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THE
HISTORY OF PIKE COUNTY,

MISSOURI.

V. 2

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF USEFUL INFORMATION, AND A COMPENDIUM
OF ACTUAL FACTS.

IT CONTAINS

A CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI AND ITS CHIEF CITY—
ST. LOUIS; THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF MISSOURI AND
AN ABSTRACT OF THE LAWS OF MISSOURI; A RELIABLE HISTORY OF PIKE
COUNTY—ITS LEGAL, POLITICAL, OFFICIAL, AND WAR HISTORY; A
SKETCH OF THE BENCH AND BAR; THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY; THE
OLD LADIES OF PIKE COUNTY; SCHOOLS; CHURCHES; THE
PRESS; MATERIAL PROGRESS AND GENERAL RESOURCES;
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES; INCIDENTS, ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

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ories; tickle the literary palates of the aesthetic Bostonians, and supply the tables of a portion of the royalty of Europe. During the present season, with only a partial crop in the county, the township has, after reserving an abundance for home use and selling the inferior apples to the vinegar factory, sent out not less than forty thousand barrels, the proceeds of which are returned to enrich the prosperous farmer.

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GRASSES.

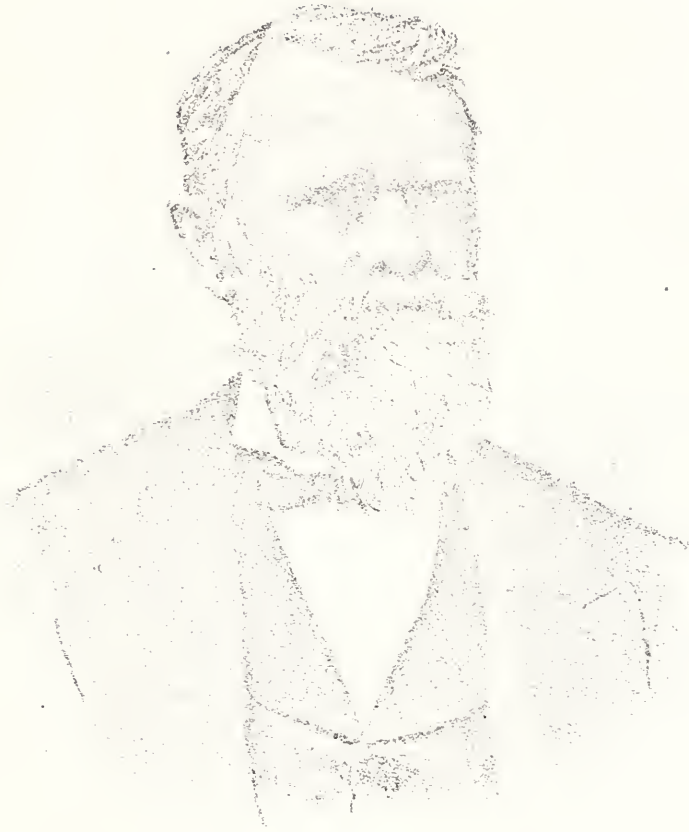
Another source of beauty and of wealth is the luxuriant and nutritious grasses which contribute so largely to the supply of food for the thousands of thorough-breds and graded cattle which roam the plains of Calumet. Blue-grass, which here springs spontaneously from the soil, constitutes, with clover, the principal pasturage, and hundreds of mules and thousands of cattle are annually sent to market fatted upon no costlier diet. When the forests are first cut away, the creeping grasses, with noiseless growth, cover with garments of living green, the naked form of the virgin earth, and supply with their gentle beauty the loss of the forest's noble grandeur.

SPRINGS, ETC.

The water supply of the township is abundant, for what the streams may, in dry seasons, fail to give, the springs will yield or the wells and ponds be made to furnish. When the township was first settled it was difficult to find living water, even with the aid of the forked switch and the water-witch, and a few bold springs then frequently supplied the wants of a neighborhood. Latterly this condition of things has changed, until now where once water could not be found, it gushes forth as readily and abundantly as it did from the rock at Horeb upon the smiting of the great Jewish lawgiver.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Underlying the surface of the earth, at a depth easily accessible, in many parts of the township are large and valuable beds of limestone, some of which have been utilized in the manufacture of lime. There is also a vein or lead of potter's clay underlying the surface at Clarksville, which has been pronounced by experts to be equal to that of Illinois, out of which excellent ware has been made, and one gentleman, a non-resident, familiar with the business, expressed the conviction that ware equal to that of New Hampshire might be produced here. When our knowledge of chemistry shall have been applied to the elimination of salt, the objectional element, from



A. J. Reynolds M. D.

the clays of the western states, Calumet may take her place in line with the other districts that will then successfully compete with the best European pottery and the finest English queensware. Predictions wilder than these have been verified in this wonderful valley of the Mississippi, and many who read this history will yet witness such efforts in this direction as will induce them to accept these declarations as the voice of prophecy. An abundance of excellent building stone in the township, prominently the quarry of Mr. Wm. A. Forgey, near the line of the C., B. & Q. R'y, and which is destined at an early day to meet the growing demand for this character of material by supplying St. Louis with foundations and capstones for the residences of her citizens or the huge business structures hereafter to be erected. Brick clay of superior quality can be found anywhere in the township, and has already been used in all the principal buildings of both the town and country.

ARCHEOLOGICAL.

It is claimed by many that in different portions of the township some archaeological specimens have been found. That a partial excavation of some of the mounds discovered along the summits of the line of bluffs adjacent to the river has revealed skeletons which appear to have rested in their stone-lined sepulchre for ages there can be no doubt, but whether they differ sufficiently in their size and structure from the physical organism of the aborigines as to induce the conviction that they are genuine prehistoric relics must be left to the decision of the intelligent antiquarian. Portions of the frame of a mastodon have certainly been found in different parts of the township, and but a few years ago two teeth and a part of the jaw-bone of one of these huge monsters were found in an excellent state of preservation. One of these teeth is still in the possession of Dr. C. W. Pharr of Clarksville, where any one can see it who is curious enough to inspect the possibly last relic of a race of beasts whose heavy tread once shook the earth.

GRAVEL ROADS.

No like area of territory can boast of better roads than the township of Calumet. Early imbued with the idea that good roads contributed largely to the development of a country, her citizens, led by a few enterprising spirits, organized, under the county court, in May, 1857, the "Clarksville, Prairieville, and Payuesville Road Company." The actual length of this road is fifteen miles, penetrating the finest portion of the township, and bringing to the

door of Clarksville, the chief town of the township, the agricultural products of the vast Egypt lying in her rear. The stock for the construction of this road was subscribed, one-half by the county, four thousand dollars by the municipality of Clarksville, a large proportion of the balance by her private citizens, and the remainder by farmers resident along the line of the survey. The first board of directors were Newton McDannold, John O. Roberts, H. V. P. Block, Joseph Meloan, J. E. Forgey, Peter Carr, and James T. Wilson.

The first officers were Newton McDannold, president; John O. Roberts, secretary, and H. V. P. Block, treasurer. The contract for its construction was let to John H. Baily on the 4th of September, 1857, but he having failed, the contract was relet on the 28th of April, 1858, to Michael Lynch and Patrick Conway, and the road was completed July 16, 1860. Prior to its completion, and as essential thereto, it became necessary to borrow money, and the board of directors, earnest in the work undertaken in the interests of the people, executed their individual note for the sum of ten thousand dollars. In the course of a few years it became necessary to procure a charter from the state legislature, at which time the name of the road was changed to Clarksville Road Company.

There has been expended in the construction of this road \$78,365.82, and in repairs \$42,131.79, while the expenses have aggregated \$15,514.51, and the receipts for tolls have been \$82,741.02. This is beyond all question one of the very best roads in the state, made so by the wisdom of its managers in applying the toll receipts to the keeping of the road-bed in the highest state of excellence demanded by the vast amount of travel. Of this road the people are justly proud. They pay their tolls cheerfully, feeling that they have one of the best roads in the country, and penetrating one of the finest countries on the continent.

To Judge Newton McDannold, who surrendered at his death, some two years ago, the office of its presidency, and whose duties he so long and faithfully performed, to John O. Roberts, who has been secretary of the company from the date of its organization, and to whose tact and abilities other enterprises of even greater moment owe their existence, no less than to H. V. P. Block, until a few months ago the only treasurer the road ever had, and whose financial skill and foresight aided largely in bridging the chasms along the route of a struggling directory, is most largely due the success of an enterprise of incalculable benefit to the citizens of Calumet, as also of inestimable advantage to the people of both Pike and Lincoln counties.

THE CALUMET ROAD.

Another public highway of vast importance to the people of the township is the Calumet road, which, starting from Dover Church, seven miles west of the Mississippi, where it intersects the Louisiana and Prairieville macadam, follows the general course of the creek of that name, and finds, like the C., P. & P., its terminus in the city of Clarksville. This road, under a like organization with the other, was commenced in the same year. The route was vastly superior to that over which the first road was constructed, the former requiring some cuts and fills, with occasional curves, to avoid the heaviest grades, while the latter, following the smooth and even surface of the beautiful Calumet valley, is almost an air line, and well nigh as free from grades as the bed of the flowing stream near whose margin it has been constructed. After expending about thirteen thousand dollars the road was abandoned, and not until 1867 was the company reorganized. At this time the directory was partially changed by the introduction of a few new and live men into the board, when the Rip Van Winkle nap was broken and a new impetus given to the enterprise. By the most strenuous efforts the new company succeeded in collecting between four thousand and five thousand dollars, which being largely inadequate to the work to be done, Mr. John O. Roberts, on behalf of the company, proposed to turn over this amount to the county court with the understanding that the county would accept the funds and complete the road. So adroitly was the undertaking managed and so logically and eloquently presented to the learned bench that, much to the surprise of both the road company and the people, the court did accept the proposition and soon thereafter completed the road. A few were inclined to complain at the action of the court, believing that one township was thus made the recipient of benefits which could not be dispensed to all. But when it is remembered that the country through which the road was built contributes almost as much to the revenue of the county as some of the western townships, that the county owns the road, and is entitled to all its receipts, after keeping it in splendid condition for its users, and that few county justices are capable of rising superior to the power of Calumet diplomacy, it will readily be seen that there were strong reasons for the court's apparent bad legislation.

Besides the two roads above described, not less than six miles of the Louisiana and Prairieville macadam is built upon land situated in the western part of Calumet township, while many of the so-called country roads are being graded and graveled from the point of their intersection with the roads

in question to some farm-house, creek, or church in the township. In another decade, should the spirit of enterprise keep pace with the accumulation of wealth, the traveler through the borders of Calumet can stalk with fearless tread, dry shod, along the graveled road-beds of the murky valleys, or drive his iron-hoofed steed thundering over the rock-lined highways of the foot-hills and the uplands.

RAILROADS.

It is not alone in the building of her gravel roads that the persistent enterprise and indomitable pluck of her citizens have been exhibited, but the nerve and energy of the people of Calumet have been conspicuously displayed in the undertaking and final construction of a line of railway through the township and the county. Feeling the want of other communication with the outside world than that afforded by the Mississippi River, and believing that in action lay the hope of ultimate success, a few gentlemen proceeded, on the 6th of December, 1869, to organize, under the general railroad law of the state, the "Clarksville & Western Railway Co." So chimerical did the project then appear that the subscribers were limited to the members of the board of directors, which consisted of John O. Roberts, William McIntosh, M. S. Goodman, James W. Stark, Joseph Meloan, J. E. Forgey, Newton McDannold, C. W. Pharr and J. C. Jamison. With scarcely money enough for a preliminary survey, but with much ardor in the enterprise, and great faith in each other, the board effected its organization by electing John O. Roberts president, and choosing L. A. Welch, the brilliant and lamented editor of the Clarksville *Sentinel*, as their secretary. A subscription of \$18,000 was immediately sought and secured from the municipality of Clarksville, and the people of Calumet were asked to assist the enterprise by voting an appropriation of \$100,000 in township bonds. With such haste were the objects of the board pushed to their culmination that the last days of the same month that witnessed its organization saw the people of the township flocking to the polls, eager to deposit their ballots in favor of a self-imposed tax, that the road, which as yet existed only in the luxuriant imaginations of the fanciful few, might be pushed to an early completion. The northern limit of this road was to be the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad, and the phraseology of the articles of association was singularly happy in that the terminus could be made at Louisiana, Bowling Green, or any intermediate point. Had any specific point been designated as the northern terminus, the result of the township election would doubtless have been different. But as the range of possible construc-

tion swept the whole horoscope of northern Calumet, and as every farmer saw on his own premises a natural location for an iron highway, while hope, the father of illegitimate thought, blandly whispered sweet assurance, the people of this section were alike enthusiastic and unanimous for the project, while the southeastern portion of the township lent their assistance with the expectation of deriving benefits from its probable southern extension. On the 29th of April, 1871, the charter was extended from Clarksville southward to Dardenne, and from Louisiana northward to Hannibal. As Buffalo township had voted a like appropriation with Calumet to the Clarksville & Western Railroad, and as Louisiana had been made a point on the line there was now a reorganization of the board of directors in order that Buffalo township might have representation in the same, and the new Board consisted of John O. Roberts, William McIntosh, M. S. Goodman, C. W. Pharr, J. C. Jamison, William Stark, W. C. Orr, R. A. Campbell, and W. C. Hardin. Under this organization work was commenced in the winter of 1872 on the north bank of Calumet Creek and near the northern limits of the city of Clarksville. Before much was done, however, the Clarksville & Western was consolidated on January 20th, 1873, with the Mississippi Valley R'y, which had built from Keokuk to Hannibal, forming the Mississippi Valley & Western Railroad Co. But little was now done and the friends of the road were again becoming despondent, when another change ensued in 1875, and the Mississippi Valley & Western was sold out and bought by the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern R'y Co. In 1876 this company constructed the road from Hannibal to Louisiana, and in the winter of 1877 graded, ironed, and equipped that portion lying between Louisiana and Clarksville, which they continued to operate, and in 1879 they constructed southward to Dardenne or St. Peters, the southern terminus of the line, and where it intersects the St. Louis and Wabash. Thus after ten years of laborious effort and patient waiting, have the originators of the scheme to give Clarksville and Calumet easy communication with the cities of the plains and the ports of the seas, seen their apparently Utopian dream so nearly realized that to-day they can step almost from the doorways of their own homes into a palatial car whose rapid whirl will in a few hours give to their enchanted vision the glistening spires of St. Paul or the dancing water of Minnetonka, or if they would seek a southern clime, the Iron Mountain & Southern, connecting at St. Louis, will bear them gulfward, where on their first awakening they may scent the fragrant breath of the orange and the lime.

BONDED DEBT.

The subscription of one hundred thousand dollars to the construction of the Clarksville & Western Railroad constitutes the entire bonded indebtedness of Calumet township. Before the road was completed through the township, and influenced by the decisions of the courts, which held that the action of the township was illegal and the bonds invalid, the people were for a while inclined to resist their payment. But after some years of heated discussion and vexatious litigation, pending which time the Supreme Court of the United States, with more zeal for the interests of the bondholders than respect for its own dignity, hastened to add to its inconsistency the conviction of its partiality, the people proposed a compromise with their creditors, and an agreement mutually satisfactory has been happily reached. The terms of compromise are $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on all bonds upon which judgment has been had, and $77\frac{1}{2}$ per cent upon those on which no suit has been brought. An election for the ratification of this agreement by the people of the township was held on the 30th day of November, 1882, and voted by an immense majority, thus showing that the people are not only willing but even anxious to discharge their legal and moral obligations. The debt with its accumulated interest, which was compromised in like manner with the principal, will probably still aggregate as much as \$100,000, but to a township whose assessable wealth is over two million dollars and whose citizens are almost all wealthy or "well to do," such a sum can be rapidly reduced by the collection of an additional tax, so small that if noticed at all it can only be regarded as the merest bagatelle. But the people will not be required to meet unassisted the debt in question. The railroad is now completed through the township; it is assessed and taxed like other property, and must contribute to the payment of the debt which it has created. Nor ought the revenue from the road be confined to that part of it restricted to the limits of the township. The subscriptions from Buffalo and Calumet townships of \$100,000 each, in bonds, were the funds that constructed the road from Salt River, in Pike county, to St. Peters, in St. Charles, and under the law that authorized those subscriptions these townships are entitled to all the taxes that may be collected from the railway company between these points in perpetuity. This is the opinion of more than one of the ablest lawyers in the state and the subject is certainly of sufficient importance to invite the closest legal investigation. But should the people of Calumet receive no more than their township quota of taxes from the company the time is not far distant when the collections from the road will yield a

fair interest upon the investment and supply the township with a fund at least partially adequate to the education of its children.

RESIDENCES.

Next to her soil and her scenery, the pride of the township is the homes of her citizens. From shaded park, verdant lawn, or sunlit mound, rises the beautiful cottage, the magnificent residence, and the colossal mansion. The sons of toil have not labored in vain. Responsive to their energies, the fertile earth, pregnant with unlimited wealth, has yielded up her hidden treasures. The expenditure of money has been as lavish as the accumulation of riches has been rapid. The waving forests, where cleared away, have only given place to the well trained evergreen and plants rare and exotic. In places the beautiful walks are fringed with flowers and the evening zephyr laden with their rich perfume. From the arduous labor and the warm sunshine the Calumet farmer can retire to the refreshing shade of a beautiful home. Pennsylvania, with her accumulated years; New York, with its boasted wealth; nor Massachusetts, with her æsthetic culture, can furnish a finer picture of beautiful, happy, rural home life than is found in the admirably kept and splendidly furnished homes of the people of Calumet.

SCHOOLS.

While caring for the physical well-being of her citizens, Calumet has not been unmindful of the intellectual wants of her children. Within the limits of the township, and outside of the towns, eleven schools, under the conduct of trained and efficient teachers, furnish the means of acquiring a thorough English education. When these schools cease to meet the wants of any one or more in the community, the private schools of higher grade, the denominational colleges, or the state university are called into requisition, and the pupil furnished, when the parent is able, the best facilities for pursuing a classical and scientific course. There are not less than three schools in the township devoted to the education of the colored youth, and while it is possibly unwise to predict much for them until the grade of the teacher shall be somewhat elevated, it is nevertheless true that in the strictly elementary branches the pupils have made some progress.

CHURCHES.

While the farms furnish the labor and exercise necessary to the physical development of the people of the rural districts and the schools provide for the intellectual wants of the children and the youth, the moral nature of all

requires guidance and instruction and this necessity is met in the five country churches which minister to the religious wants of the people of the township.

RAMSEY CREEK CHURCH.

This is the oldest religious organization within the limits of Pike county. More than sixty years ago it was planted in the almost unbroken forests of Calumet, and through the lapse of years that has succeeded it has been vocal with the praises of the Christian's God. From the best data to be had this church was organized about the year 1818 or 1819 by Rev. Stephen Ruddell, formerly of Kentucky. The land upon which the first church, a structure of hewn logs, was built, was deeded by Edmond Mountjoy to the Baptists, and it is claimed by many of the oldest citizens that it remained as one church (Baptist) until May, 1823, when Hughs and Rodgers, known as "New Lights," came out from Kentucky and a protracted effort was held at Ramsey, and several having applied for membership a dispute arose as to who should administer the ordinance of baptism, the Baptist pastor or the "New Light" preacher, and Mr. Rodgers having officiated, Rev. Ruddell surrendered his charge of the church and a split at once ensued. Whether this be fiction or fact, certain it is as shown by the records that the Baptists reorganized formally on the 26th day of April, 1823, and that about the same time Dr. H. Hughs was sent by his father from Kentucky to look after the spiritual wants of those, who differing from the Baptist teachings, now organized under the name of "Reformers." Among the earliest members, as shown by the old records as belonging to the Baptist Church at Ramsey may be mentioned Edmond Mountjoy, Michael Tilson, Thomas Buchanan, Mary Mountjoy, Nancy Carter, Susan Plunket, Ann Buchanan, Nancy Leah, Gibson Jenkins, Robert Burns, Matthew Sapp, Elizabeth Boxley, Richard Sanders, Jephtha Jeans, Daniel Moss, and others. At this time the Rev. Davis Biggs, who succeeded Rev. Stephen Ruddell, was the pastor in charge. That this view of a controverted subject is correct would also appear from the fact that the records of the Christian Church at Paynesville, which continued to worship in the house at Ramsey Creek until the year 1852, trace their origin to the branch of the Church of Christ which the said records state was instituted at Ramsey Creek on the 2d day of February, 1823. Thus while the organization of the Reformers was earlier than the formal reorganization of the Baptists, it is still manifest that a church organization of some kind antedated the institution of theirs by not less than four or five years, and hence the conclusion that the Baptist

Church was originally organized at Ramsey and that the other, or Christian, was a dissenting branch, appears alike reasonable and logical. This church, a large and solid brick structure, is now under the exclusive control of the Baptist denomination. is entirely out of debt, has a membership of seventy-five souls, and is possessed of considerable spiritual vitality. It has contributed its part to the religious instruction of the people, and from its portals have gone out many who, with their families, have assisted in founding or strengthening other organizations of like faith and order within the limits of the association.

DOVER BAPTIST CHURCH.

Dover Church, which is situated in the northwestern portion of the township, was organized by Revs. J. B. Fuller, A. G. Mitchell, and M. M. Modisett, on September 8th, 1862, in a beautiful grove belonging to the late William C. Goodman. Their house of worship, a large and well constructed frame edifice, was erected at the junction of the Louisiana & Prairieville and the Calumet gravel roads, in the fall and winter of 1863. The constituting members were James A. Sanderson and wife, James Anderson and wife, Nathaniel R. Smith and wife, E. B. and J. R. Smith, H. T. Ogden, and Mary E. Goodman, with Mary, servant of James Anderson, and George, servant of W. C. Goodman. This church has at present ninety-three members in good standing, conducts a successful and well attended Sunday-school, under the superintendency of W. N. Goodman, and has had for its pastors some of the best pulpit talent in the state. Rev. Dr. J. F. Cook is preacher in charge at this time, and James E. Griffith holds the position of church clerk. This church, like Ramsey, is within the bounds of the Salt River Association, and is one of the most flourishing members of that old and respectable religious body.

CORINTH C. P. CHURCH.

This church is situated on the Calumet gravel road, about midway between the eastern and western limits of Calumet, and a little north of the center of the township. The house, which is a substantial brick, forty by sixty feet, was erected in the summer of 1867 at a cost of \$4,250. The church was organized on the 20th of February, 1868, by Rev. M. M. Tucker and the venerable and Rev. James W. Campbell. The constituting members were F. M. Mackey, Lucinda Mackey, John Wilson, Jane Wilson, John T. Mackey, Elizabeth Mackey, Elbert Nunn, Elizabeth Watts, Martha Wilson, Ann M. Kelly, Margaret McIlroy, Mary J. Wilson, Alice E. Mackey,

Sarah McLoed, Elizabeth Kelley, and Edna Triplett. Rev. Dr. Tucker was the first pastor in charge and continued until his death to ably and faithfully serve the church which his own efforts had so largely assisted in planting here. The church has a large membership at this time, is both financially and spiritually strong, giving liberally to every cause worthy of Christian support, and living in the bonds of peace and unity with each other. Since their organization the church and Sunday-school have together expended the sum of \$4,519.60 in their endeavors to meet their Christian obligations and advance the cause of morality and religion. Rev. Taylor Bernard is the present pastor, S. F. Mackey the efficient superintendent of the sabbath-school, and John T. Mackey the clerk of the church.

CALUMET CHURCH.

This church, named for the township in whose northern extremity it is situated, was organized as a Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the year 1857, by Rev. M. M. Tucker, while riding as a missionary within the limits of this Presbytery. The original members were John Turner and wife, Warren Griffith and wife, Martha Pharr, Lucinda Butts, Cyrus Mackey and wife, and Rachael Estes. On account of the house having fallen into a low state of repair, and the location being somewhat inaccessible, the church disorganized about the year 1871, and the members attached themselves to the churches at Buffalo and Corinth. In 1880 the church was rebuilt, but never reorganized, and although the control of the house is in the hands of the Presbyterians it is to all intents and purposes a free church. The Presbyterians worship here stately and have a minister, Rev. T. Bernard, in charge, although the attendants upon service here belong to the congregation at Corinth. The business of the church is done as though it was a distinct organization, with no connection with nor dependence upon another, and so harmonious have the two congregations been nothing has ever occurred to mar the feelings of either. No regular sabbath-school is kept up at this church. Mr. W. J. Warnsley acts as auxiliary clerk and reports the proceedings of Calumet, the child, to Corinth, the mother.

SALEM CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The organization of this church was effected at Kissinger school-house on August the 5th, 1871, by Elder Wm. H. Martin. The original members were Hendly Kissinger, James H. Kissinger and wife, George Wells and wife, T. B. Amos and wife, B. F. Amos and wife, J. W. Beauchamp and wife, John M. Grimes and wife, Richard Hall and wife, Mordecai

Amos and wife, Miss E. J. Wells, and others. The first and present elders are T. B. Amos, John M. Grimes, and James H. Kissinger. The deacons were William Wells, William Beauchamp, B. F. Amos, George Wells, and James P. Galloway. Soon after their organization, and in the same year, the members proceeded to build them a church, and an excellent frame building thirty-six by fifty-four feet was put up at a short remove from the school-house where they had first worshiped. The church is in a prosperous condition, gradually extending its borders and widening the circle of its Christian influence. Elder J. M. Henry was its first pastor, and Elder J. B. Corwine is the present minister in charge. Mr. George Wells occupies the position of clerk of the church.

CITY OF CLARKSVILLE.

The history of Clarksville is coeval with the history of Missouri. Even before this then western territory had taken her place in the sisterhood of states, the hardy pioneer had pitched his tent and reared his cabin upon the present site of the city. It is impossible to tell with perfect accuracy who were the earliest settlers, or the exact order in which they came. But from the best data to be had it appears that James Burns and Samuel Ewing were the first to locate here, and that the former built his cabin not later than the year 1816, on the lot upon which the Carroll House now stands. Had we time for sentiment it might be pleasant, if not profitable, to contrast the few and meager necessities of that humble hut with the numerous and costly luxuries of this splendid hostelry. Following Burns and Ewing, with but a few years intervening, came Capt. John Stark, Warren Swayne, William Simonds, Maj. Jas. W. Boothe, Jephtha Ousley, Ephraim Jenkins, John R. Carter, James McCord, ——— Music, Llewellen Brown, James C. Fielden, and others, whose names, in the lapse of time, have been forgotten. As early as 1817 this little settlement was known as Clarksville, and Music and Brown had engaged in the business of the merchant. For whom the town was named cannot be stated with absolute certainty, some asserting that it was for the first territorial Governor, while others, and with apparently better reason, affirm that it was called after General George Rogers Clark, who was associated with Lewis in the first exploration ever made as far westward as the Rocky Mountains. The legend is that between 1815 and 1820 General Clark was en route from the south to one of the northern forts with a company of soldiers, on a keel boat, and that on account of the heavy ice which met him at this place he was forced to

come ashore and winter here. His encampment was near the southern limits of the present city, and lovers of the romantic say that an old and giant sycamore, whose trunk had been hollowed out near the surface of the earth by the action of fire, furnished the few and simple comforts of a soldier's bedroom. About 1818 James Fielden engaged here in the mercantile business, and two years thereafter the venerable John R. Carter, now a resident of Monroe county, started a general store on the corner of Front and Howard streets. Mr. Carter's energy gave a new impetus to the business of the place, and the little produce then raised in the country sought its market here, while the simple wants of the early settlers were readily supplied. Early in the twenties Mr. Carter took to New Orleans, on a flat-boat, sixty hogsheads of tobacco, a part of which was shipped to Europe, and about the same time the first steamboat that ever came this far north of St. Louis, seeking freight, was loaded from his warehouse. The next object of interest in the early history of the town was the Angur Mill, built by Mr. Simonds in 1827, which was succeeded in 1830 by a steam flouring mill, whose owners were Warren Swayne, John R. Carter, Wm. S. Hough, Samuel Pepper, and Capt. John Mackey. This proved a losing venture, seriously involving its owners, some of whom were ultimately ruined by long and vexatious litigation. The mill burned in 1842, and upon its site was subsequently built the Bluff Mills. One of the earliest enterprises of which the town can boast was the horse ferry, started and operated by Warren Swayne, between the years 1826 and 1830. After Mr. Swayne's death, Wm. Simonds came into possession of its franchises, and long after his death, and when it had passed through many hands, it returned again in the shape of a splendid steamboat to the partial ownership of the heirs of Swayne, and now, after more than fifty years, it is operated again by a son of Simonds. It is possible that it may continue through the amplitude of time to swing from the descendants of one family to those of the other until the last of their almost innumerable progeny shall have been ferried by the spirit boatman across the river Styx.

The town of Clarksville was laid out by Governor John Miller on land which was patented to him by President James Monroe. Gov. Miller soon after disposed of a portion of his interest to Richard Graham, Judge Wash and others, and they subsequently sold it in lots to the early settlers, the first sale reported to have taken place in 1815. The town was incorporated in 1847 by the county court, when Perry Johnston, H. T. Kent, and another, unknown, were selected as trustees. Emanuel Block was the first clerk of the town, and John M. Clifford its first treasurer.

INCIDENTS.

Under the board of trustees the taxes were not met very promptly, and in the year 1848, when the incorporation was about twelve months old, the clerk and treasurer proceeded in a somewhat summary manner to gather in the outstanding revenue which amounted to nearly thirty dollars, and after selling out not less than half of the town, the exchequer of the corporation was increased to about twenty-five dollars, and the reputation of Messrs. Block and Clifford as successful public financiers rose to a level with that of the old and historic Necker.

A short time after the above occurrence Mr. H. S. Elgin was employed to grade a road to the river for a consideration of twenty-five dollars, and when the work was done and he applied for his money, the trustees having no funds with which to meet their obligation, and to avoid the annoyance of being "dunned," dissolved the town board and lost the books.

A CHARTER.

In 1850 or 1851 the legislature of the state granted a charter to the town of Clarksville, and the legislation of the place assumed a character commensurate with its growing interests. No attempt at the improvement of the streets was made until 1858 when John O. Roberts introduced an ordinance for the improvement of Front street from Missouri street to Howard street; and from this commencement the grading and rocking of the principal thoroughfares have been successfully continued. The town continued to grow and her business interests to prosper until 18—, when having the requisite population, the legislature, in answer to the prayer of her citizens, recognized the place as a city of the fourth class. Few towns of like size have been more enterprising than Clarksville. Anxious to advance her own interests she has contributed liberally to every measure likely to accomplish the desired end. Inviting the trade of the township, she invested \$80,000 in the splendid roads that center here, that the produce of the country might find easy transit to its natural market; reaching out for the large and desirable trade of Illinois, the city appropriated \$15,000 to the construction of the Clarksville and Pleasant Hill Graded Road. While seeking a market for the product of her own manufactories she lent her credit to the extent of \$18,000 to the building of the Clarksville & Western Railroad. But from the Clarksville of the past with its miserable huts, its business shanties and its circumscribed trade, let us turn to the Clarksville of the present, with its magnificent residences, its deep and tall and well filled stores, and its far reaching trade, for articles

manufactured here are sold from Butte City to Baltimore and Boston, from the lakes to the gulf, and from Montreal in Canada to Glasgow in Scotland.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS—IMPERIAL MILL COMPANY.

This mill was built in 1856, principally by E. B. Carroll, B. P. Clifford, and John O. Roberts. It was put in operation in 1857 by G. W. Wells & Co., burned in 1860, was immediately rebuilt by Wells & Co., who continued to control it until 1862, when it was repurchased by the old firm of E. B. Carroll & Co., who remained in possession until 1876, when Mr. Carroll retiring, the firm name was changed to Clifford, Roberts & Co. This company successfully conducted the business until 1880, when Capt. Clifford having died, it was incorporated under the laws of the state as the Imperial Mill Company, with John O. Roberts, president, and Henry S. Carroll, secretary and treasurer. The company has a cash capital of thirty thousand dollars, all paid in, while the mill itself is one of the best to be found in the state, having in place all the best and newest machinery known to the business, including the novel and costly attachments necessary to the production of flour in accordance with what is known as the "new process." This mill handles substantially all the wheat grown on either side of the river contiguous to Clarksville, embracing a radius of nearly fifteen miles, besides drawing a part of their supply from abroad, aggregating in their purchases from two hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred and seventy-five thousand bushels per annum. The capacity of the mill is sixty thousand barrels a year and the largest market for the flour is the New England States, though much is sold along the upper Mississippi, embracing the states of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, while a good market for the surplus is found in Chicago. Some of the product of this mill is also exported, going to Liverpool and other cities of England, and the company is just now engaged in loading five hundred and seventy barrels for Glasgow in Scotland. The standard brand of this mill is "Imperial," though several others are made and extensively handled. Concord, Portland, and other seaboard cities purchase most of the bran and shipstuff produced by the mill, while the demand from other sections is greater than its capacity to supply. No proper estimate of the advantages of this enterprise to the people of the city or the farmers of the country can be made. Year after year the mill is constantly and successfully operated, furnishing a home market, at St. Louis prices, for all the wheat delivered at its docks, and paying cash on receipt of the same. The economy or addition made to the wheat crop will aggregate near twenty per cent more than it would be if sold out of the

county, for the reason that the wood which supplies the fuel is furnished by the people of the country; the barrels which contain the flour are manufactured here and by home labor, while the fifteen to twenty-five men employed in the mill are also deriving their support from this thriving business enterprise.

VINEGAR FACTORY, ETC.

The manufacture of vinegar was first undertaken in Clarksville, when in 1866, H. S. Carroll and Fred Haywood formed a co-partnership for that purpose, and erected a small building, thirty-three by forty-five feet, two stories high. For one year these parties continued together, and in 1867 John M. Clifford purchased Mr. Haywood's interest, when the firm name of Carroll & Haywood was changed to H. S. Carroll & Co. In 1868 John Simonds bought out Mr. Clifford, and in 1869 John A. Wirick was admitted as a member of the firm, and it was at this time that the business began to assume shape and to take on the semblance of its present success. In 1870 an addition of thirty-four by forty-five feet, three and four stories high was built, and in 1872 another addition, sixty by forty-five feet, three and four stories high, added and the first building of 1866 raised one story higher. In 1873 two large Alden evaporators for evaporating fruit were put in, and in 1879 two more were added. In 1881 Carrol & Wirick bought Mr. Simonds' entire interest, also his beautiful private residence, situated near the bank of the river and known as "Bluff Dale." The style of the firm was then changed to Carroll, Wirick & Co., and in 1882 they increased their tankage capacity to one hundred thousand gallons. Many thousand barrels of cider and vinegar are made and shipped yearly by this company to all parts of the United States, as is also their popular evaporated fruits. In 1880 two additional evaporators were put into the fruit drying department and not less than fifty tons of evaporated apples were made and shipped. In 1882 this firm bought and shipped thirty thousand barrels of green apples, some of which went north to the British possessions, some south to Georgia, others east to Europe, and one car west to Butte City in Arizona, the company prepaying the freight at a cost of \$630. The cider capacity of this factory is two hundred barrels per day, which like the fruit is sold throughout the length and breadth of the country. For cider apples alone this firm has paid to the farmers of the county hundreds of thousands of dollars, which is almost a clear gain, as apart from the vinegar mill there is no one who could afford to purchase them, and the grower would be forced to sustain the loss. About fifty hands, men, women, and boys are now em-

ployed by this company, while the constantly increasing demand for their goods gives ample evidence that both the capacity and the labor must ere long be largely increased.

STAVE AND BARREL FACTORY.

This factory was established in 1856 by L. W. Haywood and T. C. Kelsey. When it had been operated but a few years Mr. Kelsey sold out and the style of the firm was changed to L. W. Haywood & Co., under which name it continues to do business. Mr. Haywood has had several partners, the last being Dr. C. W. Pharr, who bought an interest in the establishment in 1870, and who is still the owner of one-half of the entire interest. At the time that Dr. Pharr became a partner the property, including the buildings, machinery, and real estate, inventoried about six thousand dollars, while the stock on hand swelled the amount to more than eight thousand dollars. Since then not less than six thousand dollars more have been invested in realty, additional machinery, and general improvements, and the factory has grown into one of the most extensive and successful of the many manufacturing enterprises of the place. The factory is devoted almost exclusively to the manufacture of flour and apple barrels, for which there is an immense demand, the Imperial Mill Company alone using about two hundred barrels per day. During the present season the company has been unable to supply the demand for apple barrels, and often their surplus stock of staves for lime and other barrels have been exhausted by the demands made upon it by dealers from abroad. They also manufacture headings, which, with the staves, are shipped both up and down the river and along the line of the railroad from Quincy to St. Charles, as also westward over the Chicago & Alton to Bowling Green, Mexico, Tazleton, and other railroad towns. These parties draw their stave timber in large measure from points along the line of railroad south of Clarksville, while many of their logs are rafted down the river from points near to and south of Hannibal. This firm has recently built a branch establishment at Ellsberry, with the special view of supplying the mill at that place with barrels, as well as to meet the growing demand of the Lincoln orchards. When their time will permit the company also manufactures flat hoops, having provided for this purpose some very ingenious and costly machinery. This factory has a capacity of twenty thousand staves per day, employs in both factory and cooper shops fifty-two men, and is usually kept running from about the first of March to the middle of December. Mr. L. W. Haywood, the originator of the business in the town, is the sole supervisor and efficient manager of the entire establishment.

PAPER MILL.

The building of a paper mill at Clarksville was first talked of early in 1876, by J. G. Anderson, then editor of the *Sentinel*, and Henry S. Carroll, cashier of the Clifford Banking Company. The latter gentleman, while at the centennial exhibition later in the same year, gave the matter his especial attention, and arrived at the conclusion that a mill for the manufacture of straw wrapping-paper, from wheat straw, might be built with reasonable prospects of success. During this period considerable correspondence was had with various parties East in reference to the matter, and also with the owners of the Moreau Paper Mill, at California, Missouri, a finely built and thoroughly equipped mill, erected and started at a cost of over \$40,000, which had proved a losing venture from the first, owing, doubtless, to bad location for procuring the raw material and the high freights demanded for the shipment of the manufactured product. The result was an offer by the parties owning the mill to sell out the entire machinery at a low figure, and a personal examination of the condition of the same was made in 1877 by H. S. Carroll and Capt. B. G. Read, of Pulaski, New York, and all the machinery was found to be first class, of modern build and almost entirely uninjured. Owing to the strike in July of that year and the partial suspension of business, the matter was for the time being given up. In June, 1880, it was again revived, and on the arrival of Capt. Read steps were immediately taken to set the enterprise actively on foot. The owners of the machinery, by this time, owing to a failure to realize on it, were very anxious to close out, and proposed to sell the entire outfit for the astonishing low price of \$1,850, which offer was soon afterwards accepted. A stock company, with a paid up capital of \$15,000, was organized in the month of August, 1880, and work immediately commenced on the building, while the machinery was carefully taken down and shipped to this point. Under the supervision of Capt. Read, who was made superintendent, a corps of skilled workmen was put on the job, and every part was carefully put together and arranged with a view of making a first-class wrapping-paper mill in every particular. New boilers and engines of the most approved patterns were put in, and some parts of the machinery rebuilt with great care and the closest attention given to even the minutest details. By March, 1881, the mill was ready to start, when there occurred a sad and fatal accident, Capt. Read having been instantly killed by being caught in some part of the machinery. The company had now lost their only practical man and it almost seemed that the enterprise must fail, but the projectors pushed

ahead and were, after some delay, again well under way with new and practical men to operate the difficult parts of the machinery, and by the middle of April the mill was running full time, day and night, turning out an article of paper of high grade, which was soon sought after by dealers and the general trade. It was thought at the time the mill was being built that it would have a capacity of two and a-half tons of paper each twenty-four hours, or from twelve to fifteen tons per week, but soon under good management it made an average of eighteen tons. A steady run was made until the first of December, when a stoppage was ordered to add some machinery, when it was again started and continued running until June, 1882. It now became apparent to the stockholders that by the introduction of some further machinery its capacity could be increased several tons per week, and the additions were ordered to be made, which was accordingly done about the 20th of July of this year. Since this time the mill has lost no time, and to the great satisfaction of the stockholders and the astonishment of mill owners everywhere, has made from twenty-four to twenty-seven tons of paper each week of six full days running, when working on light weights, and a greater quantity on heavy or ham paper, the largest yield of any known forty-two inch mill.

Through the very fortunate purchase of the machinery above referred to, the mill is worth double the amount of its paid up capital stock, and indeed even this amount of \$80,000 would be insufficient for its purchase. The first incorporators were Henry S. Carroll, S. A. Drake, J. M. Clifford, John O. Roberts, J. A. Wirick, B. G. Read, Walter Keightley, and William McIntosh, all of whom were directors except J. M. Clifford, who has acted as secretary of the company. S. A. Drake was president until its increasing duties requiring too much of his attention from his private business, he tendered his resignation and J. A. Wirick was chosen to succeed him. Henry S. Carroll has been treasurer since the organization of the company, and to his enterprise and indomitable perseverance is almost entirely due the credit of the erection, while with his associates he has been largely instrumental in the successful operation of the first and only paper mill in the great commonwealth of Missouri.

MAJOR & MACKEY TOBACCO COMPANY.

The first tobacco factory was started in Clarksville by W. D. Major and W. N. Ogden, under the firm name of Major & Ogden in the year 1863. Mr. Ogden having died, James M. Major and John M. Woods became the purchasers of his interest and continued the business with W. D. Major,

under the firm name of James Major & Sons for a period of two years, when they sold their machinery and engaged in mercantile pursuits. The Major & Mackey Tobacco Co., one of the largest establishments of the kind in the county, was incorporated in 1880, W. D. Major, W. J. Mackey, and J. M. Major being the incorporators. The capital stock of the company, all paid in, is \$6,000. Since the incorporation of the company, James H. Kissenger, of Linwood Farm, a gentleman well known as a breeder of Short Horns, has been admitted as a member of the firm. The officers of the company are W. D. Major, president, W. J. Mackey, secretary, and John M. Major, treasurer. This company manufactures about one thousand pounds per day, although this amount is much below their actual capacity. The machinery of this large establishment is all run by steam, even the immense entters and powerful hydraulics deriving their motor power from the engines hidden away in a remote portion of the spacious building. The factory is one hundred and ten by thirty feet, four stories high, including basement, and it is in contemplation to materially enlarge it at an early day. It is well supplied with all the latest and best improved machinery, which has cost in place about \$8,000, and with the use of which most of the goods of the factory are made. About forty hands are employed here, under the supervision of Major R. M. Penn, a manufacturer of large experience and well established reputation. Every variety of plug, smoking, and fine cut are manufactured here, and the product of the establishment finds its market from Iowa to Texas, and from Illinois and Kentucky to Colorado and Montana. The outlay is necessarily enormous, the government tax alone approximates one hundred dollars per day. Besides this the stock is to be purchased, the employes to be paid, and innumerable items of expense are to be constantly met.

W. P. BOONE'S TOBACCO FACTORY.

This factory was established in the spring of 1871 in a building on Front or Water street, and has since that time been kept in constant operation during those seasons of the year at which it was possible to successfully manufacture. The building itself is thirty-five feet wide by one hundred and ten feet deep and two stories high, with rooms for drying purposes built above the second story. At first Mr. Boone manufactured much less than he has for quite a number of years since that time. In the beginning fifty thousand pounds a year was about the capacity of the factory, but since that time with the use of additional and improved machinery he has increased the capacity to almost one hundred and thirty thousand pounds a year. Year

after year improvements have been constantly made, until at this time he has one of the best arranged and equipped factories to be found in the county. The splendid hydraulic machinery in place in this establishment is inferior to none in the county, and according to the capacity of the factory, as good as any in the state. Mr. Boone has always had ample capital with which to conduct his business and hence has had no partner in the factory. At this time after having built up a splendid trade and won for his goods quite an enviable reputation, he has turned over the use of his factory and his name to his son, Col. D. Boone and his son-in-law, James T. Smith, who are very successfully conducting the business under his casual supervision. The factory has for years employed from thirty to fifty hands who are well and promptly paid for the service rendered, while it disburses thousands of dollars for the raw material and other articles necessary to the successful conduct of the business. The stock required for use here is purchased for the most part in Pike county, while quite a quantity of the finest leaf, especially for wrappers, is bought in St. Louis or Louisville; among the justly popular brands manufactured by Mr. Boone may be mentioned his fine "Natural Leaf," "Boone's Best," "Old Virginia Weed," several kinds of "Navies," as 3s, 4s, etc., together with quite a number of other and well-known brands. These goods are sold in St. Louis and other cities of Missouri; in Arkansas, Texas and other states of the south, and also in Iowa, Illinois, and Kansas, as well as others of the northern and western states. It is gratifying to know that from the beginning the enterprise has been successful and that the proprietor has made a handsome interest or profit on his investment, and that at this time, after twelve years of experience in the manufacture of these goods, they are even more popular than before, and the business is now in a more flourishing and prosperous condition than at any previous time in its history. This factory has been of much benefit to the city of Clarksville, and as it continues to grow from year to year will contribute more and more to its prosperity and material wealth.

FOUNDRY.

The Clarksville Foundry was established in 1865 by William A. Fletcher, its present proprietor. At first there was but little capital invested, but as occasion required additional machinery has been added until now its cost aggregates not less than ten thousand dollars. Mr. Fletcher is prepared to do any work within the limit of the capacity of his machinery, and while he has devoted his attention principally to repair work, such as farm implements, portable and stationary engines, merchant, planing, and other mills, he has also

built portable engines; and a neat little yacht, ready for launching, has been turned out from this foundry. There is attached to the shops a wool carding machine, which is kept running during the carding season. We failed to mention that an air compressor, for use in the mines of Colorado, had also been built at these shops. From three to five men find constant employment here, and the enterprise is one of the greatest importance to the people both of the city and country.

LUMBER INTERESTS.

The first lumber yard was started in Clarksville in the year 1857 by T. C. Kelsey and L. W. Haywood, who had a monopoly of the business until the year succeeding the close of the war, when Hughs & Wells, Denny & Co., Thos. Edison, Turner & Knight, and C. H. Nichols & Co., all entered the lists as competitors for the business of the town and country. In a short time Edison, Nichols & Co. consolidated, Turner & Knight abandoned the business, and Hughs & Wells bought out Denny & Co., thus leaving but two firms engaged in the lumber business. About 1870 Anderson & Blaine bought out Edison, Nichols & Co., and soon thereafter sold their yards to R. B. Campbell, who consolidated with Capt. Ben. Hughs, the latter having bought the interest of his deceased partner, Mr. Wells, and thus from five yards the trade was reduced to one, and is still conducted by these gentlemen under the firm name of Hughs & Campbell. These gentlemen buy their lumber in rafts, from parties who manufacture it on the Chippewa and Wisconsin rivers. They also purchase largely in car lots, buying at both Hannibal and Chicago. In addition to ordinary lumber they deal largely in shingles, laths, doors, sash, etc., while flooring, moulding, siding, etc., etc., are manufactured at their planing mill situated in their own yards. These gentlemen have invested \$20,000 in lumber, \$5,000 in mill, and \$2,000 in yards. They do a business aggregating from \$30,000 to \$40,000 per annum, handling about two and a half million feet of lumber each year. They employ from five to fifteen hands constantly, while the increasing demand for lumber must, ere long, make additional help a necessity.

SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Formerly most of the products grown in the country were shipped from Clarksville to find their markets in St. Louis and other manufacturing cities. At this time, stock and fruits excepted, the produce of the farmer is sold at home, and Clarksville manufactures the wheat, tobacco, and straw,

with a large per cent of the apples raised within a radius of fifteen miles of her corporate limits. The facilities for shipping, however, have been increased, not impaired, and the railroad is made to assist the river in bearing to other markets the products of both our farms and factories.

GRAPE CULTURE.

Dr. J. D. Davis was the first to undertake the cultivation of grapes on the bluffs near the river. Starting a small vineyard in 1865, he continued to increase his acreage until in 1872 he had planted not less than fifteen acres, embracing the Concord, Delaware, Goethe, and other popular varieties. In 1869 he built a substantial brick cellar with a capacity of 20,000 gallons, at a cost of \$2,500, and in the fall succeeding he manufactured 10,000 gallons of wine, the first ever made at Clarksville. Since 1866 J. Winn Davis and other parties have planted vineyards, ranging in area from two to eight acres, until now not less than thirty-five acres of vines may be seen growing luxuriantly upon the bluffs adjacent to the town, and yielding about 125,000 pounds of grapes, or about 12,000 gallons of wine, worth on the market not less than \$6,000. This is almost a clear gain to the town, as the cost of cultivation is merely nominal, while the lands upon which the grapes are produced are totally unfit for the production of any other crop.

CARROLL HOUSE.

The history of Clarksville would be incomplete without at least a passing notice of this splendid hotel. This house was built in the summer of 1876. It is forty-eight feet front by one hundred and eight feet deep, three stories high, and with a splendid basement under the entire building. The house was built by Henry D. Burghardt, with some assistance contributed by the citizens, and at a cost closely approximating twenty thousand dollars. It is well furnished and well kept, and is now recognized by the traveling public as one of the very best hotels in northeast Missouri. The north bound train on the C., B. & Q. Railroad stops here each day for dinner, and apart from this the house is supported by a large and growing patronage. Mr. B. F. Yates is the present polite and accommodating proprietor, and his guests all speak in the highest terms of the excellent accommodations and considerate attention which they receive while stopping here.

BUSINESS HOUSES, ETC.

The growth of Clarksville has never been rapid, and at this time, with a population of sixteen hundred souls, it is probably as large as the surround-

ing country is able to support. The business interests of the place are, including its manufactories, in excess of those of towns of its size, and she is represented by nearly every branch in a greater or less degree. Below will be found a list of the business houses, churches, etc., at this time:

Dry goods stores.....4	Hotel.....1
Grocery stores.....6	Boarding houses.....3
Drug stores.....3	Barber shops.....3
Hardware, tinware, etc....2	Shoe store.....1
Agricultural implements....3	Shoe shops.....2
Millinery stores.....2	Broom manufactory.....1
Dressmaking.....1	Livery stable.....1
Harness shops.....2	Printing office.....1
Meat markets.....2	Lawyers.....2
Carriage and wagon shops....2	Physicians.....6
Blacksmith shops.....2	Churches.....8
Restaurants.....3	School-houses.....2
Bakery.....1	Important factories.....8

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The oldest native female resident of Clarksville is Mrs. John O. Roberts, who was born here about fifty years ago, and the oldest native male citizen is John Middleton. Among some of the early citizens who have gained more than a local distinction may be mentioned Judge T. J. C. Fagg and Col. James O. Broadhead of St. Louis, while Gen. John B. Henderson, of the same city, spent a good number of the years of his early manhood in the township, following the honorable, if not lucrative, avocation of a country school teacher.

SCHOOLS.

Previous to 1865 the schools of Clarksville were conducted upon the old district plan then common all over the country. In the fall of this year, however, Prof. M. S. Goodman and James Reid purchased one entire square (eight lots), a beautiful site in the southern portion of the city, and erected thereon a double two-story frame building, containing six rooms and with capacity sufficient to accommodate 275 scholars; the outlay for the site, buildings, and apparatus closely approximated \$7,000. Under auspices of the most favorable character and with a full and competent corps of teachers, this school began its career and gave a new impetus to the educational interests of the city. Extending its term through the entire scholastic year,

liberally patronized by the citizens of the town, and drawing largely from Pike and adjoining counties, this school for nearly five successive years fully sustained the object of its creation, the preparing of young men for the best institutions of the country, and established the schools of the city upon a more permanent, solid, and successful basis than they had ever before enjoyed. When this private enterprise had rightly prepared the way and the public school law of the state having at this time been inaugurated, the people of the city availed themselves of its provisions and erected a magnificent building on a commanding site near the western limits of the city, at a cost of \$15,000. At first this school gave little promise of ultimate success; much prejudice was entertained against the system, and the attendance the first year was comparatively small; an additional drawback was inflicted the second year by confining the course of study to the primary English branches. During the third year, under the management of a liberal board, an efficient principal, sustained by a corps of intelligent teachers, thoroughly trained to the work and with the hearty indorsement of all the people, together with a curriculum of study in keeping with the wants of pupils, the school moved forward on the high road of positive success. The languages, both ancient and modern, mathematics and cognate branches, with the sciences, belles-lettres and everything appertaining to thorough mental training were then successfully taught. The school numbered 300 pupils, with a gradual continued increase from month to month, and independent of its home patronage was beginning to be liberally patronized from abroad. From under the instruction of parties who then controlled the school young men passed directly to the classes of Yale College and other institutions recognized as among the best in the country. In the offices as lawyers and physicians; in the counting-rooms as clerks and book-keepers; in the field, as practical surveyors; and on the public works as efficient engineers, are to be found men who have gone out from the school at Clarksville, to discharge aright the duties which their stations imposed and to fill up successfully their mission in life. In the year 1875 the curriculum of study was again reduced to the branches prescribed by the law for common district schools, and Clarksville surrendered her former high position in the field of education and took her place with the poorer class of country schools. This humiliating position she maintains to-day, and the ambitious few of her many children are forced to seek abroad that character of useful knowledge denied them at home.

MASONIC LODGE.

"Blue Lodge," Clarksville Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., was organized some time during the year 1830. The charter bears date, October 8, of this year. This lodge is thought to be the third organized in the State of Missouri.

The first officers of this lodge were William Bowles, W. M.; William Bell, S. W., and John R. Carter, J. W. The portraits of these good and venerable men, two of whom have been called to work in the temple above, hang in the lodge-room. Among some of the well-known men who have been members of this lodge may be mentioned the names of W. S. Hough, C. C. Eastin, James O. Broadhead, T. J. C. Fagg, Peter Carr, Thomas R. Vaughan, Samuel and Parson Brown, J. W. Booth, Dr. M. H. McFarland, J. W. Davis, Dr. John H. Hughes, George Vaughan, Robert Lindsay, Dr. R. T. Hawkins, Jephtha Ousley, and Dr. J. W. Hemphill. This lodge may be said to have colonized to a large extent the country in northeast Missouri, for from her membership have gone out masons who have aided in the organization of other lodges in all this portion of the state. The present officers of this lodge are: L. R. Downing, W. M.; W. L. H. Silliman, S. W.; W. F. Oglesby, J. W.; J. Winn Davis, Treas.; F. M. Reynolds, Sec.; W. D. Guile, S. D.; John Kelly, J. D.; Thornton Johnson, Tyler. The lodge has fifty-seven members at this time, and peace and prosperity are said to prevail therein.

ODD FELLOWS.

1628652

Clarksville Lodge No. — I. O. O. F., was instituted February 23, 1852, by District Deputy Grand Master Theodore Betts, aided by B. H. Boone, Flein Calvert, and others. The charter members were Dr. J. M. Porter, W. K. Sturgeon, W. W. Wilson, George F. Turner, Solomon Pollock, H. S. Hershey, Wm. Partridge, John M. Clifford, William Sparrow, Daniel Douglass, and Jasper Jewell. The first officers were Dr. J. M. Porter, N. G.; W. K. Sturgeon, V. G.; W. W. Wilson, secretary; George F. Turner, treasurer; Daniel Douglass, P. G. The present officers are: Lee [Middleton, N. G.; Thomas H. Edwards, V. G.; F. M. Brasin, secretary; T. E. Derr, P. S.; John Fern, treasurer; T. H. Edwards, Lodge D. The lodge has thirty-one members and is said to be working harmoniously, while it is represented, so far as money is concerned, to be in an exceedingly flourishing condition.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Clarksville Lodge No. 94 was organized on the 5th day of February, 1870. Among the original members were L. R. Downing, I. A. M. Thompson, W. A. Shaw, William Idle, E. L. Denslowe, L. Hickman, John Jewett, W. E. Jones, John Middleton, William Spencer, and William Ballenger. The present officers are J. W. Collins, W. C. T.; W. L. Terry, P. W. C. T.; Bettie Collins, W. V. T.; R. K. Downing, R. S.; Delia Guile, financial secretary; Blanche Downing, treasurer; H. C. Denslow, chaplain. The lodge is represented as having a fair membership and as being in a reasonably prosperous condition.

UNITED WORKMEN.

Crescent Lodge No. 27, A. O. U. W., was organized by the Grand Deputy on September 28, 1877, with twenty-nine charter members, as follows: W. M. Anderson, J. M. Blodgett, Dr. J. R. Buchanan, Charles E. Carroll, S. P. Cochran, M. R. Eidson, C. G. Gorham, A. D. Guile, J. M. Givens, T. H. Hurd, A. T. Jamison, Rev. J. H. Ledbetter, W. D. Major, Elder J. H. Matthews, A. M. Mounce, J. S. Mantiely, S. F. Mayes, W. W. Mantiely, Dr. C. T. Pepper, T. A. Omohundro, Dr. W. A. Pharr, E. Pepper, N. M. Pettingell, R. A. Pegan, John O. Roberts, M. A. Renean, J. A. Shaw, W. B. Buchanan, and T. E. Whitlock. The following named gentlemen have since been initiated: John E. Forgey, John A. Wirick, John Lundborg, William Jeans, Francis Simonds, R. M. Renean, John T. Ellis, S. O. Eastin, J. J. Buchanan, Dr. J. D. Davis, Walter Keightley, and James Buchanan; and by card the following have been admitted: Elder E. B. Cake, W. J. Seaman, Wm. McIntosh, A. McIntosh, and E. A. Williams. The first officers were J. H. Matthews, P. W. M.; W. D. Major, W. M.; J. R. Buchanan, G. F.; J. M. Blodgett, overseer; W. M. Anderson, recorder; T. E. Whitlock, financier; W. A. Pharr, receiver; T. A. Omohundro, G.; C. T. Pepper, T. W., and A. M. Mounce, O. W. The present officers are A. McIntosh, M. W.; Francis Simonds, G. F.; A. T. Jamison, overseer; L. R. Downing, recorder; John O. Roberts, receiver; S. P. Cochran, financier; J. S. Mantiely, G.; P. B. Norman, T. W.; Walter Keightley, N.; John A. Wirick, P. M. W. The order has at this time thirty-one members in good standing and is in a most excellent condition. The assessments paid by each charter member for deaths for the five years ending September 28, 1882, was \$82.00, an average of \$16.40 per annum on a policy of \$2,000. The total amount of assessments paid by this lodge aggregates \$2,378, which has gone to assist the other local lodges of this benevolent order to meet

fully and promptly the insurance carried on the life of their deceased members, and to supply the pressing wants of many households whose head has forever passed away.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Calumet Lodge No. 1968, K. of H., was organized with twenty-two charter members, by Deputy Grand State Dictator W. L. Grayden, on January 7, 1880. The names of the charter members are: M. B. Eidson, W. D. Major, W. B. Nicklin, T. A. Omohundro, John A. Wirick, J. S. Mantipliy, R. B. Campbell, B. F. Yates, J. G. Anderson, S. F. Mayes, Frank Simonds, Dr. J. H. Story, Dr. J. D. Davis, John Fern, Lee Middleton, T. W. Lock, W. McIntosh, A. McIntosh, S. P. Cochran, J. W. Simonds, J. W. Collins, and E. R. Perkins. The officers were W. D. Major, dictator; W. B. Nicklin, vice-dictator; John S. Mantipliy, reporter; John A. Wirick, financial reporter. The present officers are: J. A. Wirick, dictator; John Fern, vice-dictator; C. L. Carroll, reporter, and James Blain, financial reporter. The order has gradually increased until now it has thirty-five members, harmoniously working together, and mutually assisting each other in the discharge of all the duties and obligations growing out of the relation which they sustain to the lodge and to each other.

M. E. CHURCH-SOUTH.

This, the oldest church in the city of Clarksville, was organized in the year 1835. The house, a substantial frame structure, forty by fifty feet, was built in the same year at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars, and was dedicated in 1836 by Rev. Jacob Lanins. The house is well located, being situated on Main street and near the center of the town, and is for this reason eligible to almost the entire population of the city. The ministers who have officiated here within the past half century are Revs. Jacob Lanins, Wm. A. Rush, C. I. Vandeventer, A. P. Linn, C. E. Sexton, W. A. Mayhew, Thomas B. King, W. A. Tarwater, P. D. Vandeventer, J. F. Shores, J. H. Ledbetter, and J. M. O'Brien, the present minister in charge. The original members were Dr. Thomas Booth, Henrietta Booth, William Ballenger, Elizabeth Ballenger, Agnes Guathmey, Ezekiel Ferrill, Eliza Ferrill, John Davis, Margaret Davis, W. S. Hough, Martha Hough, Jeremiah Roberts, Mildred Roberts, and Mary Swain. This church has a membership of one hundred communicants, and more than fifty scholars regularly attend the sabbath-school. J. M. Clifford is the church clerk, and W. L. Teny superintendent of the Sunday school. In this connection it may be proper

to remark that the M. E. Church South has in Pike county ten churches, with sittings for four thousand people, five pastors, eight hundred and fifty members, and property valued at \$21,000. Few churches have done more for any community than has this for the people of Clarksville. Planted here at a time when the population was meager and when there were but few churches in the country, it became at an early day the one sacred place where pious Christians for miles around assembled to worship. To hundreds, perhaps to thousands, its solemn ordinances have been administered and multitudes that have passed away learned here to believe those sacred truths that make life and duty and death a joy.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized by Revs. A. G. Mitchell, S. W. Marston, and J. D. Biggs, on January 22, 1874. The constituting members were James Major, W. D. Major, Kate Major, B. F. Yates, Margaret Yates, G. W. Pendleton, Susan E. Pendleton, S. A. Edwards, Mary J. Edwards, Emily Limerick, C. C. Kunkel, Mary Kunkel, Martha Berry, Theodore Berry, W. H. Bibb, Martha J. Bibb, Elizabeth Beamer, Jephtha Ferrill, Elizabeth Ferrill, Madneia Edwards, and W. H. Nicklin. The first minister called to this church was Rev. W. H. Burnham, the Rev. Bibb having officiated before as a supply in the absence of a regular pastor. The Revs. Wm. English and D. W. Morgan have since preached to this congregation, the latter for nearly two years, and continues at this time to serve them very acceptably. The Baptists worshiped in both the C. P. Church and the M. E. Church South previous to the time of providing their own house, which was erected in 1876, and dedicated by Rev. M. H. Pogson in April, 1877. Their church building is a beautiful semi-Gothic structure, built of brick, forty-two by fifty-four feet, well provided with suitable furniture, aisles carpeted, and pews comfortable and free. As an incident connected with the building of this church it is but just to state that the bell, which is a very superior one, was mostly paid for with money contributed and solicited by Master Albert Yates, a very young boy, and who is now a member of this church. May we not indulge the hope that the earnings of his maturer life may be as well expended as the slow accumulations of his almost infantile years? The church is at this time in a flourishing condition, numbering about sixty communicants, with sixty-five Sunday-school scholars in regular attendance, and the prayer meetings not only kept up but well and regularly attended. The officers of the church are S. A. Edwards, B. F. Yates, and W. D. Major, deacons. The latter gentleman is also clerk of the church and superintendent of the sabbath-school.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Previous to the time of the organization of the church in Clarksville the communicants of the Christian Church worshiped at Ramsey Creek, a church now owned by the Baptists, situated on a creek of that name about five miles south of Clarksville. In the year 1851 or 1852 Elder John Mulherrin organized a church in Clarksville, and those who had worshiped at Ramsey and who resided north of that stream transferred their membership to Clarksville, and for a while conducted their services in an old brick school-house situated near the western limits of the town. In the year 1852 they erected on a beautiful lot in the southern portion of the city a commodious and substantial brick structure, forty by sixty feet, where they have ever since convened and where many additions from the children of its founders and others of the community have been made, until now it is one of the strongest churches within the limits of Pike county, having a membership of about one hundred and twenty-five communicants. Among the original members may be mentioned the names of such men as Hendley Kissinger, William Davis, Samuel Denny, Jephtha Ousley, Mordecai Amos, and others of sterling qualities of mind and heart. The ministers who have served this church since its establishment in Clarksville are Elders John Mulherrin, J. Errell, E. V. Rice, J. J. Rice, Timothy Ford, J. M. Henry, Peter Donan, J. H. Matthews, and E. B. Cake, representing some of the best pulpit talent in this portion of the state. Sunday-school has been regularly kept up and is at present in a flourishing condition, with S. A. Drake as superintendent. Mr. T. H. Teague is the clerk or secretary of the church. The present elders are S. A. Drake, J. A. Shaw, and J. C. Gillum. The deacons are T. H. Teague, John Middleton, C. Johnson, B. F. Boone, and J. T. Smith.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized April 2, 1868, by Rev. M. M. Tucker. The constituting members were M. M. Tucker, Ann L. Tucker, W. W. Crockett, Elizabeth Crockett, Minerva Crockett, Samuel R. Givens, Elizabeth Givens, Wilbour Givens, Alex. D. McIntosh, James H. Ballard, Laura A. Ballard, Lucy A. E. Tucker, Mary Porter, Elizabeth Patton, Mary Patton, and Paulina Hume. Immediately after their organization the congregation elected A. D. McIntosh and S. R. Givens their ruling elders, and Rev. M. M. Tucker was employed as their pastor. For a short time the members of this church worshiped in the M. E. Church South, until they bought the northern Methodist Church for the sum of \$1,500, although this substantial

brick edifice had originally cost about \$3,000. This church is in a reasonably prosperous condition, having about sixty members, with preaching twice each month, weekly prayer meeting, and a well attended sabbath-school. The ministers who have served this church are Revs. M. E. Tucker, W. B. McElwee, Taylor Bernard, James Duvall, T. L. Love, and T. Bernard again in charge. In 1875, for the first time in the history of the town, this church observed the "week of prayer" according to the regulations of the "Evangelical Alliance," and the practice has been kept up since that time. The church owns a parsonage costing \$1,000, which, like their house of worship, has been paid for. They have an excellent organ, and such furniture and library as is necessary to the interest of the service and the use of the sabbath-school. The membership has long labored together in perfect harmony, and the object of its missions, the impartation of religious instruction, and the edification of each other has, in large measure, been accomplished.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Grace Episcopal Church was organized March 21, 1869. The building is a neat little frame of Gothic style of architecture, costing \$1,500, and situated on Main street in the extreme southern part of the city. The house was consecrated in the year above named by Right Rev. Bishop Robertson. The original members were Hon. G. Porter, wife and three daughters, K. H. Norris, wife and daughter, C. N. Hickerson, wife and daughter, John L. Luke, Frank T. Meriwether, W. A. Luther and wife, W. B. Carlisle and wife; H. J. Phillips and two daughters, Mrs. George Johnson, S. P. Cochran and wife, Ada Hemphill, W. C. McFarland, John Winn Davis, James Blain, Miss Liza Lee, J. W. Buchanan and Mrs. Charles Logan. The first vestry was composed of the following gentlemen: John L. Luke, senior warden; W. B. Carlisle, junior warden; F. T. Meriwether, treasurer; J. W. Buchanan, secretary; Judge G. Porter, Capt. B. P. Clifford and C. M. Hickerson. The following ministers have officiated here: Revs. A. J. Yeater, Dr. Jennings, Abiel Leonard, B. F. Matran and J. M. Curtis.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church was organized in the fall of 1868 by Rev. Thomas Cleary, and the house of worship, a frame building, thirty by seventy feet, was erected during the same year and dedicated in the year succeeding. The original members were Michael Rickard, Eugene Rickard, Bartholomew Cole, Thomas Cole, John Kinney, Patrick Flynn, P.

Wheeler, James Flannigan, Samuel Flannigan, A. Hirt, Bridget Rickard, Thomas Nickerson, W. Walton, J. Curly, James O'Donnell, John Glass, Ann Rickard, Mary Kinney, Bridget Flynn, Bridget Nickerson, Kate Flannigan, Kate Glass, Mary O'Donnell and Kate Decker. There are about thirty members at this time. This church has been served ministerially by the Revs. Fathers Kelly, Murray, Kean, Gleason, Calmit, Francis, Victor, and Nulty.

COLORED CHURCHES.

Both the Baptist and Methodist denominations among the colored people have a church of their own. These houses are each about thirty by fifty feet in size, well framed together and costing each about eight hundred dollars. The Baptist Church was organized in 1876 and the Methodist several years prior to this date. They have each a membership somewhat in excess of one hundred communicants and for the most part conduct their services in a decent and an orderly manner. They have each a Sunday-school to which considerable attention is given, and their prayer meetings are no more neglected than those of other churches. Each church retains a preacher, and additions to the membership are frequent, although it is not uncommon for them to dismiss some of their number at stated intervals. These churches are doubtless doing good, and in the near future when the colored preacher shall have been prepared by proper education for the proper discharge of his clerical duties, they will be made to contribute much to the enlightenment and elevation of the race.

CEMETERY.

Amid all the excitement incident to an active business life the people of Clarksville have not been unmindful of their duty to the dead. Less than a mile from the southern limits of the city and at a small remove from the gravel road they purchased in the summer of 1868 a beautiful plat of ground containing between eleven and twelve acres at a cost of \$2,150, which they at once proceeded to suitably prepare as a permanent and beautiful place of burial. The ground was carefully laid out into six blocks with beautiful driveways and avenues for the convenience of the the funeral cortege. The blocks were subdivided into lots which aggregate five hundred and eight in number, and a small portion of the land, about one-half acre, was reserved as a "potter's field" where the stranger and the poor are given free sepulture. The city retains in its employ a sexton, who by the provisions of its ordinances is, as city officer, permitted to reside without its limits, but who

is responsible to the city council, whose servant he is, for all his official acts. A neat house, situated within the limits of the cemetery, furnish the sexton with a comfortable home, and here he lives and labors, devoting all his time to the interment of the dead, the making of removals from other cemeteries to this or adding additional ornamentation to the beautiful home of the sleeping dead. Up to the present time five hundred and eleven interments, including removals, have been made in the cemetery proper, while two hundred and seven have been buried in the "potter's field." To each of the several churches of the city a lot has been donated, while the Masons and Odd Fellows have each purchased two lots for the benefit of their respective orders. One or more lots are sold to those desiring them at a mere nominal cost, and the owners are permitted to beautify the graves of their loved ones in such manner as their own sense of propriety may suggest, provided that nothing is done to conflict with the rights or convenience of others, and where such ornamentation cannot prove hurtful to the marble or other surroundings. There is a registry of every interment, giving name, nationality, age, cause of death, and number of both block and lot in which the deceased has been buried. The blue-grass, which here grows spontaneously and luxuriantly, is kept reduced to an evenly shaven lawn, and in the early springtime beautiful flowers perfume the soft air with their fragrance, while blooming immortelles speak eloquently, if silently, of a life beyond the tomb, whose joy is unending but whose gateway is death.

PAYNESVILLE.

This village of four hundred inhabitants is situated in the southern portion of Calumet township, in a beautiful little valley partially hemmed in by a circular range of hills which furnish a fitting background to one of nature's most charming pictures. The fertility of the soil, the ample supply of good, pure water, and the beauty and picturesqueness of the scenery were inducements which the early settlers could not resist. As early as 1819 a few "new comers" had settled upon the lands adjacent to the present village, and Thomas Buchanan, who was evidently the first settler upon the present site of the town, had built his cabin and located here. Following him came Andrew Forgey, who settled at Paynesville as early as 1823, buying out Buchanan and preparing at once to engage in merchandising with the view of supplying the few and simple wants of the early settlers. The town did not increase very rapidly in population, for, as late as 1831, there were but three families in the place; viz, A. Forgey's, Alfred Smith's

and Thomas Palmer's. Forgey was a merchant, Smith a tanner, and Palmer to his other accomplishments added the useful avocation of a blacksmith. About 1823 the town first came into the possession of a name, which it received from Andrew Forgey, who called it Paynesville after a Mr. Payne, of St. Louis, from whom he bought his first stock of goods. At this early day the town had neither post-office nor public road, but soon thereafter it was regularly laid out by 'Squire Noyes, at the instance of Judge Forgey, and, as the village commenced to grow, the facilities for reaching the place and receiving the mails were alike improved. Mr. Wm. Vaughan was the first postmaster of Paynesville, and for several years retained the situation, more as a convenience to the public than from any considerations of profit. Paynesville has never had any town organization and hence none of her citizens have been dignified with the questionable honor of trustee or alderman, but nowhere within the limits of the state has there been city, town, or village, in which more perfect order has prevailed or where there is a better moral or religious influence exerted. But while the village is small, its citizens are public spirited and some of the most important enterprises of the county have received their moral and active support. They gave countenance to the building of our gravel roads and lent their assistance to our railways. The first agricultural fair ever held in the county was at Paynesville, and here also convened the first medical association ever called to meet in northeast Missouri. As the outgrowth of the railroad convention held in St. Louis in 1835, which was induced by the wonderful activity in railroad building in the older eastern states, the people of this village, led by Dr. J. H. Hughes and others, sought and secured from the legislature of the state, in the winter of 1836-7, a charter for a railroad from Paynesville to Jackson's (now Steele's) Landing on the Mississippi. This, with the four others applied for at the same time, are the first charters for railroads ever obtained in Missouri and doubtless the first ever granted by the legislature of any state west of the Mississippi River.

Below will be found a list of the business houses, schools churches etc., at this time:

Dry goods stores.....	3	Harness shop.....	1
Grocery store.....	1	Blacksmith shops.....	2
Drug store.....	1	Hotel.....	1
Millinery store.....	1	Shoe shop.....	1
Physicians.....	2	School-houses.....	3
Churches.....	3	Mill.....	1

SCHOOLS.

Prior to the year 1850 there were no schools in Paynesville other than those conducted on the old and common district plan. In this year, however, T. J. Forgey commenced a school of a higher order, which he successfully conducted for several years, when he was succeeded by Prof. Marcus Gorin, who was employed at a salary of one hundred dollars per month and who, for a term of years, taught a very successful and satisfactory school. After Mr. Gorin had given up his charge of the school, the old system, for a short time, was again pursued, but in 1867 Forgey Academy was built, and for a series of years, under the control of Mr. Nicholas Thurmond, this institution continued to flourish and a new impetus was given to the educational interests of the community. From this time until the fall of 1870, the public school, under the management of some of the best teachers in the county, was made to meet the wants of the people; but at this time the citizens organized a high school and employed Prof. Pirkey, of La Grange, a gentleman of scholarly attainments, to take charge of the same, and at the expiration of one year he resigned his place and was succeeded by Prof. Collins, who has also given place to Prof. J. P. Gass, a gentleman of liberal culture and large experience, under whose cautious guidance the school has been piloted to a higher place of usefulness than it has ever before attained. This school under its present management deserves more than a passing notice. With a curriculum of study more comprehensive than that of many of the so-called colleges; with a system of training calculated to develop the physical, intellectual, and moral natures, and recognizing the individuality and idiosyncrasy of every student and suiting their discipline and instruction thereto, Profs. Gass and Schell are successfully training their pupils in harmony with that system which is at the same time the most rational and valuable. There are about seventy young ladies and gentlemen receiving instruction here, and the wisdom of the parents who propose to educate their children at home and thus avoid both the expense and possible vicious influences of the boarding school cannot be gainsayed. The music department is under the control of Miss L. C. Errett, an accomplished musician who has for the last four years successfully taught in the Academy. She has at this time a class of fifteen young ladies, to whose instruction she devotes her time and attention. But as the University follows the Academy, so also the Academy follows and depends upon the common or public school, and in this regard Paynesville is well supplied. There is a good public school building in the village, supplied with suitable furniture and

with sixty pupils in attendance. The length of the school term is five months and the branches taught are those prescribed by the school law of the state. Prof. J. A. Grimes is in charge, with Miss Sallie Beauchamp as assistant. The school has been well conducted and is meeting the expectations of its patrons.

MASONIC BLUE LODGE.

Paynesville Lodge No. 49, A. F. & A. M., was organized some time in the fall of 1877. The charter bears date October 11, of this year. The first officers of this lodge were Dr. R. T. Hawkins, W. M.; J. C. Bradley, S. W.; B. D. Woodson, J. W. The charter members were R. T. Hawkins, J. C. Bradley, B. D. Woodson, Austin Bradley, F. W. Patton, E. A. Townsley, and several others. The present officers are John P. Gass, W. M.; R. T. Hawkins, S. W.; G. W. Davis, J. W. The lodge is represented as being in a prosperous condition, with nineteen members.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Mizpah Lodge No. 35, I. O. G. T., was organized in January, 1878. The charter members were Rachael Errett, Almira Rush, Millie Zumwalt, Mollie Holt, Margaret Forgey, W. H. Henderson, Kate Prior (*nee* Eastin), Sallie Smither, Rev. J. H. Ledbetter, J. A. Grimes, and others. The first officers were Rev. J. H. Ledbetter, W. C. T.; Rachael Errett, W. V. T.; John Curry, W. Chap.; J. A. Grimes, Sec'y; E. A. Gilbert, W. F. S.; Sallie Smither, W. T. The lodge has at this time about fifty members and has for several years been doing good work for the community in whose midst it has been established.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

This church was organized near Paynesville somewhere about the year 1823 or 1824. For a number of years the congregations met and worshipped at the houses of the different members, and for miles around the people assembled to hear proclaimed the word of God. At this early day the people were few and the settlements at a considerable remove from each other, but the zealous and faithful servant of God continued to go from one to another, exhorting the people, encouraging the church, and preaching to all the glad tidings of salvation.

Among some of the early members of this church, planted in this western wilderness more than half a century ago, may be mentioned the names of Andrew Forgey, Mary Forgey, Julian Bryan, John Jewett, Samaria Mc-

Queen, Robert McDowell, Richard Wells, Mary Wells, Perry Wells, Mordecai Amos, Susan Amos, Mary Carr, Wm. Vaughan, John and Joseph Long, Richard Liles, Richard Kerr, Peggy Clifford, and Mary Lawrence, almost all of whom have passed away. Among the first preachers of this early period are found the names of Revs. William Patton, G. C. Light, Andrew Monroe, Richard Bond, John Thatcher, and Conley Smith, men whose deep piety and vigorous common sense would be as conspicuous now as when speaking from the platform in the forest they engaged the attention and won the hearts of the early settlers. Not until 1832 did the Methodists build their church at Paynesville, when the membership scattered over that portion of the county was organized into one religious body. In 18-- the old church, badly in need of expensive repairs and too small to meet the wants of a congregation that was rapidly increasing, was torn away and a splendid brick church was erected on its site. The church is now both numerically and spiritually strong, and through the preaching of the word, the attendance upon the prayer meeting, and the closest attention to the wants of a prosperous sabbath-school, the people of this religious organization have done, and are doing, a work for the elevation of our common humanity and for the advancement of the religious interests of the community, which has not only been felt in the lives of hundreds but which will yet tell in the destiny of thousands.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian Church was organized at Ramsey Creek on February 2, 1823. It continued its organization here, gaining new accessions and promulgating the essential principles of a vital Christianity until the year 1852, when, becoming numerically strong and feeling themselves financially able to prepare better houses of worship, they agreed to divide the congregation into two separate bodies, those north of Ramsey Creek to convene and worship at a house to be built in Clarksville, and those living south of the creek to build a house of worship at Paynesville. This was accordingly done, and in 1852 a splendid church edifice was erected and soon thereafter formally dedicated to the service of God. Among the members of the Ramsey Creek congregation are found the names of Paul Harpool, John Mulherrin, Francis Watts, Benjamin Barton, Stephen Mulherrin, Rebecca Mulherrin, W. W. W. Watts, and Jane Barton, the last of whom still survives and is a resident of Paynesville, within three miles of the old church where she first worshiped sixty years ago.

The church at Paynesville has been unusually prosperous. Under the ministrations of able and pious pastors, it has continued to grow until now the membership numbers almost two hundred and fifty communicants. The sabbath-school which was coeval with the church and whose members are constantly supplying the places of the pious dead, now number seventy-five scholars, and what is at least unusual if not remarkable, one superintendent, Mr. J. T. Duvall, has served the school for a period of fifteen years. Mr. Frank W. Patton acts in the capacity of clerk of the church and has long had charge of its records.

In connection with the history of this church a brief notice of the life and labors of its late able, devoted, and much loved pastor would seem eminently fitting. Elder J. J. Errett was born in New York City in the year 1815. Having lost his father when a mere boy he removed with his mother to Pennsylvania, where the earnings of his early manhood was devoted to the maintenance of his aged parent. In 1833, when but eighteen years of age, he became a Christian and the whole of his future life illustrated the faith which he then professed. He was married in 1839, and in the fall of the same year removed with his wife to Palmyra, Missouri, where he resided until 1852, when he removed to Paynesville, where he died on the 14th of September, 1880. Mr. Errett was a brother of the Hon. Russell Errett, a member of Congress from the state of Pennsylvania, and also of Elder Isaac Errett, editor of the *Christian Standard*, and who delivered the funeral oration over the body of the late President Garfield. Before leaving Palmyra he had been set apart "to do the work of the evangelist," and had preached the word of life to multitudes in different parts of his adopted state. He brought to his work at Paynesville the same zeal and devotion that had characterized the efforts of his earlier labors. Coming among strangers he won their confidence by his fidelity and their affection by the devotion of his talent and his energies to their spiritual interests. From the "new preacher," scarcely known to any, he came to be the friend and counsellor of all. While it could truly be said of him, "he was a good man," he possessed the largest sympathies for the frailties of his kind. For thirty years he ministered to this people in holy things and built up one of the strongest churches in all the country. During his ministry here he officiated at two hundred and six marriage ceremonies; immersed 2,174 persons and received by letter into the Church of Christ four hundred and seventy-five members. He visited the brethren, nursed the sick, administered consolation to the dying and spoke of immortality at the grave of the dead. The last sabbath he spent on earth was one of prayer and praise.

He preached to his people in his own church. Two days later the summons came and found him waiting. Death was instantaneous, and a pure spirit, freed from its tenement of clay, sought its "mansion in the skies."

THE OLD SETTLERS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

It is more than seventy years ago since the first white man built his cabin within the present limits of Calumet township. For a brief period these solitudes echoed to the voices of but few of the sons of civilization. But within a single decade from the coming of the first few families, there had been planted within the borders of the township several very promising settlements, and the cabins of the "new comers" could now be seen nestled at the foot of the beautiful hills or partially hidden away by the undergrowth that fringed the margins of the streams. There is nothing peculiarly romantic in this early history. If a prehistoric race once trod this fertile soil they have left few mementoes of their being. It is true the Indians were here, but with the coming of the sons of toil, the children of the forest begun gradually to disappear. Once they traversed these flowery vales and roamed these wooded hills, but they have long since gone, and gone forever, and their memory lives only in the traditions of the burning cabin and the records of the few victims of the tomahawk and scalping knife. After 1825 it was no longer the Indian who sought his subsistence from the prairie or the wildwood, but the white hunter who trod these wilds upon the track of his game, and who with steady nerve and unerring eye, guided the trusty rifle that sent, speeding on its errand of death, the leaden missile.

The early settlers of Calumet township were intellectually and morally the equals of any class of men that has ever planted human habitation within the domain of state or territory upon this western continent. There were among them no single one who was fleeing from the terrors of the law or who had been driven out by social ostracism. They were men who had been reared for the most part in happy homes, surrounded by the comforts of life, with the advantages of the best social relations and with that character of education furnished by the best facilities of the times. Morally, they recognized duty a privilege and right a law; socially, they made the interest of their neighbor paramount to the aggrandizement of self. Financially, but few of the early settlers were very rich and none were very poor. They had come seeking homes and with money to buy them. They had left the older states, not because they could no longer live there, but because they felt that they could do better here. To build homes for their children in the west they had disposed of their own in the east.

The first settlers were principally from Virginia and Kentucky, although some came from North Carolina and a few from Tennessee. Many brought with them a greater or less number of slaves, and the rapid clearing away of the heavy forests and the preparation of the ground for the earliest crops is in large measure attributable to their labor. Under proper care for their physical condition, the increase of this species of property had been so rapid that at the commencement of the Civil War Pike county was one of the very largest slave-holding counties in the state.

It is difficult to assert with any degree of certainty who were the very earliest settlers, but the list given below will furnish accurate information as to the time when many who were among the earliest first came to the township. It is believed by many that Joe Scott was the first white man that ever came into Calumet township, and that as early as 1805 he settled near the present site of Clarksville, where he remained for about two years, when he returned to Kentucky and some years thereafter came back and settled the "Scott's Springs" place in Cuivre township. But it is as late as 1816 and 1817 that any definite and authoritative data can be had respecting settlements. In the year 1816 James Burns settled on the present site of the city of Clarksville and Samuel Ewing at a remove of but a few miles from him. In 1814 Jesse Hughes settled about four miles southwest of Clarksville, and in 1817, his brother John Hughes located on a place adjoining his. The Paynesville neighborhood was settled from 1817 to 1820 by the Mulherrins, Ruddleils, McCues, Spears, Burkalews, Weldons, Harpools, Hansfords, Boxleys, Bartons, and others. The Mulherrins and Bartons with William Thomas and others came in 1817, while Andrew Forgey first settled in the neighborhood in 1819, Samuel Shuck in 1820, Thomas Patton about 1824, Dr. C. C. Eastin in 1817, Abram Lear in the same year, while Mordecai Amos and other old settlers came a few years thereafter. The Clarksville neighborhood was settled about 1816 or 1817 by Llewellen Brown, and James C. Fielden, with Robert Burns and Samuel Ewing; and about one or two years thereafter there came Capt. John Stark, Warren Swayne, William Simonds, Ephraim Jenkins, Major J. W. Booth, Jephtha Ousley, John R. Carter and James McCord. William Denny settled two miles west of Clarksville about the year 1817, and Capt. Mackey several miles north of it about the same year. On and near Ramsey Creek and at about the center of the township, Major John Watts had made a settlement as early as 1818, while about two miles north of him William McCue had located the year before. In the same year in which Watts settled on Ramsey, Wm. Paterson, with his two sons, John and William,

had removed from St. Louis county and settled upon the farm upon which William now resides. In 1820 Mountjoy Scholl settled in the western part of the township, while Hines Worsham, with his three sons located near Patterson, and in 1823, William LaForce and others settled in its central portion. From this time until 1840 the stream of immigration continued to flow in this direction, and Virginia and Kentucky were sending out their best and most courageous sons to carve their fortunes out of these western wilds. In this time there had come the Coles, Edwards, Givens, Wilsons, Davises, Turners, Vaughans, Clarks, Meriwethers, Goodinans, Bankheads, Schoolers, Paxtons, and others, whose names are as household words, and whose descendants make up a large proportion of both Calumet township and Pike county. Probably the first marriage ever celebrated in the township was that of Julia Munn to Dr. Lane about the year 1817 or 1818. Miss Munn was a daughter of Rev. Munn, a reformed minister, and supposed by many to have been the first preacher in the township. Both the parties resided at or near Clarksville. Another very early marriage, and by some supposed to antedate the above, was James Templeton to Miss Mackey, not later than the fall of 1818. John Patterson and Jane Maxwell were married on September 2d, 1819, and this venerable and most estimable old lady is still living and continues to relate with much quaintness and humor many of the happenings of sixty years ago.

The first child born in the township, as remembered by Mrs. Elizabeth Mackey, was Elizabeth Ewing, but just when is not known.

Dr. Lane, who married Miss Munn, is supposed to have been the first physician in the township, although Drs. Stewart, Booth, and Eastin must have been very nearly contemporaneous with him.

The first man killed was John McGee, by the Indians, about the year 1816, and this is also probably the first death ever known in the township. Nancy Ewing was the first to die from disease or natural causes. The first serious accident was the breaking of the leg of John Duke by a falling tree. A man was dispatched to St. Charles for a surgeon, but the creeks were up and he was detained. After waiting for more than two days for the physician and amputation appearing imperative, two of his neighbors undertook the job, and with a butcher-knife and tenant-saw they successfully performed the operation, and the man recovered as readily from the effects of this pioneer surgery as though he had passed through the hands of the expert of to-day. This accident happened on the Treadway place, near Paynesville, in which neighborhood Duke continued to reside, doing the work of a cobbler and enjoying the liberal pay contributed by his generous neighbors.

The very earliest school teachers were Joel Music and John Denny, and succeeding the latter, about 1824, may be mentioned Uriel Griffith, still a resident of the township and now in his ninety-second year. In these years, from 1816 to 1824, Calumet not only progressed in the cultivation of the soil, in the making of fruitful farms and pleasant homes, but the car of progress was freighted with a strong desire for self culture, and schools were easily started whenever the number of children was sufficient to justify the teacher in accepting his one dollar and fifty cents per scholar for the term, with the privilege of "boarding round."

The first mill in the township was a "hand mill," or "horse mill," built by Mr. Wells, the grandfather of James R. and George Wells, on what is known as the old George Wells farm, some two miles south of Clarksville. From the best data to be had it appears that this mill was built as early as 1816, and that for some time after Mr. Wells's death his widow continued to own and operate it. Two years after the Wells mill was built Andrew Edwards constructed another of like character on the Parson Brown farm, and these two for several years served the convenience and met the wants of the people of the township.

The first church in the township was Ramsey, organized by Stephen Ruddell in 1818, and situated on a creek of that name, five miles south of Clarksville and three miles north of Paynesville. This church was built by all the settlers of the neighborhood, each one bringing a log and afterwards lending their united efforts to its raising and completion.

Among the earliest preachers of the gospel were Davis Biggs, Baptist; G. C. Light and Andrew Monroe, Methodists; Messrs. Matthews, Weden, and James W. Campbell, Presbyterians; and Stephen Ruddell, by some thought to have been a Baptist and by others claimed as a Reformer, or Christian preacher.

The first justice of the peace for Calumet township was Richard Kerr, who resided on the farm now owned by Mr. John Treadway. First constable was John Duke, the same whose leg was broken by a falling tree.

The first blacksmith was Daniel Walker, whose shop was situated on the old Frunnels place, now owned by John F. Turner.

The first carpenter was John Chambers, who built more looms than houses.

The first to weave cloth was Hannah Patterson, who as early as the year 1818 had supplied her own family and some of her neighbors with the product of the loom.

The first suicide was John McNary, who hung himself in the neighbor-

hood of Crow's Cross Roads in the year 1820, and in 1842 Hannah Patterson, residing in the same neighborhood, committed the same act, hanging herself with a skein of yarn in an old shop situated on the farm.

The only person ever executed under sentence of the law from the township, or even within the limits of Pike county, was a negro man, Lewis, who was hung for the murder of his master, Reason Mackey, in August, 1841.

No mob law has ever been put into execution in the township, and the people have frequently attested their loyalty to good order and the provisions of the statutes by refraining from acts of violence under circumstances of the greatest provocation.

The first tan-yard was on the place now owned and occupied by George Fielder and was conducted by Charles Mountjoy. The next was on the Graves farm, under the supervision of Thomas Patton, late of Paynesville.

ADDENDA.

We add here some additional data respecting the old settlers, their customs, etc., which has been received since the foregoing was written. Mr. George Fielder and other very old settlers believe that the first cabin was built in the township by old Mr. Ramsey, at the big spring on the farm afterwards owned by Samuel Wilson. Ramsey was driven off by the Indians and afterwards settled at Bryant's Lick. These gentlemen believe that Burkalew was the next comer after Ramsey. John, James, and Thomas Mackey, three brothers from North Carolina, also settled in the township as early as 1816 or 1817, and Joseph Mackey, whose most estimable widow still survives, living with her son Thomas, on the old homestead, was married in 1822 and immediately commenced to plant a home in the township. Edmund Mountjoy, who gave the land upon which Ramsey Creek Church was built, was also settled here as early as 1816 or 1817. The Jamisons also came at a very early day. Among the earliest school teachers Mr. Fielder has heard of Sati, a Frenchman, who taught not later than 1818 or 1819. Mr. Fielder, who came with his father, has also been here for but little less than sixty years. Mr. Fielder says "our clothes were bark-colored jeans and flax shirts for winter wear, and for summer tow linen pants." "When we learned to dress the deer skins our winter wear was partially changed, as we donned the buck breeches and encased our hardened feet in the soft and yielding moccasin." He says further, "I never wore a boot until I was seventeen years of age." Among the early marriages in his recollection Mr. Fielder remembers as the first that of John Jamison to Miss

Nancy Cantrell, the ceremony being performed at his father's house. The settlers at first made their own clothing. For a while cotton, in small patches, was grown, and flax was a common crop. The men would pull and break the flax and the women would pick the cotton, and from the two was spun and woven the wearing apparel of both sexes. Nettles, which grew in rich luxuriance, were also gathered, broken with the brake, hackled, and woven into cloth for pants and sacks. At this early day coffee was fifty cents per pound and sugar almost as dear, so that the common table beverage of the early settler was rye (not Rio) nicely browned and sweetened with maple sugar or wild honey. History has in this case repeated itself, for from 1861 to 1865 many of the residents of Calumet township became familiar with "rye coffee," whose chalky appearance and mealy taste will forever be associated with the recollections of that unfortunate war.

THE O'NEILL MURDER.

The O'Neill family came to Calumet as early as 1811 and settled in the extreme northern portion of the township upon the farm now owned and cultivated by Peter Gaeger. In the latter part of 1817 or 1818 the Indians came down the opposite bank of the river and crossing to the Missouri side murdered the mother and eleven children. They were tomahawked, scalped, and stripped of their clothing and their dead bodies left scattered about the yard. The family was engaged in making soap at the time of the appearance of the Indians, and it is said that the bodies of the mother and one child bore evidence of having been tortured to death by being repeatedly dipped into the boiling cauldron. Mr. O'Neill was absent from home, at the time having gone to St. Charles, with his neighbor John Mackey, on business; he returned to find that his home had been invaded and all his loved ones slain; his great grief over his own sad loss did not prevent his caring for the safety of others; he notified Mr. Mackey whom he had left but a few hours before, and together they alarmed the settlement. The bodies of the dead were hastily thrown into the cellar for burial, as there was time for no more decent or elaborate sepulchre, and the few families of the neighborhood hastened for protection to the nearest fort.

GAME.

There was very much game in the early days of the township and almost every one was a hunter. It is true that the elk and the buffalo had disappeared, but deer were very abundant, and droves of turkeys could be seen almost anywhere, while the drumming of the pheasant and the whirr of the

partridge were sounds familiar to every ear; ducks, geese, brant, swans, and other water-fowl sought then, as now, the lakes and streams of Calumet and in almost countless numbers; the forests were alive with squirrels whose constant barking became monotonous and annoying while their raids upon the corn patches of the early settlers were fearfully destructive. In the camp hunts of the early times it was not unusual for one company to kill as many as thirty deer, while the turkeys and smaller game were never reckoned in the count. Two men, Joe and Reuben McCoy, killed eighteen deer in less than a week as late as 1830, on and near the ground now occupied by Hawkins and Bankhead's ranch on Bryant's Creek, and Carson Jamison reports that in 1829 at "Cole's Point" seven deer were killed in fifteen minutes after the firing of the first gun. But should we attempt the relation of even one-half of the stories (facts) told in connection with the killing of game during this early period, we would be regarded by the reader of the present times as a rejuvenated Baron Munchausen, or an enlarged and improved edition of the mendacious Eli Perkins. Wolves were also unpleasantly numerous and made many a raid upon the settler's sheep-folds and pig-pens, frequently carrying away the lambs from the very chimney corners of the houses, where they had been penned for greater safety. But if they fattened upon the product of the fold, they also furnished rare sport for the men and dogs, and after a few years the hound and the rifle had driven the skulking cowards into regions beyond the reach of civilization. The streams also abounded in the finest fish, which were easily taken with hook or net and the tables of the early settlers were often supplied with this delicious and healthful article of diet. Bee trees were also plentiful and wild honey abundant. In every house could be found honey, clear and limpid and nectar-like to the taste. Surely if the old settlers lacked a few of the luxuries, they possessed many of the comforts of life, and with the earth, the streams and the forests to minister to their wants, they could feel assured that the physical man was well provided for and gratefully accept all the good things bestowed by the liberal hand of the great and munificent giver.

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

The social life of the early settlers was as pleasant and agreeable as that of the people of to-day, and by many believed to have been even more cheerful and happy. Mutual dependence naturally attracts men to each other, and the knowledge that the good of the community depended upon the action of the individuals composing it, favorably affected the conduct of all. At times all needed assistance, and hence each felt willing to do what he

could for his fellow man, whether he was his brother, his neighbor, or a way-faring man and a stranger within his gates. When a house was to be raised it was understood that everybody that heard of it was invited and expected to be present, unless unavoidably kept away; many a house has been raised in this township when there were present men from territory now in Lincoln county, fifteen miles away. The first cabins were usually of small round logs, and could be put up by a few men; but after a little while as the settlers grew wealthy and high-toned, (?) hewed-log-houses, a story and a half high, and sometimes double, came into vogue, and to put up one of these required the assembling of about all of the male adults of the township; and, how cheerfully they came, how cordially they greeted each other as the horny hand of the one was placed in the hardened palm of the other. Our modern etiquette and artificial politeness has taught us to lift the smoothly brushed hat as we touch the kid covered fingers, while our mere semblance of good will but shames the sincere friendship of our fathers. But apart from house-raisings, there were log-rollings and corn-huskings in abundance; and while the men were at their work, often the women would have a quilting or a wool-picking in the house. These occasions generally terminated with a dance at night, where the "old folks" were not extra pious and did not hold dancing in abhorrence; but where the master and mistress "belonged to meeting," there was a "play-party" instead, with any amount of fun and "lots" of promiscuous kissing and vigorous hugging, with jollity commingled. Oh! for another settlement of this dear old township! Disturbances seldom happened, though a fisticuff would occasionally occur, when each of the combatants was shown fair play and the one that was defeated would acknowledge it, when both would wash the blood from their noses, shake hands and be as fast friends as before.

The marriage of a young couple furnished another occasion for the joyous assembling of the early settlers. At that time the bride and groom seldom made a bridal tour, and the prospective happiness of the pair was never measured by the number or costliness of the presents. They usually remained at home, the young husband to labor in the field or the forest, and the blushing bride to keep the new-made home and cook the frugal meal. No editors were then hired with cakes and plums to say that the "groom was attired in conventional black," or to elaborate the beauty of the toilet of the bride. The suit of the husband came not from London, nor the dress of the wife from Paris, but his costume was frequently drawn from the forest, while her trousseau was the product of the hand-loom. But their unpretentious dress detracted naught from their merit, and he was as brave

in his vigorous manhood, and she as pure in her noble womanhood as any who, attired in the faultless and costly garments of fashion, have ever stood in darkened church, at holy altar, or neath the hanging marriage bell. But no human cup is filled with joys, and with the pleasures of life are mingled sadness and tears. If it was a wedding one day it might be a funeral the next, and they who but yesterday rejoiced with the happy and light-hearted might be called to-day to mourn with the bereaved and despondent. How sadly they missed the departed; how tenderly they laid him to rest. They were but a few in a wild country and the loss of a single one was sorely felt; but they were men and women of brave hearts, and from the grave of the dead they turned to console the living and to extend to the new comer a welcome warm and hearty. This is a brief outline of the social life of the early settlers of Calumet township; a class of brave and generous men and women whose equals are seldom seen and whose superiors are unknown. A large majority of these old settlers have now passed away; others are following them in swift succession to the tomb, and ere long the last one will have forever disappeared from view. May He who led them to this favored land still guide the tottering footsteps of the remaining few and give in the glad hereafter a reunion alike glorious and complete.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

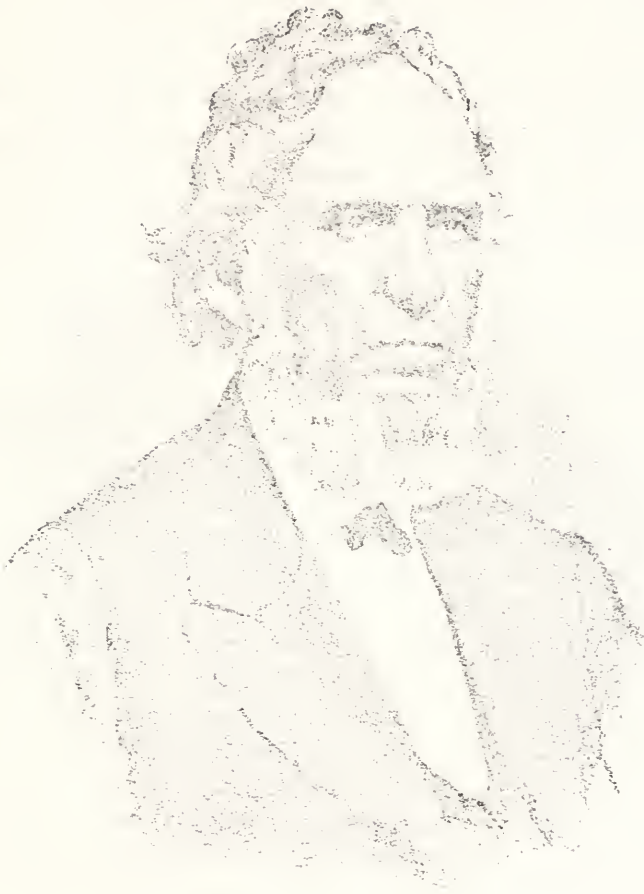
CLARKSVILLE.

Rev. Taylor Bernard. pastor C. P. Church, Clarksville. This gentleman is a native of Pike county, Missouri, born at New Frankford, in 1850. His father, Orlando Bernard, came originally from Kentucky, and died when the subject of our sketch was quite young. After the death of his father he went to live with his grandfather, where he remained until 1861. He received his primary education at the common school and then attended the Watson Seminary at Ashley five years. After leaving school he engaged in preaching. He attended the theological department of the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, graduating in June, 1882. In September of the same year he assumed the duties of pastor of the C. P. churches at this place and at Corinth in this county. Our subject's mother was originally Miss Helen Scanland, daughter of Charles Scanland, who was from Virginia, and came to Missouri in 1819. She is still living and is quite active for her age. Her present home is in Montgomery county, this state.

Benjamin F. Boone, of the firm of Boone & Hemphill. Few men have been more thoroughly identified and have contributed more to the general character and financial standing of the mercantile status of Clarksville than Mr. Benjamin F. Boone, who is a native of this state and was born in Lincoln county, near the town of New Hope, on the 22d day of April, 1836. His father, William Boone, was by birth a Kentuckian and a distant relative of the distinguished and celebrated Daniel Boone, of Kentucky. William Boone emigrated to Missouri in the year 1829, and first settled in this part of the county; then moved to Lincoln county, where he settled on a farm, and where he continued to reside and follow the avocation of a farmer until his death, which occurred in 1863. The mother of Benjamin F. Boone, our subject, was Clara, daughter of Capt. John Wallington, of Revolutionary fame. She is still living and is in her eightieth year, and is making her home with our subject, and she is in the full enjoyment of all her faculties. Mr. Benjamin F. Boone, who spent his boyhood days on a farm, received the rudiments of his education at the common school, and when pretty well grown he entered Jones' Commercial College of St. Louis, Missouri, where he graduated in 1858. He then came to Clarksville and entered the store of Carroll, Cummings & Co. as clerk, which position he filled for one year. In 1860 Mr. Boone went to New Hope, where he embarked in the mercantile trade upon his own account, which he continued successfully for several years. In 1865 he returned to Clarksville and associated himself with his brother, the style of the firm being Boone & Bro. His brother disposed of his interest to R. B. Campbell; this firm continuing until 1874, when Mr. Campbell retired, Mr. Boone buying his interest. In 1876 the present firm, Boone & Hemphill, was established, which is one of the largest dry goods and clothing houses in Pike county. Mr. Boone was married to Miss Nannie M., daughter of Dr. Easton, a very successful and distinguished physician of Paynesville. They have by this union three boys. Mr. Boone is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his estimable lady are both consistent members of the Christian Church.

Daniel D. Boone. The Boone family in this country are the descendants of seven brothers of that name who came over with William Penn, and settled in Pennsylvania. They were from Devonshire, England. From Pennsylvania they scattered over the different States. William Boone, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in the Territory of Ohio, April 15, 1797. He was the son of Jacob and Mary (Dehart) Boone. They were among the first white people to settle in Kentucky. Jacob was a first

cousin of Daniel Boone, and was with him during the early settlement of the Kentucky wilderness, and his wife was one of the first white women in the state. They came out with the first party of settlers brought out by Daniel Boone. The trials and privations of those hardy pioneers have passed into history, and are familiar to all who have read the different works published which treat of the early settlement of Kentucky. Jacob Boone died in 1826, at the age of seventy-two years. His devoted wife had died a year or two previous. They are buried in the state which they helped to convert from a "howling wilderness" to what all who have been born within her borders speak of with pride as "the garden spot of the world." William Boone was married in Fleming county, Kentucky, August 22, 1819, to Miss Clarissa M. Wallingford. She is the daughter of John and Prudie Wallingford, both natives of Virginia. By this union they had eleven children: Harriet, Joseph, Daniel D., William P., Mary, Clarissa, John, Frank, Henry, Elizabeth, and Theodore. Six of whom are now living; viz, Daniel D., William P., and Frank; Mary, Clarissa, and Elizabeth. Mary is the widow of Dr. J. W. Hemphill. Clarissa is the wife of Samuel Smith, Esq., of Columbus, Nebraska; Elizabeth is the wife of Alexander Vaughn, of Paynesville. The three brothers all live in Clarksville. William Boone came to Clarksville, Missouri, April 5, 1829. He lived two years in Pike county, and then moved to Lincoln county and settled on a tract of twenty-four hundred acres of land, which he had bought from Chateau, of St. Louis. He lived there until his death, February 6, 1863. He followed farming all the time he lived in Missouri. While he lived in Kentucky he was engaged with his father in running a ferry-boat and warehouse at Maysville. He took a ride on the first steamboat that ever passed up the Ohio River. He paid a dollar to ride four miles, and walked back. When he died, he and his sons owned four thousand acres of land in Lincoln county. He is buried at the Clarksville cemetery. His widow is still living, and is over eighty years old. She is living with her son Frank, in Clarksville. She is a member of the Christian Church. In 1850 Daniel D. and William P. Boone went to California. They went with an ox-team, and were three months and five days on the road. This was considered a remarkably quick trip. They did not remain there but a few months, and reached their home again in the fall of 1851, after an absence of fourteen months. After they came back their father gave each of them farms and they followed farming until 1865, when they sold their farms and moved to Clarksville. Daniel D. Boone was married September 16, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Waters, daughter of William and Catharine Waters, of Lincoln county, Missouri. She was born at War-



Jas. W. Campbell

renton, Fauquier county, Virginia. They have no children. They raised a nephew and niece of Mrs. Boone. Their names were Ella and James Waters. James is now in Denver, Colorado. Ella is the wife of Benjamin Clayton. After Mr. Boone came to Clarksville he was in the livery business one year. He now devotes his time to real estate in Clarksville. He owns a number of houses which he rents. He has a splendid house where he lives, furnished in good style. He is a worthy member of the Masonic order, holding membership in Clarksville Lodge No. 17. He was born January 3, 1824. Mr. Boone has a portrait of his grandfather, Jacob Boone. It is an oil painting, done over sixty years ago. He also has an eight-day clock, which gives the day of the month and the changes of the moon. It was bought by Jacob Boone over sixty years ago, and cost eighty dollars. It is in perfect order, and a good time-keeper. The family brought it from Kentucky when they came to Pike county, in 1829.

Richard B. Campbell. of the firm of Hughes & Campbell, is a native of Pike county, Missouri, and is the son of Rev. James W. Campbell. He was born November 16, 1843. His mother, Sophia A., was the daughter of Col. Malcolm Henry, of North Carolina. Richard B. received his primary education at the subscription school and later attended the Watson Seminary, at Ashley, and afterwards completed his commercial course at the Commercial College of Quincy, Illinois. Returning home he accepted a clerkship with the firm of Boone & Bro., holding the position for four years, at the expiration of which he purchased W. P. Boone's interest, the style of the firm being Boone & Campbell, which continued until 1875, when Mr. Campbell disposed of his interest and soon after associated himself with Benjamin Hughes in the lumber business, under the firm name of Hughes & Campbell. In 1871 Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Ella, daughter of Andrew Cochran, of Auburn, Missouri. The result of this union has been one daughter, Nellie Douglas. Mr. Campbell is a worthy member of the Knights of Honor, lodge No. 1768. In politics Mr. Campbell is a Democrat; but his affability and integrity have won him a host of friends among all parties.

Henry S. Carroll. This gentleman is a native of Pike county, and at present a citizen of Clarksville, with many of whose most important business interests he is intimately connected. Mr. Carroll is a son of E. L. and Elizabeth Carroll, his mother being a daughter of the late Judge James Stark, a soldier of the War of 1812 and a participant in the battle of Lundy's Lane. His father, E. L. Carroll, was also a native of Pike, where he continued to reside until the time of his death, October, 1862. His mother is still alive,

in the sixtieth year of her age, and continues to live at the old homestead where the early years of her married life were so happily passed. Henry S. Carroll, the subject of our sketch, was born on the farm on the 25th day of June, 1844. Here his early youth was spent, giving his attention to the details of the farm and receiving his education at the district school. At the age of seventeen years he joined the "Home Guards," with which he remained but a short time when he entered the state service, and soon afterwards the U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Clinton B. Fisk commanding the regiment. From 1862 till 1865 he was a member of Company D, and participated in all the battles and sieges in which the regiment was engaged. During the latter year he was severely wounded, having had a portion of his foot shot away. For five months he was confined to the hospital, suffering intensely. In November, 1864, he rejoined his regiment and was promoted sergeant-major of the regiment, and maintained this position until commissioned first lieutenant. With his command he was mustered out of service on the 11th day of August, 1865. He now returned home to the farm where he remained until the following fall, when he removed to Clarksville, accepting a clerkship, at the small salary of \$25 per month, with the firm of E. B. Carroll & Co., a firm composed of E. B. Carroll, B. P. Clifford, and John O. Roberts, where he remained until December, 1870. In January, 1871, he became a member of the banking house of B. P. Clifford & Co. Here he performed the duties of cashier until the death of Capt. Clifford, when the bank was incorporated under the name of the Clifford Banking Company, with Mr. Carroll as its president. Mr. Carroll is at this time also treasurer of the Imperial Mill Company and likewise of the Clarksville Paper Mill Company. In each of these enterprises Mr. Carroll is a large stockholder. He is a partner in the Vinegar Works and Alden Drying Process, conducted under the firm name of Carroll, Wirick & Co., and also in the firm of Wm. McIntosh & Co. and of Wm. N. Meriwether & Co. Mr. Carroll is at this time president of the Clarksville Gravel Road Company, and was for several years treasurer of the Clarksville & Western Railroad Company. He was married in March, 1872, to Miss Lucy, daughter of Capt. B. P. Clifford, an old, wealthy and prominent citizen of Clarksville, by whom he has one child, Harry, five years of age. Mr. Carroll is at this time engaged in efforts to secure other interests for his town, among these the building of a railroad from ——— in Illinois to Kansas City in Missouri, and if the result attends his efforts now as in the past the success of the enterprise will be merely a matter of time.

Capt. Benj. P. Clifford, Clarksville, was born July 9, 1817, in Logan county, Kentucky. His parents were poor people, and to better their condition they moved to Missouri in 1825, settling on Gwinn's Creek, in this county. On the 6th day of August, 1833, he moved to Clarksville. In 1838 Captain Clifford, then just of age, went as first clerk on the steamer Astoria, in the Missouri River trade. In 1840 he assumed command of the Shawnee, and ran the boat on the Missouri River. Afterwards he built the steamer Julia Chauteau, and commanded her in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade. In 1844 he quit the river and went on his farm near this city. Two years later, in 1846, he began merchandising in the city of Clarksville, and continued the business until 1857, when he was elected cashier of the Louisiana Branch Bank of the State of Missouri, then being established. The institution was very successfully managed by Captain Clifford for four years, when, by reason of too close application to business, his health became impaired, and he again took up his residence on his farm, near the city. Afterward he again engaged here in the mercantile business, until 1863; he then established the present banking house of B. P. Clifford & Co., retiring from active business in 1871. In 1862 he was elected to the legislature, and served during the sessions of 1862 and 1864. He was twice married. He was first united in marriage with Lucinda Pepper, about the year 1842, who died December, 1857, and to his second wife, Lizzie Alexander, March, 1860, she dying May 22, 1873. For many years Mr. Clifford was an invalid; he visited many localities in search of health, but died of heart disease on the 6th day of January, 1881.

Charley T. Clifford, assistant cashier of the Clifford Banking Company, of Clarksville, Missouri. Although Mr. Clifford is quite young, few men have attained the prominence in business circles greater than our subject, the youngest son of Capt. B. P. and Lucinda Clifford. Both of his parents were from Kentucky, having emigrated to Missouri in a very early day. Charley T. Clifford was born and reared in the city of Clarksville; the greater portion of his early education was obtained at the city school under Prof. M. S. Goodman, a most distinguished educator. He completed, however, his education at the Washington University of St. Louis, Missouri. Soon after returning from school he assumed his present position which he has filled with much satisfaction to the patrons of the bank, and with much credit to himself. Mr. Clifford is one among the largest stockholders in the bank, and is also interested largely in the Imperials Mills, one of the largest enterprises of the kind in this county.

John M. Clifford was born February 29, 1820. He is the youngest of a family of three brothers and the only one of his father's family now living. He is the son of John B. and Margaret (McAfee) Clifford. His father was born in North Carolina, February 14, 1784. He moved to Kentucky when a boy, and was married, June 2, 1811. His wife was a native of Scott county, Kentucky. She was born February 1, 1791. They came to Pike county, Missouri, in 1825. John B. Clifford died November 12, 1865, and Margaret, his wife, March 7, 1868. The names of the two oldest boys were Wm. M. Clifford, born November 1, 1812, and Benjamin Patton Clifford, born July 9, 1817. They both became prominent business men and accumulated a great deal of property. Wm. M. Clifford died June 25, 1850. Benjamin P. Clifford died December 30, 1880. John M. Clifford came to Pike county with his parents in 1825. His father was a farmer and he lived on the farm with him until he was sixteen years old. He then went on the river where he remained for several years. He first went on the "Arrow" and was on her when she sunk on the lower Mississippi in Morgan's Bend, a few miles above Bayou Sara. He was afterward on the "Rhine," "Shawnee," "Julia Chateau," "Edna," and "Richmond." He was on the latter when she sunk in the Ohio River, just below Grand Chain. He was clerking while on the river. In 1846 he and his brother, Benjamin, went into business together in Clarksville, and a short time before his death his brother William also became a member of the firm, which was B. P. Clifford & Brother. Afterward John W. Davis bought into the firm and the name was changed to Clifford, Davis & Co. They kept a large stock of all kinds of goods, including dry goods, groceries, glass and queensware, iron, drugs, etc. They also kept a lumber yard and did a large commission business. They dealt largely in wheat, corn, tobacco, hemp, apples and all the different products of the country. They remained in business about nine years. Mr. Clifford is now book-keeper in the paper mill. He is a stockholder in the mill and also in the Clifford Banking Company of Clarksville. He was married June 20, 1882, to Miss Sue Cobell, of Pike county. She is a native of Indiana.

Sheldon P. Cochran. He is a native of Missouri, born in St. Charles county, June 7, 1835. His father, George Cochran, was a native of Kentucky; immigrated to Missouri at an early day. Our subject spent his youth on a farm. When ten years of age he entered school, continuing until eighteen years of age, when he entered a dry goods store of his uncle, Andrew Cochran, where he remained as clerk for five years, then went to Troy, Missouri; thence to St. Louis, where he was employed in a wholesale boot and shoe house. In 1867 he came to Clarksville and engaged in business

for himself, opening up a general stock. In 1879, under the administration of President Grant, he was appointed postmaster and express agent. In 1871 he was married to Miss Kate, daughter of Dr. Hemphill, who was one of the most eminently successful physicians of his day. Mr. Cochran, also his wife, are members of the Episcopal Church. Their family consists of two children, Ida May and Laurena. In 1869 Mr. Cochran associated himself with Mr. Mayes, a worthy gentleman of this city, in a general mercantile business. At the outbreak of our late war Mr. Cochran entered the Confederate army, and belonged to the cavalry of General Joe Shelby's command. During his term of service he took part in sixty-two regular engagements, some of the most important ones being Lexington, Springfield, Lone Jack, and many others, and received two severe wounds. His rank was that of first lieutenant and staff officer. Upon his return from the army he resumed his business, and to-day is in the enjoyment of a prosperous trade, which, together with his affable ways, has won for him an enviable position among the worthy people of Pike county.

