. He is a native of this county, and is one of that worthy and excellent family whose name he bears, that has contributed so much to the material prosperity and social esprit of this county. His father, Joseph Stephens Sr., came here from Kentucky, of which state he was a native, in 1814, and settled on the land where the town of Bunceton now stands. Joseph Stephens was a successful farmer, an eminently respected citizen, and in every way a worthy, good man. He was twice married; first to Elizabeth Cropper and after her death to Sarah Marshall, a widow lady, daughter of James Covert. By each he reared a family. Of the last union there were three sons, George L., the subject of this sketch, being the youngest. He was, born June 29, 1850, and received a good English education in a private academy. After completing his school course, he engaged in teaching, which he followed during the winter months for about twelve years. In the fore-winter of 1880 he established his present merchandising business at Bunceton, to which he has since given his entire attention. He carries a good stock of groceries, notions, etc., and has a substantial, prosperous trade. On the 7th of March, 1872, Mr. Stephens was married to Miss Ella, daughter of Larry Stephens, of Moniteau county. His wife, however, is a native of Cooper county. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens have a family of three children: Walter T., Maria Blanche and Ada May. Both parents are members of the Christian church, and Mr. Stephens is a member of the Masonic order.

W. J. WYAN, general merchant, Bell Air, For over sixty years Jacob and W. J. Wyan, father and son (the father, however being now deceased), have been engaged in merchandising in Cooper county. The father was a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, where he grew to manhood and after his majority, removed to Rockingham county, Virginia. Remaining in Virginia a few years he then came out to Kentucky, and thence, in 1820, came to Boonville, Missouri, where at once engaged in merchandising. However, prior to his removal to this state he had served in the army through the war of 1812, and had made a gallant record as a soldier. Here at Boonville he became a successful merchant and a prominent citizen. Such was his standing here as a substantial, capable business man and his personal popularity, that he was called upon to fill the responsible office of county treasurer, which position he accepted and filled for a number of years with marked ability and fidelity. He was three times married, W. J., the subject of this sketch, being a son by his last wife, previously Nancy Shanks, a native of Lincoln county, Kentucky.

W. J. Wyan, the son, was born in Boonville, June 8, 1825, and received his primary education by private instruction. He then entered the state university at Columbia, in which he continued as a student for four years. After the conclusion of his university course, Mr. Wyan returned to Boonville and followed merchandising here some fifteen years. But in the spring of 1868 he removed to Bell Air, his present location, where he has since followed merchandising. However, during this time, there was an interim of eight years that he was engaged in dealing in stock, but he resumed his regular mercantile business in 1882. He carries a large and well selected stock of goods, and his wide acquaintance with the custom, of the surrounding county, together with his long established reputation as a first-class merchant and an upright man, command him an extensive and lucrative trade. On the 17th of August, 1847, Mr. Wyan was married to Miss C. J., daughter of Judge H. R. Menefee, of this county. She is a native of Virginia, and was reared and educated in Rappahannock county, from which she came to this county with her parents prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Wyan have a family of five children: Robert F., William F., Wyatt T., H. T. and Wesley J., all grown to maturity. Both parents are members of the M. E. church, south, and Mr. W. is a member of the Masonic order - Wallace lodge, No. 456, at Bunceton.

PILOT GROVE TOWNSHIP

WILLIAM M. ALLEN, farmer, section 5. William Allen, the grandfather of W. M., was one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a native of Virginia, but his son James H., the father of the subject of the present sketch, was born after he settled in the Blue Grass state in Fayette county, in September, 1801. After James H. Allen grew to manhood he was married in his native state to Miss Sarah McDowell, sister to Dr. McDowell, of St. Louis, the founder of the medical college of that city. Of this union W. M. was born in Fayette county, July 2, 1830, the same county in which his father was born, twenty-nine years before. Mrs. Allen died when W. M. was about twelve years of age. However, the son grew up, and by the time he reached his majority had acquired a good ordinary English education. From 1850 to 1860 there was a rush of immigration to Iowa, and in 1856 young Allen joined the westward bound column of emigrants. Arriving in Iowa he engaged in the drug business, which he followed for two years, and then, 1858, came to Cooper county, Missouri, and turned his attention exclusively to farming. In this he was engaged when the war broke out in 1861, and, like most of the young men of the county, with southern antecedents, he became a soldier of the new born southern republic. He followed the brilliant star of the Confederacy from its rise until it sank behind the horizon of blood and fire to rise no more. The names of fifty-three battles are written in his army record, where

"The waves
Of the mysterious death never moaned;
The tramp, the shout, the fearful thunder roar
Of red-breathed cannon, and the wailing cry
Of myriad victims, filled the air."

After the war he returned to Cooper county and resumed farming, which he has since followed and with substantial success. He has an excellent homestead well improved. October 5, 1867, he was married to Miss Cora Bonhannon. They have five children: James, Hugh, Sarah, Matthew and Mary. He is a member of the M. E. church.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM R. ANNAN. Professor Annan is of Scotch descent, his grandfather, John Annan, having settled in Canada from the land of Wallace and Burns about the beginning of the present century. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Of his family of children John, Jr., came to the United States and, marrying Miss Mary D. Martin here, originally of Orange county, Virginia, settled in Randolph county, Missouri, where William R., the subject of this sketch, was born February 1, 1846. Twelve years after the birth of this son the parents removed to Cooper county, making their permanent home in Pilot Grove township, and here William R. grew to manhood. Possessed of a quick, active mind, the son, by great diligence and assiduity in his studies, acquired an excellent education in the ordinary English course, and at a comparatively early age began teaching school which he has since kept up with more or less regularity. As a school teacher he has long been regarded as one of most practical, successful and efficient in the county. Farming has also engaged a large share of his attention, and in this industry he has achieved excellent success. He owns a good farm of over 200 acres, neatly and substantially improved. February 27, 1867, he was married to Anna Roe, of Henry county, Missouri. They have four children, having lost three. Those living are: Robert, Edna Maud and George V. Mr. Annan has held numerous township offices, and is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F.

HANNIBAL ARMSTRONG. of Long & Armstrong, dealers in hardware, agricultural implements, and manufacturers of plows, wagons, etc.; also, blacksmiths. Mr. Armstrong is a native of Tennessee, but came from that state at a

comparatively early age with his parents, Samuel and Mary (Sprawl) Armstrong, who emigrated to Missouri in 1853, and settled in Polk county. There Hannibal Armstrong grew to manhood and followed farming until 1874, when, having married in the mean time, he removed to this county with his family and settled in Pilot Grove. He continued in the occupation of farming here until 1876, when he engaged in the hardware business with Mr. Long. They have a large two-story business house and have it well stocked with an excellent assortment of the different kinds of goods in their line, including agricultural implements, wagons, plows, etc. They also carry on a large wood-work and blacksmith shop in connection with their other business. They are both men of business ability and of upright popular dispositions, and as a result they have an extensive and profitable custom in their lines of trade Mr. Armstrong was married October 29, 1867, to Miss Nancy Long, formerly of Virginia. They have one child living, Charles L. In June 1861 Mr. Armstrong enlisted in Capt. Mitchell's company of state guards, and served six months, the limit of their enlistment, after which he enlisted in company A, of General Shelby's cavalry, and served until the close of the war, being 2d lieutenant of the company. Most of the time, during this service, however, he was taken prisoner and held for six months, after which he was exchanged and finally surrendered at the close of the war at Shreveport, La. He participated in all the hard fought battles in which his command was engaged. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the I. O. O. F.

JAMES BARTON, editor and Proprietor of the Pilot Grove Bee. Mr. Barton established the Bee in September, 1882, and thus far. it has been attended with the most gratifying success. He is a gentleman of good education, of practical experience in the newspaper business, and possessed in no ordinary measure with the qualities that go far toward assuring success in whatever calling one may engage. He was born in Anderson county, Missouri, February 21, 1855, and was educated in the schools of Mexico, the county seat of that county. His father, Levi Burton was born in Warren county, Kentucky, but came to this state early in life, and for many years followed farming in Anderson county, to which occupation, James, the subject of this sketch was brought up. His mother was, before her marriage, a Mrs. Pool of the well known family of that name, of North Carolina; but she, herself, was a native of Tennessee. When James, the son, arrived at the age of his majority, he went to Texas, and for two years was employed in the Lone Star state as a reporter for the Dallas *Herald*. He then returned to Missouri, and in 1881 bought an interest in the Rocheport *Cornbread*, of which he was associate editor with J. W. McQuilty until he established his present paper. On the 2d of last April (of 1883), Mr. Burton was married to a most excellent and accomplished young lady, Miss Ruth D. Gale, originally of Illinois. Mr. Burton is a member of the Baptist church. .

JAMES C. DAVIS. Mr. Davis was the second of a family of nine children, of Simon and Nancy (Craig) Davis, both originally of Virginia, but subsequently for many years' residents of Ohio; to which state they emigrated early in life. In the latter state J. C., the subject of this sketch, was born, in Morgan county, April 26th, 1841, and he was there reared and educated. His father, being a farmer and stock raiser, to these industries the son was brought up, and he followed them in his native state until 1856, when he came to Missouri and made his home in Cooper county. Here he engaged in the same pursuits he had previously followed, and by industry and intelligent, business-like management, he has become one of the substantial, well-to-do farmers, and successful stock raisers and dealers of the county. He has a good stock and grain farm of 240 acres, and has it conveniently and substantially improved. He makes somewhat of a specialty of sheep-raising, and has a fine flock of high grade merinos, one of the best in the county. In cattle he also has some fine grades. September 28th, 18(i2, he was married to Miss Eliza E. Tavenner, of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are both members of the M. E. church, and he is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

MESSRS. JAMES F. ELLIS & CO., dealers in general merchandise, grain and farm machinery. The above firm, composed of J. T. Ellis and H. M. Ellis, Jr., carry on one of the principal mercantile establishments in Pilot Grove and in that section of the county. They carry a general stock of merchandise, and have a steady, profitable trade. Their store building is large and well constructed, and is arranged to the best advantage for convenience in the keeping and handling of their different lines of goods. Besides this, they buy and ship grain, and also carry a stock of farm implements, particularly the McCormick reaper, mower, etc., of which they make a specialty. Both gentlemen are well educated, practical business men, and enjoy the unqualified confidence of all who know them for integrity and fair dealing. J. T. Ellis, the senior member of the firm, was born in this county, November 12, 1843, and was a son of Richard T. Ellis, who come from Virginia and settled in Cooper county in 1836. The father was a leading farmer and stock raiser of the county, and was for many years one of its most prominent and highly respected citizens. He died in 1863 at the are of fifty-one. J. T. Ellis grew up on his father's farm, and in youth received an excellent education in a private school kept near his father's house. When in his eighteenth year the war broke out, and he became one of the first volunteers to uphold the new-born flag of the south --

"Where sabres were clashing and death-shot were pouring,"
continuing in that unfortunate struggle until the southern
-- "standard and banner alike were no more."

He was first a member of Captain Alexander's company of old state guards, and in January, 1862, become a member of company A, 2d regiment Missouri cavalry, C. S. A. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth (the

second one), Ft. Pillow, Memphis, and many others. After the war he returned to this state engaged in merchandising at Otterville, becoming a member of the firm of Zollinger & Ellis, where he continued until 1878, when he came to Pilot Grove and established his present business. June 4, 1872, he was married to Miss Anna McCutchen, daughter of Judge McCutchen, of this county. They have five children: Virgil M., Anna, Johnson, Vivian, and EdWilliam Mr. Ellis is a member of the Masonic order and of the Methodist Episcopal church south. H. M. Ellis, the junior member of the firm, was born in this county February 22, 1859, and was educated in the common schools and in Central college, at Fayette, Missouri. While still a youth he began to learn the merchandising business, and became a clerk for E. H. Harris, with whom he remained until 1876, when he went to Sedalia, Missouri, and became bookkeeper in the house of Frank Craycraft, of that city, He held that position until 1879, at which time he resigned it to become a member of the present firm at Pilot Grove. January 4, 1882, he was married to Miss Sallie, daughter of Rev. J. L. D. Blevins. Mr. Ellis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church south, and of the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM P. HARRIMAN, M. D., physician and surgeon; also interested in agriculture and milling. Dr. Harriman's father, Dr. William Harriman, was for over thirty-five years a prominent physician and highly esteemed citizen of this county. He died here, where the best years of his life had been spent, June 25, 1881. He was born and reared in New York city. His wife was formerly Miss Georgia A. Mayo. Early in his married life he was located at Vidalia, Louisiana, and there William P., the subject of the present sketch, was born, May 28, 1838. Two years afterwards he removed with his family to Woodford county, Kentucky, where he practiced his profession six years. Informed of the great need of thoroughly educated and capable physicians in this section of the country, in 1846 he came to Missouri and located in Cooper county, where he soon became widely known as an able and successful practitioner. Here his son William P. grew up and secured a good education. Under the direction and instruction of his father, much of his youth was spent with study of medicine, and in 1863 he became a matriculate in the medical department of the university of Michigan, where he continued as a student during the remainder of that year and a part of 1864. In the fall of the last named year he entered the St. Louis medical college, from which he was graduated the following spring. He then entered upon the practice of his profession in Loran county, Illinois, but the succeeding fall returned to Cooper county and established himself in the practice here. He soon built up an extensive and lucrative practice, and his career has been one of marked success, both professionally and pecuniary. Besides doing his full duty in the practice of medicine, he conducts a large farm - his homestead containing 300 acres of fine land, well improved; and he is also partner with J. W. Boles in a large steam flouring mill, which does an important and profitable business. Dr. Harriman was married April 5, 1866, to Miss Eliza Russell, a worthy and accomplished young lady. They have three children : Thomas Russell, Albert C. and Bessie; one also is dead, Willie M., born April 29, 1867, died May 8, 1883.

"God's finger touched him and he slept."

Dr. Harriman and his wife are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. The doctor, then a young man, served the first year of the war in the Confederate army, under Captain Alexander.

E. H. HARRIS, general merchant, farmer and stock man, Pilot Grove. For forty years Mr. Harris has been a resident of Cooper county, and for many years has ranked among its most prominent farmers and stock men. Since 1866 he has been engaged in merchandising in addition to his other interests, and now has a large store in Pilot Grove, where he carries a full and well selected stock of general merchandise. As an old citizen of the community, where the best years of his life have been spent, and where his name is a synonym of honor and integrity, he commands an extensive trade of the better class of customers, which only long established and well proved public confidence can secure. He was born in the very *sinus* of the blue grass regions of Kentucky, Bourbon county, December 20, 1830, and there lived until he had attained his thirteenth year. In 1843 he came to Cooper county, this state, with an older brother, and during the remaining years of his youth attended the schools of his new home much of the time, completing his education at Kemper's well known family school at Boonville. After his school days were over he turned his attention to farming, in which he was not long in giving evidences of his energy and ability as a successful agriculturist. His farm of nearly 300 acres has for years been looked upon as one of the best in the county. This is devoted to both grain and stock raising, in which he has been very successful. He also has nearly a section of fine land in Barton county. On the 20th of December, 1855, Mr. Harris was married to Miss Mary Ellis, a lady of great personal worth, a native of the Old Dominion. Their union has been blessed with seven children : Richard, Sallie, Maggie, Mary, E. H., Jr., William and Freddie K. Mr. Harris' father, Richard Harris, was originally of Virginia, but came west to Kentucky in early life, where he married and reared his family. His wife, E. H.'s mother, was previously a Miss Frances T. Wilson, of the Blue Grass state.

HENRY W. HARRIS, general merchant, Pilot Grove. Merchandising has been a life occupation with Mr. Harris, and although still a young man, comparatively, he has achieved a measure of success in business that shows conclusively that, unlike many, he has not missed his calling in life. He carries one of the best and most complete stocks of general merchandise in the county, and, already deservedly popular and enjoying a rich and lucrative trade, both his popularity as a merchant and citizen, and his trade, are rapidly increasing. He was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, July 24, 1848, and is a son of Doctor N. W. Harris, also originally of the blue grass state, who, however,

removed to this state with his family in 1856, and settled in Linn county. Henry W. was then a lad eight years of age, and when he was sixteen years old the family came to Cooper county, and located where they have since lived. Prior to coming to this county, young Harris had had the advantages offered by the common schools of Linn county, and had already acquired the substantial elements of an ordinary education. Here, however, he became a student in Kemper's widely and favorably known school, in which he became proficient in a more advanced curriculum of studies. Equipped with an excellent education, and a quick, clear intelligence, as well as safely fortified with moral, industrious habits, he entered upon the activities of life at the age of twenty-one, with every promise of success. In 1869 he engaged in the general mercantile business in association with his father, and continued a member of that firm until 1874, when he sold out his interest in the store to Doctor Harris, and established his present store. His career from the beginning has been one of uninterrupted and striking success, and his future is still radiant with promise. October 19, 1875, he was married to Miss Leona, an accomplished daughter of T. C. Boggs, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere. They have an interesting family of three children : Eula, Nina and Henry. They have lost one, Thomas B. Mr. Harris is a notary public and a member of the Masonic order.

PROF. C. B. JOHNSON, principal Pilot Grove Collegiate Institute. One of the most valuable acquisitions to the citizenship of Pilot Grove is that of Professor Johnson, who became identified with this place as principal of the Collegiate Institute in 1881. Education is the very life-giving principle of all prosperity and of all human progress, and no community can reasonably hope to prosper that neglects it. In the proportion that the people of a place interest themselves in the cause of education, as induced by building up good schools in their midst, and generally encouraging learning, in that proportion do they advance in all the higher and better attributes of a progressive, ennobling and Christian civilization, and hence the securing of a capable and worthy director to stand at the head of their educational interests, is a duty of the first importance. In the person of Professor Johnson, the people of Pilot Grove have secured the services of such an educator. They have a scholar and a professional teacher, who, by his qualifications and long experience, is eminently fitted to build up in their midst one of the best institutions of learning in the state. Professor Johnson was born in Owen county, Kentucky, October 27, 1824, and was the fourth of a family of seven children born to William C. and Harriet B. (Dillon) Johnson, of his native state. His father, however, was originally of Ohio, from which state he removed to Kentucky, where he married and reared his family. The son, the subject of this sketch, had excellent educational advantages in youth, which he did not fail to improve. After an elementary course in the preparatory schools, he entered St. Mary's college, of Kentucky, from which he was graduated with marked honor in 1854. He also had the benefit of a course in the military institute of that state. After his graduation he at once engaged in teaching, and for nearly forty years he has devoted himself to that noble calling, having during this time had charge of some of the best schools of both Kentucky and Missouri. In 1856 he came to this state, and located at Shelbyville, where he was afterwards chosen to the office of county school Commissioner, a position he filled for two years. He is widely known in northeast Missouri as an able, successful and pure-minded educator. Since his removal to Pilot Grove he has taken a high place in the esteem and confidence of the people by his modest, unexceptionable bearing, and by his personal worth as an educator, a citizen and neighbor. Professor Johnson was married May 15, 1849, to Miss Hannah Walton, of Kentucky. She died in November, 1851. Three years afterwards, February 22, 1853, he was married a second time, Miss Elizabeth Ford then becoming his wife. They have but one child, W. F. Professor J. is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. F. and A. M., and of the M. E. church south.

JONATHAN JOYCE, proprietor Hotel Joyce, Pilot Grove. Mr. Joyce came to Pilot Grove in 1878, and established his present hotel, building the house he now occupies expressly for that purpose. He keeps an excellent hotel, and he has established the reputation of being the right man in the right place in the hotel business. He was born in Patrick county, Virginia, August 20, 1835, and is a son of William Joyce of that county. His mother, previous to her marriage a Miss Hanley, died when Jonathan was but three years of age, but his father took special care in rearing the son, and gave him a good practical education as he grew up. Jonathan remained in his native state, following farming until 1859, when he came to Missouri, and located in Cooper county. Here he bought the tract of land on which Bunceton is now situated, and there improved a farm. He lived on his farm until 1878, when he came to Pilot Grove. September 10, 1860, he was married to Miss Ellen Hall, a young lady originally of North Carolina. Mrs. J. is a member of the Baptist church, and Mr. J. of the I. O. O. F.

JOSEPH L. JUDD. Mr. Judd is one of that class of neat, excellent farmers who make as much, and not unfrequently more, on a small place, than others, less careful and systematic, make on the largest farms. His place contains but 140 acres, yet it is so managed that he is regarded as one of the thrifty, successful and progressive farmers of the county. Personally, he is deservedly popular, for as a neighbor he is hospitable and accommodating, and as a citizen he is never indifferent to the best interests of the community nor to the public good. He was born in Clement county, Ohio, March 10, 1847. His father, Perry Judd, was a native of Pennsylvania, but his mother, formerly Miss Nancy West, was a Kentuckian by birth. Joseph L. was the seventh of their family of twelve children. When he was about eight years of age his parents emigrated from Ohio to Bracken county, Kentucky, where he grew to manhood. He remained in the Blue Grass state until 1867, but then came to Missouri and located in Montgomery county, where he followed farming for three years. In 1870 he changed his place of residence to this county, resuming farming here,

and his industry and sagacity in his chosen calling have been rewarded with excellent success. On the 7th of December, 1871, he was married to Miss Susan Steger, a worthy young lady, a month and three days his junior. Their union has been blessed with three children: Ida May, Clifford and John Medley. Mr. Judd is a member of the M. E. church south, and of the Masonic fraternity.

CHARLES LONG, of Long & Armstrong, dealers in hardware, agricultural implements, and manufacturers of wagons, plows, etc.; also blacksmiths, at Pilot Grove. Mr. Long, of the above named firm, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, October 4, 1842, and was a son of William and Lucinda (Crooks) Long, of that state. When fourteen years of age he came out to this state with James Long and located in Cooper county, where he grew to manhood. While still a youth, in his eighteenth year, he began to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he soon acquired, and at which he worked until 1872, when he went to California. He remained on the Pacific coast but one year, and then returned to Pilot Grove, where he has since been engaged in business. The nature and extent of the business of the firm have already been given in the sketch of Mr. Armstrong's life, which precedes this. January 11, 1874, Mr. Long was married to Miss Virginia, Maddox, originally of Virginia. They have one child, Guy E. Mr. Long is a member of the M. E. church south, and of the Masonic fraternity.

JUDGE J. M. McCUTCHEM. Among the old and prominent citizens of Cooper county, without whose biographic sketches this work could hardly claim to be complete, is Judge McCutchen, the subject of the present memoir. Now closely approaching the allotted age of three-score and ten years, for nearly half a century his name has held its leading place in the geo-annals of the county, and for many years he was a prominent figure in its public affairs. John M. McCutchen was born in Logan county, Kentucky, February 23, 1816, and was the fifth of a family of eight children of John and Anna (Matherel) McCutchen, the father a native of Virginia and the mother a native of Tennessee. John McCutchen, Sr., the grandfather of Judge McCutchen, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a pioneer settler of Kentucky, where he principally reared his family. So in keeping with the stirring, enterprising characteristics of his ancestry, John, the father of our subject, after he had reached matured manhood, pushed on to the then frontier of civilization, and became one of the early settlers of Cooper county, this suite. Here he became a successful farmer, and one of the highly respected citizens of the county. Although school advantages were not the best in this new country while John M. McCutchen was growing up, yet such was his intelligent appreciation of the importance of an education, and his untiring perseverance even in youth, that by diligent study in such schools as he could attend and at home, he succeeded in acquiring all excellent education, in so far, at least, as ordinary business qualifications are concerned, and for the daily, practical needs of life. Arriving at the age when young men of spirit feel that they should look around them, and choose the best part of the country accessible for making a start in life, he visited Indiana, Kentucky and Texas, remaining in each a considerable time, and in the latter state he improved his stay by teaching school. He was there also made deputy clerk of the court, a position he filled with thorough efficiency. But, finding no country equal to that of his boyhood days as a place to lead a prosperous, contented life, he returned to Cooper county, and has given to it the best energies of an honorable and vigorous manhood. Here he soon became a prosperous farmer and a prominent, useful citizen. His farm contains nearly a section of land and is finely improved - including a handsome brick residence, and other betterments to correspond. Six years he was judge of the county court, ten years public administrator, and two years a member of the legislature. The character of these offices shows the position he occupies in the esteem and confidence of those among whom, practically, his whole life thus far has been spent. For many years he has been a worthy and exemplary member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Judge McCutchen was married over thirty-six years ago, on the 17th of August, 1847, to Miss Fannie, an accomplished daughter of Gabriel and Jane (Gardiner) Putt, originally of Virginia. Ten children have blessed his married life, nine of whom are living: Franklin G., John D., Anna J., wife of J. D. Ellis, James W., Henry R., Ettie B., Grace G., Willie Lee and Fannie T.

R. B. MADDEX. farmer. Mr. Maddex, who is substantial, well-to-do farmer of Pilot Grove township, owes all he has and the worthy name he bears as a citizen and neighbor, to his own industry, intelligence and personal worth; for he started out in life for himself without means or the influence of relatives or friends to help him along. He came of excellent but not wealthy parents. At the age of eighteen he pushed his life-boat. out into the current of human affairs, to make the voyage down the stream of time according to his own ability to guide his bark upon the journey. Already the perils of his early years have been safely passed, and now he is on the calm waters of the postmeridian of life, with a serene sky above him, promising a prosperous passage on to the ocean of eternity. He was born in Clarke county, Virginia, January 20, 1838. His father, John Maddex, was a native of Maryland, but married Miss Mariah Sweeney in Virginia and there reared his family. In 1856, R. B., the subject of this sketch, came to Missouri and followed farm overseeing in Boone county until the outbreak of the war. In 1872 he took charge of the university farm, and conducted it for ten years with excellent success. In 1882 he, came to Cooper county and bought his present farm of 240 acres, on which he has since lived. It is well improved, and he is comfortably situated in life. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a highly respected citizen and neighbor.

JOSEPH R. MEREDITH. Unless something phenomenal or out of the regular order of events happens to change the zoological annals of Cooper county with regard to animals, *feroe naturae* from what they are at present, Joseph

Meredith will go down in history to the remotest generation, as having killed the last wild deer that yielded up its final afflatus within the borders of this county. His father, Thomas Meredith, was one of the pioneer settlers of the county, and was himself second to but few in the chase in the early days of the country, when game of every description was abundant. Thomas Meredith was originally of Kentucky, as was also his wife, formerly Miss Susan Wooldridge, but here they reared their family and lived until their deaths, worthy neighbors, and as well respected as any family in the county. Joseph was the third of their family of ten children, and was born here January 19, 1830. Farming became his life occupation, and he has followed it with satisfactory success. Except an absence of five years, during which he was farming in Mason county, Illinois, this county has been his constant place of residence. His homestead contains over 100 acres, and he has it comfortably improved. In December, 1857, he was married to Miss Rachel Leith, a native of Tennessee. They have five children: Fannies Lewis, Ralph A., Mary S. and William H. Three, alas ! are dead: Eva, Anna and Jessie. Mr. M. is a member of the M. E. church south.

B. H. MEREDITH. When Mr. Meredith was married, fifteen years ago, he entered upon the voyage of life as a farm laborer, and by his own industry, good management and personal worth has maintained his family in comfort, made a name for himself that is spoken of with respect wherever mentioned, and accumulated a substantial share of this world's goods upon which to rely in after years, and from which to give his own children a better start in life than he himself had. If the success of men should be measured by their opportunities, then few ought to be entitled to greater credit than he. The same ability and worth that in such circumstances accomplished what he has, in more favorable conditions would undoubtedly have achieved more striking results. He was born on the 25th of October, 1843, and was the sixth of a family of ten children of Thomas and Susan (Wooldridge) Meredith, old and respected residents of this county. His whole life has been spent in agricultural pursuits, except about three years spent in Boonville, during which he worked at the carriage painting trade. He was married December 3, 1868, to Miss Susan Hannah, of this county. Heaven has favored them with five children: William F., John W., Meriam A., Mary S. and Maggie B. Mr. Meredith's farm contains half a section of fine and well improved land - a monument to his own honest toil and intelligent management. He also deals largely in stock of every kind, buying and shipping extensively all the time. He is a worthy member of the M. E. church and of the I. O. O. F. order.

F. W. MITZEL, farmer and stock raiser and dealer. Mr. Mitzel's father, Peter Mitzel, was a thrifty, intelligent Ohio farmer, who settled in this county from the Buckeye state in 1858 and followed farming and stock raising, to which F. W., the son, was brought up. F. W. Mitzel, the subject of this sketch, was but ten years old when his parents removed from Morgan county, Ohio, where he was born December 2, 1848, to this county; and hence he was principally reared in Cooper county. After he attained to manhood he engaged in farming and stock raising on his own account, and in these industries he has been very successful. In later years he has also engaged largely in dealing in stock, buying and shipping to the wholesale markets cattle, hogs, sheep, etc. His farm contains about three-quarters of a section of land, and is kept in excellent condition. Mr. Mitzel was married May 22, 1867, to Miss Cora Simms, of this state, but on the 5th of last March (1883), she was taken from him by death, leaving him five children : Charles, James, Matilda (named for Mr. M.'s mother, whose maiden name was Matilda Ethel), Ernest and Lettie. Mr. Mitzel is a member of the I. O. O. F.

E. C. MOORE, contractor and builder. The leading contractor and builder of this place and the surrounding country is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. E. C. Moore was born in Clarke county, Virginia, December 8, 1847. After reaching the age that it became necessary to choose a calling for life, he decided to adopt that of carpentry, which he at once began to learn. Having acquired this trade he followed it in Virginia with satisfactory results until 1878, when, having married in the meantime, he removed to this state with his family and located at Pilot Grove. Here he resumed work at his trade, and for the last five years he has been the principal contractor and builder. He has built nearly all the houses that have been erected in the town since he became one of its citizens, and he has an enviable reputation in his calling as a thorough, energetic and upright mechanic. He was married February 24, 1873, to Miss Maggie J. Smith, of Virginia. They have one child, Emma V. Mr. Moore's parents were Sylvanus and Abigail Moore, his mother's family name having been Fridly.

D. P. NIXON. One of the most prominent, public-spirited and worthy citizens of Pilot Grove township, and of this part of the county, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. An educated, progressive and enterprising farmer, formerly of Ohio, he has introduced into this county the methods of farming that have distinguished the agriculturists of the great Buckeye state above those of any other commonwealth in the Union. And not only is he conspicuous in his locality by his success as a farmer, but in the general interests and public affairs of the community he occupies an advanced, public-spirited position, striving at all times to promote the good of all, and to improve and develop the township and the surrounding country. He is one of a class of northern, new era, enterprising farmers and citizens that the west and south have too few of, and of whom they could never have too many. He was born in Ross county, Ohio, February 19, 1842, and is of Virginia descent; his father, William H. Nixon, was born in Virginia, and his mother, formerly Elizabeth Edmondston, a native of Ohio. His grandfather, David Nixon, was a native of Virginia, but became a pioneer to Ohio, and was a soldier of intrepid courage and daring in the early Indian wars. This quality - fearless, patriotic bravery - descended undiminished to the grandson, and when the opening ball of the rebellion was

sent on its mission of death over the ramparts of Fort Sumter, he was one of the first to answer with a musket in hand, the call of the bleeding Union for help. The flag that had floated in triumph at Yorktown, New Orleans and the capital city of the Montezumas he followed through four long years of hardships and danger, until it waved in triumph at Appomattox with "a star for every state and a state for every star." He was a volunteer in company C, 73d Ohio infantry, and was mustered out of the service in 186. He was in both the battles of Bull's Run and many other leading death-duels of the war, when -

"Hand to hand, and foot to foot;
Nothing there, save death, was mute;
Stroke, and thrust, and flash, and cry
For quarter, or far victory,
mingle there with the volleying thunder."

He bears three honorable scars received in the defense of his country, the noblest insignia a patriot can wear. After the war he returned to his native state and engaged in farming and stock raising, which he followed there until 1866, when he removed to this state, and after stopping a year in Pettis county, settled in Pilot Grove township, of this county, where he has since lived. Here he has long held a place among the leading farmers and stock men of the county. His farm contains about 300 acres of excellent land, handsomely improved and kept in neat, tidy, farmer-like condition. December 31, 1868, he was married to Miss Christine Schlotzhauer, of this county. They have four children living: Charles W., Catherine E., Alexander F., and Birdie W. Mr. Nixon is a member of the M. E. church.

O. T. ORR, farmer. Mr. Orr is of Irish descent, his grandfather, William Orr, having come over from the Emerald Isle about the middle of the last century and settled in Pennsylvania, where he reared a family. Of his children, John, the father of O. T., made Kentucky his home, and there married Nancy Steerman, a young lady originally of Virginia. Of this union O. T. Orr was born in Nicholas county, September 20, 1827, and was the youngest of a family of seven. Reared in the Blue Grass state and brought up to the occupation of farming and stock raising in his native state, he attended to the duties of fields and pastures and flocks and herds until 1874, when he directed his course westward along the way the "star of empire" leads, and settled in Cooper county. Here he resumed his life calling - tilling the soil and prosecuting the first labor that occupied the Creator on the morning of the sixth day, raising cattle, etc. These duties he has since followed, and his labors have been rewarded with satisfactory success. He now has a farm of about a quarter section of good land, which he has comfortably and conveniently improved, and his blue grass pastures are tenanted with fine cattle and other stock. He was married February 7, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Evans, of Kentucky. They have eight children: Virginia, Robert A., Georgie, Warren, Anna Lee, V. G., Isadora and O. T. Mr. Orr is a member of the Christian church and of the Masonic order.

GEORGE T. PENDLETON, M. D., DECEASED, AND T. O. PENDLETON, M. D. Dr. George T. Pendleton, the father of Dr. T. O. Pendleton, was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, December 18, 1824, and was reared and educated in his native county. After completing his literary and general course, he began the study of medicine with the view of becoming a physician, and continued in this for several years. In due time he became a matriculate in the Louisville medical college, and remained a student in that institution until his graduation. After this he engaged in the active practice of his profession in Jefferson county, and on the 1st of May, 1851, was married to Miss Catherine McGruder. In 1855, Dr. George T. Pendleton and family removed to Missouri, and located in Cooper county, where the doctor became one of the leading physicians and prominent citizens of the county. He had a family of eight children, Dr. T. O. Pendleton being his eldest son. The father died here on the 25th of January, 1883, in his fifty-ninth year, having been a resident of the county nearly thirty years. Dr. George T. Pendleton was more than a successful physician and a useful citizen, he was a good man in the highest and best sense of the term. Naturally gifted with a superior mind, he had improved it by a wide range of reading, and was more than ordinarily well informed on all the leading subjects of general thought, so that among his neighbors and acquaintances he exercised a marked influence. In all matters when a counselor was needed by those around him, he was invariably consulted; and such was the respect with which his opinions were received, that his advice was generally followed. And the purity of his character and the tenor of his conduct were in keeping with the confidence and esteem with which he was regarded. During all the long years of his residence in this county, not a breath of wrong was ever breathed against his name, but on the contrary, he was only spoken of, as he still is, in terms of praise for some good act done, or some noble quality of his mind or heart. In the practice of his profession he labored more for the amelioration of suffering humanity than for his own interests. Indeed, it seemed that he cared only for his patients and was regardless of his own health, for he often visited them when he himself should have had the care of a physician. Years of constant exposure in the practice finally broke down a constitution naturally vigorous and strong, and a life that might otherwise have lasted many years more, was cut off before the serene twilight of old age had settled about him. But in the measure of life he did fill, as much good and as little evil was crowded, as but seldom marks the career of men. He sank into his grave amid the sorrow and regret of a community that had long learned to love him as a friend and benefactor. And in the light of the venerated memory he left behind may be seen faint glimmerings of that higher and richer reward he has won beyond the grave. But the labor of his life was not broken off by his death. He left a son,

the highest pledge of faith in humanity that man can give, who is not unworthy to succeed him. Dr. T. O. Pendleton was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, January 26, 1853. He was reared in Cooper county, Missouri, and educated in the ordinary schools. At the age of twenty-one he began the study of medicine under his father, and after a due course of study in the Missouri medical college, graduated from that institution in 1876, with high honor. After this he was engaged in the practice at Pilot Grove, until the fall of 1881, when he returned to Schell City, this state. He remained there until the fall of 1882, when he located at Marshall, Saline county. By the death of his father he was called home and he accordingly located permanently at Pilot Grove. On the 20th of July, 1877, he was married to Miss E. S. Cunningham, of St. Clair county. They have one child, Gertrude. Dr. Pendleton is a thorough physician and enjoys an excellent reputation as a practitioner. Personally he is highly and justly popular. Unquestionably, an honorable and useful life lies before him.

GEORGE W. ROE. Mr. Roe's father, Samuel Roe, Sr., was the founder of the town of Pilot Grove, having been the owner of the present town site, and having laid it off into town lots, and secured the establishment of the depot at this point. Samuel Roe was a native of Maryland, where he was neared and lived for some time after his marriage. His wife was formerly a Miss Sarah Shaw, of that state. In 1827 they came to Missouri, and settled in Cooper county. Here he entered the land in which Pilot Grove is now situated, and opened his farm. He died May 25, 1878. He was a man of great energy and enterprise, and was for years a leading farmer of the county. He manifested great zeal and public spirit in the building up and prosperity of Pilot Grove, and before he died, he was rewarded by seeing the place he had founded, well started and secure on the way to future importance as a business centre. George W., the subject of this sketch, was born here, September 30, 1834, and was the youngest of the family of seven children. Reared on the farm, while not engaged in farm duties in youth he attended the usual sessions of the neighborhood schools, and thus acquired a common practical education. Farming has been his life occupation. When Pilot Grove was founded he warmly seconded his father in the establishment and improvement of the place, and since the latter's death, he has taken up the work himself, of making the place one of the best towns along the railroad. George W. Roe has an excellent farm of his own, adjoining town, and has it well improved. May 1, 1856, he was married to Miss Ann N. Maddex, originally of Virginia. They have six children: David Lee, William S., Daniel W., Sallie, Era May and Chas. P. They have lost one child, Thomas E. Mr. Roe is a member of the M. E. church south.

ALEXANDER ROE. Mr. Roe is a son of Samuel Roe, the founder of the town of Pilot Grove, an outline of whose life is given in the sketch of G. W. Roe, in this volume. Their father, however, was twice married, a fact overlooked heretofore, and Alexander was a son by the father's first wife, formerly Miss Elizabeth Leith, of Maryland, who died prior to the emigration of the family from that state. Alexander Roe was born in Caroline county, Maryland, September 22, 1819, and was therefore a lad of eight years when his father settled in this county, in 1827. Reared on a farm, farming has been his life occupation and he owns an excellent homestead where he gives his attention to grain and stock raising. He received his education in the common schools of the county, and largely under the tutorage of his father, the latter having been a teacher of some note in those days, indeed the first school the son ever attended was taught by his father. At the age of twenty-five, Alexander was married to Miss Ann Walton, of this county. They have eight children: William, Alice, John, George, Martha, Kate, Alexander and Russell. Mr. Roe is an industrious intelligent farmer, and enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church south.

J. W. H. ROSS, M. D., physician and surgeon, Pilot Grove. For nearly twenty-five years Dr. Ross has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Saline, Pettis and Cooper counties, over fourteen years of which he has been located at Pilot Grove, his present home. Thoroughly educated in his profession and a physician of long and successful experience, he has a large and excellent practice, and enjoys the unlimited confidence of the public, not only in his chosen calling but as a citizen and a man. His grandfather, Dr. G. C. Harth, was one of the oldest physicians of central Missouri, and it was under the latter's direction and instruction that Dr. Ross acquired his profession. He commenced reading under his grandfather in 1856, and continuing his studies, attended the St. Louis medical college in 1858-59. After this he began the practice of medicine in Pettis county, but returned to St. Louis in 1860, and graduated from the medical college of that city in the spring of 1861. He then practiced in Saline and Cooper counties, and in 1869 located at Pilot Grove, where he has since remained. Dr. Ross was a son of William C. Ross and wife, formerly Miss L. C. Harth, daughter of Dr. Harth, and was born in Boonville, April 3, 1838. His father was a native of Virginia, but came to this county early in life. He was drowned in the Missouri river, at Boonville, March 19, 1839. The doctor is a member of the old school Presbyterian church; also of the Masonic order and of the I. O. O. F. January 17, 1860, he was married to Miss S. L. Francisco. They have six children: George, W. C., Charles H., Bessie, Johnnie and Linn.