James Madison Collins. dealer in hardware, queensware, and tinware, Clarksville, was born near Dayton, Ohio, March 6, 1851. He came with his parents to Missouri in the fall of 1853, they settling at Gruxton. He lived with them at Gruxton and vicinity until he was sixteen, when they removed to Pike county and settled near Clarksville, where he lived with them until he was eighteen, when he began to learn the trade of blacksmithing with J. C. Johnson, at Clarksville, and worked three years, when, in 1872, he became proprietor of the Central Hotel and ran it until 1879, when he became proprietor of the Carroll House, which he ran up to January, 1882. July, 1882, he engaged in his present business. June 19, 1881, he married Leonora, daughter of S. A. Drake of Clarksville. They are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of Clarksville Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M.

John Winn Davis, justice of the peace and clerk of the council of Clarksville, was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, March 24, 1832. In the fall of 1836 he came with his parents to Missouri, they settling in Pike county eight miles southwest of Clarksville, where he was raised and lived with them until he was eighteen. He was educated by attending the neighborhood subscription schools and a select school one year at Bowling Green. When he left home he came to Clarksville and entered the store of B. P. Clifford & Co. as a clerk, and was in their employ until 1853, when he became associated with the firm, changing the style to Clifford, Davis & Co. He withdrew from the firm in the fall of 1854 and removed to Prairieville,

Pike county, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until the fall of 1857, when he discontinued it and purchased a farm near Millville, Montgomery county, Missouri, where he pursued farming until 1862, when, his father having died, he returned to Pike county and took charge of the homestead for his mother. In 1865 he returned to Clarksville, where he was engaged in manufacturing tobacco, and was at different times associated with several parties, until 1867, when he quit manufacturing tobacco and engaged for one year in the grocery business with W. W. Mackey. In 1879 he was associated with M. S. Goodman in the agricultural implement business. In 1870 he engaged in raising grapes and small fruits and wine-making in the vicinity of Clarksville, and is so engaged at the present. In the spring of 1871 he was elected city clerk of Clarksville and with the exception of one year has filled that position ever since. During 1872, 1873, and 1874 he was elected and held the office of justice of the peace, and in July, 1882, he was appointed justice of the peace to fill a vacancy, and is now the incumbent of that office. June 6, 1856, he married Miss America Prewitt, of near Clarksville, by whom he has three children, Robert, John, and William, all at home. He is a member of the Episcopal Church at Clarksville, of which he is senior warden. He is a Master Mason and a Knight of Honor, and belongs to the lodges in Clarksville.

James Polk Denny, Clarksville. This aged gentleman was born in Scott county, Kentucky, near Georgetown, April 9, 1803. His father, Wm. Denny, was a native of the state of Maryland, and when quite young went to Kentucky; he had married Elizabeth McGee. They immigrated to Missouri in 1815, stopping for a time in St. Louis county. In May, 1817, they moved to Pike county and settled near Clarksville. The mother died in 1833; the father in 1870, at the advanced age of 96 years. They raised a family of four boys: John, Samuel, Jonas, and James, our subject, who is the youngest and the only survivor of the family. He is now in the eightieth year of his age, and is in the full enjoyment of all his faculties; his health is good, and he stands erect and his step is light and firm. He has always lived a life of single blessedness, and followed farming for his principal business. Leaving the farm in 1864 he went to Clarksville and engaged in mercantile business. In 1870 he returned to the farm, which has been his home ever since. He has lived a temperate life, and bids fair to live a number of years yet. He saw the first steamboat that ever landed at Clarksville. He has been a justice of the peace for sixteen years, and was three times elected mayor of Clarksville. He has been a member of the Christian Church for many years.

Isham C. Dempsey, attorney-at-law, is a native of Ross county, Ohio, born March 8, 1848. His parents were originally from Virginia. His father, Isham Dempsey, was a farmer and came to Missouri in 1854, settling in the western part of Pike county, where he remained until his death in 1851. Our subject spent his youth on the farm, receiving his primary education at the district school; he then attended the high school in Clarksville, after which he engaged in teaching, which he followed for several years, during which he prosecuted his studies in the law; he was admitted to practice in 1871, and began the practice of his profession in the city of Clarksville, and is to-day in the enjoyment of a very lucrative business. He received the appointment of city attorney in 1872, and has held the office continuously ever since. He was married in 1876 to Miss Sallie A. Cochran, of Sterling, Illinois. Mr. Dempsey is a member of the order of Knights of Honor. Mrs. D. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

L. R. Downing, Clarksville.

Wm. Dudley, Clarksville. This gentleman is a native of Alabama, and was born on the 22d day of November, 1832. His father, Peter Dudley and his mother Sarah, were both originally from Virginia, and moved to Columbus, Georgia, thence to Alexander, and in the town of Dudleysville, erected the first house, and in one end of it had a store and carried on a considerable trade with the Indians. His father died in 1859 and his mother died in 1865. Our subject was born in the same village. He immigrated to Missouri, in the year 1841; stopping a short time in Clarksville, then moved to a farm some two miles south of Clarksville, where they remained until the great flood of 1844, when they were washed out, and they were also washed out again by the great flood of 1851, when our subject moved to Clarksville, and he went to California in 1852, in company with his brother-in-law, who was shot and killed by an Indian while they were crossing the plains. At the end of two years he returned to Clarksville. In 1857 he was married to Miss Sarah Mulherin, daughter of Stephen Mulherin, one among the earliest settlers of this part of the country. Mr. Dudley then engaged in the wood business. The flood of 1858 washed off 1,200 cords of his wood. He furnished wood to the steamers in the spring; and in the fall his house took fire and burned up and everything in it. He then moved to Joe Mackey's farm, which he rented. In 1865 he purchased sixty-six acres, part of the old Mackey farm. He has been engaged in later years in farming and has been quite a successful wheat-grower. The family consists of six children, five boys and one girl; the oldest son Mettellis is now engaged in school teaching. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley and three children are members of the Christian Church.

William Boone Elliott, farmer, post-office Clarksville. James I. Elliott, father of Wm. B., was a native of Kentucky, and was born about the year 1801, and immigrated to Missouri in 1828, settling on the farm now occupied by the subject of our sketch. He first purchased eighty acres, on which was a hewn log-house, in which our subject was born, and where his father continued to reside until the time of his death, which occurred in May, 1875. The mother of our subject died in 1882, in the eightieth year of her age; she was born in Kentucky. Wm. B. was born on the old homestead, and was educated in the subscription schools of the neighborhood, supplemented by attending the school at Clarksville. At twenty years old he commenced teaching school, and followed this about six years, during the winter season. In 1856 he was married to Paulina Limerick, daughter of John Limerick, of this county, who was originally from Virginia. They have five children: Mattie (now Mrs. Dr. J. M. Duncan), John J., Noah Boone, and Frank. Mr. E. has a farm of five hundred acres, all under fence, and most of it in cultivation; he has a frame barn sixty by seventy feet in dimensions; his residence is a commodious, two-story, brick house, built in 1854. Mr. E. is fond of the amusement of hunting, is a good shot, and enjoys the sport greatly. He is a great lover of fine stock, of which he has a good share, all of the best blood.

John Fern, of the firm of Middleton & Fern, blacksmiths, wagen-makers and dealers in agricultural implements, Clarksville, is a native of Pennsylvania and was born November 13, 1833. It is not known where his birthplace is, but while he was an infant his parents moved to Clarion county, where he lived until he was twenty years of age. His mother dying when he was eleven years old, his home was broken up; he then went to Clarion, the county seat, and attended school until fourteen, when he began to learn the trade of blacksmithing and worked in various shops until he became master of it. When eighteen he became the foreman in the shop of James Mackey of Clarion and was with him until 1853, when he came to Missouri and settled in Clarksville and worked in the shop of L. & J. Middleton until April 1857, when he with John Middleton bought out thier employers and established their present business in the firm style of Middleton & Fern. March 3, 1859, he married Miss Luann Durr, formerly of Covington, Kentucky. They have nine children, all at home; he is a member of Clarksville Lodge No. 53, I. O. O. F., of which he is now and has been treasurer for ten years, and also a member of Calumet Lodge No. 1968, K. of H. of Clarksville.

John Fielder, deputy sheriff and constable, was born on a farm near Clarksville, February 8, 1839; he is the oldest of two sons of George and Maria (Ford) Fielder; he was raised at his birthplace and lived with his parents until attaining his majority. Being raised a farmer, he began life for himself by following that avocation. In 1863 he quit farming and engaged in the mercantile business at Paynesville, Pike county. In 1869 W. M. Guy became associated with him as Fielder & Guy. In 1871 F. W. and J. H. Patton succeeded Mr. Guy, changing the firm to Fielder, Patton, & Co. In 1875 the Messrs. Patton withdrew from the business and he continued until 1877, when on account of the pressure of the times he was obliged to suspend business. In 1878 he was elected constable of Calumet township, when he removed to Clarksville, and in the same year he was deputized sheriff by sheriff Thomas B. Ford, and has been deputized by and served under all the sheriffs of Pike county since that year, and has also been elected and served as constable of Calumet township. March 8, 1861, he married Celia A. Mulhern of Calumet township, by whom he has nine children: Annie, wife of Henry Ganden of Paynesville; Eliza Jane, wife of Walter Edwards of Silex, Missouri; and Kate, Roxie, Fritze, George, Isaac, May, and Grace still at home. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of Clarksville Lodge No. 58, I. O. O. F.

* **William Alvin Fletcher**, machinist, is a native of Worcester county, Massachusetts, born in the town of Dudley, March 8, 1834. He spent his early years in his native town, where he learned his trade, and afterwards worked in the shops of the Columbus & Xenia Railroad Company in Ohio, where he worked for five years; from there he went to Kentucky, where he was employed by the Louisville & Frankford Railroad Company about four years; then he went to Centralia, Illinois, and worked for the Illinois Railroad Company; from there he went to Calhoun county, Illinois, and started the first steam threshing machine ever built in the United States. He afterwards built and operated a steam threshing machine in Calhoun county and vicinity for five years. In the fall of 1866 he came to Clarksville and started his present business. His shop and business have now become one of the important features of the city of Clarksville. He has a large business, and is prosperous, as he deserves to be. In 1862 he was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of M. Kightley, of Calhoun, Illinois. They have one son, Roswell Alvin Fletcher, who is now at school. Mr. F. is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He spent some five years in Colorado, during which time he acquired valuable experience in mining.

Lucius W. Haywood came to Pike county in the fall of 1855. He is a native of Vermont; born in 1826. He is the son of Lyman and Maria Haywood. When our subject was ten years old his parents moved to Massachusetts. His parents are both dead, his father having died in 1842, and his mother in 1862. In 1846 Mr. Haywood went to Connecticut and lived there until he came to Pike county, Missouri. He received his education in Massachusetts, in the common schools of that state. He has always been engaged in manufacturing. He first worked in a carding mill, and when he went to Connecticut he went into the immense ax factory of Collins & Co., at Collinsville, Connecticut, and remained with them almost ten years. The last five years he was foreman in one department of the works. He started the stave factory in Clarksville in the spring of 1856. He had a partner, Mr. Kelsey. They cut the first stave July 4, 1856. He was in partnership with Kelsey three years, then alone for one year. In 1860 Mr. Brown went in with him, and put in machinery for the manufacture of ax handles, but had no interest in the stave factory. Mr. Brown was in two years, and from 1862 to 1866 Mr. Haywood was alone again. Then his brother, George P. Haywood went in, and after two years he sold to another brother, F. L. Haywood, who was in two years. And after he retired Dr. Pharr bought a half interest, and with Mr. Haywood is the present owner. Mr. Haywood was married September 24, 1850, to Miss Louisa E. Smith. She is a native of Haddam, Connecticut, and daughter of Samuel and Lucy Smith. They have one child, a daughter, Lucy Maria, born in 1866. She is now attending school. Mr. Haywood is a member of the Masonic order. His parents were both members of the Congregational Church. They had a family of eight children, only four of whom are now living. L. M. is a carpenter and builder in Greenfield, Massachusetts; Maria, wife of Royal S. Bailey, of Putney, Vermont; Laura is the wife of Hibbard Ripley, of Denver, Colorado.

Capt. Abijah Johns, saddle and harness-maker, Clarksville, was born at Sharonville, Ohio, August 23, 1825. Having served apprenticeship at the saddle and harness trade in his native town he, at the age of eighteen, began to travel as a journeyman, and worked in Port Gibson, Lafayette, Vicksburg, and Natchez, Mississippi. At the last named place he, in 1847, volunteered in the Second Regiment Mississippi Volunteer Rifles, to serve during the Mexican War. After rendezvousing in camp at Vicksburg until June 15, 1848, he was mustered out of the service. He then worked at his trade at various places in Mississippi, and for a time located at Florence, Kentucky, and carried on this trade, and while there, in 1853, he married

Miss Emarilla Derr. He emigrated from there in 1855 to Missouri and located in Louisiana City for one year, when he permanently located at Clarksville, in 1856, and established himself in the saddle and harness-making business. December 1st, 1861, he closed up his shop, and after assisting to raise a company of men entered the Union army as a private in company A, Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. June 15, 1862, he was promoted and commissioned first lieutenant, and to captain February 10, 1863. In command of his company he was on duty through north Missouri until after the battles of Kirksville, Moore's Mill, and Dunar Church, when his command was ordered to Pilot Knob, and after participating in the battle at that place was ordered to Patterson, Wayne county, thirty miles south of Pilot Knob, on outpost duty, and while scouting was attacked by a band of bushwhackers under Col. Rieves. His clothes were riddled with buckshot. A few of his men were wounded and several horses were killed. He was then sent into Greene county, Arkansas, to break up and to scatter Sam Hildebrand's band of desperados. With a hundred men he scoured the swamps thoroughly and finally found his headquarters on Crowley's Ridge, in Arkansas, where he was attacked by Hildebrand's men, who tried to divert the attention of the pickets by driving cattle so as to get within his lines, so as to capture them, but being on the alert himself he discovered the ruse and a simultaneous attack took place. In the first fire his clothing and the tree of his saddle were riddled with balls and slugs and his left arm broken. Several of Hildebrand's men were killed and his band dispersed. While on the expedition he captured several wagons loaded with ammunition and stores of different kinds, being conveyed from St. Louis to rebel camps, and about \$5,000 worth of contraband property belonging to Confederates hid in the swamps. He was known as "Old Bizzy," and was sometimes called "Old Yaller," as he was mounted on a claybank or yellow horse. He served until the expiration of his term of service in 1865, when, in February of that year, he was mustered out at Macon City, Missouri. He then returned to Clarksville and resumed the saddle and harness business. In 1869 he was called to mourn the death of his wife, she leaving him two sons, Jesse F. and Charles W. He married again December 23, 1869, his second wife being Miss Margaret Stark, a daughter of James W. Stark, Esq., of Clarksville.

James Allen Polk Knox, M. D., of Clarksville, was born near New Hope, Missonri, July 18, 1834, where he lived with his parents until his eighteenth year, when they sent him to Pittsfield, Illinois, to attend the select school of John D. Thompson. He attended one year, when he taught

school for six months, and then, in the spring of 1854, began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. William C. Duncan, at New Hope, with whom he studied nearly three years. In the fall of 1856 he took one course of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, and then practiced until the fall of 1858, when he took his second course, and graduated as M. D. in the spring of 1859. He continued his practice at New Hope, becoming associated with Dr. J. W. Welch in the firm style of Welch & Knox. Dr. Welch retiring from the firm two years after, he continued there up to 1865, when he came to Clarksville and established himself in his present practice. During 1872 and 1873 he served as councilman, and was mayor *ex officio* during the latter year. September 22, 1857, he married Margaret Watters, of Lincoln county, who died at New Hope, April 2, 1861. He married for his second wife, Celia McDonald, of near Clarksville, June 2, 1864, by whom he has four children, Maggie, Nettie, Beulah H., and Mary G. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church of Clarksville, of which he has been an elder for several years.

Alexander W. Luke, druggist, of Clarksville, was born in Clarksville, Missouri, October 6, 1851, where he was raised and educated. He is the son of John Louis Luke (who was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, April 5, 1800, and came to Pike county, Missouri, in 1832, where he married Elizabeth S. Nevil, June 19, 1834. He was among the first business men of Clarksville and was engaged in the mercantile business up to 1855, when he purchased a farm in the vicinity of Clarksville, where he lived until his death, which occurred July 12, 1869. He was a member of the Episcopal Church and was confirmed at Prairieville, Missouri, by Bishop Hawks, in 1850. He was one of the constitutional members of the Episcopal Church of Clarksville when that church was organized in 1869. After his father's death our subject remained on the farm in the vicinity of Clarksville with his mother until 1872. The estate was divided among the heirs, a portion of the farm falling to him. He remained on the farm until he sold it in 1878. He then went to St. Louis, and from there to Kansas City, where, in 1879, he took a commercial course in Spaulding's Commercial College, and remained there until 1880, when he returned to Clarksville and became associated with Dr. C. T. Pepper in the drug business, and so continues. He is a zealous Mason. He was initiated in April, 1876, and passed through all the degrees with proficiency in three months, and in 1877 was chosen and filled the position of senior deacon until 1879. He was then absent until 1880, and in 1881 he was chosen to fill the position of senior warden, and during that year, the worshipful removing from the lodge jurisdiction,

he became worshipful master *ex officio*, filling the position with credit to himself and satisfaction to the lodge.

Judge John A. Mackey. The subject of this sketch was born in Calumet township, Pike county, Missouri, on the 9th day of October, 1828. He is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Mackey, who were among the first settlers of the township. His father was born in North Carolina in 1794; removed thence to Tennessee and afterwards, in 1817, to Pike county, Missouri, where he died in 1855. His mother, Elizabeth Davis, was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, in 1806, and removed with her parents to Pike county when about ten years of age. She is still living, and resides upon the farm to which she removed immediately after her marriage, about sixty years ago. James Mackey, the grandfather of the Judge, and who came with his two brothers to Pike county in 1817, was a soldier of the Revolution and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. The barrel of the old rifle which he used there and in other engagements of that memorable conflict is still preserved by his grandson and is one of the few remaining relics of that early and stormy period of our country's history. Judge Mackey is one of a family of ten children, eight of whom, four of each sex, still survive. He was reared on a farm and received only a common English education, such as the poor educational facilities of the times afforded. After reaching his majority he devoted some time to self culture and then began his career as a country school teacher. For one or two years he was thus engaged, when, abandoning the school room, he entered into mercantile pursuits for a short time in the town of Clarksville, but this he soon gave up and retired to a farm, the active and successful management of which has since been the business of his life. In addition to growing large quantities of grain of different kinds, as also the splendid fruits to which his neighborhood seems specially adapted, he has occasionally handled large numbers of both cattle and mules, from the sale of which he seldom fails to realize handsome profits. By his industry and perseverance, no less than by the proper exercise of his remarkable judgment, Judge Mackey has succeeded in accumulating a very considerable fortune, and that without having once incurred the charge or even undergone the suspicion of ever having done anything inconsistent with the character of an upright and dignified Christian gentleman. In 1874 the subject of our sketch was chosen justice of the peace for Calumet township. So satisfactorily did he discharge the duties of the office that before the expiration of his term of service he was elected county judge for a period of six years, and although by an act of the legislature the time of all the county judges was made to expire in 1878, Judge Mackey was re-

elected without opposition as presiding judge of the county court for a term of four years. By his wise administration of public affairs the immense debt of the county was almost extinguished, and the people of Pike will long hold the efficient and faithful services of himself and his colleagues in grateful remembrance. Judge Mackey was first married to Miss Susannah McLoed, November 22, 1853. No children survived this union. His wife having died, June 21, 1865, Judge Mackey was again married to Miss Susannah M. Kelly, on the 22d day of September, 1870. They have one child, a daughter, Serena J. Mackey, now nine years of age. Judge Mackey is a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, a man of liberal views, enterprising spirit, and most excellent qualities of both mind and heart.

Joseph Newton Mackey, grocer and dealer in queensware and tinware, Clarksville, was born near Clarksville, Missouri, April 28, 1855. He was raised in Lincoln and Lewis counties. His father dying when he was two years of age, he continued to live with his mother until he was fifteen, when he came to Clarksville and lived with his uncle, Dr. J. A. P. Knox, and when eighteen he began clerking in his drug store and was so employed for two years, when he went to Canton, Missouri, and attended school two years. During the winters of 1877-8-9, he accompanied his uncle Joseph Mackey on business trips to Natchez, Mississippi, and in 1879 he became associated with B. F. Yates in the grocery business in Clarksville, under the firm name of Yates & Mackey, they doing business together up to February, 1882, when Mr. Yates retiring from the firm he has continued the business. He is a member of the Christian Church, is a Master Mason, and member of Clarksville Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., and has served one term as junior warden.

William Jackson Mackey, tobacco manufacturer, is a native of Missouri, born in Pike county, May 4, 1845. His father, Joseph Mackey, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1794, and was a planter by occupation. He moved to Tennessee, where he resided some time, but determining to go further west he immigrated to Missouri and settled in Pike county, some six miles from Clarksville, having come here with James Mackey, who was originally from North Carolina, and was an extensive land-holder. When our subject was a small boy his father came to reside on the farm where his mother is now living, and where his father died, May 26, 1855. Mr. Mackey (our subject) was educated at Watson Seminary at Ashley; he also took a commercial course in Jones's Commercial College at St. Louis. He was married to Miss Mollie Clifford, daughter of Capt. B. P. Clifford, November

20, 1873. She died November 22, 1880, leaving three children: Lucy E., William C., and Charles T.

Albert H. McDannold, Clarksville, is a native of Pike county, born in 1857. His father was Andrew McDannold, a native of Kentucky, born December 20, 1807, and immigrated to Missouri in 1835. He purchased and settled on the farm which our subject now owns in 1838, on which he continued until his death in 1880. He was married at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, to Louisa M. Gaines, his first wife, a native of Kentucky, who died in April, 1847, leaving six children, five of whom are still living. He was married the second time to Martha McCune, a native of Virginia. They have two children living: Euoma (now Mrs. J. M. Givens), and our subject, who was raised on the farm and educated in the common schools of the country. He was married January 30, 1879, to Lizzie Shaw, daughter of William and Martha Shaw, of Louisiana, who was originally from Virginia, and came to Missouri in 1833.

James Meloan, butcher, Clarksville, was born at Paynesville, Pike county, Missouri, October 8, 1830, where he was raised and lived with his parents, Andrew and Mary (*nee* Long) Meloan, until his father's death, which occurred in 1844, and afterwards with his mother until he was eighteen, when he began to do for himself. At that age, in 1849, he went to Wisconsin with a drove of cattle, in which he owned an interest, and in the summer of that year he went to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and was employed as a cattle driver by Robert Steel, a government contractor, returning to Paynesville in the fall. In the spring of 1850 he went overland to California, where he mined at different places, but mostly at Pilot Hill and Big Bar on the middle fork of the American River. Meeting with success he returned to Pike county in the fall of 1851. He was then variously employed until 1853, when he engaged in farming as a renter in the vicinity of Paynesville until the spring of 1859, when he started with a company of neighbors for Pike's Peak, which proved a failure, as the trip was abandoned when about half made. Returning in the fall he resumed farming and handling stock, which he followed until 1864, when he came to Clarksville and established his present meat market. March 10, 1852, he married Miss Catharine Porter, of near Clarksville. They have eight children, William A., Henry, associated with his father in the meat market, Samuel, Burkley, Charles, Walter, Sweeney, and Arthur.

John S. Mantipley, grocer, of the firm of M. Blain & Co., is a native of Virginia, born in Amherst county, December 6, 1845. His father being a farmer, he spent his boyhood days on the farm, and was educated in the

schools of his native county, training himself for a teacher. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Confederate army and served two years, after which he came to Missouri. In 1867 he went to Paynesville and engaged in teaching for some time. In 1874 he came to Clarksville and was employed as book-keeper and salesman for the firm of Yates & McDannold which position he held about four years, when he embarked in business for himself in company with his brother, who after two years disposed of his interest to James Blain, and Mantipley & Blain now constitute the firm. Mr. Mantipley was married to Miss Margaret Shotwell, daughter of John Shotwell of this county. They have two children: William E. and Edward M. Mr. M. is a member of Lodge No. 1068 of the Knights of Honor; he also belongs to the A. O. U. W.

John Middleton, blacksmith and wagon-maker and dealer in agricultural implements, Clarksville. He was born in Shepherdsville, Kentucky, September, 1833. When about four years old, in 1837, he came to Missouri with his parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (*nee* Wright) Middleton, they settling in Pike county on the farm now known as the Shannon farm, where they lived until 1833, and then came to Clarksville, where his father died in 1843. He there continued to live with his mother, and as soon as old enough assisted her to maintain her family. His first work when a mere lad was to haul cord wood with a yoke of oxen, receiving twelve and one-half cents per day wages. In 1854 he began to learn the trade of blacksmithing in the shop of his elder brothers, L. and J. Middleton, being with them until 1857, when he and John Fern bought his brothers' establishment and have carried on the business of wagon-making, blacksmithing, and dealing in agricultural implements ever since, under the firm name of Middleton & Fern. September 17, 1861, he married Miss Maggie, daughter of Bird Price, of Clarksville. They have one son, James B., a merchant of Clarksville. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church at Clarksville, of which he has been a deacon for eight years. He is a member of Clarksville Lodge No. 53, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand; also of Calumet Lodge 1968, K. of H., of which he is assistant dictator, and of Clarksville Lodge No. 94, I. O. G. T., he being the first worthy chief of the lodge. He has served as councilman at different times about ten years.

Kinzea H. Norris, grocer and commission merchant, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, January 16, 1831. His father, William J. Norris, was a native of the same state, and a planter by occupation; he immigrated to Missouri in 1832, and settled in Canton, Lewis county, then in 1836 moved

to Jackson county; then in 1841 he went to Topeka, Kansas, where he now lives. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Sarah Stevens, a native of Kentucky; she died in 1855. Our subject was educated at the State University at Columbia, Missouri. In 1856 he engaged in mercantile business in Weston, Missouri; leaving there in 1858 he went to St. Joseph where he engaged in business until the war broke out, during which he spent five years on the plains and in the mountains. In 1865 he came to Clarksville and established his present business. In 1854 he was married to Miss Martha J. Bankhead, daughter of John M. Bankhead, an old settler of this county. They have five children: Lizzie, Mollie, Ellen B., Charles A., and John B. Mr. Norton is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Rev. John M. O'Bryan, pastor of the M. E. Church South, was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, at Trinity College. July 6, 1843, in which place he was principally reared and educated. In 1867 he came to Missouri and engaged in teaching, which he followed until 1870, when he was licensed to preach. In 1872 he entered the Missouri Conference, and was sent to Auburn, Lincoln county, where he remained two years; next to Wright City, three years; thence to Jonesburg, Montgomery county; and in the fall of 1879 came to Clarksville, having been returned until he is now serving his fourth year. Mr. O'Bryan has been twice married, first to Miss Serena Hall of Troy. She died September 16, 1875, leaving two children, Enoch M. and Joseph L. In 1877 he was again married to Miss Mary Ballard, daughter of William Ballard of Wright City, Missouri. They have three children, Carrie, Paul, and the babe, unnamed.

Mr. O'Bryan's present circuit extends to Paynesville, Smith Chapel, and Ellsburg. He has been for many years a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity of Auburn Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M.

Charles Tebbs Pepper, M. D., was born at Flemingsburgh, Kentucky, September 21, 1847. He is the fourth of five sons of Enoch S. and Sarah R. (Tebbs) Pepper, both natives of Virginia, who in their younger days settled in Kentucky, from where they removed to Missouri in 1855, and lived at Clarksville until 1862, when they removed to Palmyra, Missouri, where they lived until their death, his father dying while on a visit to Kentucky in 1864, and his mother at Palmyra in 1865. The subject of this sketch was mostly educated in St. Paul's College at Palmyra. At the age of eighteen he entered the drug store of J. W. Hemphill, at Clarksville, as a clerk and was with him four years, and while with him studied medicine and after taking two courses of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, he graduated from that institution as M. D., in the

spring of 1869. He then located at Clarksville, and with the exception of about eleven months absence at Leadville, Colorado, in 1879 and 1880, he has been in constant practice there. October 18, 1870, he married Miss Allie, daughter of Capt. Fleming Calvert of Clarksville; they have one child, Charles Fleming. Himself and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a ruling elder for four years. He is a Master Mason and member of Clarksville Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., and is past master of his lodge.

Joseph M. Pepper. This gentleman is a native of Pike county, born October 30, 1855. His father, Joseph S. Pepper, was born in Kentucky and immigrated to Missouri with his father in 1818. The grandfather of the subject of our sketch was Samuel Pepper; he immigrated to Missouri at an early day, and purchased a large tract of land some three and a half miles from Clarksville, on which he made his permanent home until the time of his death in 1874. The father of our subject was married to Andra R. Mackey, daughter of Joseph Mackey, Esq. She died in 1857, and her husband soon followed her to the goodly land, he dying in 1859. They left two sons, one of whom died, leaving Joseph M. the only survivor. Mr. Pepper was reared and educated on a farm. He attained his education at Louisiana and Fulton. After completing his education he engaged in farming and now has one of the best farms in the neighborhood; three hundred and sixteen acres in cultivation, all well adapted to the growing of grain, as well as blue-grass. Mr. Pepper has fine improvements on his farm; his residence is a large two-story frame house, supplied with every convenience for making a home comfortable. He has a splendid barn, supplemented with all the necessary accessories for making farming profitable and pleasant. Mr. Pepper was married December 18, 1878, to Miss Gussie B. Starke, daughter of Washington Starke, of Pettis county. They have three children, two boys and a girl, Thomas J. W., Joseph L. S., and Mattie.

• **Caleb Weldon Pharr, M. D.**, was born on a farm five miles southeast of Bowling Green, Pike county, Missouri, September 22, 1823. He is the son of Samuel and Margaret (Gourley) Pharr, natives of Tennessee, who came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1819, and settled in Pike county, where our subject was born. He was raised at his birthplace, and educated in the common schools, and by attending the Marion College in Marion county, Missouri. In 1846 he began reading medicine in the office of Dr. M. H. McFarland of Louisville, Missouri, and was under his preceptorship until his graduation as M. D., in the spring of 1851, from the St. Louis Medical Department of the Missouri State University, now the Medical Col-

lege of St. Louis. He began his practice in this county in the vicinity of Clarksville and practiced one year before he graduated. After graduating he practiced at Beonsborough, Missouri, until May, 1852, when he became associated with his preceptor, Dr. McFarland, at Louisville, with whom he practiced until the spring of 1858, when he located at Ashley, where he practiced up to 1865, and then removed Clarksville, where he has been in constant practice ever since. In 1880 his son William A. became associated with him in the firm name of Drs. Pharr & Pharr. With his medical practice he is also engaged in manufacturing and dealing in barrels, boxes, staves, hoops, and lumber, being associated with L. W. Haywood in the firm of Haywood & Co. December 5, 1852, he was married to Nancy Ellen, daughter of Caleb McFarland, Esq., of Lincoln county, Missouri. They have five children, Marcus Henry, William Arthur, Maggie Banham, James R., of Colorado, and Nellie V., attending the Chadwick College at Quincy, Illinois. He is a Master and Royal Arch Mason.

William Arthur Pharr, M. D., Clarksville, was born in Louisville, Missouri, November 5, 1855. He is the son of Dr. Caleb W. and N. Ellen, (*nee* McFarland) Pharr. When he was about three years old his parents removed to Ashley, Pike county, where he lived with them until ten years old; he then removed with them to Clarksville, where he lived until manhood. He was educated by attending the Goodman & Reid Academy of Clarksville, until 1872, when he began the study of medicine in his father's office, with whom he studied until March 1877, when after taking three courses of lectures he graduated as M. D., from the St. Louis Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, and after passing a competitive examination, he was appointed an assistant physician and surgeon in the female hospital of St. Louis, a position which he filled with honor until May 1879, when he was placed in charge of the St. Louis poor-house and insane asylum, where he remained until August 1880, when he resigned the position and returned to Clarksville and became associated with his father in the practice of medicine. November 1880, he was appointed surgeon by the K. & St. L. R. R. Co., and filled the position up to June 1882. He is a member of Anchor Lodge No. 60, K. of P., Louisiana City.

Lewis M. Price, druggist. Among the prominent business men who have largely constituted the material commercial interest of Clarksville, may be mentioned Mr. Price, who, upon a small capital, a few years since commenced his career in the commercial circle, leaving the shoemaker's bench and embarking in the drug trade amid strong competition, prosecuting his business with a zeal seldom met with, and to-day stands at the head

as the leading druggist of his town. Mr. Price is a native of Pike county, and was born on the 16th day of October, 1840, in the town of Ashley. Mr. Price's father, Thomas Price, was a native of England, and when about twenty-five years of age came to the United States. Coming to Missouri he settled in the town of Ashley, where he was married to Rosana Laird. Later in life Thomas Price had determined on visiting his native country, and the vessel on which he took passage went down, and from it no tidings were received. The mother of our subject died when he was quite young. Thus he was early in life thrown upon his own resources, but being possessed of executive ability, coupled with a determined will to succeed, he has surmounted every difficulty; besides having a large and growing trade, with his kind and affable ways he has won him many friends. In 1864 Mr. Price was united in marriage with Miss Maggie V., daughter of Rev. M. M. Tucker, of Frankford, this county. From this union they have had five children, three girls and two boys. Mr. Price is a prominent Mason of Lodge No. 117, and a consistent member of the C. P. Church.

William Caswell Prewitt. This gentleman, for many years a citizen of Pike county, is a native of Fayette county, Kentucky, where he was born on the 29th of October, 1808. His father was Vaul Allen Prewitt and his mother's maiden name was Mildred Ellis. Both his grandfathers, Robert Prewitt and Capt. William Ellis, were natives of Virginia, and both had been soldiers in the War of the Revolution and had fought to secure the independence of the American Colonies. In 1795, some years after peace had been proclaimed between Great Britain and the United States, and when we were no longer a dependency of England but a free and independent people, they left Virginia and removed with their families to the state of Kentucky and settled in Fayette county where they continued to reside during the remainder of their lives. The subject of our sketch, having before lost his parents, emigrated to Missouri in October, 1829, when he was but twenty-one years of age, and invested his limited means in land in Lincoln county and near the town of Auburn, where he continued to reside for ten years, devoting himself to farming and the constant improvement of his property. At this time he sold his farm for what was then regarded as a very high price, and bought a small tract of land two miles south of Clarksville in Pike county. To this place he moved in 1839 and commenced, as before, to improve his land and to better his surroundings. Here he still resides, but the little tract has grown into an immense farm and the small cabin into a palatial residence. Mr. Prewitt was engaged in the mercantile business in the town of Clarksville from 1840 till 1843 when he sold out his business

and again addressed himself to the duties of the farm. In March, 1845, he was married to Martha C. Prewitt, daughter of Robert C. Prewitt of Lincoln county. At this time Mr. Prewitt was in the thirty-seventh year of his age, and had been a housekeeper fifteen years, while his wife was almost a girl, being at the time of her marriage a little less than seventeen years of age. To these parties five children have been born, of whom only one, William C. Prewitt, Jr., survives. The father of Mr. Prewitt, and also his wife's father, who were brothers, were Kentucky volunteers in the War of 1812 and served in the army of the northwest under General Harrison. The former, Vaul Allen Prewitt, was adjutant of Colonel Dudley's Regiment and was captured at Dudley's defeat near Fort Meigs on the Maumee River, and after being stripped by the Indians of all his clothing except his pants and shirt, was thrust with some five hundred others into the famous Bull-pen where they received much severe treatment, until the interference of Tecumseh put a stop to the cruelty of the savages. Robert C. Prewitt had been captured, before his brother, at the River Raisin. He entered the army before he was eighteen years of age and claimed that on account of the difficulty of getting supplies to the army he suffered more from hunger than from all other causes. William C. Prewitt, our subject, has long been actively engaged in successful farming, while the profits arising from his business have been cautiously and safely loaned, until at this time the accumulations have been such that he is known to be the wealthiest citizen of Pike county. To his honor be it said that no man who knows him could be induced to believe that he has ever made a dollar by any other than the most honorable means, and that he would scorn to take advantage of either a man's ignorance or necessities in order to gain for himself any pecuniary advantage. Within the last few years Mr. Prewitt has made very considerable investments in real estate in the state of Colorado, where he spent several years with his sick daughter, Mrs. Mattie C. Gentry, wife of R. T. Gentry, who died in September, 1881, at the homestead in Pike county, Missouri. Mr. Prewitt, while he has been generally successful, and has succeeded in amassing a fortune largely in excess of that of a majority of the most successful business men even in the money centers of the country, has also, in various ways, during a long and active business career, sustained losses that aggregate a large sum of money. But losses can no more depress him than the constant accumulation of wealth can make him either selfish or vain. Under all circumstances he is the same cheerful, urbane, and dignified Christian gentleman. He is hospitable alike to the rich and the poor, while his generosity is exhibited in the quiet and unostentatious

manner in which he contributes to all charities and especially to the necessities of the poor and the unfortunate.

Michael Jacob Reinheimer, merchant of Clarksville, was born at Thaleischweiler, Rheinpfalz, Germany, April 3, 1848, where he was raised. He was educated in his native city and at Forbach, France. His father, Jacob Reinheimer, being a dealer in hides, furs, and leather he was brought up to that business, and began to travel for him as a salesman at the age of seventeen, and was so employed until he was twenty-two, when, in 1870, he immigrated to the United States. He located first at Louisiana, Missouri, where he was employed as a clerk in the store of Lesem Brothers for seven months, when he went to Delaware, Illinois, where he clerked in the store of his brother, S. M. Reinheimer & Co., for four years, when, in the latter part of 1874, he went to New York City, where he was employed as a traveling salesman for the wholesale house of Moses & Meyers, manufacturers and importers of optical goods one year, when, in October, 1875, he went to Clarksville and established his present business. Mr. Reinheimer had to depend upon his own resources to gain a business footing. He began his life with nothing, but by due diligence and persevering industry and economy he has succeeded in building up a good business reputation at Clarksville, and has a paying trade. December 13, 1882, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Mollie Hainsfurther, of Petersburg, Illinois. Being a Hebrew by birth he holds to that faith, but is not a member of any congregation, but is a member of Riverside Lodge No. 285, I. O. B. B., a Hebrew society of Louisiana, Missouri, of which he is a charter member. He is also a Master and Royal Arch Mason, and a member of Clarksville Lodge No. 17, and of Grosman Chapter No. 156, Delaware, Illinois, and has served as secretary of his lodge several years.

John A. Renean, stock dealer, post-office Clarksville. This gentleman is a native of Tennessee, born in Hawkins county, in the township of Rogersville, October 15, 1847. He was raised on a farm. His father, Charles M. Renean, was also a native of Tennessee, and was a blacksmith by vocation. He immigrated to Missouri in 1852, settling in Clarksville, where he remained until his death in January, 1873. His mother is still living, and is making her home with the subject of our sketch. Mr. Renean, when grown, engaged in farming and trading in stock. In 1874 he was elected constable, serving four years, and at the same time filled the office of deputy sheriff. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed the stock business, dealing largely in cattle and hogs, shipping to St. Louis mostly, and supplying the butchers trading in this part of the county. He was

married April 9th, 1878, to Miss Alice C. Lyter, daughter of Alex. Lyter, of this county. They have two children. He is a Mason, being a member of Lodge No. 17.

William F. Richardson, M. D. was born at Quincy, Illinois, February 19, 1839, where he was raised and educated; his parents both dying before he was fifteen, he was thrown upon his own resources and had to maintain and educate himself. In 1866 he began the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Vance & Torance of Quincy Illinois; he studied with them until 1869 when he took two courses of lectures in the American Medical College of St. Louis; he then began to practice, at Barry, Illinois, with one of his preceptors, Dr. C. H. Vance, and practiced there and at Louisiana up to 1874, when he took his third course at the American Medical College and graduated as M. D., in the spring of 1875. He then located at Clarksville, where he has practiced ever since. In 1864 he married Elva H. Ferry, of Quincy, Illinois.

Michael Rickard. Mr. Rickard is a native of County Mead, Ireland. He was born October 1, 1825. He is the son of Edward and Marcella Seward Rickard, both natives of County Mead. They both died there; Mrs. Rickard in 1837, and Mr. Rickard in 1852. Michael Rickard came to America in 1846. He landed in New York and stayed there three months. He then went to Morris county, New Jersey, where he remained for seven years engaged in the iron mines there. He then moved to Hudson City, New York, where he lived ten years. He was a street contractor a part of the time, and a part of the time inspector of the Bergen tunnel which was built by the New York & Erie Railroad. In 1863 he went to New Brunswick in the employ of the Campabella Mining Company of New York to take charge of the copper and lead mines of the company there. He remained there five years, and then came to Clarksville, and has made this his home ever since. He was married, in 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Cronin. They were married in New Jersey. Mrs. Rickard is a native of County Cork, Ireland, and the daughter of William and Mary Cronin. By this union they had two children, John and Anna. Mrs. Rickard died in 1853. Mr. Rickard married his present wife in 1857. She was Miss Bridget Roscommon, daughter of James and Margaret Riley Roscommon. They came to this country in 1852 from County Roscommon, Ireland. There are five children, two, Mary and Katie, now living, and three, Maggie, Josephine, and an infant not named, dead. John is living in New York, Annie is the wife of William B. Warnsby, of Pike county. Mary and Katie are still at home. Mr. Rickard is a stone mason by trade but a large part of his life

has been spent in public and mining enterprises. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. They belong to the Clarksville congregation. Mr. Rickard is also a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

John O. Roberts, Clarksville. This sketch outlines the life of a gentleman who has for almost half a century been a citizen of Pike, and who has had business and official connection with many of the most important enterprises looking to the advancement of the material interests and general prosperity of the county. Mr. Roberts is a native of Virginia, born in Albemarle county, and almost within the shadow of Monticello, the home of Jefferson, on the 9th day of June, 1830. He is the son of Jeremiah Roberts, who emigrated to Missouri in 1835, and settled near Prairieville, where he continued to reside, following the avocation of a farmer until a few years before his death, when he removed to Clarksville and engaged in mercantile pursuits. Mr. Roberts' mother, a lady of wonderful native intellect and the most liberal intellectual culture, was Mildred Fagg, a daughter of Major John Fagg, and a sister of the Hon. T. J. C. Fagg of St. Louis, an able lawyer and distinguished jurist, and once a member of the Supreme Court of Missouri. In 1847, when but seventeen years of age, the subject of our sketch removed to Clarksville and began clerking in a house of general merchandise, where he remained until 1851, when he engaged in steamboating, running first from St. Louis to Keokuk, and for a while clerking on some of the best and fastest steamers plying between St. Louis and New Orleans. Charmed with the constant change of place and the excitement incident to a life on the river, he continued for five years (until 1856) to preside over the offices of some one of the magnificent steamers then traversing our great national water highway. Three years previous to his abandonment of the river, Mr. Roberts was united in marriage to Miss Mary Malvina Swain, daughter of Warren Swain, one of the first settlers of this portion of the county and who came on a flatboat much of the distance between his eastern home and this, the then far distant west. In 1856 Mr. Roberts resumed the mercantile business, forming a partnership with Capt. B. P. Clifford, a gentleman of large wealth and great probity of character, in which he continued until the year 1862, when he engaged in milling, and is at this time the president of the Imperial Mill Company of Clarksville, where he is and has long been successfully conducting one of the largest interests of the county. In 1870, assisted by a few of his fellow townsmen, he organized the Clarksville and Western Railroad Company and originated the plans, by which means for its partial construction, at least, could be raised; chosen its first

president, he so entirely devoted his energies to the work that the enterprise, at first regarded as chimerical, assumed, after a time, the aspect of feasibility and finally culminated in the construction of the road whose northern limit is Keokuk, and whose southern terminus is St. Louis. He is also interested in the paper mill at Clarksville, and through the efforts of himself and his associates the enterprise has proven highly satisfactory. Mr. Roberts was the clerk of the first board of trustees of the incorporated town; has served long as a member of the common council; was largely identified with the construction of the excellent system of gravel roads to be found in the county, of one of which he is now and has been for nearly twenty-five years secretary, and has persistently sought by all the means in his power to contribute to the upbuilding of all the interests, material, social, and moral of the community of which he has so long been a member.

Levi Marion Smith, grocer and commission merchant and steamboat agent, of Clarksville, was born near Bridgeton, St. Louis county, Missouri, November 8, 1825. He is the son of James and Elizabeth (*nee* Ellis) Smith. When he was five years old his parents removed to near New Hope, Lincoln county, Missouri, where he lived with them until of age, when he began business for himself as a farmer in the same county, and with farming he, in 1856, built the grist-mill known as Smith's Mill, near Paynesville, Pike county. In 1863 he came to Clarksville and engaged in his present business. December 23, 1848, he married Miss Narcissa Bradford, daughter of Ira T. Nelson, of New Hope. They have three children, Mary J., wife of John A. Wirick, of Clarksville; James T., of the firm of Smith & Boone, tobacco manufacturers, of Clarksville, and J. D. B. L., at home. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church of Clarksville. He is a Master Mason and member of Clarksville Lodge No. 17.

James W. Stark, son of James and Jane (Watt) Stark, was born in Pike county, Missouri, seven miles west of Clarksville. His father and mother were both natives of Bourbon county, Kentucky. They were married there May 5, 1815, and in 1816 they moved to Pike county, Missouri, and settled on the farm where our subject was born. They lived here until the death of Mr. Stark, which was in May, 1873. Mrs. Stark is still living and is in her eighty-sixth year. She lives with her daughter Susan, who is the wife of Isaac Jump, Esq., of Pike county. The children of this family were sixteen in number and all lived to be grown, and all but one married. The names were Henry; Thomas, John, Eliza, James W., Elizabeth, Mary, William, Sarah, Thornton, Susan, Washington, Margaret, Julia, Jane, and Edward. Henry was drowned in Illinois opposite Clarksville in 1840;

he was about twenty-five years old. He was out with a fishing party and was taken with cramps and drowned before assistance reached him. Thomas, John, and William died in Pike county; Thornton died at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, where he had gone for his health; Sarah died in California; Jane in Colorado; Washington and Margaret (now Mrs. James Brown), live in Pettis county, Missouri; Edward lives in Colorado; Eliza is the wife of Bosman Boggess of Andrain county. The rest all live in Pike county; Elizabeth is the widow of Lewellyn Carroll; Mary is the wife of Wm. Carroll; Susan is Mrs. Wilson. James W. Stark was married December 15, 1842, to Miss Catharine B. Schooler. She was born in Kentucky and came to Pike county with her parents in 1828, when she was only five years old. They have had three children, Nancy Margaret, Sarah Elizabeth, and William Henry. Nancy M. is the wife of Capt. Abijah Johns of Clarksville. They have one child, Harry S. Sarah Elizabeth died January 19, 1880. William Henry is living on the farm where his father was born. He married Miss Margaret M. Elgin of Pike county. They have four children living, George N., William D., Beulah C., and Ira O., and two dead, Leona and James Francis. Mr. Stark has been farming all his life until 1876, when he moved to Clarksville and he now devotes his time to managing his property in Clarksville and his farms in the country adjoining.

John Henry Story, M. D. was born near Murraysville, Illinois, January 22, 1851, where he was raised. He is the second son of Parish M. and Elizabeth (Emerson) Story, with whom he lived until manhood. He was educated at Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois. In 1873 he began the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Long & Long. He was under their preceptorship until January, 1877, when after taking two courses of lectures he graduated as M. D. from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio; and in March of that year he located at Clarksville, where he has built up a good practice. November 11, 1880, he married Miss Mattie A. Goodman, of Pike county; he is a member of Clarksville Lodge No. 58, I. O. F., and of Calumet Lodge No. 1968, K. of H., of Clarksville. He is medical examiner of the latter.

John A. Wirick, manager of the Clarksville Vinegar Works, and former president of the paper mill. Mr. Wirick is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Adams county in the month of October, 1843. He came to Missouri in the spring of 1866, and to Clarksville in the fall of 1869, immediately connecting himself with the Missouri Vinegar Manufacturing Works, which under his management has grown to be one of the largest establishments of the kind in the state, and an enterprise of which the citi-

zens of Pike county have great reason to be proud. Although Mr. Wirick commenced business in meager circumstances he has by judicious management, as well as purchases, accumulated a considerable amount of property, and has at the same time proved himself a great public benefactor. In 1871 he was married to Miss Mary J., the only daughter of L. M. Smith of Clarksville, a lady possessed of many accomplishments and womanly qualities. Mr. Wirick is a quiet, unassuming man, honorable in his dealings, and is warmly esteemed by all who know him.

PAYNESVILLE.

Capt. John W. Bankhead. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is a native of Albemarle county, Virginia. He was born at Monticello, the home of his great-grandfather, Thomas Jefferson, on the 1st day of December, 1811. He is the son of Charles L. Bankhead and Anna Cary Randolph, whose father was Thomas Mann Randolph, once Governor of Virginia, and whose mother was Martha Jefferson, the oldest daughter of the "Sage of Monticello." Capt. Bankhead is the oldest great-grandchild of President Jefferson, and much of his early youth was spent at the home of his illustrious ancestor. The subject of our sketch was educated at the University of Virginia, which was founded by the efforts of Mr. Jefferson, and which as fully attests his wisdom as many of the other important public acts of his long official and useful life. Mr. Bankhead was married to Miss Elizabeth Christian, a lady of intelligence and culture, of New Kent county, Virginia, on November 3d, 1832. Four children have been born to them. Archie C., Cary R., Martha Jefferson, now Mrs. Norris; and Thomas Randolph Bankhead. The first three still survive and are all residents of Pike county. In the month of October, 1842, Captain Bankhead moved with his family to Pike county, Missouri, and settled on the farm in Cui-vre township which he still owns, and where for many years he followed the honorable avocation of a farmer. He succeeded in accumulating considerable wealth, which was in part expended in the entertainment of his friends and the thorough and classical education of his children. Capt. Bankhead is a perfect specimen of physical manhood, a gentleman of fine powers of mind, and of great vivacity of spirit and disposition. He is particularly fond of field sports and devotes a part of every fall and spring to hunting and fishing. He is hospitable, kind, and considerate of the feelings of others, and hence has the respect and esteem of all who have the pleasure of his agreeable acquaintance. For almost thirty-five years both he and his wife have been consistent members of the Episcopal Church, to the advancement of

whose interests he has devoted much thought and contributed great assistance. During the last thirteen years Mr. and Mrs. Bankhead have resided at Paynesville with their son, Dr. Cary R. Bankhead, who, with his estimable wife, have found their chief pleasure in making pleasant and happy the declining years of their dear and aged parents.

Judge Andrew Forgey (deceased). The subject of our sketch was one of the oldest and best known citizens of Pike county; was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on the 8th day of November, 1799, but in early life removed with his parents to Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he attained his majority; in the fall of 1820 he came to Pike county, Missouri, and after remaining about thirteen months returned to Kentucky and remained for a period of two years, when he again removed to Missouri, leaving his Kentucky home on the 3d day of October, 1823, and settled on the farm at Paynesville where he resided during the remainder of his life. Judge Forgey was first married to Mrs. Mary A. Lindsay, whose maiden name was Mary A. Gaines, September 3d, 1823, just one month previous to his departure for his new and distant western home. With his wife he continued, in the language of his own diary, to live contentedly and happily for a period of over forty-seven years. From this union were three children, all sons: William A., John E., and Thomas J. Forgey, all of whom still survive. Two of them still live in the township where their father so long resided, and the other, T. J., has for several years been actively engaged in business in the city of St. Louis. Having lost his wife, in July, 1870, Judge Forgey was subsequently married to Mrs. Margaret Stone, whose maiden name was Margaret Philips, a daughter of Judge Gabriel Philips, of Pike county. Mrs. Forgey still resides on the premises which were left her by her affectionate and considerate husband. As early as 1838 Mr. Forgey received the appointment of magistrate, which position he held during a term of two years, and in 1842 he was elected judge of the county courts for four years and was afterwards twice re-elected with increasing majorities, thus holding the important position for a period of twelve years, when he refused the use of his name as a candidate, although pressed by many friends to again accept their proffered suffrages. After his official service he retired to his farm, though he continued merchandising, in which business he had been engaged for many years, until about the year 1868. In 1861 he met with a heavy loss by fire, losing his store-house and goods to the amount of ten thousand dollars. Judge Forgey was a man of powerful physical constitution, of prompt and ready action, of great prudence and personal and moral courage, and these qualities well fitted him for the arduous duties of

a frontiersman, while his industrious and temperate habits, together with his systematic economy, contributed very largely in the accumulation of the large means he was afterwards able to control. As may be inferred from the above Judge Forgey was strictly a self-made man, with limited common school education. He was enabled, by the exercise of a sound and consummate judgment, to fill places of trust and responsibility. Without assistance he was enabled, by his own persistence and self-reliance, to carve his own fortune out of his surroundings. Judge Forgey became a member of the M. E. Church on the 11th of October, 1818, and was, for a period of almost sixty-four years, and until his death, an exemplary and consistent member. He died June 7, 1882, mourned by his own family as a tender and generous husband and a kind and affectionate father, and by the people of the village, the township, and the county, as an upright and enterprising citizen, a conscientious and dignified Christian gentleman, and as a generous and cheerful contributor to every deserving enterprise; gave freely of his own personal means to every object deserving assistance and to every deserving object of charity. To furnish a school for the education of the children of the community he contributed liberally to the building of the Forgey Seminary, which, from his liberality took his name. He gave freely to all church enterprises, and few houses of worship have been erected within a large area of Pike county to which he has not largely contributed. Unbiased and courteous in his treatment of his fellow men, upright and conscientious in the discharge of every duty, Judge Forgey always received and maintained the confidence and esteem of all who knew him, and when he passed away he left behind a memory fragrant with the esteem of the entire community.

Judge John E. Forgey, Paynesville, is the second son of Judge Andrew Forgey. He was born in Pike county, Missouri, on the 15th day of October, 1827, and was here reared and educated. After completing his education he engaged in teaching school for a time, after which he went into the milling business for a short period; he then turned his attention to the mercantile business in company with his father, which avocation he followed until 1857; then he turned his attention to farming, which he followed exclusively for three years, when he again associated himself in the mercantile business with his father at Paynesville, which he continued in connection with his farming pursuits until 1868. In 1861 they had the misfortune to lose by fire their store-house and goods to the amount of ten thousand dollars. In 1868 he retired from the business and returned to his farm and attending to public business. He commenced public life when very young,

being elected to the office of justice of the peace in 1855, which office he held for seven years, being re-elected in 1859. In 1862 he resigned on account of the stringent oath which he refused to take. He was a director of the public roads for many years. He was a candidate before the convention of 1871 for the office of county collector but was defeated. Not being discouraged he again allowed his name to be used for the office of judge of the county courts, but was again defeated in 1875. In 1871 he was appointed by Governor Brown to the position of notary public, and in 1875 was re-appointed by Gov. Hardin, and in 1879 he was again reappointed by Gov. Phelps, each term for four years, which office he has faithfully filled. He has settled more estates for deceased neighbors, probably, than any man in the county. In the fall of 1882 he was elected by a large majority to the office of judge at large of the county courts, although the ticket was closely contested. He was married, February 27, 1851, to Miss Susanna Glasscock, a native of Fauquier county, Virginia, a lady of rare refinement and culture, and a leading member of society, loved and honored by all who know her. They are the parents of three children: Mollie Lina, who lived only about four months, and two sons, Edwin Marvin and Arthur. He and his wife have been active members of the M. E. Church for more than twenty-seven years. He was elected recording steward in 1862, which office he has since held. He has a fine residence at Paynesville and a farm of 380 acres of good land under a high state of cultivation. Judge Forgey is a genial, hospitable gentleman, who has a kind word for all. By honest and upright dealings he has won the confidence of the entire community.

Henry H. Ganding, harness manufacturer, Paynesville, was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, June 14, 1855, where he was reared and educated. He went to learn the harness trade in 1871, serving four years as an apprentice, and then worked as a journeyman for seven years. In the summer of 1882 he came to Paynesville and opened a shop, where he is engaged in the manufacture of harness and does a thriving business. He was married, March 19, 1880, to Miss Anna Fielder, daughter of John Fielder of Clarksville, and granddaughter of the venerable George Fielder who was one of the pioneers of the county. By this union they have one child, Carrie E. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

Jacob B. Garner, Paynesville, blacksmith. The subject of this brief sketch was born in Lancaster county, Penn., on the 6th day of November, 1833, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Garner, who were natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared in Maytown, Pennsylvania, and received a limited

education in the common schools of the county. At the age of twenty years he went into the Alleghany Mountains and engaged in bridge building for one year; then engaged in steamboating on the Ohio River, which he followed for five years. He then went to Pittsfield, Illinois, where he worked at blacksmithing for six years, after which he came to Pike county, Missouri, locating at Clarksville where he followed his trade for two years; he then came to Paynesville where he has since resided, and where he carries on a thriving business. He was married in March, 1860, to Mrs. Mary Williamson, of St. Louis county, Missouri. They have eight children: Charles A., Louis W., Harry B., Clarence, Ernest, Mattie E., Lucy E., and Byron. Mr. Garner and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

John P. Gass, principal of the Paynesville Academy, was born in Audrain county, Missouri, August 1, 1848. He received his education in the schools of the county and at Monroe City, and finished his course at the Kirksville State Normal School. He commenced teaching, in 1871, in the public schools of Audrain county, and afterwards was appointed principal of the high school at Mexico, and one year he taught in Sedalia. In 1879 he took charge of the Paynesville Academy, where he has since been engaged, meeting with remarkably good success. He was married, April 22, 1875, to Miss Emma W. Shell, a native of Audrain county. They have two children, Edna and Johnnie. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., also of the Baptist Church. His wife is a member of the M. E. Church South.

John R. Guy, merchant, Paynesville. Among the old settlers who have made their home in Calumet township for more than half a century, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, December 3, 1815; is a son of Robert and Elizabeth Guy, who immigrated to Pike county, Missouri, in the year 1817, when our subject was less than two years of age. He was here reared on a farm and educated in the subscription schools, and although many of the instructors were possessed of inferior education, our subject by hard study in his leisure hours acquired a thorough knowledge of the English branches, and by observation has acquired a good practical education. He resided with his parents until he was nineteen years of age, when he went to the lead mines of Wisconsin, where he remained for four years. Here he practiced strict economy and was able to save a great portion of his earnings, and when he returned to Pike county in 1837 he had enough means to purchase 230 acres of unimproved land, which by hard work he improved in a manner that enabled him to sell at a large advance in price. After this he purchased a large tract of 1,000 acres of unimproved land, from which he has accumulated the large means he is now

able to control. In 1872 he engaged in the mercantile business at Paynesville with his son James E., where he has since been engaged in connection with his former pursuits. Mr. Guy was first married, February 1, 1837, to Miss Lucy A. Dameron, a native of Virginia. By this union were born five children, four of whom still survive: Susanna, William Mc., James E., and John W. Robert, the oldest, died August 1, 1850, and Mrs. Lucy Guy, the wife of our subject, died December 1, 1850. He was again married, June 3, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Richards, a native of Nelson county, Virginia. By this union they had one child, who died in infancy. He and his wife are consistent members of the Christian Church, and in 1853 he was ordained elder of the church, which office he has since held with honor to himself and the church.

John W. Juett, Paynesville, was born in Pike county, Missouri, February, 1839; a son of John and Phebe Juett, who were natives of Kentucky, and came to Pike county at an early day. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools at Paynesville. He was married December 24, 1862, to Miss Mary E. Squires of this county. Our subject commenced the study of dentistry with Dr. McCuen of Louisiana, in 1859, remaining with him for one year, when he commenced practicing and followed the profession for seven years, and then turned his attention to farming, which he followed exclusively for a period of ten years. In 1871 he went into the employ of the Gravel Road Company, where he has since been; and in 1881 he associated himself with J. A. Greene, and purchased the mill at Paynesville, which is doing a thriving business. He and his wife are the parents of four children, Anna May, Mary A., Walter H., and William D. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Dr. Notley H. Laird. Dr. Laird was born in Ralls county, June 18, 1845, but while he was yet an infant his parents moved to Pike county, and here our subject was reared and received his early education in the common schools, after which he attended the high school at Milton, Illinois, spending his vacations in teaching school. In 1870 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Herd Smith of Frankford, this county. He spent three years with Dr. Smith and took his first course of lectures the winter of 1872 and 1873, and graduated at the Keokuk Medical College, and received his diploma in the spring of 1875. In the fall of 1875 he commenced practicing at his present location, where he has a large and successful practice. He was married December 1, 1881, to Miss Ida Hites of St. Louis. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Baptist Church.

Andrew Meloan, deceased, was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky; a son of Andrew and Jane Meloan, who were formerly from Pennsylvania. Our subject immigrated to Missouri in the year 1829, and settled in Paynesville, where he continued to live the remainder of his life. He was married to Miss Mary Long of Kentucky. They were the parents of eight children, six sons and two daughters, all of whom lived to be grown men and women; viz., Joseph, Perry and John (twins), Edgar, Jane and Thomas, Caroline and Elizabeth. Mr. Meloan departed this life in 184-, and his wife followed him in 1852. They were members of the Christian Church.

Joseph Meloan. Mr. Meloan was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on the 27th day of December, 1817. He came to Missouri in 1829, when but twelve years of age and after attending the common country schools for a short time, while yet on the farm, he entered the store of Dr. J. H. Hughes, where he continued to act as clerk for two or three years when, having attained his majority, he went to the lead mines of Wisconsin. Here he remained for less than a year when he again returned to Pike county and resumed the avocation of a clerk, this time entering the store of Judge Andrew Forgey, where he continued to do business to the entire satisfaction of his employer, until he entered the mercantile business on his own account. This business Mr. Meloan continued until his death, which occurred at Paynesville, always his home, on December 11, 1872. Mr. Meloan was thrice married, first to Mahala Clark in June, 1843. From this union there was but one child, William, now a minister of the Christian Church, and located in the state of California. Mr. Meloan was again married to Susan Patton, in December, 1850. To them two children were born. In 1853 he was married the third time to Margaret Patton, who still survives. From this last union there were five children. Mr. Meloan was a man of great energy and perseverance, and at the same time possessed of wonderful probity and uprightness of character. He wronged no man and was above the suspicion of all who knew him; his word was his bond, given with deliberation but readily accepted by every one. He joined the Christian Church when a mere boy, and during a long and eventful career, he lived a Christian life and died at last with the Christian's faith and hope. It can be safely said that no man ever lived in Pike county who did more good and less evil than the subject of our sketch, or whose memory is more sacredly cherished by those whose long and intimate acquaintance gave them a thorough knowledge of the life and character of the man.

Francis W. Patton, merchant, Paynesville. Among the prominent business men of Pike county, there are none more worthy of notice, in history, than the subject of our sketch, third son of Thomas D. and Julia A. Patton. He was born in Pike county, on the 21st day of April, 1842; his youth was spent in assisting his father on the farm and attending school until he was seventeen years of age, when he was employed as clerk in the store of Joseph Meloan, a prominent merchant in Paynesville, in whose employ he remained until 1863—where by strict attention to his pursuits he acquired a thorough knowledge of the business. At that time he embarked in the same business for himself, which he carried on with marked success for a period of one year, when his brother J. H. Patton became associated with him and the firm was long known as Patton Brothers. In connection with their mercantile business they dealt largely in live stock, and by close attention to business and careful management they have steadily added to their accumulations until they have now over 1,700 acres of valuable land. Messrs. Patton continued in the mercantile business until 1867, when they sold out and our subject turned his attention to farming, which he followed exclusively for three years, after which time he moved his family back to Paynesville and again engaged in merchandising, which business in connection with his farming pursuits he has since followed. Mr. Patton was united in marriage December 24, 1867, to Miss Bettie, oldest daughter of Wm. A. and Nancy A. Forgey, of this county, a lady of culture and refinement, and a leading member in society. Their union has been blest with five children, four of whom still survive; viz., Willie F., Hendley K., Nannie, Emma, and Howard W. Mr. Patton was appointed notary public in 1873 by Governor Hardin, and has been twice reappointed, in 1877 and in 1881; was elected magistrate in 1878 for four years; he is a Master Mason, being a member of the Paynesville Lodge No. 499. Mr. Patton and his lady are ardent workers in the Christian Church, he having united with that organization in 1858. He is a generous, hospitable Christian gentleman and among the foremost to lend his influence, or donate from his private funds, to any enterprise that will benefit the community in which he has lived since his birth. By honest and upright dealings he has won the confidence and respect of not only the people of his own village but the entire county.

M. P. Pryor, druggist, Paynesville. Among the prominent business men of Paynesville is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Pike county, November 14, 1856; a son of Thomas and Mary Pryor, who were natives of Virginia. Our subject was reared at Paynesville, his youth being spent in attending school until he was sixteen years of age, when he began

eaching, which he followed for about four years. He then accepted a position with L. M. Smith, as agent for the steamboat line that plied the Mississippi River, where he remained one year. In 1878 he purchased the drug store at Paynesville, and by strict attention to business, and honest dealings with his patrons, he has won the confidence and respect of the entire community. He does a flourishing business, is an enterprising gentleman, and among the foremost in any enterprise that will benefit the public. He was elected justice of the peace in 1882 by almost a unanimous vote of the people. He was married September 19, 1878, to Miss Kate Eastin, of Pike county. They have two children, Herbert and Hettie. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and holds the office of steward of the church. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

James T. Scott, M. D., Paynesville. Our subject was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, January 25, 1833. His early education was obtained in the common schools, and finished at Danville, Missouri, under the supervision of the Rev. C. W. Pritchett. He began the study of medicine in 1851, and attended lectures at the McDowell College and graduated in 1854; also, at the St. Louis Medical College, in 1876, taking his third degree, and soon after coming to Paynesville, where he has since lived. He was married December 21, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Dammon, a native of Lincoln county, Missouri. By this union were born six children, of whom three still survive: Mollie, Eugenia, and Laforest. His wife died in 1868, and he was again married, to Mrs. Malvina Thurnett, a native of Calvert county, Maryland. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

John W. Turpin, deceased, was born in Bedford county, Virginia, November 25, 1815, where he grew to manhood. In 1847 he immigrated to Missouri, and settled in Pike county. He was married December 28, 1837, to Miss Mildred A. Mosby, of Bedford county, Virginia. They were the parents of three children, all of whom still survive: Anna J., Woodson P., and John P. Mr. Turpin and wife were members of the Mission Baptist Church. His death occurred September 7, 1860, and January 5, 1861, following, his wife died.

John P. Turpin was born in Bedford county, Virginia, November 4, 1846, and when about a year old his parents came to Pike county, where he was reared and educated. When he was only thirteen years of age his parents died, and he was thrown upon his own resources. He was married December 24, 1871 to Miss Adda Bell, a native of Pike county. They are the parents of two children, Lou Bell and Lemuel. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

CALUMET TOWNSHIP.

Mordecai Amos (deceased), was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, October 15, 1797, where he was reared and educated. In 1817 he came to Pike county, Missouri, where he settled on a farm in Calumet township, and continued to reside until his death. He was married in Bourbon county to Miss Sarah Mulherren of that county; by this union were eight children, of whom five still survive: Thomas, Elizabeth, Benjamin F., Mordecai M., and Sarah A. Mr. Amos was a self-made man and by close attention to his farming pursuits he accumulated a large property, sufficient to leave his children all a good home. He and his wife were formerly members of the M. E. Church, but in 1848 he withdrew and united with the Christian Church, with which he was identified until his death, which occurred August 25, 1879. His first wife died May 14, 1849; he was again married in 1858 to Miss Tempie McCone, who died August 29, 1864.

Benjamin F. Amos, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Pike county, August 11, 1832, a son of Mordecai and Sarah Amos. His youth was spent in assisting on the farm and attending school. In 1852 he went to California, where he engaged in mining for about eight years with good success, after which he returned to Pike county, where he engaged in farming which avocation he has since followed. He was married August 28, 1861 to Miss Eliza W., a daughter of William and Jane Fielder of Pike county. By this union were ten children, eight of whom are still living: Francis M., Ida J., Edward B., James H., Dollie, Bessie, Alibam, and John G. Mr. Amos and wife are members of the Christian Church of which he has held the office of deacon since 1873. He has a fine farm, a part of the old homestead, containing 132 acres of good land.

Reuben Anderson, farmer, post-office Clarksville. This gentleman is a native of Pike county, Missouri, and was born May 5, 1828. His father, James Anderson, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, in 1792, and emigrated to Missouri in 1818, and settled near what is now known as Corinth Church, on a farm, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1864. The mother of our subject, who died when he was quite young, was Lydia Holland, and was a native of Kentucky. His parents raised ten children, all but two of whom are still living. Reuben, our subject, was reared and educated in his native county. When grown he began business for himself, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which is his present business. He is now turning his attention to Short-Horn cattle. Mr. Anderson was first married in March, 1857, to Phoebe J. McDannoid, daughter of N. McDannoid, one among the early settlers of this county. She died

November 14, 1872, leaving four children, three boys and one girl: Willie, Laura, A. J., and Jane N., now Mrs. Chas. A. Bibb. Mr. Anderson was married the second time to Nannie R. Patterson in 1874. She is a native of this county and is a daughter of John Patterson, Esq. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are both members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Anderson's farm contains 132 acres, about 100 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation.

William Brown, farmer, post-office, Calumet. Mr. Brown is a native of Kentucky and was born November 7, 1824. His father, William Brown, was by birth a Kentuckian, and emigrated to Missouri in 1827. The mother was a native of Maryland, a Miss Ellen Chany. Mr. Brown and wife settled in Calumet township on a farm, on which he continued to reside till his death, which occurred in the fall of 1875. The mother died in December, 1862. They raised a family of seven children (three boys and four girls), six of whom still live. Wm. L. Brown, our subject, was raised and educated in Pike county, and when he attained his majority engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married in 1852 to Miss Elizabeth Schooler, daughter of Henry and Susana Schooler, and soon after moved to his present farm, which at that time was one dense forest; here he began to ply his ax and open a way to fortune. By industry, energy, and economy he has succeeded in clearing and cultivating one of the best farms in his neighborhood, which now contains 200 acres of choice land, it being well adapted to growing all kinds of grain and fruit grown in this part of the country. Mrs. Brown died in December, 1876, leaving two children, Mary L. and William Henry. Mr. Brown was married the second time to Miss Amildia Estes (daughter of Robert Estes), who was born in Pike county.

William B. Buchanan, farmer, post-office Clarksville, is a native of Temple county, Kentucky, born March 4, 1835. His Father, Evan Buchanan, was also a native of Kentucky, and immigrated to Missouri in 1849. His wife's maiden name was Lucinda Bryant. He first settled in Montgomery county, then went to Audrian county, where he still resides. They raised seven children, four of whom are still living. W. B., our subject, was raised and educated in Montgomery county, this state. He was married October 6, 1859, to Sarah J., daughter of George Dugan. Mr. Buchanan moved to Pike county in 1863, and has lived here ever since; he has always been a farmer, and is one of the successful cattle and hog dealers of Calumet township. His farm consists of one hundred and fifty-seven acres of good land most of which is in cultivation, and finely improved. He loves fine stock and has many cattle of the best blood. Mr. B. is a member of the A. O.

U. W. They have six children: Loyd B., Dera S., Georgia H., Lucinda E., William J., Fannie J. Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan are both members of the Baptist Church.

Benjamin F. Clayton, farmer, post-office Clarksville, was born in Pike county, Missouri, August 26, 1854. His father, Charles C., was born in the city of Lexington, Kentucky, on September 19, 1827, emigrated to Missouri in 1852, and settled in Montgomery county, then came in 1857 to Pike county, settling near Clarksville, where he continued to reside until his death in 1874. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Harriett Jeans, daughter of B. F. Jeans, one of the earliest settlers. Our subject, on arriving at age, qualified himself for a teacher under the direction of Prof. M. S. Goodman, after which he attended the State Normal School at Kirksville, this state. He followed teaching for eight years, but after the death of his father he took charge of his business; then he engaged in mercantile business in Nevada, Vernon county, this state, for about two years. Returning, however, he was married, September 8, 1882, to Miss Allie Waters, daughter of James Waters, and niece of Col. D. D. Boone, by whom she was raised. Mr. Clayton has served in several township offices, and is a prominent member of the Christian Church, of which his wife is also a member.

Uriel G. Clifford, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Pike county, August 25, 1849, a son of William and Elizabeth Clifford. His father died when our subject was about a year old. His youth was spent on a farm and attending school. When he was twenty-two years of age he purchased his present farm of 113 acres of unimproved land, and by hard work he has cleared and improved it so that there is no superior of its size in the county. He was married, September 27, 1877, to Miss Sally Dudley, of Pike county. By this union they have one child, William Homer. Mr. Clifford and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Alexander Cooper, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Mason county, Kentucky, January 5, 1818, a son of Nicholas and Ann Cooper, with whom he came to Pike county, Missouri, in 1836, settling in Paynesville. He lived with his parents on a farm until he reached the age of manhood. When he was twenty-one years of age he commenced to learn the wagon-maker's trade, serving an apprenticeship of two years, after which he engaged in the same business for himself, which he followed for about nine years at Paynesville. He next engaged in the mercantile business at Paynesville for five years. He then turned his attention to farming and stock-raising. Mr. Cooper is a self-made man, having by good management and strict economy

accumulated by his own exertions a large property. His farm consists of 416 acres of finely improved land under a high state of cultivation. He was married in 1846 to Miss Sarah Dyson, a native of England. By this union there were nine children, seven of whom still survive. His wife died in 1871.

Calvin Crow, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Clarksville, was born while on the road from Kentucky to Missouri somewhere near the state line between Indiana and Illinois. His father, Benjamin Crow, was a native of Maryland, and went to Kentucky where he was married to Elizabeth Schooler. He came to Missouri in the fall of 1830, and settled on the farm now owned by our subject, where he followed the business of farming until his death, which occurred in 1863. The mother died in 1868. They raised a family of nine children, four of whom are still living. Mr. Calvin Crow was married in 1854 to Miss Eunice M., daughter of William Sidwell, who was from Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Crow have six children living: Alice, Luther A., Arizona, Emma, Minnesota, and Edward. They are both, with their son Edward, consistent members of the Baptist Church. He belongs to the order of Patrons of Husbandry. Mr. Crow's farm contains one hundred and sixty-three acres of choice land, the soil being a deep black loam, and for growing all kinds of grain it has no superior. He has a good house, with ample out-buildings.

William D. Cummins, post-office, Paynesville; farmer and stock-raiser; was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, October 29, 1829, and immigrated to Missouri in the winter of 1853, settling and engaging in the mercantile business at Clarksville. He was married July, 1855, to Miss Bettie Meloon of this county. By this union they have one child, Catharine. Mr. Cummins lost his wife May 6, 1862. He was again married July 28, 1863, to Miss Martha A. Stewart, of Lincoln county. By this union they have four children, three daughters and one son: Fannie M., Bettie K., Lucy L., and Benjamin F. Mr. C. moved to his present farm in 1862. It contains 260 acres of fine land, under a high state of cultivation. He takes great interest in all public enterprises; has been justice of the peace for many years. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

William S. Ellis, post-office, Paynesville; was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, August 29, 1818. He was married November 12, 1843, to Miss Sarah Bivins, a native of Woodford county, Kentucky. He immigrated to Missouri in 1854, and located in Lincoln county, remaining about one year. He then came to Pike county, and purchased the farm on which he has since lived. His wife died January 24, 1873. They were the parents of

four children, of which one still survives, John T. He was subsequently married to Miss Catharine V. Edwards, of Pike county, January 4, 1877. He and his wife are consistent members of the Baptist Church, he having united with that organization when only sixteen years of age.

Abel G. Estes, farmer, Clarksville. This old gentleman is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Bourbon county, near Flat Rock, on the 14th day of August, 1815. When about twelve years of age he came with his parents to Missouri, in the fall of 1827. His father, Robert Estes, was by birth a Virginian, going to Kentucky in an early day, where he was married to Elizabeth Griffith, the daughter of Abel Griffith. Previous to this he had served as a soldier in the War of 1812. Robert Estes came to Missouri and settled in the timber on the waters of Little Calumet Creek near where the Burksin Church now stands; there he improved a farm, on which he continued to reside until his death. The mother died, December 26, 1877. The old couple raised a family of eleven children, who lived to be men and women grown, six boys and five girls, nine of whom still survive. Abel G., our subject, was reared from boyhood on a farm, and had a common school education. When grown to manhood he began his career as a farmer, which has been his principal business for life. When a young man he spent a short time working in the cooper shops. Mr. Estes has been twice married, first to Elizabeth Stadley, a native of Pike county, Missouri, and daughter of John Stadley, Esq.; she died in July, 1863, leaving five children: Thomas J., Mary A., Robert M. and Olive A., twins, and Armilda E. J. Mr. Estes married for his second wife, in 1863, Mrs. Eunis Mulberry, a native of Kentucky. She had one daughter by her first husband; viz., Judith E., now Mrs. Henry Stuke. Mr. E.'s farm contains a landed estate of 270 acres of well improved land. He has a fine two-story brick house erected in the year 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Estes are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

William A. Forgey, post-office. Kissenger; farmer and stock-raiser. The subject of our sketch is the oldest son of Andrew and Mary A. Forgey, whose sketch appears on another page. Our subject was born in Pike county, Missouri, October 3, 1824, living with his parents until he reached the age of manhood. His father was engaged in the mercantile business, consequently the management of the large farm which his father owned devolved on our subject. He was married November 14, 1844, to Miss Nancy, daughter of Hendley and Kate B. Kissinger, early settlers of Pike county. In 1845 our subject moved on his present farm. It contained at that time 315 acres of unimproved land, to which he has added from time to time until he has a fine farm of over 600 acres of improved land under a

high state of cultivation. They are the parents thirteen children, of whom ten still survive, seven sons and three daughters: Andrew J., Bettie, John E., Hendley, Emma, James W., Samuel A., Katie B., Thomas J., and Nimmie. Mr. Forgey has been an ardent member of the M. E. Church for many years.

James A. Goodman is a native of Pike county, and was born May 30, 1851. He is the second son of William A. and Mary E. Goodman. William A. Goodman was born in Albemarle county, Virginia. He came to Missouri in about the year 18— . He first settled in Pike county, on the lands now the farms of J. R. Goodman, McCune & Goodman, G. Hogue, and E. B. Smith. His landed estate consisted of 420 acres. He continued to reside here until his death, which occurred in March, 1858. The mother of our subject was Miss Mary E. Johnston, and was from the same state and county as her husband. She raised a family of four children; viz., William B., James A., Richard H., and Martha A. James A., our subject, was reared and educated on a farm. He has devoted most of his time to agricultural pursuits. His farm contains 260 acres, most of which is well improved. His residence is a large two-story brick. He was married in February, 1873, to Eugenie C. Griffith, daughter of Noah Griffith. She is a native of this county. By this union they have three children living: Mary E., Katie E., and Roy Augustus. James A. was appointed deputy sheriff of Pike county. Mr. and Mrs. Goodman are members of the Dover Baptist Church.

James E. Griffith, farmer and breeder of Short-Horn cattle and Berkshire hogs. His farm contains 242 acres, 80 acres of which is improved. Mr. Griffith is a native of Pike county, born on the 10th day of January, 1844. His father, Noah Griffith, was a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and immigrated to Missouri in the fall of 1827. He came here with his mother and a sister. He purchased 80 acres of land, which was at that time a dense forest, and commenced to open out a farm, and where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred October 10, 1863. The mother of James E. was Miss Emily Inglis, a native of Bourbon county Kentucky. They raised a family of four children, one boy and three girls, all of whom are living. The elder sister is in Colorado, at Colorado Springs. The mother is still living in Louisiana, and is married to Dr. G. S. Bralley. Our subject was born and raised on the old homestead, now owned by Jas. Goodman. Mr. G. received most of his education at the common schools. He attended one session at Central College. He commenced life as a farmer and stock-raiser, which has been his business for life. He has now on his

farm some twenty Short-Horns and thorough-breds. His hogs are Berkshire and thorough-breds. He was married on the 10th of November, 1867, to Miss Kate Eidson, daughter of M. H. and Providence Eidson, who were originally from Kentucky, coming to Missouri in an early day. They have three children, one girl and two boys: Cora E., Noah H., and Edwin Hurty. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the Dover Baptist Church, of which he is clerk.

Nimrod Guy, post-office Paynesville, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, February 5, 1817; is a son of Robert and Elizabeth Guy. When he was an infant his parents immigrated to Pike county, where he was reared and educated, living with his parents until he grew to manhood. In 1835 he went to the lead mines of Wisconsin where he remained two seasons, and by hard work and strict economy he saved \$300, which was the starting point of his large accumulations. After returning home, he with his elder brother entered eighty acres of government land. He afterwards purchased his brother's interest, on which place he has since made his home. He was first married, April 2, 1846, to Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps, a native of May county, Virginia. By this union were three children, of whom one still survives, Mrs. Anna B. Forgey, the wife of Andrew J. Forgey, a prominent farmer of Calumet township and a resident of Paynesville. His wife died March 10, 1876. He was again married, March 29, 1877, to Mrs. Russie Thurman, a daughter of Joseph and Rachel Erritt, who was a prominent preacher of the Christian Church at Paynesville for thirty-two years. Mrs. Guy has two children by her former marriage: Polly and John E. Thurman. Mr. Guy has a farm of over 700 acres of improved land under a high state of cultivation. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

D. G. Hinton, farmer and commission merchant, Annada, was born in Pike county, July 14, 1832, and was here reared and educated. When about eighteen years of age he went to Lincoln county, Missouri, where he remained until 1857, when he returned to Pike county. The most of his life has been spent in the avocation of farming and stock-dealing, having 340 acres of good land well adapted to the growing of stock and grain. In 1881 he, with J. H. Patten, built a large warehouse at Annada, where he deals extensively in grain and stock. He was married February 16, 1855, to Miss Deborah A. Estes, of Lincoln county. By this union eleven children have been born, two of whom still survive, Jennie and Dealy A. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

Samuel B. Jacoby (deceased), was a farmer, post-office Clarksville; was a native of Kentucky, born in 1811, in Bourbon county; he came to Missouri when a young man, in 1829; he was married in 1837 to Miss Anna E. Givens, daughter of Matthew Givens, Esq., an early settler of Pike county. Mr. Jacoby, after marriage, began to improve his farm, which had been entered by his uncle, Jacob Jacoby, who was a resident of Kentucky; he had been a farmer all his life. They raised a family of three children: Mary E. (now Mrs. Jackson), Sophronia Jeans, and Samuel D., who is the youngest, and is making his home with his mother on the old homestead, which contains over three hundred acres. The residence is a large one-story brick, with good out-buildings. Mr. Jacoby was one of the substantial men of the neighborhood. He came here with his mother, she being a widow. He resided on the same farm until his death, which occurred in 1873. His mother made her home with him until she died, at the age of 88 years, in 1866. Mr. Jacoby was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Christian Church. Mrs. Jacoby, who survives her husband, is a member of the same church, and is a native of Kentucky, born on December 17, 1822.

Peter Jaeger, farmer, Clarksville, is a native of Prussia, and was born on the Rhine near Cologne, on November 8, 1832. He was reared and educated in his native country. In 1855 he came to the United States, landing at New Orleans; thence to St. Louis, where he stopped for two years; thence to Clarksville in the fall of 1857. Securing a position with L. W. Haywood, he was foreman in the cooper shop, which position he held for a period of about twelve years. In January, 1876, he moved to his present home, which consists of 267 acres, most of which is in cultivation. He has a neat and substantial residence, situated upon a high and most beautiful site, overlooking the banks of the Mississippi River. Mr. Jaeger was married in 1859 to Miss Helen Manns. She is a native of Germany. They have three boys, Peter E., Charley, and John A. Mr. Jaeger is one of the successful stock dealers of Calumet township.

Benjamin F. Jeans, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Paynesville; was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on the 23d day of May, 1810. He immigrated to Pike county, Missouri, in the fall of 1828, settling on the place where he now resides, and has always followed the avocation of a farmer. The subject of this sketch was first married in Kentucky (returning there for that purpose) on the 14th day of July, 1831, to Miss Amanda McDannold, sister of the late Judge Newton McDannold. From this union were born twelve children, of whom ten still survive. Mr. Jeans, having

lost his first wife, was again married on the 2d day of June, 1858, to Mrs. Mildred A. Anderson, originally from Fredericksburg, Virginia. They have but one child, a daughter, Mildred Emma. Mr. Jeans has been a consistent member of the Christian Church for a period of fifty years, and has lent all his influence to the advancement of morality and the cause of Christianity. His wife is, with him, a member of the same religious organization. Mr. Jeans refers with pleasure to the fact that he has to his knowledge no single enemy, but lives in peace with all men. The venerable mother of the subject of our sketch was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1772, and died in Pike county, Missouri, in 1854. Mr. Jeans refers with recollections of pleasure to his early years in his adopted state, and speaks with tenderness of the associates of the long ago, with whom so many of the better years of his early manhood were spent, but who have now fallen by the wayside. Mr. J., although seventy-three years of age, retains much of his physical vigor, while his mental faculties appear unimpaired.

William Jeans, farmer, post-office Clarksville, is a native of Pike county, born on January 7, 1846. His father, Benjamin F., was born in Clark county, Kentucky, in the year 1811; immigrated to Missouri in 1828, and settled near Paynesville on a farm, where he now resides. He married Amanda McDannold before coming to Missouri. They raised a family of eleven children, nine of whom are still living. The mother died in 1856; the father is still living. Mr. Jeans, our subject, was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education, but afterwards attended the commercial college at St. Louis, and soon after engaged in mercantile business, which he followed for five years, and then turned his attention to farming, which is his present occupation. His farm contains one hundred and eighty-six acres of choice land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. The soil is a deep limestone loam, and adapted to the growing of wheat, corn, and grass. His residence is a large, fine, two-story frame, well finished and furnished, situated on the gravel road. He is engaged in raising a high grade of cattle and hogs. He was married November 15, 1870, to Miss Sophronia Jacoby, daughter of Samuel B. and Anna E. Jacoby. Mr. and Mrs. Jeans are both prominent members of the Christian Church.

James C. Jemison, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office, Paynesville; was born in North Carolina, in Mecklinburg county, on the 9th day of February, 1807. He removed to Pike county, Missouri, in the month of October, 1827, and settled near the place where he now lives. He has always followed the avocation of a farmer, and, from a squatter in 1827 he

has grown into a land-holder, owning 400 acres of excellent land in one tract, and at another place forty acres, at no great distance from his home. Mr. Jemison has been a consistent member of the M. E. Church for over forty years, and in the early days, when preachers rode the circuit, when churches were scarce, services were frequently held at his house. The subject of our sketch has been four times married. First, April, 1832, to Mary Jamison, by whom he had five children of whom still survives a son. His wife died March, 1854. He was next married in February, 1855, to Mary E. Sherwood, who lived less than six weeks: in October, 1857, to Mary A. Richards, and from this union three children were born, two of whom still survive, Mrs. Chappel White and Miss Anna. His wife died on the 25th day of December, 1866, and he was married last to Mary F. Smith, April, 1868, with whom he lives contentedly and happily.

Isaac M. Jump, post office, Louisiana, a farmer of Calumet township, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Bourbon county, June 15, 1825. He is the son of John and Jane (*nee* Moore) Jump, with whom he came to Missouri in 1844. They settled first on what is known as the Walkerville place, where they remained until 1871, when they removed to the Jump homestead, where our subject now lives. He was raised and educated in his native county until coming to Missouri, and after his arrival here he remained with his parents until they became impaired by age, when they in turn lived with him until their demise—his father in 1880, and his mother in 1858. He was married to Miss Susannah Stark, daughter of the late Judge Stark; of Calumet township, in 1854, by whom he has four children: James M., of Louisiana; Emma J., John W., and Mary V. The farm on which he resides contains over 200 acres, and is located on the gravel road, about equal distance from Louisiana and Clarksville. His residence and out-buildings are in keeping with modern architecture, displaying thrift, taste, and comfort; besides which he has other farms, in all containing some 415 acres. He is extensively engaged in stock-raising, and ranks among the first stock-raisers in the county.

James H. Kissinger. Mr. Kissinger is a native of Pike county; he was born in Calumet township, and on the farm upon which he at this time resides, on the 29th day of March, 1840. He is the son of Hendley and Catherine B. Kissinger, both of whom were natives of Lincoln county, Kentucky, and came to Missouri in the fall of 1820. His father was born June 15, 1795, and died February 1, 1874. He was a man of great physical strength and powers of endurance, and also was possessed of much mental vigor and remarkable judgment. Through his energy and foresight much

of the large fortune which his children now enjoy was accumulated. The mother of James H. was born December 13, 1798, and died May 10, 1871. She was a woman of splendid qualities of both mind and heart, and by her energy and prudent suggestions contributed no little to the success of her husband. The subject of our sketch was reared upon the farm and has, since manhood, devoted much of his attention to agricultural pursuits, though he is much better known, both at home and abroad, as a breeder of Short-Horns and other kinds of superior stock, than as a farmer. Indeed, so extensively has he been engaged in breeding and dealing in thoroughbreds, and so successfully has he conducted the business, that for years he has been everywhere recognized as one of the Short-Horn kings of the west. Within a limit of twelve years, from 1867 to 1879, the herds of J. H. Kissinger, J. H. Kissinger & Co., and Pritchett & Kissinger, snatched from the best stock of the Union premiums to the amount of more than forty thousand dollars. Besides being a breeder of fine stock, Mr. Kissinger has also been an importer, having at different times brought over from Europe a considerable number of Short-Horns of fancy colors and the finest strains. He has also imported horses, sheep, and hogs; and the Clydesdales bred from his stables are still to be found in the township and the county. While he continues to breed and sell the Shropshire, South-Down, and Cotswold sheep, and hogs of pure blood and enormous size. But while his own stock has been improved by his importations, some part of the heavy investments made in this direction has been returned to him from the exportation to England of some of the best stock from his own herd, cattle whose popular strains and splendid size made them desirable to the best breeders of the early home of the Short-Horn or the Durham. Mr. Kissinger resides about five miles southeast of Clarksville, upon one of the most sightly and valuable farms in the county. He has about five hundred and fifty acres of his farm nicely set in blue-grass, whose rich and luxuriant growth contributes alike to the value and beauty of the place. Upon the eastern border of the farm is a depot on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, built by himself and called after him, Kissinger, from which both his stock and produce are shipped, and where great quantities of the daintiest food for his splendid stock is received. His house, a palatial residence, stands near the center of the farm upon a beautiful eminence, from which most of the rich and undulating lands of Linwood, the name of his farm, can be seen. Mr. Kissinger owns an one-fourth interest in the large manufacturing establishment in Clarksville, known as the Major & Mackey Tobacco Company, and a like interest in the livery stable

of the same town. He was married to Miss Bettie Stewart, the daughter of General David Stewart of Lincoln county, on November 6, 1859. They have four children, all daughters; viz., Mrs. Nannie M. McDoel, Mattie C., Nellie S., Russic E. Kissinger. To the thorough and careful education of these, both Mr. and Mrs. Kissinger have devoted much care and attention. Mr. Kissinger has been a consistent member of the Christian Church since 1850, having been received into its communion when he was but a little more than ten years of age. His wife and some of his children are also members of the same religious organization. This gentleman has done much for Pike county, and her citizens very cheerfully acknowledge and very highly appreciate his services. Should his life be spared and his health continue as vigorous as now, other valuable contributions to the material wealth and prosperity of the county may be safely contemplated as the result of his energy and enterprise. Not to mention Mr. and Mrs. Kissinger's hospitality would be to omit one of the distinguishing virtues of their happy home. They delight to have their friends with them, whom they treat right royally, while even the tramp or the beggar is not turned away empty handed from the doors of Linwood.

James S. Lewis, post-office, Paynesville; was born in Pike county, July 4, 1851, and was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He was married November 12, 1873, to Miss Mary A. Estes, of Pike county, Missouri, and the next spring he moved on to his present farm, which contains sixty-two acres of improved land, under a high state of cultivation. They are the parents of three children: Charles H., Harry C., and Benjamin F. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

Francis Marion Mackey, post-office Clarksville, is a farmer by occupation. He is a native of Pike county, born April 13, 1835. His father, Thomas J. Mackey, was a native of South Carolina, who came to Missouri when about five years of age, in 1814. F. M. was reared on a farm and educated at the subscription schools of the time. When grown he engaged in farming and stock-raising, which has been the principal business of his life. His farm at present consists of four hundred and eighteen acres, most of which is under cultivation; the soil being a dark, limestone loam, is well adapted to the growing of grain, wheat being the principal crop. Our subject was married first to Lucinda McLoed, daughter of James L. McLoed, one of the early settlers in this part of the county. She died May 6, 1875, leaving four sons: Lemuel F., James C., Henry T., and Irvin J. Mr. Mackey married for his second wife Miss Jane McIlroy, February 13, 1877; she died August 4, 1877. He was married to his present wife September 21,

1882; she was Miss Belle Glover, daughter of Mrs. Julia Glover, who is making her home with Mr. Mackey. Mr. Mackey is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Mackey is a member of the Christian Church.

John Thomas Mackey, farmer, post-office Clarksville, owns five hundred acres of choice land, all under fence, and three hundred and fifty acres of it is under cultivation. His farm is well improved, having all the necessary buildings to make farm life pleasant and prosperous, with a fine two-story residence, well finished and furnished. Mr. Mackey is a native of Pike county, born August 10, 1832, being the eldest son of Thomas J. and Sarah Mackey. He was raised on his father's farm, remaining with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when he set out for himself. His first purchase was an ax, with which he commenced to fell the timber and make his future farm on the land given him by his father. Mr. M. is a man of great energy and has succeeded well in the business of life, having now one of the finest farms in Pike county. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Parson Brown, Esq. She died in May, 1879, leaving five children, all of whom are now living: Sarah O., Marv E., Ada B., Parson C., and John Tucker. She was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at the time of her death. Mr. Mackey was married again in 1881 to Mrs. Doz. McElroy, daughter of Hayden Eidson. She has three sons by her first husband, James W., Hayden, and Rufus L. Mr. Mackey is a member of Corinth C. P. Church, and Mrs. M. is a member of the Dover Baptist Church.

Samuel F. Mackey, farmer, post-office Clarksville, is a native of Pike county, Missouri, born on the old homestead July 15, 1839. Thomas J. Mackey, the father of our subject, was a native of South Carolina, born August 22, 1809; the mother was a native of Kentucky, a daughter of Abel Griffith, born in 1804; they were married August 11, 1831, in Missouri. Thomas J. immigrated to this state about the year 1817, and continued to reside with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1830 he commenced to improve the farm known as the old Mackey homestead, on which he lived until his death, January 8, 1877. He raised a large family of boys, all of whom are still living and all professors of religion. The mother died January 22, 1878. Thomas J. Mackey, the grandfather of Samuel F., was born and raised in South Carolina, and immigrated to Missouri in 1817. Our subject was born and raised on the old homestead; on arriving at his majority he took charge of the farm, with his father and mother to live with him. Mr. Mackey was married to Miss E. A. Mellroy,



Luperetti Tinsley

daughter of Thomas T. McIlroy, in 1866; they have four children living: Maggie L., Sarah Gussie, Lulu J., and the babe, Allie Mande. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the C. P. Church. Mr. M. is an enthusiastic stock-raiser, and has many fine horses, cattle, and sheep. His homestead consists of two hundred and forty-three acres of good land, all in cultivation, besides other land to the amount of two hundred and fifty acres.

William W. Mackey, farmer, post-office Clarksville. His landed estate consists of two hundred and twenty-nine acres of good land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation; his house is a large, comfortable, two-story, frame building, built by himself, and is surrounded by all the out-buildings and other appliances necessary on a first class farm. Mr. Mackey was born in Pike county, Missouri, May 22, 1837; he is the fourth of five brothers; was reared on the farm, and educated in the schools of the neighborhood. On arriving at man's estate he began his career as a farmer, which has been his principal business through life. He gives especial attention to the raising of wheat. He married Martha A. Scott, a native of Illinois, and daughter of John M. Scott. They have three children living: Lillie J., Earnest A., and Virgil W. Mr. and Mrs. M. are both members of the Baptist Church at Dover. Miss Lillie is a member of the same church at Lagrange, where she is attending school. Mr. M. is a clear-headed man, shrewd in his business, fair in his dealings, a good neighbor, always kind and hospitable.

John Stephenson McConnell, farmer, post-office Clarksville, is a native of Pike county, Missouri, born October 4, 1822, near Louisiana. Robert McConnell, the father of John, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, in September, 1795, and immigrated to Missouri with his father in 1800, settling in the town of St. Charles, and came to Buffalo township in this county in 1807. When the war broke out in 1812, they with others moved into Fort Buffalo. Robert McConnell was married in 1820, to Jane V. Turner, daughter of John Turner, one of the pioneers of that time. Robert McConnell continued to reside in Pike county, Missouri, after he had grown to manhood, until 1849, when he removed to Pike county, Illinois, and thence to Calhoun county, where he lived until his death. Capt. William McConnell, the grandfather of John S., built the first grist mill in Pike county, Missouri. Our subject was raised on a farm, and received a good common school education. He was married in 1843 to Miss Mary Ann Sidwell, daughter of John Sidwell. They have four children living, three boys and one girl. He has a fine farm of 160 acres where he lives, and eighty acres in Calhoun county, Illinois. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and also a worthy

and exemplary member of the Christian Church; a man much respected by his neighbors.

Thomas J. McDannold, farmer, post-office Clarksville. This gentleman is a native of Pike county, Missouri, born March 6, 1839. His father, Newton McDannold, was a native of Kentucky, born in 1807, and immigrated to Missouri in 1834, first settling on what is known as Little Ramsey Creek, stopping there about two years. He then moved to his permanent residence, the old McDannold homestead, two and a-half miles south of Clarksville, where he followed the avocation of a farmer, and where he raised a large family of four boys and four girls, who all grew to be men and women, and seven of whom are still living. The mother's maiden name was Louisa Gaines, a native of Kentucky. She died in 1847, and the father in 1881, at the age of seventy-three. Reuben McDannold, the grandfather of Thomas J., was a Kentuckian, who came to Missouri in 1834, and settled on the waters of Little Ramsey Creek, where he continued to reside until the time of his death in 1848, at the age of eighty-four. Our subject was raised at the old homestead, and educated in the neighboring schools. He went to Louisiana; from there to Memphis, where he engaged in business for a time, and from there he came to the western part of this county, and moved from there to his present farm in 1866. His farm contains 150 acres of choice land, with a rich limestone soil. He has a fine two story residence, situated on a high point with a fine view of the splendid country that surrounds it. Mr. McDannold was married, in 1861, to Susan J., daughter of William Smith, Esq., an old resident of Pike county. They have three children, two boys and a girl: Hermon G., Mary H., and John W.

William McKee. The subject of this sketch is the fifth and only son now living. He was born on what is known as the McKee homestead in the year 1849. His father, James McKee, was a native of Ireland and was born in the town of Dublin in 1800. He came to America with his parents when a small boy. He sometime afterward went to Kentucky, and thence to the city of St. Louis, where he resided for some years, and came to Pike county about the year 1830 and began his career as a teacher, which he followed for many years. In 1832 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Mulherin, daughter of John Mulherin, one of the early settlers of this part of the county. This couple reared a family of nine children, eight of whom are dead. Mr. James McKee died, after having accumulated a considerable amount of property, in 1861, the mother preceding in 1854. H. McKee died August 25, 1878. His widow, who was Miss V. S., daugh-

ter of Thomas Merritt, Esq., who came to Missouri in 1834, is now living on the old homestead. The two farms now left to the children are at present being carried on by our subject, William McKee, who is a successful agriculturist.

Thomas F. McIlroy. This gentleman is a native of Fayette county, Kentucky, where he was born on the 13th day of July, 1820. In June, 1831, when about eleven years of age, he removed with his parents to Missouri, and settled in the timber lands near Bowling Green, where he assisted his father in clearing away the forests, and opening up a farm. The old and early homestead built of logs is standing to-day, and presents a contrast indeed with the present residence and home surroundings of the subject of our sketch. Mr. McIlroy is of Irish extraction, his parents having removed from the northern part of Ireland to the United States about the year 1819. His father, Daniel McIlroy, first landed at Buffalo, New York, and subsequently found his way to Kentucky. The mother of Thomas McIlroy was Jane Wisely, who emigrated to this country with her husband, and who survived his death a number of years. The parents of our subject raised a family of seven children, three boys and four girls, four of whom still survive. Thomas McIlroy was reared on a farm, had few facilities for acquiring an education, but from thoroughly studious habits and close reading, together with a careful observation of the ways of the world, he grew early into the habit of correct thought, and is to-day a strong and ready reasoner. His father having died when our subject was quite young he remained at the homestead and cared for his mother until he had attained the age of twenty-five years, when he was united in marriage to Letitia Henry, daughter of Alexander Henry, on November 18, 1845, and then "set out" for himself to carve his own fortune in the world. He at this time moved upon the farm upon which he now resides, and has all his life assiduously and successfully followed the avocation of farming. Mr. McIlroy was four times married. His second wife was Lueretia Henry, daughter of Josiah Henry, and survived their union less than one year. He was again married a few years thereafter to Jane Martin, daughter of Judge James Martin, of Peno township, with whom he lived for the period of about one year, and some time after her death he was united to his present wife, Maggie J. Stark, daughter of John W. Stark, of Calumet. Both Mr. McIlroy and his estimable wife are consistent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and are attentive to the discharge of the duties imposed by the relations they sustain.

James S. McLoed, farmer, post-office Clarksville, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 8th day of December, 1811. When about nine years of age he came to Missouri with his father, in 1820. His father, Wm. McLoed, was born May 23, 1789; was married in Bourbon county, Kentucky, to Mary Stark, daughter of James Stark. They reared a family of nine children, who lived to be men and women grown, three boys and six girls, seven of whom still survive. This aged couple lived together nearly sixty-three years. The mother died in 1873; the father in 1876. James S., our subject, was raised on his father's farm and is still living within half a mile of where he first stopped in the woods. He has worked at the carpenter's trade for many years. He has had one daughter, Fanny Isabelle. Mr. McLoed joined the Baptist Church over fifty years ago, and is the only remaining original member of that organization. His first wife was a member of the same church. Mr. McLoed has been justice of the peace some fifteen months, being appointed to serve out an unexpired term by the resignation of Wm. Boggess. In 1846 he was elected clerk, and again in 1850; he served in all some nine years.

John McLoed, a farmer of Calumet township was born on a farm near Clarksville, June 24, 1836; he is a son of James S. and Sallie (Kelley) McLoed, old pioneers of Pike county, who came from Kentucky in 1820. They settled in Calumet township, where the subject of this sketch was born and raised. He lived with his parents until becoming of age; he being raised a farmer, chose that pursuit for life. During the late war he was a Union man and served as fourth sergeant for several months in a company of Missouri State Militia. November 17, 1864, he married Nancy Jane Scott of Illinois, who died in Calumet township, November 23, 1873. By her he had three children, Lucinda A., James S. and Sallie L. He was married a second time to Mrs. Mary Louisa Scott, April 26, 1877. He is a member of the Dover Baptist Church and his wife of the Corinth Presbyterian Church. In 1876 he, with Joseph W. Mackey, made a business trip to Natchez and New Orleans taking to those markets horses and large mules.

William Douglas Major is a native of Virginia, born near Lynchburg, Bedford county, May 12, 1838. His father, James Major, was a native of the same state, born in 1809, a farmer by profession. He immigrated to Missouri in 1851, and settled near Clarksville, where he lived until he died October 19, 1881. The mother of our subject was a native of Virginia; her maiden name was Mildred A. Augden; she died in January, 1864. William D., our subject, was reared and educated in this county at the Watson Seminary, and at the college at Palmyra. In 1868 he engaged in the manufac-

ture of tobacco with N. W. Ogden, under the firm and style of Major & Ogden. Mr. Major was married April 26, 1864, to Miss Kate Wilson, daughter of Mr. Wilson, of Memphis, Tennessee. They have four children: Annie M., Harry J., Nellie M., and Charley M. Mr. Major is a prominent member of the Knights of Honor and W. C. Lodge No. 27. He is also a member of the Baptist Church.

Perry Meloan, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, October 7, 1820. When he was nine years of age he came with his parents to Pike county, Missouri, where he was reared and educated, living with his parents until he reached his majority, when he went to Wisconsin, where he remained for three years, then he returned to Pike county, and remained until 1850, when he went to California, enticed by the glitter of gold. He remained there with good success for about a year and a half, when he again returned to Pike county and engaged in the mercantile business, in company with his brother Joseph, at Paynesville, which occupation he followed for a period of three years, when he sold out and purchased his present farm, which contains 160 acres of improved land. He was married November 9, 1843, to Elizabeth J. Patton, a daughter of Thomas D. and Julia Patton. They are the parents of eight children, all of whom still survive: Mary A., John F., Julia, Sarah, Elizabeth, Carrie O., Robert, and Fannie. Mr. M. and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Andrew Nester, farmer. This gentleman is from Germany; born in Wordenburg, November 21, 1830. He was reared and educated in his native country. When about fifteen years of age he learned the blacksmith trade. He and his father came to the United States in 1851, landing in New York. He then lived in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, coming to Missouri in the year 1858, stopping in Clarksville, where he worked at his trade. He was married in 1856 to Miss Theresa Keffer, of Muscatine, Iowa. She was a native of Baden. She died in May, 1857. Soon after her death Mr. Nester returned to Wordenburg on a visit. On returning to Muscatine, Iowa, he was again married, to Elnora Kruk, a native of Germany, in 1857. Mr. Nester, in the following June, came to Clarksville, where he worked a while, and then moved to a farm, in 1869, on which he carried on farming, at the same time carrying on the blacksmithing. Mr. N. is one of the substantial citizens of the county, and owns 183 acres of choice land, well adapted for growing grain of all kinds. They have five children living: John W., Andrew W., Leo, Henry, and Mary F. He is a Catholic in belief.

William Norton is a native of Virginia, born in Loudon county, November 24, 1803. He went to Kentucky, when a small boy, with his parents where he was reared and educated. His father, Alexander Norton, immigrated to Missouri in the fall of 1830, stopping in Lincoln county one year, then moved to Pike county, and stopped some two years, and in the spring of 1833 he erected a hewed log-house containing two rooms and a hall; and moved to his present farm which was one dense forest, and which he has cleared up—the greater part of it himself. The farm contains 360 acres, of which he gave to his boys 240 acres. He now has a large two-story brick residence which he built in 1860-61. He was first married to Miss Martha Tinsley, daughter of Rodney Tinsley of Louisiana; she died in 1860, leaving two children; viz., William G. and Rodney A. Mr. Norton has been one of the enterprising farmers of this township; he has been an extensive dealer in mules, cattle, and hogs. His farm being well adapted to the growing of wheat, he has devoted much attention to this crop. He has also given some attention to the cultivation of tobacco. He was married to his present wife in the year 1863, who was a Miss Sarah Colbert, a native of Virginia, and was reared in the Shenandoah Valley; by this union they have two children: Arthur Lee, and Henry Harrison. Mr. and Mrs. Norton are consistent members of the Baptist Church.

William F. Oglesby, farmer, post-office Clarksville, is a native of Virginia, born in Bedford county, August 7, 1832; there he was raised and educated until he was seventeen years old, when he came to Missouri, first stopping in Warren county, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Pike county and was employed as overseer for some years, after which he was engaged in the manufacture of tobacco for one year, and then engaged in farming. He was married in 1860 to Miss Mary M. Goodman, daughter of Mr. S. Goodman. She died August 26, 1881, leaving eight children, four boys and four girls. Mr. Oglesby was elected sheriff of Pike county in November, 1874, and re-elected in 1876. His farm consists of sixty acres, most of which is planted with choice fruit. His apple orchard is composed of the choicest varieties. Mr. Oglesby is a member of the Methodist Church South and of the Masonic fraternity.

Cleaver A. Patterson, farmer, post-office Clarksville, is a native of Pike county, born on the fifth day of March, 1828. His father, William V. Patterson was also a native of Missouri, born in St. Louis county, February 14, 1807. William Patterson, the grandfather of our subject was originally from Kentucky in about the year 1803, and came to Pike county in 1818, St. Louis being at that time a small French village, and settled in what is

now known as the Dows neighborhood, where the father of our subject still lives. The mother of our subject was Susan Calaway, daughter of Zachariah Calaway, of Lincoln county, Missouri, of which county she is a native. Cleaver A. is the eldest son of his father's family. He was reared and educated in Pike county, and commenced business for himself when he was twenty-two years of age. His first venture was building a steam mill which he operated for a while. In 1852 he married Miss Mildred A. Woods, daughter of William Woods. They have one son, Lemuel, who is now engaged in teaching school. Since 1872 Mr. Patterson has turned his attention to farming. In the fall season he has run a threshing machine for a period of thirty-one years. He and his wife and son are all members of the Baptist Church. Mr. P.'s grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and was present and saw Lord Cornwallis hand his sword to General Washington. Mr. Patterson has a fine farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres of choice land, all under a high state of cultivation, with a fine, large two-story residence, built in 1878.

Thomas D. Patton (deceased), was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, October 14, 1803, and immigrated to Pike county, Missouri, in the year 1824; after residing near Ramsey Creek for a time on a farm, he started a tannery near Gwyn's Creek, where he remained about two years; then moved his tannery to Paynesville, this being the first manufacturing enterprise in that part of the county. About the year 1834 he purchased the farm one mile east of Paynesville which has for many years been known as the Patton homestead, and followed assiduously the avocation of a farmer until the year 1867, when he removed to the town of Paynesville, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 6th day of June, 1879. Mr. Patton was united in marriage to Julia A. Watts, daughter of Major John Watts, April 14, 1825, and from this union were born thirteen children, twelve of whom lived to be men and women, and seven of them still survive; viz., Elizabeth, Thomas W., James H., Francis W., Benjamin G., Jos. A., and Julia. Thomas Patton was, as has been noticed, one of the early settlers of Pike county, and as a pioneer contributed very largely to the development of the material interests of his adopted home. He was physically a man of great personal strength and courage, and intellectually, although not possessed of a finished or scholarly education, possessed great practical common sense and unusual native mental vigor. In his chosen avocation, that of a farmer, he was highly successful and used his accumulated wealth to the best advantage in surrounding himself and family with all the substantial comforts of life, and giving to his children the advanta-

ges of a good and thorough practical English education. Besides caring for those of his own household he was not unmindful of the wants of others, and his unostentatious generosity contributed to relieve the necessities of many. Upright in his dealings with his fellow men, charitable to the weakness of others, generous to the deserving poor, conscientious in the discharge of every duty, he received, as he deserved, the considerate respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. Since 1833 Mr. Patton was a consistent member of the Christian Church, and contributed largely, both by his personal influence and the generous donations of his liberal means, to the support of his church and the advancement of the Christian and moral influence of the community of which he was so long a member.

Thomas Washington Patton, farmer, post-office Paynesville, is the elder son of Thomas D. and Julia A. Patton; was born in Pike county, August 4, 1834. In his youth he received a liberal common school education; on reaching his majority he began farming on his own responsibility. In connection with his farming pursuits he dealt largely in live stock, in which business he has since been engaged. He has a fine farm of 450 acres of improved land, under a high state of cultivation, which is admirably adapted to the growing of grain and stock. Mr. Patton was united in marriage on the 24th day of March, 1859, to Miss Fanny A., daughter of Samuel Givens, one of the first settlers of Pike county. They are the parents of eight children, of whom five are still living; viz., Annie A., Lizzie, Jennie, Lou, and Homer. Mr. Patton moved his family to Paynesville in 1881, in order to give his children the advantage of the superior schools at that place. He and his wife are consistent members of the Christian Church.

Mrs. Nancy J. Pitzer, Clarksville. This lady is a native of Pike county, born December 23, 1821, and was the daughter of John W. Griffith, who was originally from Kentucky, moving to Missouri in 1816. Her father was married in March, 1818, to Anna Mackey, daughter of Thomas J. Mackey, who was of Scotch ancestry. This lady, our subject, was married in 1841 to Alfred Pitzer, Esq.; he was a Virginian by birth. Mr. P. died September 2, 1879. They had two children, one deceased in infancy, and Wm. H., born in August, 1842, and died April 27, 1878. He was a Royal Arch Mason.

John Rodgers (deceased), was a native of Virginia, born in Mason county, in 1792. When a young man he went to Kentucky, where he married Miss May Montgomery in January, 1817, and immigrated to Missouri in the fall of the same year; stopped at St. Louis one year and then came to Pike county and purchased the farm where he continued to live until his death. During his

life he accumulated a large amount of property, in the use of which he was always liberal and generous. He was a man of strong will, and great decision of character. He died October 30, 1882. His wife died in January, 1877. They left one son, John M. Mr. Rogers, Sr., was married a second time to Mrs. May E. Moody, of Columbia, Missouri, and by this union they had one child, born December 24, 1880, when the father was eighty-nine years of age.

John M. Rodgers, post-office Paynesville, was born in Pike county, on the old homestead, August 17, 1835. He was educated at the State University at Columbia, Missouri. He engaged in teaching two years, then in merchandising four years, and since that has been engaged in the stock business. He was married in 1862 to Miss May C., daughter of Samuel M. and May R. Denny. They have seven children, three sons and four daughters: May Elizabeth Charles M., Lou D., James Thomas, Jennie, Naomi, and Roy. Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers are both members of the Christian Church.

Henry Schooler was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, July 25, 1799. He is the son of Benjamin and Martha (Foster) Schooler. They were both natives of Virginia. They were married there and moved to Kentucky in 1817. Benjamin Schooler died there, October 23, 1822. Mrs. Schooler came to Pike county, Missouri, in 1828, and died here in 1843, in her seventy-ninth year. Henry Schooler was married in Bourbon county, Kentucky, March 14, 1822, to Miss Susanna Boggess. By this union there were three children, Catharine B., Elizabeth T., and William Henry. Mr. Schooler learned the carpenter's trade in Kentucky in 1818; he worked at his trade and farming all his life, until a few years ago, when he retired from active business. His wife died December 10, 1876. She was a member of the Baptist Church. They had lived together over fifty-four years. Mr. Schooler now makes his home with his daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Stark, of Clarksville.

William Henry Schooler, post-office Calumet, is a native of Pike county, born October 10, 1840, and is the only son of Henry and Susan Schooler. Mr. Schooler still resides on the farm on which he was born, and which has been improved since 1828, his father having purchased it of William Biggs. Mr. S. is one of the enterprising farmers of Calumet township, having four hundred acres where he lives, besides the old homestead of one hundred acres, and three thousand acres of land in Texas. Mr. S. deals largely in stock, especially in cattle and hogs. He was married January 25, 1874, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Samuel Sly, who came to this county in 1819. She was born in St. Charles City. Her mother was born in Bourbon county, Ken-

tucky, came west in 1818 and is still living. Her father was a soldier in the War of 1812, in Shelby's Division. Mr. and Mrs. Schooler have three children, a boy and two girls: Harvey W., Susiana, and Katie E. Mr. S. was appointed postmaster in 1872 by President Grant; he was also elected register and served two years. He owns a good dwelling and business house in Clarksville. He has in his possession the steelyards owned by Nelly Boggess, of Loudon county, Virginia, once borrowed by General Washington to weigh some beef for a tenant; they were originally brought from Ireland by the ancestors of the family.

Jairus A. Shaw, farmer, post-office Clarksville, is a native of Pike county, born June 15, 1825. His father, William B. Shaw, was by birth a Virginian; he immigrated to Pike county in 1832, and settled near Rockford, where he died in 1836. The mother (Martha Webb), a native of the same state, died in 1869, leaving two children: James A., who died in 1850, and our subject who was raised on the farm. He has always given much attention to stock, particularly Chester White hogs. His farm contains one hundred and sixty acres of choice land, situated four miles southwest of Clarksville, finely improved, and managed after the most approved manner. He was married in Lincoln county, Missouri, in 1856, to Miss Sue Morris, daughter of R. Morris, Esq. They have eight children: Mollie A., James W., Hunnil L., Margaret E., Charley M., Edward A., George H., and John M. Mr. Shaw is a Master Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W. He has been deputy assessor, serving four years. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are both members of the Christian Church.

Austin T. Smith, farmer, is a native of Pike county, and was born on the 28th day of September, 1854. His father, Robert Y. Smith, was a native of Virginia, and came to Missouri, traveling all the way on horseback, arriving in the state about the year 1828, and went to work for his uncle, John Smith, by the month. He was married to Miss Mary J. Smith, of this county. They had six children, all dead except Austin T., our subject. The father died July 25, 18—; the mother died January 4, 1874. Our subject was reared and educated on the farm on which he lives at present. His farm contains 128 acres, most of which is cultivated. It was opened out by Robert Y. Smith, and was the first piece of land purchased, on which he spent his best days. The farm is well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, and grass. He raises stock in considerable quantities. Mr. Smith was married in April, 1877, to Miss Eliza L. Stark, daughter of John W. Stark. She was born in Calumet township. By this union they have three children, two girls and one boy: Gussie L., May E., and Robert Y., Jr.

John R. Smith, farmer, post-office Clarksville. This gentleman was born in Pike county, Missouri, January 3, 1841; his father, Col. C. Smith, was a Virginian by birth; immigrated to Missouri in 1830, first settling on a farm some eight miles west of Clarksville, where he lived until his death in July, 1845. The mother of our subject was also a native of Virginia; her maiden name was Mary J. Tinsley. She died in 1873. John R. was raised on a farm, and farming is his present business; he received his education in the common schools. He has been engaged in the business of herding young stock. In 1868 he was united in marriage to Miss Kate Griffith, daughter of Noah Griffith, one of the early settlers. Mr. Smith has two farms, one containing two hundred and eighty-three acres, all under cultivation; the homestead contains forty-two acres; his residence is a fine two-story building, elegantly finished and furnished, situated in a beautiful location, commanding a fine view of surrounding country. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have three children: Clarence G., Nina E., and Noah R., and they are both worthy members of the Baptist Church, in which he holds the office of deacon.

Robert McDannold Smith, Annada, was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, January 11, 1848. He was here reared and educated. In the year of 1868 he immigrated to Boone county, Missouri, where he remained one and a half years, when he came to Pike county, where he remained about two years, following the avocation of farming; he then went to Texas and engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed with good success for nine years. He was married in Ft. Worth, Texas, January 11, 1876, to Miss Emma Knight, a native of California. By this union were born two sons and one daughter: Virginia, Ambrose L., and George C. In 1878 he returned to Pike county, where he engaged in the mercantile business at Annada, at which place he continued until 1882. It was here he invented a patent car wheel, which is known as Smith's safety car wheel, and is a great success.

P. K. Spencer. This gentleman is a native of Missouri, and was born the 27th day of April, 1842. Nathaniel Spencer, his father, is by birth a Virginian. He came to Missouri in an early day, settling in Monitor county, where he continued to reside until 1872, when he removed to this county, where he is now living on a farm adjoining the one owned by our subject, and is in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Our subject's mother is also living, and is in her sixty-sixth year, in the full enjoyment of all her faculties. P. K. Spencer, our subject, spent his youth on a farm, early acquiring habits of industry, and has made farming his principal business, but has for the

last six or seven years run a threshing machine. At the outbreak of our civil war Mr. Spencer entered the Confederate army, and served eighteen months, when he was cut off from his regiment, and was captured and taken to St. Louis, where he was confined in Gricert street prison, formerly known and occupied as McDowell's College. Here he was kept some four months, when he was taken to Illinois to the Alton prison, in which place he was held twelve months, when he took the oath and was released, when he went to Warren county, this state. In 1864 he came to Pike county and engaged to work for Alvin Tinsley for one year. He then married Miss Victoria Ogden, of this county, and moved to Mr. Ogden's farm, where he remained some five years, when he purchased his present farm, consisting of 222 acres, and moved to it, where he has a comfortable house and good out-buildings. Mr. S. has an interesting family of three girls and three boys. Mr. S. is a Mason, and a member of Lodge No. 17. He and his worthy wife are both members of the M. E. Church South.

John E. Stonebraker, M. D., farmer, post-office Clarksville, has a splendid farm of three hundred acres of choice land, in a fine state of cultivation, with first-class improvements. His residence is a substantially built two-story brick, containing fourteen rooms, built in 1859, at a cost of \$10,000, by Washington Wallis. Mr. S. is a native of Maryland, born in 1847, near Hagerstown. He came to Missouri with his parents in 1859, and settled in St. Charles county, where he lived until 1869, when he moved to Lincoln county. In 1875 he moved to his present home, since which time he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was educated at Westminster College; commenced the study of medicine in 1866, attending the lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Returning from school he engaged in merchandising for some two years, and then turned his attention to farming. Mr. S. was married in 1869 to Miss Alice Robbins, daughter of T. J. and Elizabeth E. Robbins, of St. Charles county, Missouri. Mr. S. takes great interest in Short-Horn cattle and Cotswold sheep, and is one of the most successful wheat growers in the country, having raised some 2,500 bushels in 1881; he introduced the celebrated Blunt's drill, which has proved itself as being the best in use. Mr. and Mrs. S. are both members of the Episcopal Church. They have one son living, Robert Edmund Lee.

Abram Milton Thomas, farmer and stock-raiser; post-office Paynesville. The subject of this sketch was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, on the 20th day of February, 1807, and moved with his parents to Pike county, Missouri, in the fall of 1819, and settled just north of Gwyn's Creek, almost opposite the town site of Smith's Mills. After residing there

until near the close of the year 1836 he removed to the Mississippi River, where he kept a store and wood yard, from the latter of which he supplied the boats which at that early day plied up and down the river. Mr. Thomas was also a farmer, owning at that time about 3,000 acres of land; and, during almost all the time of his residence there he served as justice of the peace, having been first appointed by the county court, and afterwards, for many years in succession, chosen by the people. For the benefit of himself, and the many hands in his employ, a political division of the county, known as Mississippi township, was laid off, and for a long time he held the balance of power between the then two almost equally divided parties. Mr. Thomas has resided in Lincoln county since 1851, until four years ago, when he again returned to Pike county, and settled within a few miles of his first home in Missouri. Our subject was first married to Lucinda Mundy, in May, 1833, and from this union were three children, of whom one is supposed to be still living. After the decease of his wife he was again married, in 1865, to Mrs. Missouri T. Armstrong, the widow of the late Dr. Armstrong, of Lincoln county, Missouri, and by this union were born five daughters, of whom four are still living: Mary J., Melinda, Sallie, and Elizabeth. The subject of this sketch has been a consistent member of the Christian Church for almost forty years. Mr. T., although seventy-five years of age, is a man of remarkable physical vigor, and, excepting his hearing, which is but slightly impaired, retains in a large measure the vigor of his bodily faculties, and the full possession of all his mental powers. His father, John Thomas, died a few months after his settlement in Missouri, and his mother, whose maiden name was Melinda Williams, some years thereafter.

Jason Tillitt, farmer, post-office Calumet, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1814. His father, Jiles Tillitt, who was also a native of Kentucky, immigrated to Missouri in the fall of 1818, and settled four miles south of Bowling Green, where he continued to reside until his death in 1821. His wife's maiden name was Mary Wiginton; she died in 1857. Our subject, Jason T., was raised on the farm. His father dying when he was quite young he continued to live with his mother until her death in 1857, following the occupation of a farmer. He was married in 1863 to Miss Caroline, daughter of William and Ellen Browning, who were originally from Ohio. They have five children living: Mary M. (now Mrs. Phillis), Katie May, William J., Mirtie B., and Etta L. Mr. Tillitt's present farm contains two hundred and forty acres of choice land, the most of which is in cultivation. Mr. T. was, and is in principle, an old line Whig,

but in later years has voted with the Democrats. Mrs. T. and Mary M. are members of the Baptist Church.

John Treadway, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Paynesville, was born in Pike county, Missouri, July 27, 1836. He is a son of Washington Treadway and a grandson of Ruben McDannold, who were among the pioneers of the county. Our subject lived with his parents until their death. He was married February 22, 1860, to Miss Bettie A. Coon, of Ralls county. By this union they have had four children, three of whom still survive: Ollie H., William W., and Major W. He is a member of the Baptist Church and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

Andrew Turner, farmer, post-office Clarksville. This gentleman is the son of John Turner, and was born November 15, 1831. His father, John Turner, was a native of Maryland, and immigrated to Missouri in 1811, and settled on land now used as the Louisiana fair grounds. During the Indian troubles they were driven into the fort. While they were in Fort Buffalo two of the Jordans were killed by the Indians. After leaving the fort they went to St. Louis where they remained until 1818, when they returned to Pike and settled on the farm where our subject now lives. Mr. Turner followed the avocation of a farmer, and continued to reside on the farm until his death in 1856. They raised a family of two sons and five daughters. Andrew Turner, the subject of our sketch, now has charge of the old homestead, which consists of 160 acres. The residence was erected in 1870. He is one of the enterprising young men of the neighborhood.

Judge Peter Taliaferro Vaughan, post-office Paynesville, is a native of Virginia, born in Nelson county on the 4th day of August, 1809, about seven miles from Lovingsston, the county seat of Nelson county. He moved to Missouri with his father in the fall of 1831 and settled on a farm still known as the old Capt. Vaughan homestead, near the village of Paynesville. After living with his parents for three years, Judge Vaughan removed to the farm upon which he still resides. Judge Vaughan was married in 1834 to Mary L. Jeans, and from this union there were eight children, of whom six still survive. Judge Vaughan has devoted his energies to farming, but has found time to serve the people of Pike in some of the most responsible positions of life, having served as county judge from 1854 to 1858, and again re-elected in the last named year, and served four years, and until the commencement of the civil war. Judge Vaughan was chosen to represent the eastern district of Pike county in the General Assembly in the year 1876, and served them ably and acceptably for the term of two years. The subject of our sketch is a communicant of the Christian Church,

of which organization he has been a member since 1842. He was long a member of the Masonic order, and holds a demit from Clarksville Lodge No. 17. He has a farm of 300 acres, having given to his children a like amount. He has a large, comfortable house, well situated, and convenient to churches and fine roads, etc.

James H. Wamsley, farmer, post-office Clarksville. This gentleman is a native of Pike county, Missouri, born on the 4th day of May, 1827. His father, John Wamsley, was a Virginian by birth, and when a young man came to Missouri, at an early day. He was married to Salina Jordan. John Wamsley first settled some two miles southwest of Louisiana on a farm, where he lived the greater part of his life, and continued to reside in Calumet township until his death in 1851, the mother dying in 1844. They reared a family of eight children, five of whom are still living. The subject of our sketch, James H. Wamsley, was raised and educated in this county where he has grown to manhood, engaged in farming, which is his present business. He has been a stock breeder to a considerable extent. He was married on January 24, 1855, to Margaret E. Butts, daughter of Wilson and Eliza Butts, of this county. By this union they have eight children, all living, three of whom are married men. Mr. Wamsley's farm consists of 175 acres of choice land. He has a large two-story frame house, and good out-buildings. Mr. Wamsley and all the eight children are consistent members of the C. P. Church. Mr. Wamsley devotes much time and attention to the breeding of fine horses; in cattle he raises a graded stock.

Benjamin H. Watts, farmer and stock-raiser; post-office, Paynesville; a son of Washington and Mary Watts; was born in Pike county, May 1, 1835. His parents were among the early settlers of the county. He lived with his parents until he reached the age of manhood. He was married April 12, 1855, to Miss Madocia McCune, of Pike county. By this union he had one child, Charley, who died at the age of eight months. His wife died March 27, 1858. He was again married, December 18, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth J. Mackey, and by this union they have one child, a son, Fred Mackey Watts. Our subject and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

George Wells. This gentleman was born in Pike county, two miles south of Clarksville, on the farm formerly owned by his father, and still in the possession of the family on the 27th day of August, 1832. He improved the opportunities of his youth, and succeeded, with but poor school facilities, in acquiring a good English education. When quite young, and

even before he had attained his majority, he applied himself to the learning of a trade, and for eight years afterward continued to follow the business of a blacksmith. At the end of this time he engaged in teaching and for eight years successfully conducted some of the best country schools in the county. Finally he settled on a farm, to which avocation he now devotes his energies, giving some attention to the raising of stock, to which his farm is well adapted. The subject of our sketch was married to Miss Mary B. Price, daughter of Bird Price, of Pike county, on September 17, 1861. They have two children living, a boy and a girl, and to their education and moral training the attention of the parents is specially directed. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wells are consistent members of the Christian Church, of which our subject has been the clerk for many years.

James R. Wells. Post-office Clarksville. Among the successful and enterprising farmers and stock dealers of Calumet township may be mentioned Mr. Wells, who was born in Pike county, Missouri, July 11, 1830. George Wells, the father of James R., was born November 10, 1797, in Kentucky. Emigrated to Missouri in 1808, having come to Missouri with his parents when a small boy. His father, the grandfather of James R., was Richard Wells, a native of Kentucky; George Wells, father of James R., when nearly grown joined what was then known as the Missouri Rangers, to fight the Indians. During his term of service he met with a serious accident by the explosion of gunpowder which destroyed the sight of one eye and greatly impaired the other. After the expiration of his term of service he was employed in buying and driving cattle to different points for the government. He was united in marriage, November 7, 1822, to Elizabeth Sherwood, a native of North Carolina; she was born February 5, 1803. He afterward became an extensive landholder and stock trader, and was widely known and universally esteemed. His death occurred September 23, 1849, his noble wife dying June 25, 1877, after rearing a family of nine children, six of whom still survive. James R. Wells, our subject, spent his youth on a farm and was educated at the common subscription schools, but being a great lover of books much of his spare time on the farm was spent in reading. Arriving at maturity he engaged in teaching school, which he followed some two years. In 1853 he assisted in driving a drove of cattle through to California, over what was known as the overland route. This doubtless had much to do in creating a desire to trade in stock. After returning to his native county he began business on his own account. In 1861 he was united in marriage to Miss Fanny I. Patton, daughter of James R. Patton of Paynesville. The mother of Mrs. Wells was a native of North

Carolina, and came to Missouri in the year 1820, her father being from Kentucky, and died in 1856. Mrs. Wells during her life devoted much time to teaching school; she is a strong advocate of education, and a lady well versed in subjects in general. The happy union has been blessed with eight children, seven of whom are living; viz., Lulie E., Alva S., Mattie J. Thomas H., Minnie O., Ada A., and James R., Jr. Mr. Wells has not only been an active farmer and trader but has always taken a prominent part in politics, and is well versed in all the leading political subjects of the day. He and his wife are both consistent members of the C. P. Church, and are possessed of that spirit of kindness and hospitality that so generally characterized the early settlers of Pike county.

William Wells. Post-office, Clarksville, Missouri. Farmer. Mr. Wells, the eldest son of George and Elizabeth Wells, was born in Pike county, Missouri, on the 31st of January, 1824. His youth was spent on his father's farm, and he received a limited education at the common schools of that day. He spent much of his time in assisting his father clearing and opening a farm, which was heavily timbered. On attaining his majority he engaged in farming. In 1852, during the gold excitement, he went to California, where he was engaged in mining some three years, during which time he had many successes and reverses. In the winter of 1855 he returned to his former home and again engaged in farming, which he has followed till the present. For many years he was engaged in trading in hogs and cattle. He has been twice married; first to Miss Martha J. McCoy, of this county, who died in 1865, leaving a family of nine children, all of whom are living. In 1870 Mr. Wells was married to his present wife, who was Amanda M., daughter of Wm. Luck, and the widow of Cannon Johnson, who was a native of Tennessee. Mr. Wells has a choice little farm of 150 acres of good land, well adapted for growing wheat and all kinds of grain. Personally, Mr. Wells is a plain, honest, unassuming man; is a good Mason, and belongs to Lodge No. 17, and he and his wife are both consistent members of the Baptist Church.

Byron D. Woodson, farmer, post-office Paynesville, was born in Amherst county, Virginia, January 31, 1833, and came to Pike county, Missouri, with his parents, William and Sarah E. Woodson, in the year 1836, and settled in Calumet township, where, about two years after, his mother died, and his father died in 1856. Our subject was reared in Paynesville, and educated in the common schools. In 1845 he was apprenticed to B. B. Shipp, a blacksmith, with whom he served a long term, thoroughly mastering the trade, after which he attended school for a season, and then

taught school for a time. In 1857 he opened a blacksmith shop at Paynesville, which he operated for twenty years with remarkably good success. By honest and fair dealing with his patrons he won the confidence and respect of the entire community. He has been twice married, first on October 19, 1856, to Miss E. O. Mulberin, a daughter of John D. and Theodocia Mulberin, who were among the first settlers of this part of the county. She was a consistent member of the Christian Church. By this union they had one child, John, who died in infancy. Mrs. Woodson died November 10, 1857. Our subject was again married October 29, 1859, to Miss Lucy O. Sharp, of St. Louis county. From this union were born five children, four of whom died in infancy, and one grew to maturity, Lillie B. Our subject was again bereaved by the loss of his second wife, December 15, 1874; she was also a member of the Christian Church. In 1877 he gave up his business at Paynesville and turned his attention to farming, which avocation he has since followed. He has two fine farms, containing respectively 180 and 117 acres, which are under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Woodson is a member of the Masonic order and the Christian Church. As may be inferred from the above Mr. Woodson is a self-made man, and has always given liberally to every enterprise that would benefit the community, and has occupied many important positions which were for the benefit of the Christian, moral, and educational interests of the county.

CHAPTER XVII.

BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.

Topography—Streams—Stone—Springs—Settlements and Occupations—Road Facilities—Homes and Residences—Churches—Buffalo Cemetery. LOUISIANA—La Crosse Lumber Company—The Freeman Box and Wooden Ware Manufacturing Company—The City Foundry—Louisiana Foundry—McCune, Palmer & Knight Tobacco Factory—The Sam Reid Tobacco Factory—Hassler Bros. Vinegar Works—Cigar Factory, Siebert & Co.—The Addison Tinsley Tobacco Manufacturing Co.—Louisiana Public Schools—Colored Schools—McCune College—Churches—Civic Societies—Catholic Cemetery—Hebrew Cemetery.

This township is situated in the eastern portion of Pike county, bordering upon the Mississippi. In size, except Calumet, it contains the greatest area of arable land of any township in the county. In its general topography it is very like Calumet, which has been more minutely described. Along the river are the bluffs, and back of these the foot-hills. Ranges

of knobs stretch out in different directions in many portions of the township, and between these are the fertile valleys, lying, for the most part, along the creeks and other water-courses. The bottoms are usually narrow, but the uplands are, for the most part, productive, while many of the hills have been brought into cultivation and yield large and profitable crops. The township is well watered and sufficiently rolling to receive all the advantages of the most perfect drainage.

STREAMS.

The principal streams are the Noix, which flows from west to east through the entire township and finds its confluence with the Mississippi near the southern limits of the city of Louisiana; and Buffalo Creek, which drains the southern portion of the township, flowing in a like direction, and also emptying into the Mississippi. Clear Creek, a short but beautiful stream, is situated between Buffalo and the Noix. In the northern portion of the township are Grassy and Sugar creeks, while in the extreme northeast flows the sluggish waters of the historic and far-famed "Salt River." Most of these streams continue to run during the greater portion of the year, and at no time is there any scarcity of water for stock or other purposes. Along all these streams the lands are unusually rich and productive, though it is generally believed that the best portion of the township is found along its southern border and near where it is touched by the alluvial lands of Calumet.

STONE.

In almost every part of the township stone, admirably adapted to building purposes, is to be found, while near Louisiana quarries of limestone have been opened and something attempted in the manufacture of lime for the markets of the country.

SPRINGS.

There are some very bold and valuable springs situated in different portions of the township. On either side, north and south, of Louisiana, is a spring whose flow is constant the entire year, and whose water supply would be more than sufficient to meet the wants of all her citizens were both the river and cisterns removed. In the southern portion of the township, and near Buffalo Creek, are the Upper and Lower "lieks," two very valuable mineral springs, whose health-giving waters would prove as valuable to myriads of sufferers as the far-famed waters of the White Sulphur, Bath, Alum, or Eureka. It has only been from want of enterprise that these springs have

not been annually thronged with visitors from all portions of the country, seeking in the restorative properties of these splendid waters renewed vigor and recuperative energy. The name "lick," as applied to these springs, was evidently given from the bare surface of the ground surrounding them, which was made so by the animals, both wild and domestic, which for more than a century have frequented these places and drawn their supply of salt and sulphur from licking the surface of the earth contiguous to the springs.

SETTLEMENTS AND OCCUPATIONS.

This township, while not densely, is, nevertheless, comparatively thickly settled. The people address themselves principally to farming, raising wheat, corn, oats, and tobacco, to which the lands are for the most part well adapted. To stock-raising considerable attention has within the last few years been devoted, and a great many graded cattle and superior hogs are annually sent to market from this township. One gentleman, R. F. Ayers, Esq., has for some years been engaged in breeding Short-Horns, and his herd has been frequently mentioned as being among the best in this portion of the state, Kissinger's and Pritchard's being excepted. Mr. Shannon and others have made a success in breeding Jerseys, while Dr. Butts is said to have a large and splendid collection of Alderneys. R. K. Smith has brought the celebrated Red Berkshire hogs into the township, and their introduction is becoming quite general. Horses of superior style and quality have also been brought into much more general use than ever before, while to the raising of mules, and to their purchase as well, quite a number of the moneyed men of the state are devoting their attention.

ROAD FACILITIES.

The road facilities of the township are very good. The southern portion can reach the city of Louisiana on the Louisiana and Prairieville gravel road; those from the west on the Louisiana and Bowling Green macadam, and those resident in the northern portion of the township by means of the Louisiana and Frankford road. The last road, we understand, is no longer kept up, but as it was once graveled it affords, in the dry seasons of the year, reasonably good facilities for getting to market. There are also dirt roads extending out from neighborhoods to intersect some one of the roads named, and thus the entire township is provided with fair means of transit to and from the only town in Buffalo township. Two railroads extend through Buffalo, the Chicago & Alton from east to west, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy from north to south. In addition to these the river furnishes cheap and safe

transit for the produce of the farmer, and St. Louis and other markets are thus brought almost to the very door of the producer.

HOMES AND RESIDENCES.

The homes of the farmers of Buffalo exhibit much taste and are very generally supplied with all the comforts of life. The farms are well laid out, well kept, and splendidly cultivated, and many of their owners have grown rich through their industry and perseverance. The residences are usually of a very substantial character, built generally of brick, or are frame edifices of a neat and tasty appearance, and for the most part surrounded with substantial out-buildings and yards tastefully and beautifully ornamented with flowers and shrubs. In the southern portion of the township this feature is particularly noticeable, and some of the finest and best houses in the county are to be found here. The people themselves are intelligent, enterprising, and hospitable, and have long been engaged in earnest endeavors to advance the material interests of their portion of the county. They have contributed to every character of public enterprise, and to furnish additional railroad facilities to the township they imposed upon themselves an enormous tax, which will require the effort of all for a period of not less than twenty years to entirely liquidate. They have, however, consummated an arrangement with their creditors by which they will be able to meet their obligations, and to this duty they are now industriously addressing themselves. They have also built up in every district in the township a good public school, which, under the careful management of a competent teacher, is doing good work in the cause of education. Neither have the interests of the cause of religion been permitted to languish, but good church houses are to be found in every part of the township, and, upon the sabbath, there is a good attendance upon the administration of the "word of life." We propose, in this connection, to give a brief history of the churches of the township, mentioning the time of their organization, with the constituting members, and such other facts of interest as may have come into the writer's possession.

BUFFALO C. P. CHURCH.

This church was first organized in 1817 or 1818, as an Old School Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. John Matthews, one of the earliest ministers of the county. The constituting members were William McConnell and wife, James Wilson and wife, Robert Hemphill and wife, John Prince and wife, James Templeton and wife, Miss Sarah Templeton, and Mrs. — Gos-

line. For a long time services were held in a small log house, located near to where the present church now stands. Mr. Matthews continued to preach for this church until 1832, when a new organization was effected under the charge of the Rev. James W. Campbell, and the church passed from the control of the "Old School" into the hands of the Cumberland Presbyterians. The original members in this organization were Robert Kelso, Rowland Barbridge, James Allison, Mary Allison, Alex. Allison, Samuel C. Allison, Nancy Allison, Josephine Jordan, Elizabeth Smith, and Elizabeth South. In this year a new log structure was begun, but was not entirely completed before 1834. This house was built by the community in general and was to be used by all denominations; the Cumberland Presbyterians, however, being the first to organize, had the prior claim upon the house for such days as they desired to use it. The first elders of this church, under its new organization, were Robert Kelso and Samuel C. Allison, the latter gentleman also serving as first clerk of the church. Mr. Campbell, the dearly beloved pastor, remained as preacher in charge from 1832 until 1872, a period of forty years, when his declining health admonished him to retire from the labor of active ministry. He was succeeded by Rev. W. B. McIlwee, who, after several years of faithful and efficient labor, was followed by the Rev. T. S. Love, the present pastor. The present officers of this old church are J. Y. Fry, John L. Pickens, James W. Hunter, and James C. Jordan, elders; and J. R. Fry and ———, deacons. Mr. J. C. Jordan is the clerk of the church. The present church-house, a substantial frame structure, was built in 1873, and is, in size, thirty-six by sixty feet, and is sixteen feet high. It is neatly seated with scrolled and walnut seats, and occupies the site of the old log-house. This church has a present membership of 192 communicants. It has been a long time since the forests about this old church were first made vocal by the praises of the few trusting children of Israel's God; but neither their hymns have been hushed nor their prayers failed to ascend, for at this day, more than sixty years since the first early settlers worshiped here, their children and grandchildren continue to assemble and offer up to the God of their fathers adoration and praise.

NOIX CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized July 29, 1833. The original members were S. B. Clark, Nancy Clark, Mary Dodds, Margaret Lynch, Sallie Hedges, Nancy Smith, Catharine Jackson, Thomas Hedges, Jennie Shannon, ——— Morriss, ——— Sandline, and Louis, a colored man, and Nellie, a colored

woman. The first meetings were held in a grove one and a half miles west of where the church now stands. The first service was conducted by the Revs. Davis Biggs and Jeremiah Vardeman. During inclement weather the services were held at the houses of the different members. The first regular pastor of this church was the Rev. Walter McQuie, who was ordained on the 29th day of October, 1833. The stated times for holding services were regulated by the fourth Saturday of each month. Mr. McQuie remained with the church as their pastor until November, 1837, when Rev. David Hubbard was called, and the time of meeting was now changed to the third Saturday of each month. Mr. Hubbard severed his connection as pastor of this church some time in the year 1839, when Rev. Davis Biggs was called to succeed him. Mr. Biggs officiated as pastor until 1841, when Rev. Landram became the pastor and continued to serve the church for a period of ten years. In the February following Mr. Landram's retirement, Rev. James F. Smith was called to the charge of the church and continued to serve it until 1856, when he was succeeded by Rev. M. M. Modissett, who continued until September, 1857, when Rev. J. T. Williams accepted the call and was its pastor until September, 1860. For the period of one year the Rev. King was now in charge, when Rev. Modissett was recalled in 1861 and continued in charge until September, 1870. J. T. Williams followed Rev. Modissett for two years, when Rev. James Biggs was elected to succeed him and remained with the church until 1878. In November of this year (1878) Rev. James Reid was called to the pastorate of this church, and continues at this time to minister to the spiritual wants of the congregation. This church is both numerically and financially strong, and it is to be hoped that spiritually it may be found strong in the might of the Lord. It has done much good in the past and its future usefulness can only be measured by the faith and zeal of its members.

GRASSY CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church is of recent date. It was organized in August, 1873. The constituting members were J. J. Smith, Martha W. Smith, W. W. Waddle, Elizabeth Waddle, William Briner, Vina Briner, William B. Smith, Z. T. Smith, Hester A. Smith, W. H. H. Johnson, Eliza B. Morphy, J. J. Arthur, J. R. Sparks, and W. D. McLeod. The first pastor was the Rev. G. W. Foster. The church edifice, a wooden structure, 20x31 feet, was built in 1879, and dedicated in the same year by Rev. Burnham, assisted by D. B. Ray, of St. Louis. The successor of Rev. Foster was Rev. A. P. Dodge, and the present pastor is the Rev. S. G. Givens. The deacons are William

B. Smith and James Love, and the present membership numbers forty-three communicants.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The very germ of the Episcopal Church of Pike and Lincoln counties is found in the organization formed about the year 1839, in a little log school-house situated in the northern part of the last named county and very near the dividing line between Pike and Lincoln. The membership of this church consisted of but a few families, all of whom were Virginians, and residents of both Pike and Lincoln counties.

The Clarks, Lewis, Merriwethers, Miners and a few others, living at no great remove from the place of worship, were among the earliest members and have from that time until the present done much to perpetuate the existence of the church in Pike county. The first services were conducted by John Long, a tutor in the family of Walker C. Merriwether, who was also a theological student and who also officiated as lay reader. There were, however, occasional services conducted by regularly ordained ministers, among who may be mentioned Rev. Mr. Gassaway, who was killed by the explosion of a steamer near Alton, Illinois, on his way to or from the church mentioned. Bishop Kemper would also visit the church at stated intervals, and after preaching would administer to those, if any, who desired to receive the ordinance of confirmation. Some years after this time an Episcopal church, St. Johns, was built at Prairieville, and those who had before worshiped in Lincoln county transferred their membership to this church. For a while this church had no regular pastor, but the Hon. Peter Carr, once a state senator and a gentleman of liberal culture and great moral worth, was authorized to read for the congregation, which he did in a manner so acceptable that many of the members long regretted the change, even after having been served by several very able pastors. The church at Prairieville continued to flourish until the war when for quite a time the preaching of this denomination almost entirely ceased in the county.

MT. ZION BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church, which is situated in the extreme southwestern portion of Buffalo township, was organized about the year 1859 or 1860, by Rev. E. Jennings. At first the place of worship was a school-house at but a little remove from where the church now stands. There were but few members in the first organization, and these, as far as learned, were Joel Milan and wife, I. D. Warner and wife, James Findley and wife, and a few others,

whose names cannot now be had. The church, a log structure, about thirty by forty feet in size, was built by the Baptists in 1862, with some assistance from the Cumberland Presbyterians, who were to be permitted to use it when not occupied by the Baptists. The ministers who have officiated here are Revs. E. Jennings, Samuel Noel, A. P. Rodgers, Thomas Sanderson, J. B. English, and M. M. Modissett, the present pastor. There is at present a membership of from seventy to eighty communicants. A sabbath-school, which is fairly attended, is kept during the spring and summer seasons. I. D. Warner is the present clerk, and, indeed, he has long served the church in this capacity.

BUFFALO CEMETERY.

This cemetery is situated at a short remove from the church of the same name. It is, however, older than the church, as it was laid out as early as 1813. The first interments ever made here were those of Robert Jordan and his young son, James, both of whom were killed by the Indians on the very spot where the cemetery is located, and near to the place where, side by side, they have so long been sleeping. The land upon which this cemetery is situated first belonged to John Jordan, a brother of Robert, and at the time of the killing above noted he set apart an acre for a public burying-ground. In 1881 three acres more were added and deeded to the elders of the C. P. Church and their successors in office. As a whole, it is a beautiful site, has been neatly fenced and adorned with evergreens, and beautified with flowers and shrubs. There are some nice monuments, and numerous marble slabs mark the last resting place of the pious dead. No accurate record of interments has ever been kept, but it is the general opinion of those best acquainted with this old cemetery that no less than two thousand persons have been buried here.

OLD SETTLERS.

Buffalo township was early settled, and by a class of people justly noted for their industrious habits and moral character. These old settlers had come principally from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Carolinas, and as early as 1810 some of them had built their cabins within the limits of the township. Among the earliest, as reported to the writer, were John and Robert Jordan, Samuel and David Watson, William McConnell, Alexander Allison, John Watson, James Templeton, James Mackey, John Farmer, James Watson, Thomas Cunningham, Edward Byers, ——— Braudon, and others. There is, at this time, no means of ascertaining the

exact time at which these early pioneers settled in Pike county, nor the order in which they came. About the time of the coming of those above named, or very shortly thereafter, came John Turner, Daniel Bishop, James Crider, James Burns, C. M. Thurman, Joseph Carroll, Josiah Henry, Alex. Henry, William McLeod, James Stark, Harrison Booth, Wm. K. Pickens, Jacob and William Baxter, Jacob Frye, E. D. Emerson, John Price, John Venable, Joseph Barrett, James Culbertson, Robert Hemphill, William L. McQuie, E. L. McQuie, John E. Shannon, Samuel McGary, Robert Wallace, Silas Rhea, Samuel Givens, James D. McElwee, William Chilton, James Chilton, William Igo, Thomas Dodds, David James, David Gurnsey, Rev. Davis Biggs, Morris Biggs, Samuel B. Clark, William Holliday, Richie Ayres, John J. Smith, James Frier, Robert Muir, Price J. Yeater, Jeremiah Clayton, and others. These families were scattered over different portions of the township. The Henrys, Allisons, Templetons, Starks, Byers, and others were located south of Buffalo Creek, and on lands equal to any to be found in the township. The McGaheys were located on Grassy Creek, and the McElwees and others on the Noix. The times when these parties came to the county are included between the years 1810 and 1830. At this early day the entire county was a wilderness, but these brave men went to work with a will to clear away the forests and to prepare the virgin earth for the reception of the seed from which was to spring the golden harvest. At first they labored under every disadvantage; the clearings were heavy, the implements for farming were of the rudest character, and the Indians were a source of constant dread. But nothing daunted by their surroundings, they went vigorously to work; they felled the forest, fenced their meager clearings, and planted their crops. When it was regarded unsafe to remain at their several homes they removed their families to Buffalo Fort, situated south of the creek of that name, and on the land now owned by Thomas Isgrig. Here a part would guard the women and children, while the rest would devote their energies to their farms. The crops raised in this way became common property of all, and though they were permitted for a while to work but little, yet so fruitful was the new cleared soil that no apprehension of famine was ever felt. If the earth could be made to yield the bread, the forests could be readily induced to supply the meat. Deer, turkeys, and other game were abundant, and the hunter had little trouble in procuring all that the necessities of his household might demand. But there were times when it became extremely unsafe to travel the roads or roam the forests. The murderous Indians were on the war-path, and the safety of the white man depended alike upon his caution and his skill. But

the greatest care was sometimes without avail, as the settlers were occasionally waylaid and shot down near their homes and in their fields. This was the case with Robert Jordan and his young son, James, who were killed and scalped while on their way to their farm near the present site of Buffalo Church. They were buried near where they had been slain, and the people, alarmed at the hostile demonstrations of the Indians, took refuge in the fort. Here they were a long time confined and forced to a dreary, monotonous life. Still they bore their hardships with that heroism characteristic of the early settlers, and seldom complained of their hard fate, but each did his or her best to encourage the other, while all found in their confinement some degree of social enjoyment. One of the first weddings that ever occurred in the county took place in this old fort.

Peter Brandon, a soldier of this war, was married to Nancy McConnell during the time that they were virtually prisoners here. This occurred in 1812, and the interesting ceremony was performed by John Jordan, an estimable gentleman, though we can find no account of his having ever been either a preacher or justice of the peace. Mrs. Brandon, a highly esteemed lady of about ninety years of age, is still living and resides within five or six miles of the site of the old fort. After a few years the Indian troubles came to an end and the settlers commenced in earnest to improve their condition. The heavy timber was cut away and farms opened up ready for the plow, better houses were prepared and out-buildings necessary for the keeping of stock and the storing of grain were erected. Responsive to their energies the soil yielded abundant crops. Their necessities grew with their increased prosperity, and mills, schools, and churches were built up all over the country. These were rude structures at first, but they met the immediate wants of the people, and with better times came better houses and improvements.

The Jordans built the first mill in the township, and for quite a series of years it met the demands of the entire people. Soon, however, the country became more thickly settled and other mills were erected and other facilities of meeting the wants of a growing and prosperous community were introduced.

Among the early preachers of this township may be mentioned Rev. John Matthews, who organized Old Buffalo Church; and Rev. Davis Biggs, a Baptist divine, who was also one of the first preachers of Ramsey Creek, the very oldest church in the county.

CITY OF LOUISIANA.

Louisiana is situated in the eastern part of Buffalo township, and just north of the confluence of the Noix with the Mississippi. The site of the town is a magnificent one, and such as nature had seemed to prepare for the location of a beautiful city. Gently rising for several squares from the margin of the river, the surface becomes, for quite a distance, comparatively level, when, finally, it falls away with a gentle slope towards the west and south. On the north are the bluffs, which, swinging around towards the west, form a crescent-shaped line of hills, which partially encircle the city. On the south, and below the Noix, is another range of hills, whose highest point is Mount Clinton, an elevation of surpassing beauty. These, like the former range, trend westward, and, first falling away into foot-hills, then into undulating table-land, make the gap through which passes both the gravel and the rail roads. The city itself is well laid out, with broad, straight streets, and sidewalks of unusual width. The town is substantially built, both the business houses and residences being of a better class and exhibiting more taste than is usually found displayed in cities of its size. The site upon which the town is built was first owned by John Bryson, who came from South Carolina in the fall of 1816, and in the spring of 1817 pre-empted one-fourth of section 18, township 54, range 1 west. When he first commenced the improvement of his land Mr. Bryson lived on the ground now occupied by the Louisiana fair grounds, and during the ensuing summer built the first house ever erected within the present limits of the city. This house was located on Ninth street between Tennessee and Georgia streets. In 1818 Joel Shaw and Samuel Caldwell came out from Kentucky for the purpose of locating a town site, and being very favorably impressed with Mr. Bryson's location, bought that part of his claim adjacent to the river. This was laid out into lots, and constitutes what is shown on the original plat as the town of Louisiana.

The town was laid out by James Jones, the first surveyor of the county, and was named for the state of Louisiana, and not after the beautiful face of some mythical Louise, as many have imagined. The streets running east and west were also named after some of the more prominent southern states, such as Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, etc. The streets running north and south were numbered from first to ninth, inclusive. First street was called Water, and Second Main street, then Third, and so on, in regular order.

The first improvements were made on Water street, both residences and business houses being erected here. These were, of course, the ordinary

log structures, whose style of architecture was always the same, although the monotony was somewhat broken by the cabins sometimes being double instead of single, and it is reported that a few of the more pretentious aspired to the height of a story and a half. The first hotel, or tavern, as it was then called, was located on the corner of Second and Georgia streets, where the National Hall now stands. This house was built in the spring of 1819, and was first kept by Obadiah Dickinson, and afterwards by Marshall Mann, and was conducted as a public house for twelve years.

The next building of importance was a log business house erected by Uriah J. Devore in 1819, and located on the west side of Main street, on Georgia street (that is, on the southwest corner of Main and Georgia). This house was occupied as a store by Mr. Devore for two years, when it was purchased by John Schwimmer, who continued to use it for the same purpose until the year 1846, when he built the business house now occupied by Seibert & Marzolf. When Pike county had grown sufficiently to be set off from St. Charles as an independent county of the then sparsely populated commonwealth of Missouri, the commissioners who were to select a site for the county seat determined that Louisiana should become the county capital, and hence a court-house and a jail became imperative. The court-house was built of brick and upon the ground now known as the Burnett Block, while the jail, which was of hewn logs, was located on the land upon which the magnificent Pepper building now stands. About the year 18— the old jail was torn down, and out of the logs several tenement houses were built on the south side of Georgia street, which were long known as "Dutch Row."

Up to 1835, excepting on Front, or Water street, Louisiana was almost an unbroken forest, and even where the trees had been cut away the land was covered with papaw thickets and hazel brush. From Front street to the river front was a considerable bluff and between Fourth and Fifth streets an immense gully. As they have both long since disappeared it is reasonable to suppose that the bluff has fallen into the gully and the process of evening up has been successfully accomplished. By the year 1837 Louisiana had become quite a trading post and the stores had increased from one or two to ten or twelve. Among the principal business men of the place at this time may be mentioned Phineas Block, Benjamin Burbridge, John Thomas, Joel Campbell, William Chilton, — Gregoire, William R. Turpin, and John Schwimmer, the latter doing business on Second street. As early as 1835 the enterprising citizens had commenced to improve. In this year a road was cut from Water street down to the river and several loads

of stone were dumped near the river. This constituted for some years the landing or levy of the city. It is said that Capt. Neil Cameron, a steam-boatman, contributed to the assistance of the city by paying for the hauling of the rock; but there is no very positive evidence that the city had any help in cutting down the road, the total cost of which must have closely approximated an hundred dollars. We will here mention that among the very earliest brick buildings erected in the town was the one built on the corner of South Carolina and Water streets, by William R. Turpin, as early as 1828.

In 1853 Louisiana first began to assume the appearance of a thrifty business town, and to assist in advancing both the beauty and material prosperity of the place the contract of grading down some of the hills and opening up some of the principal streets was awarded to Silas Farber and W. W. English. The making of the levee, as it now is, was also included in the contract, the city having made suitable appropriations for this work.

In 1835 the following business men, whose names have not before been mentioned, came to Louisiana: I. N. Bryson, John L. Williams, Edwin and Daniel Draper; and in 1840 came William Luce, Robert Kercheval, Jacob Block, Moras Dreyfus, and E. G. McQuic. As early as 1820 the people of Louisiana commenced to reach out for the trade of Illinois, and a ferry was started in this year as a means to induce the trade of that side of the river to come here. Wilson Cook owned and operated this ferry until 1830, when John and Frank Burnett became his successors, and in 1843 their sons, Wash and Frank Burnett, succeeded them. These parties continued in possession of the ferry franchise until 1861, when they disposed of their right, since which time several parties have controlled it. It is, we think, at this time owned by Captain James McCaune, who continues from early spring until late in the autumn to ply between the shores of the two Pikes.

The first physician that ever located in Louisiana is said to have been Dr. Albion T. Crow, who came in 1818, and just after him Dr. Stewart also located in the town. Some years after these, in 1828, came Dr. W. C. Hardin, who for many years enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, and who is at this time one of the most genial and public spirited citizens of the place. The first minister was Rev. John Matthews, the same whom we have before spoken of as having organized Old Buffalo Church. Mr. Matthews was also the first school teacher in the town. He began his labors by preaching at the houses of his people, which he continued until the citizens of the town built a log school-house between Fourth and Fifth streets, on Virginia

street, where he both preached and taught for three or four years. Next to him in the ministry was Rev. Mr. Jackson, of the Baptist Church, who preached in Louisiana and vicinity as early as 1820.

Among the very earliest school teachers of the town may also be named Charles Rouse who was at the same time, or subsequently, a lawyer and who was killed some years afterwards in the town of New London. Col. Johnson had a small mill near the present fair grounds in 1820, but many suppose that the old tread-mill built by either John Allen or John Basye, antedates this by not less than two years. There was no steam mill in Louisiana before 1835, when the first was erected by Benjamin Burbridge and John S. McCune. This mill is better known at this time as the Diamond Mills. Soon after this another steam mill was built near the river at the mouth of Noix Creek, which was burned in 1840. This last was built by B. D. Brown, and Nathaniel Fuqua. The City Mill was built in 1853 or 1854 for a plow factory and was so used until it was purchased by William Luce and E. C. Murray and converted into a flouring mill.

The first marriage of which we can gain any knowledge occurred in Louisiana in 1820, and the contracting parties were Henry Yeater and Susannah Shields; they were married by Squire Noyes, one of the first, if not the very first, justice of the peace who ever served in Louisiana or Buffalo township.

Too little data can now be had of a reliable character to make specially interesting the early history of this city. But before turning from the Louisiana of the past, with its miserable cabins and few hundred citizens, to the Louisiana of the present, with her splendid residences and population of more than five thousand souls, it would seem proper as a tribute to their memory to present here the names of all the old settlers that we have been able to find out. They are as follows: John Bryson, John Venable, James Venable, John Walker, Samuel R. Caldwell, Joel Shaw, Rev. John Matthews, Moses Kelley, James Jones, Marshall Mann, Obadiah Dickerson, S. H. Bartlett, Uriah J. Devore, John Schwimmer, M. J. Noyes, John E. Allen, John Basye, John Burnett, B. F. Burnett, Ezra Hunt, Charles Rouse, John Johnson, James Johnson, Henry Yeater, J. B. Yeater, Dr. A. T. Crow, Samuel W. Finley, Dr. Stuart, Levi Pettibone, Isaac Orr, James Orr, Willis Mitchell, Samuel Kern, John Mansley, William Stephenson, James Finley, Benjamin Burbridge, Thomas Burbridge, John Ferguson, Daniel Ferguson, Edwin Draper, David Draper, Phineas Block, Jacob Block, William Penix, Job Wilson, Smith Cook, George Johnson, George Young, Dr. W. C. Hardin, William R. Turpin, John L. Williams, Joel Campbell, James E. Glenn, Henry

J. Findley, George Kennedy, William Alexander, Stanislaus Mudd, Elias Jackson, R. M. Duke, James A. Stevens, Dr. B. W. Gorin, Robert J. Watson, J. C. Jackson, D. W. James, Dr. E. M. Bartlett, Josiah Gordon, William Luce, John Foulks, Joseph Irwin, Thomas J. Baird, Dr. Stoddard, David McAlister, John J. McCune, S. W. Farber, James H. Johnson, Conrad Smith, James Watson, John S. Markley, John B. Henderson, E. G. McQuie, and James O. Broadhead.

A few of these old settlers survive and are still citizens of Louisiana, but by far the greater proportion have passed away, and the present population of the city is composed of their descendants and those who have from year to year been settling here.

For a long time Louisiana continued to improve and the hope was entertained that the full growth of the city would not be attained until its population had been swelled to 20,000. A combination of circumstances has conspired to retard her progress and these now tend to keep back the prosperity of the place. The trade of the town has been seriously affected by the building of two lines of railroad through the city. These roads permeate the country and have contributed to build up other towns along their routes and thus draw away a large proportion of the trade which was once tributary to Louisiana. The Illinois country, the best agricultural region, contiguous to Louisiana, has, by the building of the Kansas City division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, turned its trade from this city, formerly its natural market, to St. Louis and Chicago, to whose very gates they have been brought by the construction of the above named road. Again, Bowling Green, the county seat, but twelve miles west of Louisiana, once a small village, has, within the last four or five years, grown into a town of near 1,800 people, and the stocks of all kinds now carried by her merchants make a business trip to Louisiana by the citizens of this part of the county altogether unnecessary. The building of the "Short Line" railroad has also seriously affected the trade of the city and from more points than one. At Frankford, whose people once came to Louisiana, the citizens are furnished with railroad communication to both Hannibal and St. Louis, and hence while they may go to the former for such articles as their own village cannot supply, their produce will naturally seek its final market in the latter city. At Edgewood and Prairieville, the same state of things exists, the trade is turned either to Hannibal or St. Louis. By the building of this road the trade of Lincoln county, also a large proportion of which once went to Louisiana, is now lost to the city. By the building of the St. L., K. & N. W. Railway sometimes called the "Long Line," Louisiana has been less injured



EAST END VIEW OF LOUISIANA, MO., LOOKING NORTH

than by either of the other roads, and yet we imagine that few of her citizens have ever realized any benefit from its construction. The most injury it has done has been to establish two or three stations north of Louisiana, from which both stock and produce can be shipped direct to either St. Louis or Chicago without either seeking a market in Louisiana or being brought there for transportation as heretofore. But not only are the above statements true as they affect the trade of Louisiana, but what is infinitely worse, this state of things was brought about by the citizens themselves, who almost bankrupted both the city and the township to aid in the construction of two of the lines of railroad above mentioned. But the wisdom of the citizens may yet save the city. They have long recognized their condition and have gone to work to improve it. It is true they cannot extend their territory and bring purchasers for their wares from a distance; but they can and have to a considerable extent already changed the character of their business and are now sending their own products abroad. Instead of being satisfied with a territory so circumscribed as to include no more than a single township, or so unwise as to persist in trying to longer fatten upon each other, they have established factories of different kinds and are now making the entire country pay tribute to both their skill and enterprise. In this respect Louisiana has rapidly improved and is destined, within the next decade, to develop into one of the finest manufacturing cities to be found in the whole region of the upper Mississippi. Situated in one of the finest wheat growing districts to be found in the country; in the very center of the best tobacco lands in the state; contiguous to the coal fields of Illinois; with an abundant supply of wood and water, and with unsurpassed shipping facilities to all the markets of the country or the world, there is no reason why the prediction of her future prosperity in this direction should not be fully realized.

We propose now to notice somewhat in detail the manufacturing interests of the city, also the schools and religious organizations, with her civic societies and other enterprises of public interest.

LA CROSSE LUMBER COMPANY.

The extensive yards of this company are located about one mile north of the city limits. These yards were established here in 1873 by the late Gov. C. C. Washburn and others, all of whom were residents of La Crosse, Wisconsin. The business was at first conducted upon a comparatively small scale, but some years ago Col. G. A. Buffum was appointed to their control, and under his management the business has constantly and steadily in-

creased, until at this time the yards are regarded as among the largest and best on the upper Mississippi. From them are now sent out annually many million feet of excellent lumber which finds its market in western Missouri and the state of Kansas. For the last few years Mr. Washburn was the sole proprietor and the lumber was supplied from his extensive mills at La Crosse. Since his death, which occurred at Hot Springs, Arkansas, about one year ago, this immense property is held by his estate, but continues as before to be operated by Col. Buffum. In connection with these yards is a large and valuable planing mill which is adapted to the manufacture of every character of lumber for building or other purposes. These yards in connection with the mill furnish employment to a great number of men, and both receive and disburse during the year many thousands of dollars which go to sustain the other business interests of Louisiana.

THE FREEMAN BOX AND WOODEN WARE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This company was incorporated June 1, 1881. The incorporators were W. C. Freeman, A. C. Sheldon, H. S. Hart, and F. D. Flye. The nucleus of this business is to be found in the efforts of Mr. Freeman as early as 1878 when he commenced to manufacture in quite a small way, and in the same year he invented a wooden scoop, suitable for grocers' use, which subsequently, July 16, 1878, and February 25, 1879, he had patented. These scoops grew into a ready sale. The fact that they were not steamed and bent was thought to make them superior to others in use, and the demand for them gradually became greater and greater, so that in 1881 the above company was organized for their manufacture, as also to carry on the box manufacturing business. Mr. Freeman was made president of the company; A. C. Sheldon, secretary; H. S. Hart, treasurer; and Frank D. Flye, manager.

They at once increased their facilities for manufacturing by building a commodious factory on the bank of the river in the northern portion of the city. To the manufacture of scoops, boxes and shipping cases were added. This company now employs not less than twenty-five hands, and very soon a larger number will be required. Soon after the organization of the company, Mr. Freeman purchased Mr. Hart's interest, and since then H. L. & W. O. Gray have bought out Mr. Sheldon. Under the new organization the officers are W. C. Freeman, president; H. L. Gray, secretary; W. O. Gray, treasurer; and Frank D. Flye, manager. The trade of the company is rapidly increasing and they contemplate, in the early spring, to very much enlarge their factory and thus prepare to meet the heavy and growing demand for their goods.

THE CITY FOUNDRY.

This foundry was established in 1873 by W. C. Freeman and William E. Jackson, under the firm name of Freeman & Jackson. They first commenced operations in a small building on the corner of Fourth and Tennessee streets. In the following year Mr. Jackson retired from the firm, since which time Mr. Freeman has conducted the business alone. So successful has been the venture that although the building has been much enlarged it is now inadequate to the business done, and additional room will very soon have to be supplied. There is found here all the machinery necessary for successfully conducting the foundry and machine business and the manufacture of steam engines, saw and grist mills, etc., constitute a part of the work of this establishment. From ten to twenty hands are constantly employed according to the business in hand or the urgency required in turning out the work.

LOUISIANA FOUNDRY.

This foundry was started as early as 1857, by Thomas F. Whitney, the present proprietor. It is located on the corner of Sixth and Kentucky streets, has a general outfit for all kinds of work usually done at an establishment of this character, and is principally devoted to hydraulic and engine work. Mr. Whitney, the proprietor of this foundry, is well known all over the country as a machinist of superior knowledge and skill, and much of his time is taken in putting in place the machinery of mills, factories, etc. His thorough acquaintance with his business and his general reputation as an honest and efficient workman has brought him much work from abroad, which has always given the best character of satisfaction to all his employers. He employs from ten to fifteen hands and is usually busy during the entire year. Like the foundry of Mr. Freeman this establishment is of incalculable benefit to the city of Louisiana, with all her other factories, and is a source of great convenience and benefit to all the people of this portion of the county.

THE M'CUENE, PALMER & KNIGHT TOBACCO FACTORY.

Under its present management this factory dates back no further than 1880, although the business has been conducted at the same place since 1866. In the latter year W. H. Glenn, John T. Overall, and Lewis J. Clark, commenced the manufacture of tobacco here and conducted the business until November 15, 1868, when the building was burned. It was, however, rebuilt in 1869, when Glenn and Overall remained in the firm, and John

G. Myers became, by purchase, the successor of Mr. Clark. In 1872 Mr. Glenn drew out of the business, and in 1874 Mr. Overall also retired, leaving Mr. Myers the sole proprietor. In 1879 Stuart Carkener and David A. Stewart became associated with Mr. Myers, and in 1880 the entire business was sold to McCune, Palmer, and Knight. For two years this company continued to operate the factory, manufacturing some superior brands of tobacco and finding for their goods a ready sale in the different markets of the country. In January, 1883, this factory and the one lately conducted by L. Tinsley & Sons were consolidated under the name and style of L. Tinsley Tobacco Company, and now constitutes one of the strongest manufacturing interests to be found in the city. These parties have ample capital for the successful prosecution of their immense business, and several of the gentlemen connected with the factory are men of large experience in both the manufacture and sale of this character of goods. Immense capital is invested here, a great number of men, women, and children are employed, and a heavy demand made upon the box factory for the necessary packages in which to press and ship their goods. The factory is situated on the corner of South Carolina and Water streets, and was during the winter of 1882-3 very much enlarged, and new machinery of the finest quality and sufficient to meet the demands of the business was put in. With the additional machinery of the factory of L. Tinsley & Sons to draw from, as occasion may require, we very much doubt whether there is a company in all this portion of the state that has superior facilities for making goods of all grades and prices, adapted to the wants of every section of our immense country, than have the gentlemen who control the factory in question.

THE SAM REID TOBACCO COMPANY.

In 1878 Mr. Samuel Reid began the manufacture of smoking tobacco, and conducted the business alone until 1879, when A. J. McCune and W. N. Tinsley became associated with him under the firm name of Samuel Reid & Co. In 1882 the present company organized as the Sam Reid Tobacco Manufacturing Company, with the following officers: A. J. McCune, president; Fred Dant, of Muscatine, Iowa, vice-president; W. N. Tinsley, secretary; and Samuel Reid, general manager. The above-named parties constitute all the stockholders. In 1881 the company purchased the large stone building known as the Alexander mill, situated on the west side of Third and between Georgia and Tennessee streets, and supplied it with the latest and best machinery for the manufacture of smoking tobacco.

They had capacity for about three thousand pounds per day, and were usually kept running almost to the extent of their capacity in order to supply a large and growing trade. Their goods had become justly popular, especially the well known and favorite "Joe Bowers" brand, and they found ready sale in the states of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas, while occasional shipments were made to Minnesota, Wisconsin, Colorado, and also to the extreme southern states, as Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia. On the night of the 2d of January, 1883, this factory burned, and the company sustained a severe loss, but it is understood that the insurance, \$21,500, will be used to supply other machinery, and that in a comparatively short time the factory will again be numbered with the leading industries of the city.

HASSLER BRO'S VINEGAR WORKS.

These works were established in 1876, by S. C. and W. J. Hassler. They are located on the northwest corner of Second and Tennessee streets. Besides manufacturing about three thousand barrels of pure apple vinegar annually, this firm also produces considerable quantities of "refined cider," which, like their vinegar, is easily sold in the best markets of the country. They are also fruit and produce brokers, and ship thousands of barrels of apples and great quantities of other fruits to the cities of the north, as well as supplying portions of Illinois and Kansas with the splendid fruit of Pike county.

CIGAR FACTORY—SEIBERT & CO.

This factory for the manufacture of cigars was first organized in 1860 by George Marzolf and John Seibert, under the firm name of Marzolf & Seibert. For seventeen years they continued to do business under the above name, but in 1877 the firm name was changed to Seibert & Co., Mr. Marzolf being a silent partner. This factory employs seventeen hands constantly, and manufactures annually about seven hundred and fifty thousand cigars, many of which are used by the citizens of Louisiana. The factory is on the corner of Main and Georgia streets.

THE ADDISON TINSLEY TOBACCO MANUFACTURING CO.

The business out of which has grown the above-named colossal manufacturing company was first established in the year 1862 by E. C. Bright and Addison Tinsley, under the firm name of Bright & Tinsley, and for two years was very successfully conducted by these gentlemen. In 1864

Mr. Bright sold out his interest, and the style of the firm was then changed to A. & L. Tinsley, but at the end of one year E. C. Bright again became a partner, when the name of the company was changed to Tinsley, Bright & Co. The above co-partnership continued for the space of eighteen months, when both L. Tinsley and Mr. Bright retired from the firm and were succeeded by William M. VanLorn and Hugh Allen, and the firm name changed to Tinsley, Vanhorn & Co. These parties continued business together until the fall of 1867, when their factory was burned, together with two others of the same character—those of Glenn, Overall & Co., and J. N. Henderson & Co, the fire originating in the last named establishment. For ten months Addison Tinsley was not engaged in business, but on the 20th day of September, 1868, he commenced again, and under his own name, and continued alone for twenty-eight months, when his son-in-law, A. J. McCune, was admitted to a partnership with him and the name of the firm became A. Tinsley & Co. In 1870 or 1871 W. N. Tinsley was taken into the firm, the style of the same undergoing no change, and they continued business, with the three partners named, until January 1, 1883. At this time a stock company was formed under the name and style of the Addison Tinsley Tobacco Manufacturing Company, and at the same time the firm admitted A. M. Tinsley as a partner or stockholder. In 1877 A. Tinsley & Co. bought the interest of E. C. Bright in the factory which had been conducted by L. Tinsley and Bright, under the firm name of Tinsley & Bright, since their withdrawal from the old firm of Tinsley, Bright & Co., and continued to operate with L. Tinsley at his factory under the name of A. Tinsley & Co. for the period of six years, when they, A. Tinsley & Co., withdrew and left factory No. 39 in the possession and under the management of L. Tinsley & Sons. During this time A. Tinsley & Co. were also running their factory (No. 5) proper, and their connection with L. Tinsley was only with the view of enlarging their general business. At this time they confine their operations to one factory, and with a very commodious building, the best machinery, and a long and valuable experience in the details of the business, they are enabled to manufacture goods of a very superior quality and in quantities to meet the demand of their extensive trade. They retain all their old and popular brands, such as "Addison Tinsley's Fine Diamond, Square and Compass, Missouri Leaf, Royal Twist, Premium Natural Leaf, Hard Pressed Natural Leaf, Tinsley's Best, and Fine X." This factory now produces from 500,000 to 600,000 pounds annually, and it is sold from one ocean to the other, while in city, town, and hamlet, these well known goods can be found and purchased. Missouri once used

about seven-eighths of the product of this factory, but its fame has gone beyond the limits of our commonwealth, and Texas now leads all the states in the amount of its purchases and sales of these superior brands. About the largest manufacturing interest of the city, it is of incalculable advantage to the material interest of Louisiana.

LOUISIANA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It was not until 1870 that the public schools of Louisiana attained to any prominence among the educational interests of the county. Prior to that time the private school, of a higher or lower grade, had been made to meet the wants of the children. In the year named, however, a magnificent public school building, three stories high and containing twelve spacious rooms, was erected at a cost of \$20,000, and a full and competent corps of teachers was employed. The first session began September 12, 1870, with Prof. Watson Foster as superintendent and with a full attendance of the youth of the city. From some cause the full expectations of the citizens were not met, and Prof. George L. Osborne, now of the Warrensburg Normal, became Mr. Foster's successor. Prof. Osborne remained in charge for several years, and during his administration the school was very successfully conducted and gained a reputation second to no school of like character in this portion of the state. Prof. White succeeded Osborne, and was followed in turn by Prof. H. M. Hamill, who taught for several years, when Prof. J. J. Nelson, the present efficient superintendent, was elected. Since the time at which Prof. Osborne assumed control, under whose very able management the citizens appear to think it attained its highest excellence, the school has been so well officered and so successfully conducted that it is now generally conceded to be the best institution of learning within the limits of Pike county. For a number of years the attendance has ranged from seven hundred and fifty to nine hundred pupils, and twelve regular teachers have usually been employed. Among those who have taught here and who have more than a local reputation, may be mentioned the names of Mrs. C. N. Hoss, now at Marshall, Missouri; Mrs. Gough, now superintendent of the Unionville schools; Mrs. Sisson and Miss Mollie Templeton. Misses Mary Harris and Ada Turner, both of whom now occupy good positions in the schools of Omaha, Nebraska, were also once connected with the faculty of the school of Louisiana. Dr. Shannon, late superintendent of public instruction of the state, is at this time the principal of the high school, and is doing work of the most substantial and satisfactory character. The curriculum is similar to that of eastern academies or of our best western local colleges, and

sufficiently comprehensive to prepare the pupil for admission into some of the universities of the country. The school building is well furnished with comfortable seats, teachers' desks, suitable and abundant blackboards, with some charts, maps, etc., and apparatus of such a character as to at least partially meet the wants of both teacher and pupil. The school has a library of over two thousand carefully selected volumes, which is being increased from year to year, and which, under the supervision of the superintendent, is free to the pupils. The people of Louisiana are justly proud of their school and are liberal in its support, imposing upon themselves a voluntary tax, sufficient, with the little aid received from the state, to conduct the school for not less than eight months of each year. The school is at this time, notwithstanding some recent irregularities in the high school, the probable result of previous bad discipline, said to be in a very flourishing condition, and with an attendance in excess of that of any previous year.

COLORED SCHOOL.

There is in the city a school for colored children which is said to be largely attended and very fairly conducted. The house is commodious, the furniture and other prerequisites ample, and the teachers well qualified for the discharge of the duties of their several stations. J. M. Fisher, a colored man of considerable scholastic attainments, is at the head of the school, and under his successful control, it is said to be unusually prosperous.

McCUNE COLLEGE.

This institution was first organized as Pardee College in 1868, and was for several years under the control of Rev. John McAfee, and was conducted under the auspices of the Old School Presbyterians. The enterprise was not a success, and the building which they had purchased, on the corner of Seventh and South Carolina streets, was sold to the Baptists in 1871, and Rev. J. T. Williams was employed to conduct the school. Under the new management it succeeded but little better than before, and the denomination failing to properly sustain the school, those most largely interested thought it prudent to sell the property, which was accordingly done in 1881, when A. J. McCune, one of the stockholders under the Baptist regime, became the purchaser, and the school now took his name, being called McCune College. At the time of the change the school was incorporated, with A. J. McCune as president, W. M. White, secretary, and A. Slaughter, treasurer. The other corporate members are the ministers of the Baptist Church of the county, together with some of the influential lay members of the same denomination. There are three or four teachers connected with the

academic department of the school, besides several who perform the perfunctory duties of superintendent, matron, etc. The school is still regarded as a Baptist institution, and has received from the members of this denomination a large majority of what pupils now attend it. Mr. A. Slaughter, the treasurer of the board, is at this time acting as principal of the school.

O. S. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was not organized in Louisiana until October 1, 1851. Previous to this time the few members then resident in the city met and worshiped with the congregation at Buffalo church, some four miles south of Louisiana. At the date above mentioned, Rev. W. P. Cochran, who lived at West Ely, north of Hannibal, rode on horseback from his home to Louisiana and preached to the membership of five who had been organized into a church. Of these five there was but one male member, John D. Wood. The Methodists now tendered the Presbyterians the use of their house which was gratefully accepted and occupied until the time when their present church, situated on South Carolina street, was built. The first stated supply was the Rev. I. M. Paxson, under whose ministry the church was really organized. He preached for six months, until September, 1852, when Rev. G. W. Ash succeeded him, and officiated until October, 1854. Rev. David Irwin followed Mr. Ash and remained until October, 1857, when Rev. Eli B. Smith was installed as pastor in April, 1858, and served the church until 1861, when Rev. George Van became the pastor and preached until 1864, when the stated supply was Rev. S. W. Mitchell for one year. A short time after this Rev. John A. McAfee was installed as pastor and filled the pulpit until July, 1870, when Rev. Eli B. Smith was recalled as pastor and continued in charge until his death in 1872. The pastors since that time have been H. K. McComb, from January, 1873, until April, 1877; Rev. S. H. Williams, from May, 1877, to April, 1881; and the present pastor, Rev. D. K. Campbell, who commenced his labors here in March, 1882. The first ruling elder of this church was John D. Knox. The organization now is Rev. D. K. Campbell, pastor; William Armstrong, Dr. H. B. Butts, A. McMoore, Edward Hesser, Dr. J. T. Bell, and George Reid, ruling elders; Stuart Carkener, Samuel Reid, and Ebenezer Oaks, deacons; Dr. H. B. Butts, clerk of the session; and Stuart Carkener, superintendent of the sabbath-school. The present membership numbers about seventy-five communicants. From a small beginning this church has grown into a strong Christian organization and now has among its members some of the most influential and deserving citizens of the town.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized March 26, 1853, with the following constituting members. Charles Bacon and wife, John J. Gibson and wife, W. D. Henry and wife, A. D. Landrum and wife, Geo. W. Peay and wife, J. H. Fry and wife, Josiah Haynes and wife, John Todd and wife, John R. Wise and wife, J. E. Inlow and wife, David Emerson and wife, Thomas Smith and wife, Foster Hill and wife, William L. Carr, Mary F. Morton, Eliza Barker, Lillitha Gibson, Cynthia Watson, Ann Meyers, Martha Pugh, Mary Renning, and Martha Milroy. Geo. W. Peay and Josiah Haynes were elected the first deacons and Mr. Peay was also chosen to act as clerk, which position he held from 1853 until 1867, a period of fourteen years. The first regular pastor was Rev. Jas. F. Smith, who was called in December, 1853.

Services were for a while held in private houses, but after a little time John D. Wood offered the use of his school-building which was accepted and the congregation met and worshiped here until they built their house, or at least until the basement was ready for use which was in May, 1854. Their church-house is a substantial brick structure, situated on the corner of Seventh and Georgia streets. The church was completed and dedicated late in the summer of 1854. In 1864 there was a division in the church growing out of dissensions occasioned by the war, and a part of the congregation withdrew and formed what was known as the Second Baptist Church of Louisiana. In December, 1869, the Second Baptist Church dissolved and its members were again received back into the congregation of the first church. During the long interval since its organization this church has had a good many pastors, the names of whom we submit below: Rev. J. F. Smith, from 1853 to 1854; Rev. M. M. Modisett from 1854 to 1857; Rev. Smith again, from 1857 to 1859; Rev. J. T. Williams, from 1859 to 1860; Rev. H. M. King, from August, 1860, to March, 1862; Rev. J. B. Fuller, from March, 1862, to April, 1864. The church now had no pastor until 1867, when Rev. A. F. Randail occupied the pulpit for a few months, and in May, 1868, Rev. R. Gibson accepted a call and served until August, 1871. Rev. James Biggs was in charge from 1872 till 1875, J. T. Williams from October, 1875, until June, 1879, when Rev. Wm. Tipton, served from January, 1880, until January, 1882, and now the Rev. Mr. Kemper is the preacher in charge. The present deacons are D. J. Milroy, J. E. Rowley, A. J. McCune, and A. Slaughter. The church has a present membership of 143 communicants and is also a working and spiritually minded body of Christians.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Louisiana congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in February, 1855, by Revs. James W. Campbell and E. D. Pearson. By an order of Salt River Presbytery, October, 1854, Rev. E. D. Pearson was sent to Louisiana to organize a congregation and to build a church house. For twelve months prior to this time Rev. James W. Campbell had been preaching to the few Cumberland Presbyterians in the town one sabbath in each month, and had occupied for this purpose the pulpit of the M. E. Church South. The organization as effected by Revs. Campbell and Pearson consisted of but nine members. David McAlister, James W. Smith, and John M. Russell were elected the ruling elders of the congregation. In a protracted meeting held during the month of February, 1855, twenty-five or thirty new members were added to the church. In the summer of 1855 the church house was erected, and dedicated at the meeting of the synod in the October following, Rev. J. B. Mitchell, then president of McGee College, preaching the dedicatory sermon. Rev. E. D. Pearson continued to preach to the church until June, 1861. Rev. J. W. Campbell now supplied the church with preaching for several months and until the time of the employment of Rev. W. D. Mahan, who continued to serve the church as pastor for the period of more than three years. In the spring of 1867 Rev. E. D. Pearson was again employed as the pastor and has been continued until the present time, having served the church for more than twenty-one years. The congregation has had but three ministers filling its pulpit as their pastors during the twenty-eight years of its organized existence. This congregation has had its seasons of trial as all others have doubtless experienced. Its growth has been gradual and permanent. From the time of its organization it has elected thirteen ruling elders. It now has five acting as elders. It has received into the communion of the church four hundred and eighty persons, and has a present membership of one hundred and thirty-five. Within the time of its existence this church has lost eighty members by the hand of death. It has maintained preaching, sabbath-school, and prayer-meeting regularly, and has been blessed with many seasons of revival.

M. E. CHURCH AND M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

The first organization of a Methodist Church in Louisiana is supposed by the citizens to have occurred about the year 1830 and under or during the ministry of Rev. Andrew Monroe. Meetings were first held in private residences, afterwards in old Masonic Hall, and then in the school-house.

Among the earliest members are remembered the names of M. Watson and wife, David Watson and wife, Col. John E. Allen and wife, Ivy Zumwalt and wife, John Basye and wife, and Mrs. Betty Perry. In 1837 this little congregation was augmented by the addition of J. S. Markley, a local preacher, L. Newman, another local preacher, and wife, and Edward Draper and wife. About this time a prayer-meeting was held at the house of L. Newman, which resulted in a determination to hold these meetings daily, and out of these, in connection with the preaching of Rev. Daniel T. Sherman, the preacher in charge, grew a revival which resulted in the addition of thirty members to the church. In 1839 steps were taken to build a church at the foot of Main street, on the west side of the same. A brick church was erected here under the superintendency of David Watson. When it had been in use about three years, and while still in an unfinished condition, the church fell down. In 1844 another attempt was made to build a church, a frame, on the same lot. When it had been partially enclosed it was blown down. In 1845, nothing daunted by past failures, the members again went to work and put up a brick church on the same foundation upon which the other two had been built, and the building is in use to-day as a tenement house. The official board of the church at this time was composed of John E. Allen, Hayden Gentry, David Watson, John E. Markley, L. Newman, Joseph Charleville, John Schwimmer, Ivy Zumwalt, and T. T. Bake.

In 1844 or 1845 the division occurred in the Methodist Church, and this congregation, falling within the lines of the southern branch, became, by mutual consent, the M. E. Church South. They continued to use the house at the foot of Main street until 1854, when they built the brick church on the corner of Fourth and South Carolina Streets, which was soon after dedicated by D. E. McAnally, D. D., of St. Louis. In 1861, on account of troubles engendered by the war, a part of the members, while not formally withdrawing, went into what they termed "a union association." Among these were Edwin Draper, Philander Draper, Daniel Draper, J. S. Markley, Charles Hunter, Joseph S. Barnum, T. J. C. Fagg, William Vanhorn, R. S. Strother, Robert Allison, Jesse Gentry, Joseph Charleville, H. Haley, Frank Haley, and Robert Owens, with their families. Out of this association grew the Northern Methodist Church of Louisiana. It is due to state, however, that several who had gone into the "association" returned to the Church South when the object of organizing a new church was disclosed.

The Methodist Episcopal Church North was organized in 1863, under the ministry of Rev. Wm. Demott, and was received into the conference of that body by Bishop Ames on June the 20th of that year. At this time Bishop

Ames also formed a presiding elder's district, to be called the Louisiana District, and to embrace the territory situated between the Missouri River and the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. Among the constituting members of this church we find the names of Rev. N. Shumate, P. E.; Rev. William Demott, pastor; R. S. Strother, class leader; C. G. Hunter and Edward Draper, stewards; T. J. C. Fagg, J. S. Markley, Samuel Griggs, Robert Owns, J. Charleville, J. M. Gentry, J. S. Barnum, John Schwimmer, and Ezra Gibson. These, with their families, aggregated 102 members, with which the church was organized. After their organization they worshiped for quite a while in the M. E. Church South, pending the suit which they had instituted for the property. The supreme court, however, awarded the property to the M. E. Church South, when the other wing withdrew, and thereafter, for a season, worshiped in the Presbyterian church, the use of which had been kindly offered them. In 1867 they built the brick church on the corner of Seventh and Tennessee streets, where they have since continued to conduct their services.

The present organization of the M. E. Church South is as follows: Rev. John A. Beagle, pastor; W. N. Tinsley, T. P. Cubberly, Dr. E. Crutcher, J. A. Estes, and W. O. Gray, official board; W. O. Gray, recording steward; W. H. Morrow, superintendent of sabbath-school. And of the M. E. Church North as follows: Rev. J. C. Horn, pastor; F. C. Haley, John Lake, J. W. Dreyfus, J. N. Frier, W. M. Brown, board of stewards; H. W. Lake, W. E. Jackson, Philander Draper, R. L. Foster, John Gamble, John N. Frier, J. W. Dreyfus, F. C. Haley, trustees; J. N. Frier, superintendent of sabbath-school. Membership one hundred and sixty-eight, with twenty probationers:

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian Church in Louisiana, Missouri, was organized by Elders Jeremiah Lancaster and Sandy Jones in 1837. Its first meetings were held in the court-house, and in Schwimmer's vacant log store room, on the corner of Main and Georgie streets. The original members were five in number; viz., Mrs. Minerva Luce, Mrs. Catharine Ruggles, Mrs. Dr. Gorin, Miss Attella Jackson, and Jno. T. Folks. Three of the charter members are still living; viz., Mrs. Luce, Mrs. Ruggles, and Mrs. Barnard, the latter being Miss Jackson in 1837. Elders Jones and Lancaster preached frequently for the church during the years 1837-8. The place of worship was Schwimmer's store room. The place of worship was changed in 1839 to Luce's warehouse on the levee, near South Carolina street; then to the court-house, on

Third street; and again, about 1845, to the public school-house on Georgia street near Fifth street. The ministers who did the preaching for this church from the date of its organization, in 1837, to the date of the building of the present house of worship, in 1850, in chronological order were Sandy Jones, Jeremiah Lancaster, Jacob Creath, Jr., Samuel S. Church (then a youth), Dr. J. W. Hughes, and Joseph J. Errett. The two latter lived in Paynesville, Missouri, and preached monthly in Louisiana. In 1845 Elders Jacob Creath and George Waters held a meeting at which Julius C. Jackson and his wife Harriet Jackson united with the church. Capt. George Barnard, Isaac N. Bryson, and William Luce were baptized and united with the church at the same time. In 1846 Mrs. J. E. Carstarphen (then Miss Belinia Jackson), Joseph Barnett, Jacob Linder, and George Young became members of this church. The present house of worship was completed in 1850. Julius C. Jackson and William Luce were the trustees and building committee. These and Capt. George Barnard were the chief contributors to the building fund. President Alexander Campbell of Bethany, Virginia, visited Louisiana in 1851, and preached several times to the great enjoyment and encouragement of the congregation. During the decade from 1850 to 1860 protracted meetings were held at various intervals by Dr. W. H. Hopson, Elders L. B. Wilkes, T. M. Allen, J. W. Burbridge, Peter Donan, Timothy Ford, George Watters, and Joseph J. Errett. Elder Joseph J. Errett of Paynesville preached monthly for the church in 1858-59-60. Elder Alpheus Brown was the resident minister for this church in 1861-62. Elder William Brown, known as "Billy Brown," of Illinois, visited and preached for the church in 1863-64. Elder J. D. Dawson located in Louisiana, in 1862, as principal of an academy; he also preached for the church occasionally and has continued to minister to it, at intervals, to the present time (1883). Elder J. Creath held a noted meeting in 1854, at which there were fifty additions. It was his custom to hold a daily prayer-meeting *at sunrise*. Dr. W. H. Hopson, a few years later, in 1857, held a series of meetings that are still fresh in the memories of all who attended them. Elder Thomas M. Allen, of Columbia, Missouri, soon after the close of the war, held a grand union meeting, at which he succeeded in harmonizing the discordant elements in the church, and restoring friendship and unity among its members. His visit is remembered as an epoch in the history of the church. Elder H. D. Clark of Pittsfield, Illinois, held a successful meeting for the Church in March, 1868, at which there were thirty or forty additions. In August, 1868, Clayton Keith, having just graduated at Kentucky University, and the Theological (or Bible) College, Lexington, Kentucky, began his

ministry with this church, and continued until October, 1869. During the year of his ministry the congregation was in a prosperous condition, numbering 300 members, about 100 of which were added during the year. In 1870 and 1871 Elder H. D. Clark, now of Baltimore, Maryland, was the resident minister of the church. Elder Jesse H. Berry of Springfield, Missouri, was pastor of the church for the years 1872-73-74. He was succeeded by Elder D. P. Henderson in 1876, and he by Dr. H. R. Walling in 1877 and 1878. Elder A. C. Walker was the pastor during 1881 and 1882. At present (1883) the church is without a minister. The elders are Jno. D. Dawson, Jno. T. Rule, Jas. I. Nelson, and Clayton Keith. It cannot be said of the church, at this writing, that it is in a highly prosperous condition. It has a membership of 150.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Episcopal Church of Louisiana was organized in 1853 or 1854. Previous to 1872, when the first Episcopal church was built in Louisiana, the congregation worshipped in court-hall or over the old market-house of the city. The Rev. John T. Worthington was the first pastor of this church and continued to officiate for a number of years. The original or constituting members were Col. P. T. Senteney and wife, George Hind and wife, Samuel Lewis and wife, Col. N. P. Minor and wife, and a few others.

Like the church at Prairieville this organization was seriously affected by the war, and not until the civil strife had ceased did they attempt anything in the interest of the church, further than an occasional service and the conduct of the sabbath-school.

In 1867 they again organized in the form of a parish at which time David Steward, Col. D. P. Dyer and wife, and a few others, became connected with the organization. From this time until now regular services have been conducted and a regularly ordained minister has been in the employ of the church. Revs. Dr. Jennings, Mr. Webb, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Matran, and Dr. Curtis, the present rector, have been employed in the order named. In 1878 or about that time the church was moved from its old site to Georgia street, on the west side of Seventh street, and a neat and comfortable looking rectory was erected.

The church is not numerically strong, but is apparently in a healthy spiritual condition, with a well conducted and well attended sabbath-school, which has been long continued, and with every prospect of doing much to advance the well-being of those in whose midst it has been planted.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The families that formed the nucleus for this church were those of Edward Emerson, David Crider, F. A. Suda and Mrs. Webber. They first had services as early as 1840, and their places of assembling for this purpose were the shops and other buildings of the poor classes of the citizens. Father Lyon, of Milwood, Lincoln county, was the priest who conducted these early services. Other Catholic families commenced to settle in Louisiana and its vicinity soon after the year named above, and in 1850 Father Lyon began to build a church in the northern part of the city, which was called St. Patrick's, and in which they continued to worship until 1874. This was a wooden structure and its cost was comparatively trifling, the land upon which it stood having been donated for this purpose. Father Lyon officiated as pastor until 1857, and was succeeded by Fathers Brady, Ternell, Haley, O'Ragan, Cummings, Kam, and Murray. These continued to serve the church until 1873, when Father Gleason became pastor, and during his charge a fine brick structure, known as St. Joseph's Catholic Church of Louisiana, was erected in the northern part of the city. This church was dedicated on July 15, 1874, by Right Rev. Bishop P. J. Ryan, of St. Louis. Rev. Gleason officiated until 1875, when he was succeeded by Father Calmers, who remained until 1877, when the Franciscans, of Quincy, Illinois, took charge of the church and supplied its pulpit until 1882, when the bishop again took control of it, and sent the present pastor, Father John Hubert May. The membership of this church number at this time almost four hundred communicants. In September, 1881, a parochial school was established, under the charge of the Ursuline Sisters, with two teachers, Mother Juliana and Sister Stanislaus. The attendance during the first academic year was more than one hundred pupils.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE NO. 92, A. F. AND A. F. M.

This lodge was organized under charter which bears date October 12, 1847, the first officers were Philander Draper, W. M.; E. G. McQuie, S. W.; and Theodore Betts, J. W. The names of all the charter members we have been unable to obtain. The present officers are E. Pepper, W. M.; Alexander Owens, S. W.; and Martin Flegle, J. W. The lodge has at this time about sixty members, and before a part of its membership withdrew to form Globe Lodge there were almost a hundred members, in good standing in Perseverance Lodge. The lodge is represented as working pleasantly and harmoniously, and as being in a good and flourishing condition.

GLOBE LODGE NO. 495, A. F. & A. M.

This lodge was granted its dispensation or charter in June, 1876, at which time it was organized. The first officers were C. J. Atkins, W. M.; H. B. Butts, S. W.; W. H. Biggs, J. W.; R. J. Hawkins, secretary; A. Tinsley, treasurer, George Tyrrell, S. D.; Champ Clark, J. D.; Ed. Glenn, tyler. This lodge was burnt out in February, 1882, losing everything except one copy of their by-laws and the records, the latter being in the safe of Mr. John C. Walters at the time. The present officers are W. W. Anderson, W. M.; P. G. Baird, S. W.; Adam Wald, J. W.; J. C. Walters, secretary; J. S. Barnum, treasurer; M. G. Reynold, S. D.; J. W. Matson, J. D.; S. C. Orton, tyler. The lodge is a strong one with no dissensions existing among its members.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Lodge Knights of Pythias was organized August 13, 1881, by Grand Chancellor Rudorf of St. Louis. The constituting members were O. C. Bryson, J. M. Blodgett, J. D. Bowman, Dr. E. Crutcher, W. E. Dowds, M. C. Farber, J. Frier, E. B. Fagg, J. W. Gann, W. H. Glenn, H. L. Hart, H. L. Murray, J. L. Minor, M. G. Reynolds, Joe B. Reid, J. H. Reid, A. L. Stone, A. C. Sheldon, A. W. Wehrman, C. B. Wason, and I. W. Basye. The first officers were A. C. Sheldon, C. C.; Dr. E. Crutcher, V. C.; John Minor, K. of R. & S.; M. C. Farber, M. F.; O. C. Brysol, Prel.; H. L. Hart, M. of E.; A. W. Wehrman, M. at A.; A. L. Stone, I. G.; C. B. Mason, O. G. The present officers are E. B. Fagg, C. C.; A. W. Wehrman, V. C.; R. R. Clemens, K. R. & S.; J. B. Reid, Prel.; Abe L. Stone, M. of F.; H. L. Hart, M. of E. The lodge has thirty-seven members at this time and is in a truly prosperous condition.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

The Louisiana Lodge K. of H. was instituted September 5, 1879, by John M. Blodgett, deputy. The constituting members were Dr. S. B. Ayres, Charles Burkhardt, M. P. Brown, J. M. Blodgett, H. C. Draper, John N. Frier, J. D. Godfrey, J. M. Gentry, W. J. Howden, H. H. Johnson, J. M. Lewis, A. M. Mounce, Carson Modisett, A. C. Sheldon, W. G. Tinsley, C. B. Walton, A. W. Wehrman, and R. H. Williams. The first officers were A. C. Sheldon, dictator; Charles Burkhardt, V. D.; A. W. Wehrman, A. D.; H. L. Murray, reporter; W. J. Howden, financial reporter; John N. Frier, treasurer, N. P. Brown, chaplain; and A. W. Wehrman, A. C. Shel-

don, and J. N. Frier, trustees. The present officers are N. J. Lynot, D.; E. B. Fagg, P. D.; D. A. Ball, V. D.; J. Will Gunn, A. D.; John C. Walters, financial reporter; W. A. Gunn, reporter; R. H. Williams, chaplain; W. H. Glenn, S., and W. W. Anderson, A. W. Werlman, and W. H. Glenn, trustees. The lodge numbers fifty-five members and has disbursed a great deal of money in paying the death claims of the order, and thus have the members been enabled to contribute to the necessities of the widows and orphans of their deceased brethren.

RIVERSIDE LODGE NO. 285, INDEPENDENT ORDER B'NAI B'RITH. (MANY SONS OF THE COVENANT.)

This lodge was organized in August, 1877, with twenty members. The present officers are A. Wald, president; M. Lesem, vice-president; M. Morris, secretary; P. Zuzak, F. S.; S. Michael, treasurer; M. Michael, monitor; H. Gensberger, warden. The stated meetings are held the first and third Sundays of each month.

CATHOLIC CEMETERY.

This place of burial, designed for the members of the Catholic families of Louisiana and vicinity, is situated one and one-fourth miles west of the limits of the city. It contains five and one-fourth acres of land, is well fenced and suitably decorated with trees, flowers, and shrubs. It was set apart for burial purposes in 1878, and the first interments were Miss Rhoda Snyder and Mrs. Mary D. McCarty, made during this year. Since that time some forty graves have been made here, whose head-stones mark the last resting places of the pious dead.

HEBREW CEMETERY.

This is a beautiful plat of ground, containing perhaps a little less than an acre of land, and located just north of and immediately upon the Louisiana & Bowling Green Gravel Road and about two miles west of the city. It is called "Rodef Sholem," the Hebrew for Road to Peace. It is entered through an arched gateway over which is inscribed in Hebrew "Shaare Sholem," and in English the translation, "Gates of Peace." It was set apart for burial purposes by the Hebrew Society Rodef Sholem in the summer of 1871. The first interment made was Katie, a little daughter of Ferdinand Fishell. The interments now number about thirty, and the graves are beautifully kept, while the grounds give evidence of the respect which our Jewish neighbors cherish for the memory of their dead.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LOUISIANA.

William Wilson Anderson, attorney at law, is a native of Virginia. He was born at Fredericksburg, August 19, 1846. His father, James L. Anderson, was a native of England, and his mother (Mildred A. Allen) was a descendant of an old Virginia family. His father died in 1851, and in the following year his mother removed with the family to Missouri and settled at Louisiana, where he began to attend the public school, in which the rudiments of his education were received. In 1859 he went to Hannibal, Missouri, to live with his guardian, his Uncle George Allen, with whom he lived until 1865, and during that time he was sent to the Van Rensselaer Academy, in Ralls county, Missouri, where he laid the foundation for a substantial English and classical education and prepared himself for college. In 1865 he entered the senior class of Bethany College, West Virginia, and graduated as A. B. in 1866; after which he returned to Missouri and accepted a position as a teacher in the Van Rensselaer Academy for one year, leaving this position to become principal of the Louisiana public schools for one term. In 1868 he began the study of law in the office of Robert A. Campbell, at Bowling Green, and in September, after passing the required examination, he was admitted to the bar. He then established himself in the city of Louisiana, which has since been his home; and where he is not only recognized as a prominent member of the Pike county bar, but an energetic public man and wide awake to the growth and prosperity of the city. In 1870 he was elected city attorney. In 1874 he was elected a member of the city council, and has been re-elected and served every term since, and for the past six years has been president pro tem. of the council and chairman of the finance committee. In 1877, the city being burdened with a bonded indebtedness that retarded its growth, the council appointed a committee, of which he was chairman, to compromise with the bondholders, the most of the work falling on him. A settlement was effected, reducing the debt nearly one-half and the interest from ten to six per cent, and the time of payment from five to twenty years. In 1872 he married Cornelia E. Vanhorn, daughter of J. W. Vanhorn, of Louisiana, by whom he has three children: James Walter, Cora Jeans, and Floyd Frasier. He is a Master, Royal Arch, and Knight Templar Mason, and in 1877 he was deputy grand commander of the Grand Commandary of Missouri. He is also a Knight of Honor.

Captain Carroll Jones Atkin, superintendent of the C. & A. iron railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at Louisiana, Missouri, was born at Waterbury, Washington county, Vermont, November 5, 1837, where he lived with his parents and attended school until he was seventeen years of age, when he came to Missouri. He first stopped at St. Charles, and was employed as book-keeper in the lumber office of Porter & Overall for one year, when he went to the Missonri River, which he followed either as river pilot or master of a steamboat, plying between St. Louis and Fort Benton until 1871, when he came to Louisiana and took charge of the steam transfer across the Mississippi for the C. & A. Railroad Company until the fall of 1873, when he accepted his present position as superintendent of the iron bridge for the same company. Mr. Atkin is a prominent Mason. He is a member of Globe Lodge No. 495, A. F. & A. M.; of Bond Chapter No. 23, R. A. M., of Louisiana City, and of Cyrene Commandery No. 13, K. T., of Bowling Green. He has served Globe Lodge as master one year, and Bond Chapter as principal sojourner two years, and was eminent commander of Cyrene Commandery for four years. In October, 1878, was elected and served as grand commander of the Grand Commandery of the State of Missouri, he filling that station for two years. February 2, 1865, he married Laura S. Boal, of St. Charles, Missouri. They have eight children, Carroll Lee, May, Birdie, William P., Stonewall, Price, Robert Morse, and Ralph Parsons, all living at home.

Salathiel Bainbridge Ayers, M. D., was born near Spencersburg, Pike county, Missouri, January 5, 1839, where he was raised. He is the son of Thomas J. and Elizabeth (Lewis) Ayers. He received the rudiments of his education by attending public school until he was eighteen, when he was sent to Washington Seminary at Paris, Missouri, one year, after which he taught school two years at the Rose school-house, near Curryville, Pike county, when he resumed his studies at Bethel College, Palmyra, completing his literary education there in 1861. He then studied medicine for a short time under Dr. Bailey, and then enlisted in the Missouri State Guards under General Price and served eight months, when he resumed the study of medicine under Drs. Wicks & Tucker, of Spencersburg, and completed the course by graduating as M. D. from Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, in January, 1866. In 1864, in the interim between the course of lectures, he began to practice at Spencersburg. May 12, 1866, he permanently settled at Louisiana, and has built up an extensive and profitable practice. October 25, 1864, he married Susan E., daughter of Thomas P. Woodson, of Spencersburg, Missouri. Himself and wife

are members of the First Baptist Church of Louisiana. He is a member of Globe Lodge No. 495, A. F. & A. M., of Louisiana.

David Alexander Ball, attorney at law, was born on a farm near Troy, Lincoln county, Missouri, June 8, 1851. He is the son of John E. and Elizabeth (Dyer) Ball. He was raised a farmer, and lived with his parents, and helped by his labor to maintain a large family, until he was nineteen, when he started out in the world for himself. With an innate desire to enter upon a professional life he, in his early boyhood, bent his energy to acquire an education. In his sixteenth year he attended a select school, taught by a Miss Carrie McClency; previous to that he had attended the public school during the winter terms. When seventeen he taught a winter term of school, after which he worked on his father's farm until the fall of 1870, when he came to Louisiana and entered the public high school and maintained himself by working in the tobacco factory of F. Tinsley & Co. He pursued this course, at the same time privately studying law, until June, 1872, when he commenced reading law in the office of Fagg & Dyer, and was admitted to the bar in the latter part of that year and began practice in the city of Louisiana. In the spring of 1873 he was the Democratic nominee for city attorney, but was defeated by a few votes. In the following spring he was a candidate for the same office, and was elected by a good majority, and in 1874 was elected his own successor. In 1878 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Pike county, and re-elected in 1880. In 1881 he was elected a member of the city council for a term of two years. July 26, 1882, he was elected a member of the Democratic State Central Committee for the Seventh Congressional District of Missouri. May 13, 1875, he was united in marriage with Jessie, daughter of Samuel O. Miner, of Louisiana. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church South.

Joseph Sherman Barnum, grocer, of Louisiana, was born in Clarksfield Huron county, Ohio, February 8, 1823, where he was raised. When nineteen he was apprenticed by his parents to learn the saddle and harness-making trade. He served two years, when finding that that trade did not agree with his health he abandoned it. He then engaged in farming in the vicinity of Clarksfield, for four years, when, in 1854, he came to Missouri, and located in Louisiana, engaging in the livery business until 1856, when he discontinued it and became associated with John W. and W. A. Gunn, in the mercantile business, in the firm name of Gunn, Barnum & Co. The Messrs. Gunn retiring from the firm in 1861 he continued the business until 1871, when he discontinued, becoming agent for the Keokuk & Northern Line Steamboat Company and is still acting as such. With his steamboat

agency he, in 1877, became associated with E. P. Brown as Barnum & Brown, and engaged in the auction and dry goods business in Louisiana, up to 1882, Mr. Brown retiring from the firm in 1880. In March, 1882, his son Frank became associated with him in the grocery business at Louisiana in the firm name of Barnum & Son. He has served several terms in the city council and has been the licensed city auctioneer since 1872. He has been twice married, his first wife being Sallie A. Bacon of Huron county, Ohio, whom he married in May, 1855, and who died at Louisiana in January, 1866. By her he had three children: Charles, express agent at Pana, Illinois; William M., a clerk in the store of R. H. Williams of Louisiana; and Frank, associated with his father in the grocery business and assistant steamboat agent at Louisiana. He married for his second wife, Maggie J. Martin, of Louisiana, Missouri, October 2, 1866, by whom he has four children living: Lula L., Le Grand, Anna Belle, and Katy Adell. He is a member of the M. E. Church South, of which he has been a trustee for several years. He is a Master Mason and member of Globe Lodge No. 495, of which he was treasurer.

James Henry Barre, local editor of the *River Side Press*, of Louisiana, was born in New York City, June 19, 1836. His father was a retired merchant who had amassed a fortune while in business at Mazatlan, Mexico. We copy the following extract from a work entitled *The Old Merchants of New York City*. "Louis P. Barre and J. L. Kennedy were sent out by the Howlands (importers) as supercargoes to the Pacific coast, and being honest, upright, and hard-working men, soon made themselves indispensable to their employers, who conceived the idea to have them start on their own hook. Accordingly, they were dispatched with a valuable shipment, and after trading along the coast found their way to Mazatlan. They built up a large Mexican trade with the states and were the heaviest traders on the western coast. After a brilliant career of about fifteen years they retired from business, well satisfied with their gains." The subject of this sketch was raised in New York City and was educated in the French Military Institute of Chelsea, New York. His tutors were Lewis and Hyacinth Pengnet, who were officers in the French army under Napoleon the First. He graduated from the institution in the spring of 1853. He was then employed, until 1860, as a clerk in the banking house of W. C. Pickersgill & Co., on Wall street. He then opened a stock brokerage office on Broad street, near the stock exchange, and was so engaged until 1870, when he made a tour to Europe, through England, Ireland, Wales, Scotland, and France. While in Paris, that city was besieged by the German army, and

he was detained there some time, when, falling in company with some distinguished United States army officers, succeeded in making the port of Havre and returned home in the winter of the same year. During 1871 he was not particularly engaged and in 1872 he made a second tour through Europe, returning the latter part of that year. In 1874 he went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was engaged in the collecting business and a correspondent for eastern papers until 1876, when he came to Louisiana and permanently settled, where, soon after his arrival, he became the local editor of the *River Side Press*. October, 1860, he married Mary E., daughter of the late James E. Woodruff, of New York City, by whom he has three children: James W., Sophie A., and Mary H. He is a member of Unison Lodge No. 1875, K. of H., of which he is chaplain.

Ezekiel Merrell Bartlett, M. D., is a native of Maine and the son of Peregrine and Sarah (Merrell) Bartlett. He was born in Bethel, Oxford county, April 22, 1804, where he was raised. He was educated by attending the Maine Wesleyan and an academy at Readfield, Maine, and studying the languages under the tutorship of Rev. Daniel Gould, of Rumford, Maine. In 1827 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Jonathan S. Millit, of Norway College, Maine, studying three years. He entered the Bowdoin Medical Seminary in 1828, and after taking two courses of lectures graduated from that institution as M. D. in September, 1830. He first practiced at Frankstown, Pennsylvania, in 1831, practicing there and at Holidaysburgh, in the same county, up to 1835, when his star of destiny led westward and, like many others, started for the then far west, and came to Missouri and settled in Louisiana, then a mere hamlet containing about 250 souls, and where, although far advanced in age, he still has an extensive practice and has a wide reputation as a skillful surgeon. In the late war he was a staunch Union man, and although losing much by the emancipation of his slaves he stood by the flag that made them free. In 1861 he was appointed medical examiner for the M. S. M. by Governor Gamble, but previous to his commission he was blood-poisoned by making a post-mortem examination and came near losing his life, and was rendered unable to serve as commissioner. November 12, 1835, he married Mary Jones, of Frankstown, Pennsylvania, who is still living. They have two children living, Freeborn Esque, a farmer of Buffalo township; and Ione, wife of J. N. Henderson, a farmer in the vicinity of Louisiana. He is a member of Perseverance Lodge No. 92, A. F. & A. M., of Louisiana.

William Henry Bauman, dealer in boots and shoes and leather, is the son of Daniel and Augusta (Barth) Bauman. He was born in Edwardsville,

Illinois, December 12, 1856. His parents removed to Pike county, Missouri, and located at Louisiana, when he was an infant, and he was there raised and lived with his parents until he was sixteen. He attended the schools of Louisiana until he was fourteen, when he took a commercial course in the Gem City Commercial College, at Quincy, Illinois. When he left home he was employed as a traveling salesman by Schott & Bro., of St. Louis, wholesale dealers in leather, saddle, and harness hardware, and traveled for them until 1875, when he was employed in the same capacity by J. & M. Rosenfield, of Rock Island, Illinois, wholesale dealers in leather and shoe findings. In the fall of 1876 he became associated with his father in the boot and shoe business in Louisiana, in the firm name of Bauman & Son, his father retiring from the firm in 1878. His business success is the result of persevering industry and frugality, and, although quite a young man, he has built up a business in his line second to none in Louisiana city. June 27, 1878, he married Julia Anderson, of Quincy, Illinois.

John Tunstall Bell, M. D., is a native of Kentucky, and the son of John T. and Grazelle (Lucky), Bell. He was born in Stanford, the county town of Lincoln county, July 13, 1818. In the fall of 1831, when he was twelve years old, he came with his parents to Missouri, who settled in Pike county near Ashley, where he was raised and lived with them until manhood. His parents gave him every opportunity in their power to acquire a good education, at one time sending him to Marion College, Marion, Missouri, where he attended some time, but in 1834 he was obliged to suspend his studies to accompany an invalid brother to the West Indies for the benefit of his health. Arriving at New Orleans his brother's health was so much improved and finding others *en route* for the same destination, his brother accompanied them, and he returned home and resumed his studies under Rev. Jeremiah Lawler, completing his education under him in 1836, when he began the study of medicine under Dr. F. A. Heison of Bowling Green, Missouri, and was under his preceptorship for three years. After attending two courses of lectures he graduated as M. D. from the Transylvania Medical University at Lexington, Kentucky, in March, 1841. His first practice was at Louisville, Missouri, near where he was reared, where he practiced until 1844, when he went to Auburn, Pike county, where he practiced fourteen years, up to 1858, when he came to Louisiana where he has been in constant practice ever since, having an extensive practice in both city and country. He has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of the late Augustus Oury of Bowling Green, Missouri, whom he married September 1, 1841, and who died March 4, 1861. By her he has two children: Lou, wife

of Cassius Blackburn of Vandalia, Missouri, and Viola. He married for his second wife, Anna Denton of St. Louis, November 5, 1866. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of Louisiana. He is a member of Perseverance Lodge No. 72, A. F. & A. M., of Louisiana.

William Henry Biggs, attorney at law, is a native of Missouri and son of George K. and Nannie (Floyd) Biggs, who came to Missouri in 1820. He was born near Alexandria, Clark county, August 1, 1843, where he was reared and lived with his parents until he was eighteen. He was educated by attending the public school of his neighborhood, the Christian University at Canton, Missouri, and the La Grange College at La Grange, Missouri. In 1866 he began the study of law in the office of Hon. James Ellison at Canton, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar at Bowling Green, Missouri, in 1867, where he began his first practice, and in the following year he became associated with Hon. D. L. Caldwell as Caldwell & Biggs, they practicing together for three years, when Mr. Caldwell retired from the firm. He came to Louisiana in 1873, and soon after became associated with Hons. T. J. C. Fagg & D. P. Dyer in the practice of law, as Fagg, Dyer & Biggs. Mr. Dyer retired from the firm in 1875, changing the firm style to Fagg & Biggs. He and Mr. Fagg dissolved this copartnership in 1877, when he became associated with S. Carkeener in the firm name of Biggs & Carkeener, they practicing until 1880, when Mr. Carkeener retired from the firm, since which time he has practiced alone. In February, 1870, he married Eliza, daughter of Jasper Shotwell, late of Pike county, Missouri. They have four children: Anna Belle, Davis, Estella, and Georgie. He is a Master Mason and member of Globe Lodge No. 495, A. F. & A. M., of Louisiana.

Jacob Block, an old resident and merchant of Louisiana city, was born in Schwehlaw, Bohemia, January 2, 1808, where he lived until he was twenty-five years of age, when he came to the United States. He first settled at Troy, Lincoln county, and engaged in the mercantile business with Simon Lewis, a young friend who accompanied him from Bohemia. Three years after, in 1836, he went to St. Louis where he engaged in the mercantile business with Simon Mandelbaum until 1839, when he came to Louisiana where for forty years, until 1870, he has been engaged in merchandising. November 13, 1843, he married Miss Kittie Adams of Pike county, who died at Louisiana, March 20, 1866. They had five children, three of whom are living: Cecelia, wife of Floyd Harvey of near Paynesville, Pike county; Henrietta, wife of Rufus L. Pettibone, of Louisiana city; and Joseph, a book-keeper in the Sam Reid Tobacco Factory, Louisiana. He is a Mason, a member of Perseverance Lodge No. 92, Louisiana.

Joseph Block, book-keeper for the Sam Reid Tobacco Manufacturing Company of Louisiana, is the son of Jacob and Catharine (Adams) Block. His father is a native of Germany, and his mother of Kentucky. He was born in Louisiana, Missouri, October 12, 1851, where he was reared and educated. While not attending school he spent his boyhood days as a clerk in his father's store up to 1879, when he became associated with his brother-in-law, R. L. Pettibone, in the grocery business, in the firm name of Joseph Block & Co., they doing business one year, when they dissolved and he accepted the position of teller and assistant cashier in the Bank of Pike County at Louisiana, and was so employed until 1874, when he became associated with M. J. & S. C. Hassler and engaged in manufacturing cider vinegar and Alden dried fruits, in the firm name of Hassler, Block & Co. He retired from that firm in 1875 and became a member of the firm of Jordan & Block in the grocery business for a short time, when he was chosen by the stockholders and creditors of the Bank of Pike County, then insolvent, to close out its business, which he consummated in March, 1879, when he became associated with T. M. Rhea in the banking business as "Rhea & Block, Bankers." They carried on banking until 1882, when they, with others, incorporated the Exchange Bank of Louisiana, he filling the position of cashier until June of that year, when he accepted the position of book-keeper and general office manager for the Sam Reid Tobacco Manufacturing Company of Louisiana. From 1879 to 1881 he was a member of the board of directors of the Louisiana Loan and Building Association. He is a member of Anchor Lodge No. 69, K. of P., of Louisiana.

Frank Boehm, Sr., baker, and proprietor of the Missouri Bakery, of Louisiana, was born in Frankenthal, Bavaria, September 3, 1833. He lost both his parents by death before he was eleven years of age. When he was thirteen he was apprenticed to learn the baker's trade and served three years. He then followed his trade as a journeyman baker and worked in the cities of Mannheim, Spyer, Nuestat, and other German cities until he was eighteen, when, in 1852, he came to the United States, where he again traveled as a journeyman baker, working in Cincinnati, Toledo, and St. Louis until 1860, when he came to Louisiana, where he was employed in the bakery of George Reid for nearly a year, when he enlisted in Company A, Fourth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and served until the expiration of term of enlistment in 1864, after which he was employed in the government bakery of Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, until the close of the war in 1865. While in the service he participated in many battles, the most important being Pea Ridge, Pittsburgh Landing, and Bird's Point. He returned to Louisiana in

the fall of 1865 and established his present business. December 2, 1855, he married Mary Ault, of Cincinnati, Ohio, by whom he has five children: Frank, Jr., and Charles of Louisiana, and Henry, John, and Lucas at home. Himself and wife are Catholics and members of St. Joseph's Church at Louisiana.

James Marion Briscoe, M. D., of Louisiana, was born near Paris, Monroe county, Missouri, March 15, 1844. He is the son of John and Emily (Biggs.) His mother dying when he was three years of age, he was taken by his uncle, O. C. Tinker, of Louisiana, and raised. He was mostly educated in the public schools. He attended the Watson Academy, at Ashley, Missouri, one term, and one term in a select school in Louisiana, taught by Prof. Parker, under the auspices of the M. E. Church. In March, 1865, he began the study of medicine under Dr. E. M. Bartlett, of Louisiana, and the following winter took a course of lectures in the Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa. He was then under the preceptorship of Dr. William C. Duncan, of near Dover Church, Pike county, until the fall of 1867, when he entered the St. Louis Medical College, at St. Louis, Missouri, from which he graduated as M. D. in the spring of 1868. His first practice was at Dover with Dr. Duncan, they practicing together until the spring of 1870. He continued the practice at Dover until the spring of 1872, when he came to Louisiana and became associated with Dr. W. T. Stewart, they practicing together until the spring of 1873, when he pursued farming and practicing medicine in the vicinity of Louisiana until 1881, when he went to Curryville, Pike county, and practiced until September, 1882, when he located at Louisiana permanently. May 12, 1873, he married Mrs. Mollie Burbridge, of Louisiana. He is a member of the Baptist Church and a member of River Side Lodge No. 22, A. O. U. W., of Louisiana.

Henry Patton Brown, grocer, of Louisiana, is the son of William and Jane (Kendrick) Brown, formerly of Tazewell county, Virginia, who came to Missouri in 1834 and settled near Hidesburgh, Ralls county, where he was born, March 5, 1840. He was reared at his birthplace, and lived with his parents until his twentieth year, when, in 1860, he came to Pike county. He was educated by attending the common schools and the Van Rensselaer Academy near Hannibal, Missouri. He began life for himself as a teacher, teaching his first school near Bowling Green, Missouri. He quit teaching in 1864, came to Louisiana, and engaged in the grocery business, and has become identified among the leading and successful business men of the city. Starting out with a very small capital he has built up a lucrative trade and has become quite a property owner, and has built several

buildings, the most important being his present residence on corner of Main and Maryland streets, a brick structure of modern architecture. He is a member of the city council and has been since 1879, and is also a member of the school board, of which he has been secretary ever since his election in 1880. December 19, 1860, he married Elizabeth A. Rodgers, of Bowling Green. They have four children: Willie H., a clerk in his father's store; Ada F., Clarence R., and Bessie. Himself and wife are members of the First Baptist Church of Louisiana, of which he is sabbath-school superintendent. He is a Master Mason and member of Globe Lodge No. 495, A. F. & A. M., of Louisiana, of which he is secretary. He is also a member of Riverside Lodge No. 22, A. O. U. W., of Louisiana.

Isaac Newton Bryson, Sr., is one of the few old residents of Louisiana still living. He was born on a farm near Yorkville, the county seat of York county, South Carolina, February 13, 1809. His parents came to Missouri in 1816, and settled in Pike county, then a portion of St. Charles county, his father pre-empting the land that is now the site of Louisiana city, which he soon afterwards sold, when he purchased land on Grassy Creek, near Mud Lick Spring, five miles west of Louisiana, where he died in 1821. After his father's death, our subject continued to live with his mother on the farm until manhood, and received a fair education by attending the common subscription schools. At the age of nineteen he began teaching and taught in the country schools for two years. In February, 1831, he came to Louisiana, and was employed in the store of Campbell & Burbridge as a clerk for three years, when he became associated with John L. Williams in general merchandising in the firm name of Williams & Bryson, Mr. Williams dying some eighteen months after they engaged in business. Mr. Bryson carried on the business in the firm name until the expiration of the term of partnership, in 1838. In 1839 he became associated with William C. Hardin and Julius C. Jackson in the same business, in the firm style of I. N. Bryson & Co. Mr. Jackson soon after retiring from the firm, he, with Mr. Hardin, retaining the firm name, continued in business without interruption for fifteen years, up to 1855. In 1845 they built the block of stores on the corner of Main and Georgia streets, which they still own. After he and Mr. Hardin discontinued the mercantile business, he never embarked in it again, but invested in real estate, buying two farms in the vicinity of Louisiana, which he has farmed by tenants, he residing in Louisiana. In 1877, he being a stockholder of the National Bank of the State of Missouri, at St. Louis, with many others, lost heavily by its suspension. Although not an aspirant to office, he has served several years in the city

council of Louisiana. During the late war he was a Union man and firmly maintained the supremacy of the Government. December 24, 1848, he married Elizabeth S. Baird, of Louisiana, who is still living. They have four children: Orpheus C., attorney at law; Isaac N., Jr., proprietor and editor of the *Louisiana Republican*; Ora B., wife of Robert H. Williams, of Louisiana, and Mollie F. Himself, wife, and children, excepting Mrs. Williams, are members of the Christian Church, of Louisiana. In 1823 he became one of the proprietors and stockholders of the Louisiana and Middletown gravel or macademized road and served as secretary for the company fifteen years.

Samuel Wilson Buckner, M. D. of Louisiana city, was born near Washington, Rappahannock county, Virginia, October 30, 1824. He is the son of Bailey and Mildred (Strother) Buckner. His father dying when he was an infant, he lived with his mother at his birthplace until he was seventeen years old, when he came to Missouri. He stopped at Bowling Green, Pike county, where he was employed in the county clerk's office for one year. He then began the study of medicine privately, and studied one year, when he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and studied under Dr. Thomas Barber, professor of obstetrics in the Missouri Medical College of that city, about two years, and in the spring of 1846 he graduated as M. D. from the same college. He first practiced in a little town called Concord, in Callaway county. June 17, 1847, he came to Louisiana city, where he resided and practiced until 1871. During that time the doctor took an active part in organizing the Louisiana high school, and was one of the principal movers in the enterprise of building the present public school building. He was also one of the originators of the Louisiana and Kansas City Railroad, now a part of the Chicago and Alton, and was one of the directors of the company that built it. In leaving Louisiana in 1871, he removed to the southern portion of Pike county, where, with practicing medicine, he also engaged in farming. In the spring of 1882 he returned to Louisiana and became associated with Dr. W. T. Stewart in the practice of medicine, in the firm name of Buckner & Stewart. Although being importuned by his friends, the doctor has never aspired to any political preferments, but chose to confine himself to his profession. June 6, 1854, he married Miss Fanny Robertson, of Pike county. By her he has seven children: Lucie, wife of W. T. Wells, of Clarksville, Missouri; Lizzie, wife of Dr. W. H. Robertson, of St. Louis; and Bailey B., Thomas, and George, all law students in various law offices, and Julia and Eliza, at home.

Gustavus A. Buffum, manager of the La Crosse Lumber Company of Louisiana city, was born in Waldo county, Maine, between the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers, December 26, 1826. When quite young his parents, Samuel and Mary (Neil) Buffum, left his birthplace and removed to Orono, Maine, where he lived with them until manhood, and received a good business education by attending the common schools. His father being an extensive lumberman, young Buffum early imbibed a fondness for that avocation, and in early boyhood was well versed in every branch of the business. He followed lumbering, either as a sawyer or in running logs on the Penobscot and its tributaries until 1851, when he with a company of his neighbors went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, where he engaged in mining in Big Ravine, near Auburn, six months, and from there he went to the Yuba River where his skill and knowledge in lumbering was called into requisition, he being one of a number of men who made the first plug and sock-down log raft of saw-logs made in California and run to Sacramento, for which he received \$9 per day. From Sacramento he returned to the Yuba River, and successfully mined on Indian Creek for two years, when, in 1853, he established a trading post, dealing in camp equipments and general merchandise, at Indian Valley, and in connection with it he ran a train of pack mules from Marysville to various mining points on the Yuba River. Selling out his trading post in 1854 he removed to Downersville where he continued to run his trains of pack mules, and also engaged in mining until 1858, when closing up his business he returned to his home in Maine. March 29, 1858, he married Miss Mary B. Washburn, of Livermore, Maine, and immediately started for the west where he for a short time located at Monroe, Wisconsin, and was employed by his brother-in-law, the late Governor O. C. Washburn, and engaged in lumbering on the Mississippi River. In 1860 he became associated with Mr. Washburn, and established a lumber yard at Iowa City, Iowa, which being discontinued in 1861, they established a yard at Clinton and Lyons, Iowa, he acting as manager. In 1873 the yard at Lyons being discontinued, he came to Louisiana in the interest of the La Crosse Lumbering Company, consisting of Mr. Washburn and others, he taking charge of their extensive yard at that place as manager. At Lyons, Iowa, in 1867, his wife died, leaving him five children: Frank W., in the office with his father; and Ada W., still at home; Charles B., attending the Normal School at Whitewater, Wisconsin; and twin boys, Benjamin and Cadwallader, both dying in infancy. He married for his second wife, Mrs. Roxana Chase, of Orono, Maine. Mr. Buffum is a man who has experienced much of the rough side of life.

He is endowed with excellent business and executive abilities which enable him to conduct his extensive lumber trade through the west with success, and to control his numerous employes with such systematic order and precision that harmony is the result, thus adding thousands of dollars annually to the business of Louisiana city.

Charles Burkhart, proprietor of the Globe Hotel, Louisiana, Missouri, was born in Fremont, Sandusky county, Ohio, August 22, 1845. When he was quite young he went with his parents to Tontogany, Ohio, where he lived until manhood and was educated. When he was twelve years of age, his father being dead, he was thrown on his own resources for maintenance. He worked on a farm until 1867 when he engaged in the restaurant business at Whitehall, Illinois, until 1869, when he came to Louisiana, Missouri, and again engaged in the restaurant business until 1875, when he discontinued it and became associated with H. C. Duffy, in the firm name of Duffy & Burkhart, and engaged in general merchandising in Louisiana. He retired from the firm in August, 1880, and in the following July he became associated with J. M. Blodgett, in the firm name of Blodgett & Burkhart, as proprietors of the Globe Hotel at Louisiana. In October, 1881, Mr. Blodgett retiring from the firm, left him sole proprietor. November 22, 1876, he married S. Amanda, daughter of Charles H. Bealart, one of the original proprietors of the site of Louisiana city. They have one child, Charles Burt. He is a member of Riverside Lodge No. 22, A. O. U. W., of Louisiana.

Rev. Donald Kennedy Campbell, pastor of the first Presbyterian church of Louisiana, was born near Glasgow, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, April 26, 1846, where he was raised. He is the son of Peter G. and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Campbell, natives of the highlands of Scotland. He received the rudiments of his education in the grammar school of Glasgow; when nineteen he entered Dalhousie University at Halifax, graduating as A. B.; and when twenty-three he entered the Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he graduated as B. D. when he was twenty-six. He then, in May, 1872, became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Aberdeen, Maryland, where he preached until 1876, when he received a call from the Presbyterian Church at Paradise, Penn., where he preached until 1874, when he entered on the home missionary work, and was sent by that board to Joplin, Missouri, where he preached until 1879, when he was sent to Wakeeney, Kansas, where he preached until March, 1882, when he received a call from the first Presbyterian Church of Louisiana city. September 22, 1874, he married Margaret Jessie McGillioray of Pictou, Nova Scotia. They have

four children; William Bruce, Anne McGillioray, Gordon Hensley, and Arthur Wallace.