MARSHALL RUST, dealer in lumber and building materials. Mr. Rust has led an active life and his activity has been not without substantial results. He now owns and conducts a large lumber yard at Pilot Grove, and also has a branch yard at Bunceton, both of which have an extensive and profitable trade. He is one of those enterprising men that cannot content themselves with plodding along through the world without at least making an effort to accomplishing something of a substantial character in life. He was born in the Old Dominion, October 8, 1851, and was a son of Dr.

John B. and Julia A. (Burgess) Rust, late of Warren county, that state. His father died when he was fifteen years old. He then came west and located in Hannibal, Missouri. From there he went to the Phoenix City on the lakes, but soon returned to his native state. In Virginia he became a prominent railroad contractor, and followed that in the senior commonwealth of the south until 1873, when he engaged in building a road in the District of Columbia. A year later he came west again and followed railroad contracting in Missouri and Texas until 1881, when he settled at Pilot Grove, and became a partner with Mr. McVeigh in the lumber business. This he had followed, however, in St. Louis about a year in 1874. In 1882 he became sole proprietor of the lumbering interests of his firm, which he has since conducted. Mr. R. is a member of the Masonic order.

R. H. SCHLOTZHAUER. Among the prominent young farmers of Pilot Grove township, the name that heads this sketch must not be passed in silence. Mr. Schlotzhauer has a fine farm of about 500 acres of good land, all in cultivation, and he is a leading raiser of fine, graded cattle and the best breeds of hogs. He is a native of the county, and was born January 29, 1853. His father, Henry Schlotzhauer, was a native of Germany, but came to this country early in life and became a wealthy citizen of this state. R. H., the subject of this sketch, was given a good education in the schools of Warrenton, Warren county, and afterwards devoted himself to the industries in which he is now engaged. He is an intelligent, progressive and modern-ideaed farmer, and his future holds out every promise of a successful and useful life. He was married August 28, 1872, to Miss Caroline Stewart, of Warren county. They have five children: Earl S., Peter S., Walter S., Brice H. and Fletcher C. Two are deceased: Leland and Hattie. Mr. Schlotzhauer is a member of the M. E. church.

WILLIAM SCHUSTER. Mr. Schuster was only two years of age when his parents emigrated from Germany to this country in 1853, and settled in Cooper county. Hence, in all but nativity, he is an American, having been reared and educated in this county - his life-long home. He was born in South Germany, July 4, 1851, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the great republic of the new world. His parents, Frank and Theressa (Cleten) Schuster, were worthy and intelligent people, and after their settlement in Cooper county enjoyed the respect and good opinion of all who knew them. William grew up to the occupation of a farmer, which he has since followed and with excellent success. He now has a good farm of nearly 200 acres, and has it substantially and comfortably improved. He makes somewhat of a specialty of raising fine horses and mules, and has representative animals necessary to this, of the finest breeds. On the 27th of July, 1876, Mr. Schuster was married to Miss Christine Felton, of this section of the state. They have a family of five children; Frederick, Maggie, Annie, Frank and Mary. Mr. Schuster is a member of the Catholic church.

ALFRED M. SIMMONS, farmer and stock raiser. Among the educated, progressive and well-to-do agriculturists of Pilot Grove township, Alfred M. Simmons should be specially mentioned. Reared on a farm and having received a more than ordinarily good education in youth at the Kemper family school, he brings to the business of farming and stock raising, on his handsome farm of 400 acres of cultivated land, not only the practical experience acquired by a farm bringing up, but also the knowledge of the business that can only be had through education. From the time of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, under whose direction Cassius Bassus compiled his celebrated Geoponics, or treatise on agriculture, education, not less than experience, has been thought important to the successful prosecution of agricultural industries. Alfred M. Simmons was born in Boonville, February 11, 1845. His father, Alfred, was a native of Bullitt county, Kentucky, where he was reared and married to Elizabeth Simmons, of which union Alfred M. was born. The father and family came to Missouri in an early day and located in Cooper county. Here he engaged in merchandising in Boonville for a number of years, but subsequently settled on a farm in the county, where the son was reared. Farming has been Alfred M's. life occupation, in connection, in later years, with stock raising, in both of which he has been successful. He makes specialties of shorthorn cattle and fine Cotswold sheep. During the war Mr. Simmons spent two years in Montana and Wyoming. He was married in November, 1865, to Miss Mattie V. Zeller, originally of Maryland. They have six children: Louisa A., Willie, Harvey, Gracie, John and Milton. Mr. Simmons is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

THOMAS M. SMITH, farmer. Although Mr. Smith is of Virginia parentage, and was born in West Virginia August 15, 1832, he was reared in Ohio and Indiana, and remained in the latter states and in Illinois until he was thirty years of age. His father, Rice M. Smith, and his mother, prior, to her marriage Miss Ann R. Robertson, were both natives of the Old Dominion, and his father was a gallant soldier under the stars and stripes in the war of 1812. Thomas was the ninth of their family of ten children, and when he was but four years old his father died in West Virginia, the year after which his mother removed with her family to Ohio, where they lived for ten years. In 1857 they pushed on further west and settled in Indiana. There Thomas grew to manhood, and having received a good ordinary education in the free schools of Ohio and Indiana, he engaged in clerking in a store, in which he was employed five years. After this he learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at that about five years, and then turned his attention to farming, which has been since his principal employment. In 1859 he crossed over into Illinois, and farmed in that state for three years, and at the expiration of this time, came to Cooper county, this state, Farming here three years, he then removed to Johnson county, but returned in 1873, since which this has been his permanent home. He owns a good farm of 200 acres, which he has well improved. He also handles some stock. June 19, 1862, he was married to Miss

Margaret E. Johnston, of this county. They have one child living, Martin A., and have lost three: Robert B., Thomas M. and Anna P. How truly they may say of death

Insatiate archer! could not one suffice?
Thy shaft flew thrice, and thrice our hopes were slain?

Mr. Smith is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

J. E. SMITH, furniture dealer and undertaker; also marshal and collector of Pilot Grove. Mr. Smith comes of one of the oldest families of Virginia, his forefathers having been inhabitants of the Old Dominion from its earliest colonial days. His grandfather was a gallant soldier in the war for independence, and followed the flag of the new born nation until it waved in final triumph over the battlements of Yorktown. His father, John Smith, was a worthy citizen of the grand old commonwealth, and there married and reared his family. J. E. Smith, the subject of this sketch, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, April 17, 1837, and grew up in his native county, where he received a good, practical education. Before he attained his majority, however, he came west and from 1855 to 1860 he followed farming in Illinois. The last named year he returned to Virginia, and the war breaking out shortly afterwards, he enlisted in the ranks of his native state in defense of her sovereignty and institutions, and gave four years of his young manhood to the service of the south. He was in nearly all of the principal battles; from Manassas to the final surrender. He held the office of forage master in Buckhaw's battalion. After the war he resumed farming in Virginia and also engaged in the saw milling business, which he followed until 1880, when he came to Missouri and located at Pilot Grove. Here he established himself in the undertaking and furniture business. He has held the office of marshal since the town was incorporated, and he made the first municipal assessment of the place. April 7, 1864, he was married to Miss Lucy A. Marshall, of Virginia. They have four children: Emma C., Luther E., Thomas S. and Sallie E. Mr. Smith is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Mrs. Smith is a member of the Baptist, church.

JOHN SMITH, farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Smith came to this country in 1849 from German where he was born and reared to his seventeenth year, landing at Baltimore without money and without friends, and for twelve years worked at the shoemaker's trade, which he had learned in the old country. He is now, and for years has been, one of the substantial and successful farmers and stock men of Cooper county. Such a career is an eloquent tribute to the character and personal worth of the man. He was born February 22, 1832, and was the eldest of eleven children, the family of Adam and Catharine (Hoel) Smith of the Fatherland. After landing in this country he worked two years in Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Memphis and other cities, and in 1851 came to Howard county and followed his trade at Roanoke until 1861, when he engaged in farming. His homestead in this county contains 340 acres, and is a fine farm. He deals considerably in cattle, and raises grain and stock for the markets. In March, 1861, he was married to Miss Mary Kasley, a native of Baden, Germany. They have eight children: Joseph, Johnnie, Leonard, Rose, Annie, Berdie, Albert and Minnie. Mr. S. is a member of the Lutheran church.

A. N. SPENCER, farmer. Mr. Spencer was born in England May 17, 1837, but when he was only four years of age, his parents emigrated from the "Mistress Island of the Seas" to this country, and after a two years' residence on the Atlantic coast crossed the Alleghenies and came on to Cooper county, where they made their permanent home and where A. N., the son, grew to manhood. His father, John B. Spencer, built the first stone house that was erected in this part of the country, and was a well-to-do and highly respected citizen of this county. His mother, formerly Miss Ann Harrison, of the "Motherland of Shakespeare," was a lady of great personal worth, and was esteemed by all who knew her for her many estimable qualities of mind and heart. Early in life the son, A. N., learned the plastering trade, and this he followed for years afterwards, alternated with farming. During the war, however, he went to St. Louis, where he utilized his time by clerking in a hotel, in which he was engaged about three years. After this he returned to Cooper county and devoted his attention to farming, which he has since followed. His farm of over 100 acres is comfortably improved, and he is an industrious, intelligent and well-to-do farmer. June 11, 1857, he was married to Miss Mary A. Bagwell of this section of the state. They have two children: Laura, L., wife of S. W. Phillips, and John W. Death has taken from them three others.

Mr.

Spencer is a member of the Baptist church. For eight years he held the responsible office of justice of the peace of his township.

PROF. J. M. STITES, educator and agriculturist, Pilot Grove. Prof. J. M. Stites was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, February 3, 1834. When he was four years of age his parents, Levi and Mary (Adamson) Stites, migrated to Illinois, where they lived until 1840 and then removed to Missouri, settling in Greene county. His father was originally of North Carolina, but his mother was a native of Tennessee. The son, J. M., grew up in Greene county, and although his advantages for securing an education were very indifferent, such was his ambition for learning and his stalwart force of character, that no difficulties seemed to him too great to be surmounted. An education he was determined to have. Accordingly he availed himself of all the instruction he could get in the ordinary neighborhood schools, and assiduously applied himself to study at home. The mastering one book led the way to another, and saving the money he worked for, in order to be able to get such books as he needed, he thus

pursued his studies, steadily advancing in the acquisition of knowledge until his superior acquirements becoming recognized, he was called upon to open a school, which he did, and which was largely patronized. He soon established a wide reputation as a thorough, able and successful teacher. In as much as this calling afforded him better opportunities than any other for self instruction and at the same time was more congenial to his tastes, it became his regular employment, and for over twenty-five years he has followed it, educating the young and preparing their minds for the activities of life. He taught principally in Polk county until 1863, when he removed to Cooper county, where he has continued his lifework in different parts of the county up to the present time. February 28, 1858, he was married to Miss Amanda Hall, originally of Tennessee. They have five children : Horace L., Fannie R., Mattie D., Charles A. and Bertha. When his family of children began to grow up around him, feeling the want of a settled home where they could be reared to habits of industry and removed from all the temptations of town or city life, he decided to settle on a farm, and accordingly bought a neat homestead in the country which he has well improved and where he lives a generous, hospitable and blameless life. Although farming is not his life occupation, in this also he has achieved substantial success. But the acquisition of wealth has not been his ambition in life. To improve the mind, the immortal part of human nature, and to elevate those around him by the power of education are the great aims, for the accomplishment of which all his energies are devoted, and in which all his hopes are centered. He believes with Wendell Phillips that "education is the only interest worthy the deep, controlling anxiety of thoughtful men."

A. H. THRUSTON, druggist and apothecary, Pilot Grove. It is the least of the plain truth always to say that Mr. Thruston has, at Pilot Grove, one of the finest drug stores, if, in fact, not the very finest, in Cooper county. His store building, thirty by seventy feet in dimensions, is a model of convenient arrangement for his business, and of neatness and good taste, and this he has filled with a heavy stock of drugs of every description, paints, oils, druggists' sundries and etceteras, almost ad infinitum, all of the best quality, and kept in the best condition. The fact that he has such a drug establishment speaks more for his popularity as a druggist and citizen, and for his business ability, than the modest dignity of this work will permit to be expressed. The facts, therefore, unadorned by the rhetorician's art, will have to suffice, and they are eloquent enough. Mr. Thruston is a native Missourian, having been born in Morgan county, this state, December 13th, 1842. The drug business has been his life occupation. In 1865 he engaged in the business on his own account at Versailles, in his native county, where he continued with excellent success for four years. In 1869 he changed his location to Otterville, where he established a large drug store and built up an extensive trade. Remaining at the latter place until 1874, he then came to Pilot Grove, where he has since lived. Here he has achieved the most gratifying success. Mr. Thruston is not only a thorough druggist and apothecary, but he has made a specialty of the study of chemistry, and is inure than ordinarily versed in that science. Hence he is proficient in the preparation of many articles that those less skilled have to depend upon the wholesale houses for, exclusively. He also manufactures at his own store the following extracts of various kinds : Baking powders, bluing, and so forth. September 6th, 1866, he was married to Miss Edith White, an accomplished young lady, formerly of Kentucky. They have one child, Mable Clark. Mr. Thruston's parents were among the pioneer settlers of this section of the state. His father, William R. Thruston, was a native of South Carolina, and his mother, originally Miss Mary A. Melton, was of Tennessee birth. They reared their family in this state. Mr. Thruston is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Knights of Pythias.

P. R. WOOLDRIDGE, liveryman and farmer. Nothing more conclusively attests the growing importance of Pilot Grove than the fact that the livery business has become a necessity to the place. Recognizing the clearly felt want, Mr. Wooldridge, a year ago, established a large livery stable at this place, where he keeps an ample supply of horses and buggies of the best quality, to meet the demands of the traveling public, as well as of the citizens of the town, who have occasion to use them. He has an excellent stable, and everything is kept in the best of order and condition. Mr. Wooldridge was born in this county, October 17th, 1835, and was a son of Starlin R., and Ann (Roe) Wooldridge. His mother was from Maryland, and his grandfather, on his father's side, was one of the first settlers of Cooper county. Farming has been Mr. Wooldridge's life occupation up to the time he began the livery business, and he still owns an excellent farm near Pilot Grove. He was married May 2d, 1877, to Miss R. Warren, originally of Maryland. They have two children, Rossie and Jesse K. Mr. W. is a member of the M. E. Church south.

PRAIRIE HOME TOWNSHIP

GEORGE T. AKERS, farmer, section 32. Mr. Akers' father, Ishman Akers, although a native of Kentucky, came to this state from Tennessee, of which he had been a resident, in 1829, and made his home in Moniteau county. He was married, however, in this county, to Miss Sarah, daughter of James Shields, an early settler of Cooper county, but who subsequently removed to Moniteau. Her parents died several years ago in Henry county. George F. was born in Moniteau county, January 27th, 1839, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. At the age of twenty-five,

February 10th, 1864, he was married to Miss Martha, daughter of Reuben and Judida (Hall) Smith, who were among the pioneer settlers of Moniteau county. She was born May 20th, 1841. Her parents (lived, her father in 1850 and her mother in 1879. Mrs. A. has a brother and a half-brother, Blackburn and Huder Smith, and a sister, Harriett Howard, still in Moniteau county. Mr. Akers has a brother, James S., in Texas, and one William J., and a sister, Mary S. Dalton, in Henry county. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. A. lived in Moniteau county, engaged in farming, until 1878 when they came to their present farm in Prairie Home township. It contains a quarter section of good land, and is devoted mainly to grain growing, principally wheat. They have a family of five children: Louisa Octavia, aged eighteen; Ida A., aged nine; Martha May, aged six; Florence Ethel, aged three, and Julia T., aged one. Two are dead, Thomas Lee and Mary Ellen. They have also reared two nephews, Newton and Royal, sons of Mrs. Akers' brother, Royal Smith, aged respectively twenty-six and twenty-one, both of whom are still at home. Mrs. A. is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. A. belongs to the A. F. and A. M.

JOHN E. BLANK, farmer, section 16. In 1852 when Nicholas and Catherine Blank came to America, from Bavaria, Germany, John E., their son, was a lad eleven years of age, he having been born in their native country, September 22, 1843. They first stopped in Moniteau county, but the following spring settled near where John E. now lives. There the father died April 5, 1875, but the mother is still living and resides on their homestead. John, after he grew up, was married June 4, 1868, to Miss Margaret Cleckner, of this county, and engaged extensively in the life of a farmer. This he has since followed with excellent success. He has a good farm of 200 acres comfortably improved, and devotes his attention mainly to grain growing, and raises some stock. They have a family of six children, Emma, Bertha, John J., Nicholas H., Louisa L., and Oscar O. During the war, Mr. Blank served three months in the regularly enrolled militia. He was with the squad of eleven engaged in looking for a stray mare when Bill Anderson's command fell on them, and killed seven of the eleven. Mr. Blank is a member of the Evangelical church.

SAMUEL CARPENTER, farmer, section 24. In 1819, Samuel Carpenter, the father of the subject of this sketch, then under twenty-one years of age, came to Cooper county from Kentucky, and the following year was married at Clark's Fork, to Miss Sarah Longley. This union proved a long and happy one, and was blessed with twelve children, of whom Samuel, Jr., was the eighth. They were as follows: Andrew M., Henry, Susan, Calvin, William, Mary J., James T., Samuel, Gabriel, Sarah, George and Ellen. Nearly all of these grew to maturity and become heads of families, but now only four are living, Andrew M., Samuel, Gabriel and George. The parents after their marriage settled in what is now Prairie Home, but two years afterward went to the prairie near Pisgah and lived there, except one year, in Benton county, until their deaths. The mother died May 5, 1862 in her fifty-seventh year; the father, April 30, 1868, in his sixty-eighth year. In 1849 he went, to California, and was satisfactorily successful there, returning in less than two years afterwards. He was also a successful farmer, and at his death had a landed estate of about 500 acres. Samuel, the son, was born near Pisgah, August 5, 1835, and was reared on his father's farm. October 22, 1856, he was married to Miss Lucy Dooley, of Miller county. She was born December 2, 1835. Samuel accompanied his father to Benton county, where he entered land and lived about two years. He then returned to Cooper county, and has since resided here. In February, 1855, he bought his present farm, containing 520 acres of fine land, which is well improved. Besides this, he also owned 600 acres, which he has divided among his sons. On his homestead he grows about 300 acres of grain annually about two-thirds of which is wheat. The balance is in blue grass and meadow. Mr. Carpenter raises considerable stock, having over a hundred head of cattle, and some of them of a very fine quality. He has a family of three sons and a daughter, William Henry, George Andrew, Mason Rice and Martha Ellen. Another, Uriah G., died in infancy. All his children have been educated at the Prairie Home Institute. His wife, himself and family are members of the Baptist church at Pisgah. His children were born as follows: William H., September 4, 1857; George A., March 16, 1860; M. C., October 28, 1863, and Miss Martha E., July 28, 1868. Mr. Carpenter is one of the most successful and enterprising agriculturalists of the county.

CALVIN M. CAREY, DECEASED, late proprietor of Maple Grove farm. A man who led a useful and blameless life, and of whom it might with truth be said that

"Nothing in his life
Became him like the leaving it,"

was Calvin M. Carey, the subject of this memoir - a public-spirited citizen, a valued neighbor, and a kind and affectionate husband and father. Having had but little to begin life with for himself, by his own honest exertions and personal worth he accumulated a comfortable estate as a staff for old age, and reared a family that reflects credit upon his name, and cherishes and venerates his memory. He was born October 20, 1825, in the township where his whole life was spent, and in whose bosom his remains are now sleeping to wake no more --

"Till joy shall overtake
His perfect calm."

Mr. Carey was the third of a family of eight children of Evan and Sallie (Burger) Carey, six of whom, two brothers and four sisters, are now living : George and Alfred, and Ann, Sarah, Mary and Bettie. The father died many years ago, but his mother is still living at the age of seventy-eight. Reared on his father's farm in youth, he attended such neighborhood schools as they had in those days, and occupied much of his leisure time in study at home, thus acquiring a good practical education. Farming, not unnaturally, become his occupation for life, and in this he was abundantly successful, leaving a splendid farm of some 500 acres at his death, on which his family still resides. He also dealt, to a considerable extent, in mules and other live stock. Mr. Corey was twice married. His first wife, formerly Miss Mary Bruce, to whom he was married in early manhood, died in 1854. December 2, 1862, he was married to Miss Matilda T. Miller, a most estimable and amiable lady, originally of Madison county, Kentucky, born June 6, 1840. She was a daughter of James E. and Harriet F. (Tevis) Miller, of Moniteau. Her father died in 1846 and her mother in 1867. She has a brother at Sedalia, Doctor Robert T. Miller. Mrs. Carey still survives her lamented husband. They were blessed with a family of seven children: Estelle E., Hattie M., Anna M., Maud T., Sallie B., Robert A. and George C., the last of whom, however, died in childhood. All are at home, and were educated at the Prairie Home institute. Their father was an active, zealous friend to education, and was mainly instrumental in building up the institution at which his children were educated. He was for twenty years an earnest, sincere member of the Methodist church, and on the 11th day of February, 1879, breathed his last, triumphant in death in the faith which his life had so long and so beautifully illustrated.

MAJOR DRURY DAVIS. Major Drury Davis was one of the early settlers of Howard county, Missouri. He emigrated from Wayne county, Kentucky, and settled in Howard county, Missouri, in the fall of 1817, about three miles southeast of where Fayette is now. He was one of the first justices of the peace of Howard county. He was a great hunter. He killed a great many deer, found a great many bees, and manufactured a considerable amount of gunpowder. After about four years' residence in Howard county he emigrated to Cole county, Missouri, and settled at a very noted spring about sixteen miles southwest of Jefferson City when that country was a wilderness. Soon after he settled in Cole county, and he built a powder mill and manufactured a large quantity of gunpowder. He was justice of the peace, major of the state militia, and represented Cole county in the state legislature when Cole included nearly all of what is now Moniteau and Miller counties. In 1832 he removed to Cooper county, where he lived until 1843, engaged mainly in farming. In 1843 he removed to Macon county, Missouri, and engaged in farming and merchandising. He removed back to Cooper county in 1856, where he remained until he died, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, on the 10th of October, 1872.

O. P. DAVIS. O. P. Davis, son of Major Drury Davis, was born in Wayne county, Kentucky, on the 16th day of September, 1816. He was the eldest of a family of sixteen children - twelve sons and four daughters. His mother's maiden name was East, daughter of Captain North East, of Wayne county, Kentucky. She was in many respects a very remarkable woman. She carried the subject of this sketch in her lap on a horse from Wayne county, Kentucky, to Howard county, Missouri, when a boy one year old, expecting to bury him at almost every encampment on the way, he being sick when they started, and sick all the way. She raised all her children to be grown without calling a doctor to see one of them. She was a woman of fine, practical sense, and great resolution. She was for many years a devoted member of the Baptist church, and for several of the last years of her life a worthy member of the Christian church. The subject of this sketch grew up in Missouri, when school facilities were very poor; but being passionately fond of books from a child, and a close student during the early years of his life, he managed to acquire a fair English education. He became a member of the Baptist church at Pisgah. Cooper county, Missouri, in 1837. He removed to Macon county, Missouri, in 1839, with his youngest brother, Jeremiah Davis, when that part of the country was almost a wilderness, undergoing the privations and hardships incident to a frontier life. He was licensed to preach the gospel by the Baptist church in the spring of 1842, and was regularly ordained in the spring or summer of 1843. He preached for the Baptist church in that country with great acceptance until the spring of 1846, when they accused him of preaching what they called Campbellism, and decided that he should preach no longer for them. He preached but little from that time until the fall of 1848, when he identified himself with the Christian church, and has been engaged in the work of the ministry ever since. His labors were confined chiefly to Macon county until the spring of 1857, when he removed to Cooper county, Missouri, and was for several years the only Christian preacher in Cooper county. He has been instrumental, in a large measure, in establishing and building up the Christian church in Cooper county since 1857, and also in Moniteau and Miller counties. He was married on the 12th day of September, 1843, to Miss Sally L. Robinson, daughter of Samuel E. Robinson, of Mercer county, Kentucky. They have raised eight children - four sons and four daughters - one now dead and seven living, all members of the Christian church. He is still farming and preaching, though, owing to feeble health, is preaching but little at this time.

U. E. & D. L. DAVIS, general merchants, Prairie Home. The business of the above named firm was established by the senior partner, Mr. Urban E. Davis, in February 1881, and in January, 1882, his elder brother, Drury L., became his partner, since which it has been conducted under the name of U. E. & D. L. Davis. Drury L. was the second and Urban E. the fifth of a family of eight children, the former born March 29, 184:), and the latter July 20, 1852, both in Macon county, Missouri. Both had the advantages afforded by the common schools, and Drury L. attended the state normal school at Kirksville three years. He entered the normal school in 1869 and concluded his studies there in

1873, having taught a three month school at Newburg and an eight month school at Salisbury in the meantime. After his normal course he taught two terms at New Salem, followed by four years teaching at Prairie Home. He then taught two years at Pisgah and another year at Prairie Home, after which he became a partner with his brother in their present mercantile business. While teaching he also conducted a farm of eighty acres near Pisgah. He was married August 1, 1878, to Miss Florence M., daughter of Charles B. Franklin, of Prairie Home. She was born September 10, 1860. They have two children: Maud, born August 9, 1879, and Ida May, born February 24, 1881. Urban E. Davis, after quitting the farm at the age of twenty, went to Texas in 1872 and engaged in school teaching there, but returned the following year and farmed until 1880. He then went back to Texas and established a mercantile business at Mill Sap that state, with his cousin, Drury Davis. Returning to Missouri in a couple of months after this, he thereupon, in February, 1881, established the store at Prairie Home, in which he is now a partner. His cousin subsequently died in Texas, leaving their business there without a manager, and on account of that event he went to Mill Sap and closed it out, since which he has devoted his whole attention to his Prairie Home interests. They carry a large stock of general merchandise, and have an extensive and rapidly increasing trade. Both are thoroughly qualified business men and are justly popular as neighbors and citizens. They are members of the Christian church, and Drury L. is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

FRANK M. DAVIS. Frank M., son of Major Drury and Nancy P. (East) Davis, was born in Cooper county, Missouri, April 4th, 1836. When he was nine years of age his parents removed to Macon county, where Frank M. grew up to his nineteenth year. He then returned to Cooper county and was engaged in farm labor at the time of the outbreak of the war. He thereupon enlisted in the Confederate service, in the 2d Missouri cavalry, under Colonel McCulloch, and remained with his regiment until its final surrender in 1865, participating in all the battles in which it was engaged. At the close of the war he returned to Cooper county and was married November 16, 1865, to Miss Emeline, daughter of William Hurt. He then bought a part of the Loran farm, on which he lived seven years, after which he removed to the old Davis homestead near Jewett's mill. He remained on this place until 1881, when he removed to his present farm, which contains 240 acres of excellent land in a good state of improvement. Mr. Davis is an industrious intelligent farmer and a good neighbor and citizen. Three children have blessed his married life - Katie, Albert S. L., and Addie. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Christian church, and her husband is overseer of the P. of H. at Fairview.

CHARLES C. ELDRIDGE, farmer, section 2. Mr. Eldridge is native of Rhode Island, and was born at East Greenwich, Kent county, of that state, September 29, 1840. He was a son of Charles and Sarah Eldridge. At the age of sixteen he came west and lived in Wisconsin about three years, where he learned the machinists' trade at Beloit. Returning to his native state in 1861, he enlisted in the 1st Rhode Island battery, in which he served three months. After this he enlisted for three years in the 4th Rhode Island, and was subsequently promoted to the position of lieutenant. At Petersburg, Va., he was wounded in the shoulder by a minnie ball. At the conclusion of his military service, he returned to his trade and worked at Providence, Rhode Island, at Cleveland, Ohio, and at East Greenwich, his birthplace. In 1866 he came to Missouri and worked with his brother, James. He was married December 23, 1869, to Miss Martha A., daughter of North Davis. She was born in Macon county, and her father having died was reared by her grandfather, Drury Davis. About this time he bought the Talbot place, and has since added to it until now he owns 250 acres of fine land, substantially improved. He grows over 100 acres of grain and raises some stock, principally cattle, hogs and sheep. Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge have a family of eight children, James S., Lucy S., Elizabeth D., Margaret A., Charles C., Anna M., Mary F., and an infant. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and of the Christian church.

NEWTON A. GILBREATH, farmer, section 25. One of the substantial and well-to-do farmers of Prairie Home township is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. His farm contains over three-quarters of a section of good land, and he gives his attention to both grain and stock raising, mainly cattle and hogs in the stock line. He was born on the farm where he now and has since lived, November 11, 1834. His father, Hugh Gilbreath, who was a native of Virginia, came to this county from Tennessee, in 1827, and principally improved the place. He first bought a tract of land of eighty acres of William Martin, and then the following year eighty more of Jesse Martin, to which he after added other tracts until his death, January 21, 1852, and many years before, he owned about 800 acres. Newton A. was a son by his father's second marriage. By the first marriage there were six children: John, Jane, Catherine, Nancy and two others. Their mother, formerly a Miss Conover, died before the family came to this state. After her death their father married Miss Flora McDuffy, originally from South Carolina, but then a resident of Tennessee. Twelve children were the fruits of this union, of whom N. A. was the eighth, as follows: James C., Derinda, Hugh F., Mary A., Nancy E., William M., Louisa, Newton A., Alfred W., Flora L., Thomas J. and Minerva. Seven of these are still living, and most of them became heads of families. Newton A., in common with the other children, received an ordinary good education as he grew up, and was married November 18, 1863, to Miss Logie A. daughter of Logan Forsythe, an early settler of the county. He has had charge of the farm since his father's death, and owns the homestead tract. During the war Mr. G. was taken prisoner by the Unionists and confined in St. Louis and Alton military prisons some time, after which he was released on parole on condition that he would remain in Illinois. He was absent from home about one year. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbreath have no children of their own, but have three that they

are rearing Joseph Potter, aged thirteen; Lizzie McArthur, aged twelve, and Ellis Hoden, aged seven. Mrs. G.'s father was killed when she was less than a year old. Her mother is now the wife of John R. Williams.

CAPTAIN ALBERT HORNBECK, farmer. Captain Hornbeck, assessor of Cooper county, and for a number of years a prominent merchant of the eastern part of the county, at Prairie Home, was born in Saline township August 30, 1840. He was a grandson of Michael Hornbeck, who came to this county from Tennessee with his family as early as 1814, and built the second house ever erected in Boonville. In 1817 Michael Hornbeck settled the Muir farm, near Boonville, and afterwards removed to Saline township and opened the farm where Squire Freeman now lives. He died about 1858, his wife having preceded him in death some ten years. They had nine sons and one daughter, most of whom became heads of families. Andrew, their second son, and the father of Captain Hornbeck, was born in May, 1814, in Tennessee, just before his parents started for this country. He grew up here and was twice married, rearing two families of children. His first wife, formerly Miss Sallie Woods, to whom he was married about 1836, was a daughter of Alexander and Nancy Woods, early settlers in the county, from Tennessee. She had two sisters and five brothers, all but two of whom are still living. She died about 1846, leaving five children: Gilbert, Albert (the subject of this sketch), William, Riley and Nancy. Gilbert died in boyhood and William at the age of twenty-four. His second wife was Elizabeth, a cousin of his first wife, and daughter of Jesse Woods. Nine children followed this union: Jeremiah Jackson, Samuel, Thirza, Jesse, Michael, Robert, John and Martha - all of whom are living in Saline township except Thirza and Michael. In 1849 the father settled about a mile and a half east of Prairie Home, where he lived a well respected life and was satisfactorily successful as a farmer until his death. Albert, the second son by the first marriage, grew to manhood on his father's farm, and in the spring of 1861 enlisted in Captain Simmons' company, under Governor Jackson's first call. In the following August he entered the 10th Missouri regiment as first lieutenant of Captain Barry's company, in which he served until well along in the war, when he recruited a company of volunteers, of which he was elected captain. This he commanded until he was wounded in a charge at Mine Creek, Kansas. Recovering, however, he rejoined the command, and served until the general surrender. Coming here after the war, he was married October 11, 1866, to Miss Mary E., daughter of William McClanahan, of this county. She was born October 22, 1842. They have a family of five children: Gilbert, Hattie E., Sallie, Charles M., died in infancy, William A. and Jessie Lee. Captain Hornbeck has followed farming all his life, except while in the army, and from 1869 to 1878, during which time he was merchandising. He lived three years in Henry county - 1867, 1868 and 1869 - and one year in Texas - 1878. He has a neat, comfortable farm at Prairie Home. In 1882 he was elected county assessor for two years. He is a member of the Christian church and of the A. F. and A. M.

WASHINGTON A. JOHNSTON, farmer. Between 1817 and 1821 four brothers, Garvin, Robert B., Alexander and James, the sons of Alexander and Margaret (Barnett) Johnston, came out from the chivalric Palmetto state of the south and made their homes in Missouri, the first in Jackson county, and the other three in Cooper county. Robert B. came in 1819, and in 1824 was married to Miss Elender, daughter of William and Nancy (Pemberton) Powell, of this county. On coming to the county Robert B. Johnston settled on a claim he bought, and improved an excellent farm, afterwards adding to it until it contained 240 acres of fine land. There he lived a quiet, industrious and honorable life, and died in 1868 at the advanced age of ninety-three. He was an old-time Jackson democrat, strongly southern in sympathies, and for sixty years a ruling elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church. His wife is still living at the age of eighty-three. They lived together within a fraction of sixty years, and reared seven children, all of whom are still living, there having been but one death in the family, that of the father, since they were married. Their family of children consisted of one son, the eldest, and six daughters, as follows: Washington A., the subject of this sketch; Nancy J., wife of Asa McClain, in Carroll county; Martha R., wife of Rev. W. D. Mahan; Mary Barnett, wife of Judge J. S. McFarland; Elizabeth A., wife of Henry Howard, Carrollton; Margaret E., wife of F. M. Smith, and Susan E., wife of James Parsons. Washington A. was born January 1, 1825, on the farm upon which he still lives, and received an ordinary, good education in youth. April 20, 1848, he was married to Miss Martha, daughter of William Hunt, of this county. She was born January 4, 1829. They have two children: Nancy, wife of William J. Lacy, and Jennie L., still at home. Both were educated at Prairie Home institute and the latter filled the position of music teacher at that school. Mr. Johnston joined General Price's army in 1861, but was captured three months afterwards and paroled. He remained true to his parole until the close of the war. He is a worthy and exemplary member of the Christian church, and a warm friend to education. His farm contains 320 acres of excellent land. Mr. Johnston is one of the sterling, true and staunch men of Cooper county.

JOHN S. JOHNSTON, farmer, section 2. James and Martha (Brown) Johnston, the parents of John S., emigrated from Tennessee in 1818, and settled in Clark's Fork, in this county, where the father afterwards died about 1870, his wife having preceded him to the grave during the late war. There were six children-John S. being the eldest as follows: John S., Hugh, James B., Joseph R., Mary and Ann. Mary married North Davis, and died prior to 1860. Ann married William Parsons, and died about 1868. John S., the eldest, was born before his parents left Tennessee, in Warren county, October 25, 1816, but was reared in this county. Reared on a farm, he devoted himself to a farm life, and followed that occupation first in Morgan and Pettis counties after he grew up, where he had entered 200 acres of land. Subsequently he lived a year in Macon county, and, after his marriage, settled near Prairie Home, where he owned a 200 acre tract of land. In October, 1855, he engaged with his brother Hugh in merchandising at Otterville

Missouri, and followed it for four years. He then came to his present farm, which contains over a quarter section of good land. He raises wheat principally, but also raises other cereal products and some stock. He was married October 14, 1850, to Miss Nancy C. Zollinger, originally of Frederick county, Maryland. She was a daughter of George Zollinger, who came to this county in 1818. They have three children: James, married Kate Gilbreath, now residents of Prairie Home township; Kate attended Haynes' school, of Boonville; and George attended Prairie Home school. The last two are at home. Mr. J. is a member of the I. O. O. F., and was a school director for ten years.

REV. H. D. KENNEDY, Cumberland Presbyterian minister. Rev. H. D. Kennedy was born in Todd county, Kentucky, September 1, 1837. His father was Honorable Urban E. Kennedy, and his mother formerly Miss Laving Bryan, both natives of the same state. They were married in that state, and lived in Todd county until their deaths. The father was a prominent citizen of the county, and ways for several terms a member of the state legislature. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-three. The son, H. D., was educated at Bethel college, Tennessee, from which he graduated in 1858. He has been a life-long member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and commenced his ministry in Tennessee and Kentucky.

In 1871 he came to Verona, Lawrence county, Missouri, and had charge of the church there nearly three years. He then assumed control of the church at Independence, Missouri, and remained there a year; after this he went to Columbus, Johnson county, and occupied the pulpit at that place until 1876. From Columbus he came to Otterville, and served the congregation there until 1880, when he took charge of the New Salem, Bethel and New Bethlehem churches, and made his home at Prairie Home, where he has since resided. Rev. Mr. Kennedy is a member of the Presbyterian committee on theological examinations of candidates for admission to the ministry of the New Lebanon presbytery, and is also chairman of the home missionary committee. He was married in Christian county, Kentucky, February 24, 1861, to Miss Antoinette Barrette, but she died August 17, 1873. About five years afterwards, March 28, 1878, he was married a second time. His present wife was the widow of George W. Stevens, brother to the late Colonel Joe L. Stevens. Her maiden name was Wary E. Morris; she was a daughter of William Walter and Sarah E. (Spenny) Morris, and was born March 2, 1847. Mr. Morris came to Cooper county early in life, and for many years was a prominent merchant of Boonville. He and his wife were both natives of Virginia; her father, Weeden Spenny, ran a mill near Bunceton, and was well known and highly esteemed throughout the country where he lived. He had but two children, both daughters, and both married, Miss Morris, the younger daughter, having become his wife after the death of her elder sister. The present Mrs. Kennedy is the only living representative of either the Spenny or Morris families in this state, except her daughter by her first marriage, Miss Celeste Stephens, aged seventeen, now attending school at Boonville. Weeden Spenny died in 1859; Mr. Morris died in Texas about 1855; his wife, Sarah E., died September 14, 1848; Mrs. Kennedy's first husband, George W. Stephens, died July 29, 1874. Rev. Mr. Kennedy has one sister in this state, Mary E., widow of Rev. J. H. Niskell, late of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Salem, Illinois. She now resides in Lexington, Missouri.

WILLIAM KIRSCHMAN, farmer, section 8. Mr. Kirschman was born in the vicinity in which he now lives October 21, 1841. He was the fourth of a family of nine children of Ernst Kirschman and wife, formerly Miss Anna Muri. His father was a Prussian by nativity, but his mother was originally from Switzerland. They were married in Ohio, and removed to Missouri and settled in Cooper county in 1835. The father died here in 1854; the mother survived the husband nearly thirty years, dying January 23, 1883. The following were their family of children: Mary A., now the wife of G. H. Meyer, of California, Missouri; Caroline, now wife of J. N. E. Moser, of the same place; Thomas, residing at Jimtown; William, the subject of this sketch; John, residing at Jimtown; Henry, residing in Cole county; Charles, residing on the old family homestead; Elizabeth, widow of A. L. Maas; and Ernst, residing near William. The father had no brothers or sisters, and his descendants are the only ones known of the name. William grew up on his father's farm, and when the war came on was old enough for military duty. He joined the 5th Missouri state militia, commanded by Colonel Albert Siegel, in which he served two years. He then turned his attention to farming, and was married March 22, 1865, to Miss Matilda, a daughter of Christopher and Ruth (Martin) Jahn, of Moniteau county. She was born February 28, 1843. After farming a year, Mr. Kirschman ran a saw, grist and carding mill three years, in Cole county. He then, in 1868, bought land at Prairie Home and farmed there until 1881, when he came to his present place, a good farm of 160 acres of land, known as the "Hanshaw farm." He raises nearly 100 acres of grain annually, and also raises some stock. Mr. and Mrs. Kirschman have a family of eight children. Henry G. died November 22, 1882, in his seventeenth year. The others are as follows; Mary A., Elsie J., Benjamin F., William C., Emma R., Ernst M., Ida L. and Charles P.