Rev. James Washington Campbell, was born near Cynthiana, Harrison county Kentucky, January 13, 1801. He lived with his parents, William and Jane (Gooch) Campbell, at his birthplace, until he was ten years of age, and near Versailles, Woodford county, Kentucky, until he was twelve, and then near Franklin, Williams county, Tennessee, until he was seventeen, when he came with them to Missouri in 1818, they settling in the vicinity of Bowling Green, Pike county. He had obtained a fair education before coming to Missouri by attending school at the various places where his parents have lived, and by private study and reading. He continued to make his home with his parents until his marriage in 1827, with Sophia A. Henry, of Lincoln, Missouri. In 1822 he professed religion and united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at New Lebanon, Cooper county, Missouri, and was licensed to preach at Bethel, Boone county, in the fall of 1824, and began to officiate as a missionary for the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. His district was St. Charles, Lincoln, Montgomery, Callaway, and Boone counties, and was called the St. Charles district. Soon after he began his labors, Marion, Ralls, and Pike counties were added to his district. He is the pioneer minister of those counties. His rides through unbroken forests and over prairies without roads kept him constantly in the saddle. His hearers met either in the primitive dwellings or the rude log school-houses of the day. His sermons averaged yearly 365. In the spring of 1826 he was regularly ordained at the house of Perry Erixson in Lincoln county. Rev. Finis Ewing, presiding, gave the charge and Rev. Robert D. Morris preached the ordination sermon. During that year he was placed in charge of the Antioch church, the first Cumberland Presbyterian Church organized in northeastern Missouri, being organized in 1819. In 1827 he settled on land in Calumet township, Pike county, which is now on the gravel road between Louisiana and Clarksville, and is now owned by J. M. Jump, and the house he then built of hewn logs is still standing. He removed from there to the Antioch settlement in 1828 where he purchased a farm on which he lived until 1836 when he removed to Bowling Green. Soon after being placed in charge of the Antioch church, several more churches were added. Among them were Ashley, Frankford, and Buffalo, he preaching monthly at each place. After his removal to Bowling Green in 1836, with his pastoral duties he also engaged in the mercantile business, having at different times been associated with Harvey T. McCune, G. B. Crane, William Watts, and his brother J. G. Campbell. The goods sold

were bought at Philadelphia and Baltimore, and to replenish his stock he made long tedious trips to those places twice a year. He retired from the mercantile business in 1853, when he removed to a farm he owned in the vicinity of Bowling Green until 1866, when he removed to another farm that he owned near Louisiana, where his wife died in 1872, at the age of sixty-six. By her he has five children living: William H., justice of the peace at Bowling Green; Robert A., an attorney at law at St. Louis, and now lieutenant governor of the state; John T., an attorney at law at Santa Rosa, California, and a member of the legislature of that state; Robert B., a lumber merchant at Clarksville; and Benjamin M., a farmer of Buffalo township, who owns his father's homestead, with whom his father has lived since 1873, and with whom he expects to spend the remainder of his days. Mr. Campbell retired from the active duties of the ministry in 1879, after spending nearly sixty years of his life in preaching the gospel. His name in Pike and adjoining counties is as familiar as household words. At the altar he has joined hundreds in the holy bonds of matrimony, by the ordinance of baptism he has consecrated unknown numbers to a life of holiness, and to the bereaved he has spoken words of consolation, and as the sands of his life have nearly run he, with Christian resignation and fortitude, awaits the summons that will call him hence.

Capt. Stuart Carkener, chief deputy collector of internal revenue for the fourth district of Missouri, and attorney at law. He is the son of George Y. and Sarah E. (Hall) Carkener, and was born at Tecumseh, Michigan, December 13, 1837, where he was raised and lived with his parents until manhood. He was educated at the Michigan State University. When he left home he began teaching in the college at Montgomery City, Missouri, teaching there and at Warrenton and other places in Missouri, and at the same time privately studying law, until the spring of 1862, when he was admitted to the bar at Warrenton, Warren county, Missouri, and at once began the practice of law at Danville, Montgomery county, Missouri. In the fall of 1862 he was commissioned second lieutenant in the M. S. M., serving only a short time, when he became a member of Company K, Thirty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was chosen and commissioned first lieutenant of his company and served during the war. In June, 1863, he was promoted to the captaincy of Company G, of the same regiment. July 4, 1863, he was seriously wounded on the field at the battle of Helena, Arkansas, and was in hospital at Memphis, Tennessee, and St. Louis, Missouri, some two months. During the last two years of the war he served as judge advocate on the staffs of Generals Mower and Mc-

Arthur. He participated in many battles, the most important being those of Helena, Arkansas; Nashville, Tennessee; Tupelo, Mississippi; the battle of the Red River campaign, Sherman's Meridian campaign, and the campaign against General Price in Missouri. He also served as provost marshal of the city of Selma, Alabama, during the summer of 1865. He was mustered out of the service at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, in August, 1865, when he returned to Danville and resumed the practice of law. During 1868 he served as circuit attorney for the third judicial circuit of Missouri, embracing the counties of Pike, Lincoln, Montgomery, and Warren. In 1877 he removed to Louisiana and became associated in the law practice with William H. Biggs, in the firm name of Biggs & Carkener. In 1880 he retired from the firm, and on account of failing health abandoned the practice of law and engaged for one year in the manufacture of tobacco at Louisiana. In the summer of 1882 he received the appointment of chief deputy collector of internal revenue in the fourth district of Missouri, under D. A. Stewart. November 14, 1866, he married Mary E. Drury, of Danville, Missouri. They have four children: Gertrude, George, Anna, and Lucile. Himself and wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Louisiana, of which he is a ruling elder and sabbath-school superintendent.

William H. Carroll, of Buffalo township, is a descendant of one of the oldest families in the eastern part of Pike county. Mr. Carroll is a native of North Carolina, born November 7, 1813, in York district. His father, Joseph Carroll, was born in 1781 and raised in South Carolina. The mother, Isabella Henry, was a daughter of William Henry, of South Carolina, who was a Revolutionary soldier and took part in the battle of King's Mountain. Joseph Carroll immigrated to Missouri with his family in the year 1817, and settled near what is now known as Buffalo Church, and moved into the cabin which had been occupied by Robert Jordon, who had been killed by the Indians. Joseph Carroll was a blacksmith by trade and brought his blacksmith tools with him from South Carolina, this being the first set of tools brought to Pike county. His shop was known far and near and served a good purpose in mending the many breaks incident to frontier life. While he did the neighborhood blacksmithing he carried on his farm at the same time. He was a man of powerful muscle, great energy, and a determined will. He reared a family of eleven children, six boys and five girls, eight of whom still survive. The mother died in 1840 and the father in 1860. William H. Carroll, our subject, was but four years old when he came to Missouri, and it would be almost useless to tell how he spent his boyhood days. We can rest assured they were spent in

the wilds of Pike county. Schools at that day were almost unknown, but the youth had a thirst for books and he read whatever he could get hold of. On arriving at maturity he had acquired a sufficient knowledge to teach school, which, at that day, was considered a great accomplishment. Mr. Carroll has been twice married, his first wife dying soon after marriage. His present wife, was Mary Stark, daughter of the late Judge James Stark, who belonged to pioneer families of the eastern part of this county, the marriage occurring in 1846, and soon after he moved to his present farm, consisting of 250 acres, the greater part of which is in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Carroll has for many years been considered one of the successful raisers of wheat; later, however, he has been turning his attention to raising stock. He has reared a family of eight children, three boys and five girls, all living. Mr. Carroll and all his family are devoted members of the Presbyterian Church.

Earnest Crutcher, M. D., was born at Nashville, Tennessee, March 20, 1858. He is the sixth of ten sons of William H. and Mary C. (Foster) Crutcher, natives of Virginia. He was raised and educated in his native city. His Alma Mater is the Main street high school of Nashville, Tennessee, from which he graduated in the class of 1877. Prior to his graduation, in 1875 and 1876, he was reporter for the *Nashville Evening Banner*. In the latter part of 1877 he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. T. A. Atchison, professor of materia medica in the medical department of the Vanderbilt University, of Nashville, graduating as M. D. from that institution with distinction in March, 1879. His first practice was at Arcola, Missouri, under his brother, Dr. R. M. Crutcher, until the fall of 1879, when he entered the Homœopathic Medical College of St. Louis, graduating in March, 1880, receiving the *ad eundem* degree, and in the following April located at Louisiana, practicing in both city and country, making a specialty of diseases of children. April 13, 1882, he married Miss Kate V., daughter of Joseph Morrow, of Summit Point, Virginia. He is a member of the M. E. Church South and fills the position of sabbath-school superintendent. He is a member of Anchor Lodge No. 60, K. of P., of which, in 1881, he was chancellor commander, and represented his lodge in the grand lodge at Carthage, Missouri, in 1882.

Marcus Dreyfus, senior member of the firms of Dreyfus & Micheal, merchants, and of Dreyfus, Hall & Woracek, lumber dealers, is a native of Switzerland. He was born at Zurzach June 15, 1817, where he lived with his parents and attended school until his fourteenth year, when he was permitted by his father to sell goods in the vicinity of Zurzach, doing business

on a small scale. He continued to sell goods until 1840, when he came to the United States and first located at St. Louis, Missouri, where he followed peddling six months, when he went to Nashville, Tennessee, and peddled some six months, when, in the latter part of 1841, he came to Pike county, Missouri, and became associated with his brother in the mercantile business at Frankford, they doing business for three years, up to 1844, when he engaged in farming in the vicinity of Louisiana, and with farming kept a wood yard at a landing on the Mississippi River that was called Dreyfus Landing. In 1854 he came to Louisiana and became associated with Earnest Waracek, as Dreyfus & Waracek, in the hardware business, they doing business in that line up to 1874. In 1866, in connection with the hardware business, he with his partner became associated with William T. Hill and established the present lumber company of Dreyfus, Hill & Waracek, of Louisiana. He is also associated with Samuel Micheal as Dreyfus & Micheal, and has been engaged in the mercantile business since 1867. In 1864 he and Mr. Waracek built the National Hall Block, on corner of Main and Georgia streets, and in 1868 they built the Lynott business house on Main between Georgia and South Carolina streets. In 1880 he built the Dreyfus Block on Georgia street between Main and Third. In 1864 he was elected a member of the city council of Louisiana and re-elected in 1866, and served as councilman four years. In 1882 he was elected by the stockholders president of the Exchange Bank of Louisiana, and now fills that position. June 5, 1845, he married Rosa Kinney, of Pike county, Missouri. They have one child, Dr. James W. Dreyfus, of Louisiana, Missouri.

Joseph Linn Dyer, grocer, of Louisiana, was born near Troy, Warren county, Missouri, January 10, 1848. His mother dying when he was an infant he was taken by his grandmother, Mrs. Nancy R. Dyer, with whom he lived near Troy, Lincoln county, until 1865, when he came with her to Louisiana, where he attended school two years, when, in 1867, he began to work in the tobacco factory of Cash, Henderson & Co., and worked for them and in other factories in Louisiana until 1882, when he engaged in the grocery business. He is a member of the M. E. Church of Louisiana. He is a Good Templar and member of Louisiana Lodge No. 278.

William Andrew English, bricklayer and contractor, was born near Cynthia, Harrison county, Kentucky, September 11, 1824. He is the son of William and Sarah (Dickson) English. He was raised a farmer at his birthplace, and his father being a bricklayer as well as a farmer he also learned that trade. He lived with his parents until 1850 when he next

went to Paris, Kentucky, and worked at bricklaying one year when he came to Louisiana, Missouri, where he has followed his trade ever since. In 1862 he became a member of company K, — Regiment M. S. M. In the spring of 1863 he was elected second lieutenant by his company, and in 1865 was promoted to captain. He served at intervals during the war. Himself and wife are members of the Seventh Street M. E. Church of Louisiana.

Hon. Thomas James Clark Fagg is a native of Virginia, and was born near Charlottesville, Albemarle county, July 25, 1822. He is the youngest of four children of John and Elizabeth (Oglesby) Fagg. In 1836 he came with his parents to Missouri, they settling in Pike county near Bowling Green. In the following spring his parents sent him to Illinois College at Jacksonville. Previous to his coming to Missouri he had taken a preparatory course at the University of Virginia near his birth-place. His collegiate course was interrupted the first year by the death of an only brother, a student of the same college, when he returned home and remained until the following year, when he resumed his studies in the same college, but only to take an irregular course of three terms, when, in 1841, he again returned to his home and remained until 1843, when he entered the office of Hon. Gilchrist Porter as a law student at Bowling Green, with whom he studied until he was admitted to the bar in 1845. He then became associated in the law practice with Hon. James O. Broadhead at Bowling Green, with whom he practiced until 1848, when he removed to Clarksville where he continued his law practice, and also settled the large estate of H. T. Kent and brother. In the summer of 1850 he, espousing the Benton policy, became a candidate on that ticket for a seat in the legislature, but after a bitter and vindictive campaign he was defeated. In November, 1850, by a coalition of the Benton Democrats and Whig party, he was elected probate judge of Pike county, a position that he filled so acceptably that he was re-elected to the same office in 1854. In January, 1855, he resigned the judgeship to accept a seat in the legislature, to which he had been elected to fill a vacancy, and to which he was re-elected in 1858. He removed to Louisiana in 1856 and became associated with Hugh Allen in the practice of law, he retiring from the firm when he went to the legislature in 1858. In 1875 he received the appointment of judge of the Louisiana court of common pleas, filling that position one year, when by an act of the legislature the circuit judge became judge *ex officio* of that court. In 1860 he was a candidate on the American ticket for lieutenant-governor, but with the rest of his ticket he was defeated. During the war he was an uncompromising Union man; and during the summer of 1861 assisted in

organizing several companies of home guards, and was appointed by Governor Gamble brigade inspector with the rank of colonel. In the meantime the Fifth Regiment of the State troops was organized, known as Fagg's Regiment, of which he was elected colonel and served in command until January, 1862, when he was appointed judge of the third judicial district by the Governor to fill a vacancy, and in 1863 he was elected to the same office for a term of six years, but in 1865 the state convention passed an ordinance vacating all the offices in the state. He was then appointed by Governor Thomas C. Fletcher to fill the same position, which he held until September, 1866, when he was appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and presided as such until the fall of 1868. Since he has held no office, but has twice run for Congress against Hon. A. H. Buckner, in 1872 as the Republican candidate, and as an independent candidate in 1878. Mr. Fagg is a man endowed with broad and comprehensive views, and acquitted himself with honor in all the positions he has filled; a firm advocate of right, yet courteous in his bearing toward those with whom he came in contact. Since retiring from judicial and political honors he has successfully engaged in the practice of law at Louisiana and St. Louis, removing to the latter place in July, 1882. He was at one time associated with Hon. D. P. Dyer in the law practice, and in June, 1879, his son E. B. Fagg and Hon. M. G. Reynolds, his son-in-law, became associated with him, forming the present law firm of Fagg, Reynolds & Fagg, of Louisiana city. November 11, 1847, he married Miss Madora, daughter of Eleazer Bloek, of Ashley, Pike county. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Master and Royal Arch Mason.

David Sevens Flagg, lumber merchant, of Louisiana city, is a native of Massachusetts. He was born at Middleton, Middlesex county, May 20, 1845. He was educated in the public schools, and in the scientific and literary school of New London, New Hampshire. At the age of sixteen he left home and went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he was employed by Joel Parker to work on his place in the suburbs of the city, for nearly a year, when the same gentleman procured him a situation as a clerk in a wholesale and retail furniture establishment in the city, where he remained until 1864, when he became desirous to try his fortune in the west, and that year he came to Chicago, Illinois, and soon after his arrival there he was employed by the United States government as a member of a pioneer corps, and was sent to Tennessee. The duty of his corps was to go in advance of the Federal troops and rebuild bridges destroyed by the Confederates, and he was many times placed in hazardous and dangerous positions, and

in the battles of Johnsonville and Nashville took part as a private soldier, that being a contingent requirement of his corps. After the close of the war, in the fall of 1865, he made a short visit at his home in Massachusetts, and in the spring of 1866 he came to Missouri and located at Centralia, Boone county, where he was variously employed for a time, when, having acquired some knowledge of carpentering while in the army, he began to contract in building, which he followed nearly a year, when, on account of failing health, the result of exposure while in the army, he returned to Massachusetts and farmed his father's farm one year. In the spring of 1869 he returned to Centralia, Missouri, and resumed the business of building and contracting, and in the following year added to it dealing in lumber. His lumber trade rapidly increasing he abandoned that of building and devoted himself exclusively to the lumber business. In 1875 he established a general yard at Louisiana, and supplied his yards at Centralia and one he had established at Miami, Missouri, which were conducted by managers up to 1878, when he discontinued his branch yards and concentrated them at Louisiana, where he is now doing an extensive business. Mr. Flagg's success is an exemplification that doing well whatever is found to do leads to success. He came west with no capital, excepting a determined and resolute will, and by hard work and persevering energy has secured for himself a pleasant and lucrative business footing. September 22, 1880, he married Miss Ella Nora, daughter of Joseph Pollock, of Louisiana city.

Frederick Drummond Flye, manager of the Freeman Box and Wooden Ware Manufacturing Company, of Louisiana, is a native of Pike county, Missouri, and was born at Louisiana, January 7, 1859, where he was raised and educated, and lived with his parents until 1879, when he began business for himself as a grocer, and followed that business until 1880, when he engaged in packing ice for the trade, which proved unprofitable on account of his ice house being flooded by the high water of the Mississippi River, when he was soon after employed as a clerk by W. C. Freeman in his wooden ware factory, and was with him one year, when he, with Mr. Freeman and others, incorporated the Freeman Box and Wooden Ware Manufacturing Company, of Louisiana, of which he became manager and now holds that position. May 26, 1880, he married Fannie, daughter of W. C. Freeman, of Louisiana, by whom he has one child, Walter.

Reuben Ludlam Foster, of the firm of Huse, Loomis & Co., ice packers and shippers, was born at Millville, on Morris River, New Jersey, April 1, 1815. When he was nine years of age he went with his parents to Phil-

adelphia, Pennsylvania, where his father died the following year. At the age of sixteen he was thrown upon his own resources for maintenance, by the death of his mother. He then began to work in the brass foundry of Thomas Rogers, of Philadelphia, with whom he worked six years, up to 1837, and during that time received his education by attending night school. He then worked in the lamp and chandelier works of Cornelius & Son, of Philadelphia, until 1842, when he went to Chicago, Illinois, and was employed as a sailor, and followed that avocation until 1848, when he became master of the brig Susan A. Clark, plying between Chicago and Buffalo, a position he held for twelve years, up to 1860, and during that time he had also become a ship owner. Leaving the lakes in 1860 he went to Peru, Illinois, where in 1861 he became associated with William L. Hues, of St. Louis, and H. G. Loomis, of Chicago, in the firm name of Hues, Loomis & Co., and engaged in the ice business. In 1872, in the interest of the same company, he came to Louisiana city, and built the commodious and extensive ice houses at the confluence of the Salt and Mississippi rivers, with a capacity of storing 36,000 tons of ice, their markets being St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, Helena, and other southern cities. In 1876 he was elected a member of the city council of Louisiana, and has been re-elected and filled that position ever since. December 23, 1844, he married Lucia Hues, of Chicago, by whom he has six children: Samuel S., of Alton, Illinois; William J., of Louisiana city; George F., of Little Rock, Arkansas; Clara S., wife of Rev. M. L. Curl, of Hannibal, Missouri; James H., of Louisiana city; and Nellie, still at home. Himself, wife, and daughter Nellie, are members of the Seventh Street M. E. Church, of Louisiana. He is a member of Perseverance Lodge No. 92, A. F. & A. M., of Louisiana.

William Carroll Freeman, president of the Freeman Box and Wooden Ware Manufacturing Company of Louisiana city, and proprietor of the City Foundry and Machine Shop, was born near Perryville, Perry county, Tennessee, September 7, 1830. When eleven years of age he removed with his parents to Pike county, Illinois, they settling on a farm near the Mississippi River opposite Louisiana, where he lived with his parents until he was twenty-two. His father being a mill-wright as well as a farmer he learned that trade and mechanical engineering. He worked at various places until 1862 when he built a saw-mill in Pike county, Illinois, which in 1865 he removed to Louisiana city, and where he followed saw-milling until 1872, after which the mill was changed over into a box and wooden ware factory. He being a genius he patented a machine to manufacture wooden scoops for grocers' use without steaming or bending the wood, which, for

economy in labor and material, excelled any machine of that kind. It works automatically, and saws the material in such a way that there is no wastage. He began to manufacture the scoops on a small scale, but the demand soon become so great that more capital was required to increase the business that he had at his control, when, in 1881, a stock company was organized, by which he was chosen president. In 1872 he, with William Jackson, founded the city foundry and machine shop on the corner of Fourth and Tennessee streets, Mr. Jackson being with him one year, and since then he has been sole proprietor and carries on an extensive business, requiring larger and more extensive shops and machinery. He manufactures steam engines, saw and grist-mills, and house and ornamental castings. He has never held any office except that of councilman one term, he refusing to accept any, as his business demanded his whole time and attention. March 29, 1855, he married Miss Susan E. Willson, of El Dara, Illinois, by whom he has four daughters: Sarah E., wife of James Landrum, of El Dara, Illinois; Myra; Fannie, wife of Fred. D. Flye, manager of the Freeman Wooden Ware Factory; and May. He is a Master Mason and member of Globe Lodge No. 495, A. F. & A. M., of Louisiana, in which he has filled all the stations excepting Master. He is now Senior Warden.

William Harrison Glenn, sheriff of Pike county, was born in Louisiana, Missouri, September 20, 1838, where he was raised. At the early age of nine years he began to work in the tobacco factory of Vanhorn, Henderson & Co., and was thus employed, and attended school in the winter, until he was twenty years of age. In the spring of 1858 he was employed as foreman in the tobacco factory of Sherman & May, of Flint Hill, St. Charles county, Missouri. Three months after he became Mr. May's successor, changing the firm name to Sherman & Glenn, and from that time up to 1875, excepting from 1859 to 1864, when he pursued farming near Frankford, he was interested in the manufacture of tobacco at Flint Hill, St. Louis, and Louisiana, as a member of different firms. His firm being burnt out at Louisiana in 1875 they were obliged to suspend business, when he was employed as foreman in the tobacco factory of John G. Meyers, of Louisiana. In 1876 he was employed in the same capacity in the tobacco factory of A. Tinsley & Co. In 1877 he was induced by the tobacco manufacturers of Louisiana to engage in handling leaf tobacco when he opened a commission tobacco warehouse, to which he has added wood, coal, and draying. In the spring of 1878 he was appointed marshal of Louisiana, and served until 1880 when he resigned, and in the same year he was elected constable of Buffalo township. In 1881 he was elected sheriff of Pike

county, and is now an incumbent of that office. In 1876 he received the appointment of chief of the fire department of Louisiana, and still holds that position. December 20, 1869, he married Mary E. Thurmon, of near Louisiana. They have three children: Edward A., associated with his father, Mary Nora and Jennie June. He is a member of Evening Star Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F., and a charter member of Rising Sun Lodge No. 22, A. O. U. W., Unison Lodge No. 1875, K. of H., and Anchor Lodge No. 60, K. of P., all of Louisiana.

William Omar Gray, attorney at law, is a native of Missouri. He was born on a farm in St. Charles county, August 20, 1849. When he was seven years old his parents removed to St. Charles where he lived with them and attended school until 1860, and in the fall of that year he went with them to Moberly where he attended school two years, after which he took charge of a store for his father at Sturgeon, Missouri, conducting the business there until his father's death in 1867. In 1869 he entered Central College at Fayette, Missouri, graduating from that institution in the class of 1871. He then taught the high school of Bloomington, Missouri, as principal, and had charge of the public school at Sturgeon, Missouri, until 1873, when he accepted the position of principal in the preparatory department of Central College, and taught there until 1875, when he came to Louisiana and entered the law office of W. H. Morrow as a student and partner, he having previously studied law privately, and was admitted to the bar at Sturgeon in the fall of that year. In 1881 he received the appointment of city attorney of Louisiana and was reappointed in 1882. January, 1880, he was appointed by the judge of the circuit court receiver of the *Louisiana Journal*, it being in the hands of the sheriff under an execution, he conducting its publication as such until May, 1881, when he purchased it, becoming its proprietor and editor, and published it until October, 1881, when he sold it to its present proprietors, Parsons & Hoss. May 22, 1879, he married Mary, daughter of J. M. Gentry, of Louisiana, Missouri. They have two children: Henry L. and Mabel. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church South. In 1878 he was a delegate to the general conference held at Atlanta, Georgia, and has represented his district in the annual conference for eight years, and has been sabbath-school superintendent for four years.

James Warren Griffith, farmer, post-office Louisiana, was born in Pike county, this state, September 19, 1826. He is the son of Wilber and Martha (Warren) Griffith, both natives of Bourbon county, Kentucky, who came to Missouri in 1819 and settled in Pike county. Our subject was reared at his

birthplace, and at the age of nineteen he began life for himself by learning the coopering business, which he followed in connection with farming up to 1855. He then gave up the coopering business and has devoted all his energies to his fine farm, the flourishing condition of which fully attests his skill as a manager, and his comfortable home with its tasteful surroundings show that he knows how to make his home attractive for his family, as well as to the stranger who comes within his gates.

Judson Monroe Guile, dealer in boots and shoes, was born near Harvard, Illinois, February 21, 1852. He came to Missouri with his parents in 1861, they settling near La Grange, in Lewis county, where he lived until the fall of 1862, when they removed to Palmyra, in Marion county, where his father died in 1868. He then went with his mother to Clarksville, Pike county, where, when seventeen years of age, he began to do for himself, and maintained his mother by working at the trade of shoemaking. In 1872 he left Clarksville, taking his mother with him, and went to Pleasant Hill, Illinois, where he followed shoemaking until 1874, when he came to Louisiana and became associated with G. A. Reid in manufacturing and dealing in boots and shoes, in the firm name of Reid & Guile. Mr. Reid retiring soon after, he has continued in the business ever since. Although left penniless and without a father's care at an early age, and while not only maintaining himself but his mother also, he has succeeded in establishing himself in a lucrative and prosperous business. April 9, 1874, he married Emma J. Stillman of Louisiana, by whom he has four children: Jennie Esther, Mabel Terry and Minnie Burt (twins), and Henry Franklin. He is a Master Mason and member of the lodge at Louisiana.

Edward Hesmer Guiley, of the firm of Lock & Guiley, grocers of Louisiana, was born in Louisiana, Missouri, August 23, 1852, where he was raised. He was educated in the common school and the McAfee, now McCune, College of Louisiana. At the age of sixteen, in 1868, he began to clerk in the grocery store of H. P. Brown, and afterwards clerked for Weir & Brown, Dreyfus, Jordan & Co., and Joseph Pollock, up to 1879, when he became associated with T. W. Lock in the grocery business in the firm name of Lock & Guiley. He started out in life in his boyhood with nothing, but by attention to business and patient industry he has placed himself among the prosperous business men of his native city, a well-merited reward. September 9, 1878, he married Sadie E., daughter of W. H. Miller, of near Louisiana. Himself and wife are members of the Fourth Street M. E. Church South.



John Will Gunn is the son of Hon. William A. and Addie (Sherman) Gunn, and was born at Louisiana, Missouri, in October, 1856, where he was raised and educated in the high school of that place. When fourteen years of age he began to clerk in the bakery of Charles Harris and was with him but a short time when he became associated with his father and brother in the grocery business, in the firm name of W. A. Gunn & Sons, they doing business for two years, up to 1873, when they were succeeded by Baird & Gunn, for whom he clerked until 1875, when he established his present business, his father being a special partner. In 1878 his brother withdrew from the business, since which time he has continued it alone. Mr. Gunn is a young man possessing sterling business qualifications. He started with a small amount of capital, the earnings he carefully saved while clerking, and although beginning on a small scale he has built up an extensive trade and now ranks with the first grocers of Louisiana city. October 7, 1858, he married Sallie A., daughter of E. P. McClellan of Chester county, Pennsylvania. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church South of Louisiana. He is a member of Anchor Lodge No. 60, K. of P., and of Unison Lodge No. 1875, K. of H., of Louisiana.

William Handsome (Pritchard), artist and photographer, is a native of England, and was born at Carlisle, Cumberland, July 20, 1827. In his infancy his parents removed to Glasgow, Scotland, where he lived with them until he was seventeen, when he was employed in a cotton warehouse until he was nineteen, when he was captivated by the nicely-uniformed company of the Fourth Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, while passing through the streets of Carlisle. Following them, he enlisted and soon after became orderly for General Arbuthnot, and served as such twelve months at Manchester, when he was promoted to corporal and sent to Maidstone to be trained and qualified as drill instructor in the riding school, and after a thorough drill of twelve months he joined the regiment at Birmingham. In 1851 he purchased his discharge, when he accepted the position of receiving warden and physician's assistant in Birmingham borough jail, serving as such until 1852, when he went to Liverpool and became hall keeper in St. George's Hall, continuing as such until 1862. Early in life he was fond of oil painting, and being a natural artist, he soon became master of the brush and palette. On leaving St. George's Hall, he became associated with Mr. Quillish in the firm name of Quillish & Handsome, and engaged in photographing, and learned that art of and was with Mr. Quillish until 1864, when he emigrated to the United States. He first settled at Chicago, where he established a photo gallery, and pursued that business until the

great Chicago fire, in 1871, when he lost all he had by being burned out. In 1872 he came to Louisiana, Missouri, where he was employed for a short time as operator in the gallery of Sannel Rice. He then engaged in giving instructions in oil painting, being for a time at Quincy, Illinois, where he took the nom de plume of "Prof. Pritchard." He also executed several pieces of oil painting for citizens of Louisiana, thereby accumulating means enough to again engage in photographing. He established his present gallery and studio, known as "Pritchard's," in 1873, and built up a lucrative business. His paintings that adorn the walls of his studio, and the sample photos, shows that they were executed by the hand of a skillful master. April 15, 1851, he married Hannah Cole, of Northfield, near Birmingham, England. They are members of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, of Louisiana.

Richard Johnson Hawkins, cashier of the Exchange Bank, of Louisiana, Missouri, was born on a farm near Bowling Green, Missouri, February 16, 1844. He is the son of William G. and Martha (Bondurant) Hawkins, pioneers of Pike county in 1827, and settled on the farm where our subject was born and where his father still resides. His mother died in 1854. He lived with his father until manhood, and obtained only a common education. When sixteen years of age he enlisted in the Confederate service under General Tom Harris. Soon after his enlistment he was taken prisoner by the Federal troops near Mexico, Missouri, and after six months' incarceration at Palmyra, Missouri, he was released on parole, when he returned home; and, as all his father's hands (negroes) had left him, he assisted in the farm work, continuing so until 1866, when he came to Louisiana and clerked six months in the store of Ayres & Neville, when he became Mr. Neville's successor, changing the firm to Ayres & Hawkins. In 1874 he retired from the firm and accepted the position of book-keeper in the Bank of Pike County. In 1875 he was promoted to cashier. In 1876 he resigned that position, having been elected county clerk of Pike county to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of H. C. Campbell. He was re-elected in 1878, and served until February, 1882, when he resigned, to accept his present position as cashier in the Exchange Bank of Louisiana. November 24, 1874, he married Fanny, daughter of Dr. J. T. Matson, of near Louisiana. They have one child, Edward Clifton. He is a Master, Royal Arch, and Knight Templar Mason, and belongs to the lodge and chapter at Louisiana and commandery at Bowling Green, and has served as recorder and captain general in his commandery for several years. He

is also a Knight of Pythias, and served as presiding officer of his lodge at Bowling Green from its organization until he left Bowling Green, in 1882.

Henry Leopold Hart was born near the River Rhine, in Prussia, April 15, 1843. When he was ten years old, his parents being dead, he came to the United States with an uncle, with whom he lived one year in New York City and attended school. In 1855 he came to St. Louis, and living with relations attended school up to 1860, when he began clerking in a wholesale house in St. Louis. In 1861 he established himself in the dry goods business at Macon City, Missouri; removing from there to Springfield, Illinois, in 1864, where he carried on general merchandising until 1865, when he came to Pike county and followed the same business until 1869, when he permanently settled at Louisiana and carried on general merchandising up to 1876, when he discontinued that business and engaged in the real estate business, and about the same time was elected constable and deputized sheriff and county collector, and served as such until 1880. In that year he began to contract with the Chicago & Alton, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads to furnish them with stone and timber for bridges, and also in bridge building. In 1882 he, in connection with his other business, began the manufacture of cider and vinegar, and dealing in green fruits. In 1881 he, with others, incorporated the Freeman Box and Wooden Ware Manufactory of Louisiana, of which he was treasurer. June 8, 1865, he married Sarah J. Foster of Petersburg, Illinois. They have one child, Stella. He is a Mason and member of Globe Lodge No. 495, A. F. & A. M., of Anchor Lodge No. 60, K. of P., and Union Lodge No. 1875, K. of H., all of Louisiana.

Hassler Brothers. Sannuel Callaway Hassler and Michael Jefferson Hassler are sons of John and Elizabeth (Doud) Hassler. They were both born near the village of Williamsburg, Callaway county, Missouri, respectively, September 1, 1838 and February 29, 1840. They are of German-French origin. Their mother died in 1852 when the family was broken up, the elder brothers leaving home, these two brothers and a sister remaining with their father. In 1855 they removed to Montgomery county and engaged in farming near Middletown, where they lived until 1857, when they came to Louisiana, bringing their father with them. Their sister having married in 1856 left them without a housekeeper, and they were obliged to keep house for themselves. After coming to Louisiana they supported themselves and their enfeebled father by following such occupations as were presented until June, 1858, when the father died. They soon after became appren-

ticed to learn trades, the elder brother to learn that of blacksmithing with another brother in Callaway county, and the younger that of wood turner with John T. Herbert of Louisiana. In the spring of 1861 they both entered the state military service in defense of the Union, at Louisiana, and were both honorably discharged in 1862 at the expiration of the enlistment. In the summer of 1862 they jointly followed the occupation of wool carders, at Bowling Green. In the spring of 1863 they returned to Louisiana and formed a co-partnership with Whitehead & Son for the manufacture of woolen fabrics. In 1865 they dissolved their co-partnership by mutual consent, the Hassler Brothers removing a part of the machinery to Rockport, Pike county, Illinois, where they engaged again in the manufacture of woolen fabrics, in the firm name of S. C. Hassler & Brother, and in the meantime the younger brother entered the Union army with a commission as a lieutenant in the volunteer service, and was honorably discharged in October, 1865, when he attended the Methodist College at Louisiana, until the close of the term in 1866. They continued in business at Rockport, Illinois, until 1867, when their machinery was destroyed by fire, when they returned to Louisiana, where the elder brother was employed as foreman of the Pike County Nurseries and the younger became associated with C. M. Fry in the grocery business, and continued so up to 1876, when they engaged in the manufacture of vinegar and in dealing in green fruits at Louisiana, in the firm name of Hassler Brothers, and so continue at this writing.

James Nolton Henderson, post-office, Louisiana, is the son of James and Mary (Dawson) Henderson, who emigrated from Virginia to Missouri in 1843, and settled in Lincoln county, where they both died. Our subject was born in Danville, Virginia, December 28, 1832, and came with his parents to this county in 1833. His parents both dying when he was a child, he was raised by strangers until old enough to provide for himself. He was educated in the common subscription schools, attending during the winter terms. In 1850, when eighteen years old, he went to California, where he mined at various places for two years, when he returned to Missouri. After his return he engaged in teaching school in Calumet township in the vicinity of Clarksville until 1854, when he came to Louisiana and took a position as a clerk, which he followed until the summer of 1855, when he became associated with W. G. Thurmond, Thomas Cast, and John Strange, in the firm name of Cast, Henderson, Strange & Co., in the manufacture of plug tobacco, and they were the first persons to begin the business in Louisiana. On November 11, 1867, after making their enterprise a success, their factory

burned down, causing them a loss of thirty thousand dollars, and closing up the business. In the following year he, with Messrs. Cast and Strange, went to Keokuk and again engaged in manufacturing tobacco, which they carried on until in 1870, when they dissolved the partnership, after which, until 1848, Mr. Henderson dealt in leaf tobacco, buying at different points on the Missouri River and shipping to St. Louis. He then devoted his time and attention principally to the improvement of his fruit farm, in the vicinity of Louisiana. In 1856 he was married to Miss Jane Bartlett, daughter of Dr. E. M. Bartlett of Louisiana. They have but one child living, Merrill, lately a student at college, but now at home. Mr. Henderson served as a member of the city council of Louisiana for the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860.

Abraham Dryden Hoss, of the firm of Parsons & Hoss, proprietors and editors of the *Louisiana Journal*, was born near High Hill, Morgan county, Missouri, September 6, 1856, and moved with his parents in 1860 to Montgomery City, and from there to Clarksville, Pike county, in 1866, where soon after he began to work in the office of the Clarksville *Sentinel*, and continued to do so until 1874, when he came with his mother to Louisiana city and was employed in the *Riverside Press* office by J. C. Jamison, where he remained until May, 1881, when he was employed in the office of the *Louisiana Journal* until October, 1881, when he, with A. O. Parsons, they having worked together in the *Riverside Press* office for about five years, bought the *Journal*, of which they are still proprietors and publishers. Mr. Hoss is Democratic in politics. He is a printer well skilled in the art, and under his foremanship the *Journal* is second to none in the county in appearance, and editorially is wide awake.

Joseph Stewart Irwin, of the firm of Irwin & Gamble, merchants of Louisiana, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, June 18, 1820. His father dying when he was an infant he lived with his mother in St. Louis until 1828, when he came with her to Louisiana where he was raised and obtained a common school education. Being thrown on his own resources in his boyhood he acquired business habits that were the foundation of his future success. At the age of fourteen he began clerking in the store of Francis Gregoir, of Louisiana, and was in his employ two years when, in 1838, he went to Bowling Green, Missouri, and clerked in the store of Levi Pettibone until the following spring, when he went to Illinois, where he followed flat-boating, carrying stock, produce, etc., from Shawneetown, on the Ohio River, and New Haven, on the Wabash, to New Orleans, continuing it some six years, up to 1845, when after making a tour through Ohio, Pennsylva-

nia, New York, Illinois, and Missouri he, with some acquaintances, made an overland trip to California. The caravan consisted of seven teams of oxen, each team consisting of four yokes, starting from Fairfield, Illinois. While *en route* over the Sierra Nevada Mountains, their cattle perishing in a storm, they were obliged to abandon their wagons, provisions and clothing, and travel on foot to what was then known as Lawson's Ranch on the Sacramento River, arriving there destitute of means and provisions, and where they subsisted on beef procured from the immense herds of cattle then roaming over the plains. Their only tools being a handax and an auger, they built a boat of the native timber, ten by thirty feet, on which they floated to Sacramento City, arriving there December 24, 1849. While passing down the Sacramento River, elk being very numerous they killed eight, which they sold for twenty-five cents per pound, which, with the proceeds of the sale of their boat, replenished their empty exchequer. Sojourning in Sacramento some three weeks they went on foot to Placerville where they wintered in a government tent, their bedding being pine boughs and a blanket each. They mined there until the following March when they moved to the South Fork of the American River where they made two unsuccessful efforts to turn the stream for mining purposes by fluming. In October, 1850, they found a rich lead in Indian Canyon, where they built a double cabin, and successfully mined until September, 1851. During the winter they saw no person excepting the Digger Indians of whom there were from 500 to 1,000. At the last date he returned to Fairfield, Illinois, where he engaged in the mercantile business until the spring of 1853, when he returned to Louisiana, Missouri, where he has been engaged in the mercantile business ever since. In 1872 he became associated with his present partner, John H. Gamble, in the firm name of Irwin & Gamble. February 25, 1863, he married Mary Jane, daughter of John Jordan, of Pike county, Missouri. They have four children: James C., clerk in the Exchange Bank of Louisiana, Elizabeth, Charles, and Maggie, all living at home. Himself and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Louisiana.

Captain James Carson Jamison, editor and proprietor of the *River-side Press*, was born on Guinn's Creek near the village of Paynesville, Pike county, Missouri, September 30, 1830. He is the second son and fifth child of John Cowden and Margaret (Torence) Jamison, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents came from North Carolina about the year 1826 and settled on Guinn's Creek, where they lived until about the year 1837 or 1838, when they removed to near Louisville, Lincoln county. He was edu-

cated by attending the schools kept in rude log school-houses where but little else was infused into the minds of the pupils, or instilled into their nature, than the fact that they must be thoroughly whipped if they expected to rise to greatness in after life. In the spring of 1849 he left for California in company with James Brown and Enoch Emerson and others. Twenty miles east of Fort Kearney he joined the Wisconsin Star Company, composed of Lucius Fairchild, then a boy, afterwards governor of Wisconsin, Captain W. G. Monroe, and about thirty others. He arrived in Sacramento in October. He engaged in mining and other pursuits until the Cuban excitement, when, in company with several other gentlemen, he left the mining district and started for Cuba, but on arriving at San Francisco he learned of the death of General Crittenden and abandoned the expedition. In December, 1855, in company with fifty others, besides Captain Noris's company of a hundred men, he took a steamer, being destined for the Nicaraguan army, known as filibusters. Before reaching San Juan Del Sur he was elected first lieutenant commanding, the captain (Luke) remaining behind for four days. While at sea Captain Noris's men and half of Lieutenant Jamison's men mutinied and attempted to break into the steamer's storehouse, when, to prevent a collision between them and the ship's crew, he threw himself between the enraged contestants and came near losing his life. When he arrived at Grenada, December 17, 1855, he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the regular army and assigned to duty in the First Regiment of Light Infantry, and soon afterwards was ordered to Masagua where he was stationed for several months. On the 11th day of April, 1856, he participated in the terribly fought battle of Rivas between General Walker and General Mora, in which General Walker was repulsed. Lieutenant Jamison was left on the field severely wounded, but by chance secured a mustang pony, and rode, bareback, shoeless, hatless, and almost naked, to the city of Grenada, sixty-five miles distant, without having his wounds dressed. Lieutenant Jamison was promoted to a captaincy for meritorious gallantry in this battle. Again he was in the severely contested battle fought by General Walker and the allied forces of five states under General Balloza, which resulted in a victory for General Walker. Upon the close of these battles Captain Jamison was granted a furlough, and instructed to return to the United States and recruit men for the service, but when he arrived at New Orleans and learned of the surrender of General Walker to Captain Davis of the United States Navy he proceeded no further. In the late war he was an officer in the Confederate army. For a long time he was held a prisoner in the following places: Louisiana city, Quincy, Gra-

tiot street, St. Louis, Johnson's Island, Fort McHenry and Fort Norfolk, and was finally exchanged at City Point. June 27, 1867, he, with William S. Pepper, bought the Clarksville *Sentinel*. He afterwards bought Mr. Pepper's interest and continued to publish the paper, selling it in October, 1869. He then bought the *Riverside Press* of Louisiana, which he published until October, 1879, when he sold it, and in March, 1880, made a prospecting tour to Colorado. He returned to Louisiana July 1, 1880, and during that month bought the *Pike County Express* at Bowling Green and changed the name to *Bowling Green Times*, which he sold October 1, 1880, and the same day bought back the *Riverside Press* at Louisiana. June 10, 1862, while a prisoner on parole, he married Miss Sallie A., daughter of James M. White, of Clarksville, by whom he has one daughter, Anne Block. He was made a Master Mason in Clarksville Lodge No. 17 in 1858, and is now a member of Globe Lodge No. 495, of Louisiana, and is a charter member of Riverside Lodge No. 22, A. O. U. W., of Louisiana.

Henry Clay Johnson, liveryman, was born on a farm in Pike county Missouri, four miles west of Bowling Green on the Mexico road, May 22, 1842. He is the son of Benjamin H. and Maria (Langford) Johnson. His father dying when he was eleven years old he remained on the homestead with his mother until his twentieth year, when he went to farming for himself, which he followed for nine years, when, in 1871, he engaged in the livery business at Bowling Green. February 3, 1881, he engaged in the livery business at Louisiana in connection with his stable at Bowling Green. May 19, 1864, he married Miss Harriet Frier, of Bowling Green, by whom he has three children, Lizzie, Bennie, and Willie. He is a member of lodge No. —, I. O. O. F., at Bowling Green.

William Augustus Jordan, senior member of the milling firm of Jordan, Estes & Patrick, proprietors of the Diamond Flouring Mills at Louisiana. He is a native of Pike county, Missouri, and was born on a farm in the vicinity of Louisiana June 12, 1842. His parents both dying before he was nine years old, he lived with relatives until he was fourteen, when he came to Louisiana and attended school until he was seventeen, when, in 1859, he began clerking in the drug store of his brother and H. Richmond, and clerked for them and others up to 1865, when he became associated with H. Richmond in the dry goods business in the firm name of Richmond & Co., and was engaged in that business one year. He then rented the homestead farm of the other heirs and pursued farming until 1870, when he engaged in the grocery business in Louisiana, in which he continued either alone or associated with others up to 1881, when he discontinued it.

In 1882 he bought an interest in the Diamond Flouring Mills, in Louisiana and in August of that year he became associated with James A. Estes and J. Leslie Patrick, in the firm name of Jordan, Estes & Patrick. They are doing an extensive business, shipping flour not only to various states in the Union, but to England. April 10, 1867, he married Miss Carrie M., daughter of the late Dr. Beverly Coalter of Clarksville, but who was raised by her uncle, Hon. Hamilton R. Gamble of St. Louis. They have three children, Carson Gamble, Carrie, and Beverly. Himself and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Louisiana. He is a member of Perseverance Lodge No. 95, A. F. & A. M., of Louisiana.

James Marion Jump, liveryman, of Louisiana, was born on a farm seven miles south of Louisiana. He is the son of Isaac N. and Susan (Stark) Jump. When he was thirteen years of age his parents removed to the farm that was his birthplace, where he followed farming until 1882, when, renting his farm, he came to Louisiana and established himself in the livery business. November 2, 1875, he married Miss Lizzie Pickens of near Louisiana.

Clayton Keith, M. D., was born at Chillicothe, Missouri, March 7, 1847, where he was reared and educated up to his sixteenth year, when he entered the Kentucky University at Lexington, Kentucky, and graduated from the literary, scientific, and classical department of that institute, June 26, 1868. Having the ministry in view he graduated from the theological department of the same in the following year. He soon after became pastor of the Christian Church at Louisiana and preached acceptably one year. He then took charge of the Christian Church, at Hannibal, Missouri, where he preached six months, when, by the earnest solicitation of his father, Dr. William Keith of Chillicothe, he resigned that charge and entered Pope's Medical College at St. Louis, taking two summer and two winter courses, and graduated as M. D. from the same, March 7, 1872. He then entered the Quarantine Hospital of St. Louis as assistant physician under Dr. C. V. L. Brokaw, and six months after he was promoted to assistant surgeon in charge of the city hospital under Dr. T. F. Prewitt. He resigned that position in 1873 after serving one year, and opened an office in St. Louis and practiced medicine and surgery one year, and during that time was secretary of the St. Louis Medical Society and a reporter for the *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*. In October, 1874, he removed to Louisiana, Missouri, where he has an extensive practice. He makes the treatment of diseases of the eye and surgery a specialty. In 1882 he was chosen secretary and superintendent by the Pike County Loan & Building Asso-

ciation of Louisiana, and is now holding the position. In 1876 he wrote the Centennial History of Pike County for the Old Settler Association of Pike county. June 5, 1873, he was united in marriage with Mary, daughter of Capt. George Barnard of Louisiana. They have three children: Barnard C., William F., and Leon G. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church of Louisiana, of which he is teaching elder.

Henry Kuhlmann, grocer, of Louisiana, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, June 3, 1846. He came to Louisiana with his parents when he was ten years of age, where he lived with them until manhood, and was educated by attending the schools of Louisiana. When he was eighteen he began to roll tobacco in the factories of Louisiana, working three seasons, when, in 1867, he began to work in the lumber yard of George L. Carson and worked for him until 1869, after which he worked one year in the lumber yard of Dreyfus & Hill. In 1871 he began clerking and continued so up to 1881, when he bought out his employer, Philip Zuzak, and established his present grocery business. Mr. Kuhlmann, like several other young business men of Louisiana, began his business career with a small capital saved up from his earnings while clerking. He has laid the foundation for future success and possesses the vim and enterprise requisite for a successful business man. May 24, 1874, he married Azelia, daughter of J. C. Rose of Louisiana. They have four children: John William, Harry, Maggie Rose, and Frank. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church of Louisiana. He is a member of Unison Lodge No. 187, K. of H., and Riverside Lodge No. 22, A. O. U. W. of Louisiana.

Thomas Walter Lock, grocer, of Louisiana, was born near Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, December 8, 1842. In 1851 he came with his parents to Missouri, they settling near Truxton, Montgomery county, where he lived with them until manhood and received an education by attending the Truxton high school, under Prof. Frank Williams, several years. On leaving home, in 1862, he went to St. Louis, where he was employed as weigher in the North Missouri Stock Yards until 1865. He then engaged in farming near Manchester, St. Louis county, Missouri, until 1868, when he went to Ralls county and engaged in general merchandising on the pike road running from Hannibal to Paris, up to 1870, and while there was appointed postmaster. He then came to Louisiana city and became associated with John D. Field in the grocery business. They discontinuing that business in 1872 he went to Carrolton, Missouri, and engaged in the same business until 1874, when he returned to his farm in St. Louis county and followed farming a short time, when he sold out and removed to Clarksville,

Missouri, and engaged in the grain and commission business until 1878, when he, with B. F. Yates, went into the grocery business until 1880, when he retired from the business and came to Louisiana. In 1880, before leaving Clarksville, he was appointed enumerator and took the census of Clarksville. At Louisiana he became associated with E. H. Gailey in the grocery business in the firm name of Lock & Gailey, and so continues. May 16, 1871, he married Miss Amanda Long, of St. Louis. They have one child, Ethel Mary. He is a Knight of Honor and member of the lodge at Louisiana, and a Master Mason and member of the lodge at Clarksville.

William Vincent Lonergan, is the son of Patrick and Ellen (Driscoll) Lonergan, and was born at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1847. He lived with his parents at his birthplace, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati, up to 1855, when they came to Louisiana, where he lived with them until attaining his majority. He was educated by attending St. Vincent's Academy, at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and Pardee College, at Louisiana. In 1868 he was deputized sheriff by his father and served two years. In 1871 he was employed as a clerk in the store of Dreyfus & Waracek, of Louisiana, and was with them one year. In 1872 he attended the commercial college, at Quincy, Illinois, from which he graduated in May of that year. He was then employed as clerk in the grocery store of E. F. Mathews, of Louisiana, until the following year, when he took charge of the ferryboat "City of Louisiana," and run it until 1876, when he was employed as a clerk in the grocery store of Dreyfus & Co., and was with them and their successor, Joseph Pollock, up to 1879, when he became associated with his brother, Albert C., in the drug business at Louisiana, in the firm name of Lonergan Brothers. November 12, 1879, he married Ruty K., daughter of J. W. Soward, of Louisiana. They have one child, Raymond. He is a member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, of Louisiana.

Albert C. Lonergan, M. D., was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 2, 1852. When he was three years old his parents, Patrick F. and Ellen D. (Driscoll), came to Louisiana, where he was reared and lived with them until manhood. He was educated at St. Vincent's Academy, at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and at the College of the Christian Brothers, of St. Louis, Missouri. In June, 1868, he began the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Reynolds, Gatewood & Reynolds, of Bowling Green, Missouri. After taking two courses of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, he graduated from that institution as M. D. in March, 1873. He at once began the practice of medicine at Louisiana and so continues at this writing. November 10, 1881, he married Jennie

L., daughter of Colonel John M. Milroy, deceased, late of Louisiana. They have one child, John Milroy. During 1874 he held the position of city physician of Louisiana. In 1870, in connection with his practice, he became associated with his brother, William V., in the drug business in the firm name of Lonergan Brothers, a business which they still follow.

Thomas McGinnis, grocer, Louisiana, Missouri, was born near Waynesburg, Green county, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1829, where he lived until he was twenty years of age. His parents both died before he was fourteen. When eighteen he began learning the carpenter's trade at Uniontown, where he worked over a year. He then went to Washington, where he worked at carpentering six months. In 1850 he came west and worked at St. Louis, Missouri, and Keokuk, Iowa, until 1851, when he came to Pike county and located at Louisiana, where he worked at his trade until 1861, where, after serving three months as a home guard, he enlisted in company A, Fifth Regiment Missouri state troops, and served six months, when he enlisted in company D, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, for three years or during the war. May 5, 1864, he was discharged for disabilities, when he returned to Louisiana and resumed work at his trade until the fall of 1882, when he engaged in the grocery business. In February, 1852, he married Clara Minerva Webber, of Louisiana, Missouri, by whom he has seven children. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and his wife is a member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. He is a member of the Major Wilson Post, G. A. R., of Louisiana.

William Langley McQuie, Esq., a pioneer of Pike county, and is supposed to be the oldest man now living in the county, is of Scottish origin. His grandfather, John McQuie, came from Scotland and settled in Virginia some time previous to 1753. William McQuie, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in that year, who also became a soldier in the Revolutionary War when about sixteen years of age, and afterwards married Sallie Brooks, by whom he had nine children. William Langley, the third son, was born on a farm near Richmond, Amelia county, Virginia, February 8, 1790, and when he was an infant his parents removed to Kentucky, and settled on a farm in Garrard county, near the mouth of Dix River, where he was raised and educated. When becoming of age, in 1811, he was employed as an overseer by his father, and superintended his father's plantation until 1814, when he fitted out a keel-boat, which he loaded with whisky, and set out for St. Louis, then a small French village, where, after disposing of his cargo of whisky, he remained about a year, buying furs and buffalo robes of the Indians, who came there to treat with Governor Clark, who was governor of

the territory, which, after obtaining a good supply, he shipped to Louisville, Kentucky. In 1815 he returned to his father's plantation, in Garrard county, Kentucky, where he, with his brother John, engaged in manufacturing chewing tobacco, in the firm name of John & William L. McQuie, they shipping their tobacco to New Orleans and other southern cities. In 1819, after quitting the tobacco business, he rented a farm four miles south of Lexington, Kentucky, and pursued farming one year, when he purchased a tract of land in Jessamine county, Kentucky, which he had cleared by his slaves, and where he pursued farming until 1829, when he came to Missouri, and settled in Pike county. In 1820, while living near Lexington, he came near losing his life, by being poisoned by a slave woman, who importuned him to purchase her to save her from being sent to the slave market in New Orleans. He had owned her but a day when she tried to poison him, by putting some unknown substance in his food, and the same night she, with her husband, ran away. They started for Canada, and were overtaken some forty miles on their way and arrested, and sent to New Orleans, where they were sold on the block. Though narrowly escaping, his life was endangered for thirty years afterwards. The expense of his sickness and the mismanagement of his overseer depleted his means to such an extent that when he came to Pike county he had to begin almost empty handed. During the first winter he taught school in Louisiana, and in the following spring settled on his present farm, two and a half miles west of Louisiana city, where he still resides, and where, for over fifty years, he has pursued farming, leading a quiet, peaceable life. During the late war he was a conservative Union man, but, being a southerner by birth and education, and a slave-owner, he could not approve of the emancipation of slaves without remuneration. Many interesting events of his life could be narrated, but our space will not permit us. September 1, 1819, he married Martha A., daughter of Major Archibald Morrison, of Woodford county, Kentucky, who died on the homestead October 8, 1873, in her seventy-fourth year. Early in life she became a member of the N. S. Presbyterian Church, and when she came to Pike county she joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Louisiana by letter, of which she was a consistent member until her death. By her Christian graces she moulded the character of her family, and drew around her many friends, who deeply felt her loss when she passed away. They had seven children: John M., of Louisville, Kentucky; William A., of Pike county; Mary J., wife of Dr. A. C. Robinson, of Louisiana city; Archibald B., of Pike county; Edward B., superintending the homestead; and two unmarried daughters, Sarah and Rebecca, who

still live with their father. Mr. McQuie was baptized when an infant and brought up a Methodist by his mother, but was a member of no church until after the death of his wife, in 1873, when he joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Louisiana city.

William Hamilton Morrow, attorney at law, is the son of Joseph and Ellen (Lock) Morrow, and was born near Charlestown, the county seat of Jefferson county, Virginia, November 1, 1837, where he was reared and lived with his parents until he was nineteen. He was educated at Charlestown Academy and at the Agricultural Institute at Aldie, Virginia. When he left home, in 1856, he came to Missouri and engaged in teaching school at Louisiana, following it some two years, when he began the study of law in the office of Dryden & Lipscom, at Palmyra, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar, at the same place, in 1860, when he began the practice. In 1861 he returned to Charlestown, Virginia, where he enlisted in the Confederate service as a member of Company A, Twelfth Regiment Virginia Cavalry, and served during the war. He was promoted, through all the various grades, from private up to major of his regiment. He participated in many battles, the most important being Bull Run, Winchester, Manassas Junction, Antietam, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, and Petersburg. When his brigade was retreating from Petersburg to Appomattox he was wounded and left at a country residence, and could not be present at the general surrender to General Grant, but when he had partially recovered he went to Charlestown, Virginia, where he surrendered to Major-General Eagen, to whom he is indebted for kind treatment and generous aid. As soon as he had recovered from his wounds he began teaching a private school in Charlestown, Virginia, and continued it up to 1868, when he had accumulated means enough to return to Louisiana and resume the practice of law. In 1870 he became associated with Thomas L. Anderson, Sr. and Thomas L. Anderson, Jr., in the law practice in the firm name of Anderson, Morrow & Anderson; they remaining together until 1873. In 1876 he became associated with W. O. Gray, forming the present law firm of Morrow & Gray. February 4, 1864, he married Julia, daughter of A. Wilson, of West Virginia. They have two children, Minnie Ola and Norval. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church South. He is a Master Mason, and member of Perseverance Lodge No. 92, A. F. & A. M., of Louisiana.

William Carson Modisett, station agent at Louisiana for the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Mr. Modisett was born in Marion county, Missouri, near Palmyra, May 31, 1856. When two years of age he came with his parents to

Louisiana, where he was raised and educated. At the age of sixteen he began to learn telegraphing in the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company's office, and was so engaged for four months, when he was employed as night operator in the Chicago & Alton Railroad office at Louisiana for one year, when he was promoted to second clerk and day operator, and about one year after was again promoted agent's assistant, serving the company in all six years, when in August, 1879, he received the appointment of station agent at Louisiana on the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He is a Master and Royal Arch Mason, and a member of Globe Lodge No. 425, and of Bond Chapter No. 23, of Louisiana. He has served his lodge three years as senior warden and four years as worshipful master, and now holds that position.

William Henry Mitchell was born near Lynchburg, Amherst county, Virginia, October 18, 1822, where he was raised a farmer and lived until October 8, 1848, when he came to Louisiana city and was employed as a clerk by Robinson, Cash & Co., until the spring of 1853. He was then employed in the tobacco manufactory of Cash, Henderson, Strange & Co. until 1858, when he became associated with James Gray in the grocery business, doing business one year. In 1858 he was elected and served as constable of Buffalo township until 1861, when he engaged in the livery business and dealing in horses and mules until 1864, when he went overland to California with a stock of horses and mules. After disposing of his stock he returned to Louisiana in 1865. In 1866 he was appointed tobacco inspector for the fourth district of Missouri, and served until 1868. He then dealt in horses and mules until 1870, when he purchased a farm in the vicinity of Bowling Green, where he lived and pursued farming until 1878, when he sold his farm and became the proprietor of the Hendricks Hotel, at Bowling Green, which he kept until the summer of 1882, when he sold out and came to Louisiana and was employed as an agent for the marble works of John L. Cole. He was married August 30, 1854. They have seven children: Jennie, Lulu May, James Note, Clara Lee, Nellie Nora, Maud Myrtle, and Julia. Himself, wife, and two elder children, are members of the Christian Church, of Louisiana. He is an Odd Fellow and member of Evening Star Lodge No. 28, of Louisiana.

Hon. Nicholas Peter Minor, probate judge of Pike county, was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, August 26, 1823. He is the youngest of six sons of Samuel C. and Lydia L. (Lewis) Minor. When twelve years of age he came with his parents to Pike county, who engaged in farming. In his boyhood, our subject feeling the importance of having an education, early

applied himself to attain that end. By private study and attending the ordinary subscription schools of that day and two sessions of a select school taught by J. B. Carr, he prepared himself for teaching. He finished his education by attending at Illinois College, at Jacksonville, Illinois, two terms. Before he was sixteen years of age he had lost both of his parents by death, and was thus early thrown upon the world to care for himself. At the age of seventeen he taught the public school at Bowling Green, after which, in the spring of 1841, he began to read law in the office of A. H. Buckner, at Bowling Green, and in the fall of 1842 was admitted to the bar in Camden county, where he practiced until 1844, when he returned to Pike county and practiced at Bowling Green and Louisiana. In 1853 he was appointed district attorney to fill a vacancy, and was afterwards elected and held that position for seven consecutive years. In 1854 he was also appointed by the county court to the office of judge of the Louisiana court of common pleas, holding it only during two terms of the court, and then resigned. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army as a private under General Price, and served during the war. Returning to Louisiana, he was debarred from the practice of law by provision of the Drake constitution. He then went to Callaway county, where that law was not enforced, and as soon as that restriction was removed by the Supreme Court he returned to Louisiana and engaged in the practice of the law until 1878, when he abandoned it and engaged in farming near Louisiana until the fall of 1882, when he was elected probate judge of Pike county, when he removed to Bowling Green. December 2, 1848, he married Susan H. Lewis, of Virginia, who died October 14, 1859, by whom he had one son, Lewis, of Clarksville. He married for his second wife, Lizzie, daughter of Thomas R. Rootes, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, June 26, 1866. They have one son, Merriwether, still at home. Himself and wife are members of the Calvary Episcopal Church, of Louisiana, of which he has been senior warden since 1858. He is a Mason and member of Perseverance Lodge No. 92, A. F. & A. M., of Louisiana.

James Edward Miller, M. D., was born on a farm near Milan, Sullivan county, Missouri, March 24, 1849. When he was one year old he came with his parents to Pike county, they settling on a farm near Spencersburg, where he lived with them until he was fourteen, when he went with them to Marion county, they settling on a farm near Palmyra, where he lived with them until manhood. He left home in 1870 and went to Versailles, Illinois, where he was employed as a druggist's clerk until 1874, by his brother, when he came to Louisiana and engaged in the drug business on Main street. In 1878, while still carrying on the drug business, he began

the study of medicine privately. In the winter of 1879-80 he took a course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, and also in the winter of 1880-81, graduating as M. D. from that college in the spring of 1881, when he began the practice in connection with the drug business at Louisiana. The Doctor is an energetic man and knows no failure in what he undertakes. November 3, 1875, he was wedded to Mary E., daughter of the late Joseph T. Nelson, of Lewis county, Missouri. They have one child, Ira Hamilton, born at Louisiana, October 16, 1877. He is a member of Riverside Lodge, No. 22, A. O. U. W.

Benjamin Franklin Miller, manager of the City Flouring Mills, of Louisiana, Missouri, was born in York, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1852, where he was reared and educated. When sixteen he began to learn the trade of milling, and worked at that trade at York up to 1877, when in April of that year he came to Louisiana, Missouri, and was employed in the City Mills by Luce & Murray until 1879, when he, with George Blair and George Estes, rented the Diamond Mills, at Louisiana, for four years. He then purchased one-third interest in the Diamond Mills, and became associated with N. B. Griffith and W. A. Jordan in the firm name of Griffith, Jordan & Co. Selling out his interest in the mills October 1, 1881, he engaged in the grocery business until September, 1882, when he discontinued the grocery business and became manager for the City Mills. He is a member of the German Reformed Church, of York, Pennsylvania. He is a Master Mason and member of the lodge at Louisiana.

Samuel Michael, Jr., member of the firm of Dreyfus & Michael, merchants, of Louisiana, was born in Kolmar, Germany, October 20, 1851. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1853, and located in Quincy, Illinois, where he was reared. He was educated in the public schools of Quincy up to his sixteenth year, when he began clerking in the clothing house of his uncle, M. Jacob, at Quincy, and was in his employ until he was twenty-two, in 1873, when he went to Trenton, Missouri, as manager in a store for his uncle until 1874, and from there he went to Mexico, where he remained a short time, when he came to Louisiana, and was employed as a clerk in the store of Joseph Younger until February, 1875, when he engaged in the mercantile business in a small way on Georgia street, between Main and Third. In March, 1876, Marcus Dreyfus became associated with him in the firm name of Dreyfus & Michael. They are now doing business in a block of two stories, recently erected by Mr. Dreyfus, on Georgia street, between Main and Third, and rank among the largest business firms of Pike county.

Mr. Michael is a member of Riverside Lodge No. 285, I. O. B. B., a Hebrew society, of which he is treasurer.

Rev. John Hubert May, rector of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, of Louisiana, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, October 29, 1856, where he received his elementary education. When fourteen, in 1870, he entered St. Benedict's College, at Atchison, Kansas, attending one year, and in 1871 he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and entered the St. Francis' Seminary, where he finished his theological course in 1875, when he went to Rome, Italy, where he graduated from the American Catholic College as D. D. in June, 1880. In May previous to his graduation he was ordained a priest by Cardinal Monaca La Valetta. He then made an extended tour through Italy, France, Belgium, Germany, Holland, and England, returning to America in November, 1880, where, after a visit of a few weeks with his parents at St. Louis, he was sent to Crystal City, Missouri, by Bishop Kendrick, where he gathered a congregation composed of Germans, Irish, French, and Italians, and built the church of the Sacred Heart, where he officiated as pastor nine months. When he left the church was completed and the congregation out of debt. He was then sent to a new field—Bloomsdale, St. Genevieve county, Missouri—where he officiated six months, when, in the fall of 1882, his bishop sent him to Louisiana, Missouri, and placed him in charge of St. Joseph's Church, and is most probably permanently located.

John W. Martin, clerk of the Louisiana court of common pleas, is a native of Virginia, and is the son of James M. and Mary S. (Edwards) Martin. He was born near Louisa Court House, Louisa county, July 6, 1834. His parents came to Missouri, when he was three years old, and located on a farm in Pike county near Louisiana where he lived with them until 1847, when his father, being elected clerk of the circuit court and recorder of Pike county, removed to Bowling Green, the county seat, where he lived with them until attaining his majority. When he was fifteen, in 1849, he became his father's assistant in the clerk's office, filling that position under him until 1861, when he, being a Union man, became a member of Company G., Forty-seventh Regiment Missouri State Militia, and was elected captain of his company and commissioned as such by Governor Thomas C. Fletcher, and served until the regiment was disbanded in 1863, when he again became his father's assistant in the clerk's office and was under him until 1866. In 1877 he was employed as a clerk in the store of Woods & Hostetter at Louisiana, and was with them until 1870, when he returned to Bowling Green, and in the fall of that year he went to Frankford and engaged in the grocery business until the fall of 1872, when having

closed out that business, he was employed to clerk in the store of Lowe & Wood at Louisiana until the spring of 1873, when he was employed in the store of Lesein & Bro., and while with them in November of that year he was elected clerk of the court of common pleas of Louisiana, assuming the duties of that office, January 1, 1874, and has been re-elected and is still the incumbent of that office. September 29, 1857, he married Eva M., daughter of Dr. W. W. Wise, of Pike county. They have two children, Homer W., of Chicago, Illinois, and Mary E., wife of J. D. Purse of Louisiana, Missouri. He is a member of River Side Lodge No. 22, A. O. U. W., of Louisiana.

Asbury Caldwell Marsh, proprietor of the Hotel Marsh and an insurance agent of Louisiana, was born in Springvale, York county, Maine, September 22, 1834, where he lived with his parents until he was sixteen years old, when he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and was employed as a hotel clerk a few months, when he returned home and remained a year, when he again went to Boston and engaged in clerking in a hotel for several months, when he came west, prospecting through Illinois, and arriving in St. Louis, Missouri, in the fall of 1852, where he remained two months, when he went to Lincoln county and remained until the following spring, when he returned to Maine. In 1855 he again came to Missouri and was employed as a clerk at Cap An Gris, Lincoln county, until 1858, when he went to Troy, Missouri, and engaged in the mercantile business with B. Crump, as Crump & Marsh, until 1862, when he retired from the firm and became major of the Second Provisional Regiment of Missouri. He served as such for seven months, when he received the appointment of provost marshal for the fourth subdistrict of Missouri, with headquarters at Troy, Missouri, and served until the close of the war in 1865. He remained at Troy and was engaged in teaching and in the insurance business until 1874, when he came to Louisiana and followed the same avocation. From 1879 to 1881, he was employed in the abstract office of A. C. Sheldon, in connection with his insurance business. In 1881 he opened the Hotel Marsh, which he still keeps. January 18, 1857, he married Mary E. Gore of Troy, Missouri. They have five children: Nellie, wife of William H. Barnum, of Louisiana, Missouri; Flora, Gertrude, Emma S., and Claude Winthrop. He is a member of the Seventh Street M. E. Church of Louisiana. He is a leading Good Templar and member of Louisiana Lodge No. 278, and is a P. W. C. T. He is also a member of James Wilson Post No. 20, G. A. R., of which he is adjutant.

James Thornton Matson, M. D., is a native of Missouri. He was born near Frankford, Pike county, December 1, 1821. He is the sixth of ten sons of Enoch and Jane (Shobe) Matson. He was raised at his birth-place, and educated in the common schools. In 1847 he began to study medicine in the office of Dr. John C. Webber at Frankford, and was under his preceptorship until the spring of 1849, when, after taking two courses, he graduated as M. D. from the Missouri State Medical College, St. Louis. He then practiced one year at Frankford, when he went to Macon county, and practiced in the country near Bloomington one year, when he went to Saverton, Ralls county, where he practiced until 1864, when he abandoned the practice of medicine and went to St. Louis and engaged in feeding and dealing in stock at the Broadway Stock Yards until 1869, when he returned to Pike county and engaged in farming near Louisiana on an extensive farm which his wife inherited from her father. In 1861 he was a member of the Missouri Provisional Convention, and represented Marion, Ralls, and Monroe counties. In May, 1849, he married Elizabeth V. Donnelly, daughter of Peter Donnelly, of Tennessee. They have four children: Fanny, wife of R. J. Hawkins, cashier of the Exchange Bank of Louisiana; John W., attorney at law, Louisiana; and Eliza J. and Leonora, at home.

George Marzolf, of the firm of Seibert & Co., cigar manufacturers, is a native of Elsass, Germany, and was born September 24, 1812. He lived with his parents until his seventeenth year, when he came to the United States. He located at York, York county, Pennsylvania, where he served three years as a carpenter's apprentice, and worked four years after the expiration of his apprenticeship, up to 1837, when he came to Missouri and located at St. Charles until February 8, 1838, when he came to Pike county and settled on a farm five miles west of Bowling Green, where he pursued farming and working at the carpenter's trade up to 1861, when he came to Louisiana and engaged in the grocery business with John Seibert, in the firm name of Seibert & Marzolf. In 1846 they closed out the grocery business and became associated with Aaron Martin, and engaged in the manufacture of plug tobacco as Marzolf, Martin & Seibert. In 1867 Mr. Martin retired from the firm, changing the name to Marzolf & Seibert. In 1879 they discontinued the manufacture of plug tobacco and began that of cigars, changing the name of the firm to John Seibert & Co. During 1866 and 1867 Mr. Marzolf was elected and served as councilman in Louisiana city. He has been twice married. His first wife was Mary E. Renner, of York, Pennsylvania, whom he married February 15, 1835, and who died at Louisiana, Missouri, April 30, 1877, by whom he had nine children, six sons

and three daughters. He married for his second wife, Mrs. Mary A. Young, of Louisiana, September 24, 1878. Himself and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Louisiana, Missouri.

William Campbell Orr. William Orr, the great-grandfather of W. C. Orr, was of Irish birth, and came to America about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled in the state of Pennsylvania and there married Miss Mary Gill, also of Irish origin. By this marriage there were three sons: Robert, who settled in Illinois; Thomas, who settled in Tennessee; and James, who was born in 1755, and in early manhood moved to Caswell county, North Carolina. In January 29, 1779, he married Miss Agnes Walker, of Scotch descent. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and at his death was presiding justice of the county court of his county. He had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. Isaac Orr, the eighth child and sixth son emigrated from North Carolina in the year 1818 and arrived in Pike county, Missouri, in the fall of 1819. In 1826 he was married to Miss Joann Campbell, daughter of Wm. Campbell. The Campbell family was of Scotch descent and immigrated to America in the latter part of the sixteenth century. William Campbell was born in North Carolina in 1770. He afterwards removed to Tennessee, and later to Kentucky, and finally to Missouri. In 1818 he settled in Pike county near Bowling Green, where he died in 1846, and was buried at Antioch. W. C. Orr, the oldest child of Isaac Orr and Joann Campbell, was born on the fifth day of February, 1827, on the old home place, on which was afterwards located the Antioch church, said to be the oldest C. P. church organization in the state. He remained on the farm till 1849, when in company with the gold seekers, he made the overland trip to California. He returned in 1852, and in 1853 was married to Miss Eliza Jane Jordan, the daughter of Robert Jordan and Isiphine Allison, and granddaughter of Capt. Robert Jordan, who moved from South Carolina to Pike county in 1809, and who was shot by a band of hostile Indians between his farm and the Buffalo fort on the 30th of March, 1813. W. C. Orr made a second trip to California in 1854, taking a large herd of cattle, and returned to Missouri in 1856 and settled in Louisiana, April 27, 1857. Here he engaged in mercantile business under the firm name of A. J. Dismakes & Co., and continued in business until 1861, when, the firm being unsuccessful, the partnership was dissolved and the business closed out. Since then he has followed with varying success contracting on public works. During the late civil war, his judgment and sympathies were with the government. Under the provisional government of the state he was appointed by acting Governor Wil-



A. K. Minor

lard P. Hall, county justice for Pike county on January 29, 1862. He was elected to the same office in November of that year and commissioned by Gov. H. R. Gamble, December 10, 1862, for six years. By the adoption of the new constitution in 1864 he was removed, but was reappointed and commissioned by Gov. T. C. Fletcher, April 4, 1865, and held his office until his successor was elected. He also held the office of mayor of the city of Louisiana from March, 1864, to March, 1868; and was director and vice-president in the Louisiana & M. R. R. from the organization of the company until the road-bed was completed through Pike and Audrain counties to Mexico, Missouri. Then he withdrew to make room in the board for representatives from the more western counties. He was more or less connected with all of the public roads and railroads projected in the interest of Louisiana. His family consists of five children: Joann C., Emma I., Isaac H., James M., and Charley J. He has for a number of years been connected with the C. P. Church. His political beliefs and convictions are for a strong government and one that will give perfect protection to individuals and equal protection to all classes of property.

Alexander Ovens, merchant tailor, was born in Berkshire, Scotland, August 17, 1853, where he was raised and educated. When thirteen years old he was apprenticed to learn the tailor's trade, and served three years, when he began to work at the trade as a journeyman tailor, and worked in New Castle, England, and Edinburgh, Scotland, until 1872, when he came to America. He first stopped in London, Canada, and worked at his trade a short time, and then came to Chicago, Illinois, and after working there and at St. Louis, Clarksville, and Frankford, Missouri, up to 1877, he came to Louisiana and established his present business. He is doing an extensive business, employing several hands constantly. July 25, 1878, he married Ella M. Kincaid, of Frankford, Pike county, Missouri. He is a Master Mason and member of Perseverance Lodge No. 92, A. F. & A. M., of Louisiana, of which he is secretary.

John William Palmer, of the firm of McCune, Palmer & Knight, manufacturers of plug tobacco, was born near Shelbyville, Shelby county, Kentucky, January 1, 1839. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Bowling Green, Kentucky, and from there to Missouri when he was sixteen, where they settled on a farm in Lincoln county, near Ellsbury, where he lived with them until manhood. In 1861 he began to work at the carpenter's trade, following it a short time, when he settled on a farm near Ellsbury, where, with farming, he engaged in saw-milling, and run a threshing machine up to 1877, when he came to Pike county, and first settled on

a farm near Prairieville and farmed one year, when he came to Louisiana and became a member of the tobacco manufacturing company of McCune, Palmer & Knight, and is also its general manager. He has been three times married. His first wife was Mildred A. Harvey, of Lincoln county, Missouri, whom he married January 25, 1864, who died August 17, 1866, by whom he has one child, Virginia L. His second wife was Alice M. Edwards, of Pike county, Missouri, whom he married December 16, 1874, who died February 18, 1876, by whom he had one child, Nonie A. He married for his third wife, Mrs. Margaret R. Woodson, of Pike county, Missouri, May 15, 1878. They have two children, twins, Joseph and Elizabeth. He is a member of the First Baptist Church, of Louisiana. He is a member of Unison Lodge No. 1875, K. of H., of Louisiana.

William Orr Parks, dealer in sewing machines, was born in Livonia, Livingston county, N. Y., February 28, 1820. When he was twelve years old he went with his parents to Euclid, New York, where his mother died, in 1837, and in 1838 he came with his father to Louisiana, Missouri, where, in 1840, he engaged in the tanning business, with a brother, about one year, when he engaged in plastering, having learned that trade of his father, who was a plasterer by trade. He followed plastering in Louisiana until the fall of 1854, when, becoming associated with A. Sladek, he established the first bakery in Louisiana. Mr. Sladek retired from the business in 1859. In 1869 he introduced dealing in sewing machines with his bakery, and continued so until 1870, when he discontinued baking and continued in dealing in sewing machines and keeping the Parks Hotel. During the late war he was a Union man, and served in the M. S. M. as baker, on detached services. He is a Master, Royal Arch, and Knight Templar Mason, and belongs to the lodge, chapter, and commandery at Louisiana. He has been worshipful master of his lodge ten years, and high priest of his chapter twelve years. December 3, 1843, he married Eliza A. Robinson, of Louisiana, Missouri, by whom he has five children: Edgar, in business in Louisiana, Missouri; Julia C., relict of the late Nicholas W. Parks; William S., late of Louisiana; Mollie A., wife of J. N. Hazelbaker, passenger conductor on the C. & A. R. R.; and William Wort.

Edgar Alonzo Parks, general dealer in musical instruments and musical merchandise, and leader of Parks Military Band and Orchestra of Louisiana, was born in Louisiana, Missouri, March 19, 1845. He is the eldest of three sons of William O. and Eliza A. (Robinson) Parks. He was raised and educated at Louisiana. He began his musical education, when very young, under the instruction of Prof. M. Leboni, he first appearing as

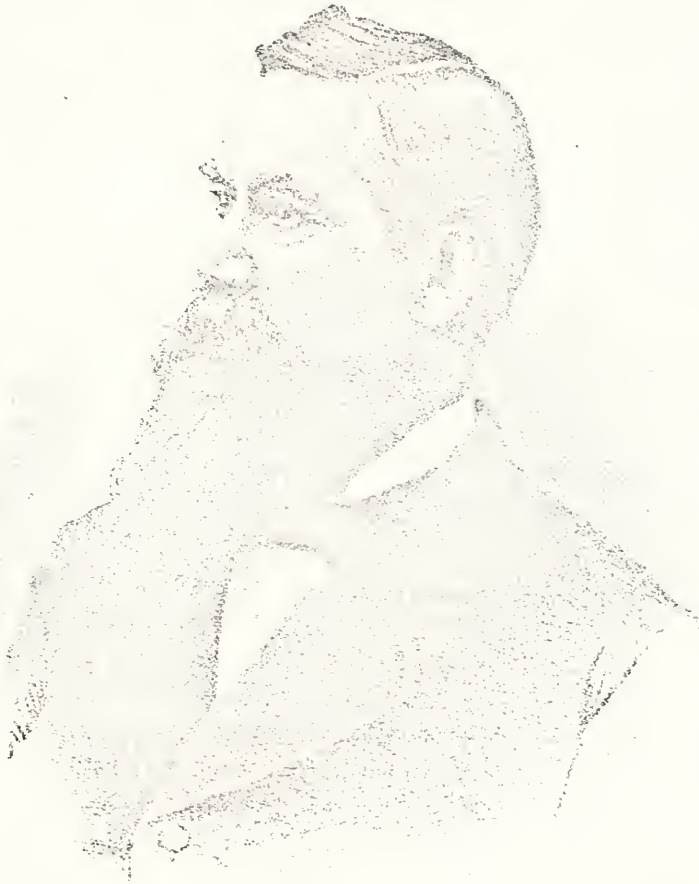
a vocalist when only eight years of age. His instruction on the piano was given by Charles More, a well-known merchant of Louisiana, who being a good pianist was persuaded to give young Parks his first lesson on that instrument. After taking lessons of Miss Lou Hart, of Palmyra, and others, he, in 1860, went to Hannibal and took lessons of Prof. Wolner on the piano and violin, and during that year was connected with an amateur concert company known as the "Hannibal Calliopeans." In 1861 he enlisted as a musician in the Tenth Regiment M. S. M., and served in the regimental band six months, when he became a member of the band of the Eleventh Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and served in it only a short time, when it was cut to pieces at the battle of Shiloh, he being present at that battle, and it being the duty of the musicians to assist in caring for the wounded. After that he was bugler in Captain Clint. Allison's Company of M. S. M., and served six months. In October, 1863, he organized a concert troupe and traveled through Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, it disbanding at Grinnell, Iowa, the following November. He then went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and was employed as the leader of an orchestra in a concert hall, and afterwards traveled through portions of Wisconsin for the same proprietors until 1864, when he returned to Louisiana and organized the Silver Cornet Band of that city, and was its leader until 1866, when he gave band instructions at Montgomery City and Ashley, Missouri, and at New Hartford, Illinois, until the summer of 1867, when he went to Milwaukee, where he remained until February, 1868, when he returned to Louisiana and permanently located, becoming associated with his father in a bakery and confectionery store, as W. O. Parks & Son. Having retired from the firm in 1869 he established his present business in Louisiana. October 1, 1867, he married Miss Emma M. McCormick, of Milwaukee. They have one child, Edgar A. He is a prominent Mason, and member of Perseverance Lodge No. 92, Bond Chapter No. 23 of Louisiana, and of Cyrene Commandery No. 13 of Bowling Green.

Augustus Oury Parsons, of the firm of Parsons & Hoss, editors and proprietors of the *Louisiana Journal*. Mr. Parsons was born in Louisiana, Missouri, June 14, 1854. He is the son of Benjamin F. and Susan W. (Oury) Parsons, with whom he lived until attaining his majority. In 1862 he went with his parents to Washington, D. C., where his father held a position in a department of the United States Treasury until 1869, where he was mostly educated by attending the Georgetown Academy. Returning with his parents to Louisiana in 1869 he entered the office of the *Louisiana Journal* to learn the art of printing, and continued to work in that office

until 1874, when he was employed as a compositor in the *Riverside Press* office until February, 1881; he then went to Maysville, Colorado, and took charge of the *Maysville Chronicle* for a short time, when he returned to Louisiana, and becoming associated with A. D. Hoss purchased the *Louisiana Journal*. The *Journal* is a Democratic paper, and the oldest one in the county. In July, 1882, he was elected one of the Democratic central committee of Buffalo township. April 11, 1876, he married Alice S., daughter of the late Dr. Elijah Thurman, of Louisiana. They have one child, Ralph W. He is a member of Unison Lodge No. 1875, of Louisiana.

Rev. Erasmus Darwin Pearson, was born in Saline county, Missouri, June 6, 1830. He was the youngest of five children, two boys and three girls. His parents were Alonzo and Eliza W. Pearson, the latter the daughter of Dr. John Sappington. His father was a lawyer by profession and died in 1835. Mrs. Pearson, his mother, married ex-Governor Claiborn F. Jackson, in 1839. His boyhood days were spent in Fayette, Howard county, and Arrow Rock, Saline county. His collegiate education was obtained in Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., graduating in 1852. He professed religion at a camp-meeting near Lebanon, Tennessee, in August, 1848, and united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In March, 1854, at the Buffalo church, Pike county, Missouri, he was licensed to preach by the Salt River Presbytery. For six months he rode the circuit and preached almost every day. In October of 1854 he was sent by an order of the presbytery to Louisiana to preach, and to build a church-house. The house was completed and dedicated by the second sabbath in October, 1855. He preached to the Louisiana congregation until the sad wave of our civil war unsettled the interest, and business relations of our people in a very large degree. In June, 1861, he moved to Marion county and remained there on a farm—yet continuing to preach—for three years. In 1864 he moved near Spencersburg, and in 1867 he moved back to Louisiana to take charge of that congregation, and has been preaching to them since that time. He has preached in Louisiana twenty-four years the first of October 1883. He was married to Miss Orpha M. Dysart, daughter of Colonel John Dysart, of Howard county, Missouri, on the 5th of January, 1859. They have a family of four boys and one girl.

John Sappington Pearson, M. D., is a native of Missouri, and the son of Alonzo and Elizabeth (Sappington) Pearson. He was born at Glasgow, Howard county, April 16, 1826. His father dying when he was three or four years old, he was raised by his grandfather, Dr. John Sappington, near Arrow Rock, Missouri. He received his literary education by attending



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the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee. He studied medicine under his grandfather, with whom he lived, completing his course by graduating as M. D. at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, April 12, 1849. His first practice was at Lexington, Missouri, where he remained two years, when, on account of failing health he went to Memphis, Tennessee, and practiced until 1861, when he was commissioned surgeon in Gen. McCollough's Brigade, C. S. A., and served during the war. In 1867 he returned to Missouri and permanently settled at Louisiana, where he still has an extensive practice in both city and country. From 1868 to 1880 he was associated with Dr. J. T. Bell, as Bell & Pearson. He has been twice married, his first marriage being with Mary Ellen, daughter of Rev. Doctor F. R. Cossitt of Lebanon, Tennessee, October 5, 1849, who died at the same place, November 5, 1851. His present wife was Mrs. Sarah Ellen, relict of Captain George Herring, late of the U. S. A., to whom he was joined in wedlock July 8, 1874. He has four children living: Alonzo, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, who recently graduated from the theological department of the Cumberland College at Lebanon, Tennessee; and Ida E., John E., and Orpha R. Himself, wife, and three of his children, are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Louisiana, of which he has been a ruling elder for some twenty-five years. He is a Master Mason and member of Perseverance Lodge No. 92, A. F. & A. M., of Louisiana.

Hon. Enoch Pepper, attorney at law, Louisiana, Missouri, was born at Flemingsburgh, Kentucky, January 8, 1845. At the age of seven he came to Missouri with his parents, they settling at Clarksville, Pike county. He was educated at St. Paul's College, Palmyra, Missouri. In 1868 he began the study of law in the office of Redd & McCabe, of Palmyra, and was with them until 1870, when he was admitted to the bar. He began his law practice, the same year, at Kansas City and continued it there until 1877, when he returned to Pike county, and, after a short stay at Clarksville, came to Louisiana, where he has practiced ever since. In 1878 he was elected, on the Greenback ticket, a member of the Missouri state legislature and served one term. He ran for member of the legislature again in November, 1882, as an independent candidate on the Greenback and Republican ticket against fearful odds, the county being overwhelmingly Democratic, and his opponent an old resident and partizan. He was defeated, but by a small majority. He has been twice married. His first wife was Alberta Beeson, formerly of West Virginia, whom he married in 1868, and who died at Kansas City in 1870. By her he had one child, Charles Tebbs, who died

in infancy. He married for his second wife, Alice Luke, daughter of John L. Luke of Clarksville, Missouri, in 1872. They have two children, Sarah Tebbs and Elizabeth S. He is a Mason and has taken all the degrees up to Knight Templar. He is a member of Perseverance Lodge No. 92, A. F. & A. M., and has been the worshipful master for two years, and represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the state of Missouri in 1881 and 1882. He is a member of Bond Chapter No. — R. A. M. of Louisiana, and of Cyrene Commandery No. 13, K. T., of Bowling Green. In the summer of 1882 he built the extensive brick business block on the southwest corner of Georgia and Third streets.

The Pollak Brothers are the sons of Frank A. Pollak, a Bohemian by birth, who at the age of eighteen, in 1850, immigrated to the United States. He settled in St. Louis where he worked at butchering until March, 1868, when he came to Louisiana and engaged in butchering until his death, September 19, 1876. While at St. Louis, January 7, 1855, he married Miss Christiana Kesler of that city, where the subjects of this sketch were born; viz., John J., November 24, 1855; Albert E., December 25, 1857; and Frank J., February 20, 1860. John lived with his parents, and when old enough he assisted his father in the meat market, attending school part of the time until his father's death, after which he was variously employed at Louisiana and St. Louis until 1880, when he went to Helena, Montana Territory, where he was employed at butchering and cattle driving until 1882. Albert E., up to his ninth year, was an invalid, but by the time he was twelve years of age his health had so improved that he went to Clarksville and worked in the tobacco factory of Winn & Mackey, where he worked one year, when he returned to Louisiana where he worked in the various tobacco factories during the summer seasons and attended school during winters, until he was sixteen years old, when he began to clerk in the grocery store of Zuzak & Fishell, and was so employed two years, when he then worked in his father's meat market for six months, when he was employed as a clerk in the grocery store of Block & Brother, and was so employed until his father's death when he was placed in charge of his father's business. Frank J., at the age of twelve, began to work in the tobacco factories of Louisiana, and when sixteen he engaged in buying hides, furs, rags, etc. Soon after their father's death they found they were left penniless, and they have strong suspicions that they were wronged out of what they were justly entitled to. In the spring of 1877 the two younger brothers worked in the tobacco factory until they, together, earned \$50, when they went to Clarksville, and engaged in butchering for a short time, when they returned to Louis-

iana and established their present meat market. Beginning with a capital of \$50, their books show that the first year's business amounted to \$6,000, the second \$7,800, the third \$11,000, and the fourth, just closed, \$12,500. In 1882 the elder brother returned from Montana, where he met with good success, and became associated with them, thus forming the firm of Pollak Brothers. January 1, 1879, Albert E. married Miss Emma Bragonia, of Mexico, Missouri, by whom he has one child, Frank A.

Capt. William Henry Purse, postmaster at Louisiana city, was born in New York City, September 6, 1824. He lived with his parents until he was sixteen and was educated up to that age. On leaving home he went to Payson, Illinois, and worked as a farm hand about four years, when he came to Ashley, Pike county, Missouri, where he worked in the foundry and machine-shop of his uncle, S. N. Purse, for six years, up to 1852, when he became associated in the business with his uncle, in the firm name of S. N. & W. H. Purse, they having purchased the right to manufacture the Manny reaper and mower, were the first to make the manufacture of reapers and mowers a success in the state. They continued to manufacture the Manny reaper until it was superseded by other improved machines. In the enrollment of the militia in 1862 he was among the first, and was elected captain of Company F, Forty-ninth Regiment Missouri State Militia, and served during the war. Ashley being a military post and rendezvous, he was made post commander. August 28, 1862, when all his command excepting nineteen men were on guard duty, the post was suddenly attacked by 130 men under Major Snyder. Capt. Purse placing his men in adjacent buildings for protection bravely repelled the assault. The assaulting party meeting with such determined resistance pursued a citizen, A. M. Elmore, and ordered him to convey the following note to Capt. Purse, under a flag of truce:

"ASHLEY, August 28, 1862.

"*Commanding Officer:* We demand an unconditional surrender as far as arms are concerned. All prisoners will be paroled on honor.

(Signed)

COLS. PORTER AND BURBRIDGE,

MAJOR SNYDER, *Commanding Third Division.*"

While Mr. Elmore was awaiting a reply from Purse, he was wantonly shot and wounded by his captors. The captain's terse reply was as follows:

"*Col. Porter and others:* Can't comply with your request. You should have respected your messenger.

WM. H. PURSE, *Commanding Post.*"

After a sharp attack of forty-five minutes they retired leaving the captain

master of the field, and the dead and wounded uncared for. Two of the captain's men were killed and nine wounded. In the fall of 1864 he was assigned to duty at Louisiana as regimental quartermaster, and about the same time was commissioned captain in the U. S. volunteer service, but the war soon closing he was never assigned to any company. After being mustered out of the service at Louisiana, in 1865, he returned to Ashley, and resumed the business of foundryman and machinist, and was engaged until 1870, when he came to Louisiana. In 1872 he received the appointment of mail agent on the O. & A. R. R., and was so employed for two years, when he for one year had charge of the Louisiana Glass Works. January, 1875, he received the appointment of postmaster at Louisiana, a position he has faithfully, honorably, and satisfactorily filled ever since. He was married to Mary Kerr of Ashley, May 15, 1852. They have two children living: John, a mail agent on extra mail service, and Lizzie an assistant in the Louisiana post-office. They lost one, Henry, who died in Louisiana in 1877, at the age of twenty two.

George David Reid, painter, of Louisiana, was born near St. Louis, Missouri, on a farm, October 20, 1827. He was reared at his birthplace and on a farm near Auburn, Lincoln county, Missouri. When he was nineteen he went to St. Louis, where he learned the painter's trade with Bolton & Wilson, working with them three years, when he began to work in the same city as a journeyman and worked three years, when in 1853 he went to New Orleans, Louisiana, and worked at journey work one year. He then came to Louisiana and worked in a shop until 1859, when he returned to New Orleans and became associated with his brother in the firm name of G. D. & J. Y. Reid. They did business about one year, when his brother was killed by the falling of a ladder. Soon after his brother's death he returned to Louisiana and permanently settled, where he carried on his business alone until 1879, when his son, J. B., became associated with him in the firm name of J. D. Reid & Son. October 20, 1852, he married Elizabeth Ann Benson, a native of Manchester, England, by whom he has six children: Joseph B., associated with him; Leota, wife of Fremont Todd, of Louisiana, Missouri; William S., Lizzie L., Cora A., and Jeanette. During 1859 he served as city marshal of Louisiana. Himself, wife, and children, excepting the two younger, are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Louisiana.

Joseph Benson Reid, of the firm of G. D. Reid & Son, painters, of Louisiana, was born in Louisiana, Missouri, July 7, 1855. When he was

four years old he went with his parents to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he attended school until he was thirteen, when he clerked in the lumber yard of Cutler & Trunnell for one year. He then went into the printing office of Isaac Hinton and worked as a printer until 1870, when he returned to Louisiana, Missouri, with his parents. His father wishing him to follow some vocation other than printing he tried several occupations, but finding them not to suit his taste, and having an innate love for sign and fancy painting, when he returned to Louisiana he turned his attention to that art, in which he has become an adept, and his reputation is not only at home, but he has calls to execute fine painting in Quincy, Illinois, St. Louis, and Kansas City, Missouri, and Denver, Colorado, and other western cities. He made a tour through Montana and Colorado in 1879, and in that year he also became associated with his father, as G. D. Reid & Son. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Louisiana. He is a Knight of Pythias and member of Archer Lodge No. 60, of Louisiana.

Samuel Reid, manager of the Sam Reid Tobacco Manufactory of Louisiana, was born near New Hope, Lincoln county, Missouri, October 1, 1848. When he was about six years of age his parents, Thomas A. and Martha J. (McCampbell) Reid, came to Louisiana, where he was reared and educated in the common school. When fourteen he began to work in the tobacco factory of Vanhorn, Murray & Co., of Louisiana, and worked in all the various departments from that of stemmer to roller or lump maker. In 1864 he enlisted in Company E, Forty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, under Col. E. P. Dyer, and served until the close of the war, when he returned to Louisiana and attended school one year and then took a course of book-keeping at a commercial college at St. Louis. During 1869 he was employed as a clerk in the millinery and fancy goods store of Hesser & Johnson, and in 1870 he accepted a position as book-keeper in the tobacco manufactory of A. Tinsley, and was with him and his successors, A. Tinsley & Co., until 1879. In 1878, while in the employ of A. Tinsley & Co., he began the manufacture of smoking tobacco in a small way. Leaving his employers in 1879 he enlarged his business, and soon after A. Tinsley and A. J. McCune became associated with him in the firm name of Samuel Reid & Co. In 1882 Fred Dant of Muscatine, Iowa, became one of the company, when they changed the firm name to the Sam Reid Tobacco Manufacturing Company, of which he is the business manager. Much credit is due Mr. Reid for his business standing. He started out in life when very young, with nothing, and educated and maintained himself by his own earnings, and by his energy and perseverance he has placed himself among the lead-

ing manufacturers of Louisiana city. He is a member of the school board of the city, and in 1875, being a member of the Loan and Building Association of Louisiana, he was elected treasurer, but resigned the following year and accepted the office of director, and served as such until it disorganized in 1880, when he was one of the originators of the present Pike County Loan and Building Association. He has been twice married. He married for his first wife, Annie, daughter of Addison Tinsley of Louisiana city, in September, 1869, who died, April, 1871. His second wife was Ann Eliza, daughter of John A. Young, of Louisiana, whom he married January 19, 1872, by whom he has five children: Julia, Anna, Willard, George, and Florence. Himself and wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Louisiana, of which he is deacon. He is a Master Mason and member of Globe Lodge No. 495, A. F. & A. M., of Louisiana.

Hon. Matthew Givens Reynolds, attorney at law, of the firm of Fagg, Reynolds & Fagg, is a native of Pike county, and is the son of Dr. Stephen J. and Sophronia L. (Givens) Reynolds. He was born at Bowling Green, November 19, 1854. He received the rudiments of his education in the common schools of his native town, and when fifteen, by the recommendation of Hon. D. P. Dyer, received the appointment of cadet in the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, graduating as midshipman May 30, 1874. Previous to his graduation he was placed in command of Company D, Battalion of Cadets, which, at the competitive drill of 1874, received a flag, the prize for the best drilled company in the academy. After visiting home on a four months' leave of absence he was ordered to report on board the U. S. steamer Plymouth, of the North Atlantic squadron, then at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In April, 1875, he was detached from the squadron and ordered to report at the New York navy yard, on board the U. S. steamship Tennessee, the flag ship of the Asiatic squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral William Reynolds, and in the following June set sail for a cruise on the coasts of India, China, and Japan, going out via the Mediterranean Sea, Suez Canal, and Red Sea, he acting as assistant executive officer and navigator. In September, 1876, he returned to the Naval Academy for examination and promotion. After passing the required examination he was promoted to ensign; his commission dating from July 5, 1875. He then returned home on a year's leave of absence, and began the study of law in the office of Robinson & Smith, at Bowling Green. At the expiration of his leave of absence he was ordered to report for duty on board the receiving ship Wyoming, at the Washington navy yard, Washington, D. C. November 30, 1877, he resigned his commission,

when he went to St. Louis and took one course in the St. Louis Law School, when he returned to Bowling Green, where he was admitted to the bar in May, 1878, and at once began to practice at that place. In June, 1879, he came to Louisiana, and became associated with T. J. C. Fagg & Son, forming the present law firm of Fagg, Reynolds & Fagg. In November, 1880, he was elected the representative of his district to the Missouri state legislature on the Republican ticket, being the first Republican representative in sixteen years. November 11, 1880, he married Miss Maine K., daughter of Hon. T. J. C. Fagg, of Louisiana. They have one child, Stephen Clark. He is a member of Globe Lodge No. 495, A. F. & A. M.; of Anchor Lodge No. 60, K. of P.; of Unison Lodge No. 1875, K. of H., and of Riverside Lodge No. 22, A. O. U. W.

Theodore Marion Rhea is the son of Silas and Masina (Gilmore) Rhea, who came to Pike county, Missouri, in January, 1828, from South Carolina, and settled in the vicinity of Louisiana, where his father died in 1847. His mother died in Louisiana in 1856. Our subject was born in York district, near Yorktown, South Carolina, June 22, 1819, and at the time his parents removed to Pike county he was about eight years old. He was raised a farmer, and to obtain an education could only attend the winter terms of the common school, having to walk daily some three or four miles, as the country was sparsely settled and schools were not numerous. He remained on the homestead until 1849, when he came to Louisiana, and was employed as foreman in the saw-mill of Draper & Brother until 1852, when he was employed as clerk in the store of E. G. McQuie until 1855, when, in the spring of that year, he became associated with Hugh F. Summers, and engaged in the mercantile business in the firm name of Summers & Rhea. In the spring of 1857 E. G. McQuie became Mr. Summers's successor, changing the style of the firm to McQuie & Rhea. He retired from that firm in the fall of 1850, and in the spring of 1860 became associated with his brother, H. L. Rhea, and C. G. Hunter, in the mercantile business, as Hunter, Rhea & Co., they discontinuing in 1875. In the spring of 1879 he, with Joseph Block, organized the bank of Rhea & Block, of Louisiana; they doing a banking business until the spring of 1881, when they, with Matthew G. Reynolds, T. L. Anderson, Jacob Block, R. C. Pew, and Dr. J. W. Dreyfus, organized and incorporated the present Exchange Bank of Louisiana. He was its first president, and served one year. In 1882 he became a stockholder in the Mercantile Bank of Louisiana, and during the same year was elected one of its directors. October 17, 1878, he married Mrs. Mary B. McCuen. Himself and wife are members of the Cumber-

land Presbyterian Church of Louisiana. He is a Master and Royal Arch Mason, and member of Perseverance Lodge No. 92, and of Bond Chapter No. 23, of Louisiana.

Henry Clay Rice was born in Strawsburg, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1845. When he was two years old his parents removed to Mount Sterling, Illinois, where he was raised. He began to maintain himself when a lad by being variously employed. When fifteen he came with his parents to Louisiana, where he began to work in the tobacco factory of Cash, Henderson, Strange & Co., and was so employed until 1861, when for a short time he served as a soldier in the Missouri State Militia. In the spring of 1862 he became associated with his brother in the photograph business, in the firm name of Rice Brothers, they traveling and doing business until 1874, when his brother retired from the business. In 1875 he quit traveling and established a gallery in Louisiana, which he sold out in 1876 and abandoned the business. In that year he invented and had patented a filter for druggists' and photographers' use; also to be used in making tea and coffee. He now devotes his time in introducing and selling rights to manufacture and sell the same. His invention has been patented in the United States, Canada, England, France, and Belgium. In October, 1875, he married Addie Hall, of Clarksville, Missouri, by whom he has two boys, six and four years old, Harvey and Claud.

Almon C. Robinson, D. S., was born near Buffalo, New York, April 28, 1828. When seven years old he was adopted by his uncle, Samuel Peabody, with whom he lived until manhood. He began life for himself teaching in a district school and also teaching penmanship. He came to Louisiana in 1850, where he followed teaching and working at the carpenter's trade until 1854, he having taught in one district in the vicinity of Louisiana nearly three years. In that year he learned the art of daguerreotyping under Samel O. Minor, following that business until 1855, when he went to St. Louis and learned the art of photographing under Mr. Fitzgibbon, when he returned to Louisiana and followed photographing until 1859, when he sold out and returned to New York and worked his uncle's farm until the fall of 1863, when he returned to Louisiana, and in the following March, he, with Edwin McQuie, went to Montana Territory, where they mined and prospected, and after locating and selling several claims they located one near Bannock City, which they still own and are preparing to work in the near future, as it contains silver in a paying quantity. Returning to Louisiana in December, 1865, he was employed as pattern-maker in the Whitney Foundry until March, 1872, when he entered the dental office of Dr. Ed-

ward McCune to study dentistry, and in October, 1873, he became associated with his preceptor in the practice of dentistry, in the firm style of Robinson & McCune, but Mr. McCune dying one month after, he has since that time carried on the practice alone. In 1879-80 he made trips to Montana and Colorado for pleasure and prospecting. October 13, 1854, he married Mary J., daughter of William McQuie, of near Louisiana. They have two children living: Flora Viola and Nettie May. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church South. He is a member of Riverside Lodge No. 22, A. O. U. W.

J. C. Rose, mayor of Louisiana, was born in the village of Aldie, Loudoun county, Virginia, November 18, 1821, where he was raised and lived with his parents until he was sixteen, when he began the carpenter's trade, which he followed thirty years. He came to Missouri and settled in Frankford, Pike county, in December, 1846, where he worked at his trade until 1848, when he came to Louisiana and carried on carpentering until 1858, when he began the manufacture of machinery for manufacturing tobacco, carrying on an extensive business up to 1868, when he engaged in butchering and running a meat market in Louisiana, and so continues at the present writing. September 9, 1845, he married Mary Frances Stover, of Virginia, by whom he has eight children living: Azelia, wife of Henry Kuhlmann, of Louisiana city; Robert A., of Hannibal, Missouri; John H., Charles B., Ida C., Oscar, and Harry. In 1879 he was elected mayor of Louisiana and re-elected in 1881, and prior to that time he represented the third ward in the city council for five consecutive years.

John Thomas Rule, county treasurer of Pike county, Missouri, was born on the banks of the Licking River near Palmonth, Pendleton county, Kentucky, October 16, 1819. He is the son of Edward B. and Mary (Eastin) Rule. When he was eight years of age his father died, and in the year 1828 his mother came to Missouri and settled on a farm in the western part of Pike county, on Peno Creek, where he was reared and lived with his mother until of age. He then went to Wisconsin and engaged in lead mining, in the Pigeon lead diggings for ten years, up to 1850, when he went to California and mined for gold on the Middle Fork of the American River until 1853, when meeting with success in his operations returned to Pike county and engaged in general merchandising at Louisiana, having associated with his brother as J. T. & E. B. Rule. They continued in the business until 1865, when they became associated with E. Carstarphen in the firm name of Rule & Company, they purchasing the May Flower flouring mills at Louisiana. His brother dying in 1869, the firm was changed to J. T. Rule

& Co. Becoming financially involved they were forced to make an assignment for the benefit of their creditors in 1877. In 1878 he was elected one of the justices of Louisiana, and held the position until the fall of 1882, when he was elected treasurer of Pike county. January, 1853, he married Eliza Ann, daughter of Adrian Ogle, who died at Louisiana June 17, 1873, by whom he has four children living: Laura E., wife of Dr. W. W. Birkhead of Louisiana; Samuel E., Adrian O., assistant librarian of the St. Louis Law Library of St. Louis; and Virgil R. He has lost two children: Willie, who died in infancy in 1863, and Mary E., who died August 10, 1881, at the age of twenty-five. For several years she had been a prominent teacher in the public school of Louisiana, and her death was deeply felt by the community, Possessing rare abilities, amiable and kind in her intercourse with others, a consistent Christian, and member of the Christian Church, she had drawn to her many friends. He is a member of the Christian Church of Louisiana, and has served as an elder since 1870.

Henry Schooler was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, July 26, 1798. He left Kentucky September 3, and settled in Pike county, Missouri, September 30, 1828. Three children were born to him, two of whom are yet living, one, Mrs. J. E. Brown, having died since this report was received. When Mr. Schooler first came here P. H. McBride was circuit judge; J. Lindsey, sheriff; Levi Pettibone, circuit clerk; and Uriel Griffith, constable of Calumet township. He has resided continuously on the farm he purchased of William Biggs, on upper Calumet, until recently, when he removed to Clarksville. He is a farmer and carpenter.

John Seibert, senior member of Seibert & Co., cigar manufacturers of Louisiana, was born at St. Goat, Germany, November 1, 1837. When he was eleven years of age he came to the United States with his parents, who first settled at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and lived there and at Cincinnati, Ohio, until 1852, when they removed to Keokuk, Iowa. While living at Philadelphia and Cincinnati, his father being engaged in manufacturing cigars, he learned cigar-making. He lived with his parents at Keokuk, and worked in his father's cigar manufactory up to 1856, when he worked in various places as journeyman cigar-maker until 1857, when he came to Louisiana and engaged in cigar manufacturing. In 1860 George Marzolf became associated with him, in the firm name of Marzolf & Co., and they are still together, but have changed the firm name to Siebert & Co. May 30, 1860, he married Anna M., daughter of George Marzolf, of Louisiana, Missouri. They have three children living: Auna, Snsie, and John. He is a

Catholic and member of St. Joseph's Church of Louisiana. He is a member of Unison Lodge No. 1875, K. of H., of Louisiana.

August C. Sheldon, attorney at law, abstractor, and examiner of land titles, was born in Willsborough, Essex county, New York, September 3, 1837. He is the son of Aiker E. and Phebe (Perry) Sheldon, with whom he lived until manhood. He was educated at New Hampton College, Fairfax, Vermont, graduating in 1860. Although living with his parents, he practically began to maintain himself at the age of seventeen by teaching school, which he followed a part of each year, and thus defraying the expense of his education. In the spring of 1862 he began the study of law in the office of Palmer E. Havens, of Essex, New York, and was under his preceptorship until the following September when he entered the law department of Albany University, Albany, New York, from which he graduated in May, 1873, when he returned to Essex and practiced in the office of his former preceptor until January, 1874, when he went to Albany and accepted an appointment under J. B. Cushman, chief of the New York Assembly, and did service under him during the winters of 1864-65 and 1866, and during the summer of 1864 he compiled a digest of legislative claims by order of the legislature. In the fall of 1866 he came west, and after prospecting in Wisconsin a short time came to Missouri and settled at Louisiana and began the practice of law. In 1869 he began to prepare a set of abstract books, and in order to have access to the county records removed to Bowling Green, where he resided until February, 1873, when he returned to Louisiana where he resumed his law practice and with it opened an abstract office. With his law and abstract business, he is also one of the projectors and stockholders of the Freeman Box and Wooden Ware Factory of Louisiana. In June, 1881, on account of impaired health, the result of overwork, he was obliged to suspend his office labor, and partially retired from business. Politically, Mr. Sheldon is an avowed Republican, and is outspoken in his principles. He has been twice married. His first wife was Ellen, daughter of Palmer E. Havens, of Essex, New York, whom he married September 6, 1865, and who died at Louisiana March 1, 1872. By her he has one child, Perry. He married for his second wife, Emma E., daughter of Deacon M. T. Cushing, of Barriston, Canada, February, 1876. They have three children; Benjamin C., Don G., and one unnamed. He is a member of Anchor Lodge No. 60, K. of P., and of Unison Lodge No. 1875, K. of H., of Louisiana. He is also a member of the Grand Lodge of K. of H. of the State of Missouri, of which he is now G. D.

Alfred Slaughter, president of the McCune College of Louisiana city, was born near Woodville, Rappahannock county, Virginia, August 12, 1828. He is the son of William and Frances H. (Brown) Slaughter, and was raised a farmer at his birthplace. He was educated by attending private and public schools, but mostly by private study. At the age of twenty he began to teach in his native county and taught one year. He then went to Fayette county, West Virginia, and purchased an improved farm, where he pursued farming until 1854, when he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and taught in the public schools of that city until 1857. During that time he was promoted from an assistant teacher to the position of principal of the third ward school, having an attendance of 1,000 pupils. After leaving Louisville he went to Johnson county, Kansas, and engaged in surveying, and was appointed county surveyor by the governor, and held that position until the fall of 1860, when he went to Westport, Missouri, and opened a school and taught it until 1862, when, by reason of the disturbed condition of the county on account of the war, he was obliged to discontinue it. He then went to Wellington, Lafayette county, Missouri, and opened another school and taught until 1867, when he accepted the position of principal of the public schools of Lexington, Missouri, which he organized under the new state law, and taught until 1870. He then went to Lafayette county and organized the Texas Prairie High School, and taught until 1871, when he was called to the presidency of the Home Institute of Cooper county, Missouri, filling that position until 1880. In 1871 the college building of the Home Institute burned down, whereby he lost all he had accumulated during life, but by the aid of friends rebuilt a large and handsome edifice and reopened the school in 1873. He left that school, in 1880, in answer to a call to take charge of the Louisiana College, which under his management was reorganized and incorporated as the McCune College in 1881, he becoming president and manager. Under his management the success of the school is far beyond the expectations of its most ardent friends. December 19, 1850, he married Laura Wheaton Abbott, daughter of Isaac H. Abbot, of near Harrisonburgh, Rockingham county, Virginia, by whom he has three children: Laura A., relict of the late Dr. William H. Letterman of Texas; Louisa F., wife of Dr. William E. Wiatt, of Pike county, Missouri; and Abbott W., a student of the St. Louis Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church of Louisiana. He is a Master Mason and a member of Globe Lodge No. 495, of Louisiana.

Thomas Smith, carpenter and builder, of Louisiana city, was born near Mount Sterling, Bath county, Kentucky, January 14, 1817. The same year

of his birth his parents came to Missouri. They stopped at Troy, Lincoln county (then St. Charles), until the spring of 1818, when they came to Pike county (then St. Charles) and settled on a farm on Grassy Creek, six miles west of Louisiana, where he was raised. At the age of fifteen he began to learn the carpenter trade by working at intervals, he having to work on the farm. He followed farming and carpentering on Grassy Creek until 1846, when he came to Louisiana and followed his trade exclusively to the present. During 1864 and 1865 he was employed as ship carpenter on the Mississippi River, on board the steamer *Mollie McPike*. In the spring of 1879 he went to Colorado, where he worked on a stamp mill and mined at Silver Cliff, returning in the fall of that year. In the spring of 1881 he again went to Colorado and was employed as before, and again returned in the fall. During the season of 1882 he was employed as ship carpenter on the steamer *Bald Eagle*. September 9, 1841, he married Miss Frances A. McGary, of Pike county. They have four children living: James S., of Dakota; Emma and Fanny, at home; Osear M., of Texas, and Escene B., at home. Himself and wife are members of the First Baptist Church, and were among the original members when it was organized in 1853.

David Arthur Stewart, collector of United States internal revenue of the fourth district of Missouri. He is the son of Arthur C. and Sarah (Johnson) Stewart, and was born on a farm near Danville, Montgomery county, Missouri, September 26, 1846. He obtained the rudiments of his education in the schools of Danville. At the age of fifteen, in 1862, he, through the recommendation of Hon. James S. Rollins, received the appointment of cadet at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. Having passed through the course with due proficiency he graduated as midshipman, standing fourth in his class, in June, 1866, after which he served in the United States Navy three years, under Admiral David D. Porter in the West India squadron, and a short time under Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis in the South Atlantic squadron, and while under Admiral Davis he was promoted to ensign. In 1869 he resigned the position and returned home, and soon after accepted a position in the banking house of B. N. Tracy & Son, of Macon City, Missouri, remaining there until October 10, 1871, when he resigned to accept the position of deputy United States revenue collector under his father, who was then the United States revenue collector of the fourth district of Missouri, the office being located at Louisiana. In April, 1880, he, with his father, was retired by reason of the appointment of R. E. Lawler as collector by President Hayes. He then engaged in manufacturing tobacco, being associated

with J. G. Myers and S. Carkener in the firm name of J. G. Myers & Co., they doing business part of 1880 and during 1881. July 1st, 1882, he received the appointment of collector of United States revenue in the fourth district of Missouri from President Arthur, and is supposed to be the youngest revenue collector in the United States. October 10, 1876, he wedded Lizzie, daughter of Benjamin F. Hershey, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, of whom he was soon bereaved, she dying at Louisiana April 23, 1880. He is a member of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, of Louisiana, of which he has been vestryman some ten years.

William Thomas Stewart, M. D., is a native of Kentucky, and the son of David and Margaret (Jamison) Stewart, and was born at Mount Sterling, March 14, 1828. In 1832 his parents removed to Missouri, and first settled on a farm near Palmyra, Marion county, subsequently moving to Lincoln county, and settled near Louisville, where he was raised a farmer, and received a common school education. On leaving home he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. H. Hughs, of Palmyra, studying some three years, and attending lectures at the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis in 1848 and 1849, and graduating as M. D. from the same college in 1856. He began his practice at Louisville, Missouri, continuing there until 1865, when he came to Louisiana, where he has practiced ever since without interruption, excepting in the winter of 1869-70 when he made a trip to Stockton, California, and again in the winter of 1879-80 to San Antonio, Texas, for the benefit of his health, spending four months each trip. December 20, 1849, he married Lydia J. Morris, of near Louisville, Missouri, who died June 30, 1878. He has three children living: George R., of Oakland, California, and Bettie and Davie, still at home. He is a member of Globe Lodge No. 495, A. F. & A. M., and of Riverside Lodge No. 22, A. O. U. W., of Louisiana, and of the Christian Church of Louisiana.

Thomason & Lefler, photographers, of Louisiana. The senior member, James A. Thomason, was born in Steeleville, Randolph county, Illinois, July 25, 1844, where he was raised. When nineteen, in 1864, he enlisted in Company E, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Returning home, in 1865, he attended school, and was variously employed until 1867, when he went to Grand Glaize, Arkansas, and clerked in a store six months, when he returned to Illinois and engaged in farming, up to 1869, when he began to learn the art of photographing under A. C. Moore, of Arcola, Illinois. He followed that business then, and traveled as an artist, up to 1877, when he located at Parsons, Kansas, and pursued the same business until 1879, when he sold out and

returning to Illinois resumed farming, following it until 1882, when he became associated with B. F. Lefler in a photograph gallery at Louisiana. March 27, 1873, he married Martha A. Pyle, of St. Jacob's, Illinois, by whom he has four children: Naoma Alice, Jerald Massey, Blanche, and one not named. He is a dimitted Master and Royal Arch Mason. The junior member of the firm, Benjamin Franklin Lefler, was born near Zanesville, Ohio, September 17, 1851. At the age of twelve he went with his parents to Arcola, Illinois, where he lived with them until he was nineteen. In 1870, having learned the art of photographing, he traveled as an artist until 1875, when he took charge of a gallery in Burlington, Iowa, for J. H. Reynolds, and leaving there in August, 1882, he came to Louisiana, when the firm of Thomason & Lefler was formed. April 20, 1876, he married Clara E. Catlin, of Burlington, Iowa. He is a Master Mason, and is a member of Montgomery Lodge No. 270, Villisca, Iowa. He is also an Odd Fellow, and a member of Washington Lodge No. 1, of Burlington, Iowa.

Lafayette Tinsley, general manager and one of the stockholders of the Tinsley Tobacco Company, of Louisiana, Missouri, is a son of Rodney and Mary (Whitten) Tinsley, and was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, July 2, 1814, where he lived with his parents until manhood. He began to do for himself as an overseer on the plantation of Roderick Davis, at a place called the Cove, near the James River, Virginia. He followed that occupation for three years, when he rented the same plantation and followed farming until 1843, when he purchased a farm on the James River, in Bedford county, Virginia, where he continued to farm until 1849, when he sold out and came to Missouri and located in Pike county, where he farmed as a renter until 1852, when he purchased a farm near Prairieville (which he still owns), and farmed there until 1864, when he came to Louisiana and engaged in dealing in leaf tobacco for one year, when he became associated with his brother, Addison Tinsley, in the firm name of A. & L. Tinsley, and engaged in the manufacture of plug tobacco, and has been so engaged ever since, the firm making several changes. His brother, N. W. Tinsley, and E. C. Bright have been associated with him at different times. The Tinsley Tobacco Company was organized in January, 1883, he being a large stockholder and general manager. May 13, 1840, he married Miss Henrietta E. Robinson, of near Liberty, the county seat of Bedford county, Virginia. They have two children: Walter G., cashier of the Mercantile Bank, of Louisiana city, and Thomas L., one of the stockholders and book-keeper of the Tinsley Tobacco Company. Himself and wife are members of the M.

E. Church South and have been for over forty years, and has been one of its trustees for many years.

William Nelson Tinsley, secretary of the Sam Reid Tobacco Manufacturing Company, of Louisiana city, is a son of Rodney and Polly (Whitten) Tinsley. He was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, August 25, 1836, where he lived with his parents until 1849, when he came with them to Missouri, they settling in Pike county, near Louisiana, where they lived until 1852, when they went to Lincoln county, and settled on a farm near Louisville, where he lived until attaining his majority. He then took charge of his father's farm, which he superintended for ten years, when in the spring of 1867 he purchased a farm near Paynesville, Pike county, where he farmed until 1869, when in the spring of that year he came to Louisiana and speculated in leaf tobacco, with his brother, S. Tinsley, as S. Tinsley & Brother, until 1871, when C. Bright became associated with them, as Tinsley, Bright & Co., and engaged in manufacturing tobacco, he retiring from the firm the following year. He then became associated with his brother, A. Tinsley, and A. J. McCune, in the firm name of A. Tinsley & Co., and so continues. October 14, 1858, he married Margaret Jane Goodman, who died August 21, 1864. August 22, 1865, he married for his second wife Margaret H. Morris, of Louisiana, who died June 26, 1872. His third wife was Allie S. Robinson, whom he married June 26, 1873, by whom he has five children: Maggie Helen, Edward Henry, Anna Lulu, Mary Elizabeth, and one not named.

J. B. and B. F. Todd, comprising the firm of Todd Brothers, grocers, of Louisiana. The elder, John Bankhead Todd, was born in Prairieville, Pike county, Missouri, January 22, 1852. He lived with his parents until his eighteenth year, when, in 1870, he went to Tipton, California, and engaged in raising and dealing in sheep. In 1875, he, in connection with his sheep ranch, engaged in the mercantile business at the same place. In 1881 he discontinued the mercantile business. In 1882, leaving his sheep ranch in charge of a superintendent, he came to Louisiana, where, in September of that year, he became connected with his brother in the grocery business. Benjamin Franklin Todd was born near Ashley, Pike county, June 23, 1859. He lived with his parents until manhood, and remained with them until he was twenty-two and worked for wages. In October, 1881, he went to Tipton, California, and was employed by his brother until March, 1882, when he returned home. In May following, he became associated with B. F. Miller in the grocery business at Louisiana. His brother bought out Mr. Miller

in September of the same year, thus forming the present firm of Todd Brothers.

John Hall Todd (deceased), lately of Louisiana, Missouri, was born in St. Louis county, near St. Louis, Missouri, October 3, 1819. He is of Scotch and French descent, and was the son of Benjamin and Sarah Todd. His mother was a sister of General Joe Calies, of Missouri. He came with his parents to Clarksville, Pike county, when he was very young, where he was raised. When fifteen he was apprenticed to John Hewitt, of Paynesville, to learn the saddle and harness making trade, with whom he worked seven years, when, in 1841, he returned to Clarksville and engaged in saddle and harness making until 1846, when he went to New Diggings, Wisconsin, where he engaged in saddle and harness making and investing in lead mining until 1852, when he returned to Pike county and purchased a farm near Prairieville, where he pursued farming until 1859, when, selling the farm, he purchased another near Ashley, to be convenient to a school, so as to educate his children. Renting his farm in 1878 he removed to Louisiana, Missouri, where he was engaged in draying up to his death, December 21, 1881. His wife, who still survives him, was Miss Caroline Coffee, of Tennessee. She became acquainted with him while visiting a sister at Clarksville, Missouri, in 1844, and March 3, 1845, they were united in matrimony. They had ten children: Ayesha J., wife of Jesse Irving, of near Ashley; William O., of California; Addie T., wife of William Heron, traveling in Europe; John B., of Louisiana; Maggie, unmarried and now in California; Clarence, a merchant of Columbus, Kentucky; Benjamin F., of Louisiana; and Minnie P., Settie D., and Carrie, at home. Mr. Todd was a Master Mason and a member of the lodge at Bowling Green, Missouri.

Walter James Van Horn was born near Campbell county, Kentucky, February 8, 1818, where he was raised and educated. His father dying when he was very young, he lived with his mother until manhood. He began life for himself by being variously employed until 1842, when he embarked in the manufacture of tobacco at Union, Boone county, Kentucky, where he followed it only a short time, when he went to Covington, Kentucky, where he continued in the same business until 1848, when he removed to Louisiana, Missouri, where, with his brothers, William M. and Archibald, he engaged in the manufacture of plug and fine cut tobaccos, they being the pioneer tobaccoists of Louisiana. In 1863 they discontinued the business at Louisiana, when he, with the same brothers and Edward C. Murray, went to Chicago, Illinois, and engaged in the manufacture of

tobacco as Van Horn, Murray & Co. Their co-partnership was dissolved in 1866, when he, with his son Cassius, his brother Archibald, and J. H. Patterson, in the firm style of A. M. Van Horn & Co., engaged in distilling at Chicago, having a large distillery, carrying on an extensive business for one year, when their distillery was burned. Returning to Louisiana in 1877 he, with his son and brother, purchased the old tobacco factory at Louisiana, which also burned down the same year. He and his son Cassius then engaged in the same business at Warsaw, Illinois, until 1869, when he retired from business and returned to Louisiana, where he died in 1879. In 1859 Mr. Van Horn invented a machine for manufacturing flat lump tobacco and is the original inventor of that kind of machinery. In 1842 he married Sarah W. Cloyd, of Boone county, Kentucky, by whom he has had six children, one of whom died in infancy; Cassius, of Louisiana; Cornelia, wife of W. W. Anderson, Louisiana; Addie, wife of W. F. Colten, of Salt Lake City, Utah; Mary S., wife of James A. Chutes, of Lincoln, Nebraska, and Clara R., who died in Chicago in 1865, at four years of age.

Wald Brothers, merchants of Louisiana, Missouri, Louis, Adam, and David, are natives of Prussia. Louis came to the United States when a boy, in 1850, and was engaged as a clerk at Quincy, Illinois. The other two came in 1866. In 1870 Louis and David engaged in business at McComb, Illinois. Adam was a traveling salesman until 1873, when he came to Louisiana and engaged in the commission business, and in 1874 he became associated with his brothers at McComb, Illinois, in the mercantile business, he managing the store at Louisiana and they at McComb. In 1878 they consolidated their business at Louisiana. These brothers have acted in unison since their boyhood and have shared in all their transactions. They began business on a small scale and have gradually increased it until they have the most extensive dry goods store in Pike county. They are located on the corner of Georgia and Third streets, occupying three large store rooms elegantly fitted up in the most modern style.

John Calhoun Walters, grocer of Louisiana, was born near Germantown, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1844. When he was four years old he went with his parents to Akron, Ohio. He attended the high school of Akron until he was fourteen, when he was employed as a clerk in the store of M. Ballenger and was in his employ until 1861, when he enlisted in the U. S. Volunteer Marine service on board the gunboat Tyler, of the Mississippi squadron, and served until September, 1865. He held the position of boatswain's mate. He participated in the bombardment of Forts Henry and Donelson, battle of Shiloh, bombardment of Island No. 10, naval battle near

Memphis, and the bombardment and siege of Vicksburg. After being mustered out at Annapolis, Maryland, he went to Pike county, Illinois, where his father had removed in his absence, where he worked at the cooper's trade until 1870, when he came to Louisiana and was employed as a foreman, in the cooper shop of E. M. Craig. In 1876 he became associated with his employer in the grocery business in the firm name of E. M. Craig & Co. In 1879 Mr. Craig retired from the firm, and C. Anderson becoming his successor the firm was changed to Walters & Anderson. November 24, 1870, he married Sadie C., daughter of E. M. Craig, by whom he has one child, Annie. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church of Louisiana. He is a member of Globe Lodge No. 495, A. F. & A. M.; of Union Lodge No. 1875, K. of H.; and of Riverside Lodge No. 22, A. O. U. W., of Louisiana.

August William Wehrman, merchant tailor, was born in the village Wulthopen, Hanover, Germany, December 23, 1832, where he was raised and lived with his parents until manhood. When fourteen he began to learn the trade of tailoring and worked at that trade until reaching his majority, when in 1851 he came to the United States. He first settled at Chicago, after making a visit in Wisconsin, where he worked until the spring of 1855, when he went to Fulton, Illinois, and worked as cutter and salesman in the merchant tailoring establishment of Philip Goldsmith until 1858, when he went to St. Louis, where he was employed as cutter and journeyman tailor until November, 1860, when he came to Louisiana and was employed by Gunn & Barnum in the merchant tailoring department of the store for a short time, when he went to Ashley, Missouri, and engaged in the merchant tailoring business until 1863, when he returned to Louisiana and carried on business until 1865, when he suspended, and was employed as a cutter by Ayers & Hawkins until 1879, when he established his present business which has so increased that he now employs eleven hands. June 14, 1864, he married Bettie, daughter of Nicholas Griffith of Ashley, Missouri, by whom he has three children: Amelia, Maud, and Augustus. He is a member of the Baptist Church of Louisiana. He is a Master Mason, a Knight of Honor, and a Knight of Pythias, and belongs to the lodges of those orders at Louisiana.

Thomas Ferdinand Whitney, proprietor of the Louisiana Foundry and Machine Shop of Louisiana city, was born near Vicksburg, in Hine county, Mississippi, May 7, 1838. His father dying when he was five years of age, he was sent to relatives living in Dedham, Massachusetts, where he lived and attended school until he was ten, when he was sent to New York City

and was apprenticed to the New York City Novelty Iron Works Company to learn the trade of machinist and engine builder and served seven years, and during the latter part of his term of apprenticeship he was made assistant draughtsman in the office of the Novelty Company. He left the Novelty Company the fall of 1854, becoming a cadet in the Marine Engineers' Corps at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and graduated as marine engineer in the class of 1856, and was at the same time commissioned second assistant on board the U. S. steamship Mississippi, and served a cruise of eight months on the Mediterranean Sea, Indian Ocean, and other African waters. He was then granted a leave of absence, at the expiration of which he resigned. In the fall of 1857 he came to Missouri and engaged in the foundry business for a short time at Hannibal, when he came to Louisiana city, and founded the Louisiana Foundry. In 1857 he married Laura Holt of Hannibal, Missouri.

Robert Haycraft Williams, merchant of Louisiana, Missouri, was born near La Grange, Lewis county, Missouri, March 31, 1852. He is the son of William Y. and Sarah C. (Simpson) Williams. When he was four years old his parents removed to La Grange where he was raised. From his fourteenth year up to his nineteenth he worked in his father's tobacco factory, when, in 1871, he became associated with his brother, Horace N., in the dry goods business at La Grange, in the firm name of Williams Brothers. In 1872 they removed to Louisiana. In August, 1882, Horace N. retired from the firm, and he continued the business alone. May 23, 1877, he married Ora B., daughter of J. N. Bryson, of Louisiana, Missouri, by whom he has one child, Russell. He is a Knight of Pythias, and member of Unison Lodge No. 1875, of Louisiana, of which he is one of the past dictators. In 1882 he represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the state that met at St. Louis.

Levi Hall Woods, grocer, of Louisiana, was born in Brookville, Franklin county, Indiana, April 16, 1828, where he was raised, and educated in the public schools. At the age of fifteen he began clerking and was employed as such by his father and others up to 1850, when he made a trip to California with a mule team, where he successfully mined on the Yuba and Feather rivers until 1852, when he went to Portland, Oregon, and engaged in the auction business, first as clerk and then as proprietor, until May, 1855, when he returned to Indiana, and soon after he became associated with F. G. Taylor, of Covington, Kentucky, and ran a peddler's wagon through portions of Ohio and Indiana, wholesaling Yankee notions, until the fall of 1856, when he came to Missouri and was employed as a clerk at Savannah

until the fall of 1855, when he purchased a farm near Savannah and pursued farming until 1861, when he joined the Confederate army under General Sterling Price. Three months after his enlistment he was injured, and soon after he accepted the terms of President Lincoln's proclamation and gave up his arms. He then went to St. Louis where he was employed as second mate on the steamer "Beardstown" for two seasons. During 1865 and 1866 he sold fanning mills through the southern portion of Illinois for a Cincinnati firm. In 1867 he came to Clarksville, Missouri, where he clerked until 1869, when he came to Louisiana and engaged in the grocery business until the spring of 1870, when he failed in business on account of going security for others. He then went to Illinois and farmed near Alton until 1872, when he went to St. Louis and was engaged in huckstering for two years, and afterward employed as salesman for a tobacco manufactory until 1874, when he purchased a farm near Bowling Green, Missouri, and pursued farming up to October, 1881, when disposing of his farm he came to Louisiana and engaged in the grocery business. He has been twice married. He married for his first wife, Adaline Norwood, of Savannah, Missouri, January 27, 1857; she died at the same place in 1866. His second wife was Lorain Wigginton, of Pike county, whom he married January 21, 1869.

John C. Wood, gardener, of Louisiana, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, March 2, 1824, where he was raised. In 1836 he was sent to the Prussian Agricultural School, from which he graduated in 1838, receiving the first premium awarded to a class of sixty-six members. He then worked in his father's garden and nursery until 1851 when he became overseer on the farm of Hon. John Fisher, and was so employed up to 1854, when he came to the United States. He first located near Chicago, where he was employed in the nursery of Dr. John Kentton until 1857, when he went to Bloomington, Illinois, and was employed as foreman in the nursery of F. K. Phenix until 1859, when he came to Missouri and worked in the nursery of Norman J. Coleman, of St. Louis, six months, when he went to St. Charles and became associated in the nursery business with A. Conagan, in the firm name of Conagan & Co. He retired from the firm at the beginning of the war in 1861, and enlisted for five months in Company A, of Colonel Cragle's Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he was employed in the quartermaster's department of General Osterhaus's brigade, then at St. Louis, and was with that brigade at the battles of Pea Ridge, Red River, Helena, Vicksburg, Look-out Mountain, Peach Orchard, and the battles in Alabama, the last being

at Mobile. After the war in 1866 he came to Louisiana and worked in the nursery of William Stark until 1869, when he became associated with Mr. Stark in a vineyard and in raising small fruit, and was with him until 1873, when he began to work his present garden, one mile west of Louisiana. He grows everything in his line, including flowers, his market being Louisiana. November 30, 1859, he married Mary Oliver, of Pike county. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and his wife of the M. E. Church South.

BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.

Robert F. Ayres, a farmer and stock-raiser of Buffalo township, is the only surviving son of the late Richie Ayres, an old and highly esteemed resident of Pike county, who settled on Grassy Creek in 1828, where he lived until his death, which occurred August 5, 1878. Our subject was born on his father's homestead, on Grassy Creek, January 22, 1842, where he still resides, and is actively engaged in breeding pure Short-Horn cattle, in which he has been very successful. In November, 1882, he was elected county judge of Pike county on the regular Democratic ticket. March 9, 1865, he was married to Anna, daughter of William Bryson, late of Pike county. They have six children living: Anna Isabelle, Lena, Helen, Mary Grace, and Lillian. They had one, Robert F., Jr., who died very suddenly October, 1882, when four years of age. Himself and wife are members of the Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, on Grassy Creek, of which he has been ruling elder for sixteen years. He is a Master Mason, and member of the lodge at Louisiana.

John James Arthur, a farmer of Buffalo township, is the eldest of two sons of Maston H. and Bersheba (Butt) Arthur. He was born near Clarksville, May 2, 1830. When he was only a few months old his parents removed to Clear Creek, near Louisiana, where he lived with them until becoming of age. When he left home to do for himself he engaged in farming as a renter on Salt River, in Buffalo township, where, in 1854, he purchased sixty-three acres of land, which was the nucleus of his present farm, containing 206 acres. With farming and growing fruit he is to some extent engaged in raising stock. He has filled the position of school director for fourteen years. He has been three times married. He married for his first wife, Rhoda Nalley, October 21, 1852, and she died August 26, 1863, by whom he has six children. His second wife was Elizabeth Spencer, whom he married March 31, 1864, who died January 25, 1875, by whom he has five children. He married for his last wife, Mrs. Eliza A. Spencer, June 12,

1876. Himself and wife are members of the Salt River Baptist Church, of which he has been clerk for six years. During the late war he was a Union man, and, although exempt from military duty, became a home guard under Captain McGarry, but was called out on guard only occasionally.

John Marshall Allen, grocer, of Louisiana, was born on a farm in the vicinity of Louisiana, February 5, 1845. His father, Sannel E. Allen, came to Pike county in 1818, from St. Louis county, Missouri, where he was born in January, 1811. He was raised in this county, and from maturity until 1850 followed farming in the vicinity of Louisiana, and in that year he established himself in the boot and shoe business in Louisiana, following it some two or three years, when he changed from that to the grocery business which he followed until his death, in 1879. The subject of this sketch was raised in Louisiana, and educated in the private and public schools, and by attending Eureka College, in Illinois, a year and a half. At eleven years of age he began to work in the tobacco factories of Louisiana, and was so employed during the summer seasons for twelve years, and attending school during winters. In the fall of 1867 he went to St. Louis, where he worked in a tobacco factory until the spring of 1868, when he went up the Missouri River as far as Fort Benton, on the steamer Success, and from there across the country to the Bitter Sweet Valley, where he engaged in herding cattle until May, 1869. He then took charge of a stock ranch, in the same valley, for Snipes & Allen, until 1870, when he went to The Dalles in Oregon, and to the Yakima Valley in Washington Territory, where he heard the news of his father's death, when he returned to Louisiana city, where he engaged in the grocery business in 1871. Selling out in the spring of 1873 he returned to The Dalles in Washington Territory, and ran a cattle ranch for himself until July, 1874, when he sold his ranch and returned to Louisiana and engaged in the grocery business until 1877, when he went to the Black Hills and prospected for gold in the Big Horn and Wind River Mountains during that summer, when he went to Washington Territory and established a ranch near the mouth of the Klikatat River, and remained until the spring of 1880, when, disposing of his ranch he returned to Louisiana and established his present grocery business. October 29, 1873, he married Ollie Lyle, of The Dalles, Oregon, by whom he has one child, Lelia.

William Newton Bryson, a farmer of Buffalo township, is of an old pioneer family. His grandfather, John Bryson, came from the York district, South Carolina, in 1816, and settled in Pike county (then a part of St. Charles county), he being the original owner of the site of Louisiana city, pre-empting it from the government, which he sold. He then,

about 1819, entered the land that is now the Bryson homestead, on Grassy Creek, five miles west of Louisiana, which, at his death, in 1821, was inherited by his son William, who was born in Yorkville, South Carolina, December 13, 1801, and came with his parents to Missouri in 1816. He married Miss Eliza Yeater in 1828. They had two sons: John, and the subject of this sketch, who was born on the homestead, September 24, 1844, where he was raised. He was educated by attending the public school, the Watson Academy at Ashley, Missouri, and Shurtleiff College, at Upper Alton, Illinois. During the war, in 1864, he was employed as a clerk in the pay master general's office of the state of Missouri, at Jefferson City. At the death of his father, May 5, 1864, he inherited the homestead, where he soon after engaged in farming, and so continues. In 1876, in connection with farming, he engaged in breeding Short-Horn cattle, and in that year started his herd, known as the Ashland Herd. November 11, 1869, he married Miss Sue M., daughter of John Reading, of Pike county, by whom he has two children, Ora and Eliza. He is a member of the Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, on Grassy Creek.

Henry Benjamin Butts, M. D., a retired physician, is the oldest of five sons of Rev. Daniel B. Butts. He was born near Rome, New York, July 31, 1834. His father being a minister and making frequent changes, he was raised at no one place. He was educated by attending the public schools of the various places where he lived with his parents, until he was sixteen years of age, when he began clerking in a drug store in New Haven, Connecticut, and was so employed for four years, when he went to New York City and engaged in the drug business, which he followed there and at Rome, New York, and St. Louis, Missouri, until 1862, when, having studied medicine privately, he graduated as M. D. from the McDowell Medical College, of St. Louis. He then began the practice of medicine in St. Louis, and in 1863 he founded the Dr. Butts Dispensary, of St. Louis, of which he was proprietor until 1874, when he sold his dispensary, and retiring from the practice of medicine, came to Pike county and settled in the vicinity of Louisiana city, on his Hill Side stock and dairy farm, and is engaged in breeding Jersey cattle and makes the "Crown Jersey Herd Butter," which he ships weekly to St. Louis. October 9, 1854, he married Lucinda, daughter of Samuel S. Bishop, Esq., of New Haven, Connecticut. By her he has three children: Ada L., Sherman H., of Ashland, Pike county, and John A. Himself and family are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Louisiana city, of which he is one of the ruling elders. He is a prominent Mason, having taken all the degrees up to the ninety-fifth of the "Egyptian

Masonic rite of Memphis." He has presided as worshipful master of his lodge and high priest of his chapter several years. He is now deputy grand master and district lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Missouri for the third district of Missouri.

Thomas Marion Carroll, a farmer of Buffalo township, is a son of Joseph and Isabelle (Henry) Carroll. They were natives of South Carolina, and came to Pike county (then a part of St. Charles county) in 1817. He was born on a farm in Buffalo township, four miles south of Louisiana, December 17, 1823, where he lived with his parents until manhood. His father being a blacksmith he also learned that trade. After becoming of age he worked one year in his father's shop, and then began to do for himself by establishing a shop on the Frankford road, six miles from Louisiana, and followed blacksmithing there for four years, up to 1849, when his father gave him a part of the homstead, where he farmed and carried on a shop until 1852, when, selling out, he purchased the land that is now his farm, containing 200 acres, the only improvement being a small field. With farming and clearing his land he also continued blacksmithing up to 1860, when he discontinued his blacksmithing and devoted himself to farming and fruit-raising, and making a specialty of the latter for the last fifteen years. In 1860 he was elected assessor of Pike county and re-elected in 1862 and 1864. In 1865 he was elected a member of the Missouri state senate for a term of four years. In 1869 he was present at the inauguration of Governor Joseph W. McClurg, and has witnessed the inauguration of all the governors since, excepting that of T. T. Crittenden. August 22, 1844, he married Martha W. Bryson, daughter of William Bryson, an old pioneer of Pike county, who came from South Carolina in 1816. By her he has six children: John M., of Texas; Homer B., of St. Louis; Helen C., wife of Colonel P. R. Dolman, of Montana Territory; William C., still at home, and Joseph T., of Montana Territory. Himself and wife are members of the Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, on Grassy Creek.

James Young Fry, a farmer of Buffalo township, was born at Ramsey Creek, in Calumet township, Pike county, Missouri, October 22, 1820. His parents were natives of Kentucky and came to Pike county in 1819. Soon after his birth they removed to Buffalo township and settled on a farm six miles south of Louisiana city, where his father died in 1822. He remained with his mother until manhood, and, as soon as he was old enough, helped her to maintain the family by working out for wages. After reaching maturity he worked two years as a farm hand for \$50 per year and board. He then, not having had an opportunity to attend school, attended a subscription

school in Buffalo township one year. He then taught a subscription school for nine months for \$12 per month, and "boarded around." The next year he purchased his mother's homestead, going in debt for the whole of the purchase-money. He lived there two years when, in 1848, he sold and purchased his present farm two miles south of Louisiana city, where he has pursued farming and horticulture ever since. November 27, 1844, he married Miss Elizabeth C. Jordan, daughter of Robert Jordan of Pike county, by whom he has five children living: James R., a farmer of Buffalo township; Cortes M., a commercial traveler for the wholesale hat and cap house of J. Meyberge & Co. of St. Louis; William W., an attorney at Mexico, Missouri; Octa M., at home; and Barber W., a student at the Missouri State University at Columbia. Himself and wife are members of the Buffalo Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of long standing, of which he has been one of the ruling elders since 1850, and has served as clerk of the session for eight years. During the late war he was a Union man and served as a home guard under Colonel Fagg.

James Norton Henderson, horticulturist and dealer in fruit, is the son of James and Mary (Dawson) Henderson. He was born near Danville, Virginia, December 25, 1832, and in the year following his birth he came to Missouri with his parents, who settled in Lincoln county, where they both died in 1836. He was then taken by friends and raised until old enough to provide for himself. He was educated by attending the ordinary subscription school then in vogue. When eighteen years of age, in 1850, he went to California where he mined successfully until 1852, when he returned to Pike county, Missouri, and engaged in teaching school in Calumet township in the vicinity of Clarksville up to 1854, when he came to Louisiana and was employed in the law office of his brother, Hon. John B. Henderson, as a clerk and an assistant for nearly two years, when in the summer of 1855 he engaged in the manufacture of plug tobacco, being associated with G. W. Thurmon, Thomas Cash, and John B. Strange in the firm style of Cash, Henderson, Strange & Co., who were the pioneer tobacco manufacturers of Louisiana. They did a profitable business up to November 11, 1867, when their factory was burned, involving a loss of \$30,000. In 1868 he went to Keokuk, Iowa, where, with Messrs. Cash and Strange, he again engaged in the manufacture of tobacco in the firm name of J. N. Henderson & Co. They discontinuing the business in 1870, he then engaged in buying leaf tobacco at various points on the Missouri River and shipping it to the St. Louis market up to 1878, when he began to deal in and raising fruit in the vicinity of Louisiana city. During 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860,

he served as councilman in the city council of Louisiana. December, 1856, he married Ione Bartlett, daughter of Dr. E. M. Bartlett of Louisiana city, by whom he has one son, Merrill.

Edward A. McQuie, a farmer of Buffalo township, was born near Louisiana, Pike county, Missouri, March 1, 1833. He is the son of William L. McQuie, a pioneer of Pike county, who came from Kentucky in 1829. He lived with his parents until manhood, when, becoming of age, in 1859, he made a trip to California, after which he returned to his father's homestead and remained until March, 1864, when he, with Dr. A. C. Robinson and William Griffith, went to Idaho Territory. En route they encamped at Plumb Creek, in Nebraska, where he was accidentally shot in the arm. They arrived at Bannock City in July, 1864. During that summer they prospected in the vicinity of Bannock City, and during the fall he and Dr. Robinson built a house for the use of the first legislature of Montana Territory, that territory having been recently formed out of a part of Idaho. In March, 1865, he left Bannock City and went to German Gulch, where he remained until the fall, when he received the intelligence that his father, on account of failing health incident to old age, could not carry on the farm, and he was requested to return home. Being eighty miles from Bannock City, he contemplated purchasing a horse to ride that distance, and being offered one at a price much lower than horses were selling at, suspecting the men, six of them, of being horse thieves, asked the question: "Gentlemen, where are you from?" which seemingly kindled their anger. While on his way to Bannock City he met two of the same gang, who, by circuitous routes, had headed him off, and evidently designing to take his life, fearing exposure, but being on his guard and well armed, he succeeded in reaching Bannock City the next day, and while taking dinner with Dr. Robinson four of the gang were hung at Virginia City for stealing the same horses offered to him the day before. He, with Dr. Robinson, undauntedly, set out for Missouri, and on their way they were lost in the mountains one day. Finding their way to Fort Collins they there joined a company of ninety-six men for self-protection against the Indians. On the Platte River they were attacked by the Indians. No one was killed but they lost eleven horses. They arrived safely in Pike county in October, 1865. He then assumed the control of the homestead farm and the care of his aged parents. His father is still living at the advanced age of ninety-three. His mother died October 8, 1873, at the age of seventy-four. September 8, 1870, he was united in marriage with Fannie W., daughter of Judge Robert Field of Saline county, Missouri, the Rev. William B. Bell officiating. They had born to them

two children: Fannie M., April 13, 1875, and Edward L., September 14, 1877, who died March 1, 1881.

William Alexander McQuie is the second son of William L. and Martha (Morrison) McQuie, and was born near Hickman, Jessamine county, Kentucky, November 13, 1827. He came with his parents to Missouri when he was nine months old, they settling in Pike county, in the vicinity of Louisiana where he was raised. He was educated by attending the common subscription schools in his boyhood and the Wood's Academy at Louisiana. After becoming of age, in 1849, he went overland to California, his associates and camp-mates being John Burnett, now Governor of Oregon, E. B. Rule, deceased, late of Louisiana city, and Charles Duke, a revenue collector of California. They left Louisiana city, April 9, with a train of nine wagons, and were en route some six months when they reached Sacramento, where they equipped themselves for mining. After mining on the American and Yuba rivers some eighteen months, he, with T. Ford and J. Burnett, engaged in butchering and dealing in mining supplies, which business he followed until the fall of 1851, when he returned to Pike county. He then purchased the farm on which he now lives, and has engaged in farming ever since. March 29, 1855, he married Fanny Lingenfelter, of Fayette county, Kentucky, who died near Louisiana, August 24, 1871. October 15, 1878, he married for his second wife Mrs. Rebecca Ruder, relict of Capt. Alhambra Ruder, an old and highly esteemed Missouri River steamboat pilot and captain, and daughter of Frederick J. Wiseman, Esq., deceased, an old resident of Louisiana city. In 1871, he with others, established the Bank of Pike County, he being a stockholder and one of the directors, which unfortunately was obliged to suspend in 1875 on account of the misappropriation of money in private speculation by the cashier, by which transaction he with others lost heavily. He enjoys one of the most pleasant homes in Pike county. Its surroundings show thrift and taste, and its interior, though unostentatious, indicates culture and refinement, and the presence of a skillful housewife. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church South, of Louisiana city, of which he has held the office of trustee and steward for a number of years.

Thomas Jefferson Nalley, a farmer of Buffalo township, is a son of the late James S. and Matilda (Rector) Nalley. They came to Missouri in 1825, and settled for a short time at Bowling Green, Pike county, when they located on a farm five miles west of Louisiana, where the subject of this sketch was born January 27, 1856, and was there raised. His father dying February 25, 1875, he continued to live with his mother until

becoming of age, when he inherited the homestead. He was educated in the public schools of his neighborhood. October 11, 1876, he married Clarissa D., daughter of William Bryson, of Pike county. They have two children, James William and Thomas Jefferson, Jr. He is a member of the Nalley Chapel, M. E. Church South, of which he is recording steward.

George Keesecker Pitzer, a farmer of Buffalo township, was born near Falling Waters, Berkeley county, Virginia, September 12, 1814, where he was raised a farmer and lived until October, 1836, when he came to Missouri, arriving at Louisville, Lincoln county, November 24 of that year. He remained there until March, 1839, when he came to Pike county and farmed as a renter until 1848, when he purchased a tract of wild land three miles southeast of Louisiana, that is now his homestead, where he has pursued farming and horticulture ever since. April 6, 1843, he married Elizabeth Jane Venerable, of Pike county, and who died October 30, 1845, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth Jane, wife of Christopher Butts, of Audrain county. He married for his second wife, Hester Jane Estes, of Pike county, December 3, 1849, by whom he has five sons and one daughter.

Robert Barber Price, a farmer of Buffalo township, is the third of four sons of John and Anna (Barber) Price, who were natives of North Carolina and came to Missouri in 1819 and located in Pike county, on land three and a half miles southwest of Louisiana city, where he was born, January 19, 1821, and raised. He lived on the homestead with his parents until October 8, 1846, when he married Phebe, daughter of Nicholas and Peggy (Cox) Gremmett, pioneers of Pike county, who came from Virginia in 1832. He then farmed a part of the homestead as a renter after the death of his parents, his father dying in 1864 and his mother in 1873. He purchased the interest the other heirs had in the homestead, where he still lives and pursues farming. Having spent his whole life on the farm on which he was born it is not varied or eventful. They have four children: John N. and Wm. H., farmers of Pike county, and Edna and Edward, at home.

Edward B. Rule, M. D., of Buffalo township, was born on a farm in Spencer township, Pike county, August 2, 1848. He lived with his parents in Pike, Audrain, and Ralls counties until 1868, he being mostly educated in Ralls county. In that year he began the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Buckner & Ayres, at Louisiana, and was under their preceptorship until he graduated as M. D. from the St. Louis Medical College in 1871, after taking two courses of lectures. He then located on Grassy Creek, in the vicinity of the Reading post-office, and where he has been in constant practice ever since. Since 1873 he has also been engaged in breeding Short-

Horn cattle. March 7, 1872, he was married to Miss Narcissus T., daughter of John Reading, of Buffalo township. Himself and wife are members of the Nalley Chapel, M. E. Church South, of Grassy Creek.

John Eastin Shannon, a farmer of Buffalo township, was born on a farm near Lexington, Missouri, September 10, 1821. When he was one year old he came with his parents, William and Margaret (Eastin) Shannon, to Pike county, they settling on Peno Creek, twelve miles west of Louisiana, where he was raised and lived until manhood. When he was twenty-three years of age his father gave him 240 acres of unimproved land, of which he made a farm, where he lived six years, up to 1851, when he exchanged it for the farm on which he now lives, on Noix Creek, four miles west of Louisiana, then containing 420 acres, to which he has added by subsequent purchases 500 acres, making in all 980 acres. Mr. Shannon being raised from the time he was one year old in Pike county, and not seeking any political honors, but devoting his life to the pursuits of husbandry, the history of his life is uneventful. With the exception of his usual hunting excursions, of which from boyhood he has been fond, and a trip to California of several months, he has never absented himself from his farm. On going to California, in 1864, he was accompanied by Marion and Richard Biggs and William Holliday. Their train consisted of eighteen wagons and 200 head of horses and mules, which they were taking there to sell, requiring forty men for teamsters and assistants. They arrived in Sacramento in June, and after disposing of their stock, returned in October, via Panama. Although past sixty years of age, he takes his yearly autumn hunts in the wilds of southern and western Missouri, and the Indian territory, and Arkansas. He loves to recount his adventures, and jokingly claims to be the only man in Pike county who has killed a bear. He is a careful, prudent man, and his home and its surroundings indicate taste and thrift. October 24, 1844, he married Margaret B., daughter of William Biggs, and a granddaughter of Rev. Davis Biggs, a pioneer Baptist preacher of Pike county. They have seven children: Emma, wife of Dr. William Salmons, of Louisville, Missouri; William O., of Audrain county; McCune, of Montgomery county; Richard M., of Audrain county; Minnie, wife of M. B. Halliday, of Pike county; John B., a student of the Missouri State University; and Peggie, at home. Himself, wife, and four of his children are members of the Noix Creek Baptist Church, of which he has been clerk since 1845.

John Johnson Smith, a pioneer mill-wright and carpenter of Pike county, was born near Owensburgh, Kentucky, October 28, 1812. He came with his parents to Missouri in 1817, they settling in the following year on

Grassy Creek, then St. Charles county. His father dying when he was fourteen years of age, he continued to make his home with his mother on the home farm, but learned millwrighting with his uncle, John Johnson, which trade he followed until 1837, when he began to work at the carpenter's trade, and has followed it ever since. October 19, 1837, he married Martha W. Yeater, of Pike county, who died on Grassy Creek, in Buffalo township, December 19, 1878. By her he had seven children: William B.; Mary E., wife of William L. Caverly; Medora Ann, wife of Lafayette Reading; Martha J., wife of Horace McLeod; Lena, wife of William Love; Zachary T., and Joseph H., all residing in Pike county. He is a member of the Grassy Creek Baptist Church. He is a member of Perseverance Lodge No. 92, A. F. & A. M., of Louisiana city.

Joseph Henry Smith, a farmer of Buffalo township, was born on the farm on which he now lives, five miles west of Louisiana, October 13, 1853. He is the son of John J. and Martha W. (Yeater) Smith, and was raised at his birthplace and lived with his parents until manhood. After becoming of age he remained on the homestead, which he farmed on the shares for his father, and in March, 1881, he purchased a one-half interest of his father. Being born and raised on the same place his life is not an eventful one. Being raised a farmer he follows that avocation exclusively. January 6, 1880, he married Ella Collins, of Louisiana city. They have one child, Arthur Ray. He is a member of Grassy Creek Baptist Church, and his wife of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Louisiana.

Samuel Alyn Stillman was born in Enfield, Hartford county, Connecticut, May 21, 1821. He was raised at his birthplace and in the city of Hartford, Connecticut. He finished his education at the latter place when he was seventeen. He then entered the hat store of his cousin, Peter D. Stillman, as a clerk, and was with him until becoming of age in 1842, when he returned to Enfield and engaged in farming on his father's homestead until his death in 1849, when he took charge of the homestead as one of the heirs, where he lived and pursued farming until 1854 when, the homestead being sold, he went to Iowa and purchased a farm near Garnavillo, and followed farming there until selling his farm in 1866, when he came to Louisiana city, and became the first proprietor of the Globe Hotel, which he kept until 1880, when he retired from the hotel and engaged in horticulture and agriculture in the vicinity of Louisiana. He prides himself in bee culture, and has the most extensive apiary in the county. He yearly supplies the market with about 2,000 pounds of honey, there being a great

demand for his brand. He is also a successful fruit-grower, and owns an excellent young orchard. May 21, 1845, he married Miss Jane Eliza Burt of Massachusetts, by whom he has eight children: Mabel E., wife of C. S. Gleason, of Lincoln, Nebraska; Emma J., wife of J. M. Guile, of Louisiana city; William Burt, of Texas; Kibbie, at home; Cora F. F., wife of W. E. Tower, of Roodhouse, Illinois; Allyn J. and Gena, at home; Liska, attending the Nebraska State University at Lincoln, Nebraska. He also has an adopted daughter, Lottie, wife of W. R. Guillam, of Vandalia, Missouri, who is dearly beloved by the family, and is considered one of them.

Clayborne Martin Thurman, a pioneer of Pike county, is a native of Kentucky, and was born near Stanford August 4, 1807. When he was twelve years of age, his father being dead, he came to Missouri with his mother and grandparents, who settled in Lincoln county, at Woods's Fort, now Troy, where, in 1820, his mother married James Burnes, with whom he came to Pike county in 1824, and lived with him in Buffalo township until 1826, when he with four of his neighbors went to Galena, Illinois, on foot, to find employment in the lead mines. He worked in the lead mines on Fever River four months, when he enlisted in the U. S. army under General Dodge as a soldier in the Winnebago Indian War, and served five months, when peace was declared. He then returned to Galena where he continued to mine until 1828, when he returned to Pike county. He soon after entered a quarter of a section of land six miles south of Louisiana. He afterwards entered several parcels of land amounting in all to 3,000 acres. He then engaged extensively in farming, at one time having 300 acres of wheat. He also became quite a slaveholder, owning twenty-one at the breaking out of the late war, all of which were emancipated. In 1866 he abandoned farming and purchased the steam ferry-boat at Louisiana city, which he owned and run up to 1876, when he sold it and then built a steam freight boat which he run one season, when it was sunk by the ice the following winter, after which he resided at Louisiana and was engaged in settling up his business and making an effort to save his property, he having become deeply involved by domestic trouble and losing heavily on account of the war. In 1880 he left Louisiana city to reside with his son Joseph near that place, where he still lives. March 14, 1833, he married Rebecca Mackey, daughter of Capt. John Mackey of Calumet township, Pike county, who died March 1, 1852, by whom he has two children living: Joseph M. and George W. In 1862 he married Mrs. Susan Ann Griffith, they living together two years when they separated.

Joseph M. and George W. Thurman, sons of C. M. Thurman, were born in Buffalo township, Pike county, October 8, 1847, and July 8, 1850, respectively. They lived with their father until manhood. They are both farmers of Buffalo township. December 12, 1878, Joseph M. married Mrs. Ellen Thurman, and lives on the homestead. In June, 1880, George W. married Miss Kate Johnson of Illinois. They have one child, Susie Rebecca.

John Turner, a farmer of Buffalo township, was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, September 11, 1814. His father, John Turner, came from South Carolina in 1811 to Pike county, Missouri, and located on land that is now the Louisiana fair ground, but on account of the hostility of the Indians in 1818 he, with his fellow pioneers, built a fort near a spring, on land that is now the Isgrig farm. The fort is known as Buffalo Fort. He remained in the fort until the spring of 1814, when he removed to St. Louis county, where our subject was born as before stated. He came with his parents to Pike county in 1818, they settling seven miles south of Louisiana, where he was raised and lived with them until 1839, when he began to do for himself as a farmer, on a tract of land given him by his father, containing eighty acres, to which he has since added 200 acres more. He pursued farming until 1854, when he engaged in coopering, and the farm was carried on by his sons. March 21, 1839, he married Martha Shy of Pike county, by whom he has five children: Minerva Jane, wife of Joseph M. Anderson of Vernon county, Missouri; Samuel W.; Mary Louisa, wife of John McLeod; James A.; and Martha P., wife of Samuel Scott, all of Pike county, Missouri. Himself and wife are members of the Buffalo Cumberland Presbyterian Church of which he has been a ruling elder for thirty-six years.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CUIVRE TOWNSHIP.

Introduction—Topography—Spring Hollow Lime Works—Old Settlers—Rev. John Matthews' School—Early Modes of Living—Mount Pisgah Baptist Church—Schools. BOWLING GREEN—The Court-House—Business Interests—Civic Societies—Churches—Bowling Green College—Biographies.

This is the middle or central township of the county, and within its limits and near the center of the same is situated the town of Bowling Green, the capital of Pike. Cuivre is irregular in form, and is bordered by six of the other townships of the county. It embraces one hundred and one sections and has an aggregation of over 64,000 acres of land.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The mean elevation of the township is not far from 800 feet above the tide, which gives both tone and rarity to the atmosphere; while the absence of swamps and lagoons contributes much to the health of the people. The western, southern, and central portions of the township are made up of broad stretches of prairie whose undulating surface contributes alike to the drainage of the lands and the beauty of the scenery. In the northern and eastern portions of Cuivre are to be found some timber, covering the hills that project themselves above the surrounding country and lining the margins of the streams, whose clear waters hasten to mingle with those of the Mississippi. The soils of this township, while not to be compared to the rich lands of Calumet, are by no means either poor or unproductive, but on the contrary yield a rich return for the labor bestowed. Indeed the prairie lands, once regarded as almost worthless, are gradually and constantly developing elements of productiveness which surprise even the oldest and best farmers of every portion of the county.

Within the last few years public opinion respecting the relative intrinsic values of the wooded and prairie portions of the township has undergone a very radical change, and at this time the preference is largely given to the prairie, especially when these lands can be bought at less than half the cost of the good timbered lands of the county. This township, which is already fairly settled and developed, is constantly receiving new accessions of farmers from the best class of immigrants, coming from Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, and other states, attracted here by the cheapness and fertility of the land and the beauty of the peaceful and pastoral landscape. The manner of cultivation is every year improving and the generous soil liberally responds to the farmer's care. With surface drainage, subsoiling,

and the use of an alkali, the time is not far distant when the prairie lands of Cuivre will be sought after as the *ne plus ultra* in this portion of the commonwealth of Missouri.

As a grazing district this township is unsurpassed. The native grasses are highly nutritious and as a fat-producing element are unexcelled, while the beautiful blue-grass, which appears indigenous to the soil, is sure to succeed the eating out or disappearance of the former. Timothy also grows luxuriantly, and while supplying the hay necessary to winter use likewise furnishes the late or early pasturage. --

The stone supply of the township is both varied and abundant. Near Bowling Green are several quarries of building stone whose beauty and durability are unsurpassed, and nothing but an unfortunate location with respect to facilities for transportation has prevented the investment of large capital with the view of supplying the cities of the country with a building stone which, while admitting of the highest polish, has never been known to be even partially affected by the action of the weather. Limestone also abounds in unlimited quantities and as pure as can be found anywhere in Missouri or the west.

As touching the water supply of Cuivre but little can be said. The streams known as Peno, Sulphur, Noix, with branches of the Cuivre, drain the township and furnish for the most part the requisite stock water, while the springs and cisterns meet the demands of the people for drinking, culinary, and other family purposes. The watershed which divides the waters of the above named streams is made up of a good part of the town of Bowling Green, whose highest point is on Centennial avenue, near the C. & A. depot, and where the land, sloping in four directions, apportions among as many streams the waters which, by different courses, are to reach the same great river and together flow onward to the sea.

SPRING HOLLOW LIME WORKS.

The above kiln or works is situated about one-fourth of a mile east of the town of Bowling Green in a gulch or ravine long known as "Spring Hollow." The land upon which the quarry is situated was purchased in 187- by P. P. Parker for a very small consideration, and was at the time considered almost worthless, but after a test of the stone had been made in 1878, and the quality of lime which it produces being recognized by the local masons as first-class, an old fashioned pot-kiln was built in 1879, and the lime burned gave such general satisfaction that a patent kiln was constructed in 1881 at a cost of near two thousand dollars, the product of which

found its market in Kansas and northwest Missouri. The capacity of this kiln does not exceed two hundred bushels per day, and during the first season sales at low figures were found for most of the lime manufactured. In February, 1882, M. S. Goodman bought a half interest in the above named property and remained associated with Capt. Parker until the September following, when on account of the dullness of the lime market, the small demand, and the conviction that the business could not be made to pay two men, he sold his interest to Parker at a small advance over the original cost. Some lime from this kiln has been sold in the St. Louis market, but, on account of the sharp competition and the more favorable location of other kilns, at prices that did not justify its manufacture. The lime is everywhere acknowledged to be first class, and those who have used it once are certain to try it again, and nothing but the unfortunate location of the quarry, at a great and abrupt remove from the railroad, can prevent the general introduction and use of this very superior and necessary article. The late state geologist, Hon. G. C. Swallow, says "it will make a very fine quick lime which will slake very quickly and completely." "You can rest assured no limestone in the country will make a better mortar than the sub-crystalline limestone you sent me." The quarrying of rock, burning of lime, and manufacture of barrels gives employment to about fifteen men, and Capt. Parker is now preparing to enlarge the works, and will, possibly, during the ensuing season, add such improvements as will very materially enlarge his capacity for supplying the demands of all who desire a quick, strong, pure, and cool-working mortar, and whose whiteness and hardness alike recommend it as plaster and mortar of superior beauty and durability.

OLD SETTLERS OF CUIVRE.

In the general history of the county mention is made that the Basyes came in 1818. From J. C. Basye we learn that his father, J. W. Basye, came to Missouri in 1791 and settled in St. Louis county, coming to Pike as stated in 1818, and settling in what was then a veritable wilderness. The map of original entries shows that he took up as his claim, in December 23, 1818, the very ground on which the county seat is now located. As the county was not organized until December 14, 1818, he was here and had located his claim when the county was just nine days old. Neighbors were then few and far between, but fortunately through the assistance of such elderly gentlemen as the Rev. J. W. Campbell, Cyrus Watson, J. C. and W. M. Basye, we can give our readers some clue as to who these neighbors were from 1815 to 1820. Three miles west of J. W. Basye was Giles Til-

lott, and one mile southeast of G. Tillott was William Campbell. Joseph Bell lived three miles south of Bowling Green, and two miles further south was William McPike, who came in 1817. Bell had both a farm and store. Two miles south of Bell was also Elijah Hendricks. Six miles west of Bowling Green were Robert Irvine and Samuel A. Tombs, adjoining farms. A little west of these again were David Tombs and Daniel Haynes, joining farms. From that point for sixteen miles west there was no house. Joseph Holliday and John Tully were not far off, northwest of Bowling Green. Eight miles northwest of Bowling Green were Gilbert Thompson and Davis and William Biggs. This Davis Biggs was the father of William Biggs, and the grandfather of William K. Biggs, near Curryville. About one mile further was John McCune, father of Joe McCune of McCune's Station. Further to the east were John and Thomas Hedges. These were the principal families up to the Louisiana road on Noix Creek. Here three miles from Bowling Green was settled Willis Mitchell, and joining him John Watson, father of C. B. Watson, still living on the same ground, north of his residence, and John Lindsay.

REV. JOHN MATTHEWS'S SCHOOL.

While Mr. Patton lays claim to the honor of having taught the first school within the limits of the county, in 1812, and that, too, in a place of no less renown than Buffalo Fort, all concede that the second school was taught by Rev. John Matthews. I. N. Bryson was his pupil in 1818. A year or two later, however, J. C. Basye enjoyed the instructions of this eminent divine and rigid pedagogue. This latter pupil still lives to tell of this primitive school and its old-time teacher.

The house was about twenty by thirty feet, and was built of hewed logs. It was covered with clapboards held in their places by weight poles. The walls of the house were chinked and daubed with mud. It was heated with an old tin-plate stove, which stood on a floor of puncheons. The seats were hewed logs with wooden legs. The writing desks consisted of large linn logs split, hewn level, and pinned to the wall on one side, and supported by long wooden pegs on the other. For windows one log was taken out almost its entire length on each side of the house. Instead of glass, foolscap paper was oiled and inserted ingeniously all along. The door was about six feet wide, made of clapboards, fastened to cross-pieces with wooden pins. This building once stood near the present site of the old cemetery at Louisiana.

Reading, writing, and spelling were the principal branches in the curriculum of this first "people's college." Noah Webster's spelling-book then,

as many years afterwards, was the standard in orthography. This book, too, pioneered the way for our large unabridged quarto dictionary of to-day. Pike's arithmetic was the authority in mathematics.

It seems that this reverend gentleman, with all his Christian graces, was somewhat stern and even severe, if not cruel, to pupils who failed to recite well or behave properly. His faults, however, if he had any, were like the crimes of the Puritans, the blemishes of the age in which he lived. Life here, as well as in New England, is not now what it was then, and school discipline, likewise, has changed for the better. He evidently did much good in his day, not only when he preached the gospel of love and peace, but when he united many hearts by Hymen's silken ties, of which he had well nigh a monopoly; for, in those early days, preachers were scarce, and it sometimes fell to the lot of those who were neither divines nor justices to celebrate these sacred ceremonies. There are doubtless many living now who owe, perhaps, their legitimate being to his kindly offices, and are ready to rise and call him blessed.

EARLY MODES OF LIVING.

Whatever uncertainty there may be about dates and genealogies, there is no question as to the manner in which these old pioneers lived. All of the survivors of the period of which we are writing agree in testifying to the mortar and pestle in which their corn was prepared for meal or hominy. The mortar was made out of a large block or the stump of a tree. The cavity was made by first boring a few holes of different depths, and then completing it by burning away what was necessary to give it the cup-like form. Sometimes, for a pestle, an iron wedge was driven into a piece of wood, secured from splitting by an iron ring. One pioneer is said to have had a hole burned into the top of a stump for a mortar, the heavy pestle being attached to a sweep, by means of which much manual labor was avoided. In this way was their corn prepared as a matter of necessity, for there was no mill at first nearer than St. Charles. At first hand-mills were very common. There was then, as in the still more "olden time," the "upper and the nether millstone." The upper one had a wooden peg in it, which served as a handle for women and others who knew how to turn it about. This mill was superseded by the horse-mill. Of this there were at least two kinds. In the one case the horse moved in a circle, turning a vertical shaft, which had a wheel overhead which moved the burs. In the other kind the horse was kept walking on an incline plane which kept moving from under him. Thus motion was communicated to the driving wheel.

The meal was bolted by means of a box about two by six feet, with a cloth bottom. This was shoveled by hand to and fro, with sufficient celerity to answer the purposes of a sieve, at least.

A novel substitute for bread consisted in slicing tolerably thin the hams of deer, placing these slices on thin pieces of wood, supported by forked timbers set in the ground for posts. A gentle fire beneath was sufficient to dry the venison, which would then make a savory substitute for bread, and was familiarly known as "jerked venison."

MOUNT PISGAH BAPTIST CHURCH.

Mount Pisgah was the first organized Baptist Church in Cuivre township. It was instituted December 5, 1833, at the house of Harmon Hawkins, some four and a half miles northwest of the town of Bowling Green, and within three hundred yards of where the church-house now stands.

The church was a colony, principally from the old Peno Church, about four miles north, which was organized in territorial times, or in the year 1819. In the organization of Mount Pisgah Church there were nineteen members, all of whom save three—Colonel William G. Hawkins, Mrs. Shepherd, of Bowling Green, and Benjamin B. Moore, of Audrain county—have "passed over the river" and into the "great beyond." To preserve the names of the noble men and women who constituted the early membership of this old church, we give them below in full: Harmon Hawkins, Edward Bondurant, Benjamin B. Moore, Benjamin F. Hawkins, Thomas T. Johnson (afterwards their pastor), Diggs Luck, William G. Hawkins, George Hardin and sisters, Jincy Hawkins and Nancy C. Moore, Lavina Bentley, Elizabeth Tinker (now Shepherd), Jemima Thomas, Lucy Luck, Mary Luck, Margaret M. Johnson, Rachael Moore, and Jane and Milly, two colored women. Elder Davis Biggs, William Fuqua, and Walter McQuie were present by invitation, and assisted in the organization. After the usual exercises and inquiries by the above-named ministers, and satisfactory answers by the brethren, they proceeded to organize upon the articles of faith, church covenant, and rules of decorum then and there set forth. After the organization the church was named, and Harmon Hawkins and Thomas T. Johnson were elected deacons, and William G. Hawkins chosen as church clerk. On the first sabbath in February, 1834, the church called Thomas T. Johnson to become their pastor, after he should have been set apart by ordination, and agreed to call a presbytery to meet at the church on the first Wednesday in April to attend to that service. After meeting on the day named Mr. Johnson urged a postponement, which was

agreed to. At the following June meeting, however, a presbytery, consisting of Elder Davis Biggs and Walter McQuie, met with the church and proceeded in the usual form to set apart Thomas T. Johnson to the Gospel ministry by prayer and the laying on of hands, who was then recognized as the duly installed pastor of the church. In June, 1835, Edward Bondurant was chosen deacon, to supply the place made vacant by the promotion of Mr. Johnson to the ministry. For twelve years Elder Johnson continued to serve this congregation faithfully and acceptably. At the February meeting, in 1844, Elder Walter McQuie was chosen to succeed Mr. Johnson, the latter declining to serve longer, and for five years he served as the overseer of the church. In February, 1851, Elder James F. Smith became the pastor of the church, and in the same year, having removed his family into the neighborhood, he and his family became members here. Elder Smith resigned his pastorate in 1855, and was succeeded by Elder William W. Mitchell, who resigned his charge, after having officiated as pastor for the period of one year and eight months. Elder John T. Williams was now called by the church, and after serving the church for one year, was succeeded by Elder A. P. Rogers, who had but a short time before been ordained a minister. At the May meeting, in 1862, Elder Rogers resigned, after a term of three years' service, and at the June meeting following Elder Rogers was recalled and accepted.

Early in 1864 the church, owing to a military order of General Rosecrans, decided to suspend business meetings, which suspension continued until December of the same year. In the meantime Elder Rogers had again resigned, having served the last time about two years, or in all about five years. In November, 1864, the church employed Elder M. M. Modisett, who remained in charge until 1872, a period of eight years. From October, 1872, until November, 1876, Elder Albert G. Mitchell was the preacher in charge. In December, 1876, the church, by a unanimous vote, called Elder Wiley J. Patrick, who accepted, and who continues to serve the church at the present time.

At the February meeting in 1844, Deacons Hawkins and Johnson having taken letters and left the church, Henry Sisson and Robert Gooch were chosen in their stead. In July, 1851, the church took steps looking to the erection of a better house of worship, the old one, a structure of hewn logs, having served its day. A building committee of three members was appointed, namely, A. P. Miller, Henry Sisson, and James M. Frier, who were instructed to build a substantial frame house, forty by sixty feet, and to push it to as early completion as possible. In May, 1852, the church held its

first meeting in the new house, although in an unfinished condition; but in the August following the committee reported the house completed. The cost of the house in cash was \$1,036. A considerable amount of the materials, such as shingles, laths, and building stone for the foundation, were furnished, while much of the work, especially the hauling and putting in of the foundation, was not taken into the account of cost, but was done by the friends and members of the church outside of their cash subscriptions. In February, 1852, Colonel W. G. Hawkins tendered his resignation as church clerk, and Judge A. P. Miller was elected to succeed him, and continued to discharge that duty in the most satisfactory manner until 1877, when he also resigned, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, W. B. McPike. In 1871 Benjamin H. McPike and M. R. K. Biggs were elected deacons to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of Deacons Rowland Gooch and Henry Sisson.

In September, 1851, the church dismissed twenty-five members by letter to form a new church on North Cuivre, afterwards called Concord, but in a few years the church planted here dissolved its organization. In June, 1854, the church again granted letters of dismissal to fifteen or twenty members to enter into a new constitution, or church organization, at Bowling Green. This church has prospered, and is in a healthy state of spiritual life. In October, 1875, letters were granted to ten or twelve members to enter into a new organization for the purpose of establishing a church at Curryville. The object of their withdrawal has been fully accomplished, and a good church has been built up by the efforts of these few members, assisted by their brethren of the mother church. Thus has Mount Pisgah, after fifty years of laborious effort, accomplished some effective work in the "Vineyard of the Lord." Commencing with but nineteen members, she now has about one hundred and forty communicants, while no less than four hundred and sixty-seven persons have held their membership with this grand old church. Into her fellowship two hundred and seventy persons have been received by baptism, one hundred and sixty-four by letter, five by relation, two hundred and twenty-one dismissed by letter, forty-one excluded, four restored, and seventy-eight died out of the church militant to enter the church triumphant. There have been six or eight revivals of religion in the history of this church that were noticeable events in the religious world, and to which many refer as the occasions when they passed from darkness into the "glorious light and privilege of the Son of God."

SCHOOLS.

The schools of this township differ in no essential respect from those of other portions of the county. In the long ago, when the settlers were few, and the facilities for acquiring an education were alike poor and meager, the people adopted such methods as they believed to be adequate to the intellectual wants of the few children of the different settlements, or communities, and the log-house, with its low ceiling, rude seats, its single window, and enormous fireplace, constituted alike the common school, the academy, and the college.

The teachers who presided over these schools were in perfect harmony with their surroundings. They were men of limited acquirements, but what they lacked in education they made up in vigorous common sense. If they taught but little, they taught that little well and thoroughly; if their reading was confined to a few books, their thinking powers were exercised upon innumerable subjects. They were probably not classical, but no one will deny that they were eminently practical. With the increase of population, and the general development of the country, the schools gradually improved, although for many years the system remained unchanged. With the accumulation of wealth came better houses, an enlarged curriculum of study, and men of more liberal education. The regular district school now succeeded those which the exigencies and necessities of an earlier period had forced the people to adopt. In these latter institutions, destitute of either pretension or ambition, many of the best and strongest men of the county were educated. But progress is the watchword of the nineteenth century, and the claims of education have been pushed with wondrous rapidity from one degree of excellence to another. The private school was soon made to succeed the other systems, and those who were seeking admission to the learned professions became its earliest patrons.

This is a brief outline of the schools of the country prior to 1870, when the public school law as it now exists was adopted by the state. Under its wise and liberal provisions, predicated upon the conviction that the property of the state should educate its children, the people have since acted, and such care and attention have been bestowed upon these "colleges of the people," that at this time the opportunities of a thorough English education are brought within the reach of all the children of the state. Under this system of education Cuivre township is now proceeding, and the intellectual training which the youth have, and are receiving, is conclusive evidence of the wisdom of the change. Within the township are no less than ten school-houses where pupils daily attend from five to eight months of

each year, and where the branches prescribed by the law are patiently and successfully taught by teachers of liberal culture and large experience. The education here acquired very fully meets the business wants of the masses, while those desirous of classical and scientific instruction can be accommodated at other schools within the limits of the county.

The school at Bowling Green, under the efficient management of Prof. W. J. Rowley, assisted by a corps of competent and painstaking teachers, is accomplishing a good work for the community in which it is situated, and is in a manner the academy for the further prosecution of the studies of those who have been in attendance at the public schools of the county.

Independent of the branches prescribed by the law of the state, there is here taught higher algebra, physical geography, philosophy, book-keeping, rhetoric, etc., constituting the higher branches ordinarily taught in the academies, or local colleges, of the state. There are five teachers employed in this school, and the grading has been done with such care and circumspection that the promotion from one department to another is both easy and natural. Two hundred and fifteen pupils daily attend here, and as all are assigned as much work as they can successfully accomplish, and as the term runs through a period of eight scholastic months, the progress of the pupils is both rapid and thorough. To avoid passing over anything which they may not rightly understand, both oral and written examinations are had at the close of each quarter, and the advantages of the system have been plainly manifested. This school began its career eleven years ago, and although it has succeeded very well, its efficiency has probably been somewhat impaired by the too frequent change of principals, for we observe that within the limits of its short existence no less than eight gentlemen have officiated in that important position. Prof. Lawry, the present chief assistant, has, however, contrived to serve the people for eight of the eleven years mentioned, and still continues to do work of which he need not be ashamed.

Besides the schools above enumerated there is a school in Bowling Green for the education of the colored youth which has for years been conducted with the use of the money derived from taxation, as wisely provided by the legislature of the state. The school has been fairly taught, is generally well attended, and considerable proficiency has been made in the ordinary English branches by many of the pupils.

BOWLING GREEN.

Bowling Green, the capital of Pike county, is situated in the center of Cuivre township and at no great remove from the center of the county. Its location is all that could be desired so far as elevation and beauty of scenery are concerned. More than four hundred feet above the surface of the Mississippi, and twelve miles distant from it, with neither swamps nor lagoons in its immediate neighborhood, it is free from malaria and other disease producing causes incident to the proximity of submerged lowlands and stagnant waters. On the west and south are grand stretches of beautiful undulating prairie; on the north the timber line approaches to within a mile of the town; while on the east the hills, covered with forests, partially gird the city. Viewed from either side the town, with its magnificent reach of country, presents a beautiful, peaceful, and pastoral picture. Bowling Green was laid out as early as 1826 by C. C. Trabue and William McPike, commissioners, and embraced but a small area, being in length but 160 poles, or 2,640 feet, and in width 75 poles, or 1,237½ feet. Since that time sundry additions have been made and the territory now embraced within its limits is amply sufficient for the growth of a city of twenty thousand souls. In 1871 both Parker's and Moseley's additions were made to the town; in 1872 A. C. Sheldon's addition was attached; in 1876 Dr. S. J. Reynolds's addition was annexed, and in 1877 James M. Martin's and D. L. Caldwell's were added. Should the time ever come when these several additions shall be crowded with factories, stores, or residences, there will be found waiting miles of rolling prairie and acres of beautiful woodland ready to be admitted as a part of a growing and prosperous municipality.

The town is well laid off and comparatively well built, both the business houses and residences comparing very favorably with towns of its size, either in Missouri or the west. The building of some houses upon the additions above named, which were not all contiguous to each other, has detracted somewhat from the regularity and compactness of the place. But even this apparent defect is being rapidly overcome, as the buildings constructed from year to year are gradually approaching each other and the town is constantly presenting more and more the appearance of oneness and solidity. The town is possessed of excellent commercial facilities. The Chicago & Alton Railroad and the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk cross each other here, and each has a depot in the town for the transaction of its business. The Louisiana & Ashley gravel road also passes through the town and furnishes admirable facilities for travel and local business. Within the last five years the town has doubled its population, erected a number of



B. P. Clifford

substantial business houses, added many excellent residences, and largely increased its general business. It has a class of active, enterprising, and aggressive business men, who are possessed of energy, faith, and persistence, who are employing every means and agency within their reach to advance the growth and prosperity of their town.

Among the few drawbacks to the present and complete fruition of the hopes of its citizens may be mentioned the thinly settled country and the want of manufactories. The tide of immigration which has recently set this way will, ere long, overcome the first complaint and make our present valuable, but vacant, lands to bloom with beauty and blossom with fruit, while the unemployed capital of the township and county will, in the near future, provide for manufacturing the abundance of material already produced in the country adjacent to the town.

The following is a brief inventory of the business interests of the town:

Dry goods stores	5	Restaurant	1
Grocery stores	7	Tobacco factory	1
Drug stores	3	Merchant mill	1
Saddle and harness shops	2	Saloon	1
Boot and shoe store	1	Beer and wine house	1
Millinery stores	2	Trade and sale stable	1
Butcher shops	2	Cigar factory	1
Blacksmith shops	2	Hardware stores	2
Carriage and wagon shops	2	Huckstering establishment	1
Carpenter shops	3	Lumber yard	1
Bakeries	2	Ice dealer	1
Brick yards	2	Dairy	1
Banks	2	Photograph gallery	1
Livery stables	2	Dress makers	2
Transfer stable	1	Lawyers	11
Jewelry store	1	Doctors	5
Watch repairing	1	Dentists	2
Shoe shops	2	Printing offices	2
Barber shops	2	Churches	3
Furniture store	1	Colored church	1
Bed spring factory	1	Schools	3
Hotels	4	Public halls	2
Merchant tailor	1		

THE COURT-HOUSE.

Whether the court-house at this time be regarded as an elegant temple or not the people of Pike county deserve credit for having made an honest attempt at having a magnificent structure for the administration of justice. The contract for this building was let as early as 1866 to Conrad Smith, of Louisiana. The foundation was laid by John W. Allen and was constructed out of the Bowling Green building rock, pronounced by geologists to be excellent stone. That the building has given way some and discloses un-gainly cracks is due to the peculiar nature of the ground itself rather than to defects in the foundation. The brick work was completed by William English. Jones & Burris, of Hannibal, did the plastering, and Greenwood & Flesh, of St. Louis, had the contract for the painting. The excellent roof, constructed of Vermont slate, is the workmanship of one Wyte. The entire cost of the building was not much below \$70,000.

In size, the building is eighty feet north and south and fifty-five feet east and west, with a vestibule on the east fourteen by fifty feet, surrounded by a cupola which reaches an altitude of ninety-five feet. The main building is but two stories high, measuring forty-one feet from the foundation to the eaves. The lower story furnishes the accommodations for the county and probate courts and a number of rooms for county offices, while the upper story has the large circuit court room and smaller rooms for consultation and for the juries.

On the first floor are two capacious halls intersecting each other at right angles, providing easy access to any part of the first story, while on the east side, located in the vestibule, are double stairs leading to the large circuit court room, whose dimensions are fifty-one by sixty-two feet, the ceiling being twenty-one feet from the floor.

This building stands in the center of a grove of locust trees, interspersed by young and thrifty maples, furnishing ample shade and yet not sufficiently dense to interfere with the grass beneath making a beautiful green sward. The locust trees at this time present a rather stubby appearance, owing to the fact that they were recently bereft of their branches by a heavy sleet and have not yet had time to regain their symmetry. That they survive at all is not perhaps due to the fact that they are the fittest trees for shade, or the most ornamental, and it is to be hoped that, in the future, they will not be as popular as they have been in the past, but will yield their place to better and prettier trees.

This shaded lawn, on which the temple of justice stands, is enclosed by a

beautiful and durable iron fence built upon a substantial wall—all of which is very creditable to the place.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

While the town is not noted for its manufacturing interests it has several establishments of no little importance to the place, which, if properly patronized by the community, are destined to grow materially. Among these is the

CARRIAGE-MAKING

establishment of Burke & Bagby, which turns out fine carriages, barouches, phaetons, spring-wagons, etc., of excellent finish and first-class material. Mr. W. T. Burke commenced in this business some eleven years since, and has the benefit of a wide experience. The firm now employs, on an average, seven hands, and its output now amounts to about \$10,000 worth of new work each year, and is on the steady increase. Aside from this, general blacksmithing and repairing is done.

It is the purpose of this firm to run a first-class machine shop, to which end they have already secured an engine, lathe, and all the machinery necessary for a shop of this kind, which is to be opened in full blast early in the coming spring of 1883. It will be in charge of a machinist who has made a specialty of this branch of business, and is eminently qualified for his work. The proprietors propose to erect a commodious brick building for their enlarged business. These gentlemen are also general agents for all kinds of machine goods, such as outfits for saw-mills, steam-engines, mowers, etc., as well as for Thomas's Patent Harrow, the Casady Sulky Plow, and the Oliver Chilled Plows. All persons buying machinery of these merchants can procure all extras at-home, saving themselves much needless trouble and burdensome commissions. Again, one man is constantly at hand to set up and start all machinery for the industrial community.

In the wood line we find that these gentlemen have also supplied themselves with planers, band-saws, and other machinery adapted to sawing out and dressing any kind of hard lumber, sizing it to suit the purpose intended, running even a wood saw to prepare fuel.

Such enterprise as this deserves the patronage of the farmers especially, whose interest it is to build up home manufacturing interests, something often preached but too little practiced. A similar establishment is

A. J. PUGH'S CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY.

This business was begun by the present proprietor as early as 1866, at which time he devoted his attention principally to the manufacture of wagons, at the same time carrying on a repair shop for the convenience and benefit of the general public. A few years after he had become firmly established in Bowling Green, Mr. Pugh commenced to build or manufacture buggies, and his work giving universal satisfaction, and, there being demands made upon him for more work than his facilities then enabled him to supply, he at once prepared to engage in the business more extensively, and immediately supplied himself with all the material, tools, and other articles essential to the safe and successful conduct of the business. From that time until the present he has every year made more or less buggies and wagons, at the same time carrying on his repair and blacksmith shops, until, at this time, his establishment is regarded as one of the important business enterprises of this portion of the county. He has invested about three thousand dollars capital, employs from three to six men, and last year turned out, in addition to wagons and other farm implements, fifteen new buggies and three spring wagons. Besides this he rebuilt a number of old buggies, and did much similar repairing for the citizens of both the town and country. Another enterprise of public interest is the

BOWLING GREEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This company was organized in May, 1881, with a cash capital of five thousand dollars. Its object was to manufacture plug tobacco, and from the time when it was first operated it has been engaged in supplying western Missouri and Kansas with some excellent brands, and has, for the most part, been kept running up to its full capacity, about seventy thousand pounds per annum. The incorporators were S. P. Griffith, D. L. Caldwell, Geo. W. Jacobs, R. H. Wright, C. F. Williford, J. L. Hendrick, J. B. Purnell, Gabriel Phillips, Dr. R. H. Bourn, of Mexico; Elliott & Wyman, of Hannibal, and W. T. Jacobs, of Prairieville. Mr. Perry A. Scroggins, who has bought into the factory since its first organization, is both business manager and secretary of the company. Mr. C. F. Williford has charge of the factory, and attends to the details of the manufacturing. The factory is well supplied with machinery, by the use of which most of the goods are made, and its trade is gradually and constantly increasing.

BANKS.

Perhaps nothing indicates the financial status and business thrift of a community better than the character of its banking institutions. Of these Bowling Green has two that command the confidence of the people in the highest degree, representing, as they do, a large amount of capital and officered by men of integrity and genuine courtesy. The banking-house of

W. B. McALISTER & BROS.,

of Bowling Green, began business January 3, 1881, with a cash capital of five thousand dollars. It is a private bank, owned by three brothers, William B., Alexander R., and James R. McAlister, who were born and reared on a farm near the county seat, and who, previous to their engaging in banking, were employed in the grocery business and in various other pursuits, being always prominent in every public enterprise, and thus entrenching themselves in the good opinion of their neighbors, whose confidence and esteem they pre-eminently enjoy. This bank has been a success from the beginning, having to-day, in addition to its original capital of five thousand dollars, a surplus of five thousand dollars, and deposits to the amount of seventy thousand, which are still increasing. From its inception, Wm. B. McAlister has given to the business of the bank his personal and careful supervision. During the first months of its existence Fenton Murray was assistant cashier, and bears the reputation of being one of the most accurate accountants in the state. Since his resignation his place has been ably filled by Lucien M. Edwards, who, though young, is an expert in every branch of the business, and withal a courteous gentleman. With such a record, not a cent thus far having been lost, it is safe to predict for this institution a brilliant future.

FARMERS' BANK.

This bank, which is the oldest institution of the kind in the western portion of the county and which has long had the entire confidence of the community in which it is located, was organized in the fall of 1874 and chartered in January, 1875. Its capital stock amounted to fifty thousand dollars, with thirty per cent, or fifteen thousand dollars paid in. The original stockholders were Dr. R. H. Bourn, of Mexico; Moses Hendrick, J. L. Hendrick, Richard Gentry, and Elijah Robinson. The first officers were Moses Hendrick, president; Dr. R. H. Bourn, vice-president; and Richard Gentry, cashier. In the fall of 1875 S. P. Griffith bought the stock of Richard Gentry, and at the same time succeeded him as cashier, which po-

sition he still retains. Since its first organization some changes have been made in the way of the sale and purchase of stock, and at this time the stockholders are Dr. R. H. Bourn, of Mexico; S. P. Griffith, E. Robinson, W. G. Downing, of Memphis, Missouri; and John E. Stonebraker, of St. Charles, who is also cashier of the First National bank of that city. During its term of business the bank has added to its capital a surplus in excess of eight thousand dollars: it has on hand at this time deposits aggregating over eighty-six thousand dollars; is now doing, and has always done, a careful and successful business, upon the most liberal principles compatible with absolute safety; and is at this time in a promising and prosperous condition, and with a future full of usefulness to the general public and of possible profit to the parties in interest.

FLOURING MILLS.

The first mill ever built in Bowling Green was erected by Edward Hardin about the year 1857. It was really a grist and saw-mill combined, and stood near the present track of the Short Line Railroad, and was run until the war began, when it passed through numerous changes, when, finally the old mill was abandoned. Afterwards Reedy & Purse built their mill and ran it about two years, at the expiration of which time Mr. W. J. Sisson, who had for many years been in partnership with Judge S. S. Russell, of Ashley, in connection with W. B. and A. R. McAlister, bought it. This occurred in 1879. At this time the mill has been enlarged and greatly improved. The old mill ran two sets of burs, one for wheat and the other for corn, and had a daily capacity of 108 bushels of wheat and 96 bushels of corn for a run of twelve hours each day. The present capacity is about three times as much for each cereal. The building at this time is a two and a half story frame, besides the stone basement for engine and machinery.

Recently the mill has been supplied with much new and costly machinery. The new engine is a sixty-horse power, constructed by the Greenleaf Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Illinois. The boiler is twenty-two feet long, forty-eight inches in diameter, and has twelve six-inch flues, manufactured by John O'Brien, of St. Louis. The cost of the engine was \$1,200, that of the boiler \$781, exclusive of freight, which was \$24. The cost of the wood work in enlarging the house was \$1,000.

A personal inspection of the interior of the mill revealed the fact that it contained machinery in perfect harmony with that of the engine and boiler room. Among this machinery was the "Becker brush," patented June 2, 1871, and manufactured by the Eureka Company at Rock Falls, Illinois;

"No. 2 Excelsior bran duster," made at Silver Creek, Chautauqua county New York; a "wheat separator and oat and weed extractor," manufactured by Barnard & Company, Moline, Illinois; a fine bolting chest, being a "four-reeled double conveyor," having a length of eighteen feet; also a three-reeled bolting chest; a "middlings purifier," No. 3, from Jackson, Michigan; a No. 2 "Victor smutter," made by Barnard & Leas, Moline, Illinois; and much other excellent machinery, whose description our limited space precludes. This mill has already gained a reputation that reflects credit upon the county at large, and more than merits the description given.

LIVERY BUSINESS.

Commercial travelers certainly have no reason to complain of the facilities that the town affords in the way of livery rigs. Two establishments, with excellent turn-outs, are ever ready to supply every demand in their line for transporting the living or burying the dead. The establishment of

H. C. JOHNSON

dates back to 1871, when he first began the business, in which he remained until January 1, 1881, when he went to Louisiana to engage in the same employment, commencing there February 21, 1881. He sold out, however, November 4, of the following year, and returning to Bowling Green bought out W. N. Gibbs, to whom he had previously sold his establishment. During his absence the firm was known as Frier, Gibbs & Company. Soon after Frier sold his interest in the concern, and the firm was then known as that of Ward & Gibbs. Ward retired in 1882, buying out his partner's interest in the omnibus line, to which he is now giving his exclusive attention, there being no competing line. Finally, in November of 1882, H. C. Johnson, the present proprietor, bought out W. N. Gibbs, and has resumed entire control of the business at the old stand. At this time he is employing ten horses, six buggies, two carriages, two spring wagons, and a fine hearse, valued at \$800. A more recent establishment is that of

R. W. M'DANNOLD,

who began the livery business, with O. A. Myers as his partner, December 1, 1881, but bought Myers out April 1, 1882. His employment was remunerative until the destructive fire broke out, which consumed the frame buildings on the corner near by and also burned up the fine stables in which he was carrying on his business. Through the exertion of his friends his stock and buggies were all rescued before he could reach the conflagration. He moved his stock temporarily into the buildings

belonging to Ward & Gibbs. Determined not to be disheartened by adverse circumstances he commenced to rebuild on the 20th of November and by the 8th day of the following month he had his stock moved into the new building, and is now prepared to furnish the public with turn-outs that would do credit to any stable in the county. The establishment comprises eleven horses, five buggies, one carriage, and one spring wagon, involving a capital of more than \$3,000.

THE TELEPHONE.

The idea of building a telephone from Ashley to Bowling Green was conceived by M. T. Griggs, who, in the years 1880 and 1881, in traveling over the state, had observed the successful working of this novel instrument. As the distance between these two places was only eight miles, he felt confident that enough interest could be awakened in the matter to put up the line, and mentioned the project to several men of means in Bowling Green, but received little or no encouragement, as no one seemed to be willing to invest means in a scheme that promised no certain returns. Nor was this strange, as no one knew anything of the practical value of such a line of communication or the cost of its construction.

In the summer of 1881 Mr. Griggs went to St. Louis and called on the agent of the Bell Telephone Company, who gave him all the necessary information touching the cost of building the line and the best means of securing its construction. Another attempt was then made to form a company. Having failed at Bowling Green certain enterprising men at Ashley were approached. As a result J. L. Elmore subscribed \$50, Russell & Sons \$190, and M. T. Griggs \$100. Thus a good beginning was made, and soon after S. F. Griffith, of the Farmers' Bank, of Bowling Green, subscribed \$100, and the balance of the \$500 stock was secured in good subscriptions.

The contract for the poles and the erection of the line was awarded to P. P. Parker, who completed the work by January, 1882. The line was not, however, in working order until March 1, 1882. The first message sent over the line was from W. S. Bryant, Ashley, to C. & A. depot.

So successful was the enterprise that the company concluded in the following June to extend the line to Louisiana, eleven miles farther. For this purpose they secured the right-of-way from the Louisiana and Middletown Rock Road Company to run the line along said road. Meanwhile the Mutual Union Telegraph Company had put up poles along this road for one of their own telegraph lines. The Rock Road Company having refused to allow the erection of any more poles, and the Telephone Company having

secured the right-of-way, which the Telegraph Company had not, an unwilling compromise was forced upon the latter, which resulted in allowing the Telephone Company to put their wire on the poles erected by the other company, the one furnishing the poles and the other the right-of-way.

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.

More than thirty years ago the Masonic fraternity instituted a lodge introducing the mysteries and rites of this time-honored institution. At this time it is represented by three organizations—one Blue Lodge, one Royal Arch Chapter, and one Commandery.

Phoenix Lodge No. 136, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation, November 4, 1850, by M. H. McFarland as D. D. G. Master, with the following named persons as charter members: James O. Broadhead, William Bolton, Thomas Dunbar, James W. Kem, James M. Martin, N. P. Minor, William Penix, and Thomas Reynolds.

The Pike Royal Arch Chapter was organized as Lyons Chapter, under dispensation, May 12, 1875, by W. O. Parks as M. E. G. H. P.; W. R. Gwilliam as G. K.; D. E. S. Taylor as G. S.; G. D. Vincil as G. S.; R. C. Pew as G. C. II.; F. C. Wenkle as G. R. C.; H. S. Smith as G. P. S.; W. W. Anderson as G. M. third veil; H. M. Reed, G. M. second veil; M. T. Davis, G. M. first veil; P. P. Parker, G. G. The charter was issued October 7, 1875, and the lodge instituted under charter October 19, 1875, by C. B. Randolph, acting G. H. P. The lodge, though small in the beginning, has made commendable progress, and now numbers thirty-eight members in good standing.

Cyrene Commandery was instituted under dispensation by P. R. E. G. C. of Missouri, Sir Knight John R. Parsons, of St. Louis, on April 6, 1882. The following Sir-Knights acted as officers: P. R. E. Y. C., John R. Parsons as E. C.; P. R. E. G. C. of Illinois, C. M. Morse, G. R. E.; J. A. Sloan as C. Gen.; W. A. Simpson as S. W.; G. A. Potent as J. W.; Thomas C. Ready as prelate; Ferdinand Winkle as recorder; S. B. Cunningham as St. Bearer; W. L. Orr as Sd. bearer; James Yates as warden; F. K. Buford as guard. The following Sir-Knights were charter members: C. J. Atkins, A. B. Ayres, J. Brown, F. K. Buford, Thomas Conley, F. M. Doan, J. M. Dreyfus, M. T. Griggs, R. J. Hawkins, A. R. McAlister, G. T. Moseley, W. F. Oglesby, P. P. Parker, R. C. Pew, E. D. Pearson, Enoch Pepper, H. M. Reed, W. J. Sisson, N. C. Harden, W. F. Hill, John J. McElwee, W. B. McAlister, H. S. Smith, D. E. S. Taylor, Ferdinand Winkle, and B. F. Wilson. The first officers elected under the charter were: P. P. Parker,



E. C.; M. T. Griggs, Gen.; B. F. Wilson, C. G.; J. M. McClellan, prelate; T. L. Wells, S. W.; G. Monroe, J. W.; W. J. Sisson, treasurer; W. B. McAlister, Rec.; R. C. Pew, S. B.; Thomas Conley, S. B.; S. P. Griffith, warden; and F. K. Buford, guard. This Commandery is in a flourishing condition, with an ever increasing membership, which now numbers forty-two.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Cnivre Lodge, No. 242, I. O. O. F., was organized at "Little" Phoenix Hall, where it still meets, November 18, 1870, by Deputy Grand Master W. H. Shaw. The following officers were elected, constituting also the charter members, as the lodge was small: N. G., C. P. Williams; V. G., N. M. Clark; Sec., H. S. Clark; Treas., C. B. Richards; R. S. to N. G., Gilbert Munroe; L. S. to N. G., W. H. Campbell; warden, H. D. Hunter; R. S. S., W. H. McAlister; L. S. S., H. Randolph; I. G., P. P. Parker; supporter to V. G., S. P. Fleak. The lodge has at this time about thirty-five members, and is making commendable efforts to sustain its organization in the face of some difficulties.

THE A. O. U. W.

Lodge No. 64 was organized July 24, 1878. The following persons having assembled at Odd Fellows' Hall, were the original members, as organized by Deputy Grand Master Workman M. W. Newton: James L. Hendricks, W. C. Williams, James W. Rodgers, W. F. Mayhall, John S. Baker, Edward T. Smith, Joseph B. Purnell, S. P. Griffith, William R. Hind, W. T. Burk, Frank P. Toombs, David L. Caldwell, W. C. Kincaid, Mathew G. Reynolds, John B. Buchanan, Ferdinand Winkle, Charles W. Morris, Carroll J. Atkins, Thomas L. Wells, W. K. Frier, James D. Frier, and Benj. H. Cowgill. The present officers, whose term ends January, 1883, are: John Creighton, M. W.; Gab. Phillips, financier; P. M. McNally, G. F.; A. Livingston, O.; W. D. McLean, recorder; C. E. Porter, recorder; James Swagerty, guide; B. F. Richards, I. W.; A. J. Farrell, O. W.; F. Winkle, trustee; J. M. Rodgers and P. G. Nichols, medical examiners. Among the P. M. workmen are John W. Buchanan, S. P. Griffith, and James W. Rodgers. The fraternity is growing in numbers, the present membership being sixty-five. During the four years of its existence but one member, Jesse W. Bilbrow, has died, which occurrence took place August 25, 1881.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Bowling Green Lodge, No. 292, I. O. G. T., was duly instituted January 12, 1878, in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, by P. P. Ellis, P. W. G. C. T., and the following officers elected and installed: Rev. R. O. Elmore, W. C. T.; Miss Puc Parker, W. V. T.; Gilbert Munroe, recording secretary; Mrs. Emma Dixon, assistant secretary; Miss Kate Reid, L. S.; Miss Mollie Emerson, R. S.; Vol Pugh, financial secretary; Mrs. L. V. Campbell, treasurer; P. Frank Wilson, marshal; Miss Patsy Frier, assistant M.; B. F. Cowgill, P. W. C. T.; I. W. Basye, L. deputy; John Doan, chaplain; Miss Emma Murray, I. G.; J. A. Dixon, O. G. The present officers (1882) are: P. W. C. T., Gabriel Reed; W. C. T., R. W. Unsell; W. V. T., Miss Ettie McDonold; recording secretary, Thomas Lasberry; assistant secretary, Mrs. Thomas Lasberry; financial secretary, — Saunderson; treasurer, Miss Fannie Murray; chaplain, Ira B. Kirkland; marshal, Willie H. Campbell; assistant marshal, Miss Clara Bradbury; I. G., Miss Mary Johnston; O. T., Ira B. Richards; lodge deputy, W. H. Campbell. This lodge is doing good work in the interests of temperance and good morals, nor is it without a good field for its labors, even in Bowling Green, a town without a saloon.

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.

Pike Council 43, American Legion of Honor, was organized January 8, 1881, with twelve charter members, by S. P. Griffith, Dept. Sup. Com. The following were the officers chosen for the year: S. P. Griffith, commander; S. Walter Basye, past commander; Anson Brodbry, orator; J. B. Dunbar, vice commander; R. A. Lowry, guide; J. E. Sanderson, financial reporter; J. N. Gibbs, treasurer; W. H. Mitchell, secretary; Rev. J. Reid, chaplain; S. J. Reynolds and W. H. Pollard, medical examiners.

It has been steadily growing in numbers, receiving into its ranks members from Prairieville, Edgewood, Ashley, Curryville, Frankford, and Louisiana. Provisions are made for insurance to both ladies and gentlemen between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five in amounts of from \$500 to \$5,000, the cost being in proportion to the age and amount of insurance. The examinations are exceedingly severe, none but the best risks being taken. As a result of this rigid rule almost one-third of all who apply are rejected. This makes the cost very light, while at the same time the order, with its 6,000 members, is no longer an experiment. The principal officers at present are: S. P. Griffith, P. Com.; W. H. Campbell, secretary; and I. W. Basye, commander and district deputy.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

This organization took place November 10, 1879. The charter members were: Jno. Appleton, J. W. Buchanan, I. Walter Basye, John Creighton, John Farrell, J. D. Friar, John W. Hendrick, M. W. Keenan, Z. T. Latimer, E. P. Matthews, G. W. Morris, W. B. McAlister, H. G. Mackey, Newton T. McDannold, P. P. Parker, C. E. Porter, S. J. Reynolds, S. S. Robinson, R. W. Unsell, John R. Wise, and J. W. Rodgers.

At the organization A. C. Sheldon, afterwards grand dictator, and Edward Price, of Hannibal, officiated. P. P. Parker was elected dictator; John Farrell, vice-dictator; J. W. Hendrick, reporter; R. W. Unsell, financial reporter; I. W. Buchanan, P. dictator; H. G. Mackey, E. P. Matthews, and John Appleton, trustees.

The dictators have been: P. P. Parker, John Farrell, John Creighton, I. Walter Basye, and H. G. Mackey.

The present membership, composed of the best and most substantial citizens, is thirty-eight. In respect to good material no lodge in the city is superior to it. During the three years of its existence there have been but two or three suspensions. The lodge at present is in a healthy and vigorous condition. It has been represented in Grand Lodges by S. P. Griffith, John Farrell, and I. W. Basye. The average cost of insurance on \$2,000 for three years, to those under forty-five years, is \$14 per annum. John W. Hendrick has served faithfully as reporter since its organization, and John R. Wise, as treasurer. Meetings second and fourth Thursdays.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

This order is represented in Bowling Green by a thriving lodge known as Imperial No. 66. In the summer of 1881 Messrs. I. W. Basye, John Farrell, R. J. Hawkins, M. S. Goodman, and other leading citizens petitioned the Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, Jurisdiction of Missouri, to grant a dispensation for the institution of a subordinate lodge of this order at Bowling Green. Accordingly, on the 31st day of August, 1881, with the aid of one hundred and twenty Knights from Hannibal, Louisiana, and St. Louis "Imperial No. 66" was ushered into existence with a membership of twenty-eight, as follows: I. W. Basye, P. C.; John Farrell, C. C.; R. J. Hawkins, V. C.; G. D. Bowman, P.; W. B. McAlister, M. of E.; C. Lindenberger, M. of F.; C. C. Edwards, K. of R. & S.; F. R. Littlefield, M. at A.; I. B. Kirkland, I. G.; John Hughs, O. G.; S. E. Pugh, P. M. McNelly, H. G. Edwards, George H. Green, M. S. Goodman, J. G. Ruds, John Porter, C. G. White, George W. Wylie, Charles E. Porter, Lucien M.

Edwards, Thomas Reid, J. J. Kineaid, J. S. Danley, S. P. Griffith, W. H. Mitchell, R. W. Unsell, and W. H. Pollard.

No lodge in the country can boast of better material, and as will be seen from the roll, the majority of its members being young men who can render personal aid at the sick bed of a brother, thus obviating the necessity of furnishing fraternal help or extending charity "by proxy."

In the last report of the lodge, December 31, 1882, the roll of members had swelled to forty-seven, indicating a gain of nineteen since organization. The additional members are: Joseph B. Purnell, James T. Davis, W. W. English, Ferdinand Winkle, Gabriel Phillips, V. Pugh, John Hettick, J. A. Dixon, J. E. Gibbs, Robert Sampson, Harrison Hendrick, John Hughes, B. F. Edwards, F. G. Martin, George Steaclings, Hal. Steaclings, W. J. Rowley, W. E. E. Humphrey, and B. F. Hawkins.

The present officers of the lodge are R. J. Hawkins, P. C.; C. Lindenberger, C. C.; S. E. Pugh, V. C.; J. G. Ruds, P.; L. M. Edwards, K. of R. & S.; J. B. Kirkland, M. of E.; V. Pugh, M. of F.; John Hettick, M. at A.; J. T. Davis, I. G.; B. F. Edwards, O. G. Regular meetings at Phoenix Hall on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. Visiting brothers always receive a hearty welcome from this fraternal body.

CHURCHES.

The church records in many instances having been lost, and in others poorly kept, it is almost impossible to get materials that are at all reliable. The record best kept is that of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and is one of the many fruits of painstaking labor on the part of Rev. J. W. Campbell. This record commences with the year 1838 and is quite valuable. The record of the M. E. Church seems to have been lost, leaving us no alternative but to resort to the recollections of the "oldest inhabitant." Some other records are so meager as to furnish but little data for a history. It is well, however, to compile what facts are still in reach of the historian, although some of them are furnished as matters of tradition.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This congregation was organized in the year 1835 by Rev. James W. Campbell. The old record contains the following names: James W. Campbell and Sophia A. Campbell, David McAlister and wife, Kinzie McMillen and wife, John McCune and wife, and Elizabeth Crow. The record itself intimates that there were some others whose names did not appear.

David McAlister was elected and ordained a ruling elder at the organiza-

tion. From time to time additions were made in these earlier years among which are the names of Rev. W. F. Watson and wife, Rev., B. B. Bonham and wife, Rev. J. Dickey Henderson and wife, Geo. Marzolf and wife, Rev. Johnson and wife, William Watts (Uncle Billie) and wife, and one Miller. Rev. James W. Campbell supplied the church with preaching continuously until the year 1852 when he went to California. Like most other churches this has had its seasons of prosperity and times of adversity. After 1852, for want of regular preaching, the congregation gradually declined until it was left with but few members and but one elder, W. C. Downing.

In February of 1870, in a meeting conducted by Revs. James W. Campbell and E. D. Pearson, the congregation was greatly revived and new members added to the church, and Wm. M. Basye, Valentine Hendrick, and P. Parker, elected and ordained ruling elders. At this re-organization the communicants numbered forty-two.

After this revival Rev. James W. Campbell preached once a month for the congregation for one year. The following year the presbytery sent Rev. Robert O. Elmore who preached once a month for that year.

After this time the congregation had no regular ministerial supply until in March, 1877, when a revival was had in a meeting conducted by Revs. J. W. Campbell, E. D. Pearson, Robt. O. Elmore, and Dr. John W. Watts, of Oregon, who was the son of W. Watts, one of the early members of the congregation. At this meeting fifty new members were added, forty-one by profession and nine by letter. Dr. Watts did the most of the preaching and perhaps a greater interest was manifested in the cause of religion than in any other meeting ever held in the town. At this re-organization the communicants numbered eighty-eight. A. R. McAllister was elected ruling elder March 30, 1877, and was duly ordained on Sunday, April 1.

After this revival Rev. Robert Elmore supplied the congregation with preaching from once to twice a month until October 1881, when he resigned his charge, and Rev. James W. Duvall was employed and still continues to preach for the church twice a month, and has proved to be an able minister and good pastor.

The Old Brick Church.—The house in which the congregation worships was built in the year 1845 by W. Watts, the brick work being done by W. W. Blaine. The edifice was intended as a house of worship for all denominations alike, with provisions in the title that the house should be free for the use of all denominations of Christians; that the sect contributing the most to the building fund should have charge of the building; that it was to be

used exclusively as a church, with the further provision that when this stipulation should be disregarded the title should revert to Major Oury.

These terms were complied with until 1863, when the court-house in the town was burned, soon after which the church was used as a court-house. It was thus utilized until 1868, when the new buildings at the county seat were erected. It was also used as a kind of public hall, all lectures, many "shows," etc., being held in it during this period.

At one time, in 1866, when Rev. J. G. Rodgers, had charge of the house, an agent applied to him for the privilege of using it for a great "moral exhibition." Permission was granted, but just a little previous to the time of beginning the entertainment it was discovered that a band of negro minstrels were about to occupy the sacred precincts of this house of worship, whereupon Dr. Rodgers refused to admit them and they left the place deeply incensed. The building having been used for such promiscuous purposes, the property reverted to Major Oury, who afterwards deeded it to the trustees of the Cumberland congregation at this place. This transfer having been made, the house was still used by all denominations indiscriminately until 1869, when the Baptist church was built.

In the foregoing sketch it will have been noticed that Rev. J. W. Campbell, who organized the church in 1838, was present and assisted in the revival and re-organization in 1870 and again in the great revival of 1877, thus extending his sphere of usefulness over half a century, always ready to encourage and assist in the great work to which he had devoted his marvellous powers of head and heart. Self-educated he had risen from the common level of the people and never lost his hold on the masses. It is not strange therefore that he is still familiarly spoken of as "Uncle Jimmie," he and Isabella McMillen, known also as "Aunt Ibbie," being the only surviving members of the flock of 1838.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The records of the Mt. Pisgah Church show that a number of its members left it by letter to form a new church at Bowling Green. This occurred in the year 1854. From Duncan's history of the Baptist Church just from the press (January, 1883) we learn that the Bowling Green Church was organized 1854, by Elders W. Hurly and T. T. Johnson, with nineteen members; and that the pastors have been Elders W. Hurly, M. M. Modisett, L. C. Musick, J. T. Williams, W. T. Luck, J. F. Smith and J. W. Haines. This church seems not to have survived the war, and hence in the absence of records we now turn to

THE BAPTIST CHURCH—(REORGANIZED).

The records of the Baptist Church in Bowling Green are full of important details and have been well kept. There is, therefore, abundant material in them for a very complete sketch. A mere summary, however, is all that the limits of this article will admit of. The following is the history since the war: On the 24th day of February, 1866, a meeting was held in Bowling Green for the purpose of effecting the organization of a Baptist Church. At this meeting Elder A. P. Rodgers served as moderator and Thomas H. Luck as clerk. A sermon was preached by Elder John M. Johnson. The following persons presented church letters, were duly received and became the constituent members at this place: Hendly Roberts, Eliza, William, and Rebecca Roberts, Terrissa and America Metler, W. Johnson, Aley Hawkins, Catharine Tisdale, Mary J. Rodgers, Sophronia Reynolds, Thomas Johnson, Mary Cotton, James P. Dickinson, Amanda Dickinson, Aley Frier, John Parsons, C. K. Huntington, Mary M. Penn, Sarah Green, Church Sutton, Elizabeth Roberts, all of Bowling Green; and A. P. Rodgers, Huldah Rodgers, Thomas H. Luck, and Louisa J. Luck, all of the Baptist Church at Mt. Pisgah. The first regular meeting of the church was held on the fourth Saturday in March, 1866, and a sermon was preached by Elder A. P. Rodgers. Rules for the government of the church were adopted, and steps taken looking to employment of a pastor to serve until the December meeting, which resulted in the unanimous election of Elder M. Johnson. In less than a month, however, he died and the minutes of the next meeting, April 24, show that Elder A. P. Rodgers was elected as his successor in the pastorate.

From time to time additional members were received—many by letter—from Mt. Pisgah, Noix Creek, and Louisiana churches, nor was it long until a house of worship was needed for this growing congregation.

New Church.—At the meeting of March 2, 1867, a paper was presented showing that already \$1,150 were secured towards a new edifice. A committee was also appointed to select a site and submit plans and specifications. In May, 1867, bids were received, and that of W. W. English to do the brickwork for \$1,149, was accepted. According to the specifications the house was to be 30x45, walls 16 feet high, etc., and to be built on a lot offered by N. S. Ferguson, being lot No. 24, block 12. The work of building went steadily on and as usual a debt was incurred. The following statement was made September 5, 1868:

Indebtedness: Notes.....	\$700.00
Interest.....	50.00
Bills.....	230.35
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$980.35
Resources: Voluntary subscriptions.....	\$ 63.00
Church fund to end of year.....	510.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$553.00

The house was completed by September 3, 1870, but the indebtedness was not removed until some time later. The pastor, A. P. Rodgers, took great interest in advancing the sabbath-school of his church, and on the 4th day of June, 1868, became its superintendent and at once organized with sixty-two scholars. The following report was made December 31, 1868:

Present number of scholars.....	100
Present number of teachers.....	7
Average attendance.....	70
Number who attend regularly.....	50
Number of teachers who attend regularly.....	5
Number of bible classes.....	2
Number of juvenile classes.....	4
Number of infant classes.....	1

This devoted pastor resigned his position April 3, 1869. He remained, however, nominally as pastor until September 4th of the same year, when his resignation was accepted on account of prolonged ill health which incapacitated him for speaking in public. His place was temporarily supplied by Elder J. F. Williams, who preached two Sundays in each month.

A protracted meeting commenced February 9, 1870, which resulted in large accessions to the church. The report indicated that thirty-eight were received as candidates and baptized, three received as candidates without baptism, three by letter, and thirteen by relation, making a total of fifty-seven members. In this meeting the services were commenced by holding prayer meetings for one week, when Rev. Randall came and held regular services. A few sermons, however, by Rev. Musick preceded the regular services.

The services of Rev. Randall having proved very efficient he was unanimously elected as pastor to serve during his stay, or until the services of a regular pastor could be procured. On the 5th day of October, 1870, A. F. Randall was elected as regular pastor for the ensuing year, but it seems

that he never accepted, his resignation having been tendered December 31, 1870.

At the meeting of February 11, 1871, Rev. T. N. Sanderson was elected as pastor to preach twice a month; but in October of the same year Rev. A. P. Rodgers was re-elected to serve as pastor, in which capacity he remained until July 6, 1877, when Rev. W. H. Burnham succeeded him, followed in July, 1880, by Rev. J. D. Biggs, who, however, resigned the charge November 12, 1881. Rev. J. F. Cook took charge of the congregation March 15, 1882. At the last recorded meeting November 29, 1882, Rev. J. D. Biggs was re-elected to the pastorate.

During most of these years the members of this church have been struggling heroically with a church debt, which has been a source of some discouragement, but the work of the church is still being prosecuted with vigor.

THE M. E. CHURCHES.

The history of the M. E. Church as far as written in this work will be found in the general history of the county. Generally the histories of the M. E. Church South have been carefully written for each township, the writer, after repeated efforts, having failed to obtain the necessary data for a special chapter on the Church South. But inasmuch as the separation did not take place until 1844 what is said on the M. E. Church prior to that date applies of course to both branches equally well.

Again, the itinerent system of the church, necessitating frequent changes in ministers, and the proverbial carelessness touching the records of individual churches, conspire to make it very difficult to get reliable materials for a connected history of any particular society. We have, however, done what we could to furnish a complete history.

BOWLING GREEN COLLEGE.

This institution was opened for the reception of students on September 19, 1881. The founding of it was the individual enterprise of Prof. J. D. Meriwether, the owner and principal of the school. The speedy execution and success of the undertaking was greatly facilitated by the encouragement and financial assistance rendered by the citizens of the town.

The situation of the school was chosen with a view to health and freedom from the bustle and temptation of large towns. The building is new and commodious, and was planned expressly for the purpose. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and well lighted. Spacious grounds surround the building affording ample room for exercise and amusement within the

inclosure. Since the opening of the institution constant endeavor has been made to perfect its arrangements for educational advantages and domestic comfort. The object aimed at is the development and culture of the mental faculties, rather than the storing of the mind with acquired knowledge. A systematic course of mathematics, classics, and literature has been arranged, which will prepare students to enter advanced classes in the higher colleges of the country. Faithful and efficient teachers devote themselves exclusively to their respective departments. Students who desire to enter the school for a short period have the privilege of pursuing such parts of the course as they or their friends may think expedient. It is the aim of the school to afford the best opportunities for the study of vocal and instrumental music. A strict discipline is enforced, such rules being laid down as will best facilitate the moral and intellectual growth of the pupil. Its patronage is a proof of the wise and sound principle upon which the school is conducted.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BOWLING GREEN.

I. Walter Basye, of Bowling Green, was born on the 25th day of August, 1845. Mr. Basye is the oldest of six children, and the descendant of one of the pioneer families of the city of Bowling Green, his grandfather having laid out the town. He received a liberal education at the city schools. Leaving the school of his native city he then entered Alleghany College, where he pursued his studies vigorously for two years; from there he went to the State Normal of Wisconsin, where he took a regular course of studies, fitting himself for teaching. At the end of three years he quit school and returned to his home and began his career as a teacher, taking charge of the Pike Academy, conducting it for two years. In 1867 Mr. B. erected a building and established what was known as the Normal School, a seminary of higher instruction for the training of teachers, which he run very successfully for a period of ten years. He then took charge of the Bowling Green public schools. This position he held one year, at the expiration of which he retired from teaching altogether, and became connected with the Missouri School Furniture Association. In 1880 he perfected arrangements by which he now devotes his whole attention to the business. He married, in 1867, Laura E. Avery, of Platteville, Wisconsin. They have two children, Otto and Nellie. Mr. B. has always taken an active part in the Sunday-

school, and in all moral and religious matters. In politics he has ever espoused the cause of Republicanism. He and his worthy wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. B. belongs to the order of the Knights of Honor, also the organization of the Knights of Pythias.

William Montgomery Basye, capitalist, was born in the city of Louisiana, this county, April 12, 1820. He was the youngest of ten children. His father was John Walter Basye, a native of Maryland, and went to Kentucky when about sixteen years of age. He was married to Miss Agnes Belew December 25, 1794. She died in 1814. He married for his second wife Miss Anna Templeton, who was born in South Carolina. She died in 1841. Mr. Basye, father of W. M., came to Missouri prior to 1820, and settled on the farm now owned by our subject. He was a well-to-do farmer. He died at the age of seventy-five years, in 1845. He had never taken a dose of medicine during his life, until his last sickness. William M., who is our subject, was reared on his father's farm, receiving but a limited education. He commenced farming and dealing in stock when quite young, and has been one of the active and successful farmers of his neighborhood. He now owns the old homestead, comprising three hundred and eighty-five acres, and still has that part of the old house built by his father in a good state of preservation. Mr. B. was married in 1841 to Miss Sarah J. Gaslin, daughter of John Gaslin, Esq. They have raised a family of nine children, five of whom are still living. They are John W., Isaac W., Ann E., W. M., George W., Mary J., Laura B., an infant unnamed, and John W., who was accidentally shot. Mr. Basye is the present mayor of the city of Bowling Green, elected April, 1882, on the temperance ticket. He has always lived a quiet life, and is a leading member of the M. E. Church South.

W. T. Burke, of the firm of Burke & Bagby, wagon and carriage manufacturers. Mr. Burke was born in the city of Alton, Illinois, June 10, 1849, in which city he was reared and educated. When sixteen years of age, having a taste for mechanics, he entered the large establishment of Thomas Richardson, of Alton, and began the wagon-maker's trade, and worked at it for some time. He afterwards worked for a bridge company on the Rock Island Railway. He then went to Milton, Illinois, where he was married to Miss Mintie, daughter of Spencer S. Hudson, in 1871. In the town of Milton Mr. Burke established himself in business, working at his trade, which he followed one and a half years. In 1873 he came to Bowling Green, Missouri, and went to work for A. J. Pugh, with whom he formed a partnership. At the end of two years he disposed of his interest, and established a wagon and carriage manufactory now run under the firm name of

Burke & Bagby, which is one of the largest of the kind in the city of Bowling Green. The firm is doing a good business, with a steady, growing trade. Messrs. Burke & Bagby are both good workmen, and have built up an enviable reputation for honesty and square dealing. They also handle, in connection with their other business, all kinds of the best make of farm implements. They have a fine eight-horse-power engine and all of the late and improved machinery necessary to carry on a large business.

Hon. David Caldwell, grandfather of David L. Caldwell, was born September 10, 1768, and moved from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, where he married Sarah Brice, February 16, 1791, and located in Harrison county near Licking River, and raised a large family. Joseph Caldwell, their son, was born February 1, 1806, and married Mary Bryan McMurtry, daughter of James McMurtry, December 6, 1831. James McMurtry was born in Virginia, January 14, 1773, and his parents, Joseph and Rosannah Campbell McMurtry, settled near Lexington, Kentucky, when James was a small boy. James McMurtry married Nancy, daughter of Samuel and Mary Bryan, who emigrated from North Carolina at an early date. Soon after their marriage James and Nancy McMurtry located near Twin Creek, in Harrison county, where he lived more than fifty years, raising a large family. He was a man of great force of character. Reverencing God and dealing justly, he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his neighbors, and died at the advanced age of eighty years. His daughter, Mary Bryan, who married Joseph Caldwell, was born September 21, 1806. In 1832 Joseph and Mary B. Caldwell moved to Pike county, Missouri. He was a man of integrity, fair intelligence, and great energy, and she was a pure, noble, Christian woman. They were members of the Baptist Church at Noix Creek, and taught their children to love God and obey the commandments. The California gold excitement attracted enterprising men from the states, and many good men left Pike county for the gold fields never to return. Joseph Caldwell crossed the plains in 1849 and exerted all his energies in gold hunting. He met many disappointments and died a poor man at Kernville, California, December 30, 1871. His wife, daughter, and son, Joseph S., went to California. Joseph S. died November 23, 1868. Mary B. Caldwell died July 24, 1870, about seventeen months prior to her husband's death. Mary E. Caldwell married John S. Butler, and they now reside in Kernville, California. David L. Caldwell, son of Joseph and Mary B. Caldwell, was born on Grassy Creek, Pike county, Missouri, April 23, 1838, and received a common education. At an early age he taught district school, and in 1856 he was employed to teach in the Caldwell district, on

Buffalo, and continued there for several years, forming friendships among the Allisons, Byers, Baxters, Carrolls, Griffiths, Henrys, Scotts, Shys, Starks, Templetons, and others, to which he always refers with pleasure. In August, 1859, he was elected clerk of the Pike county court and moved to Bowling Green and took charge of the office January 1, 1860. In 1863 he was clerk of probate, resigning at the close of the year. During the civil war he was a firm unionist, but disapproving the proscriptive features of the new constitution, he was retired from the county clerk's office, May 1, 1865, and, having been previously admitted to the bar, he began practice in Bowling Green. In November, 1866, after an exciting canvass, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and was re-elected in November, 1868. In the Twenty-fourth General Assembly he favored a convention of delegates from all the states for the purpose of revising the United States constitution and reconstructing the government on a just and permanent basis, but the proposition did not meet with support, the assembly ratifying the fourteenth amendment. The Twenty-fifth General Assembly ratified the fifteenth amendment, his vote being recorded in the negative, in deference to the will of his constituents, maintaining that a representative of the people should faithfully express the known will of the majority or resign. He advised the people to accept the amendment in good faith, as a logical result of the war. In June, 1868, he married Eliza, eldest daughter of Andrew and Martha Ashbrook Garnett, of Harrison county, Kentucky, who is an intelligent, faithful wife. In 1871 he bought the press and material to establish the *Pike County Post*, a newspaper devoted to the interests of the county seat and general interests of the county. In February, 1873, he was elected to fill a vacancy in the office of judge of probate, and was re-elected in 1874 and again in 1878, without opposition. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Christian Church, and has a simple trust,

“Acquired beside a mother's knee;
All is of God that is, and is to be;
And God is good.”

He has been identified with the public-spirited men of the county for the last twenty-three years, earnestly advocating public education, encouraging the construction of gravel roads and railroads, and aiding other enterprises looking to the material, intellectual, and moral advancement of the people of Pike county.

Champ Clark, attorney at law, was born on the seventh day of March, 1850, near Lawrenceburg, Anderson county, Kentucky. He worked on a

farm as a hired hand until he was fifteen years old, going to school when he could, and studying his books at all odd hours; he then clerked in a store, taught country school and worked on a farm by turns until the fall of 1867, when he entered Kentucky University at Lexington, remaining until the fall of 1870, teaching school during vacation to obtain means of subsistence. From December, 1870, to July, 1872, he taught school. September, 1872, he entered Bethany College, West Virginia, from which institution he graduated June, 1873, taking the highest honors in a large class. He was immediately after this elected president of Marshall College, a State Normal School located at Huntington, West Virginia, which position he held one year and then resigned it to attend the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated at the head of his class in April, 1875. Having spent a few months in the Western country, he located at Louisiana, Missouri, in July, 1875, taught the high school one year, and has since practiced law in the county at Louisiana until December, 1880, and in Bowling Green since. Mr. Clark edited a daily newspaper during the Tilden-Hayes campaign, and edited the *Riverside Press* in 1879-80. He was city attorney of Louisiana for over two years and of Bowling Green for nearly a year. He was Hancock Elector for the Thirteenth Congressional District in 1880, and stumped his own district and other portions of Missouri. In 1878 he received the Democratic nomination for the legislature in the eastern district of the county, but was defeated by a combination of the Greenback and Republican parties. Mr. Clark is a young man with a bright future before him, and with abilities that qualify him for the best positions in the gift of the people, and in due time he will be called to the work for which he is so well fitted.

George W. Davis, (deceased). In the whole history of a good man's life there is always something noble and grand. Success in life belongs to no one occupation or profession. Industry, energy, and careful thought, associated with common sense, are often the necessary qualifications to the accomplishment of a successful career. Mr. Davis was born in Wythe county, Virginia, October 13, 1824. His paternal ancestors were among the early continental settlers of Virginia before the Revolutionary War. His father, James Davis, came to Missouri in the year 1832 and settled in Pike county, and was by occupation a farmer. He died on his farm, which laid some five miles west of Bowling Green. His mother was a native of Kentucky, and had previously died in 1844. George W., our subject, was reared and educated on the farm, where he continued to reside many years after the death of his father. In 18— he married Miss Harriett Stanford, daughter of

Thomas Stanford, Esq., of Kentucky. She is a lady of culture, and possessed of many womanly virtues. They raised a family of two children, both of whom are still living. James T. Davis, who is the oldest son of George W. Davis, is now engaged in business and is a member of the popular firm of Parnell & Davis, druggists. Mr. Davis although quite young, has built up quite a reputation as a business man, and the popularity of the firm may be inferred from their success. Previous to forming a partnership with Mr. Parnell he served as deputy recorder for a period of eighteen months under R. W. Unsell, recorder elect. In 1860 George W. Davis was elected supervisor of registration, which office he filled with marked ability. In 1867 he moved to the town of Ashley. In 1870 he was elected to the office of treasurer of Pike county, for a term of two years, holding the office consecutively for six years. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, and was for many years a leading member of the Baptist Church. He was a kind husband, an indulgent father, and was widely known and universally esteemed.

Hugh Edwards, produce and egg merchant, was born in Bowling Green, Pike county, in 1840; he is the eldest son of Hiram G. Edwards; he was reared and educated in the city of Bowling Green, and received his mercantile training in his father's store where he commenced to assist when a mere boy, continuing to do so until in 1866. He was married in October, 1866, to Miss Mary M. Lowry, daughter of Andrew and Ann Lowry, who is a native of Kentucky. They have five children, four boys and one daughter. In 1867-68, he was appointed deputy circuit clerk and recorder, under Capt. P. P. Parker, but after eighteen months of office life, on account of failing health, he retired from the office and engaged in his present business.

Rev. James W. Duvall is a native of Pike county, born on the 14th of June, 1841. His father, James C. Duvall, was a native of Kentucky, where he was reared and educated. His mother's maiden name was Susan J. Biggs, born in Pike county, a daughter of William Biggs, one of the early settlers, and for many years prominently identified with the interests of Pike county, having been several times elected to the legislature. Our subject, Rev. J. W. Duvall, attended the Watson Seminary two years, and spent two years more at McGee College, completing his education, and then took his theological course at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee. Previous to completing his theological course he preached several years, during which time he served several congregations, one of them for a term of eight years. After completing his course at the Cumberland University, he returned to his native town where he has been engaged in the ministry ever

since, coming to Bowling Green in 1881, where he assumed his present charge of the Presbyterian Church. He is a prominent Mason.

Charles C. Edwards, deputy county clerk, was born in this county. His father, H. G. Edwards, came originally from Virginia; he came to Missouri in 1832 and settled in Bowling Green, where he was for many years a prominent merchant. He served as judge of the county court, about 1848, for four years, and was clerk of the circuit court. Charles C., our subject, was appointed deputy circuit clerk in 1868, and in 1870 he was appointed deputy recorder, which position he held for six years. In 1877 he was appointed deputy county clerk, which position he holds at present. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias. His mother, who is a daughter of Thomas Powell, Esq., is a native of Virginia.

Rev. Robert Orange Elmore, pastor of Antioch and Ashley churches, is a native of Missouri, born October 27, 1826. His father, Freeman P. Elmore, was born in Caswell county, North Carolina, in 1811; he moved with his parents to Pike county in 1830; on December 22, 1831, he was married near Ashley to Miss Martha Orr, his bride seventeen years of age and he twenty. He began married life as a tiller of the soil in the vicinity of Ashley, until the spring of 1840, when he moved to Lawrence county, Missouri, where he was connected with the Spring River Academy as one of the founders of that institution. He was a zealous member of and worker in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and a ruling elder in the same; and being one of the pioneers of southwestern Missouri he did much for the cause of education and Christianity in that part of the country. He was an intimate friend of Rev. James Logan, and at his solicitation moved, in 1852, to Chener Hill, Lafayette county, to assist in establishing a school there. On February 1, 1853, after a short illness, he died of pneumonia. After his death the family, consisting of the widowed mother and six children, returned to Ashley, Pike county. Robert, our subject, continuing to reside with his mother, received his principal education in the Watson Seminary and at the Pardee College. In 1870 he was ordained as a minister at the C. P. Church, and took charge of the churches at Ashley, Auburn, Rush Creek, and Concord, continuing for some years. He was married June 14, 1871, to Miss Mattie E., daughter of Thomas J. Hammond, of this county. They have two children: Ola D. and Walter B. In 1873 he dropped Rush Creek and took charge of Antioch. In 1877 he took charge of the C. P. Church at Bowling Green, but resigned it in 1881. At the present he devotes all of his time to the Ashley and Antioch churches.