ARCHIBALD J. LACY, M. D., physician and surgeon. The Lacys and the Johnstons are two well known and worthy families of the Old Dominion, members of each of which occupy prominent places in the history of that state. Of these families, Dr. Lacy, the subject of this sketch, for over thirty years a practicing physician of this section of the state, is a direct descendant and lineal representative. William Lacy was the founder of the first named family in this country, a native of England as his name implies. He had six sons, Archibald being one of these. Archibald settled in Kent county, Virginia, and reared a family, of whom Theophilus and William Adam were his two sons. William A. became a physician, married and reared a family. His wife was formerly Miss Agnes Johnston, whose family is too well known to require further notice. They reared five children, of whom Dr. Archibald J., the subject of this sketch,

was the only son. In 1836 the family came to this state and settled in Cole county (the part that is now in Moniteau), and in 1851 they removed to Saline county. Subsequently they went to Vernon county, where Dr. William A., the father and his family still live. Archibald J. was born in Stokes county, North Carolina, July 25, 1823, and came with his parents to Cole county, this state, in 1836. He was educated in the common schools of his native state and of Cole (now Moniteau) county, and studied medicine under his father, a very able and successful physician. In 1848 he entered McDowell's medical college, at St. Louis, and was graduated from that celebrated institution in 1850. He then entered upon the practice of his profession in Moniteau and Cooper counties, and soon acquired an enviable reputation as a skilful and thorough physician. He has since been engaged in the practice in the surrounding country with but few intermissions of only a short time each. In 1863 he entered the Confederate army as contract surgeon in Shelby's brigade, and continued there until the close of the war. He then practiced at Clark's Fork, this county, until 1879, when he came to Prairie Home, where he has since lived. Dr. Lacy has been twice married. His first wife, formerly Miss Mary L. Winston, originally of Stokes county, North Carolina, when he married in Platte county, Missouri, February 25, 1846, died October 24, 1848. April 1, 1851, the doctor was again married, Miss Julia A., daughter of Dr. R. W. M. Gale, of this county, becoming his wife. She was born in Boonville, April 21, 1832. His last wife died June 28, 1870. Of the first union there is a son : William J. married Miss Nannie S. Johnston and resides near Prairie Home. Of the second wife there were three children : Robert A. married and subsequently died July 18, 1878; George G., married and resides in Saline township; and Agnes G., died January 3, 1875; near Salado, Texas. The doctor has been a member of the A. F. and A. M. for ten years and is secretary of the Prairie Home lodge. He has a picture of his father, himself, his son and his grandson - the eldest sons in lineal descent for four generations.

FRANK S. MENEFFEE, farmer, section 24. Mr. Menefee is a representative of two of the most respectable families of northeastern Kentucky, the Menefees and Allens. His father was Dr. Jonas Menefee, for over forty year. one of the prominent physicians and leading citizens of Nicholas county, and his mother, formerly Miss Jane Q. Allen, was a daughter of Judge Allen, of Paris, Bourbon county. Frank S. was born in Paris, Kentucky, January 30, 1825, but was reared in Corlish, Nicholas county, Where his parents lived, and near which his fattier owned a fine farm. His mother, however, died when he was about ten years of age, and his father was married twice afterwards. The second wife, formerly Miss Maria Hedges, lived only a short tinge after her marriage, and after her death his fattier married Miss Nancy Thomas. Dr. Menefee died September 13, 1866, and his last wife in 1879. There were but four in his family of children, and two of them, Laura and John Allen, died before reaching their tenth year. The eldest, Grosjean, died in 1849, at the age of twenty-seven. All were children of the first marriage. Frank M. was educated for a physician, but his natural inclination led him to prefer the life of a farmer. In 1846, however, his youthful enthusiasm led him to enlist for service in the Mexican war, but the company was never called into the field. Animated by a spirit of adventure, he then came west to Leavenworth, Kansas, and there entered the service of the Government and drove a team across the plains into Chilhuahua, Mexico. He was out on this trip about eighteen months. He then engaged in driving stock south, but afterwards returned to Kentucky, and on the 28th of September, 1849, was married at Aberdeen to Miss Mary, the accomplished daughter of Colonel Hamilton. Her father lead been a gallant officer in the war of 1812. Mr. Menefee then followed farming in his native county until 1860, when he removed to Knox county, this state. But three years afterwards he returned to the Blue Grass state, and in 1868 came out to Missouri again and settled on his present farm, the Jesse McFarland farm, as it is called, a fine estate of over 400 acres, handsomely located and comfortably improved. Here he has since lived and followed grain and stock raising. Mr. and Mrs. Menefee have a family of four children : Charles, married Miss Lizzie Taylor, of Saline comity, and resides near Pilot Grove; John A., farming in Colorado; Miss Laura, at home, and William H., in stock business in Nevada; Jonas and Samuel G., both at home. Mrs. M. and Miss Laura are members of the Christian church, and the latter received a superior education at the Prairie Home Institute.

FRANK SIMMONS. It was about 1830 that Bell Simmons, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, emigrated from North Carolina with his family, and settled in Moniteau county. He lived in that county until his death, which occurred about 1844. His wife, whose maiden name was Ellen Hawkins, survived him some twenty-five years, dying in Henry county, this state, in 1869. They had a family of five children. Nancy, became the wife of John Murphy, but both she and her husband are now deceased. Kelly, the father of Franklin, to be noticed further along; Noah died in Texas about six years ago, leaving a widow, formerly Miss Lucy Vivion of Moniteau county, Missouri; William, married Miss Calphurnia Alexander and died about four years ago in Henry county, and Litia, wife of William Deatherage. Kelly Simmons, the second of these, after he grew up, was married August 21, 1833, to Miss Malinda, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Yount), Smith, mention of whom is made in the sketch of Jeremiah Smith, their son. Mrs. Simmons was born in Tennessee, March 21, 1816. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons reared a family of ten children, of whom Franklin is the youngest, as follows: Thomas, resides at Prairie Home; Manson B., resides in Barton county; Margaret E., wife of Richard Hudson, Tipton, Missouri; Martha J., wife of Henry Shores of Salem, Missouri, but died in 1875; Susan A., wife J. S. Shores, Brownsville, Missouri; Joseph H., resides near Fort Worth, Texas, Ephraim, resides in Prairie Home township; William, on a part of the old homestead; Richard T., resides near Flora Orr, and Franklin. The father of these commenced in life a poor man, and by industry, good management and fair dealing, accumulated a comfortable estate long prior to his death, which occurred June 10, 1882. His homestead numbered 400 acres of fine land and he had it well improved. He was a member of the Baptist church for nearly forty years and

his widow, a motherly good woman, partook of the communion with her husband during all this time. She is still living where so many happy years have been spent. Franklin, her youngest son, who was born April 22, 1858, a young man of great industry, excellent character and superior intelligence, has charge of the homestead part of the farm, and is conducting it with the most gratifying success. He was educated at Prairie Home institute and has every promise of becoming one of the successful farmers and useful citizens of the county.

JEREMIAH SMITH, to regret in the future, nothing to fear, is the venerable old gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Campbell county, Tennessee, May 16, 1810. His father, Thomas Smith, was a native of Virginia, but in early life made his home in Tennessee, where he met and won in marriage Miss Margaret Yount, originally of North Carolina. Eight years after the birth of Jeremiah they started by wagon in a train of pioneers consisting of five families -James and Henry McKinney, Dave Chambers, William Poe, and themselves across the country to the frontier of civilization - the territory of Missouri. Mr. Smith's parents settled in Old Franklin, and six years afterwards, when the river swept the place away, they removed to Moniteau (then Cole) county. His father was a brick mason, and built most of the early brick houses in this section of the State. In 1830, he returned to Cooper county and entered a tract of 160 acres of land near Prairie Home, now owned by N. Reader, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1848. He entered other lands besides that, and when he died owned about 1,000 acres. His wife died in 1873, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. They had a family of eight children, Jeremiah being the eldest. The others were Richard, now resides near Jefferson City; Maria, wife of P. W. Bankson, but died about 1870; Matilda, married William Moore, in Moniteau county, and died about twenty years ago; Malinda, widow of Kelly Simmons; John, died in California about 1850; Boon, a merchant at Belton, Cass county, died February 1, 1883, leaving a widow and children; and Mary, wife of C. C. Banta, of Henry county. Jeremiah after he grew up started out in the world for himself by working for \$100 a year, and thus secured money to enter eighty acres of land, which he did in 1837. The first winter he improved forty acres, having but one horse to use on his place. From this small beginning he increased his possessions to over 500 acres, and after having giving lands liberally to his children he still has a large and comfortable homestead. In 1839, he went to Louisiana in the horse and mule business, and has had considerable to do with stock. He has entered lands in various parts of the state, and dealt to some extent in real estate. Mr. Smith was married April 11, 1845, to Miss Lititia C., daughter of Jesse George, of this county. She was born March 1, 1823. They also have had a family of eight children Thomas R., who married Mary Wall, and lives in Cass county; George A., married Dora Williams, of Bates county; Martha E., married Joseph Franklin, of Bates county; Robert B., married Katie, daughter of James Boswell; Alice, William A., John H., and Josie Lee, are still at home, and all were educated at the Prairie Home Institute. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

OTTO SPIELER, farmer, section 3. Mr. Spieler was born in Saxony, Prussia,, March 4, 1836, and came to this county with his parents, Andrew and Dorothea (Rise) Spieler, in 1846, who settled in Cooper county on the place where they still reside. Both were born in 1802, and at the age of eighty-one are still comparatively vigorous in mind and body, and now live with their son, Otto. When, a youth, between fifteen and nineteen. Otto clerked in Boonville for Calhoun & Bacon, about three years, from 1851 to 1853. During the war he served about five months in the regularly enrolled militia; was first lieutenant in company E, 52d Missouri, and was in the skirmish at Big Lick when seven out of his squad of eleven were killed. He made his escape with only a slight wound, but ran two and a half miles hotly pursued, and wounded one of his pursuers by firing back while running. July 2, 1865, Mr. Spieler was married to Miss Margaret Young, a native of Indiana. She was born at Goshen, that state, January 1, 1850. They have a family of eight children : Minnie, Elizabeth, Ernst, Otto, Henry, Laura, Bertha and Elsa His farm contains 300 acres, and he raises over 100 acres of grain, principally wheat, and some stock, mainly sheep, hogs, horses and mules. Mr. S. was justice of the peace in 1881 and 1882, and is now road overseer. He is a member of the Evangelical church.

S. M. TEEL, M. D., AND JOHN M. POINDEXTER, M. D., constitute the firm of Teel & Poindexter, physicians and surgeons at Prairie Home. Dr. Samuel M. Teel, the senior partner of the above named firm, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, January 4, 1851, and was a son of Samuel M. Teel, Esq., and his wife, formerly a Miss Agnes Johnson, a daughter of Capt. Collin Johnson, who settled in Cooper county, near Otterville, where he lived until his death. The doctor is the sixth of a family of thirteen children, all of whom are still living, but he is the only one now a resident of this state. He took an academic course in the university of Virginia, and in 1874 entered the medical department of that university, from which he was graduated with distinction two years afterwards. In November, 1876, he came to Missouri, and was associated with Dr William H. Ellis in the practice in this county two years, after which, on the 2d of September, 1878, he located at Prairie Home. Here his thorough qualifications as a physician, his close attention to the practice, and his gentlemanly, unexceptionable bearing have ingratiated him into the confidence and esteem of the public, and justly brought him and his worthy associate an extensive and lucrative practice. He was married, November 5, 1879 to Miss Nettie P., the accomplished daughter of John R. Williamson, of Saline township. She was born, June 20, 1861. They have a family of two bright and interesting children Agnes, born August 10, 1880, and Anna R., born March 4, 1882. The doctor and his estimable lady are both members of the Baptist church, and he is a member of the A. F. and A. M. Dr. John W. Poindexter was also a son of the old Dominion, and was born at Charlottesville, November 1, 1851. His father, Dr. James W. Poindexter is an old and

prominent physician in that part of Virginia. His mother was formerly Miss Mary J. Wayt, a most worthy and excellent lady. The doctor received a superior general education, and entered the Virginia medical college at Richmond in 1872, from which he was graduated with marked honor in March, 1875. He then entered actively upon the practice of his profession in association with his father at Charlottesville, and was afterwards located at White Hall, but in 1860, came to the imperial west - the hesperian garden of fortune for all young men of intellect, culture and energy, and joined Dr. Teel in the practice at Prairie Home. Here his progress to prominence as a physician, and to success in life has been rapid and substantial, and gives promise of a bright and useful future.

MRS. SARAH S. THOMPKINS. Mrs. Thompkins, daughter of William and Elizabeth H. (Stegar) Robertson, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, September 27, 1806. Her father died when she was but seven years of age. Her mother, however, who was of German descent, lived to an advanced age. When in her twenty-second year, October 22, 1829, Mrs. Thompkins, then Miss Robertson, was married to Albert G. Thompkins, a native of Fluviana county, Virginia, born August 22, 1779, and a nephew to Honorable George Thompkins, who founded the first law school at St. Louis ever established west of the Mississippi river. No children were born of this union. Two years after their marriage they determined to come west to seek their fortune, and, accordingly in 1831, came by Wagon across the Alleghenies and into the heart of the great interior valley of the continent, making their home in Cooper county. The entire journey was made in a one horse wagon, which contained all their worldly possessions. Here, in 1833, they entered eighty acres of land, putting up a cabin, in which they lived some time without a chimney, doing their cooking out of doors. But they had brave hearts and willing hands, and it was not long before the rewards of cheerful industry and intelligent management began to accumulate. Their store of this world's goods increased until in 1862, when Mr. Thompson was called by the voice of God to enter upon that higher and better life prepared for all his children. His estate was valued at \$25,000. He died the 12th of February, at the age of sixty-three, after a more than ordinarily active and successful life, leaving behind as many friends and as few enemies as seldom fall to the lot of man. He kept a stage stand for many years, and was postmaster at "Mednay,"s the stand was called, during the whole time. The war swept away sixteen negroes they owned, and otherwise damaged their estate, but not so much as to embarrass it. Mr. Thompkins was a member of the Methodist church south for thirty-six years - since 1826. The farm is now being conducted by Mr. Charles R. Scott, as manager, who was born in Potosi, Missouri, August 4, 1847, and is a son of Harold B. and Sarah J. (Christen) Scott, originally of Virginia. He ,was reared in St. Louis, and in 1861 came to Cooper county, since which he has made his home at Mrs. Thompkins. However, he was with Shelby from 1863 until the close of the war. He is W. M. of Prairie Home lodge, A. F. and A. M.

JOHN ZIMMERMANN, hardware and tin shop. Mr. Zimmermann was born in Hesse, on the Rhine, January 3d, 1834, and, while he was in his infancy, his parents, Wyatt and Barbara (Felker) Zimmermann, immigrated to this country, and settled on the Moniteau, in Moniteau county. His father died there in 1848, and his mother afterward married a Mr. Witman. She died in Boonville in 1882, aged eighty-six. After his father's death, in 1849, John went to St. Charles, where he served an apprenticeship at the tinner's trade of seven years. July 13th, 1856, he was married to Miss Lizzie Creekbaum, of that city. He then worked on a farm two years, and in 1858 returned to Cooper county, and established a shop at Boonville. He continued here two years, and in 1860 went to Fayette, where he remained until 1874, when he returned to Boonville, and, in the summer of that year, located at Prairie Home, and established his present business. He has a good stock of goods in his line, and a satisfactory trade. His wife died March 12th, 1874, having borne him six children, as follows : John Henry, at Fayette; Agnes, Charles, William, Anna M., Emma and Joseph M.

SALINE TOWNSHIP

PHILIP M. BASS, farmer. Mr. Bass was the youngest of a family of eight children of Talbot and Sally (Lawrence) Bass, originally of Kentucky, but only two of these are now living, the other being a sister, Julia, A., the widow of Alfred Windson, late of Moniteau county, Their mother died when Philip M. was still a boy, and the father afterward married Mrs. Agnes Campbell, a widow lady who is still living, but he died in 1859, in Moniteau county, this state. The family of children died, as follows : Isaac went to California, in 1842, and has never been heard from since; Elizabeth died while a young lady; Woodford died of the cholera, on the river, in about 1854; Bradford was killed by the militia during the war, while running the mill at Big Lick; Catherine died in maidenhood, and Warren died in May, 1876, near Overtown. Philip M. Bass was born while his parents resided in Platte county, this state, August 22d, 1843. He was reared to a farm life, and in youth acquired the substantial rudiments of an education. He was just old enough to enter the army when the war broke out, in 1861, being then in his eighteenth year, and accordingly he enlisted in the Confederate service, under Colonel McCulloch, and remained in that command until its surrender at Columbus, Mississippi, in May, 1865. His brother, Warren, enlisted at the same time, and they served together until the close of the war. Both were in all the battles in which the command took a part, and both were wounded; Philip in the right

shoulder, at Harrisburg, Mississippi, by a minnie ball, and Warren in the wrist by a navy ball, at Pea Ridge. Warren's wife, formerly Miss Eliza McClanahan, since his death, has married James Broyles, of Saline township. Philip married Miss Sallie, daughter of Adolph Smith, of Moniteau county, February 26th, 1868. She was born January 16th, 1847. They have had four children, Charles R., Columbus E., and Julia A. The eldest died in infancy. Except during the war, Mr. Bass has been constantly engaged in farming, and is an industrious farmer and well respected citizen.

SYLVESTER CALVERT, proprietor of Cedar Ridge farm, section 7. Mr. Culvert, the owner and proprietor of the above-named farm, was born on his father's homestead, adjacent to the son's present place. February 17, 1833. His grandfather, John Culvert, was one of the pioneer immigrants to this county, settling in Jolly's Bottom with his family, from Tennessee, as early as 1813. He died there, in 1840, from the effects of an accident received while assisting in "raising" a horse mill for Gabriel Brown, a near neighbor. His widow, whose maiden name was Dorcas Collie, subsequently married James, Mahan, but she died a few years afterwards, in 1847. Leonard Culvert, the father of Sylvester, was a lad six years of age when his parents emigrated from Tennessee, having been born in 1807. After he grew up he was married to Miss Roxy Morley. This union was a long and happy one, and was blessed with the remarkably large family of sixteen children, fifteen of whom lived to maturity, and fourteen of whom are still alive and have families of their own. The parents died within two years of each other, in Pettis county, of which they had been residents for many years, the father passing away in his sixty-sixth year, and the mother two years before. Of this family Sylvester was the third in priority of birth. At the age of twenty-four he was married to Miss Lucretia F. Bell, of Boone county, the date of their births being the 7th of March, 1857. She died, however, November 4, 1866, leaving three children : Roxy, wife of Thomas Blackburn; Ida and Lucretus, who died in his twelfth year. In 1869, October 7, Mr. Culvert was again married, Miss Frances H. Walker, of Virginia, becoming his wife. Five children have resulted from this marriage, all of whom are at home : Elva L., Alice C., Emma J., Mary P. and Leonard W. Mr. Culvert's farm is an excellent one, and is substantially improved. He raises some stock, but devotes his attention mainly to grain-producing, growing about 100 acres of wheat annually, and large quantities of corn and other cereal products. He joined General Price's army while it was in this state in 1864, and served until the end of the war. He is a member of the Baptist church.