Guy W. Germond, deputy circuit clerk. This young county official is a native of New York state, born in Dutchess county. His father was one of the enterprising farmers of his county. Our subject was reared on the farm and carefully trained to habits of industry. He had the advantages of an academic education, on the completion of which he took Greeley's advice and came west, effecting a temporary location in Pike county in 1878, but soon settling down in Bowling Green as the right place to locate. Soon after coming here, he received the appointment of deputy circuit clerk, and on account of his skill and attention to his duties, he still holds the position. He is also assistant postmaster.

William N. Gibbs, of the firm of Ward & Gibbs, livery. Our subject of whom we write is the son of Henry C. Gibbs, who emigrated from Virginia to Pike county, Missouri, in 1850, and settled on a rented farm two years, at the expiration of which he purchased a farm some nine miles from Bowling Green, where he moved his family, and where he lost his wife in February, 1870. William N. Gibbs was born in the state of Virginia, January 23, 1848. Obtaining his primary education at the common school, he afterwards attended the Watson Seminary, and is now a member of its board, having been elected in 1878, and still holds the same office. In 1871 Mr. Gibbs purchased a drug store in the city of Louisiana, which he run for some months. Disposing of this, he was employed by Andrew McDowell & Co., of St. Louis, as traveling salesman. At the end of six months he left the road and engaged again in the drug trade. Following this a short time, he disposed of his effects and engaged in dealing in horses and mules, and in 1880 he associated himself with Mr. Ward, which partnership still exists. Mr. Gibbs was married to Mrs. Kim, of Ashley, widow of J. W. Kim. Mr. Gibbs is a member of the Legion of Honor and of the Lodge of A. O. U. W., of Bowling Green.

Maboah S. Goodman. Among the prominent educators and energetic business men of the county few, if any, have a better reputation than the subject of this sketch. Nor is it to his discredit that he took a lively interest in securing at an early day excellent railroad facilities, and figured, also, somewhat conspicuously as a politician when espousing the cause of personal friends or advocating the cherished principles of his party. His parents immigrated from Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1836, settling near Clarksville. His father was a farmer, and followed his chosen pursuit until the time of his death, which occurred in 1858. It was in September, 1837, that our subject was born. When four years of age he had the misfortune of losing his mother, and was thus deprived of that part of his training

which a mother alone can furnish. His education was, however, not neglected. He not only improved such opportunities as his native county furnished, but attended St. Paul's College, at Palmyra, and also the University of Virginia. Though he did not take his degree at the latter, he practically completed the extensive curriculum of that institution, and then served the county of his birth as one of its ablest teachers. Clarksville, perhaps, more than any other town enjoyed the benefits of his scholastic attainments and executive ability in systematizing its schools. Mr. Goodman at the time of his father's death, in 1858, inherited a large estate and numerous slaves, and hence engaged in farming until about the close of the war. During the civil conflict, like many others, he lost his property in slaves by virtue of the emancipation proclamation, and suffered other reverses of fortune. It was in conjunction with J. Reid, a Baptist minister, that he erected a private school edifice at Clarksville, at a cost of about \$7,000, with a seating capacity of 400. In this building an excellent school of high grade was carried on successfully for a period of five years. At this time the public schools of the town and this private school were consolidated and all placed under the management of Prof. M. S. Goodman, who served in this capacity for a number of years with great satisfaction to his patrons. In 1879 he took up his residence in Bowling Green, where he had charge of the public schools for two years, after which he bought a half interest in the Spring Hollow Lime Works, but has recently disposed of his interest. Mr. Goodman was married in 1861 to Miss Mary S., daughter of William P. McCune, of Clarksville, Missouri, and has a family of three children, one son and two daughters. The son has, during the past year, been rendering efficient service in the recorder's office. One of the daughters is being educated at the Pritchett Institute, Glasgow, Missouri. Mr. G. is an honored member of the Knights of Pythias and a valuable member of the community generally.

Hon. Wm. A. Harris (deceased). Mr. Harris was born in Rappahannock county, Virginia, in the year 1805. He was principally raised in Page county and was educated at the school in the city of Alexandria, Virginia, in which town he afterwards studied law under the distinguished Judge Cleggett and at the same time acted as deputy clerk in the clerk's office. Completing his law studies he then went to Shenandoah county, Virginia, and commenced the practice of his profession and was soon after elected to represent his county in the legislature; during the session he was one of the prime movers of the division of Rappahannock county, cutting off that which formed Page county. After the adjournment of the general

assembly he went home and was elected clerk of the county courts. In 1841 he was elected member of Congress of the tenth legion and served during the years 1841-42-43. At the close of his term of office he became editor of the *Washington Constitution*, a paper then run under the Polk administration and soon after was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Buenos Ayres, holding this responsible position for a term of six years, and at the expiration of his term for which he had been appointed, he returned to Page county Virginia, and in 1852 came to Missouri and purchased a tract of land comprising 800 acres near Bowling Green and settled his family on it. In 1854 he went to Washington, D. C., and became managing editor of the *Washington Union*, at that time the leading organ run under the Buchanan Administration. Mr. Harris being a man of strong southern sentiment, his connection with the paper ceased with the close of Mr. Buchanan's term of office. He then returned to his home in Missouri, and soon after was prostrated by an attack of paralysis, dying in 1864. Mr. Harris was twice married, first to Miss Arthur of Virginia, who died in 1838, leaving four children. In 1840 he was united in marriage to Fanny Murray of Loudon county, Virginia, the daughter of Samuel Murray, and a sister of Judge Murray of Bowling Green; this union was blessed by six children, three boys and three girls, all living. Mrs. Harris, after the death of her husband, took charge of the farm which under her skillful management has proven her master of the situation; rearing and educating her family shows her to be a woman possessed of more than ordinary talent, her efforts and example being a crowning success. Leaving the fashionable circles of Washington life and settling down to a life on a farm shows a wonderful power of self-control.

James L. Hendrick, capitalist, is a native of Pike county, Missouri, born August 24, 1850. His father was also a native of Missouri. His grandfather, Elijah Hendrick, was a native of Virginia, born about 1752; he entered the army at the beginning of the Revolutionary War and served until its close, acting in the quartermaster's department. He was married soon after the close of the war, and came to Missouri at a very early day, settling near the present town site of Bowling Green. James L. our subject, was raised a farmer and educated at Watson Seminary. In 1870 he was appointed deputy sheriff, and served two years as deputy collector.

John Hethit, boot and shoe merchant. This gentleman is a native of Germany, born in 1854. He came to this country with his brother when about thirteen years old, coming direct to the city of Louisiana, where he completed his education, having previously gone to school in his native

country. Soon after his arrival at Louisiana, he engaged with the firm of Wahl & Naher, shoe manufacturers and dealers, with whom he remained three years, after which he spent some time visiting different cities and towns, finally locating in Bowling Green in 1875, engaging in the manufacture of boots and shoes, which he followed for about four years, when he added a boot and shoe store which he has been carrying on very successfully ever since. He was married in 1878, to Miss Lizzie Lombard. They have one daughter, Lillie. Mr. Hethit is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Knights of Pythias.

James J. Ingram, proprietor of the Mansion Hotel, was born in Danville, Virginia, August 18, 1835, and lived in his native county until he grew to manhood; his father and mother were both natives of Virginia. His father was Thomas Ingram, and his mother, Catherine, was a daughter of Robert A. Posey a prominent merchant and planter of Halifax county. Our subject's father was a well to do farmer and tobacco raiser. He immigrated to Missouri in 1858, and settled near Bowling Green on a farm where he engaged in farming and tobacco raising until his death; his mother is also dead. James J. came to Missouri with his parents. Before coming to this state he engaged as a traveling salesman in the south, for a wholesale tobacco house. He is now engaged in dealing in stock on a large scale, selling mostly in St. Louis. He was married in North Carolina in January, 1858, to Miss Mary A. Lunsford, daughter of C. W. Lunsford, an extensive planter. They have four children, two boys and two girls: Thomas W., Mattie J., Joseph L., and Sallie G. His first hotel experience was in the town of Curryville, which he run successfully for four years, after which he moved to Bowling Green, in 1880, and took charge of the Mansion House.

William C. Kincaid, grocer. This gentleman is a native of Pike county, Missouri, born January 26, 1832. His father, John Kincaid, was born in South Carolina in 1808; his mother was a native of Tennessee, born in 1810; he came to Missouri in 1825, and stopped in Lincoln county for two years; and then came to Pike county; then he went to Middleton in Montgomery county; in 1837 he went to Texas, where he remained until 1840; he was a merchant most of this time. His wife was a sister of Rev. James W. Campbell; she still lives, making her home in Howard county. William C., our subject, received a good common school education; when about twenty-three years of age he embarked in the boot and shoe and clothing business in Bowling Green, which he followed for about two years, when he sold out and then engaged in the stock business, dealing in mules and horses principally, and selling in the south, until in 1879, when he engaged

in his present business. He was married in 1858, to Miss Agnes M., daughter of James M. Martin, Esq. Mr. Kincaid is a member of the order of United Workmen.

John Linsey (deceased). Among those who were prominently identified with Pike county some forty years ago, and have since passed away, who are worthy of notice in the history of the county, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in North Carolina, but when quite young his parents removed to Tennessee, where his father was killed by the Indians. When he had arrived at the age of manhood he emigrated to Christian county, Kentucky, where he married Margaret Carr. They came to Pike county by team, first settling in Cuivre township, near Watson Station. They reared a family of eleven children: Abigail, William, Benjamin C., Mary, James H., Thomas, Pike, Elizabeth, Virginia, Margaret, and Henry H. Our subject was elected to the office of sheriff in 1828, and served four years; was re-elected in 1836, and served four years more. In 1842 he was elected to the legislature. He filled his positions in public life in an able manner, with great credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He was a member of the Baptist Church. His honest dealings won for him many friends. He died in April, 1856. His wife died in October previous.

Patrick Lyon (deceased), was a native of Ireland, born in the county of Louth, June 15, 1808. On coming to this country, when he was about twelve years of age, his parents first settled in Baltimore, where he was reared and educated. He came to Missouri about the year 1839, previous to which he was engaged in the mercantile business. Soon after coming to Missouri he learned the marble-cutting business, which he followed for about fifteen years, and in which he was quite successful. In Bowling Green he was looked upon as an enterprising and industrious citizen. At his death he had accumulated considerable property. He was married in 1851, to Miss Sarah C. Jett, daughter of Stephen Jett, who was originally from Linn county, Kentucky. Mr. Lyon was well known and universally respected throughout Pike and adjoining counties. He was a prominent Mason. He died August 13, 1870.

William B. McAlister, banker, of Bowling Green, was born in this county, in April, 1844. His father, Thomas P. McAlister, was a native of Alabama, and immigrated to Missouri in the fall of 1828, and settled on a farm near the town of Bowling Green, and became one of the substantial agriculturists of Pike county; was a man of great tact and energy, and remained on the farm until his death in 1882. The mother of our subject was the daughter of K. McWilliams, and is still living. William B.

McAlister, although reared and educated upon the farm, after arriving at his majority sought the mercantile field, his first experience being that of a retail grocer, in which business he was very successful; at the same time he was dealing largely in grain and stock. In 1881 he opened a bank, which is now recognized as one of the substantial institutions of his town. He is largely interested in the Bowling Green Flouring Mills and many other of the leading enterprises calculated to build up his city and promote the welfare of the community. He is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, is a member of the Knights of Honor and Pythias, and is widely and favorably known.

Reuben W. McDannold, livery. Mr. McDannold is a native of Missouri, and was born in Pike county in 1845. He was reared in the town of Bowling Green, and educated in the common school, and at Watson Seminary at Ashley, and at Burlington Seminary, in Kentucky. His father, Alfred McDannold, was originally from Kentucky, born in 1811. His mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Summers, was also from Kentucky. They immigrated to Missouri in 1833, settling in this county near Clarksville, where he was engaged in farming until 1855, when he purchased some six or seven hundred acres of land near Bowling Green, where he engaged actively in farming and dealing in stock until he died in April, 1878. His wife still lives, making her home with her children. R. M. McDannold, our subject, was married, in 1866, to Miss Susanna Crider, daughter of H. Dayton Crider, one of the early settlers of Pike county. Mr. McDannold engaged in farming until 1873, when he disposed of his farm, and removing to Bowling Green, engaged in his present business. He served as city marshal. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Legion of Honor.

Edmund P. Matthews, county assessor, was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, June 22, 1842. His father, Edmund P., was among the first settlers of St. Charles county, Missouri, and was a farmer by occupation, and was county assessor for St. Charles county for a number of years. He came to Pike county in 1864, and settled in Ashley township, where he remained until his death in 1881. Edmund P., our subject, was reared on a farm, and carried on farming until compelled to quit on account of failing health. In 1878 he was elected to fill the office of county assessor, when he removed to Bowling Green. In 1880 he was re-elected to the same office. He was married in St. Charles county, in 1879, to Miss Mary D. Farrell, daughter of H. B. Farrell of that county. They have two children: Clara Belle, and James McCluer. Mr. M. is a member of the Knights of Honor.

Felix G. Martin, proprietor of Hendrick House, was born in the city of Troy, Lincoln county, Missouri, August 2, 1836. His father, B. G. Martin, was born in Virginia, in 1793, and was a hatter by trade. He immigrated to Missouri in 1826, stopping in St. Louis two years, then removed to Troy, where he lived several years, and then engaged in farming. His farm being close to town he continued to live there until his death in 1858; he was a man widely known throughout that part of the state. He was a prominent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and was greatly interested in the advancement of the interest of his church, and his home was a home for all the ministers in that part of Missouri. At his death he was strong in the Christian faith, and was sincerely mourned by all who knew him. His wife's maiden name was Rosanna Henscy, a native of North Carolina; she died in 1867, after raising a family of nine children, four of whom are still living. B. G. Martin helped to build the first church in the city of Troy. He was a skillful manufacturer, and as his manufactures were always first class, he had an extensive trade. He was a man who was on very friendly terms with the Indians at an early day, and was often their adviser. He would often ride on horseback seventy-five or one hundred miles to attend a presbytery.

W. B. McPike, capitalist, is a native of Missouri, born October 16, 1841. He is the son of D. H. and Rachel J. McPike. His father was a native of Kentucky, and his mother of Virginia. His father moved to Missouri in 1838, first settling in Marion county, where the subject of this sketch was born and raised a farmer. He was educated at Watson Seminary, after which he taught school for some time. In the fall of 1880 he moved to Bowling Green and engaged in the grain business, which he continues to follow. In 1874 he was married to Miss Anna M. Miller, daughter of Judge A. P. Miller of this county. They have one child, Benjamin M.

Charles W. Morris, clerk of the circuit court, is a native of Virginia, born August 8, 1840. He spent his youth on a farm until eighteen years of age, when he went to Lynchburg, where he was employed in a wholesale establishment. He came to Missouri in 1866 and was engaged in book-keeping until the fall of 1874, when he was elected to fill the office of circuit clerk, and re-elected in the fall of 1878. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Ole Peterson, dealer in furniture, is a native of Sweden, and was raised and educated in his native country, where he learned the trade of cabinet-maker. He came to the United States in 1877. His father died when he was four years of age; his mother is still in the old country; he was thrown

on his own resources very early in life. When he came to Bowling Green he had only about twenty dollars; he worked at his trade for two or three years and then formed a partnership with W. Hanson, which continued for about eighteen months, when he bought his partner's interest, since which time he has been running alone, and has built up a good trade, with a reputation for honesty and fair dealing. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

George W. Peay. This gentleman is a native of Virginia, born in Louisa county July 9, 1802. He lived in his native county until grown to manhood. He spent his youth on a farm. When about sixteen years of age he learned the wagon and carriage making trade, and followed this until he came to Missouri in the fall of 1835, locating in Pike county, where he carried on his trade in the city of Louisiana until the breaking out of the war. In the spring of 1863 he moved his family to Bowling Green, where he engaged in the mercantile business and followed this until 1877, when he retired from business, since which he has been living with his children. He was elected to the office of county treasurer by a large majority in 1864, serving one term, at the expiration of which he devoted most of his time to the duties in his store. He was married in his native state to Miss Matilda J. Martin, daughter of William Martin, Esq. They raised a family of six children: Robert W., living in Texas near San Antonio; Frances, now Mrs. A. P. Miller; Catharine, afterwards Mrs. Anderson, who died in 1881; James J.; Matilda, now Mrs. Williams, living in Carbondale, Illinois; Mary, who died when about fourteen years old; Anna E., now Mrs. W. B. Johnson, who is living in St. Louis. Mr. Peay is a member of the Baptist Church, having joined in the year 1826. His worthy wife was also a member of the same church. She died in August, 1870. The old gentleman is in the full enjoyment of all his faculties, his general health is good, and he is able to walk around with considerable ease. He is widely known through this portion of the state, and to-day is the oldest man living in the city of Bowling Green.

Gabriel Phillips, county treasurer, is a native of Pike county, Missouri, born April 12, 1835. His father was a native of Kentucky, who immigrated to Missouri in 1818. He was a farmer by occupation; and was county assessor and judge of the county court; he died in 1865. Our subject, Gabriel, was raised on the farm and educated at the common schools. He continued farming until thirty years old, when he married Miss Jennie, daughter of J. B. Bentley, Esq. Mr. Phillips was elected to the office of county treasurer in 1876, 1878, and 1880. He is a member of

the Masonic fraternity, in which order he held the position of worshipful master for some time.

Volney Pugh is foreman of the dry goods establishment of Worthington & Co. He is a native of Missouri, born in Pike county, in the year 1853, and was reared and educated in the city of Bowling Green. When about eighteen years of age he accepted a clerkship with B. B. Reynolds, a merchant of the place, and was in his employ for several years. Afterwards, for a while, he was variously engaged until he accepted his present position. In 1880 he was in Louisiana, then in Hannibal, but finally came to Bowling Green in October, 1881, and took charge of Mr. Worthington's establishment. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias and also a Good Templar.

Andrew J. Pugh, carriage and wagon manufacturer, was born in Halifax county, Virginia, in October, 1834. He came with his parents to Missouri. His father, Joseph Pugh, was born and raised in the same county, and was a farmer by occupation. His wife was Henrietta, daughter of John Mill, of Virginia. He immigrated to Missouri in 1836, coming all the way through in a wagon. He first stopped at St. Charles city some eighteen months, and then moved his family to Bowling Green, and kept what was known at that day as the Pike Tavern, which was the principal stopping-place for that part of the country at that time. He died in 1877, and his wife in 1880. Andrew J., the subject of our sketch, spent his boyhood days upon the farm, after his father left the tavern and returned to farming. When about eighteen years of age he began his apprenticeship with John L. Nowlin in the wagon-making business, with whom he stayed two years. He then came to Bowling Green, in 1854, and engaged with the firm of Pen & Hawkins, carriage and wagon manufacturers, and worked for that firm four years. He then was employed by Richards & Kenke in their plow factory for one year. In 1859 he went to Louisiana and worked in a plow factory until the breaking out of the war in 1861. He was one of the first ten men sworn in of the home guards, then under the control of Governor Gamble. After the expiration of his term in 1862, he engaged in farming for three years; then went to Louisiana and again worked at his old trade until 1866, when he moved to Bowling Green and established his present business of carriage and wagon manufacturing. He was married in this county in 1856, to Miss Susanna M., daughter of Jemima Gibbs, one of the early settlers. They have five children: S. E., Charles V., Cortis N., Etta May, and Clyde B. Mr. P. and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Samuel E. Pugh, jeweler, successor to L. Russell. He is a native of this county, and the eldest son of A. J. and Susan M. Pugh. He learned the jeweler's trade, commencing at the age of twelve years, in this city, which business he has followed for about fourteen years. In 1882 he engaged in his present business. He keeps the principal store of the place. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and a Good Templar.

James G. Reeds, public administrator, was born in Lincoln county, in 1853, and reared on a farm. He was educated at the Christian Institute and the State University. At the latter place he attended the law school and was admitted to practice in 1877, and regularly entered into practice in 1881. In 1880 he was elected to the office of public administrator, which position he now holds. He came to Pike county in 187-. Previous to his election he was engaged in teaching school. His father, James H. Reeds, moved to this county in 1879, and is still a resident.

James W. Rodgers, physician and surgeon. The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Bowling Green May 19, 1844. His father, Jesse G. Rodgers, came to this county when about thirteen years of age. He was born in Kentucky. His mother came to this county with her parents, when a little girl, from Bowling Green, Kentucky. His mother is living in Montgomery county, this state. His father died in July, 1871. He had been deputy clerk of all the courts in the county and served for some time as deputy sheriff. When our subject was about six months old his parents moved to Andrain county, Missouri, where he resided until 1862, when he went into the army, and was in the service four years. He held a command most of the time in a colored regiment, Sixth Heavy Artillery, and also did adjutant's duty for nearly one year. He was mustered out in May, 1866. Soon after returning home he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. S. J. Reynolds, an old and prominent physician of Bowling Green, taking two courses of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, graduating March 9, 1870. Returning to Bowling Green and looking around for a location he chose a place called Longfleet. The country was sparsely settled and people seldom got sick, so the doctor was not long in making up his mind to quit the place. He then came back to Bowling Green. In 1870 he went to Guthrie county, Iowa, where he remained until April, 1875, when he returned to Bowling Green and formed a partnership with his old tutor. He has been twice married; first to Miss Mary E. Reynolds, daughter of B. B. Reynolds, of this place; she died in September, 1875. He married for his second wife Miss Cornelia McMillen, daughter of Samuel McMillen.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the A. O. U. W. and Knights of Honor.

William J. Rowley, educator, is a native of Pike county, Missouri, born August 18, 1856. His father, Jabez E. Rowley, was born in this county, but when about three years of age was taken to Illinois, where he was raised, received his education, and continued to reside until about twenty-five years of age, when he was married to Miss Cornelia Tribble, of Pike county, Missouri; her parents came from Virginia and were among the early settlers in this part of the state. Soon after marrying Mr. J. E. Rowley located in Louisiana, where he still resides. Our subject, W. J. Rowley, was reared and educated in the city of Louisiana, and is a graduate of the high school of that place, of the class of 1875. Since that time he has turned his attention to teaching, and is now principal of the Bowling Green public schools.

Thomas C. Saffell, county collector. This gentleman was born in Andrew county, Kentucky, January 16, 1840. His father, Jacob Saffell, was originally from Kentucky. Immigrating to Missouri in 1844, he settled in Ralls county, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1852. His mother, who was also from Kentucky, died in 1874. Thomas, our subject, who was the second son, was reared on a farm, and at the death of his father, his mother being left with limited means, the youth was early in life thrown on his own responsibility. When about fourteen years of age he hired out to learn the blacksmith trade, and worked during the winter and farmed during the summer, and assisted his mother in caring for her large family. He and his mother moved to Bowling Green in the fall of 1854. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace, while in his shop, at the general election of 1870, and has held the office continuously until elected county collector in the fall of 1878; he was re-elected to the latter office in the fall of 1880. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and also a member of the Knights of Honor. He was married to Miss Virginia F. Kirtley, daughter of E. L. Kirtley, Esq., of Frankford, this county. They have three daughters: Julia A., Mattie K., and Willie. Mr. Saffell and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

John E. Sanderson, merchant, is a native of Virginia, born in Bedford county, in 1822. His father, J. E. Sanderson, was also a native of Virginia, but was of Scotch descent; he died in 1833. His mother was a native of the same state; she died in 1857. Our subject was reared and educated in his native state. When about twenty-two years of age he commenced clerking for Davies, Logwood & Co., which he continued for seven years, and

then embarked in business for himself, which he continued for a number of years, until the breaking out of the civil war, when he lost a large amount of his property. He had \$16,000 deposited in a bank, which was totally lost. He served four years in the Confederate army, having entered the service in 1861, and continued until the surrender in 1865. After the war he went to Baltimore, bought goods on credit, and commenced business again, locating in Bedford county, where he remained for three years and a half. In 1869 he went to St. Louis, where he stopped for five years, for the purpose of educating his children. In 1874 he came to Bowling Green and opened a dry goods store, and soon after a hotel, running both some five years, when he disposed of the hotel business, continuing in the dry goods trade. He married, in 1852, Miss Kate Thompson. They have reared a family of eight children, all living, six daughters and two sons. His wife died at St. Louis in 1873. Mr. S. is a member of the Baptist Church, and also of the American Legion of Honor.

William J. Shepherd, postmaster at Bowling Green, is a native of this state, born in September, 1846. His father, John H. Shepherd, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Caldwell, were both natives of Kentucky. His father, who was a farmer, died in 1881; his mother is still living. Our subject was reared on his father's farm until eighteen years of age; he then took a trip to California, returning in 1866. After returning he was variously engaged up to the time of receiving the appointment of postmaster in February, 1882. He served as deputy sheriff from 1874 to 1878.

Dr. Nathan Shumate. Prominent among the members of the M. E. Church of the state is Dr. Shumate. Few, indeed, have had a career so eventful, or have served so efficiently. Though he took an active part during the war, and represented the northern element of the church as far as political proclivities are concerned, he has to-day the indorsement of both wings of the church and all political parties as a vigorous defender of the truth as he understands it. In short his pulpit ability, his purity of motives, and his liberal principles are universally conceded. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born December 23, 1820, about thirty miles from the city of Louisville. While his early education was such as his native county could furnish him, his academic training was provided for him in Louisville. After completing his course of study at this place he entered the ministry in the state of Indiana in the year 1845, and traveled as an itinerant for eight years when he was transferred to the Missouri conference (1853), commencing his ministry in the city of Hannibal. Here he served two years when he became pastor of a church in St. Louis and served two years

more. At the expiration of this term of service he was promoted to the office of presiding elder, in which capacity he remained for a period of sixteen years. Of this time, four years were spent in the St. Louis district, eight years in that of Hannibal, and four in that of Jefferson City. Afterwards he served one year as pastor of the charge at Mexico, Missouri. He also served one year as agent of Lewis College, Glasgow, Missouri. In 1881 he was pastor of the church at Centralia. Aside from these more regular services he had the honor of representing his church as delegate to the general conference for four terms from 1860 to 1872 consecutively. During the war he served as chaplain in the army for two years and also chaplain in the legislature for the same period. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by McKendree College in 1873. His marriage occurred June 22, 1842, when he was united to Miss H. Fellows, daughter of Col. Levi Fellows of Greene county, Indiana. The fruit of this union has been six children. His eldest son, L. H. Shumate, is a prominent divine of Duluth, Minnesota. One of the daughters, Jessie M., is now a music teacher in New Florence, Missouri. At this time Dr. Shumate is serving the people of Bowling Green as pastor, having assumed pastoral charge in April, 1882. As a preacher he is remarkable for the clearness of his thinking and the correctness of his expressions. Being a model of self-possession, he has the happy faculty of putting his ever attentive audiences at perfect ease while treating them to his feasts of reason. Already his name has gone into history, as the annals of his church show, so that he needs not this feeble sketch to perpetuate his memory.

Wm. J. Sisson is a native of Virginia, born in Fauquier county, August 2, 1822. His father John Sisson, was also a Virginian, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was married in 1818 to Miss Polly Strawther, daughter of Louis Strawther of the same county and state; he left his native state in September, and came all the way to Missouri in a wagon drawn by five horses, bringing a carryall, which was then considered a fine rig. He landed at Bowling Green in November 28, 1838, and camped near the old stone hotel. He lived in Bowling Green two years and then moved on a farm near Ashley where he continued to live until his death in 1845. He reared a family of nine children, of which our subject is the second son. William J. was reared and educated in the town of Bowling Green; he learned the carding trade and ran a carding machine for some years, then went to California, where he remained five years, and then returned and was married to Miss E. E. Knaddler, daughter of Murray Knaddler, of this county, in 1855. They have one daughter, Elizabeth, now Mrs. John C. Biggs. He pur-

chased a mill near Ashley, in 1855, which he sold soon after, and purchased another mill in Ashley which was burned in 1878, when owned by Sisson & Russell. He then came to Bowling Green, and bought the mill of Mr. McAlister, in partnership with the Messrs. Allen Brothers. They have remodeled the mill, adding new machinery; it is the only mill in the town. He is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar.

C. M. Smith, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Cyrene. Prominent among the farmers of South Cuivre is the subject of this sketch, who is a native of Illinois. He was born in Jerseyville, Jersey county, Illinois, May 28, 1841, son of John M. and Temperance (Davis) Smith. His father was a native of New Jersey, and his mother a native of Carolina. His early life was spent at Jerseyville, where he received his education, and where he resided until he arrived at the age of manhood. He was married in September, 1861, to Miss T. I. Searl, of New Hampton, Massachusetts. He was married the second time to Sarah A. Kingston, of Illinois. They are the parents of six children: John M., W. K., Grace B., C. D., George D., and Mand I. Mr. Smith has one of the best stock farms in the county. It contains 580 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and well improved, adjoining Cyrene. He is extensively engaged in stock-raising and feeding. He came to this township in the fall of 1871, where he has since resided; he is a man of good judgment, and a successful business man in every sense of the word.

Joe Tapley, attorney, was born in Ralls county, Missouri, in 1856. His father, Valentine Tapley, is also a native of this state. Our subject's grandfather, Joseph D. Tapley, was a native of North Carolina, and immigrated to Missouri in 1818, settling in the territory that is now Spencer township, where he accumulated a considerable amount of property, and died in 1846, leaving a large estate. The father of our subject is a farmer and stock dealer, on an extensive scale, and is the possessor of a large lauded estate; his mother is a daughter of Benjamin Robinson, Esq. His parents only raised two children: one daughter, Rebecca, who married Mitchel Sheen, and died in 1879, and our subject who is the only child living. Mr. Joe Tapley was reared in Spencer township this county, receiving his education in the common schools, and the State University at Columbia, where he graduated in his academic course in 1879, and in the law department in 1881. He then came to Bowling Green and began the practice of his profession, and has already attained a lucrative practice.

D. E. S. Taylor, farmer and stock dealer, and postmaster of Cyrene. Among those who have long been identified with Cuivre township, who are well known and worthy of notice, is the subject of our sketch. He was born in Warren county, Kentucky, February 15, 1830; son of Smith Taylor and Catharine B. (Smith) Taylor. When he was three years old his parents came to Pike county, settling in Cuivre township, where our subject's early life was spent in assisting on his father's farm and attending school. He was married November 7, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Jordan, daughter of Jas. A. Jordan of Buffalo township. Mr. Taylor is the owner of a fine farm of 300 acres of as good land as Pike county affords, besides being much interested in Cyrene, having some eighty lots in that new town. He is a member of the Masonic order, a member from Master to Sir Knight, and a worthy member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He was appointed postmaster of Cyrene in April, 1879. He was member of the Grange, having been delegate from this county to the state convention. He is a man of good business qualities, of broad views, and is social in his manner. By his fair and honorable dealings has won for himself many friends.

Robert W. Unsell, recorder of deeds, is a native of Pike county, Missouri, born June 30, 1859. His father, Dr. William B. Unsell, was also a native of this county. His grandfather, James Unsell, came to this state in 1818. Robert's father who was a prominent physician and enjoyed a large practice, died when the subject of this sketch was quite a small boy. His mother, who was a native of Lincoln county, was the daughter of James Patton, Esq. Robert W. was principally raised by his grandfather, who lived in the country. He obtained most of his education when at home, but afterwards attended the Baptist College. When about sixteen years of age he lost his right arm, which was torn off by a threshing machine.

David W. Ward, of the firm of Ward & Gibbs, livery, is a native of Ohio, born in Fairfield county in 1848. When he was about fourteen years old his parents moved to Pickaway county. In 1867 he came to Missouri and located in Pike county. When he landed in this county his all amounted to \$2.50. but his industrious habits soon found him employment. He worked first for eighteen dollars per month, and then for \$250 per year, for forty months, feeding cattle. He studied of nights and in the winter of 1873 attended the high school; he then engaged in teaching school for two terms, and then was employed as clerk in a stove store. After this he engaged in business for himself in New Hartford, this county, for three years. Disposing of this business he then engaged in the livery business at Bowling Green, where he is still to be found. He was married, in 1876.

to Miss Anna Hopka, a native of St. Louis. They have two children living: Mellie May and Mertie G. Mr. W. is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Honor.

Ferdinand Wenkle, clerk of the circuit court, Bowling Green. Mr. Wenkle served Pike county as probate clerk for over ten years, and in the fall of 1882 he was elected to the office of clerk of the circuit court, having no opposition either in the primary or the general election.

William P. White, proprietor of the Southern Hotel. He is a native of Virginia, and was born in Bedford county, near Lynchburg, in 1840. His father died in Virginia when William P. was a mere infant, and he lived with his relatives until fourteen years of age, when he came to Missouri and was employed on a farm, and when about twenty-three years of age he married Miss Minerva Ware, daughter of Robert and Nancy Ware. Her father was one of the first settlers of this state; he came from Kentucky, and was born in 1802 and died September 4, 1878. Her mother died December 4, 1881, and was a native of Kentucky. Mr. White has a family of six children, four girls and two boys. Mr. White is a mild and inoffensive man, much loved and respected by his neighbors.

Charles F. Willeford, tobaccoist. He is a native of Illinois, born in January, 1850; came to this county with his parents, who are natives of Kentucky, while an infant. He was reared and educated in this county, receiving the benefits of the high school. His first business was in the manufacture of tobacco with his father, Isaac Willeford. Soon after engaging in business he became extensively known throughout this part of Missouri, having been the first to start a factory in this place, and still continues the business, his father dying in 1881. The mother of the subject of our sketch is still living, her maiden name being Nancy Baker. Charles F. embarked in mercantile business in the fall of 1867, continuing two years. Disposing of this, he engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, which is his present business. He was married to Miss K. Armill, of Pleasant Hill, Illinois, in 1880. Mr. Willeford is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows. He is a stockholder in the Bowling Green Manufacturing Company, of which he is the business manager.

Wilson C. Williams, of Bowling Green, was born in Pike county, Missouri, on a very sacred spot called "Barnett Hill," July 23, 1829. His father, George Williams, was a native of Virginia. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Jones, was born in Kentucky. George Williams went from Virginia to Kentucky in a very early day, in which state he was married and soon after immigrated to Missouri in the year 1826, opening

and settling on the farm now owned by W. A. McQuie, on which he resided for many years. In 1846 he removed with his family to Indian township, this county, and settled on a farm and died two years later, having reared a family of nine children, all living to be grown and five of whom still survive. W. C. Williams, our subject, spent his boyhood days on the farm. His school advantages were of a rural character, and the surroundings were anything but attractive, but his school-days were perhaps the happiest of his life. In this country school he acquired a sufficient knowledge to teach. Beginning his career as a teacher he continued to follow his chosen avocation, with a few exceptions, for twenty years. The first political office to which Mr. Williams was elected was that of county assessor in 1854, which office he filled with much credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In 1870 he was elected to fill the office of recorder of deeds and held this office continuously for a period of eight years. Retiring from office he was variously engaged. In the spring of 1882 he opened an office and engaged in the real estate and abstract business, and in connection with this acts as notary public. He has never married, preferring a life of single blessedness. Although his head is frosted by many winters, he is not in the least soured, and is a social, genial gentleman.

Benjamin F. Wilson is a native of Ohio, born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1849. When about eight years old he moved with his parents to Tazewell county, Illinois, where he resided until 1872, when he came to Bowling Green, Missouri, where he has resided ever since, in charge of the railroad office of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, and held the position for ten years, resigning to accept the position of assistant general freight and ticket agent of the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad. He was married in 1876 to Miss Lizzy Murray, daughter of Judge Murray. They have one daughter, Dilla.

John R. Wise, druggist, Bowling Green. This gentleman is a native of Kentucky, born January 1, 1832. He came to Pike county, Missouri, with his parents in 1842. His father, William Wise, was originally from Maryland; his mother, whose maiden name was Eliza Berkey, is a native of Kentucky. His father settled in Lincoln county, this state, where he lived until he removed to Louisiana in 1845; in 1855 he came to Bowling Green where he lived until 1857, and then went to Audrain county, where he died in 1880. The mother is living with our subject, John R., who has resided in Pike county ever since 1855, where he acquired a good common school education. His first experience in mercantile business was clerking in his

father's store. When his father left here for Andrain our subject embarked in business for himself for one year; he then engaged as clerk in Dr. William Bolton's drug store, holding this position until 1864, when he bought out Dr. Bolton's stock, and has been actively engaged in the drug business ever since, his being the oldest establishment of the kind in the city. He married Miss Gabrielle Edison, daughter of H. D. Edison, one of the early settlers of this county. They have five children, three girls and two boys. Mr. Wise is a prominent Mason, and also a member of the Knights of Honor. He has been a member of the Baptist Church ever since he was sixteen years of age.

Robert H. Wright is a native of Virginia, born in Bedford county, October 27, 1839. When a small boy he came to Missouri with his parents. His father, William Wright, and his mother were both natives of Virginia. They raised a family of six children. They came to Pike county in 1846; he was a farmer; he died in 1859. Robert H., our subject, was raised and educated in Pike county. When grown to manhood he engaged in farming for a short time, and then went into mercantile business. He was elected judge and held the office four years, and held the appointment of notary public four years. In 1871 he was appointed by President Grant postmaster at Prairieville, running this in connection with his store. In 1874 he was appointed deputy sheriff, and resigned his commission as postmaster. In 1876 he was elected county collector, serving one term. Since the expiration of his term of office he has been engaged in farming, and is a stockholder in the Bowling Green Tobacco Manufacturing Company. He owns a farm of 360 acres in Prairieville township. He was married in 1881. Mr. Wright is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

QUIVRE TOWNSHIP.

John Appleton, farmer and stock dealer, post-office Bowling Green, is a native of Virginia, born in Mason county May 16, 1828. He moved to Missouri in 1871. Mr. Appleton is one of the representative men of his neighborhood; as a farmer he has few superiors. He was raised in his native county and was an overseer for twenty years in the time of slavery. His father, Edward Appleton, was an extensive land and slave-holder. Since coming to Missouri Mr. Appleton has been one of the live men of the state; he takes great interest in the breeding of Short-Horn cattle and in the improvement of stock generally. His fine farm is mostly sown to grass, on which he pastures his fine cattle. He feeds all of his corn and hay on his farm and drives it to market. He ships about ten car loads of

cattle annually. His farm consists of about three hundred and five acres of very choice land, always kept in fine condition. His house and out-buildings are models of convenience. Mr. Appleton was married in 1861 to Miss Emily E. Edwards, of Portsmouth, Ohio, daughter of Oncis Edwards, a Virginian by birth. They have two children: William A. and John E. Mr. Appleton is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Mrs. Appleton is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Matthew R. Biggs is a native of this state, born July 25, 1832. His father, William Biggs, was a native of Virginia, born March 20, 1788. He went from Virginia to Kentucky, and from there immigrated to Missouri in 1817 and settled on Ramsey Creek, where he lived one year and then moved to Peno on the farm now owned by our subject, where he purchased five hundred acres of land, and besides this he owned lands in different parts of the state. He was elected to represent his county in the state legislature from St. Charles county, and also served in the state senate for three years. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth, daughter of John McCune, and was married in Kentucky in 1810. They raised a family of twelve children, all living to be grown men and women. He died April 15, 1847, at the age of sixty years; the mother died July 11, 1878, in her eighty-third year, her mind unimpaired to the day of her death. Matthew R. was reared on the old homestead and educated, in part, in the district school, but attended Woods's Seminary at Louisiana for two years. He then returned to his home and lived with his mother until her death, taking charge of the farm. He was married in 1852 to Miss Catharine A. Scovel, of Monroe county, this state. They have eleven children, six boys and five girls, three of them still living, one in Colorado in the stock business. Mr. Biggs is one of the successful wheat raisers; he also gives much attention to raising good stock.

A. C. Burks. Among those who have long been identified with the interests of Pike county is the subject of this sketch, who is a native of Amherst county, Virginia. He was born May 7, 1810, and is the son of William and Nancy (Gillum) Burks. Being left an orphan when very young, he was reared and educated by his grandmother Gillum, who gave him a good education for those days. When he was eighteen years of age he commenced to teach school, following teaching for several years with good success. In 1841 he arrived in Pike county, coming the entire way on horseback. Our subject taught school in the Norton district for some four years, giving unanimous satisfaction. He followed teaching until 1875. He never had to solicit a school; they were always offered to him. Many

of his pupils have since filled positions of trust and honor. He was married in March, 1843, to Isabella M. Boyd, of this county. They were the parents of six children, five sons living: Thomas A., Robert P., Francis A. (deceased), Aaron McPike, William Porter, and James Campbell, who are twins. Mr. Burks is the owner of 145 acres of good land, well improved. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is a genial man and has many friends in Pike county.

A. Bradbury, post-office Bowling Green, farmer and stock-raiser. Among the enterprising men of Cuivre township noted for their thrift and enterprise is the subject of this sketch, who is a native of Pike county, Illinois. He was born April 22, 1837, and is the son of Lemuel and Lydia (Lepsher) Bradbury. He was reared a farmer, and received his education in Pike county, Illinois. He was married February 15, 1865, to Mary Tedson, of Pike county, Illinois, a young lady of culture and refinement, who makes his home pleasant. By this union there has been four children: E. Ross, Lydia Ivey, Lizzie, and Ora Maud. Mr. Bradbury is a member of the Legion of Honor, Bowling Green Lodge No. 43, and a worthy member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is the owner of one of the best farms in Cuivre township, consisting of 175 acres, under a high state of cultivation, with a fine residence, two stories, 16x32, built in modern style, and furnished in a manner that shows the culture of the family. He has a good barn, 30x32, that is an ornament to any farm, and everything about the place shows the thrift, industry, and taste of its owner.

J. B. Carver, post-office Bowling Green. Among the enterprising and successful farmers and stock-raisers of Cuivre township is the subject of this sketch, who is a native of Missouri. He was born in Ralls county, in March, 1839; he is the son of Thornbery and Catharine (Bayliss) Carver, who were natives of Fauquier county, Virginia, and who settled in Ralls county in 1837, where they resided some three years, and then came to Pike county. Our subject was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools. He was married in November, 1864, to Miss Lizzie Unsell, daughter of Joseph Unsell, deceased, of this county. This union has been blessed with three children: Ida Ura, Mand E., and Luella. Mr. Carver is the owner of one of the best farms in the township, which contains 340 acres, and which is well adapted for stock. His farm is well improved. He has a fine two-story residence, and a good barn thirty-two by forty-two feet, with sixteen-foot posts, which is planned and built in a manner that is very convenient for stock, in which Mr. Carver is quite exten-

sively dealing. He is a prominent member of the Baptist Church, and is considered among the best citizens of the township.

Wm. H. Carver, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Bowling Green. The subject of this sketch is a native of Fauquier county, Virginia. He was born December 24, 1832, and is a son of Thornberry and Catharine (Bayliss) Carver, natives of Virginia. In the fall of 1837 his parents came to Missouri, locating in Ralls county, where they resided until the spring of 1841, when they came to Pike county, settling northwest of Bowling Green. Our subject's early life was spent in working on the farm and attending the district schools and Watson Seminary, at Ashley, after which he taught school for several years with good success. He was married January 12, 1860, to Miss Emily Ogle, daughter of Adrian and Mary Ogle, early settlers of Spencer township. They are the parents of four children, three sons and a daughter: Homer T., Eugene, Ova, and Laura May. Mr. Carver has a good farm of about 100 acres. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He was elected constable in 1860, and was deputy sheriff under M. Arthur for some two years. He and wife are worthy members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is given to hospitality and is frank and social in his manners.

Reuben H. Carver. The subject of this sketch is a son of the late Reuben Carver, a native of Virginia, but was among the pioneers of Pike county. Our subject was born September 22, 1830, and at the age of ten years came with his parents to this county, where he has since made his home. He was married May 22, 1855, to Miss Mary C. Robnett, of Boone county, Missouri. To them have been born ten children, of whom nine still survive: Warren W., Pleasant R., Katie H., Arthur D., Clara W., Lizzie H., Cora B., Addie B., and Stella. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

John B. Dunbar, farmer, post-office Bowling Green, is a native of Kentucky, born February 12, 1830. Thomas Dunbar, his father, who was also a native of Kentucky, came to Missouri in 1835, and to Pike county in 1836. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Miller, sister of Judge A. P. Miller. Thomas Dunbar settled two miles west of Bowling Green, on land entered from the government. He was born in March, 1804, and died in July, 1874, his wife dying in 1843. Our subject, John B., is the only child of the marriage named above. He was reared in Pike county, receiving his education in the Bowling Green Seminary. On arriving at manhood he devoted his time principally to farming and teaching school. He has been twice married; first, to Elizabeth Frier, by whom he has one son, Thomas M. His wife dying he was again married in 1860, to Lucy B. Brown,

daughter of T. W. and Lucy B. Brown. They have six children: Lizzie, Annie, Dick, Mollie, Eva, and Anola B. Mr. D. has held the position of deputy collector, and deputy assessor, and justice of the peace. He united with the Baptist Church at Pisgah in 1850; Mrs. D. is also a member of the same church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Legion of Honor. He moved to his present place of residence in 1861, where he owns 235 acres of valuable land, with 205 acres in a high state of cultivation. He has a good house, with other improvements to correspond.

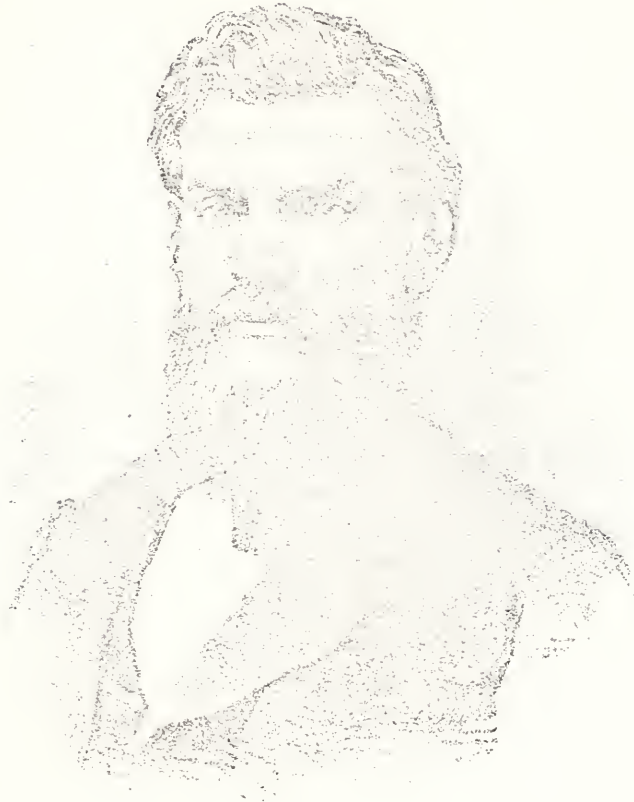
William W. Fisher (deceased), was a native of Kentucky, born in Mercer county May 28, 1808; he spent his boyhood days on a farm and came to Missouri with his parents in 1829. His father settled near New London in Ralls county, where he continued to reside until 1848, when he moved to Pike county. He was married to Miss Electa Watson, daughter of James Watson, who was a native of South Carolina and immigrated to Missouri in 1811; he built the first log cabin in Louisiana. Mrs. Fisher well remembers the first steamboat that ever landed at Louisiana; it was named the Pilot, and landed there in August, 1815. Mrs. Fisher remembers when the Indians were numerous in this part of the country. Her grandfather, Capt. John Barker, was a captain in the Revolutionary War. William W. Fisher was a farmer and stock-raiser; he moved to the farm which is now the old homestead in May, 1854, where he continued to reside until the time of his death which occurred on the 9th of January, 1882, in his seventy-fourth year. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher raised a family of six children, five of whom are still living: Eliza Jane, died in 1876; James L., Burnett-W.; Sarah E., now Mrs. Campbell; Joseph A., now in Texas; and John D. Mr. Fisher was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Fisher is also a member. The Fisher homestead consists of two hundred and fifty-five acres of excellent land, all finely improved and in pasture, with good buildings and all the conveniences appertaining to a substantial home.

H. C. Gibbs, post-office Cyrene. The subject of this sketch is a native of Bedford county, Virginia. He was born October 15, 1815. He was the son of William and Sarah (Dent) Gibbs. His early years were passed on the farm and attending school. He was married March 1, 1841, to Miss Maria L. Owen, of Bedford county, Virginia. They came to this county in 1848, first settling near Clarksville, where they lived for six years. He moved to his present farm in 1854, which he has since called home. He has raised a family of six children, three sons and three daughters: Anna Edwards, Sarah G. Jett, Albert M., deceased, W. N., Alice G., and A. B. Mr. Gibbs

is the owner of a good farm, which contains 160 acres of fine land. He resided in Louisiana for some two years, engaged in the tobacco business with his son, A. B., and a nephew, George Gibbs. Mr. Gibbs is a consistent member of the Baptist Church. In politics he has always been a Democrat. During the late war his sympathies were with the south. He fed the hungry, though at times he did it at the risk of his own life. He was a wanderer and stranger from home for three years during the war, at the urgent request of wife and children, who feared he would be killed if he remained at home.

Clemens Grote is a native of Germany, kingdom of Hanover, born February 17, 1820. He was reared and educated in his native country, where he continued to live until he was twenty-three years of age, when in 1843, he came to the United States, landing at New Orleans. He immediately came up the Mississippi to St. Louis, where he engaged in the wood business and the manufacture of brick. In this business he continued until 1873, when he traded his St. Louis property for his present farm. He is a very industrious and energetic, as well as economical man. After having comfortably settled himself and family he interested himself in having his friends come to the neighborhood, and he now has the satisfaction of being surrounded by over forty families of his countrymen. He made the brick to build the splendid church in his neighborhood. Mr. G. was married in 1853 to Anna Robe, a native of the same country as himself. They have raised a family of seven children, three boys and four girls: viz., A. C., B. H., Joseph, Caroline, Christina, Mary, and Maggie. Mrs. Grote died January 6, 1882. Mr. G. and all the family are members of the St. Clement Church. He has served as a trustee of the church ever since it was built, except three years. His father, Hammond Grote, and his mother were born in the same kingdom as himself. They raised a family of seven children, six of whom are still living. Five of them came to America, and all of them are residents of Pike county. Hammond Grote was an extensive land owner, all of which, with the old homestead, is now in the possession of the oldest brother, Varart Grote, who is an extensive farmer.

Col. William Gordon Hawkins was born in Caldwell county, Kentucky, February 26, 1809; moved with his parents to Owen county, in the same state, in 1813, and thence to Pike county, Missouri, in 1827, and settled on the farm on which he now resides, having lived there for a period of fifty-five years. The father of the subject of this sketch was Harrison Hawkins, a native of North Carolina; his mother, Jane Robinson, was born in North Carolina also. There were three sons of this family: Harri-



D. L. Caldwell.

son, who died in 1855; James who died in 1843. William G. Hawkins was twice married, first to Martha Bondurant, July 26, 1836, from which union there were eight children, five of whom are still living. He lost his first wife in August, 1854. He was again married April 3, 1857, to Mary S. Mackey, of this county. They have by this marriage four children, all of whom are still living. Col. Hawkins united with the Baptist Church in December, 1832, at Peno; he was made a Master Mason in 1854. He was the first assessor ever elected by the people of Pike county, in 1832, and was again elected in 1836 or 1838; he served as deputy sheriff under Capt. Grimes from 1846 to 1850; was elected sheriff in 1852 and again in 1854, and was also appointed United States deputy marshal for the eastern district of Missouri; he was chosen representative to the legislature in 1856, and in 1860 was again appointed United States deputy marshal to take the census of Pike county. In 1872 he was again chosen to represent the county in the legislature of the state, and was re-elected in the fall of 1874. Col. Hawkins performed military service under the militia system of the state in 1836 as adjutant of the Eighteenth Regiment for two years, when he was elected colonel of the same, serving until the repeal of the militia law. Col. Hawkins was a volunteer in the Black Hawk War, discharging the duties of orderly sergeant in Col. Mace's company of Missouri volunteers. Although seventy-three years of age Col. Hawkins still looks after the interests of his farm, which contains over five hundred acres, and occasionally visits another farm some distance from his homestead.

William W. Hedges, farmer, post-office Bowling Green, has a farm of one hundred acres, the most of which is under cultivation. His place is finely improved, with good house, barn, and other conveniences, all representing good taste and thrift. Mr. Hedges is a native of Pike county, Missouri, born October 27, 1833. His father, John F. Hedges, was by birth a Virginian, born in June, 1797, and moved to Kentucky with his parents at the age of eight years. He learned the cabinet making trade and then came to Pike county, Missouri, in 1819, stopping in that part of the county which is now Peno township. When about twenty-six years of age he was married to Miss Lucinda Tinsley, daughter of William Tinsley, who was also from Kentucky. Here he followed farming and stock-raising; he died in 1881, his wife having died in 1878. William W. Hedges, our subject, was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools, and when grown commenced life for himself as a farmer and stock raiser. He was married in 1857 to Miss Sarah M. Burks, of Pike county, daughter of Henry Burks, Esq. They had ten children, eight of whom are still living. Mrs.

Hedges died in 1870. In 1873 Mr. Hedges married for his second wife Miss Martha E. Emerson, daughter of John Emerson, who came to Missouri from Virginia in 1840. By this marriage they have four children living. Mr. Hedges belongs to the Baptist Church.

Joseph Henderson is the youngest of three brothers living; he was born May 25, 1813, in Caswell county, North Carolina. His father, Samuel Henderson, was a native of the same state, born July 11, 1780; his mother, Rebecca Henderson, was born March 2, 1757, the daughter of John Ware, Esq., of North Carolina. Samuel Henderson died in February, 1868; Mrs. Henderson died in 1863. They raised a family of ten children, six of whom are still living. He moved his family to Missouri in 1824, settling on the headwaters of Buffalo Creek, where he continued to reside until the time of his death; he was one of the heavy tobacco growers of that section; he was also a grower of grain and stock. He was a very kind, hospitable man, delighted in hunting, and has been known to kill as many as eight wild turkeys at a single shot in days when game was more abundant than it is now; he was a strong, healthy man, who never took a dose of medicine in his life. After being in Missouri some years he revisited his old home in North Carolina, and on his return walked all the way back, carrying his saddle-bags and his clothes, getting home ahead of other parties starting at the same time on horseback. He died in his eighty-seventh year in the full enjoyment of all his faculties. Joseph Henderson, the subject of our sketch, was principally reared in Pike county, receiving his education in the common schools. When he arrived at manhood he engaged in farming, which he has successfully followed all his life. He was first married to Miss Mary E. Ware, daughter of John Ware, Esq.; she died March 22, 1851, leaving two children, John W. and Aryn. He married for his second wife Miss Catharine Anderson, daughter of James Anderson, Esq., of Pike county; they have nine children, all living: Ida S., Mary E., Lonise C., Maggie J., Joseph C., William S., Lucinda, Pinkney A., and Laura. Mr. Henderson owns a landed estate of four hundred and forty acres of choice land, well improved; he has a fine two-story house, well finished and furnished throughout. Mr. Henderson and his wife are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Antioch.

Valentine Hendrick, farmer, post-office Bowling Green, is a native of Pike county, Missouri, born February 13, 1846. His boyhood days were spent on a farm. When about twenty-two years old he commenced business for himself, and has been very successful. He was married in 1866 to Miss Bettie B. Renner, daughter of F. Renner, one of the early settlers, and

by birth a German. They have had five children: Anna L., Fannie Fern, Olga L., William J., and Frederick Renner. His farm consists of 323 acres of well improved land; he has a fine substantial dwelling, with a good barn and necessary out-buildings. He is a successful breeder of Short-Horn cattle, having some of the best in the county; he is also an extensive raiser of hogs, and has also dealt largely in mules south.

John W. Hendrick, farmer and stock dealer. This gentleman was born in the city of Bowling Green, this state, September 27, 1840. He was raised by William Clough of Boston, and had the advantages of a first-class education. In 1856 he was appointed deputy clerk, and also deputy recorder, holding these positions until 1860. At the outbreak of the war he entered the Federal army and served until it closed. He served a part of the time as second lieutenant and was mustered out as captain. In April, 1865, he was present at the surrender of General Lee. He was in an engagement with General Price, and in the fight at Pilot Knob. From 1865 to 1867 he was an officer in the pay department of the government. He acted in the capacity of journal clerk from 1867 to 1870. He was also elected secretary of the Senate for the years 1871 and 1872. He then returned to Bowling Green, and turned his attention to farming and stock-raising. He has some of the finest Short-Horn cattle in the state. He was married in January, 1873, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Eli D. Emerson, Esq., one of the old settlers. They have one son, Ernest. Mr. Hendrick is a member of the Knights of Honor and Legion of Honor.

William Klumpe is a native of Germany, born in 1830, where he was reared and educated. At the age of nineteen years he immigrated to America, landing at New Orleans, where he stopped the first winter. He then came up to St. Louis, Missouri, where he worked in a brick-yard two summers, and then went to California, where he engaged in mining for about three years, and was quite successful. He then returned to St. Louis, by way of New York, and engaged in the wood and brick business until 1870, when he came to Pike county and established, in connection with his partner, Mr. Grote, what is now known as Saint Clement, where they secured eleven hundred acres of land. Mr. K. then engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising. Since his first coming to this country he has been instrumental in attracting many other families to this county. Being the first settler himself, he has now about forty-four families of his countrymen around him, who all look to him for advice and counsel. Mr. K. was married, in St. Louis, to Miss Adeline Winkler. They have four children:

Margaret, Mary, Annie, and Callie. Mr. K. gives much attention to the breeding of good grade cattle, and also raises many horses and mules.

Henry Koch, farmer, post-office Bowling Green, was born in Germany in 1838, and lived in his native country until the age of nineteen, when he came to United States, embarking on a sailing vessel, and was forty-three days making the voyage. On landing at New York he came west to Indiana, then to Illinois, stopping in these states about four years. In 1861, at the outbreak of the war, on the call for 75,000 troops, he responded and entered the Forty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and was marched to the front, serving three years and two months, and participating in ten battles, among the more memorable of which were Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, and others. After he was mustered out he came to St. Louis where he engaged in the bakery business for a time; selling this out he went to Benton county and purchased a farm; selling this he returned to St. Louis and remained in business there five years; he then went to Illinois and purchased a farm, and cultivated it three years, then selling out he went again to St. Louis and engaged for the second time in the grocery business for two and a half years, when he traded his stock of goods for his present farm, located one mile from Bowling Green, the place formerly known as the Herring farm. He was married in 1865 to Miss Catharine Foliade, who died at St. Louis in 1874, leaving three children: Origen, Amenia, and Henry. He was married the following year to Mrs. Elizabeth Rapp, a native of Germany. By this union they had two children, Fred S. and Jacob. His farm consists of 152 acres, 136 of which is in cultivation, and the balance in timber. He has an elegant residence and fine large barn.

Pike Linsey, post-office Cyrene, son of John Linsey, was born February 19, 1826, in Pike county, on the old homestead. His early life was spent in working on the farm and attending the district school. In 1850 he went to California by overland, where he engaged in mining for a time, and returned home by ship. After his return home he bought a farm near Watson's Station. He was married April 6, 1853, to Miss Martha Scott. He removed to his present farm in the fall of 1857, where he has since made his home. He has 150 acres of good land. He is a member of the Baptist Church, holding the office of deacon. Mr. and Mrs. Linsey are the parents of seven children: James, Joseph H., Elizabeth A., Maggie B., John Price, Mary Florence, and W. C. Mr. Linsey has by his fair dealing gained the confidence of all who know him, and no man in the township has the respect of his neighbors more than he.

William S. Lowry, farmer; post-office, Bowling Green; has a farm of 425 acres of choice land, all under cultivation, except eighty acres of timber. He settled on his present farm in 1855, since which time he has been extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has a herd of 142 mules. His residence is a fine two-story building, surrounded by ornamental shade trees, and everything to make home pleasant. Mr. Lowry is a native of Harrison county, Kentucky, born December 16, 1831. His father, Andrew Lowry, was also a native of Kentucky, born in 1807; he was a farmer by occupation, and came to Missouri in the spring of 1853, settling two miles south of Bowling Green, where he was an extensive land-owner, besides owning a number of slaves. He was an enterprising farmer and stock-raiser. He died in 1879. The mother of our subject was originally Ann Givens, a native of Kentucky, the daughter of James Givens, Esq.; she died in 1882. They raised a family of seven children, all now living except one. William S., the subject of our sketch, was raised on the farm, receiving his education in Kentucky before coming to this county. He was first married in 1854 to Miss Nancy J. Thompson, of Kentucky; she died in 1872 leaving one son, Samuel M. Mr. Lowry was married again in 1874 to Miss Martha McMillan, daughter of Kinza McMillan. They have had two children, one of whom died in infancy, and one son living, William R. In his early life Mr. L. worked at blacksmithing, but disliking the business abandoned it for the more pleasant life of a farmer. Mr. L. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Lodge No. 136 at Bowling Green. He is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and his wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Harrison G. Mackey, retired farmer. He is a native of Pike county, Missouri, born November 17, 1833. His father, Thomas J. Mackey, was originally from Tennessee, born in August, 1809. His grandfather, Thomas Mackey, was a native of North Carolina, and died in 1858, at the age of eighty-two years, having come to what is now Pike county, in 1817; he was well known in this portion of Missouri. Thomas J. Mackey came to Missouri when about nine years of age; he was here raised and educated. He started in life as a farmer, having at an early day secured some of the best land in this part of the state. He was married in 1830 to Miss Sarah Griffith; they raised a family of five boys, all of whom are still living. He died in 1878, and his wife in 1879. Harrison G., our subject, was educated at the common schools of the county, spending his boyhood days on the farm. At the age of twenty-three he was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of James Martin, Esq., of this county. They have four children, three

sons and one daughter. He has been one of the active and enterprising stock dealers of his neighborhood. In 1878 he was elected to the state legislature, and again in 1880. He is a member of the C. P. Church, and also of the Knights of Honor. His homestead consists of two hundred and sixty-five acres of choice land finely improved, with house and appurtenances necessary to make his home a pleasant and happy one.

Judge Alexander Phillips Miller was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, August 12, 1821; emigrated with his parents to Marion county, Missouri, in 1835, and after remaining there about nine months removed to Pike county, where he has since resided. His father, Alexander Miller, was a native of Virginia, having been born near Winchester in April, 1784, and removed to Kentucky with his father in 1803. His mother, Sarah Phillips, was born in Kentucky in 1787, and married in 1809. There were five children, three of whom lived to attain their majority, but now the subject of our sketch is the only survivor. Judge Miller received only such education as the facilities of the times afforded. He was married in April, 1846, to Fanny Peay, a daughter of George W. Peay, an old and highly respected resident of Pike county. Although the attention of Judge Miller has been mostly directed to farming and stock-raising, in each of which he has large interests, he has, nevertheless, been several times called to discharge the duties of important political and judicial stations. He was commissioned as justice of the county court by Governor John C. Edwards in 1847, and again commissioned by the Governor a few years after the expiration of his first term of service. He was a candidate before the people for the legislature in 1876 and was elected by a decided majority. Judge Miller's landed estate consists of six hundred and fifty acres, five hundred of which is comprised in his homestead; his farm is all of the best quality of land, all well improved, and in a high state of cultivation; he has an elegant residence, finished and furnished in a style commensurate with his wealth and position, everything about the place being first class. Judge Miller became a member of the Baptist Church in 1857, joining the Mt. Pisgah Church, and has since held the position of moderator of the Salt River association for five years, and acted as clerk of said association for a period of twenty years, and has attended forty-five out of forty-seven convocations or associations of his church. Judge Miller is the father of ten children, eight of whom are now living.

Jacob W. Pritchett, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Bowling Green. The subject of our sketch is a native of Pike county, being ushered into this life December 16, 1834. He was the son of Jacob and Kitty (Harbold)

Pritchett, who were formerly of Kentucky. When our subject was six months old his parents died. He was then taken by his aunt, Mrs. R. Herring, for some three years; was then taken by William McPike until he was seven years of age, when by the death of Mr. McPike, he was taken to Kentucky by his uncle John Harbold, who resided in Jefferson county, where our subject was reared and where he received his education. He was married in February, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Harbold, who died April 23, 1879. Mr. Pritchett is located four miles south of Bowling Green, where he has a good farm of one hundred acres of fine land which is under a good state of cultivation. He is a consistent member of the C. P. Church; he is a genial, sociable, Christian man, and has the respect of those who know him.

Benjamin Blackwell Reynolds, capitalist, post-office Bowling Green. He was born in the town of Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky, in April, 1810. His father, Michael Reynolds, was a native of Ireland. He was a surgeon in the British army, captured at the battle of New Orleans, and remained in this country after the war. He immigrated to Missouri in the fall of 1832; his wife's maiden name was Sallie Blackwell, a native of Kentucky. On coming to Missouri he settled at Bowling Green, where he had an extensive practice until his death, in August, 1838. Benjamin, the subject of our sketch, at the death of his mother in 1821, was but two years old, and went to live with his grandfather at Little Orleans, in Indiana. He remained there about two years and then came west to his father, who was married, the second time, to Miss Lucy H. Winn, of Kentucky, who was the mother of the lamented Dr. Reynolds. Our subject was educated in the schools of Bowling Green; when about grown to manhood, in 1844, he engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed successfully until 1870, when he retired to his farm in 1875, where he lives in a large and stately brick mansion, surrounded with all the comforts and luxuries of life. He was married in 1844 to Miss Louisiana, daughter of Joseph H. Pugh, Esq. They have seven children, three of whom are living: Harriett, Lucy, and Medora. Mr. Reynolds never aspired to office, but has always been active in politics in behalf of his friends; he is a staunch Democrat, as his father was before him.

William L. Robinson, farmer, post-office Bowling Green, has a farm of two hundred and seven acres, one hundred and forty-seven in cultivation and sixty in timber. He devotes considerable attention to the raising of Short-Horn cattle and fine hogs, as well as grain. His farm is choice land, finely improved, with good buildings, and all the appointments in every re-

spect necessary to make home attractive and comfortable. Mr. Robinson is a native of Kentucky, born in Mercer county, March 8, 1820. His father, Henry Robinson, was a native of Virginia, from where he moved to Kentucky in 1807. In 1830 he immigrated to Missouri and settled near New London in Ralls county, where he engaged in school teaching, which he followed until the Mexican War, during which he served as captain and participated in the battle of Buena Vista and others. He had previously served in the war with Great Britain, and was in the battle of New Orleans. After the close of the Mexican War he returned to New London, and soon after died. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Sarah A. Fisher, a native of Kentucky; she died in 1874, aged seventy-three. William L., the subject of our sketch, was principally raised in Ralls county, but at the age of nineteen he came to Pike county, and with his three brothers entered a piece of land for their mother and put it in good shape, after which W. L. commenced business for himself. He engaged in farming, and in the spring of 1852 he purchased his present farm. Starting without any means, he has by energy and industry acquired a fair share of this world's goods. He was married in August, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth F. Herring. They have raised seven children, six of whom are still living: Ella C., Wemas A., George Anna, Sarah C., deceased, Joseph R., Nancy O., and Paulina L. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Robinson is also a member of the Farmers' and Mechanics' M. A. A.

George Royalty. Among the pioneers of Pike county is the subject of this sketch, who is a native of Virginia. He was born in 1808, and is the son of Isom Royalty. His early life was spent in attending school. He was for a number of years a foreman of a cotton factory; was also a superintendent of a tobacco warehouse for some time. He was united in marriage to Miss Margaret B. Miles. They came to Pike county in the spring of 1835, first settling near Prairieville, where he lived until 1842, when he moved to the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Royalty reared a family of eight children: Madison, Cyrus C., George M., Mary S., Virginia E., Martha, John J., and Benjamin. Mr. George Royalty is now living in Texas, although he owns the old homestead, which he still calls home.

Madison Royalty, section 21, farmer and stock-raiser; post-office, Cyrene; was born January 1, 1835, in Virginia. When but a babe his parents came to this county. He was reared a farmer, and received his education in the common schools. He was married May 8, 1856, to Miss Sarah A. Hinton. He moved to his present home in 1866, where he has since re-

sided. They are the parents of three daughters: Mary Jane, Virginia E. Henderson, and Anna Laura. Mr. Royalty is the owner of 111 acres of fine land, well improved. He is a number one farmer, and a sociable and hospitable gentleman, and has many friends. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

CHAPTER XIX.

ASHLEY TOWNSHIP.

Topography—Resources—Settlers and Citizens. ASHLEY—The Mill—Business Interests—Civic Societies—Churches—Watson Seminary. ST. CLEMENT—Church—School—Business—Biographies.

This is one of the smaller townships and is situated in the southern part of the county. It is bounded on the north and east by Cuivre township, on the south by Hartford township and Lincoln county, and on the west by Indian township. This township was located by, or under, the old Spanish grants. It was originally a wooded district, with no prairie, excepting a very small area in the extreme eastern portion. The lands are remarkably fertile, as indicated by the character of the growth of forest and other trees. Hickory, elm, ash, linden, and other varieties usually found on the best land, abound here. The surface can neither be said to be level nor abrupt. In most of the township the lands are somewhat rolling, but not sufficiently broken to interfere with their easy and successful cultivation. In the extreme southeastern portion the surface is more uneven, and in places might be regarded as precipitous, but this is more the result of the few gulches to be found in that locality than from the existence of any knobs or other marked elevations of the surface. The township, taken as a whole, may be regarded as unusually well adapted to agricultural purposes, while the grasses which are here produced in luxuriance make it also well suited to the raising of different kinds of stock. The township is well watered, both by springs, which flow during the entire year, and also by several streams which pass through its several portions. In the eastern part Sulphur Creek flows from north to south through the whole width of the township, while both the western and southeastern parts are watered by the Cuivre River. Other streams of lesser note supply the water for other portions of the township, and the citizens in no part of the township have lately suffered for this the greatest necessity of life. The township was early settled, although

it was not organized as a separate township until the year 1852, having been, previous to that time, a part of Cuivre township.

What has been said of some of the other townships applies with equal force to Ashley. Her citizens are generally industrious and orderly; their homes are comfortable and supplied with all the ordinary comforts of life; the people are intelligent, moral, and hospitable, and the whole face of the country indicates energy, thrift, and enterprise. The roads are the ordinary dirt roads usually found in the country, except that from Ashley to Bowling Green, a distance of six miles, a good gravel road was several years ago constructed.

ASHLEY.

The town of Ashley has about 400 inhabitants, and is located in the southeastern part of the county, six miles from Bowling Green. It is surrounded by a fine farming community, noted for its industry and morality. Both the inhabitants of the village and the country surrounding it take great pride in promoting their educational facilities. This is attested by the manner in which they have supported and defended their cherished institution, known as "Watson Seminary," which has been in operation for more than twenty-seven years.

While the town was named after General Ashley, of Arkansas, it was laid out by William Kerr in 1836. His widow, who signed nearly all the deeds by which the lots in and about the town were originally conveyed, and who was known as Patsy, is still living in the town, at the age of seventy-seven. Barzel Riggs was one of the first, perhaps the very first, settler in the town, and had the honor of building the first hotel in the place. This house was continuously kept by him for the benefit of his many guests until within a few months. He is now a man of eighty, but still is seen frequently on the streets. The first store was kept by D. C. M. Parsons, an active politician, too, in his day, and who was running for congress at the time of his death. The ground on which the poor-house now stands, and many acres round about it, were owned by him. The young and promising editor of the *Louisiana Journal* is his grandson. McCormick & Hesser had a store at an early day in the same place. S. N. Purse, who still lives at Frankford, was another of the early settlers. He ran a machine shop, and made and sold carding machines, and also manufactured the Manny reaper and mower. Afterwards he was connected in business with W. H. Purse, now postmaster at Louisiana. Another of the first settlers who engaged in merchandising, was H. C. Draper. He was a brother of Edwin Dra-

per, now of Jacksonville, Illinois, and of Philander Draper, still living in Louisiana, but confined to his bed on account of the infirmities of age and injuries sustained long since.

Among the farmers at an early day about Ashley were Thomas Kern, Thomas Allison, Elliott Holliday, Elisha Lewis, James Orr, P. B. Bell, W. Kerr, John W. Neff, John Crow, who had the honor of building the court-house in 1844, and whose widow still lives near Ashley, one of the two or three women who first settled here; William McPike, David Wilson, E. L. Bryant, L. M. Wells, N. S. Gillum; Moses Hendricks, Abram Pritchett, Samuel Pfarr, Thomas D. South, and Wilbarger. According to the account of Barzel Riggs, who left Jessamine county, Kentucky, in 1836, and came to Missouri the same year, settling at Ashley in 1837, there is no lady here now that was here then except Mrs. Patsy Kerr, the widow of William Kerr, who laid out the town. Mrs. Crow, the wife of John Crow, however, must have been here, or came soon after the laying out of the town. She is still living and remarkably well preserved for a lady of about ninety. On the same authority it is stated that no male citizen is here now that was present in 1837 save Barzel Riggs and his son Ambrose. Mr. Riggs, when he came, bought out one Branham, who was keeping a saddler shop, and went into the business himself, occupying the same building. His son Ambrose succeeded his father in the business and is still engaged in the same trade.

THE MILL.

Perhaps the most important enterprise in the town, aside from Watson Seminary, is the milling interest. The first mill was built by Purse & Staley in 1843, and was run a number of years very successfully by Corker & Ocheltree. About the year 1854 this mill was rebuilt by Hickman & Purse, and sold by them to Bell & Sisson about 1862. In 1865 Bell sold his interest to Judge S. S. Russell, when the firm was known as Russell & Sisson, by whom it was operated until May, 1878, when it was destroyed by fire. The loss was about \$10,000, and covered, unfortunately, by no insurance. It was not characteristic, however, of one having the energy and perseverance of Judge Russell to abandon the enterprise. Accordingly, the mill was immediately rebuilt, and put into operation in October of the year 1878, by Russell & Sons, by whom it is at this time operated. Its capacity is about 150 bushels per day. Every year there is ground about 25,000 bushels for custom; besides, an equal amount of merchant work is done.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The following summary will serve to give the reader a correct idea of the extent and character of the business that is carried on in Ashley:

M. T. Griggs, B. J. Bowen, John McPike, and Bryant & Brother are all engaged in general merchandising; Purse & Wells have a hardware store; W. T. Burks, a boot and shoe store; John Brown, a drug store; N. Gibson, also a drug store; Russell & Sons, a steam flouring-mill; M. W. Houston, boot and shoe shop; Mrs. Glaze & Sister, a millinery store; Miss Sharp, also a millinery store; George Poyser, a butcher shop; R. A. Strother, a furniture store; A. D. Riggs, a harness and saddle shop; Moore & Rivier, a blacksmith shop; John A. Murphy, a wagon and blacksmith shop; H. E. & T. J. Elmore, a saw and carding-mill; A. Oden, a chair factory; West Butler and C. Burnett, livery stables; William Dawson, a hotel; Mrs. C. A. Clement, a boarding-house.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Ashley Lodge No. 2606, was instituted November 12, 1881, under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Missouri, by S. P. Griffith, District Deputy Grand Dictator, with the following charter members:

M. T. Griggs, T. J. Elmore, J. W. Bryant, William Wood, A. D. Poyser, J. M. Riggs, A. R. Tinsley, J. W. King, J. C. Wells, A. W. Smith, E. W. Russell, John N. Russell, J. E. Kight, J. E. Rees, Charles Burnett, Chas. W. Parker, George Straube, and J. L. Elmore. The following were the first officers elected: J. L. Elmore, dictator; M. T. Griggs, past dictator; E. W. Russell, vice-dictator; C. W. Parker, assistant dictator; A. W. Smith, chaplain; J. E. Rees, guide; J. W. Bryant, reporter; T. J. Elmore, financial reporter; A. D. Poyser, treasurer; J. N. Russell, guardian; C. R. Burnett, sentinel; P. G. Nichols, medical examiner; J. L. Elmore, M. T. Griggs, and J. W. Bryant, trustees, and J. L. Elmore, deputy grand dictator. The lodge was organized at Masonic Hall, and continued to meet there until January, 1885, when Orr & Gogg's Hall was secured for five years, and is now the place of meeting. From the beginning this lodge has had pleasant and profitable meetings, and still enjoys a good degree of prosperity. The membership has increased from eighteen to twenty-eight. There have been no deaths since the organization. The present officers are: W. B. Bryant, dictator; A. D. Poyser, vice-dictator; J. M. Riggs, assistant dictator; J. W. King, chaplain; Theo. Purse, reporter; T. J. Elmore, financial reporter; M. T. Griggs, treasurer; J. C. Wells, guide; J. E. Kight, guardian; John Russell, sentinel.

BETHESDA CHURCH—CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

This old church has a remarkable history, and met so long ago that it is difficult to determine just when it was organized. It is not likely that any church edifice was then in existence, to serve as a place of meeting. Not even "Old Siloam," or the "Old Republican Meeting-house" had an existence as yet. The probability is that this congregation was organized at the house of John Crow. Fortunately the records, which are still extant, are explicit as to the time, and read thus:

"STATE OF MISSOURI.)
"COUNTY OF PIKE.)

"We, whose names are undersigned, professing to be followers of Christ, and feeling ourselves attached to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, approving of their confession of faith and church discipline, and being under the care of the McGee presbytery, in the bounds of the Salt River district, do agree to form ourselves into a church, called Bethesda, on the waters of North Cuivre, including the members south of prairie, in Pike county.

"Agreed to on the 4th day of September, 1826."

John Crow and Mary Crow were present at the organization, as were doubtless a number more. The following were members prior to 1829:

Robert Orr, William Wylie, Polly Wylie, Charles Cox, Polly Barnett, Polly Orr, Salina Barnett, Patty Hoss, Barnett H. Lovelace, Pleasant Cox, John B. Cox, Hugh Barnett, James Orr, Elizabeth Orr, Phil. Orr, Bathena Henderson, Frances Orr, and Temperance Cox.

1832—Jacob Lemons, Ann Lemons, Naney Crostwait, C. D. Henderson, Mahala Henderson, Thomas Kerr, Susan Kerr, Carter Lovelace, P. J. Lovelace, Dan McAlister, Mary McAlister, Elizabeth Crow, Jacob Crow, Mary F. Orr, Polly Hutchinson, Mary Henderson (sold), and Rhoda Orr (sold).

1836—Martha W. Lovelace and Eliza Johnson.

1843—Eliza Orr.

1844—George Marzolf and Maria Marzolf.

1848—Henry Owings, Salina Owings, Virginia M. Allison, and Elizabeth Kerr.

1851—Mary J. Bryant and Margaret McPike.

1852—Susan Draper and Gabriel N. Orr.

The total membership in February of 1859, according to the records, was thirty, but by October 1 of the following year it had reached fifty-four. Near the close of the year 1864 it rose to seventy-three, and three years later, June 2, 1867, the climax in membership was reached, the roll showing a list of eighty members. From this time there was a falling off until

1870, when the roll again shows a membership of eighty. During the last twelve years the average membership has been about fifty, the present roll showing fifty-two.

The old minutes show that in September, 1838, Philip Orr and Barnett H. Lovelace were elected elders and ordained according to the established rules of the church. Thomas Kerr at the same time was ordained by Rev. Samuel Pfarr.

The continuity of the records is broken in 1838, and there is a gap until 1853. Up to 1838, B. H. Lovelace, from the beginning, seems to have been the clerk, and was very faithful in the discharge of his duties. Upon his resignation Thomas Kerr became his successor, but as he left the bounds of the church in 1841, the records were either neglected or lost for a time, and it is not until 1853, when the first clerk again took charge of the records, that we are able to furnish anything reliable touching the history of this old church.

The Bethesda congregation met October 1, 1853, at Ashley, in the brick church, which was at that time a common resort for all religious denominations. Two additional elders, John Neff and James N. Orr, were ordained by Rev. J. W. Campbell. In March, 1864, James W. Kerr was ordained elder by the same. The resignation of B. H. Lovelace as clerk occurred September 14, 1867, when he was succeeded by Benjamin F. Birkhead.

At the fall presbytery of 1867, by petition of the Bethesda congregation, its name was changed to that of Ashley congregation.

On the 7th of February, 1870, Benjamin F. Birkhead and J. W. Bartlett were ordained elders, and J. W. Campbell was serving as pastor. Mr. Birkhead now resigned the clerkship, and Thomas J. Elmore became his successor, and still continues to discharge the functions of this office in the most satisfactory manner, keeping records rarely equaled for neatness and accuracy. In May, 1872, M. T. Griggs and W. G. Kerr became elders.

This congregation now, in connection with that of the Christian Church, worships in what is known in Ashley as the Union church, a neat frame edifice, that comfortably seats an audience of 300, and is about 35x50 in its dimensions. It was built at a cost of about \$1,800, in the year 1860. For many years prior to the building of this church, the congregation worshiped in

THE OLD REPUBLICAN MEETING-HOUSE,

a quaint old building of logs, still remembered by the old settlers; but, as far back as 1829, it was new and as yet unfinished, with its stone chimney built half way up, and awaiting the remaining processes of evolution, while

the intervening spaces between the logs constituting the walls, as yet had no "chinking and daubing," thus affording outsiders conveniences scarcely inferior to those within. It was at this time that A. Oden, of Ashley, still living, might have been seen peering through the cracks, according to his own story, while Rev. J. W. Campbell (Uncle Jimmie) was occupying the pulpit, clothed not with his surplice, but clad in a "blue jeans coat," reaching to a point near the knees.

The ground on which this republican meeting-house once stood, free to all denominations, is at this time the common city of the silent dead, whose tombs now stand where the strains of music and the flights of eloquence once charmed the living. For more reasons than one, then, this cemetery is on hallowed ground, marking the place where souls were born into the spiritual kingdom, and also the place in which their bodies are awaiting the final resurrection of the just.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian Church was organized September 24, 1859, by Elders J. J. Errett and William Mason. The members originally were the following: E. L. Bryant, Hezekiah Oden, Alfred Oden, John Daniel, James B. Arnold, D. W. Arnold, L. A. Bryant, W. B. Bryant, E. W. Crutcher, Emily Strother, Frances Oden, Eliza A. Oden, Mary A. Bryant, Martha J. Purse, Nancy Hickman, Nancy E. Arnold, Sallie E. Crutcher, and Maria McPike.

Since the organization one hundred and three names have been enrolled, but at this time there remain only eight male and fourteen female members in good standing, the rest having died, moved away, or severed their connection with the church. The elders at the organization were S. A. Bryant, W. B. Bryant, and A. Oden, and these still serve in the same capacity. The deacons are C. C. Cash and George Bryant. This congregation worships in the Union church, in connection with the Cumberland Presbyterians, as stated elsewhere.

OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT ASHLEY.

During the month of July, 1829, a number of persons met at what was then known as the republican meeting house, the name indicating that the use of the house was free to all as it had been built by the united efforts of all the neighbors. The building was of logs and stood on the left of the road as you approach Ashley from the south, about the center of the old graveyard on the road, and was used for purposes of worship as late as the summer of 1848. The meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a

Presbyterian Church. The country at that time being sparsely settled, some had to travel by horseback or on foot several miles in order to be present, but this was no obstacle to the hardy pioneers who settled this county. Among the goodly number present, the following named persons joined in a request to be organized into a Presbyterian Church; viz., Messrs. William Hays, Samuel Baird, Greenlee Hays, James Baird, and also Mrs. Catharine Hays, Miss Hannah Ann Hays, Mrs. Sarah Baird, and Mrs. Sarah L. Findley; from the Stanfords Church, Kentucky, and Mrs. Martha J. Kerr from the church of Stanton, Virginia, whereupon the Revs. William S. Laey, assisted by Rev. Samuel Findley of Kentucky, proceeded to organize them in due form, they taking the name of the Waverly Church, by which name the church was known until 1855, when the name was changed to that of Ashley Old School Presbyterian Church. Soon after the organization, the congregation built a hewed log house in the woods about three miles southeast of Ashley, and although they were unable to complete the house they continued to use it for a house of worship for a number of years and they finally abandoned it, and moved to Louisville in Lincoln county, where they had services as often as they could procure a minister, having at that time no regular supply. Rev. J. B. Poage having taken up his residence in Ashley 1855, the presbytery of Palmyra, on his motion, authorized the removal of the place of worship to Ashley. Of those present at the organization, there is but one living, Mrs. Margaret J. (Kerr) Elmore, who lives about one and one-half miles west of Ashley, where she lived at that time, fifty-three years ago, and where she has continued to reside ever since. Of the early members of the church there is living at the present time Mrs. Martha B. Allison, a sister of Mrs. Elmore, who joined the church March 27, 1830; Mrs. Mary Oden, who joined Nov. 25, 1832, and Mr. Osberne N. Coffee, who joined June 10, 1832. The roll of membership contains the names of 276 persons who have been enrolled as members of this church. There are at this time about seventy-five members holding connection with the church. Rev. T. P. Walton is minister in charge at this writing. Officers: P. B. Bell, S. S. Russell, J. C. Wells, and Dr. J. F. Hanna, ruling elders; and W. S. Lowry, W. J. Sisson, and A. D. Riggs, deacons. The congregation has a nice commodious church building, built in 1870 by the members and friends of the church and completed without a dollar of indebtedness, in which they have preaching regularly two sabbaths in the month, sabbath-school every Sunday, and prayer meeting once a week.

THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

The building in which they worship was built in the summer of 1848, finished during the following winter, opened for public worship in March, 1849, and was the first church building ever completed in Ashley. It was built on land belonging to William Kerr, on the south side of town and by him deeded on March 20, 1859, to James W. Thomas, Robert Riggs, Jesse Henton, John Henton, Nathan S. Gillum, and William Henton, trustees of the M. E. Church South, with the proviso, "that when not occupied by their ministers or congregation, it should be free to the ministers and congregation of the M. E. Church. The house was built mainly through the efforts of William Kerr, the citizens generally contributing liberally to assist him. For many years the church was used by all denominations, this seeming to be an era of peace and good will among Christians in Ashley. The negroes having had the privilege of assembling for worship in the church while slaves naturally claimed the same privilege after they became free. For a time this privilege was granted them, but complaint being made to the trustees that they were abusing the house and leaving it very dirty, they (the trustees) locked the door on them and refused to permit them to occupy the house. That portion of the colored people who held connection with the M. E. Church claimed the right to occupy the house under the proviso of the deed alluded to. This claim led to a contest between the parties in the circuit court, his honor Judge G. Porter sustaining their claim and restoring to them the right to worship in the church when not occupied by the M. E. Church South.

This decision swelled the hearts of the "darkies" with joy and pride, in consequence of which they prayed louder and sang more lustily than ever before, feeling that the "good Lord" was on their side. This contest naturally gave rise to some bitterness of feeling between the litigants, and soon the house was closed by the aforementioned trustees or their successors for repairs. In making the necessary repairs a debt of some \$300 was incurred, for which the trustees gave a note secured by mortgage, as they were authorized to do by the terms of the deed. The house was again opened for worship and occupied as it formerly had been. In the meantime the note became due, the mortgage was foreclosed, the house sold under the mortgage and bought by John F. Wight, who had furnished the money to make the repairs, and the darkies were again turned out. The citizens being called upon, responded liberally, and assisted the congregation of the M. E. Church South to pay Mr. Wight's debt, and he, by deed, bearing date August 22, 1874, again conveyed the property to W. P. Burks, A. D. Nally, Reuben

A. Strother, Ivy Zinnwalt, John T. Morris, A. A. Newland, and James H. Wight, trustees of the M. E. Church South. Since that time they have been dwelling in peace with no shadow crossing their path, and none to molest or make them afraid, for which they, too, thank the good Lord.

OLD SILOAM CHURCH (BAPTIST).

Perhaps no church in the country enjoys a more romantic history than that of "Old Siloam," as it is now familiarly termed to distinguish it from two other churches, both of more recent date and both having sprung from the same source.

The church edifice was a "meeting-house" that stood on lands then owned by James Moore, near where the Holliday brothers now reside, between Hartford and Ashley. Those who worshiped here were known as United Baptists, and the congregation at first included a number of Christians (Campbellites). This was more than a decade before the separation took place between what are now known as the Regular Baptists and the Missionary Baptists.

Materials are still at hand for an authentic history of this church as far back as 1832, the date of the oldest records now extant, and which were carefully examined recently at the house of Moses Farmer in Indian township, who is their custodian. These records do not, however, furnish any clew to the date of the organization, or to the authorities that officiated. Rev. W. Davis, an aged minister of the Regular Baptist Church, residing in Ashley, thinks that Darius Bembridge and Davis Biggs were the officials in question. The oldest minutes on record have the signature of Davis Biggs as moderator, which goes to corroborate the statement, as the church certainly does not long antedate the year 1832, and hence Davis Biggs was likely present at the organization.

The first page of the old record referred to alludes to a schism in the church between the Baptists and the Campbellites in these words:

"The church met, and after consultation agree that, as many difficulties have arisen among us, principally from what we call Campbellism, we agree to separate ourselves from those members who have embraced those views, and agree to live together as a church at Siloam meeting-house under our old constitution.

"D. BIGGS, *Moderator.*

"GEORGE CREWS, *Clerk.*"

Ministers.—The church remained under the care of Elder D. Biggs until May, 1835, when Elder Ephraim Davis was called to the pastoral care of

the church. He remained in charge until September, 1837, when Elder W. Davis, now of Ashley, assumed pastoral control and has ever since sustained the same relation to what is known as the Regular or Old School Baptists. On account of the infirmities of age the preaching is now mainly done by younger men laboring under his supervision. This was the congregation that now worships at the Siloam church, and is the third of the same name.

Meeting-house.—For aught we know the "meeting-house" mentioned may have been a private residence, but used for church purposes, for the records describe a church whose erection was contemplated in 1845. It was to "be 40x20, walls eight logs above the floor." The trustees to superintend the building were Willis H. Brown, L. Moore, James Moore, and John South.

It was in September, 1838, that Amos Beck was ordained. Two years later the difficulties began that resulted in a permanent division of the church. About this time occurred the unceremonious salutation that Amos Beck received from the owner of the ground, who, though not a church member, was bent on controlling the premises, with the church erected thereon, in the interests of the Missionary Baptists. Litigation even ensued, and finally, through defect in the title to the land, or for some other reason the Regular Baptists lost control.

The Division.—In the spring of 1840 the permanent division of the church took place, and ever since each branch has perpetuated a separate and independent organization. At this time Siloam, Spencer's Creek, Bethlehem, and Bryant's Churches withdrew from the Salt River Association, on account of differences touching missions, etc.

Lest, unwittingly, injustice might be done to either branch of the original church we will quote the language of the record as to the points of dissent, which is as follows:

"WHEREAS, It is with deep regret and heartfelt sorrow that we have witnessed the great strides that are being made by the various religious denominations in the world to introduce into the church innovations which are calculated to alarm the true followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, inasmuch as they are not authorized by Holy Writ as a church appendage. They come to us in the shape of societies by the following names, to-wit: Temperance, Missionary, Tract, Sunday-Schools, Abolitionist, and various others out of which we have no hesitation in believing will grow materials calculated in their nature to sap the foundations of our civil and religious liberties.* * * Therefore,

Resolved, That inasmuch as there has not been any public action in the

Salt River Association on the subject above recited, and therefore it is not known who is for or against these things, we would respectfully and in the bonds of love invite all our sister churches composing that body to take up the subject and examine it, and if they feel to foster the seeds of discord and confusion we shall have to separate, but we hope better things of our brethren. * * * * *

The above, together with other resolutions of similar import in the form of a letter, were sent to the several churches of the Salt River Association, and their provisions were rejected by all the churches save the three already mentioned, which, in connection with that of Siloam, formed themselves into the (Cuivre) Siloam Association of Regular Baptists.

The Siloam Church now, as governed by the majority, having withdrawn from the association, and a number of members still refusing to sever their connection with it, complaint was made in September, 1840, by Elder Amos Beck.

This matter came before the church in the following October for trial and resulted in the excommunication of fourteen members, who for a time maintained themselves "on original ground" as the Siloam Church, according to their view of the matter, and finally formed the nucleus in 1851, of the Missionary Baptist Church called Indian Creek.

For the present we take leave of this wing of the church to follow the fortunes of the Regular Baptists, who, upon losing the old Siloam building and the grounds on which it stood, took with them the "church book," "articles of faith," and "rules of decorum," determined to build themselves another Siloam, and there preach and defend the old faith.

As early as 1843 arrangements were made for a log meeting-house on the waters of North Cuivre, on the left side of the road leading from Ashley to New Hartford, but a few rods from the point at which the road crosses the stream. The grounds having been secured, an arbor for summer use was erected on them pending the building of the edifice in contemplation. Some of the older settlers still have a vivid recollection of the meetings held under the branches of trees that screened them from the scorching sun.

The house provided for was soon built and used for many years. It was described as a quaint building, having in one corner an inclosure for the colored people with a suitable entrance for them exclusively. The logs that once enclosed this sacred spot are still doing duty in Ashley, and constitute the walls of the church for the colored people that stands near the Union Church.

About the year 1852 M. Moore was ordained as a ruling elder. At the

April meeting of 1864 W. M. Jones and Peter L. Branstetter were set apart to the ministry by a presbytery composed of Elders W. Davis, W. Priest, and T. P. Rodgers. The church has at this time perhaps no more uncompromising defender of the old faith and order than Peter L. Branstetter, and it was through his kindly assistance that access was had to the records without which this sketch could not have been prepared.

NEW SILOAM (REGULAR BAPTIST).

The Siloam church in which the Regular Baptists still worship was built in 1868, and stands in Ashley township though near the Hartford township line. It is a structure of 46x32 feet and cost about \$1,000. Elder W. Davis is still serving as pastor, but tells us his preaching days are about over, and that he must depend on younger men to take his mantle. From the very beginning he was a leading spirit in his branch of the church and in his younger days took great delight in defending the course he took, looking to a separation from the Missionary Baptists.

SILOAM CHURCH (MISSIONARY BAPTIST).

It now becomes our duty to revert to that remnant of the original Siloam that remained at the old site after they had been deprived of the church book, articles of faith, etc., or to that part of this old church that, according to the minutes of the Regular Baptists, had been excommunicated.

Notwithstanding all these perplexities, they claimed not only to be a church, but the original Siloam church, remaining "on original ground" in every sense of that word. They had, as they claimed, neither left the old premises nor discarded the old faith and remained within the pale of the Salt River Association. According to their own account, as found in the minutes kept from 1840, it was while Elder William Davis was preaching—about the year 1841—that the noted controversy arose that resulted in dividing the church into two branches that have ever since maintained separate organizations—the Missionary Baptists and the Regular Baptists.

The controversy arose from grave differences of opinion touching methods of church work and especially in regard to the subject of missions. It was, therefore, with respect to the subject of missions that Rev. Davis mainly took exceptions, and as he had a strong following, and was very decided in his convictions as to the path of duty, he proposed that "said church would leave the Salt River Association, alleging that said association had gone into the missionary system, etc." Such is the language of the oldest record of the missionary wing of the church, from which we learn that this propo-

sition was vigorously opposed by a large number who "maintained that said association remained on original ground," and therefore refused to leave the association, taking the position that they were properly the *Siloam* church, even after the seceding wing—styled Regular Baptists—had carried away with them the church book, confession of faith, and rules of decorum, all of which, in the language of the record, "we think fully belong to us, and to which we fully subscribe, yet we are drawn to the necessity of adopting the following articles of faith and rules of decorum," which the minutes show to have belonged to "The United Baptist Church of Buck Run, Kentucky."

Of this church the following names appear as the constituent members: Samuel Parsons and Lucy Parsons, Levi Moore and Nancy Moore, Barzel Riggs and Eliza Riggs, Samuel Cruther, Mary Lovelace, Elizabeth Keith, Sarah Keith, Elizabeth B. Morris, Rhody Crow, Nancy Griffith, Sister E. Keith, James Moore, L. C. Mick, Reuben (a black man), Rachel (a black woman), Elizabeth A. Dismukes, Joseph Dismukes, George Hughs and Martha Hughs, Lewis Strader and Mary Strader. Accessions in 1843: Permelia H. Keith, Matilda E. Rutherford, Harmon Hawkins, Thomas Rutherford. Accessions in 1844: H. G. Edwards, K. H. Johnson and wife, John Sisson and wife.

In 1841 David Hubbard served as one of the preachers and John H. Duncan acted as clerk *pro tempore*.

In 1842 L. C. Musick occasionally preached, and Barzel Riggs was the regular clerk, whose minutes show that Rev. A. D. Landram was at this time called to preach, and accepted at a salary of \$25 per annum. Services with more or less regularity were continued until September 20, 1851, when

INDIAN CREEK CHURCH

was constituted at a meeting held for this purpose at the school-house of the Union district, township 51, range 3, west, in Hartford township. At this organization Walter McQuie officiated, and in order to distinguish it from other churches the above appellation was adopted. Of this new church the following were the constituent members: Rev. Lewis Duncan, Thomas Weatherford, Levi Moore, James Shaw, Robert Shaw, Harriet Duncan, Nancy Moore, Matilda Weatherford, Julia Ann Shaw, Catharine Shaw and Margaret Reeds.

WATSON SEMINARY.

This excellent institution of learning is located in the village of Ashley, but its sphere of usefulness is not circumscribed by the boundaries of the county or even of those of the state. Its pupils have gone abroad and into many states of the Union, and by virtue of their scholastic attainments, and Christian culture, become valuable members of the community. It is not too much to say that this seminary has its representatives in California, Texas, Arkansas, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, West Virginia, Colorado, Kentucky, and other states. To these states as well as its own it has furnished ministers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, and editors, to say nothing of its host of intelligent men and women in the humbler, though not less honorable, walks of private life. The foundations of this school were laid by the will of Samuel Watson and the following charter:

EXTRACT FROM THE WILL OF SAMUEL WATSON.

Fourthly—I give and bequeath to my slave Esther her personal freedom from me and my heirs, forever. * * *

“And I further give and bequeath the sum of five hundred dollars for the purpose of supporting her free from any public charge, should she live to become too old and infirm to support herself. The said sum of \$500 to be paid into the treasury of said county of Pike, under the direction of the county court of said county.

“And it is furthermore my will and desire that after the death of said Esther two hundred dollars of the said sum be set apart, and the same is hereby bequeathed to the said county of Pike for the purpose of supporting a free school for the poor of said county.

Fifthly—I give and bequeath to said county of Pike, the further sum of one hundred dollars for the purpose of supporting a free school for the poor of said county, and direct my executor to pay the same into the county treasury of said county under the direction of the county court. This with the before mentioned sum of two hundred dollars making the entire sum of three hundred dollars for the support of a free school for the poor, it is my will and desire shall be loaned under the direction of the county court of said county, and the interest to be added to the principal from year to year until there shall be some legal provision for free schools in this state, and whenever a free school shall be established in said county by law then it is my will and desire that the interest which may thereafter accrue on the sum total of principal and interest, up to the time of establishing such school, shall be annually appropriated towards defraying the expenses of

said public school, reserving the said three hundred dollars, and the interest that may have accrued thereon, before the establishment of such public free school, as a permanent fund.

CHARTER.

AN ACT to incorporate Watson Seminary.

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

“SECTION 1. A school is hereby established in the county of Pike by the name of the ‘Watson Seminary,’ in honor of Samuel Watson, deceased, of said county, the directors of which, when selected as hereinafter required, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate with all the powers of a corporation; and as such may sue and be sued, have a common seal, and such property, real and personal, as may be necessary and proper to effect the purpose of its creation, under the name and style of ‘Watson Seminary.’

“SEC. 2. The principal and interest of the fund donated by the said Samuel Watson, now under the control of the said county of Pike, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, a permanent fund for the support of said seminary, and in addition thereto the amount of fines now in the treasury of said county, and all moneys that may hereafter accrue to said county by way of fine, penalty, or forfeiture, which shall be paid into the treasury of said county, as the same is paid in, shall be added to and become a part of said fund, and the whole shall be loaned out as the ‘Watson Fund’ of said county is now loaned out, under the direction of the said county court, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, the borrowers being solvent men, and required to give at least three good securities, and to pay annually an interest not exceeding ten per cent for the use of the same.

“SEC. 3. The bonds given by the borrowers of said fund shall be in the same form and payable at the same time, as is required by the general law in relation to township school moneys; and the county court shall have the same power to enforce the collection of the principal and to have the said bonds well secured as they have by the provisions of the law.

“SEC. 4. The county of Pike is hereby authorized to borrow, for county purposes, the amount now in the treasury of said county on account of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and whatever amount may hereafter be paid in on the same account, the county paying interest as an individual borrower.

“SEC. 5. No part of the Watson Fund above constituted, by the provisions of the second section of this act, shall be appropriated for any purpose whatever until, from the accumulation of interest thereon, and the payment of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, the whole fund shall amount to the sum of \$2,000.

"SEC. 6. When the fund shall reach the sum of \$2,000, it shall be the duty of the county court of Pike county to give public notice, by advertisement, that said seminary will be established at such place in said county as will contribute, or procure, the largest donations in money, or real estate, for the erection of buildings for said seminary, and for establishing and purchasing a library and suitable apparatus for the same, and which may in other respects be most advantageous for the location of said seminary. Said subscriptions shall designate the place where said seminary is to be located, and the amounts subscribed shall be secured to the satisfaction of the county court, and made payable to the county of Pike, and filed in the office of the clerk of the county court.

"SEC. 7. At the term of the county court of the county of Pike held next after the publication of the advertisement above mentioned, the said court shall appoint not less than three nor more than five commissioners, residents of one or more of the adjoining counties, who shall meet on a day fixed by said court, at the court-house in Pike county, and examine said subscriptions, and shall fix upon the location of the said Watson Seminary at the place having the largest subscription in value in the opinion of said commissioners, and possessing the greatest advantages for the permanent location of said school. The said commissioners shall file a report, in writing, of their proceedings with the clerk of said county court, and the place designated by a majority of said commissioners in their report, shall be the permanent location of said Watson Seminary.

"SEC. 8. So soon as the said seminary shall be permanently located, it shall be the duty of the county clerk to appoint nine directors, resident householders of the county, five of whom may be in the immediate vicinity of said seminary, who shall have the management of the same, receive property for the use of said school, appoint teachers, purchase a site for buildings, contract for their erection, and from time to time make rules and regulations for the government of the schools and the board, and for the management of the property belonging to the said seminary; but they shall contract no liability nor contract any debt which will encroach upon the principal of the fund, nor shall they appropriate the accruing interest or any part thereof, to any other purpose than the payment of teachers' wages.

"SEC. 9. At the first term of the county court, after the necessary buildings are completed and the school is in operation, the county court shall draw their warrant upon the county treasurer for the amount of interest due for the preceding year, in favor of such officers as may be appointed for that purpose by the board of directors, and the same shall be done annually thereafter.

"SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the board of directors from time to time to examine into the securities and other evidences of debt belonging to said Watson fund, and notify the court of the necessity of requiring additional security, or of their enforcing the payment of interest in arrears; and no director shall borrow from said fund directly or indirectly.

"SEC. 11. The directors shall appoint such officers as may be necessary, and shall fill all vacancies which may occur in their body by removal, resignation, or otherwise.

"SEC. 12. The directors shall biennially make a report to the superintendent of common schools, of the condition of said seminary, stating the number and ages of pupils, the branches studied, the price of tuition, the amount received from interest on the fund as well as from pupils, and any other information calculated to show the condition of said school, also the property held by said seminary, and the amount of its indebtedness.

"SEC. 13. All the interest accruing upon the fund donated by the said Samuel Watson, at the time of the appointment of said directors, shall be appropriated towards the education of any indigent youths in said county of Fike who may apply for the benefit of the same; and it shall be the duty of said board to have them educated at said seminary without charge of tuition, use of room, or any apparatus that may belong to said school.

"SEC. 14. The board shall adopt some plan by which selection can be made from said applicants for the benefit of this portion of the fund, and by which the number of the beneficiaries may be limited according to the annual interest accruing upon the same.

"SEC. 15. It shall be the duty of the board to make provision for the selection of any young men of good moral character, and industrious habits, and residents of the county, not exceeding ten in any one year, who may attend said seminary free of charge: *Provided*, the said young men will give satisfactory assurance to said board that they will teach in some primary or common schools in the county, or state, at least one year after he or they have left the seminary: *Provided, further*, that no such student shall continue longer than two scholastic years at said seminary on such terms, nor shall any such young men under the age of sixteen years be taken into said seminary upon the terms prescribed in this section.

"SEC. 16. The board of directors shall prescribe the branches of learning which shall be taught, fix the prices of tuition for such students as do not attend under the provision of any one of the last three preceding sections, receive any donation of maps, books, or other property for the use of said school, and carefully preserve the same, and keep a minute of their proceedings.

"SEC. 17. The fines, penalties, and forfeitures accruing to said county of Pike, after the organization of said seminary, shall still be paid into the county treasury, and be applied to the increase of said permanent fund.

"SEC. 18. An act entitled 'An act to establish the Watson Free School,' approved February 23, 1843, is hereby repealed, as are all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

"This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

"Approved January 25, 1847."

The order of the county court advertising for bids (see section six of charter) was printed in the *Northeast Missourian*, and dated August 11, 1853. On the seventh day of November, 1853, the citizens of Bowling Green and vicinity, and Ashley and vicinity, each filed subscriptions, Bowling Green's being \$3,000 in money and the old seminary building, valued at \$500; and Ashley's \$4,375 in money and four acres of land valued at \$400. Thus Ashley was the successful bidder and obtained the location.

Location.—At the February term of the county court of 1854 commissioners were appointed by the court to examine subscriptions, site, etc. (see section seven of charter), and in accordance with their report Watson Seminary was located at Ashley.

Directors.—At the same term of the court the following gentlemen were appointed as the first board of directors: W. A. Harris, Simeon P. Robinson, John McCormick, Joshua Sylvester, Samuel F. Murray, Dr. John C. Wellburn, Peter Carr, Samuel N. Purse, and Philander Draper.

The county court by its order of June 9, 1854, turned over the subscription paper to this board of directors for collection. The board organized February 4, 1854, by electing John McCormick, president, Joshua Sylvester, secretary; and accepted the site for the building, tendered by Lemuel M. Wells in his subscription. The building was let to contract September 4, 1854, Conrad Smith, of Louisiana, obtaining the contract.

Principals.—The board elected Rev. J. B. Poage as principal, October 25, 1854, to take charge of the seminary from first Tuesday in April, 1855, when school was to open. This position he held until June, 1860. On the 11th day of June, 1860, the board elected Prof. John A. McAfee, one of the first pupils of the seminary, and afterwards a graduate of Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, as principal for a term of five years. At the expiration of this time he was re-elected and served until June, 1867, when he resigned. Rev. B. D. Thomas was, on the 24th of September, 1867, elected as principal for a period of five years, but tendered his resignation June 20, 1868, which was accepted. Prof. Joseph C. Watkins was elected

principal August 31, 1868, for a term of one year, but by re-election he remained at the head of the school until June, 1881, when he tendered his resignation. On the 21st of June, 1881, the board elected the present incumbent, Prof. J. D. Blanton, as principal for a term of five years. Prof. B. is an accomplished scholar and a genial gentleman, and is in the vigor of young manhood. Under his management the school promises to sustain the excellent reputation that it has achieved in the past.

Litigation.—The legislature of Missouri having attempted by the passage of various acts at different times to so alter, amend, and repeal the charter as to withhold the fines, forfeitures, and penalties accruing in the county from Watson Seminary, and also to change the mode of electing the directors, etc., and the county court withholding said fines, etc., in obedience to said acts, compelled the board of directors to resort to the courts for redress. A suit was brought in the circuit court of Pike county before Judge G. Porter, and tried at the March term of 1871, resulting in favor of the seminary. The committee to which this business was referred made the following report:

“To the Board of Directors of Watson Seminary:

“Your committee appointed for the purpose of instituting proceedings to test the legality of the act of the legislature, repealing that part of our charter placing all the fines, forfeitures, and penalties accruing in the county of Pike in the Watson Fund, would respectfully report that we employed Elijah Robinson, Esq., to take charge of the case, and that upon his motion the case was argued before his honor Judge G. Porter, at the March term of 1871 of the Pike county circuit court, and resulted in the court granting a writ of peremptory mandamus requiring the county court to return to the Watson Fund all the fines, forfeitures, and penalties that have accrued since the repeal of our charter and now placed to the credit of the county permanent school fund.

“May 8, 1871.

“Respectfully submitted.

“P. B. BELL,

“*Chairman of Committee.*”

The county court again withholding the fines, etc., in obedience to another act passed by the legislature, from the Watson Fund, another suit was brought and tried in the circuit court of Ralls county in May, 1882, before Judge Bruce, and again decided in favor of Watson Seminary.

ST. CLEMENT.

This quaint little village is located on the gravel road leading from Bowling Green to Ashley. Its distance from the latter town is about two miles. At this time there are here congregated about fifty families of Germanic extraction and of the Catholic faith. Originally these came from the provinces of Hanover and Westphalia in Prussia, bringing with them the religion, language, habits, and customs of their ancestors. To perpetuate these, as they have a right to do in free America, they have built a church and established a school, both of which are well supported for a town of its population. A number of lots have been laid out and sold to persons who contemplate the erection of buildings on them in the near future. The beautiful prairie in which the village is so snugly nestled affords ample room for the growth of the town.

The very first who were attracted to this fine location were Clement Grote and William Klumpe, who, in 1870, bought 1,000 acres of land and commenced farming in partnership. The first family consisted of the husband, wife, and three sons—Clement, Henry, and Joseph; and three daughters—Christina, Caroline, and Mary. The second family had one daughter, Maggie. During the same year came Herman Deters and their son George; Theodore Johnson and wife, and their son Bernard; Henry Albers and wife and their daughter Mary; Henry Brockland and wife. The last two families did not, however, long remain. In 1871 came Joseph Wilmes and wife, and two sons and two daughters; in 1872 Mrs. Maggie Linhoff and son Frank, and step-son Hermann Pushman; Godfried Greve and wife, and son Frederick. In 1873 came Henry Bimslager and wife. Subsequently these were joined by Ernest Pohlmann, Henry Grote and wife and two sons, Joseph Grote and wife and son Clement, George Koster and wife and two children—George and Annie.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH (CATHOLIC)

is a brick structure, costing about \$2,000, well furnished, having two altars, a statue of the Blessed Virgin, one of St. Clement, and seating capacity of about 700. This church was built in 1873, Messrs. Grote and Klumpe being the principal promoters of the enterprise. At first the services were irregular, there being no stationed priest. The first regular pastor stationed was Charles Brokmeir, who came on the 15th of November, 1882, and has since that time performed the priestly functions. This official was born in Germany, in the province of Westphalia, where he spent nine years at the gymnasium, coming to New York in 1875, and finishing his theological

studies at St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1880, when he was ordained and stationed for two years at St. Nicholas Church, St. Louis, Missouri, from which he came to this place. His congregation is regular and constantly increasing.

ST. CLEMENT'S SCHOOL.

was opened about six years ago. The branches taught are those usually found in our public schools, supplemented by the catechism and other works peculiar to the church. At present about forty pupils are in attendance under the management of the priest. The school-house is a neat little frame building, erected about two years ago.

BUSINESS.

The town contains one store, handling dry goods, hardware, and groceries, and one blacksmith and wagon shop.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ASHLEY TOWNSHIP.

James A. Barbee. This gentleman, the son of Bratcher B. and Adaline (James) Barbee, was born in Kentucky December 25, 1824. His parents were natives of Fauquier county, Virginia, from which state they moved to Kentucky, and afterwards, in 1834, they came with their children to Pike county and settled in Cuivre township. Here he continued to reside until 1845, when he removed to Stevens Point, Wisconsin, where he lived until 1863, when he again settled in Pike county. Mr. Barbee lost his first wife in December, 1825, by whom he had three children, James A., May P., and William C. Barbee. Some time after Mrs. Barbee's death her husband was again married, this time to his wife's sister, Hannah James, by whom he had one child, Adaline. Mr. Barbee lived for some years with his sons James A. and William, after his return from Wisconsin. He worked for many years at the trade of the shoemaker. He was very industrious and was always employed. He was also fond of hunting, and was an expert with the rifle. He was generous to a fault, upright in his dealings, and a firm believer in the doctrines of Christianity. James A. Barbee, the son of the above and the subject of this sketch, was reared a farmer, and received such an education as the schools of the country at that time afforded. For be-

tween two and three years he was engaged in lead mining near Galena, Illinois, going there in 1846. In 1850 he went to California in company with McPike and Strother, where he remained for about four years, engaged in mining, in which business he was fairly successful. He returned home in 1855, when, in company with Mr. Sisson, he built a saw and grist-mill on Cuivre River. He was engaged here but one year, when he sold out and went into the stock business, and for some three years he bought and sold upon a large scale. In 1859 he bought his present home, a place containing fifty-eight acres, which he has since finely improved. He was married January 22, 1860, to Miss Virginia A. Morris, daughter of John T. and Emily A. Morris, of this county, but formerly of Virginia. Mr. Barbee is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and his wife of the M. E. Church South.

Frank C. Barnett. This gentleman is the son of Robert Barnett, a native of Kentucky, who came to Missouri in 1830 and died in 1837. Our subject was born in Pike county, Missouri, April 18, 1831, on the same farm upon which he at this time resides, having lived here for a period of almost fifty-two years. He spent his youth at work upon this farm, his vigorous manhood was devoted to its cultivation and improvement, and his declining years are being spent upon it. Mr. Barnett was first married December 13, 1854, to Miss Margaret M. Barnett, daughter of Robert Barnett, Jr., a pioneer well known in this county and for a long time a man of considerable local prominence. From this union there were two children, both sons, Charles and Robert. Mr. Barnett lost his wife in 1859 and was married the second time, November 29, 1864, to Sallie H. Barnett, sister of his first wife. This union has been blessed with two children, one son, Frank, and one daughter, Fanny, the latter now dead. Mr. Barnett has a farm of 185 acres, well adapted to the cultivation of grain and the raising of stock, to which pursuits he directs his attention. He also has a farm of 230 acres of land in Andrain county, about three and a half miles from the growing little town of Vandalia. Mr. Barnett has long been identified with the growth and prosperity of Pike county, and is recognized as one of its best and most enterprising citizens.

C. R. Barnett. This gentleman, the son of Charles and Catharine M. Barnett, is a native of Virginia, and was born in Bedford county on June 1, 1844. At the age of twenty-one he came to Missouri and located at Louisiana, where for five years he was engaged in the business of the confectioner. In August, 1881, he moved to Ashley and went into the livery business, in which avocation he continues at this time. His genial manners

and fair dealing have won for him a good name and a liberal patronage. He was married February 10, 1875, to Miss M. E. Williams, daughter of Mr. James Williams, of this county. They have four children: Letha, Katie and Ella, twins, and Gertrude. Mr. Barnett is a clever gentleman and a deserving and worthy citizen.

P. B. Bell, the son of John T. and Grace (Luekey) Bell, is a native of Lincoln county, Kentucky, where he was born October 12, 1812. Mr. Bell was reared in Stanford county and received but a limited school education, though he became, when but a young man, well acquainted with men and things. When but fourteen years old he entered the store of J. B. and M. Camden, where he worked some four years and acquired that knowledge of business which has proven of such large advantage in his subsequent life. On the 12th day of October, 1830, he came to Pike county and settled near the town of Ashley, but in the spring of 1832 he enlisted in Captain Mace's company as a soldier in the Black Hawk War. In the spring of 1833 he engaged in selling goods in the town of Bowling Green, in which place there were then but three stores, including his own. He continued to merchandise here until 1839, when he began to handle produce and to buy and sell stock, in which avocation he continued for some time. Mr. Bell was married May 1, 1842, to Miss Martha Robinson, of this county, but formerly of Wythe county, Virginia, and soon thereafter again settled near the town of Ashley. In 1850 he bought the first thorough-bred Durham cattle ever owned in Pike county, paying seven hundred dollars for three head, and being frequently told by his friends that his investments were ruinous and must soon succeed in bankrupting him. His stock, however, soon became very popular, as they took all the premiums in their class wherever shown—his Duke of Indiana receiving no less than five first premiums at the St. Louis fairs, and hence a demand was made for his cattle, which was alike profitable to him and largely advantageous to the people of the county. From this beginning may be traced the very excellent cattle for which Pike county is now so justly noted. At this time Mr. Bell resides in Ashley, where he has a splendid residence, furnished with much taste, and surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries calculated to make life pleasant and happy. He has two children, Rebecca, now Mrs. J. W. Bryant; and Anna, now Mrs. J. P. Blanton, whose husband is at this time superintendent of the normal school at Kirksville. Mr. Bell has a large farm of about six hundred acres near Ashley, where can be seen some of the best cattle in Pike county. Mr. Bell is a member of the O. S. Presbyterian Church, an elder in the same, a liberal contributor to it, and also a zealous friend and

supporter of the cause of education and of all those moral influences whose tendencies are the upbuilding of society and the true elevation of the individual members of his race.