BRADLEY CAMPBELL. William Campbell, Sr., the father of the subject of this sketch, was one of the early settlers of this county, having immigrated here from Tennessee in 1820, whereupon he opened a farm in what is now known as Jolly's Bottoms, locating his residence on the bluff. He died about 1840. Bradley was about thirteen years of age when the family removed to this state. He was born in Cocke county, Tennessee, November 4, 1807. After attaining his majority he was married August 21, 1829, to Miss Meeky, daughter of Samuel Hall. Her father died in St. Louis while en route to this county. The following year Mr. Campbell settled on his present farm, first entering eighty acres, which he improved. Since then he has added to and improved it until he now has a neat farm and comfortable home. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have been blessed with seven children: Samuel H., now of Nebraska; Clancy, Eliza, both early deceased; Johannah, Smith, now of Moniteau county; John L. and William. Clancy, their second daughter, is now the widow of E. H. Williams, and Johannah is the wife of Levi Shepherd. William, Jr., the youngest of the family of children, was born on his father's farm October 22, 1843. In his twenty-third year, March 22, 1866, he was married to Miss Martha, daughter of Samuel Kimbrough, now of Texas. They have one child, a daughter, Ollie, born April 2, 1867. William Campbell and wife are members of the Baptist church at Big Lick. His mother died September 24, 1879. She had been a member of the same denomination for over half a century, as has also his father, Bartley Campbell.

JOHN M. CAMPBELL, farmer, section 27. When, in 1861, the bugle-call of the south summoned her brave sons to rally in defense of her hereditary institutions and the firesides of all, the subject of this sketch, then just entering upon the twenty-first year of his age, and fired with enthusiasm for the land of his fathers, was one of the first of Missouri's gallant young chivalry to enroll his name among those, who in defense of southern rights and southern manhood, had "the heart to do "and if necessary "the courage to die." He at once became a volunteer in the 2d Missouri cavalry under Colonel McCullough and followed the fortunes of his command from the first shot it fired in the opening of the conflict until its meteor-like banner faded from the heavens to be seen no more forever. He participated in all the principal battles of the war in which his command was engaged, and finally surrendered with it at Columbus, Mississippi, in 1865. Returning home in August, after the surrender, he was married, the 2d of January following, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Nathan Cooper, and at once established himself on a farm, which he had rented in Moniteau county. Two years afterwards he went to Nebraska, where he lived seven years, but in 1874 returned to Cooper county and located on his present homestead, a neat farm of about a quarter section of excellent land. He is principally engaged in wheat growing and raising marketable hogs, although he raises other live stock and cereal products. Mrs. and Mrs. Campbell have had a family of seven children: Jesse L., Dora M., Gray D. and Ida H. are living. Lena F., William L. and Bradley are dead. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. Mr. Campbell's parents, Bradley and Meekey (Hall) Campbell, are among the oldest and most highly respected residents of the county, and he is the fifth of their family of six children, having been born at their homestead on Saline creek March 24, 1841.

OSCAR F. CASE, blacksmith and general repairer at Big Lick. Mr. Case is a native of Illinois, and was born in Kane county, February 2, 1849. While still a youth, his parents removed to Iowa, and, at the age of sixteen, Oscar F. entered a blacksmith shop at Bradford, in that state, to learn the ferrous art. After learning the trade there, he worked a year at Waverly, and the following two years at Connor's Mills. From the last named point he changed his location to Jewett's Mills, where he worked about ten years. In 1879, leaving Jewett's Mills, he came to Big Lick, where he has a large custom, and has established for himself a wide reputation as a thorough mechanic. May 28, 1871, Mr. Case was married to bliss Nancy, daughter of John Durnil, of this county. They have four children : Julia, aged ten years; Andrew, aged seven years, and Wirt and Birt, twins, aged four years. During the war Mr. C. enlisted in the Iowa hundred-day men volunteers, and served four months in Tennessee and Mississippi. His parents, Hoad G. and Julia (Morris) Case, are still residents of Iowa.

WILLIAM E. CLAYTON, SR., farmer, section 5. William E. Clayton, who was born in Maryland, December 16, 1826, was less than a year old when his parents, John and Sarah (Leath) Clayton, immigrated to Missouri, and settled in Clark's Fork township, six miles southwest of Boonville, in Cooper county. They reared a family of six children : John M.; Martha, wife of John Gilbreath, of LaPlata, Missouri; Nancy A., died with her husband, Robert Hardcastle, in the Black Hills, on their way to California, in 1852; William E.; Susan, died in her seventeenth year; and Charles Turner. The mother of these died in 1832, and the father, in 1858, on his homestead in the bottom, one and a half miles southeast of Overton, where he had settled a number of years before. William E. Clayton married in his thirty-eighth year, October 4, 1854, Miss Lavina, daughter of Moses Street, formerly of Virginia. She was spared to him nearly nineteen years, but was at last taken away by death, May 7, 1873. Nine children are the fruits of this lone and happy union: Rachel Leath, wife of John Fitzpatrick; Sarah, wife of D. C. Bell; James B., Charles, John W., Mary E., Lucy, Martha and Andrew Thompson. All but the first two are still at home. In 1850 Mr. Clayton went to California, but returned soon afterwards and followed farming in the bottom until 1862, when he settled on his present place. He has a good farm of nearly a quarter section of land, about 100 acres of which are in the bottom, but the balance is on the bluff. He has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church since 1867, and of the I. O. O. F. since 1856.

MARTHA F. DRISKILL. Mrs. Driskill was a daughter of John and Nancy (March) Davenport, formerly of Kentucky, but later, residents of Boone county, this state, both of whom are now deceased. She was born in Boone county, October 10, 1835, and of the family of children of which she was a member, but one is now living, William H., who resides with her on her farm in this county. She first became the wife of John Stone, of her native county, where they lived a number of years after their marriage, but he died, in 1863, at Petersburg, Virginia. Four children were the fruits of their union: William H., now in Texas; Mary A., widow of George Powell; Nancy A, wife of Samuel Hickon, and Susan H., wife of George Vaughn. After Mr. Stone's death his widow, the subject of this sketch, was married, April 7, 1870, to Moses Driskill, of this county, who was born October 26, 1827. He was a widower at the time of his marriage to Mrs. Stone, his first wife, previously Miss Sophia Turner, having died some years before. By his former marriage there are four children; Margaret, wife of James Bruce, of Moniteau; Missouri A., wife of Wesley Bruce; Henry and Sophia. Mr. Driskill, lately deceased, universally regretted by all who knew him and deeply mourned by his family and a large circle of friends. He was a man of the better qualities of mind heart, and at the time of his death was a sincere and exemplary member of the Baptist church. By her last husband Mrs. Driskill has a family of three children; Ruth P., aged twelve years; Ella Blanche, aged ten years, and Mattie Pearl, aged eight years. Mrs. D. has been a member of the Christian church for the last twenty years. She now resides on her farm in Saline township, a comfortable homestead of nearly a quarter section of excellent land comfortably improved. Five years ago they met with the misfortune of losing their dwelling and all their household goods by fire - a fine residence - entailing a loss of over \$2,000, but they have put up a neat, substantial house in its stead, and are rapidly recuperating from the loss so unfortunately visited upon them.

CHARLES L. EAGER, farmer, section 21. Lewis Eager, the father of Charles L., is a name familiar to all the old settlers of the Eastern part of the county. He was a native of Virginia, and was born in Louisa county, of that state, in 1809. He settled in this county about the middle of the thirties, opening a farm at Big Lick, and also engaged in milling there, which he followed for over thirty years, or until within ten years of his death, which occurred March 29, 1878. He married in Louisa county, Va., in early manhood, Miss Cynthia, a daughter of William D. Gooch, becoming his wife. She preceded her husband in death nearly twenty years, crossing the silent river to the unknown and echoless shore of eternity April 30, 1859. They reared a family of four children, of whom Charles L. is the youngest, viz. : John W., Mary L. V., wife of H. C. Simms, Tyre H., and Charles L. Charles L. Eager, the subject of this sketch, was born at his father's farm May 5, 1850, and as he grew up received a good ordinary education in the common schools. In his twenty-sixth year he was married to Miss Rebecca J., eldest daughter of Levi Shepherd, their marriage occurring February 17, 1876. The spring of the same year he settled on the farm where he now lives, an excellent homestead of nearly 200 acres, nearly all of which is under fence, and is otherwise substantially and comfortably improved. he gives his attention to grain growing and stock raising, in both of which he has satisfactory success. He has built an excellent house and a good barn on his place, both of which are above the average of farm

buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Eager have a family of two interesting; children : Anna Lee, born January 27, 1878, and Lewis Virgel, born August 6, 1881.

BLASIUS EFINGER, farmer, section 1. Mr. Efinger is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and was born January 25, 1830. He was a son of Matthew Efinger and wife, whose maiden name was Cardule. When twenty four years of age he came to this country, and for four years made his home in Pennsylvania, where he married Miss Louisa Zellar, formerly of Wurtemberg, the date of their union being April 29th, 1858. After their marriage they removed to Cooper county, this state, where Mr. Efinger farmed on rented land and worked at Ennor's mill until 1863, when, having accumulated enough to buy a farm, he purchased his present place and devoted his whole energy and attention to grain and stock raising, and to improving his place. His farm contains 250 acres of good land, and is a comfortable homestead, in good condition. During the war he served four months in the M. and M. in the second year of the war. He has a family of three children Mary Louisa, Louisa Caroline, and Henry E. Mrs. E. is a member of the Presbyterian church.

J. ALBERT ELLIOTT, farmer and stock raiser, section 2. Although a young man, Mr. Elliott, is a new-era, educated and progressive farmer and stock man, has done not a little and will doubtless do far more to advance and elevate the occupations in this county to which he is devoted. He has an excellent farm of 350 acres, and gives it his undivided attention, producing large quantities of grain and raising fine stock, particularly horses and mules. He began with the Norman stock of horses and afterwards added the Clydesdales, procuring the finest representatives of these breeds that could be had. For mule raising he also has the best quality of stock, and by his enterprise in these lines he has done much to improve the general average of the stock raised in the community. He was born in the neighborhood where he now lives, April 30, 1850, and was the second of three children of Henry and Laura (O'Bryan) Elliott, who were married in 1847. The youngest of the children, Henry, died in infancy, but the eldest, Mary E., is living, and is the wife of John E. Willson, of Muncie, Indiana. The father was a native of New York, but came to this county in early manhood and lived here until his death, June 29, 1880. The mother was a daughter of John O'Bryan, of this county. After their marriage they lived on the O'Bryan homestead until 1852, when they settled on the farm where J. Albert now lives. The father, however, removed to Boonville in 1864, but two years afterwards bought the William Ragland farm, four miles east of Boonville, where he lived until his death. The mother still survives her late husband, and is now living in Boonville. J. Albert, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the Kemper family school at Boonville, in the St. Louis university and the Cayuga Lake academy, of Aurora, New York, but had to quit the latter before his graduation on account of his father's ill health. November 1, 1870, he was married to Miss Nellie R. Ding, of Cayuga county, New York, but she survived her marriage less than three years, dying April 3, 1873. Some three years afterwards Mr. Elliott was married, July 19, 1876, in Lafayette county, to Miss Aline E., daughter of George W. Jones, of that county. They have two children: Mary, born August 30, 1877, and Henry E., born October 4, 1879. After returning from college, Mr. Elliott was engaged in farming two years, and then merchandised at Morrisville, Polk county, about two years. On the death of his father he settled on his present farm, where he has since lived. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for ten years, and is a Royal Arch Mason. Mrs. E. is a member of the Christian church.

B. E. ELLIS, M. D., at Big Lick. Dr. Ellis is a young physician who, after a thorough preparatory course of reading, and a regular Graduation in medicine from one of the best institutions west of the Alleghanies, entered upon the practice of his profession in 1881, in this county, and, considering the length of time he has been engaged in the practice, he has succeeded in building up an unusually good patronage. He is a native of this county and a son of Dr. William H. Ellis, an old physician and a highly respected citizen of Prairie Home township. His mother was formerly a Miss Ann M. Johnson, and C. E. is the third of a family of four children: William, Maine, C. E. and Anna. He was born in Prairie Home township, December 16, 1857, and his youth was employed with the ordinary duties about his father's homestead and in attending school. The more advanced acquirements of his education were received at Prairie Home Institute and Parrish Institute. After completing his education he began the study of medicine under his father, which he continued with diligence until he was prepared to become a matriculate in a medical college. He then attended a term of nine months in the medical department of the university of Louisville, and afterwards continued his course there until his graduation, which occurred in March, 1881. For the first six months after the completion of his medical education he practiced with his father at Prairie Home, but in July of the same year located at Big Creek, where he has since been. Dr. Ellis was married November 9, 1882, to Miss Bettie Winterbower, sister to Dr. Winterbower. She is a native of Hardin county, Missouri, and was born December 16, 1860.

CHARLES W. ERHARDT, farmer, section 2. Mr. Erhardt is another of the many farmers of German birth, who have achieved success by their own personal worth. He was a son of Andrew and Mary (Stein) Erhardt, who emigrated from Germany, in 1836, to this country, and settled on the Ginger farm, in Saline township, this county. In 1849, the father went to California to dig a fortune out of the gold-decked Cordilleras. He died there, however, within a few months, after his arrival. His widow, the mother of Charles W., resided with the latter until her death, in 1872. The other members of their family of children were, Augustus who died December 25, 1881, in St. Clair county, where he then lived; Albert died in the fore-winter of the same year in Henry county, of which he was a resident; and William

resides near Butler, Missouri. April 15, 1849, Charles W. Erhardt was married to Miss Margaret Burger, originally of Bavaria, Germany. They have seven children, Herman, Sophia, wife of Henry Suanch; Mary, Charles, Caroline, Louis, and John. In 1844, Mr. Erhardt located on his present homestead, which contains nearly a quarter section of land. He is also interested in farming in St. Clair county, where he has a farm of 200 acres. He is a typical representative of his nationality, industrious, frugal and level-headed in his farming, as well as in other matters - a substantial, valuable citizen of the community where he lives.

TYRE H. FARRIS, farmer, section 7. Tyre H. Farris is a descendant of the third generation of one of the early settlers of Cooper county. James Farris, his grandfather, came to this county with his family and settled in Jolly's Bottom as early as 1822. He died there in 1845, but his wife, formerly Miss Lydia Morley, survived him over thirty-five years, dying in August, 1881, at the advanced age of seventy-five. Of their family of seven children reared to maturity, James H., the father of Tyre, was the second. At the age of twenty-five, James H. Farris was married to Miss Zerelda J. Bell, of Chariton county, after which he continued to live on his parental homestead until his death, which occurred August 5, 1871. His widow still survives him, and lives with her son, Tyre, on the farm. She has two other children living : Emma, wife of James Mitchell, and Lydia, at home. One, Daniel B., the eldest, is dead. Tyre was reared on the farm, and was married September 25, 1879, to Miss Marian, daughter of James Powell, of Jolly's Bottom. She, however, was born in Bates county, where her father had removed before the war. Tyre was born August, 3, 1859. They have one child, James W. Mr. Farris, although a young man, is an enterprising and successful farmer, and manages his farm of over 250 acres with as much business judgment and energy as a farmer far more experienced and advanced in years might be expected to do. He grows annually about 120 acres of wheat, besides raising large quantities of corn and other products, and also considerable live stock. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

GEORGE F. FLUKE, farmer, section 5. The subject of this sketch was born at Connor's Mill, in this county, May 27, 1850, and is the second of a family of three children of John and Louisa (Fisher) Fluke, the other two being John W. and Mary E., wife of Z. R. Neal. The father is a native of Pennsylvania, and a miller by trade. He came to this county in 1838, when about twenty years of age, and has followed milling here many years. Among other mills he has run is the Jewett mill, which he run with Jewett a number of years. The mother is a native of Monroe county, Illinois. When quite young she came to this county, and was partly reared in the family of Leven Cropper, then living near Overton. There she met and married Mr. Fluke, and they have since continued to reside in this county, where they have reared their family. George F., the second son, was brought up to the occupation of a farmer, which he has since followed. He was married March 13, 1872, to Miss Eliza A., only daughter of Walter and Mary J. Givens. They have two children: Andrew Jackson, aged nine years, and Mary Lou, aged three years. The mother of these was born January 7, 1852. He now has a farm of nearly 300 acres, about 200 acres of which is fine bottom land, the balance being on the bluff. He raises grain and stock in a general way, giving his attention principally to wheat, of which he produces large quantities for the market. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

JAMES MADISON FREEMAN, farmer and stock raiser, section 25. Squire Freeman settled in this county in 1840, and was originally from Madison county, Kentucky, having been born there August 19, 1813. When he was twelve years of age, however, he was brought by his parents, Jonathan and Anna (Coulton) Freeman, to this state, who emigrated to Boone county in 1825, and settled near Columbia, where the mother died in 1837, and the father in 1853. They were both natives of North Carolina, but came next to Kentucky early in life, and were married in the last named state. They had a family of nine children - six sons and three daughters - but three of whom are now living, and of those Squire Freeman is the eldest. William, the next youngest to the squire and the fifth of the family, is a resident of Tipton, Missouri, and Caroline is the widow of Rolla West, and resides in Pettis county. Squire Freeman received a good education while he was growing up, and when he came to Cooper county taught school here five or six years. March 31, 1846, he was married to Miss Rebecca A., daughter of Michael Hornbeck, who came to this county in an early day and settled on the farm the Squire now owns. He died before the war. He and his wife, Lydia, reared a family of nine children - eight sons and one daughter. But one son, Robert, and Mrs. Freeman are all that are now living. Robert lives in Texas. Squire and Mrs. Freeman have a family of four children: James M., aged twenty-four years; Lona, aged twenty-two years; William Robb, aged twenty years, and Hogan, aged fifteen years. The two elder have received collegiate education,. James M. graduated from Kemper's school, of Boonville. 'Squire Freeman's farm contains 320 acres, over 100 acres of which are devoted to grain growing. He also raises considerable numbers of stock, principally cattle and hogs. He has abundant water on the place for stock raising, and a good meadow. For twelve years prior to the war he served as justice of the peace, and until he refused to accept the position any longer. He has often been urged to offer himself for public office in county offices, but has steadily declined to become mixed up in politics. He has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church for twenty years.

WALTER GIVENS, farmer, section 8. Alexander Givens, the grandfather of Walter, the subject of this sketch, was one of the early settlers of this county, coming here from Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1818. He settled in section 1, township 48, range 16, where he died in 1833, and where Walter Givens was born, three years before, February 9th,

1830. Robert M. Givens, the father of Walter, was thirty-six years old when he came to this county, in company with his father's family, in 1818. He was twice married. first to Matilda, daughter of David Stevens, from Tennessee, by whom he had eight children, six sons and two daughters, and of these Walter was the fifth. His second wife was formerly Miss Susan Thomas, now a resident of Hickory county. By her he had four children, all sons but the youngest. He died in 1859. His first wife died in 1837. Walter grew up on the old homestead, and at the age of twenty-one, was married, December 10, 1851, to Miss Nancy J. Vivian, of Moniteau county. She survived her marriage only a short time, bearing her husband one child at her death - Eliza A., now the wife of George Fluke. In 1855 he was again married, Miss Nancy A. Norman becoming his second wife. Three children were born of this union, all of whom died in infancy, and their mother followed them to the grave in 1859. On the 3d of April, 1863, Mr. Givens was married to Mrs. Mary J. Norris, widow of John O. Norris. She has been spared for twenty years to comfort and brighten his home. They have three children: Richard Hubart, Walter Lee, and Warren Thompson. Mr. G. first lived on the farm adjoining his father's, but in 1863 settled on his present homestead. It contains 160 acres, and is devoted mainly to grain growing. Live stock is also raised for home use, except hogs, of which he fattens a number every year for the market. Mrs. G. is a member of the Baptist church. In 1864 Mr. Givens joined Shelby's command, under General Price, while in this state, but was captured the following fall in Greene county, and confined in Rock Island prison until the close of the war.