B. F. Birkhead. The subject of this sketch is a native of Virginia, born in Tyler county May 10, 1825. His father, Abraham Birkhead, was a native of Maryland. His mother, Ruth Wells, was born and reared in the "Old Dominion." Mr. Birkhead was the seventh child of a family of ten children. His early life was spent on a farm and in the acquisition of a common school education. In 1845 he came to Missouri and settled in Lincoln county, where he improved some wild lands, which he sold when he removed to Ashley, in 1849. Mr. Birkhead was married May 8, 1850, to Miss L. G. Wells, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Wells, of Ashley. Their union has never been blessed with any children. From Ashley Mr. Birkhead removed to Montgomery county, but remained only a few months. In 1875 he moved to St. Charles county, where he lived, engaged in farming, until 1863. In 1864 he went to Alton, Illinois, where he resided for a period of fifteen months, devoting his attention to mercantile pursuits. Our subject returned to Ashley in 1865. He has a splendid farm of 200 acres of well improved land, with a fine two-story residence of modern style and finish, and furnished with much taste. Mr. Birkhead is a consistent and active working member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and also one of its most liberal supporters. He is a man of a great fund of common sense, well informed upon all the leading questions of the day, and a very genial and companionable gentleman. He has, as he deserves, the confidence of the entire community, and is recognized by those who know him as a good citizen and a man of great probity and personal integrity.

J. D. Blanton. This young man was born in Cumberland county, Virginia, March 6, 1849. He is the son of F. B. Blanton, of the same county, and Eliza Diel, the daughter of Rev. John Diel, of New York, and one of the first missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, where his daughter, Mrs. Eliza Diel Blanton, was born. Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Blanton had five children, of whom the subject of our sketch is the oldest. J. D. Blanton spent his youth in his native county preparing for college, and in 1876 he entered the sophomore class of the Hampden-Sidney College, of Prince Edward county, Virginia. Here he graduated in June, 1879, with the highest honors of his class. He came to Missouri in October, 1879, and taught a district school the following winter in Audrain county. During the winter of 1880 he was principal of the Keytsville public school, in Chariton county,

and in June, 1881, was elected principal of Watson Seminary at Ashley for a term of five years. Since his connection with the school it is said to have grown somewhat in public favor. Mr. Blanton is a Mason and also a member of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

Simon A. Bryant. The subject of this sketch is a native of Kentucky, born in Garrett county June 21, 1828. When but two years old his parents left Kentucky and settled in Lincoln county, Missouri. In 1837 they left Lincoln county and located in Pike, where Mr. Bryant was reared and educated. He was married November 14, 1862, to Miss Pet Crow, daughter of John Crow, deceased, one of the early pioneers of the county, an outline of whose life is to be found among the biographies of this township. In 1855 our subject removed to the town of Ashley, where for about eight years he followed the avocation of a merchant. He returned to his farm in 1863, and has since continued to reside there. His farm is situated two and a half miles from Ashley, and contains 272 acres of rich and well improved land which yields annually a rich return for the labor bestowed upon it. Mr. Bryant is a zealous friend of the cause of education and to advance this interest in the community where he lives he several years since, in company with his brother Walter, started a private school of a high grade at his own residence. The school has proved a great success and it may be the initiation of other enterprises of like character and advantage. Mr. Bryant is a member of the Christian Church, an elder in the same, and a liberal contributor to every worthy demand of his church; he is also a member of Ashley Lodge No. 75, A. F. & A. M. He is well known all over Pike county, and is both respected and honored for his uprightness of character and real moral worth.

George Bryant. This gentleman, a worthy member of a large and respectable family, was born in Pike county, December 28, 1837. Mr. Bryant, like most of the boys of his time, was reared on a farm, and his education partook of the character of the schools upon which he was forced to depend for instruction. During the war, with hundreds of other gallant young men, he espoused the cause of the south and participated in quite a number of hard fought battles, among them Lexington, Pea Ridge, and Corinth in the state of Mississippi. At the battle of Pea Ridge he was struck by a ball and six of his teeth were knocked out. In 1865 he went to California, where he remained one year, when he returned, and in 1870 or 1871 commenced to sell goods in Ashley. He is associated with his brother and together they are doing a good and constantly increasing business. He was married November 19, 1866, to Miss Watkins of Kentucky. They have

two children, Mary K. and Willie S. Bryant. He is a member of the Masonic order, also of the Knights of Honor, and is a consistent member of the Christian Church.

W. S. Bryant. Mr. Bryant is a native of Garrard county, Kentucky, where he was born November 21, 1824. When but fourteen years of age, Mr. Bryant came to Pike county, and located at Clarksville, where he remained for about five years working at the business of tailoring. He returned to Kentucky in 1846, but in 1852 he again left the state and journeyed overland to California, where he remained searching for gold for about eighteen months, when he returned by ship, via Nicaragua. In 1856 he went to Minnesota and engaged in the real estate business. He assisted in laying out "Mankota" and "La Crescent," but did not remain long enough to see these places bud into towns or blossom into cities, for in 1857 he had settled in Ashley, and was engaged in merchandising, which business he has since continued to follow. Mr. Bryant was married July 14, 1850, to Miss Fanny E. Riggs, by whom he has two children: John W. Bryant and Mrs. Mary W. McPike. Mr. Bryant is a good merchant, a man of broad and liberal views, and one of the most enterprising business men of this section of the county, in which he has so long resided. He is a member of the Christian Church, and an earnest worker in the cause of Christianity.

W. B. Bryant. is a native of Lincoln county, Kentucky, where he was born June 7, 1831. He is a son of Edward G. Bryant, who was also a native of Kentucky. His mother's maiden name was Catharine Kissenger, a sister of Hendley Kissenger, a well known and most excellent Christian gentleman of Calumet township. Edward and Catharine Bryant had eight children; viz., Margaret, Sarah, Patience, Hendley, Martha, W. B., and George. The parents came to Missouri at an early day, and settled near Prairieville, but very soon thereafter moved to Ashley township, and located about two miles east of the town of the same name. Mr. Bryant's early life was spent on the farm where he was engaged in laboring during the greater portion of the year and attending the common county schools during a few months in the winter season. In 1861 he abandoned the farm for the store but after a short time again engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is at this time, however, a member of the firm of George Bryant & Brother, dealers in dry goods, groceries, etc., at Ashley, and are doing a large and prosperous business. The subject of our sketch was married in May, 1850, to Miss Mary Crow, daughter of John and Mary Crow, who were among the pioneers of Pike county. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bryant, three of whom are living; viz., Mary C., Eveline, and John Bryant. Mrs.

Bryant died in September, 1877. Mr. Bryant has been a member of the Christian Church for twenty-eight years, and is specially attentive to his Christian duties and obligations. He is also a member of the order of the Knights of Honor.

James E. Cash. The subject of this sketch was born in Peno township, near the town of Frankford on the 28th of July, 1848. He is the son of William and Emily (Holiday) Cash. When but five years of age his parents moved to Ashley township, where our subject was reared and educated, receiving his instruction at Watson Seminary. In 1870 he engaged in the dry goods business in the city of Louisiana, but soon afterwards removed to Bowling Green, where he continued the same business for some time, when he finally removed to Ashley, where he continues to reside and still engage in mercantile pursuits with his father-in-law, Mr. B. J. Bowen. Mr. Cash was married in February, 1872, to Miss Susannah Bowen. They have five children; viz., Edna M., Verna B., Cora E., Tina, and a babe. Mr. Cash is a member of the Masonic order, a jovial gentleman, and has many friends.

James Chamberlain. Among the pioneers of Pike county may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born February 8, 1812. He came to Pike county in 1828 where he has since lived, and to the advancement of the interests of his adopted home has contributed much both by his labor and enterprise. His history is similar to that of others who assisted in clearing away the heavy forests or preparing the virgin soil of the prairies for the reception of the seed that was to produce the needful crops. He was married in the fall of 1835 to Miss Martha Wright of this county. This union was blessed with nine children. After the death of his first wife he married Mrs. Cynthia Hughtlett. For several years he resided near New Harmony. Since the death of his last wife, in 1876, he has made his home with Mrs. Stafford. He is an earnest and zealous member of the Christian Church.

F. A. Childs. Mr. Childs was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, on January 22, 1819. He is the eldest son of a large family of children. His early life was spent working on his father's farm and attending the neighborhood schools. He was married, September 20, 1853, to Sarah Strother, also a native of Virginia. Mr. Childs came to Pike county with his family in 1865 and settled on the farm where he now resides, about two and a half miles from the town of Ashley. The farm contains two hundred acres of valuable land, well improved and with indications of the energy and industry of its owner everywhere displayed. Mr. Childs has a family of seven children who, like himself, are active and energetic, and desirous of doing

something for themselves and those dependent upon them. Mr. Childs cannot be classed as an old settler, but has been here long enough to become well acquainted with the people of the county, who hold him in high esteem for his many very excellent qualities.

Samuel Corbitt. This gentleman is of Scotch-Irish extraction and was born in Donegal county, Ireland, on July 4, 1818. When he was fifteen years of age his parents came to America and settled in Tyler county, Virginia, where our subject attained to manhood working upon a farm and attending the common district schools of the country. He was married, March 10, 1842, to Miss Mary A. Russell of Tyler county, Virginia. In 1857 they came to Missouri and settled within about two miles of the town of Ashley, where he continued to reside for twenty-four years. During the war he was taken prisoner by the Confederates, and was forced to take the oath not to again take up arms against the south, after which he was permitted to return to his home. Mr. and Mrs. Corbitt are the parents of seven children; viz., Joshua, Josephine, Susan, Kate, Eveline, Robert, and Francis. Mr. Corbitt is a member of the O. S. Presbyterian Church. He is regarded as an honest, upright man, and has the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and acquaintances.

John Crow (deceased). Among the early settlers of Ashley township none were better known or more highly respected than the subject of this sketch. Born in Mercer county, Kentucky, in March, 1792, he spent his youth on a farm, receiving such instruction at the schools of the county as was common in the times in which he lived. Before he had attained his majority, in October, 1812, he was married to Miss Polly Little of the same county with himself, and who survives her husband, and is one of the very oldest ladies now living in Pike county. Mr. Crow enlisted and took an active part in the War of 1812. His services were recognized by the government, and during his life he received a pension for the service rendered, and since his death Mrs. Crow receives the same as the widow of a soldier of the War of 1812. In 1813 Mr. Crow's family removed to Davis county, where they lived until 1824, when they came to Missouri, first settling in Boone county, where they stayed but twelve months, when they removed to Pike and settled on a farm near the site of the present town of Ashley. At this time there were but few settlers, neighbors were few, and the improvements meager and poor. Mr. Crow built the customary log-cabin in which they contrived to summer, without either window or door. Louisiana was at this time the trading point for this settlement, and for even the smallest article the settlers were compelled to travel twenty miles. At Mr.

Crow's cabin was held the first religious exercises in the neighborhood, Rev. James W. Campbell occasionally preaching there by appointment. Mr. Crow was among the first to agitate the question of building a church, and to his zeal and energy much of the early interest exhibited in both educational and religious matters is to be attributed. He was a man of great energy and activity, and by his efforts and perseverance he succeeded in acquiring a good property. Mr. Crow was the father of eight children, six of whom are still living, and are recognized as good and worthy citizens in the several communities in which they reside. Mr. Crow died July 11, 1874, leaving not only his own family, but a large circle of neighbors and friends to mourn his loss. His wife still survives, but she, too, must ere long fall into the tomb, where, together, like weary travelers on their way to Jerusalem, they may rest until the trumpet of the archangel shall summon them to judgment and to an immortality of happiness and joy.

Martin Crow. This gentleman, a native of Davis county, Kentucky, was born July 11, 1820. He is the son of James and Rhoda (Stemmons) Crow, both of whom were born in Mercer (now Boyle) county, Kentucky, and not far from the town of Danville. James Crow was born July 1, 1788, and Rhoda Stemmons March 25, 1792; they were married October 25, 1810. Their union was blessed with five children, three daughters and two sons; viz., Nancy, Harriet, Sarah, Jacob, and Martin, the subject of this sketch. James Crow died August 31, 1822, in Davis county, Kentucky, and in 1827 his widow, in company with her brother-in-law, Walter Crow, came to Pike county, making the entire trip from Kentucky here on horseback, to look at these wild western lands, and to determine whether or not she thought it best to move her family to Missouri. They finally determined to settle in Pike county, and here she lived happily with her children until 1881, when she quietly passed away. Martin Crow, our subject, was reared upon the farm upon which he now resides, and early imbibed those industrious habits which have been of incalculable advantage to him in subsequent life. His education was limited; but what he lacked in the knowledge of books, was amply made up for by his acquaintance with the business ways of the world, and the knowledge he possessed of men and things. In the spring of 1850 he made an overland trip to California in company with his uncle, Walter Crow, taking out a drove of cattle intended for that far western market. He came home in 1852, returning by way of New Orleans, and entered with new zest upon the duties of the farmer. Mr. Crow was married October 18, 1855, to Miss Louisa Hendrick, daughter of the late Moses Hendrick, of Bowling Green. Seven children have blessed this union; viz.:

Emma D., Henry C., Edward E., John S., Sally M., Ora B., and Lowell E. Crow, all of whom are living. Mr. Crow has a magnificent farm of 730 acres of land, which is in a high state of cultivation, with excellent improvements, and which is made by good management and judicious cultivation to yield large returns for the labor bestowed upon it. Mr. Crow is a good manager, and an enterprising citizen, and is justly classed among the solid and substantial men of the county.

J. L. Elmore, son of Freeman P. Elmore, who was the eldest son of Benjamin Elmore. Benjamin Elmore was the son of Benjamin and Rebecca Elmore, of Welsh origin, who lived in Maryland. Benjamin, father of Freeman P., was married to Mary Cobb January 24, 1811. They arrived in Pike county, Missouri, in November, 1830, settling five miles south of Ashley. They were the parents of ten children. Freeman P. Elmore was born in Caswell county, North Carolina, December 5, 1811, and came with his parents to this county in 1830. He was married December 22, 1831, to Martha Orr, daughter of Robert Orr. In the spring of 1840 they removed to Lawrence county, Missouri, and in the fall of 1852 to Lafayette county, Missouri. He was a zealous worker in the cause of education and religion. He died February 1, 1853. After his death the widowed mother and six children returned to Ashley. The names of the children living are Frances Eliza, Benjamin P., May A., James L., Robert O., Thomas J., Joan Helena, and Freeman E. Martha Orr Elmore, the mother of our subject, who was born October 15, 1814, was the daughter of Robert Orr, who was the son of James and Agnes Orr of North Carolina, of Irish descent. James Orr served in the Revolutionary War. Robert Orr was born January 30, 1788, in North Carolina, and was married January 10, 1811, to Frances Swift. In 1816 Robert Orr and family moved to Lincoln county, Missouri, and in 1818 came to Pike county. They were the parents of nine children. J. L. Elmore, our subject, was born October 13, 1843, in Lawrence county, Missouri. When he was ten years of age his parents moved to Lafayette county, where his father died, when the mother and children came to Ashley. He was reared in Ashley, received his education at Watson Seminary, being the first scholar on the first day of the opening of the school. In 1879 he engaged in merchandising with Orr, Grigg & Co., he being one of the firm for three years, when he sold his interest and engaged in the same business with B. J. Bowen, at Ashley, and was in business with Mr. Bowen for five years, when he sold his interest and engaged in business by himself for two years, until January, 1882. In March, 1882, he engaged with Mr. Briggs in the same business. He was married April 23, 1874, to Miss Addie

L. Summers, the daughter of W. B. Summers of Quincy, Illinois. They are the parents of two children: Gertrude and Ralph. He is a member of the C. P. Church, and Knights of Honor.

Thomas J. Elmore, of the firm of Elmore & Elmore, wool carding and saw-milling, is the son of Freeman P. Elmore and Martha (Orr) Elmore. Our subject was born March 31, 1850. He was reared in Ashley and received his education at Watson Seminary. At the age of twenty-one he commenced to teach school and taught for some six terms. He then engaged in farming for some three years. He was married April 19, 1871, to Miss Mary E. Pritchett, daughter of William Pritchett, of this county. They are the parents of one child, Ethel May. The wool carding mill cards about 5,000 pounds of wool each season. The saw-mill does a good business, sawing the native logs into all kinds of lumber. Mr. Elmore is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and of the Knights of Honor. He is a young man of good business qualities and has the respect and confidence of those who know him.

John A. Ely. Among the stock dealers of Pike county none are, perhaps, better or more favorably known than the subject of this sketch. Mr. Ely is a native of Ralls county, Missouri, where he was born January 24, 1846. He is the son of John and Sarah (Fike) Ely, who were natives of Kentucky. His youth was spent on the farm and in attending the district schools of the county. Just before attaining his majority, on September 10, 1856, he was married to Miss Mary A. Lane, daughter of Frederick Lane, who was among the first settlers of Pike county and who located near Frankford many years ago. Some years ago Mr. Ely moved upon the farm where he now resides, which is known as the William McPike farm, and which contains about 750 acres of most excellent land. Here he has devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising, producing about five thousand bushels of wheat per annum and handling many mules and cattle, his mule sales alone amounting last year to some twelve thousand five hundred dollars. He also handles great numbers of cattle, having about 200 on hand at the present time. Mr. Ely is no doubt the largest dealer in mules in the county and he is always ready to buy any stock of this kind, while he is also prepared to put upon the market at any time such character of stock of this kind as the trade may seem to demand. Although Mr. Ely is living upon a rented farm he has no less than 386 acres of most excellent land of his own, 266 acres near Ashley and 120 acres not far from the town of Bowling Green. While Mr. Ely is recognized as one of the best, as well as one of the largest, traders in the county, his fair and honorable dealing has gained him the confidence of

the public and the respect of all who are personally acquainted with him. He is a member of the Masonic order and also of the Knights of Honor.

Edward Dire Emerson (deceased). This old settler was a native of Albemarle county, Virginia. His wife was Elizabeth Dows, raised in the same county with her husband. They came to Missouri in 1819 and settled in Pike county, some six miles southwest of the town of Louisiana, where Mr. Emerson continued to reside until his death, at the age of seventy-three years. Mr. Emerson was thrice married. By his first wife he had eleven children, six sons and five daughters; by his second wife, Isabella Shields, one son and three daughters. His third wife was Mildred Peay; there were no children from this union. The subject of our sketch belonged to the pioneers of the county and with their efforts he united his own energies in the development of this new and wonderful country. He bore his part of the hardships, incurred his proportion of the risks, and contributed his ratio of effort to the clearing away of the forests and the preparation of the country for the pleasant abode and comfortable homes of those who were to succeed him. To him and to others like him the present generation owe a debt of lasting gratitude for their herculean efforts in our behalf and for the prosperity which has come to us as the result of both their energy and their wisdom. Most of these old pioneers have passed away but their works have been left by which we can know them, and which will long continue to stand as enduring monuments to their worth and memory.

E. D. Emerson. This gentleman, a son of Edward Dire Emerson, was born in Buffalo township, Pike county, July 12, 1824. His youth was spent in assisting in the cultivation of his father's farm. During this period he attended the common country schools and received such limited education as they were capable of imparting. Mr. Emerson was married, September 27, 1849, to Miss Catharine Peay, daughter of George W. Peay, then of Buffalo township, but now of Bowling Green, Missouri. This union was blessed with eight children, four boys and four girls. Mr. Emerson had the misfortune to lose his wife a few years ago. She died, January 7, 1881. Mr. Emerson removed to the farm upon which he now resides in 1865. He has sixty-eight acres of excellent land in a high state of cultivation, with excellent improvements on the farm, including a splendid residence where he continues to reside with most of his children. Mr. Emerson has taken pains to give to his children the advantages of a good education and thus fit them for the right discharge of the duties of their future stations or positions in life. He is an urbane and courteous gentleman, an excellent and deserving citizen, and possessed of that genuine hospitality which character-

izes the Virginians from whom he is directly descended. He has a very intelligent and interesting family of children about him, and his life appears to be one of genuine happiness and contentment.

N. Gibson. This gentleman is a native of Pratt county, Missouri, where he was born September 17, 1845. He is the son of Dr. J. N. Gibson, who was a native of Tennessee. Mr. Gibson's early life was spent attending school, and in March, 1866, he came to Pike county and settled near Paynesville where he was engaged in farming until March, 1881, when he removed to Ashley and commenced to sell dry goods. At this time he is selling drugs, of which he carries a very full stock, also dealing in patent medicines, stationery, and other lines of goods in keeping with the best interests of himself and his customers. Mr. Gibson was married, October 25, 1871, to Miss Anna Eastin of Paynesville. They have but two children, both girls, Mary E. and Katie M. Gibson. Mr. Gibson is a good business man, and by his honest and upright dealing has made many firm friends among the people of his new home. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and highly esteemed by his brethren of the craft.

M. T. Griggs. This gentleman was born in Adams county, Kentucky, August 16, 1832. He is the son of Samuel N. Griggs, a native of North Carolina, and Rachel (McCarty) Griggs, a lady born and reared in Kentucky. He came with his father to Missouri when a mere child about the year 1833 or 1834. His life has been passed in Pike county. He followed the avocation of a blacksmith for a period of fifteen years, when, in 1869, he engaged in mercantile pursuits having for a partner Mr. W. D. Orr, of Ashley. At the present time he is conducting the business alone, and has a large and lucrative trade. Mr. Griggs was married September 16, 1856, to Miss Amanthus E. Smith, daughter of Jesse R. and Eliza Ann Smith, of Ashley. The subject of our sketch has been constable of the township in which he resides, and for twelve years treasurer of Watson Seminary, the duties of which position he has discharged with great satisfaction to all the parties concerned. Mr. Griggs is a member of the Masonic order, and belongs to Chapter No. 15. He is also a Knight of Honor, and takes great interest in the welfare and prosperity of the orders of which he is a member. He is also a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and is specially attentive to the discharge of his religious duties. Mr. Griggs has long been identified with the business interests of Ashley, and has done much to advance its material prosperity. He has the confidence and respect of the people of the community where he resides, and can always be relied upon to lend a helping hand to any worthy cause or an enterprise looking to the

advantage of his town or community. He is a good citizen, and is well known in many portions of the county, and everywhere esteemed for his probity and uprightness of character.

J. F. Hanna, M. D. Dr. Hanna was born near Florida, Monroe county, Missouri, April 29, 1838, near the place where the noted "Mark Twain" first saw the world whose denizens he has contributed so much to amuse. In 1855, when but seventeen years of age, he entered Watson Seminary, where he remained until July, 1857, when he went to Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri, entering the junior class. He continued his academic studies until 1859, at which time he graduated. He now returned to Monroe county, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. James Goodies, of Florida. Here he remained until October, when he went to Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, remaining until April, 1861, when he returned home and again read for a time with Dr. Goodies. In the fall of 1861 he entered St. Louis Medical College, from which institution he graduated in the month of February, 1862. Dr. Hanna now returned to Florida, Missouri, and practiced his profession with good success until August, 1863, when he removed to Ashley, where he has since resided, enjoying a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Hanna was married August 19, 1862, to Miss Mary C. Matthews, of Mexico, Missouri. They have two children, George William and Charles Meigs Hanna, both residents of Ashley. Dr. Hanna is well known in Pike county, and stands well with his brethren of the profession. He also has the confidence of the people, both as a man and a physician. He is comparatively a young man, and a long career of usefulness is still open before him.

J. L. Harness, the son of Grauville and Jane (Compton) Harness, was born in Wood county, Virginia, March 17, 1827. When but six years of age his parents removed to Washington county, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. He was married July 3, 1849, to Eliza Beswick, daughter of James and Augusta Beswick, of Ohio. In March, 1850, our subject came with his family to Pike county, where he has since continued to reside. Mr. Harness has one of the best farms in Ashley township, embracing an area of 223 acres, all of which is in a high state of cultivation, and with other general and substantial improvements. Mr. Harness has reared a family of seven children, four of whom (George L., John L., James K., and Edward M.) are still living. Mr. Harness has given his children the advantages of a good education, and thus fitted them for their destined stations in society. Besides following the avocation of a farmer, Mr. Harness devotes considerable attention to stock-raising, which has been a source of

very considerable profit for some years past. Mr. HARNES is well known and highly esteemed by the members of the community in which he resides.

M. Haught, farmer and stock-raiser. Among those of Ashley township who are worthy of notice in the history of the county, is the subject of this sketch who was born in Monongalia county, Virginia, son of Tobias and Abigail (Moore) Haught. When three years old his parents removed to Tyler county. He was reared a farmer and received a limited education. He enlisted in August, 1862, in the Fifteenth Virginia Infantry; was engaged in some thirteen battles, during one of which he was severely wounded in the hand. He was married February 25, 1868, to Miss Matilda Moore of Tyler county, Virginia. He came to Pike county in the fall of 1865, and settled in Ashley township. He has a fine farm of 385 acres of good land, under a high state of cultivation. He is engaged quite extensively in stock-raising, his farm being well adapted for that purpose. They are the parents of nine children: Melissa, Peter T., Sarah A., Hester A., Elizabeth E., Ollie, Ida, Lucindia, Michael, and James. Mr. Haught comes of large stock, the combined weight of his parents being 500 pounds. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Elliott Holliday (deceased). This gentleman was a native of Virginia, but when quite young his parents removed to Kentucky, and settled in Clarke county. Here our subject was partially raised, and at an early day he was married to Rachael Johnson of Fayette county. In the fall of 1834 Mr. Holliday moved with his family to Missouri, and settled near Ashley, in Pike county. There were eleven children: Eliza Ann, S. W., Polly, Sally, Nancy, Martha Jane, Emily T., James W., Lewis, Owen, and Margaret. Lewis and Owen Holliday are still living upon the old homestead—two jolly bachelors—dispensing a generous hospitality in a right royal manner. Ashley has no citizens who have more fully the confidence and respect of her people than the Holliday brothers. Their farm is a good one, containing 440 acres of land, and here they both farm and engage in stock-raising, as well as trade very largely in the same. They are active business men, good traders, and altogether responsible.

James Humphreys. Among the pioneer families of Ashley township, of whom our subject is a descendent, may be mentioned Mr. Humphreys, who was born in the state of North Carolina, in August, 1821. His father, Colman Humphreys, was a native of Virginia, and went with his parents to North Carolina in a very early day, where he was raised. In 1827 Mr. Humphreys moved his family to Missouri, and settled near the present town

of Ashley, on the farm now owned and occupied by our subject, on which he reared a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, five of whom are still living, the father dying in 1867, the mother in August, 1845. James Humphreys' youth was past on the farm. His educational advantages were those of the common school; being the youngest of four sons he remained at the old homestead, his present farm containing 185 acres of choice land, well watered, and plenty of timber. The soil is of a superior quality with red clay for a subsoil. This land is well adapted to the growing of all kinds of small grain, as well as grass. The earlier part of Mr. Humphreys' life has been devoted to the raising of grain, but in later years he has turned his attention to raising stock and trading in mules. Mr. Humphreys was married in 1850 to Rebecca King, daughter of James H. King, who was one among the early settlers of Ashley township. The result of this happy union has been three children: Mary E., James C., and Annie A. Personally Mr. Humphreys is a plain unassuming man; he is a good neighbor and well esteemed.

Robert Irvin (deceased). Prominent among the pioneers of Pike county was Robert Irvin. He was a native of Kentucky, and was born August 21, 1781. At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Irvin moved to Duck River, Tennessee, where he lived for a number of years, and where he was married to Miss Rachel Hill. In 1818 they started for Pike county, Missouri, with pack horses and bringing with them several slaves. Their route was through a poorly settled country, and frequently they camped at the tents or huts of the Indians, who invariably treated them with great kindness and hospitality. When Mr. Irvin first reached Missouri, he formed the acquaintance of an old hunter, named Charles Wells, who kindly offered to guide him to a good site for a home. The offer was accepted and the hunter conducted him to a splendid place, his old homestead, now occupied by his son, A. J. Irvin. At that time Indians were numerous, and bears and other wild animals were almost daily seen in the forests. Mr. Irvin bought the land shown him by Mr. Wells, at the first land sale held in the state, and at once commenced to improve it and to arrange conveniences for himself and neighbors. He had some money and much enterprise, and as soon as suitable houses for his family had been provided, he built a saw and grist-mill, a distillery, and a blacksmith shop. This mill is believed by many to have been the second one built in the county. The blacksmith shop was of untold benefit to the early settlers, and the distillery, which supplied the hardy settlers with good whisky at twenty-five cents a gallon, was by some regarded as a sign of the special favor of divine providence. Mr. Irvin was one of the first extensive

farmers of the county and did much to stimulate others to efforts in the same direction. By his first wife Mr. Irvin had but one child, William Irvin, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Irvin was married the second time to Miss Nancy Smithers of Shawneetown, Illinois, and this union was blessed with seven children; viz., Josephus, Bedora, John, Nancy, Robert, now deceased, Jesse, and A. J. Irvin, all of whom are active and worthy members of society. Mr. Irvin was justice of the peace for twenty years, bought and sold large quantities of land in the neighborhood where he resided, and did much to build up the material interests of the county. He died in October, 1863, and his last wife followed him to the tomb in March, 1870.

A. J. Irvin. Mr. Irvin is a son of Robert Irvin, a sketch of whose life has already been written. The subject of this sketch was born in Pike county, and upon the farm where he now lives, on February 4, 1837. He is a successful farmer and stock-raiser, to the duties of which he has been trained from his earliest boyhood. He was married February 13, 1867, to Miss Nancy D. Johnson of Lincoln county. This union has been blessed with three children, Jefferson C., Iona C., and Susan Irvin. Mr. Irvin owns a fine farm of 380 acres, upon which is an excellent two-story residence splendidly furnished and with surroundings indicative of much taste. He devotes considerable attention to the raising of thorough-bred cattle and in his herd can be found many animals scarcely to be surpassed by any others in the county. Mr. Irvin is an energetic, driving business man, wide awake to his own interests but not unmindful of the rights and interests of others. He is a good trader and is rapidly accumulating. He is courteous, urbane, and hospitable, and the writer would here express his own obligations for the kindness and consideration shown him while stopping for a short time at his delightful country home.

William G. Kerr. This gentleman was born on the old homestead, near Ashley, December 24, 1834. He is the son of Thomas G. Kerr, a native of Augusta county, Virginia, born November 1, 1796, and of Margaret (Calbreath) Kerr, also of Virginia. Thomas G. Kerr, and wife were married April 22, 1823. They had five children, Elizabeth H., Sarah J., John F., Thomas C., and William G. Kerr, the subject of this sketch. The old gentleman, Thomas G. Kerr, came to Pike county in the fall of 1828 and settled upon the farm on which William G. Kerr now resides. He died August 31, 1834. He was a good citizen, well known in the county at that early day and had done much to advance the material interests of the people with whom he had cast his fortunes. Our subject, W. G. Kerr, was

reared upon the place where he now resides, labored upon the farm the greater portion of the year, and attended the district school during a part of the winter season. He was married January 24, 1856, to Miss Hattie Culwell, daughter of James C. Culwell, one of the pioneers of Pike county. They have reared a family of nine children. Mr. Kerr has an excellent farm of 326 acres, a splendid dwelling and a commodious barn, and other necessary out-buildings to meet the general wants of both the farmer and stock-raiser. Mr. Kerr is a member of the church and an elder of the same.

W. H. Marzolf. The subject of this sketch is a native of Pike county, where he was born February 2, 1839. He is a son of George and Mary (Renner) Marzolf, and is the third child of a large family. He was reared on a farm and received his education at the common schools of the country. He was married January 8, 1871, to Miss Maria M. Mittleberger of St. Charles county. Their union has been blessed with four children, all daughters. Mr. Marzolf owns a good farm of 181 acres and everything appertaining to the same indicate the thrift and enterprise of its owner. Mr. Marzolf is a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and is an elder in the same. His wife and two eldest daughters are also connected with the same religious organization.

P. M. McNelly. This gentleman was born in Randolph county, Illinois, August 30, 1834. When but five years of age his parents removed to St. Genevive, Missouri where our subject resided until he reached the age of eighteen years, when the family went to Monroe county, Illinois, where Mr. McNelly lived for five years, then went to Calhoun county, Illinois, and thence to Pike county, Missouri. During the war he enlisted in Company B., Tenth Missouri Calvary, and after serving for three years, most of the time as orderly sergeant, he was honorably discharged, and returning settled in Pike county. He was married April 9th, 1857, to Miss Amelia Vancil, daughter of Daniel Vancil, one of the old settlers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. McNelly have a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters. Mr. McNelly has for a number of years been the superintendent of the county farm, and so economic has been his administration and so successful his management that the per capita of cost has been merely nominal and the institution has proven almost self-sustaining. His management has not only elicited the highest commendations from both the county court and the citizens generally, but has also attracted the attention of neighboring counties, who are anxious that their own officials might imitate so worthy and safe an example. Mr. McNelly is a member of the Masonic order, also

a Knight of Pythias, Knight of Honor, and a member of the order of United Workmen. He is a genial gentleman with many friends and has the respect and confidence of the general public.

John E. McPike. This gentleman is the son of B. H. McPike, one of the pioneers of Pike county. He was born September 28, 1854, on a farm near Bowling Green, and upon which his early life was spent. Mr. McPike was educated at Watson Seminary at Ashley, and at the Baptist College at Louisiana. Our subject was married October 1, 1878, to Miss Mary F. Bryant, daughter of W. S. Bryant, of Ashley. They have two children: Ben Bryant and Roberta M. McPike. In March, 1880, Mr. McPike engaged in the mercantile business, with his father-in-law as his partner, to which business he is at this time devoting his attention. He is regarded as a good business man, and the firm stands well in commercial circles. Mr. McPike occupies a prominent social position, having the confidence of the business public, and the respect and esteem of those with whom he is brought into social contact.

J. A. Murphy. This gentleman, the son of John and Elizabeth (Luther) Murphy, was born in Alton, Illinois, March 27, 1831. When quite young his parents went to Arkansas, where they resided for about four years when they moved to Newton county, Missouri, where our subject resided until 1862. He was reared in town, and received such education as the facilities of the place afforded. His father long carried on a carriage shop, and his son worked in the same for many years. At the age of twenty-one he commenced to work at the carpenter's trade, which he continued to follow for about three years. In 1862 Mr. Murphy moved to Mattoon, Illinois, when, after a year's residence, he went to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he lived for two years, and in 1865 came to Pike county, Illinois, where he spent one year. In 1866 he located at Clarksville, Missouri, and the year succeeding he moved to Ashley, where he has since resided. He was married September 2, 1860, to Miss Mary Rebecca Price, of Pike county, Missouri. They have seven children, all of whom are living. Mr. Murphy is engaged in the carriage business; has a good shop, does about \$2,000 worth of work per annum, and gives good satisfaction to his customers. He is a member of the C. P. Church, and is esteemed as a conscientious and worthy citizen.

D. A. Nally is a native of Culpepper county, Virginia, where he was born September 14, 1814. He is the son of Hezekiah and Susan (Rowie) Nally, who resided in Virginia, and raised a family of ten children, of whom our subject was the second. Mr. Nally was raised on a farm, and like other



James R. Wells.

farmers' sons of that early day, received only a common English education. He was married in September, 1837, to Miss Merriam Kite, which union was blessed with seven children. Mrs. Nally died in May, 1854, and Mr. Nally was subsequently married to Miss May Ayers, daughter of Richard Ayers, of this county, and one of the early settlers of Pike. Mr. Nally has, for several years, served as justice of the peace in the township where he resides. He has 200 acres of excellent land, which he cultivates to the best advantage, and from which he annually derives a good return for his labor. Mr. Nally has lived in the county since 1839, and is well known to many of our best citizens, who hold him in high esteem. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and strictly attends to his religious duties.

Alfred Oden. Among the early settlers of Ashley township, and well worthy of a conspicuous place in the history of the county is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Oden was born in North Middleton, Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 10th day of July, 1812. His education was received while he yet resided within the limits of his native state. On the 15th of October, 1828, he arrived with his parents in Pike county and settled three miles southwest of Ashley on what was known as Brushy Creek where Mr. Oden cut the first tree, preparatory to a clearing, that had ever been felled in that section. At that early day many of the settlers entered their land, and Mr. Oden's father did the same, and began, at once to improve his property, which soon came to be valuable. Mr. Oden remembers that game was at that time very abundant and the wolves so numerous and destructive to pigs and lambs that it was next to impossible to raise either. During the winter of 1829 and 1830 our subject performed the duties of clerk for two of the merchants of Bowling Green, and well remembers when Judge Tucker held court in a room without any floor other than the earth, and when the logs were piled in the middle of the room and burned in a heap for the purpose of warming the apartment. In 1832 Mr. Oden enlisted as a soldier in the Black Hawk War, under Captain Mace of Peno township. Mr. Oden was married, May 23, 1831, to Miss Frances Ann Brown, a native of Virginia, who died in 1861, and some years thereafter he was again married, to Miss Susan C. Davis of Pike county. Mr. Oden has raised a family of six children. He has long been identified with the growth and prosperity of Ashley, and has contributed no little to advance its material interests. Our subject is a gentleman of good information, thoroughly familiar with the history of the county; an enterprising citizen, a good neighbor, a Mason above reproach, and a consistent and zealous member of the Christian Church.

George F. Poyser. The subject of this sketch was born in Stark county, Ohio, March 27, 1817. He is the son of John and Barbara Poyser, and was left an orphan at the age of five years. He passed his youth on the farm, and at the age of seventeen commenced to learn the carpenter's trade. He moved to Washington county, Ohio, where he married Lucy Burk, March 18, 1838. To them two children, Ronena and A. D. Poyser, were born. Having lost his wife Mr. Poyser was married the second time to Elizabeth P. Wells. In 1855 he came to Pike county and settled near Ashley. He has a farm of 100 acres and is doing a good business with the Ashley meat market, of which he is the proprietor.

Theodore Purse. The subject of this sketch is a native of New York, born in the metropolis of the Union on the 28th of July, 1832. He is the son of John and Susan De Gove Purse. His father was a native of Ireland, and his mother a native of Vermont. Mr. Purse had good advantages for obtaining a plain and practical English education until he had reached his fourteenth year, at which time he abandoned the school-room and went to work to learn the carpenter's trade, which he continued to follow between five and six years, when in 1852 he made a visit to this county, and in the spring of 1853 he moved west and settled in Ashley, which place he has since made his home. For several years he was engaged in the manufacture of reapers, which passed rapidly into the hands of the farmers and met a want which had not before been wholly supplied. In 1881 he engaged with his present partner, Mr. Wells, in the hardware trade, conducting the only house of the kind in Ashley, and doing a safe and successful business. Mr. Purse was married in April, 1857, to Miss Samantha Wells, daughter of L. M. Wells, also of Ashley. They have three children: Eliza U., now Mrs. Bowman of Louisiana; W. D., who is the county surveyor; and Susie Dora Purse, still at home with her parents. Mr. Purse is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church and also of the Knights of Honor. By his honorable conduct and upright dealing with his fellow men he has made many friends and occupies in his community a reputation for honesty and purity of life and character that the good can well afford to envy.

Moses Renner. This gentleman is the son of George Renner, who was born in Germany, and when eleven years of age came with his parents to America. George Renner resided in St. Charles county for some time, but after Pike county had been laid off and named he moved here, and was among its earliest settlers. He was first married to Miss Nancy Crow, by whom he had three children, and afterwards to Miss Jones, who was born and raised in Cuivre township, in Pike county. Four children blessed this

union, and among them, and the youngest, the subject of this sketch, who was born April 15, 1862. Moses Renner was reared a farmer, and has devoted all his life to the cultivation of the soil. He is a young and intelligent bachelor, of good habits, and more than ordinarily successful as a farmer. He has had but little time in which to make any history for himself, but he has made a reputation for honesty and square-dealing that is worth much to any young man just entering upon the active duties of life. If his success is to be measured by his energy and perseverance, failure will be impossible.

Thomas A. Rhoades is a native of Tennessee, born near Nashville, December 10, 1829. He was reared on a farm, and received such education as usually fell to the lot of farmers' sons in that early day. When twenty-two years of age he came to Pike county, where he has since lived. He was married February 3, 1856, to Miss Eliza Smith, daughter of Ephraim Smith, of Pike county, but formerly of Casey county, Kentucky. They have no children. Mr. Rhoades has a farm in Ashley township containing 144 acres of well-improved and very fertile land, upon which he resides, although he is personally kept away from home a great deal on account of his business, as he has for the last fourteen seasons been engaged in running machines for the purpose of threshing the wheat and oats of his friends and neighbors. Mr. Rhoades is a worthy member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, as is also his wife. He has the confidence and esteem of the people among whom he has long lived.

Judge S. S. Russell. Prominent among the business men of Ashley may be mentioned the name of Judge Russell. Indeed he is recognized by the people, among whom he has long lived as the best representative of the energy and enterprise, not only of the village of Ashley, but of the township of that name. Judge Russell is a native of West Virginia, where he was born September 17, 1823. He is the son of Joshua Russell, a native of Ireland, and who came to Virginia in 1812, and for fifty years was engaged in selling goods in Tyler county. The mother of the subject of our sketch was Catharine A. Wells, of Ohio county, Virginia. Judge Russell received but a limited school education, but early in life he entered his father's store and acquired that character of business knowledge which has been of incalculable advantage in his intercourse with the world. Judge Russell came to Pike county in the fall of 1848, and settled at Ashley, where he at once engaged in merchandising, which business he followed for eight consecutive years. For about two years he turned his attention to farming, when he again engaged in mercantile pursuits, continuing to sell

goods until 1861. In 1865 he built a grist-mill in partnership with Mr. William Sisson, which was soon after burned, when he rebuilt, this time being alone, a larger mill, and with a capacity of about 400 bushels per day. With his sons, Judge Russell is now engaged in milling, and also in speculating in wheat and other grain upon quite an extended scale. His mills are at Ashley, while his elevator is situated at Bowling Green on account of the railroads furnishing suitable shipping facilities. Judge Russell has several times been elected justice of the peace, and was chosen one of the county judges in 1856, and served the county very acceptably in that important and difficult position. Judge Russell has always been one of the foremost men in every enterprise that had for its object the interests of the county, or the advancement of the material prosperity of his own town, or township. He has taken a deep interest in the educational interests of the county, and has done much for Watson Seminary, a school situated near his home. Judge Russell was married November 5, 1846, to Maria Wells, daughter of Eli and Nancy Wells, and their union has been blessed with two children, both sons, Eli W., and John Russell, both of whom are still living and have families of their own. Judge Russell is a consistent member of the O. S. Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder, and to the support of which he contributes liberally. Eli W. Russell, the judge's eldest son, was born September 8, 1848, and was educated at Watson Seminary; he was married November 11, 1880, to Miss Mollie Neff, daughter of John Neff, of Lafayette county, Missouri. John Russell, the youngest son, was born April 12, 1850, educated, like his brother, at Watson Seminary, and was married December 16, 1874, to Miss A. E. Reed, daughter of A. W. Reed, of this county. They have two children, Nellie and Henry M. Russell. Both Eli and John are associated with their father in the grain and milling business, which has proven quite profitable under their wise management and close business attention.

Stephen Shepherd (deceased) was born in Adams county, Kentucky, February 28, 1825. When quite young he came to Pike county, Missouri, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 29th of March, 1876. Mr. Shepherd was married in September, 1869, to Miss Martha Letitia Chamberlain, daughter of James Chamberlain, who now in his old age makes his home at her house. This union was blessed with three children: William B., Effie May, and James S. Shepherd. Since her husband's death Mrs. Shepherd has continued to reside at the old homestead, a nice farm of sixty-eight acres, well improved and in a high state of cultivation, where, by her amiable disposition and self-sacrificing spirit, she con-

tributes to the enjoyment of her children and the comfort of her aged father. She is striving hard to give her children the advantages of a good and thorough education, and thereby render them fit to fill up their missions in life as well as to be prepared to make for themselves a substantial and independent living. Mrs. Shepherd is a consistent member of the Christian Church, and by her zeal in the cause of Christianity, and her devotion to the interests of her children, she endeavors to make the loss of the father as lightly felt as possible.

Jesse Shepherd was born in Wilks county, North Carolina, October 24, 1800. His father, Stephen Shepherd, was born in 1768, in Virginia, and went to North Carolina, where he was brought up. He moved to Kentucky in 1811, where he died in 1825. He was a farmer by occupation. Jesse, our subject, spent his youth on a farm, and was educated in the rude log school-houses common in those days. He was married in 1826, to Miss Isabella Shaw, daughter of Thomas and Catharine Shaw, who was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, February 29, 1804. Soon after their marriage they immigrated to Missouri, coming all the way in a three-horse wagon, and settled on a farm near Bowling Green in this county. They reared eight children who lived to be men and women grown, five of whom are now living: Eliza J., now Mrs. Williams; Emily, now Mrs. Jones; Susan E., now Mrs. McCloud; William F.; John C., died in 1866; Martha A., Fannie, died in 1866, and James M. His wife died in 1873. He well remembers when he had to pay twenty-five cents for a single letter.

R. H. Strother. Mr. Strother is a native of Pike county, Illinois, where he was born, March 5, 1847. He is a son of Robert and Betsey A. Strother. His mother was the daughter of M. J. Noyes, long an official of Pike county, Missouri, and otherwise prominently identified with its material interests. Our subject's early life was spent in Louisiana, where he received his education, and where, at the age of nineteen, he commenced to learn the painter's trade. For two years he worked with Graham & Pettibone, and then for the same length of time with James A. Ladd, and for eighteen months with Henry Couples. After this Mr. Strother continued in the business alone, doing much work in different sections of the county. In 1869 he moved to Ashley, and continued to work at his trade. For several years Mr. Strother lived in Bowling Green, where he did most of the work connected with his line of business. In September, 1882, he took charge of a furniture store at Ashley, which he still continues to conduct. Mr. Strother was married June 25, 1872, to Miss Mollie Houston, daughter of M. W. Houston, of Ashley. They have two children, Ina and Zella Mont

Pier Strother. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge at Bowling Green, and has a large circle of acquaintances and many friends throughout the county.

Samuel Thomas. This gentleman was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, July 4, 1826. He is the son of Joseph Thomas, a native of the same county and state, and of Sally (Oden) Thomas, who was born in Loudon county, Virginia. His parents moved to Pike county in the fall of 1827, where they resided until his father's death in November, 1834. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, attending to its general duties, and receiving only such advantages of an education as the common district schools could furnish. About the time that he reached his majority, Mr. Thomas worked for several years at the carpenter's and cabinet maker's trades. From the time he was twelve years old until he grew to manhood his life was spent with his uncle, Alfred Oden. He bought his present farm in 1857, which he has taken much pains to make better year after year. He was married July 11, 1855, to Miss Lucy Tinsley, a lady born and partially raised in Virginia. Two children were born to them, only one of whom, Bettie Chelton, is now living. Mrs. Thomas died in September, 1865, and Mr. Thomas was married again in January, 1867, to Miss Ann M. Myers, of this county. They have but one child, Edward S. Thomas. Mr. Thomas's farm embraces 260 acres of land, which is well improved and adapted to farming and stock-raising. He is a member of the Masonic order, and a genial, affable, and hospitable gentleman.

H. A. Wait. Mr. Wait was born in Jefferson county, New York, where he continued to reside until he was thirty-one years of age, when he came to Danville, Illinois, where, for three years, he was engaged in sawing and selling walnut lumber. After this he engaged in a general lumber business, doing his own sawing, and moving his mill from place to place, as the quantity and character of the timber would seem to warrant. He located near Ashley in December, 1881, where he still continues to manufacture and sell different kinds of lumber, but making something of a specialty of timber suitable for railroads and bridges. Mr. Wait was married December 17, 1862, to Miss Emma Bannister, of Jefferson county, New York. They have four children: Bert, Cora O. M., Dora H., and Harry.

L. M. Wells was born in Ohio county, Virginia, June 10, 1807. His father was one of the earliest settlers of Ohio county, and was burned out three times by the Indians. The early life of our subject was spent on a farm, where he attended strictly to the duties of the farmer, and received but a very limited school education. He was first married in July, 1835.

to Miss Eliza McMahan, and their union was blessed with seven children. He lost his wife in October, 1852, and was married the second time, in 1854, to Elizabeth Thornley, a native of Ohio. By this wife he had two children. Having lost his second wife, in December, 1865, Mr. Wells was married the third time, in December, 1872, to Catharine Logan, of Warren county, Missouri. In July, 1837, Mr. Wells bought 250 acres of land near Ashley, and a little northwest of the town, upon which he moved his family in the following spring. Here he lived for eight years, when he moved about one-half mile south of the town, where he continued to reside until 1872, when he built his present residence, one of the very best to be found in the township. During the civil war Mr. Wells was badly treated, and made to sustain great pecuniary loss, and also to undergo much personal suffering. He was arrested, taken to Macon, Missouri, where ten men out of forty were taken out and shot for opinion's sake. He was held a prisoner for some time at Macon, then taken to St. Louis, and finally to Alton, Illinois. He is one of the largest land owners in Pike county, having some 5,500 acres, almost all of which is under fence and in cultivation. He has also been one of the most liberal contributors to Watson Seminary, giving at the start four acres of land and one thousand dollars in cash to help along this educational enterprise. He has also generously assisted the several churches of the town near which he continues to reside. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

William A. Wilcoxon. Mr. Wilcoxon is a native of Pike county. He was born in Calumet township, June 25, 1847, where he continued to reside with his father, attending the farm and dealing in stock, until he attained the age of twenty-six years. He received his education at the common schools of the county, in the city of Clarksville, and at McGee College. He was married November 12, 1874, to Miss Jennie Emerson, daughter of W. B. Emerson, of Pike county. They have but two children living, Thomas Harly and Roy L. Wilcoxon, having lost their only daughter, Nora B., on December 9, 1881. Mr. Wilcoxon is a good farmer and successful dealer in stock, of which he handles great numbers. He has a farm of 250 acres of land, well adapted to his purposes, and which he has from year to year continued to improve. Mr. Wilcoxon is a man of excellent judgment and remarkable energy, and, although but a young man, has attained a financial standing which justly places him among the solid men of the county.

F. E. Williams, one of the best farmers in the neighborhood of Ashley, was born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, near the "Wilderness," Septem-

ber 25, 1813. He is the son of P. M. and Elizabeth (Gale) Williams, being the only child born to his parents. His early life was spent in his native state, where he received his education. At the age of twenty-one years, he came to Missouri and settled in Ralls county, eight miles from the town of New London, where he lived for one year, then moved to a farm four miles west of the same town, where he continued to reside until 1866, when he bought and moved upon his present farm, just adjoining the town of Ashley. His farm contains 156 acres of excellent land, well fenced and in a high state of cultivation. He is largely engaged in wheat raising, in which he has been peculiarly successful. He has a substantial farm residence and is surrounded with all the comforts of a good country home. Mr. Williams has been twice married, first in February, 1834, to Miss Elizabeth Brown, who died in April of the succeeding year. He was again married in October, 1837, to Miss Levisa Grant, of Kentucky. From this last marriage there were three children, Nelson, Juliett, and Paul. Mr. Williams had the misfortune to lose his wife in 1875, since which time he has remained a widower. He is a worthy member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and takes a lively interest in all matters appertaining to the religious or moral advancement of the community in which he resides. He has come to be well known in the county and is universally esteemed by his fellow citizens.

H. H. Wisdom. The subject of this sketch is a native of Kentucky, born June 24, 1813. His father was born in Virginia and his mother in North Carolina. Mr. Wisdom was raised on a farm and early acquired that knowledge of agricultural pursuits which has since been of incalculable advantage to him. He came to Pike county in 1837, but removed to Kentucky where he resided some eighteen months, when he again returned to this county, where he has ever since continued to live. He first settled upon the farm upon which he at this time resides, although he has not lived there uninterruptedly during all these years. The land was wild then, but he has greatly improved it and opened up one of the best farms in that neighborhood. His house is beautifully located upon a very pretty little bluff, about 100 feet higher than the lands lying south or west of it. Mr. Wisdom was married to Miss Virginia Turner, and their union was blessed with eight children, six of whom are still living. Mrs. Wisdom died June 16, 1880, and he has never married again. Mr. Wisdom is a member of the Masonic order and also of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is a genial and hospitable gentleman, and has the confidence and respect of all who know him.

J. J. Zumwalt. Mr. Zumwalt was born in Pike county, Missouri, November 9, 1843, near the city of Louisiana. He is a son of Ivy Zumwalt, who was a native of St. Charles county, and one among the first settlers of Pike county; his mother was Sarah (James) Zumwalt, a native of Adair county, Missouri. Mr. Zumwalt has spent his life upon a farm, to the duties of which he has been especially attentive. He received but a limited education, but has learned much from his association with the business men with whom his business has brought him in contact. He was married February 9, 1865, to Miss Minerva F. Henderson, daughter of Rufus Henderson. This union has been blessed with two children, Ramsey and Porter. Mrs. Zumwalt died November 12, 1874. Mr. Zumwalt was married the second time, March 1, 1877, to Miss Emily Crosby, daughter of H. S. and Elizabeth Crosby, of Calhoun county, Illinois. But one child, Ona C. Zumwalt, has been born to them. Mr. Zumwalt owns a good farm of 135 acres of well improved land, and besides farming deals to some extent in different kinds of stock. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and one of the trustees of the same. His reputation for fair dealing has never been questioned, while his probity and integrity have gained for him many valuable friends.

CHAPTER XX.

PRAIRIEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Description—Characteristics—Schools—Civic Societies—Churches—Miscellaneous Observations—Biographies.

DESCRIPTION.

In point of age this is the baby township of Pike county, and as in other families of nine children, there appears no good reason why this, the tenth, should ever have been born. Prairieville township was carved out of the southwestern corner of Calumet in February, 1870. It embraces all of congressional township fifty-two, range one, west, is six miles square, and contains 23,040 acres of land. It is situated in the southern portion of the county, and is bounded on the north by Buffalo township, on the east by Calumet, on the south by Lincoln county, and on the west by Cuivre. The township has both rich wooded lands and beautiful rolling prairie, and its farmers are among the most energetic and prosperous of any to be found out-

side of Calumet. Among some of the early settlers of this township, who were contemporaneous with those of Calumet, may be mentioned John F., George S., and S. B. Turner; Judge John Fagg, William Richardson, Dr. M. N. Clark, Austin Beasley, Major H. J. Pollard, Walker Meriwether, and others, and just outside of the township, but whose business transactions were all done at Prairieville, were Dr. Fountain Meriwether, and Major James Clark. Neither township, county, or country ever had nobler or better men than the early settlers of Prairieville. There are no towns, and but two small villages, within the limits of this township. Both of these are situated in the southern part of the township and not more than three-fourths of a mile apart. Prairieville is the largest and has a population of about one hundred inhabitants, while Bolia, the smaller, and situated on the St. L., H. & K. Railroad, has not more than forty residents. After the organization of this district into a separate township, R. H. Wright was the first justice of the peace, and Charles E. Clark its first constable. Drs. M. N. Clark and William H. Pollard, both residents of the town of Prairieville, are the physicians of the township, and each has long done a large and lucrative practice. There are two saw-mills in the township, and one steam grist-mill. Among the oldest settled places are the Cole's farm and the Dunn Spring place; the earliest practitioner was probably Dr. Richard Anderson, while the first preachers were Revs. E. Lannins and Jesse Sutton, both Methodists. The first and only school of any special local character was the one taught in Prairieville by E. N. Benfils, about the year 1854. The first dry goods store was opened by Lewis Minor in 1837, while George Thurmond started both a grocery store and a tobacco factory as early as 1835. There are four school districts in the township, at all of which schools are in successful operation, while there is one place and one teacher for the instruction and education of the colored youth.

MASONIC—BLUE LODGE.

Prairieville Lodge No. 137, A. F. & A. M., was organized on the 28th day of May, 1859. Among the charter members were Thomas Vaughan, Daniel W. Allen, William Richardson, John W. Davis, Peter Carr, N. P. Minor, and Capt. Wm. H. Knight. The first officers were Thomas R. Vaughan, W. M.; Daniel W. Allen, S. W.; William Richardson, J. W. Drs. W. H. Pollard and C. R. Bankhead were the first persons ever made Masons by the lodge after its organization at Prairieville. The present officers are A. D. Atkins, W. M.; T. W. Lewis, S. W.; S. C. Stanley, J. W. W. B. Shaw, secretary, and Theodore Black, treasurer. The lodge has twenty-seven members and is working pleasantly and harmoniously.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

This lodge was organized in January, 1880, with eighteen charter members. R. C. Pew was its first dictator, W. J. Reynolds, vice-dictator, and R. F. (Tuggie) Clark, the first reporter. The lodge has continued to grow since its organization, and now numbers forty members in good standing. It is in a flourishing condition, having about two hundred dollars surplus in its treasury, after having paid out to the widows and orphans' fund more than sixteen hundred dollars.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

This church, which now has its house of worship in the town of Prairieville, was first organized at the residence of Judge John Fagg as early as the year 1838. Its constituting members were Judge Fagg and wife, S. B. Turner, Daniel W. Allen, George S. Turner, Jerry Roberts, Mildred Roberts, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Gillum, Mrs. Colman Estes, and others. Rev. E. Lannius was the first minister who officiated here. This was the first Methodist Church organized in the present Prairieville township and the first Methodist church house was built in Prairieville some years thereafter, about 1847 or 1848, and dedicated by Rev., afterwards Bishop, E. M. Marvin. In the year 1868 a new and larger church was erected on the same site. Many of the people of the village hold their membership here, but its chief strength is derived from the country adjacent to the town. The church is represented as being in a prosperous condition, with harmony among all its members and manifesting much spiritual strength.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Prairieville Baptist Church was organized in May in the year 1870. The constituting members were W. T. Jacobs, Z. W. Mosby, John W. Mitchell, William Luck, Llewellyn Johnson, James Johnson, Urenia Johnson, and others. The ministers who organized the church were Revs. A. G. Mitchell, T. N. Sanderson, and William Bibb. Mr. Sanderson was the first regular pastor to serve this church. This congregation first worshiped in the M. E. Church South. They now have a new and commodious church-house in course of construction. The church has thirty-seven members at this time and conducts a well attended Sunday-school. Mr. Z. W. Mosby, is superintendent of the sabbath-school and also clerk of the church. Rev. Wm. N. Maupin is the present pastor and W. T. Jacobs and Z. W. Mosby, the deacons. This is a working church and gives promise of doing much good in the cause of religious truth in the near future.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

St. John's Episcopal Church, a substantial and imposing brick structure, was built in the town of Prairieville in the year 1856, and consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop C. S. Hawks but a short time after its completion. Before they had a church of their own the Episcopalians worshiped, like the Baptists, in the M. E. Church South, and for years they kept up their organization and continued to hold their services here. The first vestry of this church was composed of the following old, well-known, and highly respected gentlemen: John W. Davis, John A. Good, Capt. John W. Bankhead, Peter Carr, and Col. E. W. Dorsey. The present vestry is as follows: H. J. Meriwether, John E. Stonebraker, and Edwin Davis. Mr. Stonebraker is also clerk of the church and Edwin Davis its treasurer. Years ago this church was in a flourishing condition and numbered among its communicants many of the oldest and best families of this portion of the county. Many of the older members have died, others have moved away, and the church has never been able to repair the loss which it has thus sustained. There are at present but twenty communicants and the church has neither rector nor sabbath-school.

REMARKS.

But little space has been given to Prairieville township for the reason that up to the early part of the year 1870 it was a part of Calumet, and all the early history of the latter, included the territory and citizens of the former. In all the public enterprises of "old Calumet," the railroad excepted, the people of Prairieville entered with the same zeal and contributed with the same generosity. They are in heart and feeling the same people, and no imaginary township lines can alienate the one or estrange the other. They are alike the descendants of the same proud people, influenced by the same high motives and desirous alike of accomplishing the same grand purposes. No circumstance, nor combination of circumstances, will ever suffer to array the one in open hostility against the other. Each must continue to sustain the other, and the empire of Calumet and the "kingdom of Prairieville" must remain in the future as in the past, one in all things save in name.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PRAIRIEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Homer A. Beckner, farmer, Prairieville township. Mr. Beckner is a native of Virginia, born in Botetourt county, in April, 1851. He obtained his education in his native county; arriving at maturity he began his career as a teacher. He taught his first school in Virginia, and then came to Missouri in 1872. Resuming teaching, this he followed for several years, during which time he was married to Lizzie Goodman, daughter of Garret Goodman. She died in 1877; in 1878 he married a sister of his first wife. He has a small farm with good improvements, and a soil very fertile. Mr. Beckner is now turning his attention to the dairy business, and is one of the intelligent farmers of his neighborhood.

Theodore Black, postmaster and station agent, and proprietor of harness shop. The subject of our sketch is a native of Louisiana, parish of West Feliciana; he was born April 3, 1847, and is the son of John and Catharine (Waldon) Black, who were natives of Germany. Our subject was the youngest of two children; he was reared in the towns of Bayou Sara and St. Francisville, where he received his education. At the age of seventeen he commenced work at the trade of harness-making with Connel & Boekel, where he worked until he had thoroughly learned his trade. At the age twenty-two he came to St. Louis, where he worked at his trade for a time, and in 1869 he came to Eolia and started the harness-shop where he has since carried on the business. He carries a large assortment of everything found in a first-class shop, and by fair and honorable dealing has secured a large trade. He was appointed notary public in 1875, and justice of the peace in November, 1876. He was appointed postmaster under Gen. Grant in January, 1875, and again was re-appointed in February, 1881; he was appointed station and express agent in October, 1881. He is a member the Masonic order, and Knights of Honor. He was married December 17, 1874, to Miss Mollie D. Turner, daughter of George S. Turner of this township, one of the pioneers of this county. They are the parents of four children: George F., Lotta, Mabel, and Russell. Mr. Black has a nice home adjoining Prarieville, a good residence situated on a seven acre lot, which he has improved in a good manner, where he has all the conveniencies of a good home.

G. S. Britt was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, June 28, 1827, and came with his parents to Missouri in the year 1829, and settled in Lincoln county, where our subject was reared and educated. On reaching his ma-

majority he came to Paynesville and learned the wagon-making trade, which avocation he has since followed. In 1870 he came to his present home at Prairieville, and has since been engaged in general blacksmithing and wagon-making, and has a fine business. He was married September 29, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth R. Patton, of Pike county, and by this union had seven children, five of whom still survive: Elizabeth A., Charley E., James R., George M., and Fannie L. He is a member of A. F. & A. M. Lodge No. 137. His wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Edwin Davis, post-office Eaton, farmer and stock-raiser. The subject of our sketch was born in Pike county, Missouri, July 2, 1848. He is the son of John W. and Alice T. Davis. His youth was spent in assisting on the farm and attending school. In 1868 he began farming on his own responsibility on the farm where he now resides. It contains 276 acres of improved land under a high state of cultivation. His residence, a fine two-story frame building, located on an eminence, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, was completed in the fall of 1882. He was married November 12, 1874, to Miss A. F. Lewis, of Lincoln county, and by this union there are three children: Lottie O., Nichols L., and James D. Mr. Davis and wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

William T. Jacobs, merchant and farmer. Prominent among the business men of Prairieville may be mentioned Mr. Jacobs, who was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, in 1839. His father, Benjamin F., is a native of Orange county, Virginia, and was born there in 1816, and immigrated to Missouri in 1837 and settled in St. Louis county, and moved his family to Pike county in 1847. He was a farmer by occupation, and also a stock-trader, and resided in this county until 1865, when he moved to the state of Illinois, and was there engaged in agriculture and trading in stock until 1873. His wife was a daughter of David Tinder, of Spottsylvania county, Virginia, her name being Sarah A. Tinder, who died in March, 1853. This couple had a family of five children, three of whom are now living. William T., our subject, was raised on a farm until 1861, when he entered the Confederate army under General Price and served until the memorable battle of Vicksburg in 1863. At that battle he lost his left leg by the bursting of a shell, which shattered his limb, rendering amputation necessary. He then returned to his home and engaged in teaching school from that time until 1865, when he was married to Miss Martha E. Beasley, daughter of Austin Beasley, Esq., one of the pioneer settlers of this part of the county, who was formerly from Virginia. Mr. Jacobs continued farming until 1872, when he was elected assessor. He held this office ac-

ceptably for two years. In 1875, in the fall, he embarked in the mercantile business in which he has continued until the present. Mr. Jacobs is a man widely known in business circles, and his reputation for honesty and upright dealing has given him a prestige enjoyed but by few. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Honor. He is a member of the Baptist Church, having joined some thirty years ago. His worthy wife is a member of the M. E. Church South. They have two children, one son and a daughter, Rosa D. and George W. Jacobs.

William N. Merriwether was born in Bedford county, Virginia, May 12, 1840, where he grew to manhood. While finishing his education at the Virginia Military Institute the rebellion broke out, and he enlisted in the Thirty-eighth Virginia Infantry, where he served as first lieutenant for two years, when he was promoted to captain in the Twenty-first Virginia Cavalry, where he served two years longer, until the close of the war. In 1866 he came to Pike county, Missouri, where he remained a short time. He then went to Kentucky, remaining there about four years. In 1871 he returned to Pike county, where he has since made his home. He first engaged in teaching school for one year. He then turned his attention to farming, stock-growing, and stock-dealing, which avocation he has since followed extensively. In connection with his farming he has taken large contracts with railroad companies to furnish ties and bridge timber for several years, in which occupation he has been exceedingly successful. On reaching Missouri our subject had limited means, and by his own exertions has accumulated a large property. He was married November 4, 1869, to Miss Mary E., daughter of John W. and Alice T. Davis, who were among the early settlers of the county, and settled the farm where our subject now lives. They are the parents of eight children: William N., Jr., Alice, Davis, Louise, Frank, Sallie, Mabel, and George. Mr. Merriwether has a fine farm of 900 acres of good land under a high state of cultivation, with large and commodious barns and stables and out-buildings. His residence is a fine brick house, built on an eminence, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. Mrs. M. is a member of the Episcopal Church.

William H. Pollard, physician and surgeon. Prominent among the physicians of this place may be mentioned Dr. Pollard, who was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, in March, 1834. His father, Henry J. Pollard, is a native of Virginia, and was born in Orange county, November 15, 1806. He lived in his native county until twenty-six years of age. He was married, in 1833, to Miss Courtney, daughter of Thomas Burton, and in 1835 he immigrated to Missouri, coming all the way through by wagons, and

settled near the present town site of Prairieville and engaged in farming. He owns a neat farm of 237 acres, all under fence. He retired from his farm in 1873 on account of poor health. He reared a family of two children: Mary Ann, who married John Carter, and died January 26, 1860; and William H., the subject of our sketch. The Doctor, who is the only surviving child, was but one and a half years old when his parents came to this state. He was educated in the schools of his neighborhood, spending his youth on a farm. When about eighteen years of age he went to the State University at Columbia, which he attended two years. Returning home he began the study of medicine with Dr. Henderson, an eminent physician of this place, and took four courses of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, graduating in March, 1856, after which he commenced to practice in the town where he formerly lived, and where he is still engaged in its duties. He was married in December, 1857, to Miss Mary A. Goodman, daughter of Garret Goodman of this county. Dr. Pollard is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also a member of the Knights of Honor and Legion of Honor. He is a prominent member of the M. E. Church South. They have a family of seven children: Robert, Mary A., Carrie, John C., William D., Alice C., and Charles B.

William J. Reynolds, merchant, Prairieville, was born in Lincoln county, Missouri, July 13, 1850. He was reared on a farm and attended the common schools until he was sixteen years of age. He then went to the Westminster College at Portland, Missouri, for a period of two years, where he finished his education. He then went to Clarksville where he studied dentistry with his brother, Dr. Reynolds of that place, and practiced at the same place for three years with good success. He then turned his attention to farming and teaching school in winter, which avocation he followed until the fall of 1882, when he sold his farm and purchased a half interest in a general merchandise store at Prairieville in company with W. T. Jacobs, where he is now located. He was married, April 15, 1874, to Miss Ella Turner of Pike county. By this union are three children: Hattie, May, and Nellie. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church South.

James H. Sanderson, Prairieville township, farmer and stock dealer. His farm contains 120 acres, section 17, and 140 acres, section 16. He resides in a large two-story frame of modern architecture and finish, situated on a very high and slightly place, affording a fine view of the Aberdeen valley. The farm is known as the old Seforce place, settled by a very peculiar man, who did his best to cultivate and beautify his yard. Mr. Sanderson is a native of Virginia, born in Bedford county, on the 8th day of Decem-



M. B. Griggs

ber, 1829. Mr. Sanderson came to Missouri when a young man about twenty-one years of age, stopping with Mrs. Hogan. He was married January 25, 1852, to Miss Georgiana H. Smith, daughter of John Smith, one of the early settlers. Mr. Sanderson then moved to his present farm and commenced to carve out a future for himself. In the fall of 1872 he was elected county collector of Pike county, and in 1874 was re-elected, serving in all four years. Mr. Sanderson is one of the open, honest, straightforward men, very manifest in action and expression. He has a family of four children: Richard R., Marzell L., Linnie B., and Newman M. Mr. Sanderson commenced life in meager circumstances. He made his start in the world by the raising of tobacco. His industry, energy, and natural ubiquity have gained for him prestige in the county, and his success in the results of accumulation is a test of intellect. Mr. Sanderson has been identified with the Missionary Baptist Church for a period of twenty-two years, and has been for many years a deacon of whom the church has reason to be proud. His estimable lady is also a member of the same church. Mr. Sanderson was one of the original members in the organization.

William H. Smith, Prairieville, hotel-keeper and farmer. This gentleman was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, November 24, 1824, and came to Pike county, Missouri, with his parents in 1832. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. After he reached his majority he began teaching school, which he followed for six years. He was married, September 9, 1847, to Miss Sarah A. Harpwood, a native of Garrard county, Kentucky, after which he turned his attention to farming and teaching school in winter, which avocation he followed for twenty-three years. He then sold his farm and engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed for several years in Louisiana. In 1870 he came to Prairieville, where he purchased property and has since been keeping hotel and farming. In 1882 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace. He and his wife have been members of the Baptist Church for many years. They are the parents of six children, four of whom still survive: Martha A., A. J., William H., and Matilda.

Alex. Turner, merchant. He was a native of Amherst county, Virginia, born in 1835, the son of John F. Turner, a native of the same county and state, and a farmer by occupation, who was born in 1798. His mother was a native of Virginia; she was a daughter of Sarah Tugall. He immigrated to Missouri in the year 1838 and settled on what is known as the Miner place, where he stopped one year, after which he bought the Paxton farm two and one-half miles west of this place (Prairieville) where he was engaged

in raising tobacco and raising and storing grain. His family consists of seven children, all living: F. N. S., Stephen J., Daniel F., Mary J., Mrs. J. Shaw, Mrs. Ella Nolton, and S. H. He served many years as postmaster, and at the same time kept a public house to entertain travelers. In 1845 he moved to Louisiana to get better school facilities for his children, and at which place he died October 27, 1880. His wife died in March, 1881. Our subject was principally raised in this county, receiving the greater part of his education at Wood's Seminary, of Louisiana. Our subject embarked in the mercantile business at Prairieville, in 1858, and has been engaged ever since; he has also dealt largely in tobacco for the last fifteen years; he also is handling grain, mostly wheat and oats. His store consists of a general stock.

Calvin Wigginston, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Kentucky, born in Bourbon county, on the 6th day of January, 1834. His father, James Wigginston, immigrated to Missouri in the fall of 1835, and first settled on Ramsey Creek, where he lived one year, and then moved to the farm now owned by J. C. Goodman, where he continued to reside until the time of his death, which occurred in 1875, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He married for his first wife Miss Campbell, in Kentucky, who was the mother of our subject, who died early in life, leaving six children, three boys and three girls, all of whom are still living. He married the second time Lucy M. Johnson, who is still living on the old homestead. He had by this marriage four children, all living but one. Calvin Wigginston, our subject, was raised on the farm, receiving a common school education. At the age of twenty-five, January 16, 1861, he was married to Miss Mary A. Hunter, daughter of Stephen Hunter. She was born February 14, 1840, in Virginia. Mr. W. is one of the most enterprising farmers and stock-dealers of his township. His farm comprises seven hundred and thirty acres of excellent land, finely improved. His soil is based on a limestone formation, and is consequently well adapted for blue-grass and grain. His residence is a large two-story frame, located on a high, slightly situation. He has two children, a boy and a girl, Edward B. and Addie V., both attending school at McCune College. Mr. W. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Baptist Church. He has three of the largest teams of horses and the largest span of mules in Prairieville township. They are of superior stock, and are very handsome as well as valuable. Practically Mr. W. ranks among the best farmers in Pike county.

John S. Worlledge, post-office Prairieville. The subject of this sketch is a son of Benjamin H. and Julia A. Worlledge, who came to Pike county

from Amherst county, Virginia, in the year 1836, with limited means, and being a man of great energy in a short time he was able to purchase a farm of about 100 acres, and by economical living he was able to educate his children and accumulate quite a large property. They were the parents of three children, all of whom still survive: John S., Eliza, and John B. Our subject was born in Pike county, August 14, 1840; reared on a farm, and received his early education in the common schools, and finished his education at Canton, Kentucky. He was married December 1, 1867, to Miss Sarah E. Smith, a native of Pike county. By this union were four daughters: Anna L., Mary S., Minnie J., and Alice D. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Lodge No. 17. He has a fine farm of 277½ acres of improved land, under a high state of cultivation, with a good young orchard, which yields an abundance of the choice varieties of fruit.

CHAPTER XXI.

HARTFORD TOWNSHIP.

Topography and Resources—Old Settlers—Incidents—Game—A Thrilling Incident—Churches—Cemeteries—Schools—Business Directory—Biographical Sketches.

This is the most southerly as well as the southwestern township of the county. It reaches to the extent of its own width below or south of any other portion of Pike county. It is bounded on the north by Indian and Ashley townships, on the east by Lincoln county, on the south by Lincoln and Montgomery counties, and on the west by Audrain county. The township is in area about equal to both Indian and Ashley or about double the size of Prairieville. It has both wood and prairie lands and is well adapted to agricultural purposes. The surface is generally undulating, with no high hills or abrupt bluffs, but with some irregularity of surface, especially along the creeks. The timber is mostly confined to the water-courses but there is an abundance of it to meet the wants of the people of the township. The general surface consists of vast areas of rich prairie lands with occasional belts of timber, consisting of the different kinds of oak, with hickory, walnut, linn, elm, sugar-tree, sycamore, and cottonwood, the last two generally found in the bottoms and along the water-courses. Besides the ordinary crops, such as corn, wheat, and oats, timothy and the other grasses are

grown here in rich luxuriance, and hence with the water facilities of the township Hartford is well adapted to stock-raising. The principal water-course in Hartford is Indian Creek, which enters the northern portion of the township and flows in a southeasterly direction through it emptying its waters into Onivre River. This river also assists in watering Hartford township, flowing through its northeasterly portion in a southeasterly direction. Head Creek also flows through a small portion of the township. These streams, together with the smaller creeks and unnamed branches, supply the stock of the county with an abundance of pure water, while the numerous springs of the township preclude the possibility of the water supply ever being exhausted. Perhaps the largest and best known spring in Hartford is the one known as the Moore Spring, on the old Thos. Moore place. It is pure limestone water, but the supply is beyond the power of the cattle on even a thousand hills to exhaust.

The people of the township devote themselves principally to farming, though considerable attention is now being given to the raising of stock, including horses, mules, cattle, and hogs. The first blooded or Short-Horn cattle were brought into the township quite awhile ago by Montgomery Bell, and their introduction has tended very largely to the improvement of the cattle of this section of the county. The horses and hogs have undergone a like improvement, until now, the stock of Hartford compares very favorably with the other townships of Pike county. So far as the people themselves are concerned they are similar in all respects to those of other portions of the county. They are courteous, polite, and hospitable, attentive to their own duties, and industrious and energetic in their different avocations. They have not the same advantages in the way of gravel roads or railroads as some other more favored portions of the county. This is their greatest want at this time—a way to get away from home and to take their produce to the markets of the country. Their home-life is apparently of a contented and happy character; their surroundings are comfortable; their schools appear to be well conducted and their churches well attended; the people are moral and upright and their intercourse with each other is of the most pleasant character, but they are isolated from their neighbors in Pike by their geographical position, and by the difficult and uncertain manner of reaching other portions of the county. Hartford deserves better road facilities than she at present enjoys, and it is to be hoped that in the near future the Ashley Pike may penetrate her borders, and that the contemplated Clarksville & Wellsville Railroad may pass through the township. With the vast territory comprising the township and with lands whose fer-

tility is equal to any within the limits of the county, there is no reason why, with a little help from the county, together with a little effort on the part of her own citizens, Hartford should not come to the fore front among the townships of the county. There is believed to be both stone coal, and lead underlying the surface of this township, but most likely in such quantities as would not justify working the land for the purpose of developing either.

OLD SETTLERS.

Hartford township appears to have had a few settlers as early as 1819 or 1820, but no general settlement was made until several years after this time. As in other townships the first settlements were generally made along the creeks, and at remote distances from each other. Among the earliest who came to the township may be mentioned Mastin Moore, who came from Virginia in 1819. L. M. Wilson also came to the county in this year, but did not settle in Hartford township until 1838. In 1821 Thomas Moore, father of Robert and W. R. Moore, settled about five miles east of the town of Hartford, on what was called Moore's branch or creek. Levi Moore, James, Robert, and Philip Orr, with John Adams and Daniel Vanceil, came about the same time. William and Slade Hammond were from Kentucky, and came about the year 1819 or 1820, as did Levi S. Moore, who came from Virginia, and settled near the town of Ashley; James R. Keith came with his father, John Keith, from Davis county, Kentucky, and settled in Hartford in 1824. John Keith settled the land on the north side of Indian Creek, where a part of the town of Hartford now stands. Harrison Adkins came at the same time with the Keiths and also settled in Hartford township. Others came soon after these, and by 1828 or 1830 the township had largely increased in population.

The first mill in Hartford was built by William Hammond. It was a horse-mill for grinding corn, etc., and was for quite a while the chief dependence of the community. After this a water-mill was built by Enoch Martin which did both grinding and sawing and marked a new era in the history of the township. This mill was located about two miles northeast of the town of New Hartford.

The Rev. Mr. Weden, a Cumberland Presbyterian, was the first minister of the township and at first preached at the houses of the early settlers. The first church organized in the township was at Siloam, a Baptist congregation, instituted by Rev. Davis Biggs, about the year 1822. The church house was of round logs and situated near where James Humphrey now resides. Among the first members were: Levi Moore and wife, Willis

Williams and wife, Lewis Musick and wife, with probably a few others. Among the earliest, and probably the very first school teacher of the township, was Mathias Wilbarger, who taught in a log school-house, with dirt floor and punchon door, at an early day. This school-house was located on land belonging to the government, not far from the present town of New Hartford.

The first blacksmith was Bemis Lovelace, whose shop was located on section 14 or 15. He afterwards took in his brother as partner in the business, and for several years it was the only shop of the kind in the township. They long continued to work at their trade, and were well patronized by the people of that part of the county. The first carpenter was John Parsons who came from Virginia in 1830, and commenced to follow his trade in Hartford township. He was a superior workman and was never without employment; he succeeded in accumulating considerable property, having about 600 acres of valuable land, besides other property of considerable value. Recently he fell on the ice, from the effects of which he died the next day. He was a good citizen and had the esteem of all who knew him.

The first justice of the peace was Slade Hammond, who was appointed at a very early day. He served for some time, and until the office was made elective, when Barney Lovelace was chosen by the people, the first justice ever elected in the township. Mr. Lovelace died in Hartford about the year 1870.

The first election in the township was held at the house of the father of the two Lovelaces before mentioned. This occurred just after the organization of the township in 18—.

The first marriage in Hartford township was Chappell Gregory to Miss Ellen Moore, both of whom were old settlers, having come into the township as early as 1819. The impression is that Rev. Davis Biggs officiated as minister on this occasion.

The first murder ever committed in the township was by a negro, who killed his master, a man named Tanner, in the year 1829. Tanner was sitting by the fire in his own house when he was shot by the negro, who was standing outside and near the chimney, which was but five feet high, and down or through which the negro fired. He was arrested, tried, confessed the killing, and was hanged in Montgomery county a short time afterwards. George Davis, a son of Judge A. J. Davis, was shot and killed by Horace Reed, at the church door in New Hartford, about the year 1877 or 1878. They were both young men and the act was greatly deplored by the entire community. Reed was arrested, lodged in jail, finally tried, and acquitted.

The third killing occurred in 1880, when one brother killed another. The dispute appears to have grown out of a division of some property belonging to the Show family. The parties became excited and incensed at each other, which resulted in Paren Show being shot and killed by his brother Morgan. Morgan Show after the killing gave himself up, was tried before a justice and committed to jail on the charge of murder in the first degree. After a long time he was admitted to bail, and returning to the neighborhood where the fratricide had been committed, he visited his brother-in-law's house for the purpose of spending the night, where he met his brother Marcus Show, who for some cause shot and killed Morgan. Marcus was arrested, tried before a justice, acquitted, and at once left for Virginia, where it is supposed he still resides.

The first suicide known to have been committed in the township was that of Andrew J. Davis, son of Judge A. J. Davis, an old and respected resident of Hartford. The young man had not been well for several months prior to the unfortunate occurrence, and there can be but little doubt that his mind was seriously impaired at the time of the suicide. He had been speaking of going to California, where he had a brother and sister residing, but, on account of his physical and mental condition, his friends dissuaded him from the undertaking. Shortly after this he shot himself in his father's mill. The ball entered the head just below the ear and passing entirely through it, came out on the opposite side. Death was almost instant.

INCIDENTS.

The first surgical operation was performed by James Keith, who set a boy's leg, and so successfully did he bring the parts together, and so splint and bandage it, that there was a perfect bone union, and in a short time the boy was well and walking again. The splints used were made from corn-stalks, and the box employed made of clap-boards. The name of the boy was George Anson, and his leg was broken while sliding down a hill, or coasting, as it would now be called.

The first regular hotel in the township was kept by Marion Motley, at New Hartford, though stopping places, where travelers and their horses could be cared for, were established some time before any hotel was opened for their reception. Perhaps the first house of entertainment was kept by Mrs. Keith, the mother of James R. Keith, on what was then called the Louisiana and Jefferson City road.

WEATHER INCIDENTS.

It is said that in November, 1824, it turned cold so suddenly that a man, who resided in Callaway county and crossed the Mississippi in a ferry boat, in less than three days recrossed to the Missouri side on the ice, the river having blocked in that time. When he crossed on the ferry no ice was to be seen in the river, nor was the weather extremely cold. This is reported to have been one of the most sudden and radical changes on record. Nothing like it has ever occurred since.

In 1830 a snow fell, followed by a sleet, and that in turn by another snow, and so alternating until together the snow and sleet had reached the depth of three feet. During the time it remained on the ground many deer and wild turkeys were found starved to death, or killed by the severe cold. Mr. Keith reports having a three-year-old steer which was found leaning against something and frozen dead. This snow went off during a rainy season which lasted eleven days, and the whole country is said to have been submerged.

In May, 1855, a terrible hail storm prevailed in this part of the county. The ground was covered to the depth of four inches with hail-stones, from the size of a buck-shot up to a partridge egg, with many of them even larger. Vegetation was beat into the ground, and the little corn that had come through the ground was entirely destroyed. Much stock was seriously injured, and the result was considerable loss to quite a number of the citizens of the township.

GAME.

Game is said to have been extremely abundant in Hartford township at an early day. Deer, elk, bear, and turkeys were plentiful, while an occasional panther could be found by those who had curiosity enough to look for one of them. Mr. Keith reports having seen as many as sixty deer at one sight, and not less than thirty elk in a single herd. Mr. Keith states that he once camped within 200 yards of a structure resembling a hay-mow, which was built out of brush and prairie-grass, and that he walked around it several times without once suspecting its true character. Soon afterwards there was a snow-fall, and a bear hunt was arranged for. The company crossed bruin's track about three hundred yards from this stack-looking structure, and upon following the back track ascertained that he had quitted the quaint-looking hay-mow, which was in reality his house, and had gone out in search of food, or with a view of changing winter quarters. The bear was followed by the party and finally killed in Ralls county.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

In the early settlement of Hartford township James Llewellyn started out on a bear hunt with a friend from Spencer township, who was then visiting near the present town of New Hartford. When they had gone but a short distance the two men separated, and after a little while Llewellyn discovered and shot a three-tined buck. About the same instant he heard the report from the rifle of his friend, followed by the cracking of the brush and an unearthly cry from his fellow-hunter. Hurrying in the direction of the noise he saw Uncle Joe, partially covered with blood and much excited, standing in an attitude of self-defense, with a tomahawk in one hand and a large knife in the other, and an enormous bear lying dead at his feet. His shot had not proved fatal and the bear had made a rush for the hunter, but he had been severely weakened by the bullet, and though he rose and clinched with the man his strength was not sufficient to bear him to the earth, and the trusty knife had finished what the well-aimed ball had failed to accomplish. Uncle Joe was terribly frightened, but remained unhurt, evincing no disposition, however, to be again compelled to wrestle with a bear.

WEST PRAIRIE CHAPEL, M. E. CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1861 by Rev. T. G. Owen, at the Union school-house, with the following members: E. C. Cluster, wife, and daughter; Drusilla Butler, Amanda Donaldson; Stephen C. O'Byrne and wife, and a few others. In 1876 the present church, a frame structure, thirty-two by fifty feet, was built at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. The church is a substantial edifice, with good seats and suitable platform and pulpit. It was dedicated in July, 1876, by Rev. N. Shumate, now of Bowling Green. The church has at this time a membership numbering about sixty communicants. This church is located in section thirty-four, on the Middletown and Ashley road. Rev. H. B. Barnes is the present pastor, and James Van Meter the class-leader. S. C. O'Byrne is the church clerk. The church appears to be in a prosperous condition, and is situated where it is possible for it to do an incalculable amount of good.

BAPTIST CHURCH AT NEW HARTFORD.

This church was first organized as Smyrna Church in January, 1868. Green B. Smith was the first pastor, and James R. Keith one of the deacons. The first members were Samuel Pollard, Malinda Pollard, Ann Pollard, Permella H. Keith, James M. Keith, Mrs. Jennie Keith, and Mrs. E. Collins.

They continued for a while to worship in the Smyrna Church, with the consent of the Cumberland Presbyterians. They then transferred their meetings to New Hartford, where, for a short time, they met and held services under the shade of the forest trees, until their church-house was erected. The house was built in the town of New Hartford in 1871, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. At this time Rev. Green B. Smith was acting as the pastor. In 1873 Rev. Robert S. Duncan was called to the charge of the church and continued to serve the congregation for about three years. Rev. Mr. Giveus is the present pastor, and Lucien Martin is deacon. There are between forty and forty-five members at this time, and the church is said to be possessed of much zeal and spiritual strength.

PRAIRIE MOUND CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1874 by James Thornberry, who came from Kentucky to Illinois, and from there to Missouri. The constituting members were Samuel Hinton, wife, son, and two daughters; E. H. Hopke and wife, with their daughters, Anna, Louisa, and Augusta; Robert Hopke; Jonathan Davis, wife, and daughter; George Staton and wife; Hiram J. Humphrey, Mary Wilson, M. P. Davis and wife, and August Kaufman. The above named persons became members while the meetings were held at Hopke school-house. The present church-house was built in 18—, since which time others have united with this religious body. The following ministers have been in charge: Revs. William Sallee for two years, Henry Branstetter for two years, and Revs. Hoffman and Thomas, whose term of service is not known. From a combination of unfortunate circumstances the meetings were for a while suspended and the church stood idle. In 1882 the church, with one acre of ground, was sold to Rev. Shumate, of Bowling Green, who bought it for the use of the Northern Methodists, for the sum of two hundred and forty dollars, although the first cost had not been less than \$750 or \$800. Of its present condition, either financially or spiritually, almost nothing could be learned.

INDIAN CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized in September, 1851, by Rev. Walter McQuie with the following named members: I. Duncan (elder), Harriet Duncan, Levi Moore, Nancy Moore, Thomas Weatherford, Matilda Weatherford, James Shaw, Julia A. Shaw, Robert Shaw, Catharine Shaw, and Margaret Reeds. The first meetings were held at the school-house which stood at or near the site now occupied by the church. In 1855 a committee was ap-

pointed to select a suitable site for the church, and a piece of land belonging to one of the Hammonds was chosen, but this was reconsidered and in 1856 another, and the present site, was selected, and in 1857 the church-house, a frame structure thirty by forty feet, with a twelve foot story, was built. The church was rebuilt in 1875, a neat frame building thirty by fifty feet, with fourteen foot story, succeeded the old church edifice, being placed upon the site occupied by the former. The cost of the last house was \$1,800. The following are some of the pastors who have ministered to this congregation: Revs. Walter McQuie, Louis Duncan, Isaac McGlosson, T. T. Johnson, William Kidd, W. F. Shuck, W. J. Patrick, J. F. Smith, M. P. Matheny, and T. R. Bowles, the present preacher in charge. This church has one hundred and fifty communicants and appears to be in a healthy and flourishing condition.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF HARTFORD.

This church was organized in 1871 with the following members: James Hughs and wife, Mary Abu Hughs and six children, B. W. Hayden, Dinah E. Hayden, S. J. Hayden, F. H. Hayden, Margaret Hayden, Francis Roht, T. L. Mudd and wife, Ellen Mudd and four children, R. P. Mudd and wife, Marcus Mudd and five children, William T. Mudd, and George B. Mudd. The church building was completed in the fall of 1871 at a cost of about one thousand dollars. The size of the house is twenty by forty feet, and is located on a lot in the town of New Hartford. Fathers Kane, Ilead, and Gleason had all been chaplains or pastors of this church. Father Brockmyer was sent by the Bishop on the second Sunday in December, 1882, and is still in charge and serving the church with very general satisfaction. There are at this time about fifty communicants connected with this religious organization. Among the members are to be found some of the best and most substantial citizens of this portion of the county. The church is reported as being in a prosperous condition, and is the means of accomplishing much good in the neighborhood where it is situated.

SMYRNA CHURCH.

This congregation was organized under the auspices of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church on the 30th day of July, 1853, by the Rev. George Rice. Darius McDonald and Adam F. Trainer were chosen ruling elders, the former having been previously ordained. At the organization there were but seven members, but in less than a week the number increased to nineteen. The names of the original seven constituting the church were the

following: Darius McDonald, Elizabeth McDonald, E. A. Coffinan, Winfred A. Coffinan, Adam Trainer, Cyrus McDonald, and Cornelia A. Trower.

The following twelve joined during the first five days: Wesley B. Trower, Margaret Trower, Catharine Butler, Rachel McDonald, William Dums, Darius E. Wright, Elizabeth McDonald, Permelia Ware, M. L. Henderson, Sarah King, Robert King, and Richard L. Wright.

Darius McDonald was chosen elder, July 3, 1853, and served the church faithfully for eight years, when he died at his post. A. F. Trainer was ordained and served six years, and then for some reason ceased to act in that capacity. Henry Trainer was chosen in 1865 but never entered upon the duties of elder. William Dums, who was ordained in 1858, continued in office until 1872, when he, too, ceased to act. Robert M. Vannoy, who was also ordained in 1858, remained in office until 1877. George Wagner, who was ordained in 1865 is still faithfully serving the church. Cyrus McDonald, ordained July 15, 1872, is still discharging the duties of his office. Z. B. Blackmore, ordained February 3, 1877, is also one of the present deacons and an active member of the church.

This congregation remained in a prosperous condition for a number of years, and was instrumental in doing much good, but finally about thirty members withdrew and organized a church at Trower's school-house, some three and a half miles distant. As a result the Smyrna Church found it somewhat difficult to maintain their organization with another church in such close proximity.

In the course of time, perhaps 1869, the society that met at Trower's school-house removed to what is now known as Bible Chapel, some four miles from the school-house, and about seven from the location of Smyrna Church. The church building for the Smyrna congregation was erected in 1853 or 1854, and repaired in 1876 at a cost of \$500. As but two sessions have any recorded minutes, until within the last six months, it is impossible to give exact dates or minute particulars. The minutes of October 21, 1882, indicate that greater care will be taken in the future to guard the interests of the church. Among the rules adopted were these:

- "1. We will hold monthly session meetings.
- "2. Each officer shall report at every meeting of this kind.
- "3. A congregational meeting shall be held at the close of each-session meeting."

At this meeting Rev. J. B. Patton was moderator, and Elders Z. B. Blackmore and G. B. Wagner were present to participate in the business of the session, Z. B. Blackmore serving as clerk.

SMYRNA CEMETERY.

This cemetery was laid out in the year 1835 upon ground donated by Wesley Trower. It embraces an area of three acres, is the largest in the township, and the first public burying ground established in Hartford. It is substantially inclosed, and kept in reasonably good condition. The first interment ever made here was the body of Francis Jones, many years ago.

WEST PRAIRIE CEMETERY.

This cemetery was laid out in 1868 upon ground purchased of H. C. Gibson. It embraces two acres of land, including the church lot, and is substantially inclosed with a good plank fence. There is some ornamentation in the way of evergreens, immortelles, etc. The first person buried here was a child of H. C. and Maud Gibson.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of Hartford township differ in no essential particular from those of other portions of the county. They are public schools, and are for the most part well and successfully conducted. The persons in charge are generally teachers of considerable experience, and the work done is creditable, and illustrative of the energy and laborious efforts of the teachers. The course of study is generally such as is prescribed by the law, and a good English education is the result of the pupil's efforts. In one or two of the districts the curriculum exceeds the provisions of the law, and some of the higher branches and more abstruse sciences are taught. They are all good preparatory schools, and the industrious student can here fit himself for admission into the academies and higher schools of the county and State. The people are sufficiently liberal to vote funds enough to conduct the schools for the greater part of the scholastic year, and the outlook in that part of the county for the education of the youth is extremely flattering.

NEW HARTFORD BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

- D. W. Motley & Bro., dry goods and groceries.
- Thomas H. Savage & Wells, dry goods, groceries, and drugs.
- Martin Brothers, blacksmiths.
- C. D. Cameron, cabinet-maker.
- W. H. Clark, physician.
- Thomas H. Savage, postmaster.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HARTFORD TOWNSHIP.

Edwin Bedell, farmer; post-office Middletown; was born in Ohio, June 24, 1833, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he engaged in farming until 1838, when he left Ohio and came to Pike county, Missouri, where he has since resided, continuing the business of farming. He owns a farm of 240 acres of well improved land. He has a handsome residence, well finished and furnished, beautifully located on a site commanding a fine and extensive view of the splendid country surrounding it—one of the finest natural locations in the county. Mr. Bedell was married in Ohio, May 17, 1855, to Miss Louisa Stacy, a native of England. They have seven children: Francis C., Annie W., Charles B., George L., and Lottie M., living; John H. and an infant, dead.

David Butler, farmer and stock-raiser; post-office Ashley. He was born in Ludouan county, Virginia, September 10, 1816. At about six years of age he moved with his parents to Ohio, where the subject of our sketch was reared and educated, and in May, 1836, he came to Marion county, Missouri, where he finished his education. After leaving school he became engaged in teaching, continuing the same for about thirteen years. In the winter of 1843 he came to Pike county, Missouri, where he resided until 1848, when he went to Montgomery county, Missouri, where he became engaged in farming and teaching, continuing the same until 1851, when he returned to Pike county, Missouri, locating in Hartford township, where he still resides, following farming and stock-dealing, owning a fine farm of 180 acres of well improved land, being well watered and fenced. He has a fine residence, beautifully located, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. In fact he has one of the finest natural locations in the township. Mr. Butler is a man of thorough business qualifications. His well deserved reputation for fair and honorable dealings has won him many friends. He was married in Marion county, Missouri, January 16, 1842, to Miss Mary A. Penewell, a native of Maryland, born July 13, 1818. By this union they have had three children, of whom there are two living: Martha J., born March 26, 1843; James L., born December 10, 1844, and Mary M., born January 1, 1847, died January 1, 1849.

William P. Chamberlain, farmer; post-office, Curryville. He was born in Pike county, Missouri, February 1, 1845, being reared and educated in Indian Creek township. Soon after leaving school he became engaged

in farming and carpentering, continuing the same until 1873, when he became engaged in wagon-making and blacksmithing, continuing the same until the spring of 1881, when he commenced farming, owning a fine farm of 123 acres of well improved land, being well watered and fenced. He has a fine residence, beautifully located, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. Mr. Chamberlain is a man of thorough business qualifications. His well deserved reputation for fair and honorable dealings has won for him many friends. He was married, in Pike county, Missouri, March 2, 1871, to Miss Eliza C. Henderson, born April 3, 1855. By this union they had three children: Jessie G., Elizabeth A., and Nellie M. His wife died May 14, 1877. Mrs. Chamberlain was an estimable lady, one honored and respected by all who knew her, being a kind neighbor, and loving wife and mother. She won hosts of friends, who, with her surviving family, mourn one of Pike county's noblest women. He was married the second time in Pike county, Missouri, December 16, 1880, to Miss Laura B. Ingram, who was born June 7, 1862. By this union they have one son, Clement.

Wm. H. Clark, physician and surgeon, New Hartford, was born in Lincoln county, Missouri, June 16, 1853. At five years of age he moved with his parents to Audrain county, Missouri, where our subject was reared and educated. After leaving school he commenced reading medicine with Dr. French of Mexico, Missouri, remaining with him until the fall of 1878, when he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he entered the Louisville Medical College, graduating February 27, 1879, with honors. He then returned to Audrain county, and March 6, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M. Shadbarn. By this union they had one child, Beulah, born February 7, 1881. His wife died February 27, 1881, after a short illness of three weeks. In October 21, 1880, our subject came to New Hartford, Pike county Missouri, where he has since resided, following his profession. The doctor has a large and flourishing practice. He was offered full partnership with Dr. French of Mexico, Missouri, but did not accept the offer on account of the earnest solicitations of his friends in the county where he resides.

Z. M. Copenhaver, farmer, Hartford, post-office Corso, Lincoln county, Missouri. He was born in Lincoln county, March 1, 1844, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he became engaged in farming, continuing in the same business until 1867, when he came to Pike county, Missouri, where he has since resided, following farming, owning a fine farm of 100 acres of well improved land, being well watered and mostly fenced. He has a fine residence beautifully located, commanding a fine view of the

surrounding county, in fact has one of the finest natural locations in the township. Mr. Copenhaver is a thorough business man whose honesty and fair dealing have made him very warm friends among his neighbors and acquaintances. He was married in Pike county on January 22, 1873, to Miss Zarrilda Lovelace, a native of Pike county. They have six children: Bettie A., Samantha, Emma J., David R., Martha P., and William W.

M. S. Copenhaver, farmer and stock-raiser, Hartford township, post-office Louisville, was born in Worth county, Virginia, April 10, 1831. When about six years of age, he came with his parents to Lincoln county, Missouri, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he commenced farming and continued the same until January, 1856, when he came to Pike county, Missouri, where he has since resided, following farming and stock-raising, owning a fine farm of 180 acres of well improved land. He has a fine residence, beautifully located. He was married in Pike county, Missouri, January 16, 1856, to Miss Penmilla Moore, a native of Pike county, Missouri. By this union they had five children: Thomas J., Louisa J., Martin G., Laura B., and Annie P. His wife died November 4, 1854. He was married the second time in Pike county, Missouri, November 28, 1878, to Miss Johanna P. Burnett. By this union they have two children: Elijah S. and David H. He has been a member of the Masonic order about twelve years.

Andrew J. Copenhaver, farmer and stock raiser, post-office Louisville. He was born in Grayson county, Virginia, January 7, 1827, and when ten years of age moved with his parents to Lincoln county, Missouri, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he became engaged in farming, and still follows the same business, owning a fine stock farm of 160 acres of well improved land, being well watered and fenced. He was married in Lincoln county, Missouri, June 11, 1847, to Miss Margaret Colbert, a native of Lincoln county, Missouri, and by this union they had three children: Elizabeth R., Pleasant M., and Mary S. His wife died October 25, 1860. He was married the second time in Lincoln county, Missouri, December 23, 1861, to Mrs. Martha Colbert. By this union they had nine children, of whom there are five living: Margaretta A., Henry T., Virginia, George W., and Rebecca B.; Missouri, Fannie, and two infants, deceased.

Andrew J. Davis, ex-county judge, Hartford township, post-office New Hartford. The subject of our sketch was born in Wythe county, Virginia, February 12, 1812, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he followed farming and milling for an occupation with his father, continuing the same until 1831, when he came to Pike county, Missouri, locating

on the farm where the Concord Church is now situated, remaining on said farm until 1837, when he moved to Indian Creek township, settling on Lick Creek, where he purchased a tract of land, and during his stay there improved a fine farm of 300 acres, which he still owns. In the year of 1834 or 1845 he was elected justice of the peace and held said office two years, giving satisfaction to all. In 1869 he came to New Hartford, where he became engaged in milling and farming, also following the drug and mercantile business, and still follows the former. In 1873 he was elected county judge, and served in that capacity with honor, he being solicited by both parties to again accept the office, but refused. The judge is a man highly honored and respected by all who know him, and through his political career he won many friends. He was married in Pike county, Missouri, in December, 1837, to Miss G. W. Staley, and by that union they had twelve children, of whom there are nine living: William B., John F., Sarah, Robert, Eliza M., Lucy J., Wesley, Warren, and Andrew J.; James V., Jefferson, and George W., deceased. His wife died in May, 1859. He was married the second time in Pike county, Missouri, to Mrs. Sarah F. McDaniel, and by this union they had three children, of whom there are two living: James H. and Acquilla, and Katie, deceased. His wife had two children by her first husband, Samuel and Lizzie McDaniel.

H. J. Dawson, farmer and stock-raiser, Hartford township, post-office Louisville. He was born in Kentucky, January 29, 1827. At about six years of age he moved with his parents to Lincoln county, Missouri, where they remained five years, when they moved to Pike county, where the subject of our sketch was reared and educated. After leaving school he became engaged in farming, and still follows the same pursuit, owning a fine farm of 165½ acres of well improved land, being well fenced and watered. He has a handsome location for his residence, it commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. He makes a specialty of raising tobacco, averaging about 4,000 pounds per year. Mr. Dawson is a man of thorough business qualifications, and his reputation for fair and honorable dealing has won him many friends. He was married in Pike county, Missouri, August 10, 1852, to Miss Mary Lovelace, a native of North Carolina, and raised in Pike county, Missouri, and by this union they have nine children: Martha, William F., Jannet, Lewis J., Zachariah W., Rosa D., Anna B., Eva J., and May B. In the early days of his sojourn he had the pleasure on waking up of mornings to see from twenty-five to thirty deer, also plenty of wolves, elk, panthers, bears, and many other species of wild game, having to keep his sheep penned up of nights on account of bears and wolves. He also

suffered many hardships, such as getting chased by panthers, etc. He has been a leading member of the Baptist Church for twenty years; his wife and two children are also members of the same church.

James Dunlap, farmer, post-office Louisville. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1816. When about four years of age he moved with his parents to Guernsey county, Ohio, where the subject of our sketch was reared and educated. After leaving school he commenced farming and continued the same until 1870, when he came to Lincoln county, Missouri, remaining there until 1879, when he came to Pike county, Missouri, where he has since resided, following farming, owning a fine farm. Mr. Dunlap is a man of thorough business qualifications. He was married in Guernsey county, Ohio, February 26, 1842, to Miss Jane A. Stewart. By this union they had eleven children, of whom there are five living. His wife died August 23, 1863. He married the second time in Lincoln county, Missouri, December 23, 1874. By this union they have one child.

G. W. Foster, farmer, post-office Middletown, Montgomery county. He was born in Wood county, Virginia, May 17, 1819, where he was reared and obtained an education. After leaving school he became engaged in farming and continued the same about five years, when he became engaged in the butcher business in the town of St. Mary's, following the same until 1856, when he came to Pike county, Missouri, where he still resides, following farming, owning a fine farm of eighty acres of well improved land, being well watered and fenced. He has a fine residence, beautifully located, commanding a fine view. He was married in Wood county, Virginia, January 6, 1845, to Miss Harriet A. Johnson, a native of Virginia. By this union they had two children, of whom there is one living: Sarah E., and Thomas J., deceased. His wife died July 18, 1849. He was married the second time in Tyler county, Virginia, July 22, 1851, to Miss Rachel McCay, also a native of Virginia. By this union they had seven children, of whom there are six living: George W., Ida M., Theodosia, Margaret L., Cornelius, and Louisa L.; and Jacob A., deceased. His last wife died September 17, 1876.

Francis M. Gourley, stock-broker, post-office Vannoy's Mill. He was born in Mississippi, August 29, 1829. At about two years of age his parents moved to Pike county, Missouri, where the subject of our sketch was reared and educated. After leaving school he became engaged in farming, continuing the same until 1855, when he became extensively engaged in stock dealing and still follows it, owning a fine stock farm of 765 acres of well improved land, being well watered and fenced. He has one of the finest

stock farms in the county. He has a fine residence and a beautiful location. Mr. Gourley is a good business man, and his honesty and fair dealings have made him many friends. He was married in Pike county, Missouri, July 6, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth T. Farmer, a native of Virginia, born May 6, 1824. By this union there have been six children, five of whom are still living: Mary E., Martha J., Morris A., Maggie W., Lucy, and John M., deceased.

C. P. Grimmett, farmer and miller, Louisville. He was born in Franklin county, Virginia, June 31, 1831. At about six months of age his parents moved to Pike county, where the subject of our sketch was reared and educated. After leaving school he commenced farming, continuing the same about three years, when he became engaged in the mill business, and still follows the same, with farming, owning a fine farm of 140 acres of well improved land, being well fenced and watered. He has a fine residence, beautifully located, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. He was married in Pike county, December 15, 1853, to Miss Melissa Lovelace, a native of Pike county, born June 1, 1828. By this union they had four children, of whom there are three living: Susan V., John B., Thomas C. F., and Emma F., deceased. He has a fine pond just south of his house, covering one acre of ground, well stocked with fish.

Basil W. Hayden, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office New Hartford. He was born in Pike county, Missouri, November 25, 1832. At about three years of age he moved with his parents to Lincoln county, and in 1838 or 1839 they returned to Pike county, where the subject of our sketch grew to manhood, following farming for an occupation until the spring of 1860, when he became engaged in the mill business, continuing the same until 1862, when he bought a fine farm of 240 acres of well improved land. He has a fine residence and beautiful location, commanding a very fine view. He was married in Pike county, Missouri, January 6, 1852, to Miss Frances Hays, born July 27, 1834. By this union they had ten children, of whom there are six living: William R., Samuel J., Thomas, Peninah E., Margaret E., and Hugh; James M., Edith I., Frances A., and an infant, deceased.

J. W. Henderson, farmer, of Hartford towship, post-office Middletown, Montgomery county. He was born in Pike county, Missouri, October 15, 1845, where he was raised and educated. After leaving school he became engaged in farming, and still follows the same, owning a fine farm of 170 acres of well improved land, being well watered and fenced. He has a handsome residence, beautifully located, and commanding a fine view of the

surrounding country; in fact, has one of the best stock farms in the township. Mr. Henderson is a man of thorough business qualifications. His well deserved reputation for fair and honorable dealing has won him many friends. He was married in Pike county, Missouri, April 14, 1869, to Miss Lizzie C. Branstetter, daughter of W. H. and Maria Branstetter, born January 1, 1850. By this union they have two children: Minnie M. and Maggie B. Our subject united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1861, and is still a leading member in said church. He was appointed clerk of the school district in 1880, and still holds said office.

S. H. Henderson, farmer and stock-raiser, of Hartford township, post-office Middletown. He was born in Pike county, Missouri, October 15, 1844, where he was raised and educated. After leaving school he became engaged in stock dealing, continuing the same until the fall of 1871, when he bought the place where he now resides and continued farming, and still follows the same, owning a fine farm of 120 acres of well improved land, being well watered and fenced with fine a hedge. He has a fine residence, beautifully located, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. Mr. Henderson is a man of thorough business qualifications. By his fair and honorable dealing he has won many friends. He is a member of the Old School Baptist Church. He was married in Pike county, Missouri, February 9, 1879, to Miss Louisa Branstetter, daughter of Elder P. L. and Mary Branstetter, born November 15, 1852. By this union they have four children: Ella P., Annie E., Henry M., and Mary L. He was elected constable of the township in 1877, and held said office four years. In 1886 he was appointed justice of the peace, and still holds the office.

Mitchell L. Harding, farmer, post-office New Hartford. He was born in Vigo county, Indiana, December 14, 1821. At about five years of age he moved with his parents to Clark county, Illinois, where the subject of our sketch was reared and educated. After leaving school he became engaged in farming, following the same until November, 1840, when he came to Missouri, locating in Pike county, where he has since resided, following farming and stock-raising, owning a fine farm of 170 acres of well improved land, being well watered and fenced, and one of the finest farms of its size in the township. Mr. Harding is a man of good business qualifications, and his reputation for fair and honorable dealing has won him many friends. He united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1852, and is still a leading member in said church. He was married in Pike county, Missouri, November 24, 1846 to Miss Mahala Maden, daughter of Eliot and Nellie Maden, born March 4, 1826. Py

this union they had twelve children, of whom there are ten living: John W., Elijah M., Hannah A., Martha E., May E., Robert E., Samuel S., Abraham, Hugh D., and Michael L.; and James N., and an infant, deceased.

Dr. Milton Hendrick, retired physician and surgeon, post-office Middletown, Montgomery county. He was born in Pike county, Missouri, September 7, 1820, where the subject of our sketch was reared and educated, getting his earlier schooling with his father who was a teacher, afterwards completing his education himself by hard study, excepting a few terms at the subscription schools. In 1839 he commenced teaching school near the place where the Concord Church now stands. In connection with his teaching he devoted his leisure time to the study of medicine, and in 1846 and 1847 he went to Louisville, Kentucky, attending the medical department of the University at Louisville, graduating in 1847; he then went to Buchanan county, Missouri, where he became engaged in his profession, practicing in different counties with marked success until the spring of 1849, when he went to Clarke county, locating in Winchester, and October 4, 1849, he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Mary A. Bartlett, daughter of Samuel B. and Louisa A. Bartlett, later Mrs. George K. Biggs, born September 21, 1832. By this union they had three children of whom there is one living: Milton E., deceased; H. Louisa, living; and Mary F., deceased. In the spring of 1850 the doctor returned to his place of birth, locating in Hartford township, where he bought an unimproved farm of 510 acres, of which he now has 250 acres under cultivation. In 1855 he went to Knox county, Missouri, locating in a town called Novility, following his profession until 1861, when he was commissioned captain of one of the first companies organized in this state for the Union army, by General Hulburt, being in the service about three months, when he was honorably discharged; then he returned to Clark county, Missouri, locating again in Winchester, where he continued the practice of medicine until 1864. He returned to Novility, Knox county, remaining there till 1866, when he returned to Pike county, where he has since resided, following his profession until about six years ago, when he gave it up on account of poor health. Dr. Hendrick is a man of much culture and large experience in his profession. His kindly nature and fair dealings have made him hosts of friends among his neighbors and patrons.

Henry Hopke, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office New Hartford. He is a native of Germany, and was born January 6, 1815. He followed farming until the fall of 1831, when he immigrated to the United States, landing in Halifax, where he followed steam-boating and trading, continuing the

same until 1833, when he came to St. Louis, Missouri, where he followed carriage driving until 1835, when he went to the state of Louisiana, where he followed the raising of cotton, remaining there one year. He then returned to St. Louis where he became engaged in teaming, and in 1846 he volunteered his services in the United States Army, and went to New Mexico, remaining there until the close of the Mexican War, when he returned to St. Louis, remaining there until 1849. He then went to the country in St. Louis county, Missouri, where he followed farming until the spring of 1854, when he came to Pike county, Missouri, locating on the place where he now resides, following farming, owning a fine farm of 320 acres of well improved land, being well fenced and watered. He has a fine location for his residence, commanding a fine view. He was married in St. Louis, Missouri, August 1839, to Miss Louisa Shienmyer. By this union they had ten children, of whom there are six living: Henry, William, Robert L., Annie, and Augusta; and four infants, deceased. His wife died August 12, 1866. He was married the second time in St. Louis, November 27, 1866, to Mrs. Dorthea Kaufman.

Slade Hudson, farmer and stock-broker, Hartford township, post-office Olney, Lincoln county. He was born in Pike county, Missouri, November 13, 1837, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he became engaged in farming, and also dealing in stock, still following the same. He owns a fine stock farm of 480 acres of well improved land, and is very successful in stock dealing. He has been a member of the Masonic lodge for ten years. He was married in Pike county, Missouri, November 17, 1859, to Miss Adeline Mabary, a native of Pike county, Missouri, born February 20, 1840. By this union they had thirteen children, of whom there are ten living: Eva L., Alice J., Elizabeth A., George W., Joseph A., Benjamin I., Slade A., James T., Jessie M., Freddie L., Mary E.; Walter W., and Job, deceased. He has a fine residence, and his land is well fenced and watered. His barn is thirty by fifty feet, and sixteen feet high, holding about fifty tons of hay.

James Hughes, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office New Hartford. He was born in Ireland, March 27, 1827, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he became engaged in shoemaking, and continued the same until the spring of 1852, when he immigrated to America, landing in Boston where he continued his trade. In the spring of 1857 he came to Pike county, Missouri, locating in Ashley, where he followed his trade until 1858, when he went to Minnesota in 1860. In 1863 he went to California by crossing the plains, taking five months to make the trip, where he

remained until the spring of 1867, when he returned to Pike county, Missouri, locating in Hartford township, where he still resides, owning a fine farm of 560 acres of well improved land, being well fenced with hedge and boards. He has a handsome new residence, beautifully located, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. Mr. Hughes is a man of good business qualifications. He was married in Manchester, England, April 30, 1854, to Mary A. Finney. By this union they had nine children, of whom there are eight living: John, Richard, William M., Annie, Elizabeth F., May L., Rosa A., James (deceased), and Joseph P.

R. C. Hendrix, farmer, post-office Middletown. He was born in Pike county, Missouri, August 31, 1845, where he was raised and educated. After leaving school he became engaged in farming, and still follows the same. Mr. Hendrix is a man of thorough business qualifications. His well deserved reputation for fair and honorable dealing has won him many friends. He was married in Henry county, Missouri, February 21, 1871, to Miss Mary Smith. By this union they have three children: Hugh R., Minnie B., and Otis C.

Isaac T. Keith, farmer, post-office New Hartford. He was born in Pike county, Missouri, March 20, 1832, where he was reared and educated, following farming for an occupation, owning a fine farm of 120 acres of well cultivated land, having a fine residence, nicely located, being surrounded by fine young fruit trees. He has one of the finest locations in the township. He was married in Pike county, Missouri, October 16, 1866, to Miss Sarah J. Garrett. By this union they have three children: Mary L., Andrew N., and Malinda R.

Andrew E. Kincaid, Hartford township, post-office Vandalia, Audrain county, Missouri. He is a farmer and stock-raiser. He was born in Menard county, Illinois, April 27, 1818, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he commenced farming and hedge-growing, continuing the same until 1879, when he came to Pike county, Missouri, where he has since resided following farming and hedge-growing, having one of the finest hedge nurseries in the state. He has a fine farm of 240 acres of well improved land, being well fenced and watered, having about five miles of fine young hedge. In fact he has one of the best stock farms in the township, and has about forty head of graded cattle. He was married in Menard county, Illinois, October 31, 1862, to Miss Sarah M. Hughes, a native of Illinois. By this union they have six children: Harry, Jerry, Andrew T., Annie E., Laura, and Homer W.

Abraham M. Lafferty, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office New Hartford. He was born in Pike county, Missouri, August 4, 1843, where he was educated. After leaving school he became engaged in farming, continuing the same until 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, Third Missouri Cavalry and served until 1865, when he was honorably discharged. After getting his discharge he returned to Pike county, where he has since resided, following farming, owning a fine farm of 180 acres of well improved land; he has a new residence, surrounded by a fine grove. He was married in Pike county, Missouri, March 29, 1866, to Miss Helen Kinney. By this union they have seven children: Ora, Helen A., Luther, Albert, Abraham W., Rosie B., and Rolla G.