REV. ISAAC GOOD, homestead, section 34. Rev. Mr. Good has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for the last twenty years, and in January, 1873, entered the ministry of that denomination, since which he has been actively and earnestly engaged in the work of his sacred calling, mainly in Cooper county. He joined the church at Pleasant Green in 1863, and began to preach ten years later at Oak Grove. He is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Washington county of that state February 15, 1835. His father, Emanuel Good, was originally from Pennsylvania, but his mother, formerly Miss Elizabeth Petman, was born and reared in Tennessee. Both were of German descent. They were in the "Rhomboidal State," and made their home there until their immigration to this county in 1843. They first located about five miles below Rocheport, but the following year removed to the neighborhood of Connor's mill, and five years; afterwards settled in Moniteau county, where the father was taken off by death the 2d of September, 1852. The mother survived her husband about sixteen years, but on the 12th of October, 1868, joined her husband in the last long sleep of death. They reared a family of five children Sarah became the wife of Jesse Driskill, but after his death in California, wife of Thomas Pate, of Moniteau county; Martha died in March, 1843, aged sixteen years. Isaac, the subject of this sketch, and Adella, wife of James Maze, of Moniteau county. In youth Isaac attended such schools as were convenient, and also devoted much of his leisure to private study, thus acquiring as he grew up the more important essentials of an English education. On the 21st of June, 1854, he was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Louisa Hampton, of this county. Ten children have been born to them, but they have been more than ordinarily unfortunate in their family, having lost five of their children. Four died in infancy, and the fifth, a promising young man, died just after he had attained his majority, on the 18th of March, 1879. The five still spared then to bless and brighten their home are : Virginia L., Hugh L., Hester E., William J. and Missouri A. Hester is the wife of John C. Potter, of Moniteau county. During the war Mr. Good served about ten months under General Price, but at the expiration of that time was honorably discharged on account of physical disability, having been confined to the hospital by ill-health during much of the time of his service. He has a neat farm and comfortable home, and is so situated that he is not compelled to rely on his ministerial work entirely, to supply the physical needs of life for himself and family. With him his services for the Master and for the church are matters of love, regardless of the rewards of this world.

HENRY A. HOBERECHT, farmer, section 36. Mr. Hoberecht is of German parentage, both his father, Frederick, and mother, formerly Christina Kuhn, having been natives of Prussia. His grandfather, Henry Hoberecht, was one of the earliest settlers of the county, and located on the farm where Henry Hoberecht now lives. Frederick and Christina Hoberecht reared a family of eight children, of whom Henry, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest. He was born January 13, 1851. He had four sisters and three brothers: Paulina M., wife of Charles Beck, died February 19, 1877; Sophia L., wife of Herman Erhardt; Frank H., Charles W., Rocenia H., Laura E., and John O. Henry A. was married June 11, 1874, to Miss Nancy J., daughter of James T. Wilson, originally of Adair county this state. Two children have blessed their union Sadie May and Alma Bertie. Mr. Hoberecht's parents both died of the pneumonia within less than a week of each other, the father, April 10, 1871, and the mother the 16th of the same month. The old homestead farm contains over 400 acres of land, about is third of which is fine bottom land. Mr. Hoberecht raises nearly 200 acres of grain, and also some livestock - cattle, hogs, horse, mules, etc. He and his wife are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Highland.

H. BROWN HOPKINS, farmer, section 14. Among those who have long been extensively engaged in farming in this county, the name of Mr. Hopkins justly claims a prominent place. His farm contains nearly 700 acres of fine land and he is one of the leading grain producers of the county. For several years before the war he was a prominent farmer and had on his place forty-one slaves, being thus amply supplied with labor to conduct his farming operations on a large scale. Mr. Hopkins was born in Jefferson (then Rodney) county, Mississippi March 3, 1815, and was a son of Charles Hopkins, a native of Pennsylvania, and wife, previously Miss Susanna Stampley of the former state. His

father died in 1833 while on the steamboat Memphis, and was buried in the city of that name on the Mississippi. H. Brown, the son, was then eighteen years of age, and a short time afterwards removed with his mother's family to Kentucky, where she subsequently became the wife of John B. Trueman. After this they went to Texas and remaining there two years came to Cooper county, this state, in 1856, where after working a farm they had leased, they bought and made it their permanent home. However H. Brown, the subject of this sketch was married in Hardin county, November 22, 1856, to Miss Rebecca Burcham of that county and in December of the same year went to Texas, coming from that state the following year with Mr. Trueman and family to Cooper county. Since settling in this county, Mr. Hopkins has been engaged in farming, and although he suffered severe losses during the late war, he nevertheless is possessed of a comfortable estate and is one of the substantial, responsible citizens of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins have a family of four children, one, Ida W., the eldest, being deceased. The other five are Emma, Susan, Hattie H., Trueman B. and Atlas Brown. Mr. Hopkins is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Highland and has been a member of Masonic order thirty-five years. His wife is a member of the Baptist church at Big Lick.

HERMAN KAISER, farmer, section 27. Mr. Kaiser came to this country from Germany in 1860 this county where he engaged farming and soon bought a place of his own, 200 acres in Saline township on which he still resides. He has been satisfactorily successful as a farmer, and has improved his place in a comfortable and substantial manner. He was born in Hanover, Germany, June 30, 1837, and was the third of a family of five children of Henry and Mary (Wanett) Kaiser, both of whom are now deceased. The mother died in 1870, and the father in 1875. The other four children are George, Henry, died in 1873; Lizzie, wife of Henry Otto, of St. Louis, and Catherine, wife of Doon Depe, of the same city. During the war Mr. Kaiser served about three months, in the militia. February 10, 1866, he was married to Miss Mary Gatchett, a native of Ohio. They have eight children : John, Lizzie, Millie, Henry, Emma, Louisa, Catherine, and Anna. Sophia died at the age of eight months. Mr. and Mrs. Kaiser are members of the Lutheran church at Pleasant Grove.

ALEXANDER LAMM, farmer, section 22. Mr. Lamm was the youngest of a family of eight children of William and Mary (Boren) Lamm, who came to this county in 1816. All these, save one, grew to maturity and married, but only two, besides Alexander, are now living. William Lamm, the father, was a native of North Carolina. Coming to this county in the pioneer days, when game of all kinds was abundant, he became a noted hunter in this section of the county, and his name is familiar to all early settlers as the hero of many adventures in the chase. He it was who shot a deer a quarter of a mile off, across a deep slough and then swam over to it and towed it back by a plow line tied to his waist. Besides farming he also followed "flatboating" - floating grain down to the wholesale markets. He opened the farm (having entered the land) on which Alexander now lives, in 1820, and lived there until his death in 1878. His wife had gone before to light his way to Heaven some thirty years prior to his death. Alexander, born on the family homestead, November 22, 1838, was married after he grew up, prior to the late war, to Miss Margaret J., daughter of William Smith, of this county. They have three children : James, now of Jefferson City; George and Charles. Mr. Lamm has always lived on the parental homestead, a neat farm carefully improved. He follows farming in a general way and with satisfactory success. He is now serving his second term of three years as school director. His wife is a member of the Baptist church.

JOHN H. MOLAN, farmer, and of J. H. Molan & Co., proprietors marble yards, Gooch's Mills. Mr. Molan is a well-to-do farmer and prominent business man of the eastern part of the county, who commenced for himself without anything, when a young man, and has risen to a comparatively comfortable situation in life, entirely by his own merits. He is of German parentage, but was himself born in this country in St. Louis - October 22, 1851. His father, Diederich Molan, and mother, formerly Miss Elizabeth Snuck, came to St. Louis from Asnabruck, Germany, in 1845, and eleven years afterwards removed to this county and bought a place of 163 acres of land on Saline creek, where they settled and lived the remainder of their lives. She died April 1, 1870, and he December 19, 1871. There are five of their family of children - John H., Catherine, Elizabeth, John William and Julia, the last being now Mrs. Hasp, of Clark's Fork, and Elizabeth is the wife of George Meyers. John H., the subject of this sketch was married February 7, 1872, to Miss Louisa Meyer. She died January 22, 1881, having been the mother of four children, but two of whom are now living: Louisa, aged eight years, and Emma, aged four. John H. died in infancy as did also Henry. April 19, 1882, Mr. Molan was again married, his present wife having been. Miss Elizabeth Herth. She was born December 20, 1854, and is a daughter of Peter Herth, of Saline township. Mr. Molan's farm contains nearly 400 acres of good land oil which he grows over 200 acres of grain, principally wheat. He also raises live stock, mainly cattle and hogs. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. The marble business in which he is a partner, was established in January, 1882, Mr. J. B. Kirkman, a skilful artisan in that line, and a capable, responsible business man, being his associate in the establishment. They carry a stock of stone valued at \$1,000, and the first year did a business of over \$2,200. Mr. Kirkman was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, March 19, 1850, and was a son of Thomas Kirkman, originally of Maryland, and wife, a native of the Old North State. J. B. did service in the Confederate army during the war, and in 1866 came to Columbia, Missouri, where he learned the tombstone business and worked there until June, 1881, when he removed to Boonville. In January, 1882, he entered into his present partnership with

Mr. Molan. Mr. Kirkman was married December 19, 1872, to Miss Emma F. Blanchard, at Columbia. They have three children - Gertrude, Mandie and Huldah.

HENRY W. MILLS, farmer. In the lives of its venerable yeoman citizens, such as the one whose name heads this sketch, is to be found the true source of the growth and prosperity of Cooper county. Their industry has produced its wealth, their character and intelligence have given it its enviable reputation, and their sons and daughters are the rich legacy they have provided to guaranty its future. Born in Louisa county, Virginia, July 17, 1815, in 1842, Mr. Mills came to Cooper county, and, on the 20th of August of that year, was married to Miss Susan V., daughter of Charles T. Lewis, an early settler and worthy citizen of the county. First he lived on a part of the farm he now owns, and the following year after his marriage removed to the state of Mississippi; but remaining there only two years returned to Cooper county and carried on the J. K. Ragland farm for one year. He then purchased forty acres of land in his own right, the nest-egg, so to speak, of his subsequent estate of nearly 1,000 acres. Possessed of the qualities and character he has always shown, success was as sure to come as fruit is certain to ripen on the tree when secure from injury. Up to 1866 he had added to his farm until it numbered 200 acres. Then he increased it to 536 acres. Again, he bought 300 acres more, making an aggregate of over 900 acres. But, in the meantime, he and his good wife had been blessed with a large family of children, among whom he divided his land as they grew up, leaving himself only a comfortable homestead, on which he still lives. On this he raises over 100 acres of grain, and considerable quantities of livestock - cattle, sheep, hogs, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Mills have given to the county thirteen worthy sons and daughters, ten of whom are still living, and nine became heads of families, the youngest being still at home: William H., married Miss Sallie L. Craig; Charles T., died February 29, 1880, leaving a family, his wife having formerly been Miss Nellie Brosius; James T., married Miss Bettie Tucker; Mary A., wife of George Adams, died in 1867; Hunter N., married Miss Ellen Thomas; Augustus K., married Miss Sophronia Stiffler; Walker M., died February 24, 1878, aged twenty-four years; John A., married Miss Dora Campbell; Susan H., wife of John Elliott; Florence M., wife of O. C. Byler; Carrie L., wife of Dr. J. D. Potts; Eagle S., at home. Mr. Mills himself was the fourth of a family of six children of William and Elizabeth (Gardiner) Mills, of Louisa county, Virginia, as follows: Margaret E., wife of Dr. A. Kueckelhan, of Lamine township, this county; Mrs. Mary J., widow of Edward McPherson, of Boonville; the eldest sister, Ann Quarles, wife of James Quarles, died in Boonville, in 1850; the brothers - Addison died in St. Louis, of cholera, in 1848; and William died of yellow fever, in Mississippi, in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. R. have been members of the Christian church since 1863, and prior to that were connected with the Baptist church. He is also a member of the P. of H. At the age of three-score and ten, less two years, Mr. Mills is still vigorous and active in mind and body.

HUNTER N. MILLS, farmer, section 26. By reference to Henry W. Mills' sketch it will be seen that Hunter N. is the seventh of the former's family of ten living children, and was born November 7, 1849. The son remained with his family until 1875, when, being then twenty-six years of age, and having married the year previous, he settled on his present place, a comfortable homestead of 220 acres, which he has well improved. Since then he has been prosecuting his farm affairs with great energy, and has justly won the reputation of being one of the enterprising, successful young farmers of the township. He grows over 150 acres of grain annually, about four-fifths of which is wheat, and he also raises considerable numbers of stock, mainly hogs and cattle. He was married October 7, 1874, to Miss Ella Thomas, daughter of Doctor Thomas, now of Greenwood, Jackson county, but for a number of years a prominent physician of this county. She was born near Pisgah, this county, April 2, 1853. They have a family of three interesting children : Mabel Gray, aged seven years; Irene Vibert, aged four years, and William Robert, aged two years. Mrs. Mills is a member of the Baptist denomination, and he is a member of the Christian denomination and of the Patrons of Husbandry.

JOHN J. MILLS, farmer, section 23. Mr. Mills is of German nativity, having been born in Hanover, Germany, March 22, 1822. When quite a young man he entered into the royal army of his native kingdom and served something over a year, participating during that time in the war with Denmark. But in 1852 he came to this country and made his permanent home in Cooper county. The first year after his arrival here he worked with Benjamin Hawkins and helped build a bridge over the Petite Saline at the Lick. The following two years he worked in the mill at Big Lick for Mr. Gooch, and at about the expiration of this time was married, in October 1855 to Miss Louisa, daughter of Theobald Miller, of this county, but originally of Prussia. He then engaged in farming, buying eighty acres of land, and by industry and good management has achieved excellent success as a farmer. He has increased his possessions until now his place contains about 300 acres of good land, and he grows annually over 100 acres of grain, besides raising some stock. During the war Mr. Mills was a member of the Missouri state militia, and in 1864 enlisted in the 45th Missouri infantry, under Colonel Murphy, doing service principally in Missouri and Tennessee. Mr. Mills' first wife died, leaving him four children: Charles L., married Miss Roxy Shipley, January 18, 1880; Mary, wife of Henry Tine; John A. and Louisa W., now at home. Subsequently he married Miss Margaret Miller, sister of his first wife. She died ten years afterwards, leaving three children Sophia, Catherine and Sarah, all at home. His present wife was formerly Mrs. Elvina, widow of John Jacobs. She is a member of the Methodist church, and a very worthy lady.

THOMAS MITCHELL, farmer. For nearly three-quarters of a century the Mitchell family has been identified with the material development and agricultural interests of Cooper county. Its representatives for three generations have ranked among the substantial and well-to-do farmers of the county, and of these Thomas Mitchell, the subject of this sketch, and the grandson of the old pioneer of the family to the county, Thomas Mitchell, is by no means the least worthy. He was born in Cooper county, near Boonville, Missouri, April 12, 1822. Starting out in life for himself at a comparatively early age, and relying almost entirely upon his own exertions to make his way in the world, he devoted himself to farming, and went to work with a degree of energy and resolution that could not fail to produce substantial and satisfactory results. Accordingly, he soon became possessed of an excellent farm of his own, and for years he has held a position among the most progressive farmers of the county. He has made a specialty of wheat growing and he it was who first introduced into this county the celebrated Fultz variety of wheat, which has resulted in so much advantage and profit to farmers, and, in fact, to all classes in the county. He raises annually about 100 acres of this variety of wheat, and, as an evidence of his success in wheat growing, the fact should be stated that for six years in succession he has raised as much as twenty-five bushels to the acre on the same ground. Mr. Mitchell was married on the 15th of February, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Pulliam, of Boone county. They have been blessed with three children, but two of whom, however, are now living: James P. and Flora. The second child, William P., died in infancy, in 1855, aged twenty months. James P. is married, and resides with his father. Mr. Mitchell was the eldest of a family of eight children of William N. and Margaret Mitchell. William N., the father, was born in East Tennessee January 20, 1799, and when seventeen years of age came with his parents to Cooper county, who immigrated here in 1816. His father, Thomas Mitchell, Sr., was originally from Virginia. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Moran. They are believed to be the first family that drove through to this part of the state from the Mississippi, on the south side of the Missouri river. They crossed the Petite Saline at a ford near where Hurt's bridge now stands. He died on his homestead near Boonville August 13, 1839. His wife preceded him to the grave nearly twenty years, having died October 27, 1820. He was a successful farmer, and took a zealous interest in public affairs. He was a devoted partisan of General Jackson. Of his family of four sons, including William N., the father of Thomas, Jr., all of whom became influential citizens, none are now living. William N. died May 7, 1865, preceded to the grave by his wife (formerly Miss Margaret Miller, daughter of Judge James Miller, one of the first members of the county court, November 21, 1862. She was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, June 2, 1803. They were married August 17, 1820. Both William N. and his wife were kind and good neighbors, and were highly esteemed by all who knew them. Mr. Thomas Mitchell, Jr., and wife, have been worthy and exemplary members of the Baptist church at Boonville for the last thirty years.

Z. R. NEAL, farmer and miller, section 7. Z. R. Neal was the second of a family of seven children of Rev. Minor and Nancy (Amick) Neal, for many years residents of this and Morgan county. The father was a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church for twenty-five years, and up to the time of his death, in August, 1878. The mother is still living, and resides near Otterville. Rev. Minor Neal was a native of Kentucky, but came to this county early in life, where, excepting fifteen years' residence in Morgan county, he continued to live until his death. He was twice married. His first wife survived her marriage but a short time, and by his second he reared his family of children: Margaret E., wife of W. R. Spencer; Z. R., May W., wife of Samuel Hickson; James R., George M., Louisa J., wife of B. F. Young, and Thomas L. Z. R. Neal was brought up to the occupation of a farmer, which he has since followed. He rented land up to 1882, when he bought his present homestead. Of his farm there are over 200 acres in the bottom. He raises about 100 acres of wheat, and about seventy-five acres of corn, besides other cereal products. March 18, 1875, Mr. Neal was married to Miss May E., daughter of John Fluke, of this county. They have one child, William, aged four years; one is dead, John M., aged eighteen months. Mr. N. is also interested in saw-milling, having had a mill since the fall of 1882. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

P. C. NUCKOLS. If commencing in the world without means or other advantages, accumulating a comfortable estate by one's own industry, maintaining his family in comfort, and, through all, preserving a name above reproach, may be said to constitute a worthy and successful life, then the life of Mr. Nuckols may be justly so characterized. He came to this county in 1869, then a young man twenty years of age, having been born in Goochland county, Virginia, February 1st, 1849, and began here as a farm laborer, working by the month. He is now the owner of the well-known Walker farm, near Overton, containing three hundred acres of fine bottom land - one of the choice farms of the county. He first worked a year for Mr. J. K. Ragland, then a year for Dabney Jordon, of Howard county, and after this followed overseeing three years. Having married December 3d, 1873, after overseeing, he rented land of Mr. Ragland, and farmed on his own account two years. Removing then to the Walker farm, he kept vigorously at work, economizing and managing to the best advantage, and in February, 1882, bought the place entire, and became its owner and proprietor. Still comparatively a young man and full of energy, directed by good judgment, he has every promise of; becoming one of the first farmers of Cooper county. He now produces annually over 200 acres of grain, and is making a fine beginning in stock raising. His wife, who has contributed not a little to his success, by industry and good management of their domestic affairs, was formerly a Miss Zerelda J., daughter of Fountain and Catherine Brushwood, of Boone county. She is also niece of Mrs. James Farris, of this county. They have one child, Mattie Belle, aged 6 years. One is dead, an infant, Bettie, aged 14 months. Mr. Nuckols is a member of the Baptist church.

He has been a member of the A. O. U. W. three years. His parents, George P. and Martha (Crawford) Nuckols, are still residents of Virginia, where they were both born and raised.

ULRICH OERLY, farmer, section 33. Mr. Oerly was a son of Christian and Mary (Hanswirth) Oerly of Switzerland, where he himself was born June 21, 1827. He, with his father and family, came to this country in 1850, and settled in Ohio, where the father died in 1851. Two years afterwards Ulrich came to Moniteau county and lived there until 1865 and then came to Cooper county and located on his present farm. It contains over 300 acres of good land, and he has it comfortably improved. He gives his attention to wheat growing, and raising sheep and hogs, in all of which he has had excellent success. He was married April 13, 1852, to Miss Margaret Gather, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, but originally of Switzerland. They have had a family of nine children, eight of whom are still living. Mary died in infancy, John, married Elizabeth Mischler; Emanuel, married Mary Mischler; who died in February, 1882, Samuel, married Mary Grauch; Mary, married Adam Schilb; William Ferdinand, Charles and Frederick. Mr. Oerly served in the militia during the war. He is an industrious, well-to-do farmer and well respected citizen.

JOHN PURSLEY, farmer, section 28. About the beginning of the present century John Pursley, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, then a young man, came from South Carolina, where he had been born and reared, and made his home in Illinois, then a territory. He there married and lived opposite St. Louis a number of years in what is known as the American bottom. But as early as 1815 he removed to this county with his family. He first settled on what is now known as the Wooldridge farm, and afterwards, in about 1830, on the present John S. Campbell farm, where he and his wife lived until their deaths, she dying about 1848; he about 1854. They reared a family of seven children: Rua, died unmarried; Caroline, late wife of John Lamb; Garvin, deceased father of our subject; John, died unmarried; Robert, died in boyhood; Joseph, died in 1875, and Ann, wife of Elijah Begley, of Cedar county. Garvin, the third of this family, after he grew up was married to Miss Margaret, daughter of Charles Clark, of this county, in about 1842. The first two years of their married life was spent in Cedar county, this state. They then settled on a farm on the Saline in this county, but in January, 1852, his wife died, leaving him a family of three children, two, Robert and Joseph, having died in infancy. Those living were: Louisa, wife of Smith Campbell, of Moniteau county; Charles, died July 24, 1867, aged twenty-one, and John, the subject of this sketch. In 1855 the father married again, Miss Sarah Taylor then becoming his wife. Three children resulted from this union: Preston W., Ulysses G. and Perry T. He died February 12, 1882, in his sixty-third year, having been born in St. Clair county, Illinois, April 9, 1819. His last wife still survives him. John, his only surviving son by his first marriage, was born July 26, 1848. He was reared on his father's farm, and received a practical education in youth in the neighborhood schools. January 16, 1870, he was married to Miss Julia, daughter of Enoch Rector. She was born in Cedar county, December 29, 1849. Five years after their marriage they lived on his father's homestead in this county, but in 1875 they settled on their present place, a good farm of 160 acres of land, comfortably and substantially improved. Mr. Pursley is an industrious farmer, and is well respected as a neighbor. They have three children Beulah, aged twelve years; Ernest, aged nine years, and Earle, aged five years.

WILLIAM RAGLAND, farmer and stock dealer. William M. Ragland, the father of William, the subject of this sketch, and J. Kelly Ragland, his brother, came to this country at a comparatively early day from Virginia, in which state they were born and reared, and purchased a thousand acres of land in Saline township, a part of which was the old Governor Miller farm. William M. Ragland was married near Bunceton, this county, to Miss Bettie, daughter of James Quarles, formerly of Louisa county, Virginia. Of their family of children, William, the subject of the present sketch, was born June 18, 1857. On account of the unsettled condition of affairs during the war, William R. Ragland removed with his family to St. Louis, where he died a short time before the restoration of peace. His widow subsequently became the wife of Richard P. Rider, president of Steven's college, of Columbia, Missouri, where she now resides. J. Kelly Ragland, the brother, married Miss Maria, daughter of Dr. Buckner. She died, however, sometime afterwards. The land J. Kelly Ragland and his brother purchased, they improved in a superior manner for the purpose of stock raising, which they carried on a large scale. J. Kelly remained in Cooper county until his death, which occurred in November, 1882. He was one of the leading stock men of central Missouri and was, besides, a man of superior education and fine business qualifications. After a long and active life, he died with as many friends and as few enemies as any man who ever passed away within the border of this county. He left a large estate at his death, appraised at nearly \$100,000, which was divided among his relations. William Ragland, the subject of this sketch, and his brother James, own the farm of their late uncle, one of the finest landed estates in the county. They are extensively engaged in grain growing and stock raising, and are among the most prominent agriculturalists in these lines. William Ragland was married September 21, 1882, to Miss Ella E., daughter of W. G. Hays, of Saline township. They settled on the "Kelly Ragland farm," in February of the present year. Both are worthy members of the church.

A. F. SANGER, merchant and postmaster, Gooch's Mill. Mr. Sanger was a lad of twelve years when his parents, Dominique and Christiana Sanger, emigrated from Silesia, Prussia, to this country in 1859, and located in Boonville, he having been born in "the dear old Fatherland beyond the Rhine," March 6, 1847. His father died here in 1873, and his mother followed her life partner into the mysteries of death in 1880. The son spent his youth partly in this city and partly in St. Louis, here working at the potter's trade, there employed in a rectifying establishment, and for two years

he traveled for J. M. Jeggler. In the fore-winter of 1863 he enlisted in the union service, and was an attaché of the Rolls supply train, and wore the blue for about ten months. He enlisted again in the fall of 1864 at St. Louis, and was stationed at Little Rock, Arkansas, until July, 1865. Up to 1874 he was engaged in various lines of business, always active and full of energy, and in February of that year he took charge of the large business establishment of Meistrell & Smith, at Gooch's Mill, which he has since conducted, and with the most gratifying success. This is one of the largest business houses in the eastern part of the county, and enjoys an extensive and rapidly increasing trade. Mr. Sanger is essentially a self-made and self-educated man, and he has made himself one of the best qualified and most thorough-going business men of the county. He has been postmaster for a number of years, and is exceptionally popular with all who know him. He was married November 12, 1872, in Boonville, to Miss Mary T., daughter of Joseph and Catharine Spady. She was born July 8, 1851. They have no children of their own, but have an adopted daughter, Mary (Nelson), they are rearing. Mr. Sanger has a neat farm of nearly a quarter section of low land about two miles southwest of the mill. He is a member of the Catholic church at Boonville.

JACOB SCHILB, farmer, section 34. Jacob Schilb, Sr., the father of the subject of this sketch, followed the trade of carpentry in Bavaria, Germany, of which country he was a native, and he there lived until his immigration to America in 1847. He was married in Bavaria to Miss Margaret Miller, and of this union there were five children, four sons and a daughter, Margaret, who subsequently became the wife of Henry Myers, in this county, and died some two years afterwards. The sons are all living and are residents of the same neighborhood, all substantial and well respected citizens. They are as follows : Jacob, Adam, Theobald D. (or David), and Frederick. The father and family located on the farm where Jacob now lives shortly after their arrival in this country. They had been on the way from Germany over five months, a journey of remarkable length in the time occupied, during which they passed through varied and trying experiences. The father died on his farm in about nine years after his location upon it, the date of his death being June 30, 1856. The mother, however, survived until the 30th of December, 1875, when she followed her husband to the grave. He was an industrious, good farmer, a worthy citizen, and a generous and kind neighbor. Jacob Schilb, the eldest son, was born November 24, 1825, and was, therefore, about thirty-three years of age when his parents came to this country. He became a resident of Cooper county in 1852. Farming has constituted his principal occupation, and he now has a neat farm, comfortably and substantially improved. The following year after his arrival here, he was married, May 29, 1853, to Miss Anna B. Kiseling, originally of Bavaria. They have had a family of seven children, two of whom are dead - Barbara dying at the age of three years, and Sophia in infancy. Those living are: Margaret, wife of Aug. Stock; Elizabeth, wife of George Stock; Mary, widow of Alex. Stock; Caroline and Mamie, both at home and unmarried. Mr. S. and his family are members of the Evangelical church at Pleasant Green.

ADAM SCHILB, farmer, section 32. Thirty-three years Mr. Schilb has been a resident of Cooper county, and these three decades and more of the flower of his life have been devoted to honest, untiring industry, resulting not less in the material development and prosperity of the county than in his own comfortable situation in life. His fine farm of nearly three-quarters of a section of land is but a fraction of what he has made, it is only what he has saved, and bears the same ratio to the aggregate value of his services that the net profits of a business house bear to the aggregate volume of its business. Who will undertake to estimate the worth of such men to a country? Starting out in life without anything but his own brawn and brain, for a number of years he worked in a pottery for Wesley Williamson, gradually paying for and making a farm to which he ultimately turned his whole attention, and now he is one of the substantial farmers and comfortably situated citizens of the county, and has been for years. He was married March 1, 1853, to Miss Barbara, daughter of Leonard Beltz, brought by her parents from Bavaria to this county. They have eight children, and have lost two; Adam, married Mary Oerly; Catherine, died in infancy; William, died aged fifteen years; Jacob, Theobald, Franz, Barbara, Elizabeth, Louisa and Mary. He and wife are both members of the Evangelical church at Pleasant Green. Mr. Schilb's parents, Jacob and Margaret (Miller) Schilb had a family of five children, of whom Adam, the subject of this sketch, was the second, having been born January 14, 1828. In the sketch of the eldest brother, Jacob, will be given further particulars of the father's family. Space, however, may be spared here to mention that Theodore David, one of the younger of the sons, is also a well-to-do farmer and a self-made man and resides near the subject of this sketch. He was born October 10, 1833. He commenced in life for himself by learning the blacksmith's trade with David Force in Boonville, and worked there three years. He then put up a shop of his own on a piece of land he bought, and followed blacksmithing and farming together until about the close of the late war. Since that time he has given his whole attention to farming. His place contains about 200 acres of choice land, and is well improved. He raises both grain and stock for the general markets and is a worthy brother of Adam as a farmer and citizen. As a neighbor and friend he is more than ordinarily hospitable and kind. He was married August 31, 1857, to Miss Catherine Youngkamp, a young lady formerly of Indiana, born October 15, 1839. They have been blessed with twelve children: David, Henry, Margaret, Frederick, Sylvester, Catherine E., Elizabeth, Barbara, Jacob, Adam, Catherine and Mary. Adam and Catherine E., however, being dead. Mr. Schilb is an active and earnest supporter of the public school system. He and family are members of the Evangelical church.

HERMAN SCHMIDT, DECEASED. It is impossible to estimate how much this country owes to the hardy, honest sons of the German Fatherland who have come over here and joined their labor and their intelligence with those of the people of the New World in building up one of the greatest nations the sun ever shone upon. There is not a county, nor scarcely a neighborhood, in the United States that does not bear the marks of their, industry and of the successful, useful lives they lead. This reflection is induced by scanning the life of Herman Schmidt, deceased, the subject of this sketch. But sixteen years old when he came to America with his brother's family, in 1836, and making his home in Cooper county four years afterwards, by his own worth and exertions he became a successful farmer and established for himself an honorable name as a public-spirited, patriotic citizen, proving of value to the community in which he lived as a civil officer, and gallantly serving his country when it was threatened with destruction by the late civil war. He was born in Saxony, Germany, December 22, 1820, and was a son of Frederick and Christina Schmidt, who emigrated to this country in 1836, and after four years' residence in Ohio settled in this county in 1840. The mother died a short time after their arrival here, and subsequently the father married Mrs. Christina Yost, of St. Louis. He died September 25, 1865, and his last wife three years afterwards. September 30, 1868, Herman, the only son of his father who reached maturity, devoted himself to agriculture and soon became remarked among his neighbors for his untiring industry, and the intelligence, frugality and success with which he conducted his farming operations. He was busily occupied with farm duties when the war burst upon the country; but he dropped everything and became an ardent and resolute soldier for the Union, being a volunteer in the Missouri state militia. After the restoration of peace he was an active republican, believing it as much his duty to protect the country against the ballots of its enemies as against their bullets. In fact, he was one of a body of seven *enfants perdus* who cast their ballots for Lincoln in this county in 1860. He held various civil offices in the township, but steadily refused to accept a county office, which he was many times pressed to do. Local positions he filled; such as justice of the peace for eight years, and others, for the accommodation of his neighbors. He was married July 28, 1847, to Miss Theressa, sister of Ernst Spieler, originally from Germany, and reared a family of six children: Henry, died aged nineteen; Ida, wife of Albert Hoberecht; Emma, Widow of Hosenbach; Herman A., Bertha and Otto G. Mr. Schmidt died January 4, 1880, regretted by all who knew him, and mourned by his family and a large circle of friends. The management of the farm - a large grain and stock farm - has since devolved on his son Herman H., a young man of great promise as a successful agriculturalist and useful citizen. At his father's death he was just preparing to enter Prairie Home Institute; but at once resigned his purpose, and entered actively upon his farm duties. He is rapidly proving himself a worthy successor to his father, not only on the farm, but as a public-spirited, enterprising citizen. He is an ardent republican, and cast his first ballot for that party. The family are all members of the Lutheran church, as was also the father.

HENRY CLAY SIMMS, farmer, carpenter and undertaker, homestead, section 20. The subject of the present sketch, was born in Boone county, twelve miles north of Columbia, October 9, 1844, and was the only son of a family of four children reared by William and Vienna (Hagdon) Simms. The father was originally from Virginia, but the mother was a native of Kentucky. In 1865 the family removed to Cooper county, and after living in Boonville awhile settled in the bottom near Overton. The mother died in 1875, and her husband followed her four years afterward, in 1879. William Simms was a carpenter by trade, and to this occupation Henry Clay, the son, was brought up, which up to the last six years has been his principal employment in life. On the 29th of June, 1867, he was married to Miss Mary Louisa Virginia, only daughter of Lewis Eager, of this county, and in 1881 he came to his present farm, the old "Eager Homestead." He has something over three forties of good land comfortably improved, and besides this has an eighty acre tract a short distance from the homestead. He also, has on his farm a carpenter's and wagonmaker's shop, and does a general undertaking business. His interests in all these lines are perhaps the most important in the eastern part of the county, and to keep them in progress he employs no less than eight hands all the time. Mr. and Mrs. Simms have a family of three children: Hattie May, aged fourteen years; Annie Louisa, aged ten years, and William Lewis, aged six years. Mr. S. is a member of the Baptist church.

JOHN B. SPADY, farmer, section 12. In 1849 Frank J. Spady and wife, formerly Miss Catherine Keller, emigrated with their family from Alsace, France (now Germany), of which province both were natives, and after stopping in Kentucky a short time came to Missouri and settled on the farm where they now live, in Saline township, of this county. Here their family of six children, including John B. the subject of this sketch, grew up, and all but two who had died from the effects of a stroke of lightning, received in 1857, have since married and have families of their own. The father is about seventy-three years of age and the mother seventy-one, yet they are in comparatively good health and have the promise of still more advanced leases of life. John B. was born in the Land of Vines, November 27, 1848, and was therefore but one year old when his parents immigrated to this country. His whole life thus far has been spent on the farm, having been reared to an agricultural life, which he adopted permanently after arriving at the age of majority. February 22, 1870, he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Conrad Cash, of Pilot Grove, and four children have blessed their union: Frank, John, Anna and Clara. During the late war Mr. Spady was a member of the Missouri state militia, under Captain Shoemaker, and was captured while General Price was at Boonville, but was released on account of being under military age, and rejoined his company immediately after his release. Mr. Spady follows farming in a general way, raising grain and stock. The farm being the old family homestead of his father

contains nearly a quarter section of good land, and is comfortably improved. He and his wife are both members of the Catholic church of Boonville.

F. E. SPIELER, farmer, section 1. Among the educated, enterprising, and successful citizens of Saline township, of German birth, the name that heads this sketch is worthy of special mention. Mr. Spieler was fifteen years of age when his parents, John A. and Christiana (Riese) Spieler, emigrated from Germany to this country in 1846, having been born January 28, 1831. His parents located near Pleasant Green, in this county, where they are still living. They reared but three children. Theresa, wife of Harmon Smith, Ernst, the subject of this sketch, and Otto, now at the family homestead. Ernst received a good education in youth, and afterwards taught school two terms of eleven months with excellent success. After this he engaged in milling, which he followed eight years, and then returned to farming, to which he had been brought up. In this he has been not less successful than in school teaching and milling. His place contains 400 acres of excellent land, and is devoted mainly to grain raising, principally wheat and corn, although he also grows considerable quantities of other cereal products, and raises some stock. In 1862 Mr. Spieler enlisted in the state militia, and in 1864 was wounded near Big Lick, by that "destroying angel," "Bill Anderson, who swooped down on our subject, with ten other militiamen, while they were out looking for a stray mare, killing seven outright, F. Hofferberg, D. Huth, E. Blank, H. Weber, J. Edir, Peter Diehl, and Lieutenant B. Diedrich; four escaped, Ernst Spieler, Otto Spieler, John Blank, and Jacob Blank. Mr. Spieler was wounded in the right arm and severely cut in the right shoulder. March 9, 1862, Mr. Spieler was married to Miss Elizabeth Young, a native of the city of New York. They have nine children, Emma, Maggie, Sophie, Louisa, Oscar, Theodore, Ida, Richard and Nora.

AARON J. VAUGHAN farmer and school teacher. Aaron J. Vaughan, born in Big Lick township, May 9, 1833, is descended from two of the pioneer families of this county, the Vaughan and Hammons, both having settled here in 1818. Thomas, the father of Aaron J., was about ten years old when the latter's parents, Thomas, Sr., and Sarah (Jenkins) Vaughan came to the county from Tennessee, their native state, and located on a portion of what is now known as the J. K. Ragland farm in Saline township. George Hammons, the father of Thomas, Jr's mother, also settled on a portion of the -same farm, and the grandparents on both sides, except Mrs. Hammons, died prior to 1830. She was called away from this life nine years afterwards. But three of the grandfather Vaughan's family of eight children came out to this state with him, however: Thomas, Aaron and John. Aaron died in 1842, and John in 1850. Thomas Vaughan, Jr., as already intimated, married Miss Sarah Hammons, in about 1827, and from this union, eight children resulted, Aaron J., the subject of this sketch, being the third, and follows Eloira, wife of E. Bayles; Albert B., died in Gratiot street military prison, in St. Louis, during the civil war; Aaron J.; Lorenzo D., at Overton; Sarah J., wife of William Kaley, Pilot Grove; John J., at Overton; Catherine, wife of Isaac Henry, Big Lick, and George W., also died in Gratiot street prison, of pneumonia. The mother afterward died, March 22, 1858; the father of these died May 4, 1877. Aaron J. Vaughan had no school education in youth of any practical value. He early became apprenticed to the saddler's trade, at Roanoke, in which he continued until he had acquired that occupation. But anxious to remedy the defects of his early education, he entered school after he had attained leis twenty-third year, and persevered in his studies in the school room, and in private until he had qualified himself to teach school. Then in 1858 he began teaching, and continued his own studies all the time. In a few years he became noted, and everywhere sought after as one of the best teachers, both for his acquirements and thorough practical methods in the school-room, in the county. For twenty-four years he has continued in this calling, intermitting, however, by farming about half of the time, in which he is now engaged. He also merchandised two years from 1872, at Overton. During this time he has served the people of his township as justice of the peace, and is now filling his second commission as notary public. Mr. Vaughan has been a member of the Baptist church for thirty years, and was recently ordained a deacon. He was married August 11, 1858, to Miss Mary J. McFall, originally of Kentucky. They have three interesting and accomplished daughters : Miss Fannie B., who has been teaching for several terms: Miss Mattie Lee, a most attractive young lady; and Master Selby B. The young ladies and their mother are all members of the Baptist church.

H. H. WOOLDRIDGE, farmer, section 15. Merchandising and farming are the occupations to which Mr. Wooldridge has devoted his energies heretofore, and in both he has been satisfactorily successful. Born in Hardin county, Kentucky, April 12, 1838, he came to this county with his father's family at the age of twenty, and a few years afterwards, in 1863, engaged in clerking in a general store in Moniteau county. November 4, 1869, he was married to Miss Sallie, daughter of William Eager, of this county, and thereupon settled on his farm in Saline township. In 1871, however, he returned to Moniteau county and sold goods on his own account where he had previously clerked. Subsequently he resumed farming, and followed it until 1876, when he became a member of the mercantile firm of Hayes, Eager & Co., at Overton, with whom he continued about six years. But in the fall of 1882 he sold out his interest in the merchandising business and settled on his present farm, the old "Wooldridge homestead," the following spring, where he is farming on a somewhat extensive scale. The place contains 400 acres of good land, and besides stock raising and growing general farm products, he raises about 250 acres of wheat and corn, but principally wheat. Mr. and Mrs. Wooldridge have two children William J., aged twelve years, and Mary E., aged four years. Both parents are members of the Baptist church at Big Lick. Mr. W.'s father, Jesse Wooldridge, was a native of Virginia, but removed to Kentucky early in life, where he married and lived until his immigration to this state, in

1858. His mother (H. H.'s) was formerly a Miss Susan Hays, a native of Kentucky. She died on the homestead, in this county, February 25, 1871. Her husband followed her in death just eleven years afterwards, February 25, 1881. They reared a family of seven children including H. H., all of whom are residents of this county.