Peter Liguancee, farmer and fruit grower, post-office New Hartford, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, August 29, 1818, where he grew to manhood, following farming as an occupation until October 6, 1836, when he went to Putnam county, Illinois, and became engaged in the lumber business, following this business until the spring of 1839; he then went to Mercer county, Illinois, remaining there until the spring of 1840, when he moved to Stephenson county, and in 1852 went to Wisconsin and followed mining and farming, and in 1849 returned to Stephenson county. In 1852 he returned to Wisconsin and followed the carpenter's trade until the fall of 1870, when he came to Pike county, Missouri, where he has since resided, following farming and fruit-growing. He was married in Stephenson county, Illinois, November 17, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Malone. They have three children of whom two are living, Thomas and Douglas, and Seth S., deceased.

James B. Lovell, Hartford township, post-office Louisville, farmer and stock-raiser. He was born in Surrey county, North Carolina, November 12, 1816. At about eighteen months of age he moved with his parents to Overton county, Tennessee, where the subject of our sketch was reared and educated. After leaving school he became engaged in farming and stock-raising, continuing the same until April, 1857, when he moved to Morgan county, Missouri, where he continued farming until 1865, when he came to Pike county, Missouri, where he has since resided, following farming and stock-raising, owning a fine farm of 216 acres of well improved land, being well watered and fenced. He has a beautiful location for his residence, it commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. He was married in Overton county, Tennessee, May 16, 1837, to Miss Justianna Smith, a native of said county, born August 22, 1822, and by this union they had eleven children, five of whom are living: Armsted F., Sarah A., John O., Alice B.,

and Bennett; Permelia, Almira J., Thomas J., Catharine, Charles, and Ida, deceased. He has been a leading member of the Christian Church for twelve years. He followed flat-boating on the Cumberland and Mississippi rivers for fourteen years, being acquainted with every foot of ground from the head of navigation on the Cumberland, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers to Cairo. During 1841 he became engaged in the mercantile business in Overton county, Tennessee, continuing the same until 1845, and then in Louisville, Lincoln county, from 1866 to 1870, when he came to Missouri.

Samuel W. Lovelace, Hartford township, post-office Louisville, farmer and stock-raiser. He was born in Pike county, Missouri, March 6, 1830, where the subject of our sketch was raised and educated. After leaving school he became engaged in farming, and still follows that business, owning a fine farm of eighty acres of well-improved land, being well watered and enclosed with a good fence. Mr. Lovelace is a man of fine business qualifications and has made many friends. He was married in Pike county, Missouri, May 8, 1853, to Mrs. Delilah P. Love, a native of North Carolina, and raised in Pike county, and by this union they had seven children, of whom there are four living: Philander, Celeste, Lydia, and Samuel W.; Elizabeth, Mollie, and an infant, deceased. Mrs. Lovelace had one child by her first husband, Earies.

Lucian B. Martin, farmer, post-office New Hartford, was born in Troy, Lincoln county, Missouri, January 3, 1832, where he was reared and educated. After completing his education he learned the wheelwright trade and followed said trade in Troy about four years, when he went to Louisiana, where he established a business, remaining in said place until April, 1853, when he went to California, remaining there until the fall of 1854. He then returned to Pike county, where he remained about one year and went to Lincoln county, where he became engaged in farming, following the same until 1856, when he bought a farm west of Louisiana, remaining on said farm until the spring of 1860, then returning to Lincoln county, remaining there until the spring of 1864. He then went to Louisiana where he established a wheelwright and farm implement factory, remaining in said business until January, 1869, when he moved to Hartford township, where he has since resided, following farming, owning a fine farm of 120 acres of well cultivated land, having a fine residence and barn—in fact has all the modern improvements of the day. He was married in Louisiana, Pike county, Missouri, January 22, 1855, to Miss Frances M. Hedrick. They had by this union eight children, of whom there are seven living: Edward V.,

William H., John T., Robert D., Stella J., Lucien C., Leslie M.; and Leon J., deceased.

John E. Moore, farmer and stock-raiser, Hartford township, post office Middletown, Montgomery county. He was born in Hartford township, Pike county, Missouri, January 20, 1826, where he was raised and educated. After leaving school he became engaged in farming, and still follows the same avocation, owning a fine farm of 370 acres of well improved land and a fine residence beautifully located, being surrounded by a fine grove of young timber. Mr. Moore is an energetic business man, and has made himself many friends. His father, Levi Moore, was born in Virginia in February, 1793, where he grew to manhood. He followed farming for an occupation. He moved to Pike county, Missouri, at an early day, and died in October, 1874. His mother, Nancy (Shellhorse), was born in Virginia November 29, 1794, and died January 3, 1877.

Robert J. Moore, farmer, post-office New Hartford. He was born in Hartford township, Pike county, Missouri, June 23, 1827, where he was also reared and educated. After leaving school he became engaged in teaching, continuing the same about three years, when he commenced farming on a small farm of eighty acres, mostly improved land, but through his strict attention to his farming he now has 160 acres of well improved land, being well watered and fenced. He was elected justice of the peace in August, 1854, and held said office with honor four years. He was married in Montgomery county, Missouri, March 19, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth M. Wells. By this union they had seven children: Thomas J., May P., Prospect Q., Robert W., John B., Bettie J., and Annie A. He was married the second time in Lincoln county, Missouri, to Mrs. May F. Foster. By this union they have one child, Reverdy B. His second wife has three children by her first husband: Bertie A., George W., and Mary E. Foster.

Jacob A. Moore, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office New Hartford. He was born in Monongalia county, Virginia, October 4, 1833, where he grew to manhood, following farming for an occupation until the fall of 1865, when he came to Pike county where he has since resided, following farming, owning a fine farm of 200 acres of well improved land, being well watered and fenced; he has a fine residence nicely located being surrounded by fine fruit and shade trees. Mr. Moore is a man highly honored and respected by his many friends and neighbors. He was married in Pennsylvania, March 18, 1858, to Miss Hester A. Berry. By this union they have six children: James P., William W., Sanford T., Leroy B., Zany Quintella, and Micassis C.

Joshua Morris, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office New Hartford. He was born in Robinson county, Tennessee, January 5, 1833. At about four years of age his parents came to Lincoln county, Missouri, where the subject of our sketch was raised and educated. Soon after completing his education he became engaged in farming with his father, continuing the same in said county until the spring of 1850, when he came to Pike county, Missouri, where he has since resided, and followed farming, owning a fine farm of 160 acres of well improved land. Mr. Morris is a good business man, and has a fine reputation among his acquaintances. He united with the Baptist Church in October, 1858, and is still a leading member. He was married in Pike county, Missouri, to Miss Louisa T. Willis, daughter of William and Rhoda Willis, they coming from Old Virginia; she was born in Pike county, Missouri, April 7, 1833. By this union they had thirteen children, of whom there are ten living: Lucy F., Rebecca A., William N., Josiah J., Sarah E., Roma C., Thomas M., Silas J., Perlina, and Sirilda M.; Mary A., Delilah E., and Henry B., deceased. Mr. Morris has a fine orchard of choice fruit, which completely surrounds his home. In 1860 he crossed the plains to Pike's Peak, where he remained following mining for some months, after which he returned home to Pike county. Mrs. Morris has been a member of the Baptist Church for twenty-two years, and by her kind manner and genial ways, as well as her strict devotion to her Christian duties, she has won the hearts of warm friends.

M. E. Motley, New Hartford, proprietor of hotel and livery stable. He was born in Hartford township, Pike county, Missouri, January 25, 1841, where he was raised and educated. After leaving school he became engaged in the mercantile business, continuing the same with marked success until the winter of 1872, when he gave it up on account of poor health, and since has been speculating in real estate and stock. In 1872 he was appointed postmaster of New Hartford, and held said position about ten years. Mr. Motley is a man of large experience, and his reputation for honorable dealing has made him many friends. He was married in Lincoln county, Missouri, April 18, 1865, to Miss Mary E. Duncan, daughter of Rev. Lewis and Harriet Duncan, born August 5, 1844. By this union they had seven children, of whom there are five living: Lewis D., born January 15, 1866, died February 17, 1878; Dora B., born November 18, 1867; Robert L., December 21, 1869; Ezra Y., February 9, 1872; David M., April 29, 1874; Gracie E., January 27, 1876, died September 24, 1878; Pearl, born August 20, 1879.

Milton T. Motley, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office New Hartford. He was born in Hartford township, Pike county, Missouri, May 15, 1840. At about one year of age he moved with his parents to Lincoln county, Missouri, where the subject of our sketch grew to manhood, following farming with his father until the age of twenty-one, when he and his brother commenced farming, continuing the same until October 1, 1860, when he returned to Pike county, locating in Hartford township, where he has since resided, following farming and stock-raising, owning a fine farm of 150 acres of well improved land, having a fine residence, out-buildings, etc. About sixteen years ago he united with the Indian Creek Baptist Church, and is still a leading member of said denomination. He was married in Lincoln county, Missouri, November 23, 1864, to Miss Elizabeth C. Wommack. By this union they had nine children, of whom there are seven living: Mary L., born September 14, 1865; William D., born January 14, 1867; Annie P., born February 11, 1869; Sarah C., born December 9, 1870; Margaret E., born July 26, 1872, died August 23, 1873; Susie E., born June 5, 1874, died July 12, 1881; Tessie M., born July 5, 1876; Birdie, born October 12, 1878; Daisy L., born November 1, 1880.

S. C. O'Bryne, farmer and stock-raiser. Hartford township, post-office Middletown, Montgomery county. He was born in Maryland, December 26, 1832, residing in that state until seventeen years of age, when he moved to Gallier county, Ohio, where he became engaged in steamboating, continuing the same with farming until the fall of 1857, when he came to Pike county, locating in Hartford township, where he has since resided following farming. He was married in Ohio, January 26, 1854, to Miss Sarah Coffman a native of Bellman county, Ohio. By this union they had nine children, of whom there are seven living: Charlotte, Amelia, Luella, Anna H., Frank, and Charley, Nathan, and two deceased. He has been a leading member of the M. E. Church about thirty years. He has taught eight terms of school within three districts, in the last ten years. Luella has been teaching school in the three adjoining districts for six years, with marked success. His other daughter, Anna, also has been teaching, and will continue the school she last taught; in fact it is a family of school teachers.

Andres Olmhausen, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office New Hartford. He was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, November 24, 1832, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he learned the cabinet-maker's trade and followed said trade until 1872, when he immigrated to America, landing in New York, remaining there about six months. His trade as a cabinet-maker did not seem to be appreciated. He then went to Hawly.

Pennsylvania, where he got a position as a lock-tender on the Delaware & Hudson Canal, located six miles from the town of Hawly, remaining there about seven months, when he navigated through the snow knee deep till he struck a place on a railroad, located about ten miles east of Dunmore, Pennsylvania, where he worked eight days, when he was discharged on account of an overplus of hands. He then went to Dunmore, where he worked at his trade eight days, when he left his employer, without bidding him farewell, on account of poor usage. He then went to Scranton, where he engaged to work for a man by the name of Sam Heller, in the carpenter business, working for said party two years, when he went to Freeport, Illinois, landing there July 5, 1855, with a capital of ninety-five cents. He then engaged himself to a man by the name of Andrews, to put up flouring mills, at a salary of thirty dollars per month and board, working at said business eighteen months. He then invested his earnings in land and commenced farming, following the same until October 31, 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as private, and served till January 20, 1866, when he was mustered out as first lieutenant. He then returned to Illinois and continued farming until 1868, when he came to Pike county, Missouri, locating in Hartford township. December 17, 1868, his house was burned by which he lost about seven hundred dollars: He then built the house he now lives in. Through strict attention to his farming pursuits he has one of the finest places in the township. He was married in Illinois, March 29, 1866, to Miss Catharine Heigh, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, born July 3, 1834, and raised in Illinois. They have had five children, of whom only two are now living: Ellen, born November 8, 1867, died May 10, 1872; Solen, born February 4, 1870, died October 10, 1870; Roxanna, born November 30, 1872, died November 12, 1875; Franklin V., born October 16, 1874, and Frederick A., born March 22, 1878.

Thomas J. Oden, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Ashley. He was born in Ashley, Pike county, Missouri, December 28, 1837, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he became engaged in farming and still follows the same, owning a fine farm of 100 acres of well improved land, being well watered and fenced. He has a fine residence, beautifully located, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. Mr. Oden is a man of thorough business qualifications. His well deserved reputation for fair and honorable dealing has won him many friends. He was married in Pike county, Missouri, May 24, 1859, to Miss Sarah M. Keith, a native of Pike county. By this union they had two children: James A., and

Emry (deceased). His wife died March 7, 1863. He was married the second time, in Pike county, April 16, 1863, to Miss Nancy Harrelson. By this union they had two children: William H., and Frances D. (deceased). His wife died September 15, 1867. He was married the third time, in Pike county, Missouri, November 10, 1868. By this union he had two children, of whom there is one living: Agnes C. (deceased), and Bell T. (living). Mr. Oden built the first store-house put up in New Hartford, and in 1865 or 1866 he became engaged in the grocery business, following said business about two years. He then learned the carpenter's trade, following the same, with farming, for the last ten years. In 1867 he moved to Ashley where he followed carpentering until the spring of 1868, when he moved on the farm where he now resides.

Eli W. Patterson. farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Ashley. He was born in Virginia, November 29, 1839, where he was fairly educated, and at about fifteen years of age he came with his parents to Pike county, Missouri, where he finished his education. After leaving school he became engaged in farming, and still follows the same, owning a fine farm of 160 acres of well improved land, mostly fenced and well watered. He has a fine location for his residence, being nicely shaded by fine timber. Mr. Patterson is a man of thorough business qualifications. His well deserved reputation for fair and honorable dealing has won him many friends. He makes a specialty of sheep raising, averaging fifty head per year; also about fifteen head of cattle, and four to five head of horses.

H. C. Price farmer and stock-raiser, post-office New Hartford. He was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, January 19, 1829, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he learned the mason's trade, following the same until August, 1856, when he came to Lincoln county, Missouri, where he continued his trade and farming, continuing the same until the spring of 1878, when he came to Pike county, Missouri, locating near Bowling Green, where he remained until 1880, when he came to Hartford township, where he has since resided, following farming and working at his trade, owning a fine farm of 136 acres of well improved land, being well fenced and watered. He has a fine two-story brick residence. He was married in Lincoln county, Missouri, December 9, 1858, to Martha Ellis, a native of said county. By this union they had five children: Edward E., Yewell E., Sarah E., Benjamin E., and Martha A. His wife died February 20, 1868. He was married the second time, in the same county, January 25, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Hunaka, a native of Lincoln county. By this union they have three children: Rosa E., Emma M., and Henry C., Jr. Mr.

Price has been a leading member of the Missionary Baptist Church since 1857.

Harvey B. Pritchett, farmer and stock-raiser, of Hartford township, post-office Middletown, Montgomery county. He was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, October 30, 1815. At seven years of age he came with his parents to Pike county, Missouri, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he commenced farming and continued the same until the spring of 1834, when he went to Wisconsin, where he followed lead mining until 1838, when he returned to Pike county, Missouri, where he became engaged in cattle dealing and farming, and still follows the same, owning a fine stock farm of 280 acres of well improved land, well watered, and mostly fenced with fine hedge. He has a fine residence. He has been a leading member of the Christian Church about twenty-four years. He was married in Pike county, Missouri, September 8, 1840, to Miss Sarah Holladay, a native of Kentucky, born March 23, 1821. By this union they had seven children, of whom there are six living: Mary A., Edwin W., Melissa, Samuel N., Eliza E. (deceased), Christina, and Lewis W.

John W. Pritchett, farmer and stock-raiser post-office, New Hartford; was born in Pike county, Missouri, November 1, 1817. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of the county. When grown to manhood he engaged in farming, which has been his business to the present time. He owns a fine farm of 240 acres of well improved land, well watered and timbered. Mr. P. is a man of thorough business qualifications, as the prosperous condition of his affairs testify. His irreproachable character for fair and honorable dealing has made him many friends. He was married in Pike county, April 11, 1839, to Miss Maria Martin. They have three children, one dead, Abraham, and two living, William H. and Ira. The father of our subject, Abraham Pritchett, was born in Kentucky, where he was reared to manhood; his mother was also born in Kentucky. They came to Pike county, Missouri, in 1817, but returned to Kentucky for two years, after which they came again to Pike county, in 1820, and remained until their death.

Henry M. Reid, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Louisville, Lincoln county. He was born in Maryland, June 12, 1825. At about two years of age he moved with his parents to Virginia, where the subject of our sketch was reared and educated. After leaving school he went to Kentucky, where he became engaged in flat-boating on the river, continuing the same until 1843, when he learned the blacksmith's trade, and followed the same until 1845, when he returned to Virginia, where he remained, following his trade.

until the fall of 1854, when he came to Pike county, Missouri, locating in Ashley, continuing his trade until 1873, when he gave up his trade and went to New Hartford, where he became engaged in the mercantile business, following the same about three years, when he commenced farming, owning a fine farm of 203 acres of well improved land, being well watered and fenced, having a fine spring of living water south of his house. He was married in Virginia, July 16, 1846, to Miss Sarah Wilson, a native of Virginia. By this union they had four children, of whom there are two living: Mary A. and Forest L., and William H. and Lake V., deceased. His wife died in Ashley, Pike county, Missouri, February 22, 1860. He was married the second time in Pike county, Missouri, March 19, 1861, to Miss Rachel M. Wells, a native of Virginia, but reared in Pike county, Missouri. They have had seven children, of whom six are living: Annie C., Nettie A., Henry C. (deceased), Ophelia L., Lillian, Charles G., and Paul W. During the war Mr. Reid followed trading in mules and horses. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for twenty-five years, and is a Knight Templar.

John Saddle, farmer, post-office Middletown, Montgomery county. He was born in Virginia, in May, 1822, where he was reared and educated. In 1843 he came to Missouri, locating in Montgomery county, where he followed the tailor's trade, following the same until 1847, when he enlisted in the United States army, and entered the Mexican War, remaining in the service until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. In 1849 he went to California, where he became engaged in gold-mining, continuing the same until 1851, when he returned to Montgomery county, remaining there until the fall of 1854, when he came to Pike county, Missouri, where he followed farming until 1865, then he went to Montana, following mining and teaming until 1868, when he returned to Pike county, where he still resides, following farming, owning a fine farm of 240 acres of well improved land, being well watered and fenced. He was married in Pike county, Missouri, August 21, 1851, to Miss Caroline Martin. His wife died in the fall of 1862, after a short illness of about one week. He was married the second time in Lincoln county, Missouri, September, 1869, to Mrs. Sarah E. Fluner. By this union they had three children, of whom there are two living, Maggie and Josephine, and an infant deceased. His present wife has two children by her first husband, William S. and Simeon A.

Thomas M. Savage, of the firm of Savage & Brown, druggists, New Hartford, was born in Pike county, Missouri, September 11, 1858, where he was raised and educated. After finishing his education he engaged in mer-



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cantile business with Mr. M. E. Motley as clerk for about two years; then he went to Lincoln county, where he accepted a position with Tully & Son in the same business, remaining about six months, and then went to Middletown, where he remained about four months. In January, 1879, he came to Pike county and located in New Hartford, where he has since resided, following the mercantile and drug business. He was married in Pike county, October 28, 1879, to Miss Allie Lewellen, daughter of J. W. and Annie M. Lewellen. Mr. Savage was appointed postmaster at New Hartford, July 1, 1882.

Frederick Shadwell, farmer and stock dealer, Hartford township, post-office Middletown, Montgomery county. He was born in England, June 14, 1812. At about seven years of age he came with his parents to America, landing in Baltimore, and from there they moved to Frederick county, Maryland, where his father died; he then moved to Frederick City with his mother, remaining there about seven years, when he went to Harper's Ferry, Virginia, remaining there about six years; he then went to eastern Ohio, where he followed the plasterer's trade and farming until the spring of 1850, when he came to Pike county, Missouri, where he has since resided, following farming and stock dealing, owning a very fine farm of 160 acres in Pike county and 80 acres in Montgomery county. He was married in Ohio, August 12, 1841, to Miss Nancy J. Hall, a native of Ohio, born December 20, 1822; by this union they have six children, of whom there are five living: Sarah E., Phebe J., William H., John W., George W., and Lucinda C., deceased. His wife died July 22, 1879. He has been a member of the M. E. Church for fifty-two years.

William H. Shadwell, farmer and stock-raiser, Hartford township, post-office Middletown, Montgomery county. He was born in Montgomery county, Missouri, July 28, 1850. At about eight months of age his parents came to Pike county, Missouri, where the subject of our sketch was reared and educated. After leaving school he became engaged in farming, and still follows the same, owning a fine farm of eighty acres of well improved land, being well watered and fenced. He has a fine residence, and a good location. Mr. Shadwell has the reputation of being an honorable gentleman and is noted for his tact in business transactions, and has many friends. He has been a member of the M. E. Church for about seventeen years. He was married in Montgomery county, November 6, 1870, to Miss Sarah E. Stoettle, a native of Ohio, born October 18, 1848. By this union they had six children, of which there are four living: Elmer, Charley, Stella, and Freddie; Jessie and Luther, deceased.

Robert Smith, blacksmith and farmer, post-office Louisville. He was born in Virginia, March 25, 1828, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he learned the blacksmith's trade, continuing the same until the spring of 1851, when he came to Montgomery county, Missouri, remaining there about a year. He then went to Texas where he remained one year, and then returned to Montgomery county, remaining there until 1857, when he went to Lincoln county, Missouri, locating in Truxton, where he followed his trade until the fall of 1868, when he came to Pike county, where he has since resided, following farming and blacksmithing, owning a fine farm of 200 acres of well improved land. He has a fine residence and barn, beautifully located, being surrounded by a fine grove of timber. He was married in Montgomery county, Missouri, November 12, 1858, to Miss E. M. Nichols, a native of Pike county, and reared in Montgomery county, born September 5, 1838. By this union they have had eight children, of whom there are six living: Lucy P., John B., Mary E., Frank N., Ruth E., and Annie B.; William and Felix F., deceased.

John D. Smith, farmer and stock-raiser, Hartford township, post-office New Hartford, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, November 25, 1820, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he engaged in farming, continuing the same until 1846, when he went with D. P. Stiekney's circus, remaining in the business about five years. He then returned to his birthplace, where he remained until 1855, then came to Missouri, locating in Clay county, where he commenced farming, continuing the same until 1861, when he went to Lewis county, Missouri, remaining there until 1866. He then came to Pike county, where he has since resided, following farming and stock-raising, owning a fine farm of 240 acres. He has a good residence, finely located, surrounded by timber. He has one of the finest stock farms in the county, selling about thirty head of cattle per year. Mr. Smith has a good knowledge of business, and is much esteemed for his fair and honorable dealings. He was married in Kentucky, December 10, 1852, to Miss Melvina Hinkson, daughter of Humphrey and Nancy Hinkson. By this union they had five children: Nancy, John T., Margaret M., Emma R., and Nicholas. His wife died November 26, 1864. He was married the second time to Miss May M. Davis, of Pike county, January 14, 1872. By this union they have two children: Charley T. and Mary E.

John Sparrow, farmer, post-office Louisville. Mr. Sparrow was born in Halifax county, Virginia, March 18, 1809, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he learned the blacksmith's trade, and continued the same with farming until the fall of 1832, when he came to Lincoln county,

Missouri, where he followed his trade. In the winter of 1833 he went to Shelby county, where he remained two years; then he came to Pike county, where he has since resided following farming, owning a fine farm of 160 acres of well improved land. He was married in Lincoln county, Missouri, November 11, 1871, to Mrs. Elizabeth M. Reeds, a native of Lincoln county, Missouri, born June 3, 1833. She had five children by her first husband, David C., and four by her second: Gabriel A. Y., Hackley G. P., Mary E., and Benjamin C. (deceased). In the fall of 1846 he went to Texas, where he remained until February, 1847, and in 1849 he crossed the plains, with an ox team, to California, where he became engaged in gold mining, continuing the same until 1850, when he returned by water; and in 1859 he started to Pike's Peak, but while in Nebraska he and his companions became discouraged with the prospect and wisely returned home. He was in the fight at Mount Zion, in Boone county, and was taken prisoner near California Mountain, Missouri, and held in captivity a short time at St. Louis.

William M. Stoller, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Middletown, was born in Ohio, October 17, 1841; he was there raised and educated. After leaving school he engaged in farming until 1864, when he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-fifth Ohio Regiment, and served until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Camp Demison, Ohio. In the fall of 1865 he came to Pike county and located in Hartford township, where he has since resided. He owns a fine farm of 220 acres of well improved land. He was married to Miss Julia Berry in October, 1863, in Noble county, Ohio. By this union they have seven children living: Charles E., Victoria A., Minnie A. (deceased), Matthias N., William L., Mollie E., Maggie D., and Clarence J. Mr. Stoller and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

A. N. Strador, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office New Hartford. He was born in Smith county, Tennessee, April 13, 1833, and at about nine years of age he moved with his parents to Pike county, Missouri, locating in Hartford township, where he grew to manhood, following farming for an occupation until 1856; then he became engaged in the mill business, continuing the same until 1858, when he again commenced farming, and still continues the same, owning a fine farm of 120 acres of well improved land. He was married in Montgomery county, Missouri, November 22, 1857, to Miss Malinda J. Moss, a native of Lincoln county, Missouri, reared in Montgomery county, and born February 8, 1835. By this union they had nine children, of whom there are seven living: May S., born December 5, 1858; Susie E., August 27, 1861; Thomas J., May 7, 1864; Nancy A., September 18, 1865; Emma T., February 18, 1868; William J., July 30,

1870; Jasper L., July 14, 1880. Dora A., born March 30, 1860, died July 31, 1860; and Malinda J., born January 7, 1873, died December 31, 1875. Mr. Strador is a man of sterling worth, whose honorable dealings and neighborly kindness have secured him hosts of friends. Mrs. S. and two of the children are members of the Baptist Church.

G. N. Tinsley (of Prewitt & Tinsley), physician and surgeon, post-office Louisville, Lincoln county. He was born in Pike county, Missouri, April 16, 1858, where the subject of our sketch was reared and educated. After leaving school he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. R. C. Prewitt in Louisville, Missouri, reading with him until 1877, when he went to the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, graduating in 1879 with honors. He then came to Lincoln county, Missouri, where he commenced the practice of medicine with Dr. R. C. Prewitt, and is still following his profession. The doctor is a man of the broadest experience, and his high reputation for skill in his profession, and his uniform honorable dealings, have secured him a large practice, and the esteem and confidence of the large circle of his acquaintances.

James R. Tinsley, post-office Ashley, farmer and stock-raiser. He was born in Bedford county, Virginia, August 29, 1827, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he became engaged in farming, continuing the same until December 15, 1849, when he came to Pike county, Missouri, by the overland route, taking eight weeks to make the trip of 1,200 miles. After locating in Pike county he became engaged in tobacco-raising and farming, continuing the same up to the present time, owning a fine farm of 198 acres of improved land. He was married in Pike county, Missouri, November 7, 1854, to Miss May Taylor. By this union they had one child, David A. S.; his wife died December 22, 1856. He was married the second time July 30, 1857, to Miss Agnes J. Orr, and by this union they have four sons and one daughter: G. W. Tinsley, May A., Perry, Elisha W., and Edward B. Mr. Tinsley has been a member of the Presbyterian Church thirty-one years, a Mason twenty years, a Royal Arch Mason fifteen years, and a Knight Templar one year.

Abner S. Tinsley, post-office Ashley, farmer and stock-dealer. He was born in Amherst county, Virginia, April 22, 1842, where he was reared. After leaving school he engaged in farming until July, 1861, when he enlisted in the Fifty-eighth Virginia Regiment, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He was in the seven days' battle in front of Richmond, battles of Cedar Run, Antietam, Harper's Ferry, Winchester, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Harrisonburg, Fredericksburg,

Chancellorsville, and many other hard fought battles. He was married in Pike county, Missouri, November 30, 1868, to Miss Martha J. Butler. They have one son, David A.

Benj. F. Tower, farmer and stock-raiser, of Hartford township, post-office Middletown, Montgomery county. He was born in Pike county, Missouri, March 31, 1839, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he became engaged in farming, and still follows the same, owning a fine farm of 160 acres of well improved land. He has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for twenty-two years. He was married in Pike county, Missouri, January 18, 1863, to Miss Lydia E. Laferty, a native of Pike county, Missouri, born September 8, 1845. By this union they had six children, of whom there are five living: Clementine P., Abraham, Loretta, Decoda R. B., James H., and Jacob W. (deceased).

Henry Trower, farmer and stock-raiser, Hartford township, post-office Middletown. He was born in Kentucky, May 22, 1825, and at five years of age moved with his parents to Pike county, Missouri, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he commenced farming, and still follows the same occupation, owning a fine farm of 430 acres of well improved land. He has a fine residence, in a beautiful location, and surrounded by a grove of timber. Mr. Trower is a man of business, and has many friends. He has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for about thirty years. He was married in Pike county, Missouri, January 12, 1851, to Miss Margaretta Butler. By this union they had twelve children, of whom there are eight living: Sarah E., Jeannette F., Daniel B., Emma, John W., George F., Finis E., and Kittie; Nancy Elizabeth, Martha D., James H., and Samuel P., deceased. In August, 1862, he was commissioned captain of the home militia, and re-enlisted in October, 1863, and served to the end of the war.

J. D. Trower, farmer, Hartford township, post-office Middletown, Montgomery county, was born in Pike county, Missouri, September 3, 1832, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he became engaged in farming and still follows the same, owning a fine farm of 200 acres of well improved land. He has been a member of the Masonic order since the winter of 1852; and was united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1859, and is still a leading member of said church. He was married in Pike county, Missouri, January 26, 1853, to Miss Luvica J. Cox. By this union they had nine children, of whom there are eight living: Elizabeth, Henry A., George W., Benjamin P., Mary, Ella, Jessie, and Ephraim, and Moses J., deceased.

Jessie S. Trower, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Middletown, Montgomery county, Hartford township, was born in Pike county, Missouri, October 19, 1842, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he became engaged in farming, which he still follows. He enlisted in Company H, Missouri State Militia, and served two years, when he was honorably discharged. Mr. Trower was united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1858, and is still a member in that church. He was married in Montgomery county, Missouri, October 12, 1864, to Miss Eliza Crouch, a native of Middletown, Montgomery county. They had seven children, of whom there are three living: William F., Julia F., and Henry C., and Mary D., Ada A., Elizabeth A., and Elnora, deceased.

James S. Van Meter, farmer and stock-raiser, Hartford township, post-office Middletown, Montgomery county, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, April 7, 1843, where he was reared and educated. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Seventy-eighth Ohio Regiment, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged; he was in the following battles: Shiloh, Siege of Vicksburg, Atlanta, and in Sherman's march to the sea. He returned to Ohio, after the war, where he remained until 1866, when he went to Nebraska, then came to Pike county, Missouri, locating in Hartford township, where he has since resided, following farming, owning a fine farm of 164 acres of well improved land. He was married in Montgomery county, Missouri, December 6, 1866, to Miss Ruth P. Stottler, a native of Ohio, born December 24, 1834. They have six children: Willard G., Cora I., Lena M., Chalmers F., Homer M., and Mertie. He has been a member of the M. E. Church about twenty-two years; his wife is also a member of the same church; also three of his children.

George B. Wagner, farmer and stock-raiser, Hartford township, post-office Middletown, Montgomery county, was born in Virginia, April 21, 1827, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he engaged in farming, continuing the same until the spring of 1853, when he came to Pike county, Missouri, where he has since resided following farming, owning a fine farm of 310 acres of well improved land. He was married in Virginia, October 7, 1832, to Miss Henrietta C. Temple, a native of Virginia. They have had eleven children, seven of whom are still living: John W., Phebe D., Franklin S., George C., David, Charles E., and Ella M.; Joseph D., Maryetta, Ulysses G., and Susan M., deceased. Mr. Wagner is a member of the order of Good Templars.

Elias Warrell, farmer and stock dealer, post-office Middletown, was born in Pennsylvania, January 10, 1835, and was there raised and educated. After leaving school, in 1858, he came to Pike county, Missouri, where he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock dealing. He owns a fine farm of 200 acres of finely improved land. He was married in Pike county, Missouri, October 31, 1861, to Miss Susan M. Long, a native of Pike county, born April 23, 1842. They have nine children, of whom there are six living: Sallie M., Melissa, Elmer, Frank, Irene, and Lillie M.; Kate, Samuel A., and Emma, deceased. Mrs. Warrell's father, Levi Long, was born May 29, 1799, and her mother was born August 7, 1799; they were married July 29, 1822. The mother's maiden name was Sarah Weaver.

Emanuel J. Witmyre, blacksmith, New Hartford, was born in Ohio, on June 30, 1850. When he was about four years of age his parents moved to Illinois, where the subject of our sketch was reared and educated. After leaving school he learned the blacksmithing business, at which he worked until the spring of 1877, when he came to Pike county, Missouri, and located in Hartford, and in December, 1881, resumed the business of blacksmithing, which he is still following. Mr. Witmyre is a man of energy, who thoroughly understands his business; and his promptness and honorable dealing with his customers and everyone else has won him the confidence and esteem of all, and he has many friends. He was married in Illinois, on May 8, 1878, to Miss Barbara J. Ebright. They have two children: Arthur M. and William T.

Nat Williams, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Louisville, Lincoln county. He was born in Pike county, Missouri, September 20, 1832, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he became engaged in farming, and still follows the same, owning a fine farm of 156 acres of well improved land. He makes a business of raising tobacco. He was married in Pike county, Missouri, February 23, 1858, to Miss Mildred J. Young, a native of Pike county, Missouri, born February 8, 1843. By this union they had eleven children, of whom there are eight living: Josiah, William L., Ella F., Mattie B., Kittie A., Gracie E., Georgia L., and Nat; Mildred J., Elijah, and Allie J., deceased. Mr. Williams is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His father, Elijah, was born in Kentucky. When he grew to manhood, and was about twenty-one years of age, he came to Pike county in 1826, where he followed farming for an occupation up to the time of his death, May 9, 1866, aged sixty-one years. His mother, Mary Panchon, was born in Kentucky. She died May 17, 1870, aged fifty-six years.

W. G. Wilcox, farmer, post-office Middletown. He was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, June 25, 1832, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he became engaged in coal mining and farming, continuing the same until 1855, when he went to California, where he became engaged in gold mining, following the same until the spring of 1860, when he returned to Ohio, continuing his former occupation until April, 1867, when he went to Montgomery county, locating near Shute's Mill, remaining there until September 22, 1867, when he moved on the place where he now resides, following farming and stock-raising, owning 240 acres of well improved land. He was married in Noble county, Ohio, December 27, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth J. Berry, a native of Ohio, born July 9, 1835. By this union they have eight children: Margaret A., Cloyan, Eloise T., William T. S., Hiram A., Lillie M., Mary E., and Minnie O. He has a good orchard of 190 trees of fine grafted fruit, surrounded by a fine hedge fence. He also has a fine peach orchard of from 400 to 500 trees; also plum trees, grapes, blackberries, currants, strawberries, raspberries, etc.

Wm. W. Woodson, farmer, Hartford township, post-office Middletown, Montgomery county. He was born in Virginia, September 20, 1825. At about nine years of age he came with his parents to Pike county, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he became engaged in farming, and still follows the same, owning a fine farm of one hundred acres of well improved land. He has been a leading member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for twenty-two years. He was married in Pike county, December 8, 1844, to Miss Mary Braustetter. By this union they had three children: Henry, Marion J., and Mary. His wife died September 8, 1851. He was married the second time in Pike county, November 18, 1852, to Nancy Mills. By this union they had thirteen children of whom there are eleven living: Emily J., Francis A., John A., Perlina, Pernelia, Abraham, Jessie, George, Charley, Jasper, and James M.; William and Drusilla, deceased.

CHAPTER XXII.

INDIAN TOWNSHIP.

Establishment and Boundaries--Topography--Streams--Early Settled Places--Teachers--Justices--Residences--Old Settlers--Volunteers--Mills--Early Days--The Christian Church--M. E. Church South--Bible Chapel--The M. E. Church--Schools--Biographies.

This township was not established until May 4, 1812, before which time it was a part of Cuivre. Its boundaries have undergone but little change since the formation of the township, and this has been confined to its eastern border.

The record of the court establishing it reads as follows:

"It is ordered that that part of the township of Cuivre lying within the following described boundaries, viz: Commencing at the Hartford township line between ranges three and four west, and running north to the Martin's Mill road, and with said road until it intersects the line dividing Cuivre and Spencer townships, thence along said line west to the county line between Pike and Audrain counties, thence along the Pike county line until it intersects the Hartford township line, thence to the place of beginning."

The house of Nathan Vannoy, whose name appears among those of the old settlers, was designated by the court as the place at which elections were to be held.

But more than twenty years before the township was severed from Cuivre this portion of the county was beginning to be settled, on account, doubtless, of the fact that it was traversed by numerous streams whose banks were covered with a rich growth of timber, such as oak, hickory, walnut, and many other varieties of wood. What the pioneers from Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee wanted was a country well watered and abounding in timber. For prairies they had no use whatever, and hence those beautiful tracts of level land about the present town of Curryville were passed by for lands enjoying superior advantages in harmony with their preconceived notions. Doubtless these wooded tracts did then have a richer soil, and were more productive, for it is claimed that where their fields embraced small strips of prairie, that jutted out from the larger prairie, that the corn grew small and yellow, in token of the poverty of the soil, and indicating to them at that time the worthless character of the lands that had no trees to furnish the necessary mould to enrich them. But to-day, under the hand of cultivation, these seemingly desert places have been made to "blossom as the rose" and yield a handsome return for the labors of the husbandman.

TOPOGRAPHY.

There is but little difference in the altitude of the different sections or portions of the township. There are no knobs, and the hills are of such character as scarcely to be recognized as elevations. The general surface of the township is gently undulating, especially in the eastern and southern parts, where the principal prairie lands of the township are situated. The higher portions of Indian are found in the more northern portion, while the southern is gently undulating, and in other localities the land is level without being regarded as flat. The whole township is tillable land, with sufficient elevation and depression of the surface to form the most perfect drainage, and yet be free from that abruptness characteristic of some other portions of the county. The timber, which abounds in the central portion of the township, and also along the streams, consists of the different families of oak, hickory, a little black-jack, and occasionally ash and elm.

STREAMS.

The principal water-course is Indian Creek, from which the township derives its name. It traverses the entire township, from northwest to southeast, dividing it diagonally into almost equal parts, the northern being the larger portion. This creek has numerous tributaries. Of these three are in the south and flow mainly westward until they mingle their waters with those of Indian Creek. In the north central portions of the township are numerous nameless branches that flow south and southeast, all finally discharging their waters into the creek already described. The northeastern part of the township is drained by several small streams that are tributary to the Cuivre, the more important of which is one called Lick Creek, flowing south and finally bearing to the east before its junction with the larger stream. These streams, taken together, furnish excellent drainage and afford an abundant supply of water. Timber is still plentiful along these water-courses, both for fuel and for building purposes.

EARLY SETTLED PLACES.

Among the earliest settled places in Indian township may be mentioned the James Love place, which is now owned by James H. Fry, and the Tombs place, also in the central part of the township, and owned at this time by John F. Chamberlain. On the south fork of Indian Creek is a very old place, probably settled by Compton Kilby. James L. Kilby now resides upon the farm settled by himself at a very early day. Jonathan Oyler and William Irving both came into the township with the first settlers, and located in the western part of the township. Another very old place is in

the central part near New Harmony, settled by Fred Branstetter. Perhaps the finest orchard ever started in Indian township was planted and cultivated on this place. The farm last mentioned is now owned by Mr. B. F. Barrett. Henry Branstetter, who was killed in Louisiana by a loghead of tobacco rolling off the skids and falling upon him, settled very early on a farm just west of New Harmony. Charles Atkinson, a Virginian, settled south of New Harmony on a place now owned by S. T. Atkinson. The father of Daniel Goodman settled the place now owned by Peter Hanson. Adam Branstetter, an old settler, had a horse-mill and distillery on the farm now owned and occupied by James N. Orr.

The first town in Indian township was known as upper St. Louis. It was situated on the farm now owned by Marshall Royalty. It consisted of a shanty used as a store, a blacksmith shop, and a tread-mill for grinding corn. A. and M. S. Branstetter were the proprietors of upper St. Louis. At this time there is little danger of confounding it with (lower) St. Louis, since every vestige of the "upper" city has entirely disappeared. At this time New Harmony is the only town in Indian township. Once there were two stores, a saloon, two blacksmith shops, wagon shop, and mill. It has, however, suffered seriously from the encroachments made upon its trade by Curryville and Vandalia. There is one store at Farmersville, conducted very successfully by Mr. Moses Farmer, the proprietor. Thomas Hughlett was the first settler of New Harmony. Theron Ives, Sen., who built the mill was next to Hughlett. After these came M. S. Branstetter, who started a hotel. The first practicing physician in the township was Dr. Nathan Vannoy. Dr. William E. Henry, who resided with R. T. Jones on the farm now owned by A. J. Butler, was most likely the second practitioner in the township. Dr. Henry subsequently removed to New Harmony, and was the first physician who ever located there. Drs. C. R. Bankhead, now of Paynesville; F. C. Wicks, of Spencersburg; G. A. Lee, of Bowling Green; and R. H. T. Gatewood, of Audrain county, have all practiced their profession at New Harmony, and in its immediate vicinity. Dr. Matthews is the present physician of the town of New Harmony. He is also druggist, postmaster, and preacher.

TEACHERS.

Among the first teachers of Indian township were old Father Barbee and Garland T. Henderson. Following these were Lewis and R. T. Jones and Stephen Hayden.

JUSTICES.

James L. Kilby was among the very first justices of the peace. Dan Goodnan, A. J. Davis, and Findley Branstetter also served the people in this capacity at an early day in the history of the township.

RESIDENCES.

All of the early houses were built of logs; first, the cabin of round logs, then those built of hewn logs, usually a story and a half high, with a passage and an L. At this time the houses are generally frame structures, neat and comfortable, and as large as is necessary for the use and comfort of the family. There are good barns in many places, and the improvements are generally of a very substantial character.

The township has neither gravel nor railroad, but the northern and northwestern portions are at no great remove from the Chichago & Alton Railway, which passes through Spencer township in Pike, and also through Andrain county. The dirt roads of the township are usually straight, run in direct lines from north to south, or east to west, and are kept in good and safe condition.

Apart from wheat, corn, and other staple products, the people in Indian township raise considerable quantities of stock, which is annually shipped to market, or sold at home, to those who are engaged in this line of trade.

OLD SETTLERS.

Indian township was mainly settled up by immigrants from Kentucky, and Virginia. These pioneers of course brought with them the religion, the customs, and manners of their ancestors. If they brought with them the prejudices and even faults that belonged to the people of the older states, and even of the "Old Dominion," there is abundant evidence even to-day that they did not leave behind them the sterling virtues of their fathers or the kindly hospitality that is so deplorably lacking in some of the more northern states.

Among these early pioneers, who cleared away the forests and erected their rude log cabins in this wild country, were the Branstetters, "whose name is legion." Frederick Branstetter had entered a piece of land as early as 1821, but finding it rather lonesome returned to Kentucky where he and his brother Peter both married sisters, and thus reinforced for the conflict of life set out for Pike county. This was perhaps as early as 1823. James L. Kilby, who was here in 1826, remembers also an Adam Branstetter who was

a hatter by trade and manufactured silk and fur hats of first-class workmanship that were in great demand in the St. Louis market. It seems that some of the Irwins came in 1821, or soon after. It is related that William Irwin was rather prosperous and succeeded in making something of a fortune but has had trouble in keeping his money, which he was in the habit of concealing in the earth. About three years ago four or five men blacked themselves and hung this old man until nearly dead, with the hope of forcing him to reveal the places in which he had concealed his earthly treasures. They were not after all successful, and it is even suspected that the old gentleman himself has forgotten the places in which he hid his money.

About the year 1828 a large number of settlers came in and made for themselves permanent homes in what is now Indian township but which then belonged to Cuivre. Among the more enterprising of this class were J. M. B. Chamberlain, who is still an active member of the community and to whom the writer is indebted for many facts relative to the early settlers. Coming here in 1828 his home was made within six miles of his present residence. He remembers distinctly the names of many who were here when he came. Some of the dates of their arrival were furnished by James L. Kilby, who came in 1826.

Mr. Chamberlain makes mention of Melcher Duncan, the father of J. W. Duncan, who now resides near the northern boundary of the township but in Spencer. Melcher came to the county in 1828, but did not make his permanent home in Indian township until 1844. He came originally from Logan county, Kentucky. Mention is also made of Robert Irwin who was here in 1828 but may have come as early as 1821; of Nathan Vannoy, who was here in 1828, coming from Tennessee; Andrew Barnett, who came in 1826; and John Daniel, who came the same year. Both of the latter were engaged as farmers, but Barnett in addition to farming was employed as a wheelwright. Samuel Willis came in 1831, and also James Davis, father of A. G. Davis. R. P. Fox did not come until ten years later, or 1841, from Madison county, Kentucky. He mentions as early settlers such men as George Smith, Johathan Oiler, George Williams, John James, and Findley Branstetter, William and Andrew Vannoy, and Samuel Willis.

VOLUNTEERS.

Among those who volunteered for the Black Hawk War were James L. Kilby, Colonel John Turpin, John Hughlett, James McPike, John and William Shaw, Robert Barnett, as remembered by Mr. Kilby, though some did not belong to what is now Indian township. Adam and John Mase were officers in this war, the former being the captain of a company.

MILLS.

According to Mr. Kilby's account the nearest market in those days was Louisiana, then a very small village and there was not a little trouble in getting grinding done. The only mills were horse-mills, of which Nathan Vannoy had one on Indian Creek, and William McPike, another on North Cuivre, and Merrimon Moore still another on Lick Creek.

EARLY DAYS.

After all, these were happy days for more reasons than one. Neighbors were neighbors, and friends were friends. When help was needed it was at hand, assistance of every kind being cheerfully granted. Mutual wants called not in vain for mutual assistance, and mutual assistance did not fail to strengthen the bonds of mutual friendship, and thus the members of this happy community lived together in peace and harmony, always ready to lend a helping hand at a house-raising or corn-husking, when the old and young would exchange kindly greetings. It is also claimed on good authority that some excellent "sparking" was indulged in on these occasions. The style in which this was done was peculiar to the times and places, and might not stand the test of the rigid rules of modern etiquette, yet it was very satisfactory at the time and yielded better results than are now achieved by our more modern methods, as indicated by the number of divorce suits then and now.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This church is located at New Harmony, and is a very commodious building, seating at least 500 persons quite comfortably. It was erected about the year 1862, at a cost of \$1,346, and by September, 1863, there was owing on the edifice only \$116.65.

This society was organized on the 15th of June, 1843. Elder T. Ford was present and assisted in the organization.

The first names that appear upon the record as the constituent members are the following: Richard P. Fox, Findley Branstetter, Richard T. Jones, Lueretia Branstetter, Simon Branstetter, Jane Branstetter, Joseph Duncan, Melcher Duncan, Elizabeth Vannoy, Polly Woodson, M. A. D. Hames, and Elizabeth Hughes.

During the years 1843 and 1844 there were the following additions: Susan Fox, Kitty Irvine, Wesley Hamline, Jane Vannoy, and A. J. Dennis.

From 1844 to 1863 the records are not very explicit as to the progress of the church from year to year. Doubtless, like most other churches, there

were some irregularities and interruptions during the first two or three years of the civil war. In 1863 Elder T. Ford, who had been one of the leading spirits in organizing the church just twenty years before, entered into contract with the church as evangelist for one year at a small salary, showing that he was still willing to make great sacrifices for the sake of promoting the cause he had espoused. His services extended through the year 1864, according to the records.

In 1863 David Cluster and R. P. Fox were called to the office of deacon and installed, being ordained as elders the following February. At this time Wilson C. Williams was serving as clerk and took pains to keep a good record of the proceedings of the church, something that had been for some time sadly neglected.

Besides the services of Elder Ford there was preaching by Elders Livy Hatchett, W. J. Mason, and J. J. Brooks. More recently W. W. Hook, W. T. Salee, E. R. Childers, and H. Branstetter officiated as ministers. The latter is the present incumbent, and divides his time between teaching and preaching, having taken the pastorate care of the church in April, 1882.

BIBLE CHAPEL.

The principal society that worships in the edifice known as Bible Chapel is a congregation that styles itself Christians, but is better known by the appellation of New Lights, or Stoneites. This body of believers holds substantially the same theological views as the Unitarians touching the trinity, but is rather liberal as far as the test of membership is concerned.

The congregation of this sect at this place is due to the labors of Josiah G. Bishop, a young minister from the state of Iowa. It seems that as long ago as 1855 or 1856, before he was ordained as a minister, this young man visited the county of Pike and married the daughter of James L. Kilby, one of the pioneers of Missouri, and returned to Iowa, but repeatedly visited Missouri. Finally, about the year 1859, he returned as a minister of the faith of the New Lights, remaining until 1862, when he again returned to Iowa. Finally, about 1866, he re-visited Pike county and preached at different points, his labors resulting in the establishment of a church at Trower's school-house, September 30, 1869.

This church was doubtless composed in part of members who withdrew from the Smyrna Church. The bond of union was as follows:

"We agree to receive the inspired scriptures as our only authoritative rule of faith and practice, allowing the privilege of individual interpretation, also to accept the name Christian as our name, and to make Christian character our only test of Christian and church fellowship."

The following persons entered into this agreement and became the constituent members of the church: Robert J. Trower, Permelia M. Trower, Elizabeth Trower, Nancy Reading, A. J. Kilby, Julia Ann Kilby, Thomas S. Kilby, Gennetta Kilby, Mary Williams, Louisa Smith, Nannie L. Bishop, and J. G. Bishop. The last name on the list was that of the pastor himself, who, by mutual consent took upon himself the care of the infant church.

R. J. Trower was made a deacon of the organization, while E. W. Maxwell was elected to the same office the following year, J. L. Kilby serving as clerk.

Elder Bishop resigned in December, 1872, and Elder S. T. Noel became the pastor in charge, January 1, 1873. He remained about seven years and was succeeded by Elder C. J. Thomas, who preached with more or less regularity for the next three years, when Elder H. M. Brooks, the present pastor, came.

The church building was erected about the year 1872, at a cost of about \$1,600, including its furniture, and was dedicated free of debt. Several denominations worship in this building at specified times. Among these is

THE M. E. CHURCH,

which was organized about the year 1830. Frederick Leach and James Alvis were the first preachers, the services being held at private houses of such friends as Mathew Smith and James L. Kilby, the latter joining the church about 1830. Much interest was taken in this religious movement and steps were taken to provide a house of worship. James L. Kilby gave the ground and furnished the timber gratuitously. It was a log structure and still stands, though long since abandoned. Near by it is the cemetery, in which about 350 are interred. Here this society worshiped until 1844, when the M. E. Church divided on the subject of slavery, at which time a majority went with the Church South. The property was deeded to them finally, and the organization perpetuated for a number of years longer, the house having been at last abandoned.

In the fall of 1864 Rev. W. DeMotte organized a small society under the auspices of the M. E. Church, proper, and in the following spring W. W. Witten became their circuit preacher. The years 1865 and 1866 witnessed quite a revival of religion and resulted in a hundred or more additions to the church. Though there were some seasons of discouragement afterwards experienced in the history of this church its organization was heroically perpetuated in the face of difficulties until the present time, and the society now number about seventy members who worship in the Bible Chapel at

readily described. At this time the Rev. H. B. Barnes serves them as circuit preacher. Among the more energetic members of the church is Daniel Goodman, who has for many years been a steward and class-leader, and of great service to the church in promoting its interests generally.

SCHOOLS.

The public schools of this township have about the same general characteristics as the schools of other townships, and need no minute description. They, too, began as subscription schools and were conducted at first without any general plan or definite system. Those who taught them as a rule did not make teaching their exclusive occupation, nor did they remain long in the profession. Each teacher was a law unto himself and adopted such methods of governing and imparting instruction as to him seemed best adapted to the purpose, taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances that surrounded him. Such a thing as rigid classification was not dreamed of on account of the woful lack of uniformity in text-books, and hence each student pursued his work and recited his lessons alone. In the course of time here as everywhere else an equitable amount of the public school fund was received, and this was increased by means of general taxation. Thus the schools became gradually more efficient as improved methods were adopted. At this time there are six schools in the township, familiarly known as New Harmony, Staley, Vannoy, Kilby, Cross Roads, and Liberty. All these have pretty good frame buildings and most of them are comparatively new, showing that popular education is rapidly gaining ground.

Liberty school-house was built in 1873 on a tract of land belonging to G. Windom, but for some reasons not without considerable opposition. The trustees at this time are Daniel Goodman, Nathan Vannoy, and Nathan Massey.

William Tully was the first teacher, followed by T. K. Cluster, who taught two terms. Edward Kinnen, Miss Kate Newland, G. P. Moore, R. J. Ball, Edward Cluster, George Wood, and Miss Emma Moore all taught here in the order named, or nearly so. Many years ago the Rev. Lewis Downing, now editor of the Clarksville *Sentinel*, taught in a log school-house near the Kilby Church.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

INDIAN TOWNSHIP.

R. J. Ball, stock-raiser and dealer, post-office Vandalia. Prominent among the young and enterprising citizens of Indian township is the subject of this sketch, who is a native of Fauquier county, Virginia. He was born January 4, 1850, and was the son of Franklin and Harriet (Glasscock) Ball. His father was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia. His parents came to Missouri in 1858, settling in Marion county until 1865, when they went to Ralls county, where our subject was reared. He received his education in the common schools and at New London. He commenced to teach at the age of eighteen, teaching some five years, with marked success as a teacher. He was married September 11, 1881, to Miss Victoria E. Wright, daughter of J. F. Wright, one of the prominent pioneers of Indian township. Mr. and Mrs. Ball are the parents of one son, Claud. Mr. Ball is located on a fine farm of 260 acres of as good land as the township affords, which is under a good state of cultivation, well improved and fenced; also has a good house and out-buildings. He is engaged in stock-raising and dealing in stock. Though but a young man he has acquired a good standing in the community, both socially and financially. He is a man of genial, social qualities, and the writer of this can vouch for his hospitality.

William M. Biggs, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Vannoy's Mill. Among those born and reared in Pike county is the subject of this sketch, born November 22, 1841, and is the son of William Davis and Nancy (Redding) Biggs, daughter of William Redding, deceased, a prominent pioneer of Pike county. Our subject was the eldest child of the family. When he was a babe his father was killed in a well. Seven years after the death of his father his mother married B. F. Downing. This union brought to them five children. Our subject lived at home until he arrived at mature age, receiving but a limited education at the common schools of the county. After leaving home he followed farming in Buffalo township for some three years. In 1869 he bought 100 acres of wild land, which he improved, and afterwards sold. He then bought his present farm where he has since lived. He is the owner of 157 acres of as good land as the township affords, which is under a high state of cultivation. He has a fine two-story residence, on a fine building site, built in 1880, where he has the comforts of a good home. He was married in the fall of 1866 to Miss Nancy Jane Wright, daughter of Thomas Wright, of Pike county. This union has

brought to them five children, three living: William Thomas, Augusta Jane, and John Farmer; two deceased, May Lees, and a babe not named. Mr. Biggs is a worthy member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and is numbered among the best citizens of Indian township.

Frederick Branstetter (deceased). He was born March 16, 1795, in Sullivan county, Tennessee, and was the son of Peter Branstetter, who was of German descent. He served one year in the War of 1812 under General Jackson. He was at the battle of Mobile. When quite young he moved to Illinois, and in 1820 he came to Pike county and bought a claim of James Thair, in Cuivre township. He resided there two years, then went to Barren county, Kentucky, where he married Susan Branstetter, a cousin of his. They were united in the winter of 1823. He then returned to his farm in this county where he lived until his death. There was a family of ten children: Mary, Elizabeth, Peter L., Adam G., Simon M., Fred S., deceased, Thomas Benton, Benjamin F., J. Cynthia, and Louisa. Mrs. Susan B. died in 1844, and in March 1845 he married Sally Young of this county. They had three children, Nathan D., Cordelia Ann, and Sarah F. He died April 10, 1873, and his widow in September, 1873. He was a member of the Regular Baptist faith.

James Branstetter (deceased), son of Frederick Branstetter. He was married in 1834, to Elizabeth Branstetter, a cousin of his, a daughter of Adam Branstetter. They were the parents of fifteen children, twelve of whom they raised: William J., Rachel J., Henry A., Mary M., Julia A., Tobitha D., Sarah C., Martha M., Susan T., James B., Dr. E. S., and Carrie A. James Branstetter and wife came to Pike county in 1834, settling in Indian township near New Harmony. He died in March, 1881. He was a member of the Christian Church.

Rev. Henry A. Branstetter is a son of James and Elizabeth Branstetter. He was born January 6, 1839. His early life was spent in assisting on the farm and attending school at the common schools and Watson Seminary at Ashley. He resided at home in the care of the farm until he arrived at mature age. He was married April 9, 1863, to Miss Mary S. Duncan, of Indian township. This union has been blessed with eight children: Jenny J., Nellie, Sally, Susan C., Willona, Thomas F., William H., and James I. He is owner of sixty-six acres of good land, which is well improved, with a comfortable house and good orchard. He first embraced religion at the age of twenty-one, uniting with the Christian Church. He was ordained in 1873 by the authority of the church. He is the pastor of the New Harmony church. He has done much work for his Master. He

has held revival meetings in Jefferson county for the last nine years with good success. He has done much for the morals of the community in which he resides.

Rev. Peter L. Braustetter, post-office Curryville. Among the pioneers of the Indian township, our subject is probably better known than any other man in the township. He is a native of Pike county, born February 11, 1825, and was a son of Frederick Braustetter. His youth was passed in working on his father's farm. November 22, 1843, he was married to Missouri Ann Henderson, daughter of Cornelius D. Henderson. He then came to his present farm, which was at that time wild land. In the spring of 1850 he started for California by ox team, leaving a wife and three children at home. He was on the road four months and four days. He remained there until July, 1851, engaged in mining with good success. He started to return on July 4, 1851, with mules, riding one and the others carrying the packs. He arrived at home September 14, 1851, to the great joy of his wife and children. Mr. B. has been twice married. By his first wife, Mary, ten children were born to them: Susan Parthena, Frederick Davis, Sarah Elizabeth, Mandy Ann, Charity Louisa, Wm. P., Martha J., Cynthia, Sterling Price, and Mollie Lee. Mrs. Missouri B. died August 17, 1867. He was married again April 22, 1868, to Sarah F. Elmore, of Lincoln county. This union brought nine children: Ila Alice, Jenny, Frank Turner, Leona Frances, Enoch Hall, Ann Eliza, Peoria Laura, Lewis, and Peter. Mr. B. first embraced religion in 1844, and was licensed to preach in 1860, by the Regular Baptist Church, since which time he traveled through different states preaching the gospel. He has been a zealous worker in the Master's cause. He has taken an active part in the organization of several churches. He takes a high stand in the cause of Christianity and morality, and is ever ready to assist in whatever tends to elevate the morals of the people. No man in the township has done more for religion and education than he. Mr. B. is the owner of one of the best farms in the township, consisting of 420 acres of land, which is under a high state of cultivation. He has a good residence, large barn, and the conveniences necessary on a farm. He received but a very limited education in his youth, but by study at home, he has gained a good education, showing what energy and perseverance can accomplish.

F. A. Bratcher, post-office Curryville. Prominent among the settlers of Indian township is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Grayson county, Kentucky, September 24, 1825, the son of Asa and Martha (Sand-) Bratcher, the second child of a family of ten children. His early life was spent in attending school and working on the farm. In 1844, in company with

his brother, he came to Missouri. On his arrival in this county he worked the first season for \$8 per month and for Finley Branstetter, for some two and a half years. He came on his farm in 1846; his farm contains 170 acres of fine land. In 1854 he went to California by team, remained there one year, engaged in mining and the grocery business, and returned home. In 1864 he again started for California by mule team and camped some three months in the mountains. He remained one year engaged in selling mules, and returned home, where he has since resided. He was married November 2, 1846, to Miss Jane Branstetter, daughter of Frederick Branstetter, one of the pioneers of this county. They were the parents of three children: Armentie, Martha, and Asa. He is a member of Pike Lodge No 399. His reputation for fair and honorable dealing has won for him the respect of those who know him.

J. W. Chamberlain. farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Curryville. Among the enterprising and successful farmers and stock-raisers who have long been identified with the growth of Indian township is the subject of our sketch, who is a native of Pike county, born June 12, 1837, the son of James Chamberlain, who came to this county during its early settlement. Our subject was the second child of a family of eight children. He was reared a farmer and received his education in the common schools. He resided beneath the paternal roof until he attained his majority. He moved on his present farm in 1866. He was married March 23, 1865, to Miss Sarah A. McPike, daughter of Aaron McPike, a prominent pioneer of this county. This union has brought to them four children: James A., Susan O., William T., and Fanny D. Mr. Chamberlain is the owner of one of the best tracts of land in the township, consisting of 1,200 acres, 800 in the farm where he lives. He has one of the finest residences in the neighborhood, a large two-story building with an L. It is finished in modern style and furnished with taste. It is situated in the center of a fine lawn, which is ornamented with shade and ornamental trees and shrubs. He is a worthy member of the Christian Church. He always takes an active part in whatever tends to elevate the morals of the people. He is a man of broad experience and good business capacity. By good management he has acquired a good fortune. He is numbered amongst the best citizens of Pike county.

J. M. B. Chamberlain. farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Curryville. Among those who have long been identified with the advancement of Indian township, and deserving of notice in the history of the county, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, born No-

ember 14, 1819, the son of William and Mary A. (Braunstetter) Chamberlain. He was the fourth child of a family of five children. When our subject was five years old his father died. In November, 1828, his mother came to Pike county, first settling in Ashley township. Our subject resided at home until 1844. His youth was spent in assisting in the work of the farm. He broke the first furrow on the old homestead in 1831. He received a limited education in the old log-cabin school-houses of those pioneer days. He was married February 1, 1844, to Rachel A. Braunstetter, daughter of Peter Braunstetter, Sr., who came to Pike county in 1823. This union has brought to them thirteen children: William P., Mary C., Susan E., James H., Matilda J., Arminta P., John F., Thomas W., Flavius J. C., George J., Ulyssus Grant, Ida E., and Charley C. He moved on his present farm in 1844, which was then wild land, and which he has since improved in good manner. He first built a log-house, about eighty rods from where he now lives, which burned down in 1856, when he built his present residence. His farm contains 340 acres of good land, 240 under fence and well improved, a good residence, barn, and out-buildings. In politics he was a Democrat until that party failed to elect Stephen A. Douglas. Since that time he has supported the Republican ticket. He was elected to the office of constable in 1848, and served four years, and has served twelve years as justice of the peace with credit to himself. In 1850 he was a candidate for county judge on the Republican ticket, but that party being in the minority he was not elected. He is a self-made man. Starting without a dollar he has, by industry and economy, acquired a good home. He is ever willing to encourage whatever tends to advance education or religion.

Moses A. Farmer, stock-dealer and merchant, post-office Farmersville. Prominent among the enterprising business men of Indian township none are more worthy of notice than the subject of this sketch. He was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, June 27, 1829, being the fourth child and eldest son of John and Jane B. Farmer. When he was but a small child his parents came to Pike county, Missouri, settling in Indian township, where our subject grew to manhood. His youth was spent in working on the farm and attending school. At the age of twenty-two he went to live with Moses Henderson, of Cuivre township, where he resided six years in the work and management of the farm, after which he took a trip to the south-west. Returning to this county, he took a trip to Virginia to see his kinsfolk. Remaining in Virginia four months he returned to Pike county, buying a farm of eighty acres in Ashley township, where he engaged in farming in company with his brother John, where he lived four years.

During the beginning of the war he received orders to report at headquarters with horse and outfit; he reported and was ordered to march. He was appointed quartermaster, which position he held until he was honorably discharged. In the winter and spring of 1863 he bought sixty head of mules in Missouri and Illinois, and started for California; was on the road ninety days; arrived with all his stock, and sold them at a good profit. Returning home he bought another drove of fine mules and returned to California; he found the country suffering from drouth, and times hard; wintered his stock and sold the next season at a good price. He returned home in 1866, bringing his brother William's family with him, his brother having died while he was in California. He then turned his attention to farming and dealing in stock. He is the owner of 600 acres of as good land as Pike county contains, under a high state of cultivation and improved in a manner that shows the thrift of its owner. He has one of the best residences in the township, a two-story frame, forty foot front, thirty foot L, hall, nine rooms and portico, finished in modern style and well furnished, which gives him all the comforts of a good home. He was married October 10, 1872, to Miss S. H. Farthing, daughter of S. B. and Julia A., pioneers of Pike county. This union has brought to them four children: Marline, Elmer, Beulah, and Moses. He is the proprietor of a farmers' store. He built the building in 1882, a frame, 20x40, two stories high, where he carries a fine stock of dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., that would be a credit to any town. He receives a large trade from the surrounding country. Mr. Farmer has long been identified with the interests of Pike county, and is one of its solid business men.

John Farmer (deceased), farmer, was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, in 1800, and was the son of William and Elizabeth (Eckells) Farmer. He was married in February, 1821, to Miss Jane Woodson, daughter of Allen and Jenny Taylor Woodson. They came to Pike county in 1830, first settling in Indian township, near New Harmony, where Mr. Farmer resided until his death in 1834, leaving six children: Mary Ann, Elizabeth T., Ella Louisa, Moses A., W. M. (deceased), and John. After the death of her husband Mrs. Farmer married Stephen Burts, who died in 1852.

R. P. Fox, post-office Curyville. Among the intelligent pioneers of Indian township who have long been identified with Pike county is the subject of this sketch, who is a native of Madison county, Kentucky, born June 29, 1819, the son of Charles L. and Nancy (Embry) Fox, who were natives of Kentucky. Our subject was the second child of a family of six children. His early life was spent in working on the farm, and he received a limited edu-

education in the subscription schools of those early days. He resided beneath the parental roof until November, 1841, when he came to Pike county, Missouri, first settling in Indian township, where he now resides, and settled on wild land, which he improved in a great manner, and where he lived until 1877, when he came on his present farm, where he has since made his home. His farm consists of 120 acres of good land, well located and well adapted for both grain and stock, in the raising of which he is engaged. His farm is well improved and cultivated in a good manner, and he has a comfortable house, out-buildings, orchard, etc. He was united in marriage May 5, 1842, to Miss Susan H. Jones, daughter of Hon. Major Jones, a prominent pioneer of the county. This union has been blessed with ten children: Amanda L., James, Mary E., Joel E., Richard S., Nancy S., Edwin L., William H., John Curtis, and one deceased, Charles L., the second child of the family. Mr. Fox has been a worthy member of the Christian Church since August 22, 1837. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace in 1870, and served four years with great credit. He has always been ready to give his influence to what tended to advance the cause of education or religion. They have reared and educated their children so they are well fitted to take positions in life that will be a satisfaction and credit to the parents. Mr. Fox, during his residence in the township, has won many warm and true friends, and he is numbered among the best citizens of the township.

Frederick Goodman (deceased). Among the early pioneers of Pike county, who was identified with the pioneer settlers, is the subject of this sketch. He was one of the first settlers of Indian township. He was born in Pennsylvania, and when quite young his parents emigrated to Smith county, Virginia. He was married to Miss Christina Callop, and in 1826 came to Pike county, Missouri, first settling in Indian township. He bought a claim of a Mormon, who had a log cabin and five acres improved, and which he afterwards improved in a good manner. They were the parents of nine children: Elizabeth, Lucretia, Mary, Mana, Margaret, William, Daniel, Joseph B., and P. J. Mr. Goodman died in 1842. Mrs. Goodman died in 1862.

Daniel Goodman, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office New Harmony. Among those who have long been identified with the growth of Indian township is the subject of this sketch, who is a native of Smith county, Virginia, born December 16, 1823, the son of Frederick Goodman. At the age of thirteen his parents came to Indian township, Pike county, Missouri. He resided at home until he arrived at the age of manhood. He married Sarah

Elizabeth Killby, daughter of James T. Killby. This union brought them six children: Permelia L., James W., Lucinda Catharine, Daniel Douglas, John A., and Maria Elizabeth. Mr. Goodman is the owner of a fine farm of 200 acres of excellent land, which he has in a fine state of cultivation, divided in six fields, and a comfortable house and out-buildings. He has held the office of justice of the peace for twelve years, and has been school director for thirty years, serving both offices with great credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He united with the Methodist Church in 1843, and has been a steward in the church. He has been very active in all measures that tended to advance the interests of schools or churches, and has done much to improve Indian township.

Harrison W. Gourley, post-office New Harmony. Among the intelligent and enterprising pioneers who have long been identified with Indian township, who is well known and worthy of notice in the history of Pike county, is the subject of this sketch. He was born November 18, 1837, the son of Adam G. and Miranda Norton Gourley. His father was from Mississippi and his mother from Virginia. Our subject was the eldest son of the family. He was born in Buffalo township. When thirteen years of age he came to Indian township, where he was reared and received his education. He lived at home until he arrived at the age of manhood. He was married November 25, 1865, to Julia Ann Halbert, of Greene county, Illinois, daughter of Nancy Halbert, a widow lady. This union has brought to them four children: William Mason, Virgil Lee, Carrie Guthrie, and Harrie Childers. Mr. Gourley is the owner of 180 acres of good land, which is improved and cultivated in a manner that shows the thrift and industry of its owner. He has a comfortable house, and buildings for stock, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and a member of the Christian Church. He moved on his present farm in 1861, where he has since resided. His fair and honorable dealings have made friends of all who know him.

Montgomery Gourley, post-office New Harmony. Among those who have long been identified with Pike county is the subject of this sketch, who is a native of Pike county. He was born January 21, 1829, the son of George A. Gourley, who was one of the pioneers of Pike county. His early life was passed on the farm and attending school. He was married January 21, 1869, to Miss Sarah C. Branstetter, of this county, daughter of James Branstetter. They are the parents of seven children: Homer, Novilla, Charles Roscoe, Herbert, Montgomery, Elizabeth Adelia, Mary Belle, and one deceased, George Walker. Mr. Gourley is pleasantly located in

the village, has a good two-story residence, and has all the comforts of a good home. He has some forty-six acres convenient to his home. He was elected to the office of constable in 1864, and held the office for twelve years. For several years he was engaged in the buying and selling of horses and mules. He is a man of broad views and is numbered among the best men of Indian township.

John Humphreys, post-office Curryville. Among those who have long been identified with the pioneer life of Pike county, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, May 6, 1808, the son of John and Susanna (Whitledge) Humphreys, who were formerly of Virginia. Our subject was the seventh child of a family of fourteen children; his youth was passed in the labors of farm life. At the age of sixteen his father died, when he was seventeen his mother with her children came to Pike county, Missouri, coming by team, arriving in Pike county November 9, 1825. They rented a farm the first year in Peno township, and in 1826 his mother bought some wild land on Noix Creek, in Cuivre township, which the family improved, and where our subject resided until he arrived at the age of thirty-two, when he bought a farm in Buffalo township, where he lived until 1864, when he came on his present farm in Indian township, where he now lives. At the age of thirty-three he was married to Mrs. Ebbie Mills Macklewee, of this county, formerly of South Carolina. This union brought to them four children: Elsie, William L., Nancy and J. S. (twins). Mr. Humphreys is the owner of a good farm of 102 acres, under a good state of cultivation and well improved, with comfortable house and out-buildings for stock. Mrs. Humphreys died in 1859. In politics he is independent. He has long been identified with the growth and prosperity of Pike county, coming here at an early day, and has seen the advance of civilization in this county fifty-seven years. J. S. Humphreys, son of John, was born November 6, 1856, in Buffalo township, where he was reared and educated. He was married April 17, 1870, to Miss Levina E. Smith of this county. They are the parents of three children: Nancy E., H. M. E., and J. W. A. Mr. Humphreys is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mrs. Humphreys is a member of the Christian Church.

William Irvine. Among the oldest settlers in Pike county, is the subject of our sketch. He was born in Logan county, Virginia, January 9, 1804, the son of Robert and Rachel (Hill) Irvine. They started for Pike county, in 1818, on horseback leading a pack-horse. His mother died on the way; they camped several times among the Indians. On their arrival in this county

the father, Robert Irvine, hired an old hunter named Charles Wells to guide him to a good location. He took him near Ashley, two miles northeast where he located, having some three or four slaves which he brought with him. The county was then but sparsely settled, and they went to mill at St. Charles on horseback. There were then some Indians in the county, but they were friendly. Bears were frequently met with. Our subject killed four bears before he was grown to manhood. He was married to Catharine House, daughter of Nimrod House, one of the pioneers of Pike county, who came to Pike county on a keel-boat in 1823, with his slaves. Our subject settled in Indian township in 1823; he was among the first settlers in the western part of the county; they did their trading at Louisiana. When our subject left home his father gave him a negro boy, which was all the start he had. He entered wild land from the government. He was at one time extensively engaged in raising swine, that he fattened on mast; he at one time, in 1820, sold 115 hogs to a Galena, Illinois, man, that were driven through to that place on foot. Wolves destroyed for him several young pigs. The old hogs would generally fight for the protection of their young. He has been very successful financially, acquiring a large amount of land and money; he has had several thousand dollars stolen from him. He never attended school, but learned by study, practice, and observation at home. Mr. and Mrs. Irvine are the parents of a large family of children: Melvina, Sarah, Will, James R., Dora, Jane, Elizabeth, J. W., and Jessie.

J. W. Irvine, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Vandalia, son of William Irvine, is worthy of special notice in this work. He was born in Indian township, Pike county, February 14, 1845. His early life was spent in working on the farm and attending school. He was married December 25, 1874, to Miss May Braustetter. They are the parents of two children: Ernest, and girl babe not named. He is the owner of a good farm of 150 acres under a high state of cultivation, a good house, out-buildings, and orchard; he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge 391, and in politics a Democrat. He is a man of good business qualities, and is upright and honest in his dealings, and is numbered among the best citizens of Indian township.

Jesse Irvine, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Vandalia. He is the son of William Irvine, whose sketch is seen on another page of this history. Our subject was born April 16, 1848, near where he now resides. His youth was spent in working on his father's farm and attending school. He was married December 26, 1878, to Miss Alice Henderson of Curryville, daughter of Richard B. Henderson. They were formerly from Virginia. Mr.

and Mrs. Irvine are the parents of one son, Norval Walter. He was born July 14, 1880. Mr. Irvine is the owner of a good farm of ninety acres, all of which is under a high state of cultivation and well improved, with a neat residence and out-buildings. He is a member of the Masonic order, Lodge 491. In politics he is a Democrat.

J. S. Jones, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Curryville. Among the intelligent and enterprising citizens of Indian township who are worthy of notice in this work is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Cuivre township, Pike county, March 11, 1845, and is the son of Major Jones, a friend of every settler of Pike county. Our subject's early life was spent in duties of farm labor and attending school, receiving part of his education at Bowling Green. He resided at the home farm in work and management of the same until he arrived at the age of twenty-seven. He was married January 30, 1873, to Miss Sally E. Miller, daughter of Judge A. P. Miller, a man who has long been prominently identified with the interests of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of one child: Fanny L., born August 8, 1875. Mr. Jones is the owner of as good a farm as the township affords, consisting of 150 acres, which is improved in a good measure. He has a large two-story residence, and furnished with taste, thus showing the refinement of the family. He is a genial, pleasant man, and has many friends. Indian township has no better citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are worthy members of the Baptist Church.

James L. Kilby. Among the oldest pioneers of Indian township is the subject of this sketch. He was born January 9, 1804, and is the son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Rosh) Kilby, and a native of North Carolina. When nineteen years old he married Frances Vannoy, and removed to the west. He came to Pike county, Missouri, in 1826, and built one of the first houses on Indian Creek. There were at that time many Indians in the western part of the county. Game was very plentiful, such as deer, turkey, etc., and the settlers did the most of their trading at Louisiana, and the mills were horse-mills. Mr. Kilby has been a member of the Methodist Church for over fifty years. Mr. and Mrs. Kilby were the parents of eight children: John, Elizabeth, Permelia, Ruby L., William N., Abraham, Lucinda, and James N. Mrs. Kilby died in 1862. He married for his second wife Miss Levina Wright of this county. Mr. Kilby is one of the oldest pioneers in Indian township. The arm that was once so strong in the vigor of youth is now palsied with age.

Elisha Maiden (deceased). Among the pioneers of Pike county who endured the hardships and privations of prairie life, and who have passed

away, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Virginia, June 9, 1795. He lived in Virginia until grown, when he went to Kentucky, where he was married to Miss Nellie Hendrick. He came to Pike county, Missouri, in 1818, first settling near Concord Church on wild land. There was no mill within fifteen miles. Flies were so bad that they were obliged to go to mill in the night. He improved several farms in Pike county. There were ten children in the family: Samuel, Wesley, Benjamin, Elisha, Patsy, Mahala, Nancy, Mandy, Jackson, and Emeline. Mrs. Elisha Maiden died in 1863.

• Jackson Maiden, farmer, post-office Curryville, is the son of Elisha Maiden. He was born March 1, 1836. He was the ninth child of the family. He was reared on a farm and received a limited education in the common schools of those early days. He bought his present farm, where he resides, in 1866. He came on the farm in 1867. He was married August 7, 1866, to Miss Sarah F. Pritchett, daughter of John Pritchett of this county. This union has brought to them five sons and one daughter: Lee, Logan, Benjamin, Wallace, Albert, and Lucy C. Mr. Maiden is owner of a good farm of 195 acres, under a good state of cultivation, which is well adapted for grain or stock. He is a man that is upright in his dealings, a kind husband and father, and a good neighbor.

J. G. Maxwell, farmer, post-office Vannoy's Mill. Among those who have long been identified with the interests of Indian township, who are well known and worthy of notice, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, February 8, 1821, and is the son of John and Jane Maxwell, who were born in Virginia, of Irish descent. Our subject was reared on a farm and received a limited education in the common schools. In 1838 his parents came to Pike county, settling in Indian township. He resided at home until he arrived at the age of manhood. He came on his present farm in 1855, which was wild land, securing 220 acres from the government, and he has since improved it in a good manner. He has divided his land among his children, reserving eighty acres for a homestead, where he has all the comforts of a good home, and which shows the thrift and industry of the owner. He was married to Miss Susan A. Williams of this county, the daughter of Elias and Eva Williams of Wythe county, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell are the parents of three children: Edley W., William C., and Elias B. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell are worthy members of the M. E. Church, as also are the three children. His reputation for fair and honorable dealing has won for him many friends. He has done much for the interests of the neighborhood in which he has

lived, and is numbered among the best citizens of Indian township. It is to such men as he and others of like stamp that Indian township is indebted for her improvements.

Dr. J. W. Matthews, post-office New Harmony. Among those who are worthy of notice is the subject of this sketch, who is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, born May 29, 1824, the son of John and Henrietta Matthews, of English descent. Our subject was reared and educated in Maryland. He received his medical education at the Baltimore Institute, Maryland. In 1847 he came to Lafayette county, Missouri, where he practiced some eighteen months, then returned and was married to Miss Straughn, who died in 1852. He was married the second time to Miss Emma A. Cause in 1855. They had one child, Henry Earl. Mrs. Emma C. Matthews died in 1858. He was married the third time to Miss E. F. Flanders, of Illinois. They have three children: Frances H., Jessie L., and Mattie. During the war he was assistant surgeon in Colonel Hays's regiment. For several years the Doctor located at several different places, where he built up a good practice, both as a physician and as a druggist. In 1871 he located in New Harmony, where he still resides. He has in stock an assortment of drugs, and has a good practice. He is a member of the Masonic order, and also of the Odd Fellows, of which at one time there was only one in the state higher in the order than he. He has been a member of the M. E. Church for forty-three years, and has been ordained elder of the church. During the war he was taken prisoner fourteen times, and passed through many hairbreadth escapes. His fair and honorable dealings have won for him many friends. He takes high ground in religion and education, and is a genial, social man.

Dr. W. McDougal, V. S., Clarksville. He was born in South Carolina April 2, 1853, and was the son of John W. and Amy (Morris) McDougal, natives of Edinburgh, Scotland, who came to South Carolina in 1852. Our subject was the second and youngest of the family. His father was a merchant at Columbia, South Carolina. At the age of seven our subject was left an orphan. He resided with an aunt for some years, and in 1865 came to Pike county, Missouri. He made his home with Hugh Love, of Salt River township, one of the early pioneers, where he resided until 1870. He received his literary education at Butler's Institute, and at Wesleyan University, of Bloomington, Illinois. He commenced the study of his profession with Drs. John A. and J. S. Thomas, of Pleasant Hill, Illinois. Afterward attending the Veterinary College at Montreal, Canada, receiving his diploma in 1877. He first practiced at Pleasant Hill, Illinois. After a successful practice of some two years at that place he came to Pike county and

located at Clarksville, where he has since resided. His success in his profession has been such that he has acquired a large practice, not only in the vicinity of Clarksville, but all over Pike, Lincoln, and Audrain counties.

Austin C. Moore, post-office Curryville, Missouri. Among the enterprising pioneers of Indian township who are worthy of notice in the history of the county is the subject of this sketch. He was born April 8, 1838, in Pike county. He was the third child of Marion Moore. His early life was spent in assisting on the farm and attending school. He resided at home until he arrived at the age of twenty-two. He was married October 3, 1858, to Amanda E. Moore, daughter of Matthew B. Moore. They are the parents of one son, Emmet B., who was born September 23, 1862. His parents have given him the advantage of a good schooling, being well fitted to fill his position in the world. Mr. Moore moved to his present farm in 1859, which was then but slightly improved, since which time he has improved it in a number one manner. He has a good residence, out-buildings, orchard, etc. His farm consists of 200 acres of fine land, which is improved and cultivated in a manner that shows the thrift and industry of its owner. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which office he held for four years, with credit to himself and the satisfaction of his friends. He has several times served as representative at the county convention, and once at the state convention. He is numbered among the best citizens of Indian township.

James A. McPike, post-office Curryville, farmer and stock-raiser. He was born in Henry county, Kentucky, April 23, 1838, the son of B. H. and Rachel J. (Bowen) McPike, the eldest of the sons. When he was quite young his father came to Missouri by team, first settling in Marion county, where he lived seven years; then, on account of sickness, returned to Kentucky where he lived one year, then returned and sold his farm and went back to Kentucky where he resided some seven years. He then returned to Missouri, settling in Pike county, Spencer township, some two years, then came on the farm where our subject resides. Our subject's early life was spent in working in a carding mill and in a grocery and attending school. He was married October 12, 1863, to Miss Mary J. Davis, daughter of James H. Davis, one of the old pioneers of this county. This union brought to them five children.

Thomas A. Russell, farmer and attorney at law, post-office Vandalia. He is among the intelligent men of Indian township who deserves notice. The subject of this sketch is a native of Ohio. He was born in Trumbull county, September 26, 1833, the son of John and Emeline (Adams) Russell,

who were the parents of seven children: Rachel, John, Thomas, Cyllinda, Chy-loe, Mary, and Almeda. When young his parents moved to Defiance county, where most of his youth was spent in attending school. He received his education at Oxford University, Miami, Ohio, graduating at the law college, receiving his diploma in 1861. In 1849 he went to California overland, and was there some eighteen months. In 1863 he again went to California and returned in 1864. He came to Pike county in 1868, where he has since resided. He was married in March, 1864, to Miss M. C. Williams, of Ohio. They are the parents of six children: Frank, Thomas, Phoebe, Lincoln and Grant (twins), and Leslie. Mr. R. is the owner of a good farm, well improved, and under a good state of cultivation with a comfortable house. He practices law in all the courts of the county and has a fair practice. He is a charter member of Lodge No. 399, at Curryville. In politics is a Republican.

Richard V. Sharp, Indian township, post-office Vannoy's Mill, farmer and stock-raiser: He was born in Monroe county, Missouri, November 17, 1838, where the subject of our sketch was reared and educated. After leaving school he moved with his father to Callaway county, Missouri, where he became engaged in farming, continuing the same until November 5, when he came to Pike county, where he has since resided, following farming and stock-raising, owning a fine farm of 320 acres of well improved land, being well watered and fenced. He has a fine residence, beautifully located, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country; in fact he has one of the finest natural locations in the county. Mr. Sharp is a man of thorough business qualifications. His well-deserved reputation for fair and honorable dealings has won him many warm and true friends. He united with the M. E. Church in March, 1858, and is still a leading member in said church. He was married in Callaway county, Missouri, February 23, 1855, to Miss Emma Dillard, and they have had three children, two of whom are living, Price L., and Richard M., William E., deceased. His wife died January 25, 1873. Mrs. Sharp was an estimable lady—one honored and respected by all who knew her. Being a leading member of the M. E. Church she gained many warm and true friends who, with her sorrowing family, mourned one of Pike county's noblest women. He was married the second time in Callaway county, Missouri, to Miss Matilda Dillard, September 3, 1874. By this union they had one child, Mattie M. His wife died September 5, 1877.

Warren C. Shattuck, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Vandalia. Prominent among the enterprising and successful men of Indian township is the subject of this sketch, who was born in New York City, October 18, 1834, the son of Artemus L. and Catharine Hickey Shattuck. Our subject

was the second child of a family of nine children. When he was quite young his parents moved to Philadelphia. His father was a native of Charlestown, Mass. Our subject's early life, until he was fifteen, was spent mostly at school. At the age of fifteen he entered his father's store, where he assisted in the business until he was twenty-one. He then went to Chicago, Illinois, where he engaged in the milk business for some two years. In the spring of 1858 he came to Pike county, where he lived one year; then he moved to Andrain county, which he called home until 1867. He was married in January, 1867, to Miss Matilda C. Houston, daughter of Millias W. and Rebecca Ann Houston, pioneers of Ashley. Mr. and Mrs. S. are the parents of five children: Charles H., born November 21, 1868; Anna E., born October 15, 1870; Edith E., born December 8, 1872; Warren L., born May 6, 1877. Mr. S. is owner of a fine farm of 320 acres of as good land as can be found in Indian township, which is under a high state of cultivation and well improved, with a fine residence, out-buildings and orchard, where he has all the comforts of a good home. He enlisted August 12, 1861, in the state militia. On March 27, 1862, he enlisted in the Third Missouri Cavalry, and was mustered out July 16, 1865, taking part in several battles; was wounded three times, but was confined to the hospital only ten days; was at the battles of Pilot Knob, Jefferson City, and Little Rock. He was promoted to first lieutenant, and was honorably mustered out. He is a man of good business ability, genial and social in his way, upright and honorable in his dealings, in favor of religion and education, and is one of the solid farmers of Indian township.

A. I. Shattuck, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Vandalia. Among the intelligent citizens of Indian township is the subject of this sketch, who is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was born May 22, 1843, and is the son of A. L. and C. M. Shattuck. His youth was spent in attending school. In 1855 he came to Pike county, which he has since called home. During the war he enlisted in the militia, and in April, 1862, took an active part in those battles that the regiment was engaged in. By the fall of a horse that was shot under him, he was injured and confined to the hospital for seven days. He was honorably discharged in July, 1865, and returned to the peaceful pursuits of life. He came to his present farm in 1866. He married May E. Mitchell, daughter of Harry and Harriet Mitchell, of Pike county. This union brought to them one child, Hattie C., born in January, 1867. Mrs. S. died in January, 1867. For three years Mr. S. was engaged in running a saw-mill, sawing railroad lumber. In July, 1870, he returned to Philadelphia, where he resided some three years, engaged in

railroading. He was married December 30, 1877, to Minta E. Bratcher, daughter of F. A. Bratcher, a prominent pioneer of this township. This union has brought to them one son, Allen B., born September 27, 1878. Mr. S. is owner of one of the best farms of this township, consisting of 120 acres, well improved. He has a fine two-story residence, finished in modern style, and furnished with taste, where the family have all the comforts of a good home. He is a member of the Masonic order, No. 399. Politically he is a Republican. He is numbered among the best citizens of Indian township.

John M. Steele, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Curyville, is a native of Pike county. He was born March 9, 1837, and was the son of G. D. Steele, who was a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and came to Pike county in 1826, settling in Spencer township. Our subject's early life was spent in working on his father's farm, and he received a limited education in the log cabin school-house of those pioneer days. At the age of twenty he commenced for himself. In 1857 he removed to Montgomery county, bought some wild land, and improved a farm of eighty acres, and in 1866 he sold his farm in Montgomery county and bought his present farm, which was then partly improved. Since that time he has improved it in a good manner. The farm contains 160 acres of good land, well adapted for grain or stock, and is improved in a manner that shows the thrift and industry of its owner. He has a good residence, out-buildings, etc. His farm is divided into several fields so as to be convenient for stock-raising. He was married April 17, 1855, to Miss Margaret J. Staley, of Indian township, daughter of David and Jane Staley, early pioneers of Indian township. This union has brought to them seven children—four boys and three girls: James D., Charles E., William W., John V., Carrie S., Mary?Jane, and Fanny J. Mr. Steele is strictly a self-made man. Starting in the world without a dollar, he has by industry and good management acquired a good home. His fair dealing and accommodating ways have won for him many friends. He is a genial, hospitable man, and a number one citizen.

James D. Steele. Among the intelligent and enterprising young men of Indian township, who deserves notice, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Cuivre township, February 20, 1857, the eldest son of John M. Steele, and grandson of G. D. Steele. His early life was spent in working on his father's farm and attending school at the Woodlawn school-house. He resided at home until he arrived at the age of twenty, when he went to Texas where he resided one year engaged on a ranch, when he returned

home to this county. He was married October 17, 1879, to Viola A. Braustetter, daughter of John Braustetter, deceased. This union has been blessed with three children: Arthur E., Katie Eva, and a babe not named. Mr. Steel is a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a young man of good business qualifications; he is located on a good farm of eighty acres, which he tends in good manner. His genial ways and friendly manners have won for him many friends.

A. J. Sweet, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Vandalia. Prominent among the successful farmers of Indian township, who deserves notice, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Kentucky, December 28, 1834, the son of Allen D. and Mary Robinson Sweet. His father was a native of Kentucky, and his mother of Virginia. Our subject was reared a farmer and received his education in the common schools. At the age of eighteen he went to Clark county and commenced to work at the carpenter's trade, and worked at that trade until 1852, working some four years in St. Louis. In 1859 he came to Pike county, settling in Cuivre township, where he lived seven years. In 1866 he came on his present farm, and has one of the best residences in the township, a two-story frame, 16x40, built in modern style and of superior workmanship, doing most of it himself, and his house is furnished with taste and comfort. His farm contains 300 acres of as good land as can be found in the county, which he has under a high state of cultivation, and well stocked with cattle and swine. He ranks among the best farmers in the township. He was married November 11, 1860, to Fanny Shaw, daughter of John R. Shaw, of this county. By this union they have two children: Lizzie and Fanny. Mrs. Sweet died October 22, 1865. Mr. S. was again married to Mrs. Mandy Maxwell, daughter of John F. Nigh, October 10, 1866, and this union has brought to them three children: Thomas, Rowence Iona, and Jefferson. Mr. and Mrs. Sweet are worthy members of the Methodist church.

Dr. Nathan Vannoy (deceased). Among those who came to Pike county in an early day, and was prominently identified with the county, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in December, 1798, in South Carolina, where he lived until he arrived at the age of manhood, when he moved to Bedford county, Tennessee, where he lived until 1827, and there married Miss Mary McHutchell, of Bedford county, who was formerly of South Carolina. He arrived in Pike county, Missouri, in the fall of 1830, settling in Indian township. He was by trade a cabinet-maker, and also a good gunsmith. Having an inclination for the medical profession, after coming to this county he commenced its study, and at the solicitation of his

friends and neighbors engaged in its practice with good success. He built the first mill in the locality of Indian township, a horse-mill, in 1834, and in 1845 a water-mill, which was a great help to the people of Indian township and locality. He was a major in the militia, and was well-known throughout the county. He was appointed postmaster in 1840, and held the office up to near the time of his death, when he resigned, in 1875, after a term of thirty-five years. He was a Douglas Democrat until the war, when he went over to the Republican party. Mr. and Mrs. Vannoy were the parents of nine children, seven of whom they reared: Robert, Margaret, James, Elizabeth, Martha, Mary, and N. D.; John and William, deceased.

R. M. Vannoy, postmaster, Vannoy's Mill. He was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, May 10, 1828, the son of Dr. Nathan Vannoy. When two years old his parents came to Pike county. He was reared a farmer and assisted about the saw and grist-mill of his father. He received his education in the common schools. In 1851 he purchased a farm of 120 acres of government land, which he improved. He came on his present farm in 1874, where he has since resided. He was married October 18, 1849, to Miss Ellen Farmer, daughter of John Farmer, whose sketch is on another page. Mr. and Mrs. V. are the parents of four children: William A., Mrs. Mary Jane Eustace, Margaret A. Goodman, and Ida P. Willis. Mr. V. is located on a good farm of sixty acres, well improved, where he has a comfortable home. During the war he was in the militia some twelve months. He has been postmaster since 1875, filling the office with great credit to himself. He is a worthy member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He has held the office of school director, and was instructed to build a school-house in his district. He is a man of social and hospitable disposition, and has many friends in the neighborhood where he lives.

Nathan D. Vannoy, post-office Vannoy's Mill. He was born March 12, 1848, and his early life was passed in working on his father's farm and attending school. He resided at home until he arrived at the age of manhood. Mr. V. was married February 16, 1870, to Miss Julia Hinton, daughter of David Hinton, of Indian township. They are the parents of five children: Oda L., John, David, Henry, and Ettie; Alvey, deceased. He is located on a good farm of eighty acres, which is well located and improved, with a comfortable house. In politics he is a Greenbacker; he is also a member of the Christain Church. He is a son of Dr. Vannoy, deceased.

Andrew R. Vannoy. Among the old pioneers of Indian township none are more worthy of notice than our subject. He was born in North Caro-

lina August 4, 1807, the son of John and Elizabeth Kilby Vannoy. When he was seventeen his parents immigrated to Pike county, Missouri, settling in Cuivre township, where they lived some three years, then came to Indian township, where our subject resided until he grew to manhood. At the age of twenty-one he commenced to work at blacksmithing with his brother. He also worked for several years at the carpenter's trade. He was married in May, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Montgomery county. By this union they have had seven children: Jerry C., Nathaniel, William, John, James, Orval, and Parmelia E., who died June 9, 1852. In 1830 he went to Iowa, on the Des Moines River, where he resided some eighteen months among the Indians, engaged in gunsmithing. In November, 1876, he went to Colorado, where he resided some four years. He had a good improved farm which he has divided among his children. He has done much to improve Indian township from a wilderness until it is what it is today. During the many years he has spent in Indian township he has made many friends.

Nathaniel Vannoy, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Vannoy's Mill. Prominent among the enterprising farmers is the subject of this sketch. He was born and reared in Indian township. His early life was spent in working on his father's farm and attending school. He was married September 21, 1869, to Miss Emma Williams of this county, daughter of Jacob Williams. They are the parents of five children: Mary E., Lena M., Edna, Emma, and John Clark. Mr. Vannoy is the owner of a fine farm of 160 acres, well improved, with a fine two-story residence, one of the best houses in the neighborhood. He is numbered among the best farmers of the township. In politics he is a Greenbacker.

J. T. Woodson, post-office Curryville, Missouri. Among the pioneers of Pike county who deserve notice in this history is the subject of this sketch. He was born October 11, 1827, in Virginia, the son of Stephen D. and Selina (Posey). He was the third child of the family. When he was seven years old his parents came to Pike county, Missouri, by team, settling in Indian township on wild land near the forks of Indian Creek, where our subject was reared. His early life was spent in assisting on the farm and attending school. He was married to Miss Nancy Ann Wells, of this county, formerly of Kentucky, March 9, 1849. They are the parents of nine children: Mary Jane, Wm. R., Narsisulus Ann, James O., Elizabeth Araminta, Thomas J., Nancy S., Selina C., and Parmelia H. Mr. Woodson is the owner of a good farm of 160 acres of improved land, with a comfortable house and

out-buildings. In politics he is a Democrat, and has long been identified with Indian township in her growth and prosperity.

William H. Whiteledge, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Vandalia. Among those raised in Pike county who are worthy of notice is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Penno township, November 14, 1840, the son of Thomas and Sarah G. Cury Whiteledge, who were formerly of Harrison county, Kentucky. Our subject was the seventh child of a family of eight children. His father settled in Pike county in 1840. His early life was spent in working on the farm and attending school. During the war he lived in Illinois one year, and in 1864 he went to Montana, where he lived eighteen months, engaged in freighting and on a cattle ranch. He moved on his present farm in 1878, where he has since lived. He was married November 17, 1874, to Keturah Wright, daughter of John L. Wright, a prominent pioneer of Indian township. This union has brought to them three children: John F., James, and Thomas. Mr. Whiteledge is the owner of 930 acres of as good land as can be found in the township, which is in a high state of cultivation and well improved, and well stocked with cattle. He has a good residence, furnished with taste, and has all the comforts of a good home. He is a good business man, and fair and honorable in his dealings. He is numbered among the best men in Indian township.

John F. Wright (deceased). None are more worthy of notice than the subject of this sketch. He was born March 5, 1808, near Richmond, Virginia. He came to Pike county in 1830, and was married to Miss Elizabeth Goodman in January, 1836. They were the parents of seven children: James H., Amanda, Nancy, Keturah, Eliza, Victoria, and Jefferson. Mr. Wright was a man of energy and perseverance. On his arrival in this county, having no means, he commenced work splitting rails at fifty cents a hundred. After working at this business for some time he earned fifty dollars, which he invested in forty acres of government land, when he built a log-house. From this beginning he continued to add to his possessions until at the time of his death he was the possessor of seventeen hundred acres of land, besides several thousand dollars in mortgages and notes. At the time of his death he was the wealthiest man in the township. He was a man that was ever ready to assist those who were in destitute circumstances. He was a prominent member of the M. E. Church South. He lived to see his children take a prominent position in society. After living to a ripe old age he departed this life November 2, 1878.

James H. Wright, Esq., stock-raiser and dealer. Among the prominent farmers and stock-raisers of Pike county is the subject of this sketch, the

eldest son of John F. Wright. He was born October 5, 1838, on the old homestead. His early life was spent in assisting on the farm and attending school at Watson Seminary, this county. He was married to Miss Missouri Wilson, daughter of David and Mary Wilson, September 27, 1868. They are the parents of five children: Maggie, Georgia A., Birdie E., John F., and Joseph. Mr. Wright is the owner of nine hundred acres of land, which is well improved and under a high state of cultivation, and which he has well stocked with horses, mules, cattle, and hogs. Mr. Wright has a fine two-story frame residence erected on his farm, which is well furnished, and where he dispenses hospitality in a royal manner. He moved on his present farm in October, 1869, where he has since resided. He is a man of broad experience and a successful business man. His honorable dealing has won him many friends.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SPENCER TOWNSHIP.

Topography—Streams—Springs—Old Settlers—Churches. CURRYVILLE—Public Schools—Professions—The People—Business Directory—Civic Societies—Churches. SPENCERBURG—Growth and Business—Churches—Biographies.

This is the extreme western township of the county. It is bounded on the north by Peno township and Ralls county, on the east by Cuivre township, on the south by Indian, and on the west by Audrian county. The extreme northern and northwestern portions of the township are broken timbered lands, for the most part hilly and exceedingly abrupt. The central, southern, and eastern portions are almost all prairie land, and the character similar to the other prairie in the county, most of which has already been described. Along the water-courses, however, some timber is found in every part of the township, and the growth such as hickory, ash, elm, oak, maple, etc., which is found on the hill lands, also abound here. There are no hills of any special elevation in the township, although there can be seen quite a number of irregular and ill-shaped bluffs near the margin of Spencer Creek, ranging from forty to sixty feet in height.

The soil of Spencer township will perhaps compare very favorably with other portions of the county, Calumet excepted, and for the production of grass and oats is but little inferior even to this magnificent township. In the timbered lands the soil is represented as a black loam, under which is

a red clay, while the prairie soil, also black, is underlaid by a pale blue or slatish colored clay of an exceedingly tenacious or waxy nature. At an early day the prairie lands were extremely wet, and on this account, for a long time were regarded as entirely worthless. Within late years, however, from tramping and drainage, they have become much drier than before, and quite a revolution in public opinion has ensued, for these lands are now esteemed of infinitely more value than the timbered districts. There can be no doubt but that in the near future, when the farmer shall have learned the true value of tile drainage, and the necessity of an alkali, such as common slacked lime, these lands will be as productive as the rich alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi. Nor is the time far distant when all the benefits of scientific farming will be reaped by the owners of these beautiful prairie homes.

STREAMS.

Spencer, like other portions of the county, abounds in streams, many of which are small and a number unnamed. The principal water-course in the township is Spencer Creek, which rises in the southeast, flows northwest through two-thirds of the township, when it bends its course to the north, and after traversing the northern portion, enters Ralls county, and finally falls into Salt River. This creek has several small tributaries of greater or less size, among them Clifty Fork, which supplies a considerable portion of the township with the requisite stock water during the greater portion of the year; and White Oak Fork heads in the southwestern part of the township, and flowing north finds its confluence with Spencer Creek.

SPRINGS.

There are quite a number of springs in the township whose flow is unceasing, and whose value to the farmer and husbandman is above all price. The Elk Lick Springs, a place of considerable resort for both invalids and pleasure seekers, is situated in the extreme northwestern part of the township, and about three miles northwest of the little town of Spencerburg. The land upon which these springs are situated belonged to the government, and it was not less than ten or fifteen years after the first settlers had begun to locate in the township before any attempt was made to improve them. The land upon which these springs are located was first entered by a man named McBride, who employed John H. Shepard, late of Bowling Green, to erect a house upon a site at a short remove from where the hotel now stands. This was in 1833, but no knowledge of the medicinal virtues

of the waters appears to have been had until quite a number of years afterwards. Like the Buffalo Springs, in Buffalo township, the ground for quite a distance about these springs appears to have been licked or eaten away, and hence the surface was entirely destitute of any sign of vegetation. This was done by the great numbers of wild animals, which at an early day, even before the country was settled, frequented this spot, doubtless on account of the salt which they found here. Since 1850 these springs have been considerably improved, a good hotel and several cottages have been erected, and other preparations necessary to the comfort of guests having from time to time been provided. The waters are perhaps as fine and health-restoring as those of any other springs in the whole country, but unfortunately the enterprise necessary to make the springs a financial success has been sadly wanting. The hope is still entertained, however, that time will effect such changes as may yet lead to the improvement of this sanitarium of nature, and that Elk Lick, like Eureka, and the White Sulphur, may have its guests from the mountainous regions of the east, the gulf states of the south, and the territories of the west.

OLD SETTLERS.

Spencer township was early settled. From Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina and other southern states came the hardy pioneers, leading the vanguard of western civilization. From the best information to be had John Onstott was the first white man who ever entered Spencer township. He came in the fall of 1816, from the state of South Carolina: crossed the Mississippi at St. Louis, then a mere village, and where he met Thomas H. Benton, just fairly entering upon his life work; followed the Salt River trail northward; camped at the head of the Bowling Green prairie, and finally built his house, a log structure, twenty-four by thirty-six feet, on the old Salt River road, and not far from the present town of Spencerburg. His house became the home of the early settlers. Men knew as much of their neighbors then as now, and the citizen of St. Charles had no trouble in directing the immigrant to the home of Onstott. All were kindly received and hospitably entertained, and such assistance rendered in selecting a home as was felt to be necessary. Fielden Gentle, the father of Jarvis J. Gentle, and Elinor ———, the latter now residing in Texas, also came in 1816, but some time after the coming of Onstott. Mr. Gentle settled just south of where Henry Burch afterwards lived. Zachariah Burch, a soldier of the Revolution, and John Tally, said to be a half Cherokee, came in 1819. Burch addressed himself to farming, Tally engaged in hunting and trapping. Wil-

ham Brown, one of the first settlers, came at a very early day, probably not later than 1820 or 1821. Of all who came before or for some time after him, Mr. Brown is the only survivor. He resides three miles north of Spencerville, and is eighty-six years of age. This venerable man has always been a good citizen, and has to-day, as he has ever had, the esteem and affection of all who know him. About the same time with William Brown came George Seeley from St. Charles county and Harold Sanders from Virginia. Among those who came about this time were George Mock, who settled near William Brown's; John Sutton, Amos Sutton, Henry Burch, and William Roberts. All of these settled in the same neighborhood and near the present residence of William Brown. It is said that Stephen and Burt Lockhart, two surveyors, sectionized the county in 1818, and spent much of their time among the early settlers of Spencer. John Bowles is also reported as an early settler, but facts seem to point to his having come not earlier than 1830 or 1832. There are others, the exact dates of whose coming cannot be definitely ascertained, that settled in the township prior to 1830. Among these were some members of the Caldwell, McPike, McCune, Reading, Biggs, Woodson, Tapley, Ware, Weatherford, Tribble, Crow, Whitlege, and other families, whose descendants still reside in the township, and assist in making up the present energetic, law abiding, and moral community of which Spencer township is almost entirely composed.

Adrian Ogle is mentioned as having come to Spencer township from Kentucky as early as 1820 and to have settled near the present site of Spencerville, where he entered land at 12½ cents per acre, and upon which he continued to reside until his death in 1866. He was a good citizen, highly esteemed by his neighbors, and has left many descendants in the township who have the confidence and respect of the community in which they reside.

The customs and habits of these old settlers differed but little from those of others who first led the way into a new and strange country. They were largely dependent upon each other for assistance, which was always cheerfully contributed, and the fact that they were necessary to each other's comfort tended to draw them nearer together and to strengthen the ties of friendship and affection. Their wants were comparatively few, for they sought the necessities and not the luxuries of life, and they were not only contented with their situation but even made happy by their surroundings. They sought not immediate wealth for themselves, but future homes for their children, and the consciousness of seeking to act more for the good of others than the aggrandizement of self, led to peace of mind and self-satisfaction. Nor have their efforts on behalf of their children been unavailing

for the generations which have succeeded them have reaped the advantages of their persistent endeavors. The old settlers were comparatively poor; their successors are generally in good circumstances and many of them are actually wealthy. They prepared the way for those who were to come after them, and their children enjoy to-day the advantages purchased by their industry and self-denial. The Spencer township of the present is far different from the same district of the past. At that time but little of this vast region had been brought into cultivation, and that only the woodlands of the township, for the prairies were thought to be utterly worthless. Now, however, immense farms have succeeded the scattering patches, and the prairies, which the early settlers both despised and ignored, have indeed been made to "blossom as the rose." The township is at this time rather thickly settled and with a class of citizens noted for their energy and enterprise. Large tracts are carefully cultivated, and the yield of corn, wheat, oats, and hay, richly compensate the farmer for his persistent labor. In portions of the township considerable attention is devoted to stock-raising, to which the country is admirably adapted. The houses of the farmers are generally of a very substantial character, and their surroundings usually indicate much taste and careful attention. The people are hospitable and intelligent and have devoted much care to the intellectual and moral training of their children. The township is well supplied with good and commodious school-buildings, and churches of every name and order are within easy reach of almost every home. There are no gravel or macadam roads in the township, but the prairie roads are, excepting a short time in the early spring, generally in splendid condition for light driving or heavy hauling.

There is one railroad passing from east to west through Spencer township, the Kansas City branch of the Chicago & Alton, which furnishes suitable facilities for reaching the great markets of the country. In point of beauty we doubt if there is any part of the country that can excel this township. Neither is there any locality in which there has been a more rapid development of the material interests of the county. One thing which must long continue to give Spencer a very decided advantage, and especially in the way of immigration, over Buffalo, Calumet, Peno, and Cuivre townships, is the fact that there is no township debt oppressing the people and hampering their energies. To this fact can be added another of no small import—the grass-producing quality of her splendid prairie lands—which must long make this one of the finest grazing countries in the county or the state. There are no manufacturing interests worthy of note to be found in Spencer township, but the facilities for converting the raw

material into the manufactured article are so numerous and good that doubtless at no distant day some enterprising capitalist will seek here a profitable investment for his surplus means.

Below is given as complete a history as could be secured of the several churches in the township, omitting those of Curryville and Spencerburg, which will appear in their proper places in the history of these two towns.

MOUNT AYR

This church was built about the year 1852, at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars, by three denominations--the Cumberland Presbyterians, Missionary Baptists, and Southern Methodists. The church-house is a substantial frame structure about 35x40 feet, and with sittings for about 400 persons. From some cause the Methodists appear never to have organized here, and the Baptists and Presbyterians have at this time entire control of the church. While the house is generally known as Mt. Ayr by the general people, and while the Presbyterians recognize their part of the church by the same name, the Baptists, who have an organization here, are known as the Providence congregation, and call the house by the same name. Hence we have worshipping in the same building the Mount Ayr Presbyterians and the Providence Baptists.

The Baptist congregation, as shown by their records, was organized as early as July 10, 1852, by Elders D. F. Inlow and T. T. Johnson. But as this organization antedates the building of the church the inference is that they worshiped elsewhere previous to the time when they organized here. There were nine constituting members as follows: D. V. Inlow, E. H. Davis, T. Burks, Milleta A. Bowles, Agnes Ayres, Catharine Lacy, Martha Lacy, Nancy Harper, and Eliza Matthews. Rev. D. V. Inlow was the first minister, and continued to serve the church until 1856, when he was succeeded by Rev. John M. Johnson, who was pastor for one year. Mr. Johnson was followed by LeRenier C. Musick, who remained until 1860, when Rev. Johnson again became the pastor. Elder M. M. Modisett was called in 1862, and remained in charge until 1866, when Elder William Kidd succeeded to the pastorate and preached to the church for one year. After Mr. Kidd came the Rev. S. Noel, who served from 1867 until 1869, when Rev. J. B. Hawkins accepted the call of the church, and continued to act as pastor for about twelve months. Mr. Modisett succeeded Rev. Hawkins and remained until 1872, when Elder T. N. Sanderson was chosen pastor, which position he continued to occupy until 1875. Rev. S. G. Givens was in charge from 1875 until 1881, when Elder G. B. Smith was called, and re-

mained until the year 1889. Elder A. P. Rogers, of near Bowling Green, is the present pastor. J. J. Gentle, an old citizen and most estimable Christian gentleman, has been clerk since the organization of the congregation. Thomas P. Woodson, N. B. Lewellen, John F. Gentle, and W. W. Bondurant, who died about a year ago, have long served the church as its deacons. The present deacons are J. J. Gentle and his son, J. F. Gentle. This church, while perhaps as strong spiritually as before, has sustained the loss of almost half its members by the organization of churches of like faith and order at the towns of Curryville and Spencerburg. The present membership aggregates fifty communicants in good standing.

MOUNT AYR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized by the Cumberland Presbyterians on May 22, 1854. It was in the same house mentioned before as Mount Ayr, and in which the Missionary Baptists had organized the Providence congregation. The constituting members were Harvey G. McCune, William Reading, Jr., Jacob Lemon, Ann W. Lemon, Margaret B. Wilson, Mary J. Lemon, Mary McCune, and Elisha Almond. Harvey G. McCune and William Reading, Jr., were the first elders. Prior to 1869 the records appear to have been badly kept, and no data can be found as to those who have served as pastors of the church or in other official capacities. In the latter year, however, Perry A. Curry was chosen church clerk, and from that time forward a more intelligible and reliable statement can be found. Rev. E. P. Pharr was the preacher in charge during 1869. In 1870 Guy McCune, Perry A. Curry, Harmon and J. W. Caldwell, were the elders, and Harrison G. Mackey and Elisha T. Edwards were the deacons. In 1872 Rev. James W. Duval was elected pastor, and served until 1875, when Rev. H. M. Boyd was chosen and remained in charge until 1877. From 1877 until 1881 Rev. E. P. Pharr was the preacher, having been called the second time to the care of the church. In 1881 Rev. R. O. Elmore accepted a call and served one year, when Rev. Alonzo Pearson, the present preacher, became his successor. The membership of this church could not be ascertained, but from members and others it is learned that it is a strong and prosperous organization, and is now doing, and indeed has long been doing, a great and noble work in the cause of genuine Christianity.

PLEASANT HILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church is situated in the extreme northern part of Spencer township, on the road from Spencerburg to New-London and three and a half

miles north of the former place. It is a neat one-story frame building and was erected with means contributed in part by the Baptists and in part by the general public. The church is almost new, having been built within the last three or four years. The house was originally built upon a piece of land which had been donated for cemetery purposes, but the trustees who controlled the cemetery property refused to give the Baptists the exclusive control of the church, which resulted in the removal to an acre of land purchased for this purpose just south of the cemetery mentioned. When this church was first built the society or congregation was supported by the Board of Missions and a regular pastor was not called until the spring of 1882. The congregation was organized by Revs. W. J. Patrick and James Reid in 1878 with ten members, among whom are found the names of a part as follows: Gideon Ardry, William Ardry, Robert Weldy, Mrs. Weldy, and George Jeffries. Rev. James Biggs, was the first missionary, succeeded by Rev. W. J. Patrick. The first regular pastor, who is still in charge, was Rev. S. G. Givens, who was called in 1882. There are at this time twelve members in good standing. Services are held here regularly once every month. The church is by no means a strong one, but they have the nucleus for a future Christian growth and the hope that they may continue to extend its borders and gain annually new accessions of strength is by no means without some prospect of realization.

ELM GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized about one year ago by Revs. E. Jennings and W. J. Patrick, with about twelve constituting members. There is no church-house, but the congregation meets and worships at the Elm Grove school-house, which is situated about three and a half miles southwest of Mount Ayr Church and a little northwest of Curryville. Richard Tribble is one of the deacons. This congregation is but a weak one and is only occasionally supplied with ministerial labor.

CURRYVILLE.

The town of Curryville is situated in the southeastern portion of Spencer township and in the western part of Pike county. It is nineteen miles from the Mississippi River and eight miles west of Bowling Green, the county seat of Pike. The Kansas City division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad passes through the town and furnishes to its citizens the requisite facilities for transportation. The location of the town is all that could be desired by either the industrious tradesman or the lover of the beautiful.

It stands upon a beautiful knoll or eminence in the very center of one of the finest farming countries to be found within the limits of the county, while the adjacent rich and rolling prairie land, with its luxuriant growth of grass and flowers, furnishes in the summer season a picture of rare and exceptional loveliness. Curryville was first laid out in 1866, under the supervision of Perry A. Curry, one of the oldest settlers in the county, and for whom the town was named, Judge Harmon Caldwell, and Aaron McPike. The village, however, was not incorporated until 1874, when a town board was elected and Dr. H. P. Lewis, who has been a citizen since 1867, was chosen chairman. The growth of the town has not been rapid, numbering at this time but little more than 400 inhabitants, still it has developed gradually, and the progress it has made has been of the most substantial and satisfactory character. The business interests of the place have grown in a ratio in excess of its increase in population. The first business house was erected by E. T. Edwards in the year 1867, in which he conducted a general merchandise business for about five years, when he sold out to J. W. Caldwell and immediately began the erection of another house of like character. From this date, 1872, the permanent improvement of the town may be reckoned. From this time forward new business enterprises were undertaken and houses for their accommodation were promptly erected until at the present dry goods, groceries, drugs, clothing, notions, saddlery, and other lines are very fully represented in the town. Besides these branches of mercantile business the laborious blacksmith and the industrious carpenter are to be found here, while two active landlords cater to the inner man of the traveling public, and the proverbially fat and good-natured butcher smilingly serves his customers with the tenderest sirloins of grass-fed beef.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

While caring for the physical man, the people of Curryville have also been mindful of the intellectual and moral wants of the child and the citizen. Hence they have instituted the school for the one and organized the church for the other.

As early as the spring of 1867, and when the village was scarcely a year old, several prominent citizens met at the school-house on the farm of Judge Harmon Caldwell, to devise ways and means for the erection of a better and more commodious school-building. That these were men of enterprise appears from the fact that the proposition to build a substantial and costly structure was unanimously indorsed, while their promptness is clearly evinced in their immediate formation of a company called the Pike High

School Association. The sum of thirty-five hundred dollars was at once subscribed, and a splendid two-story brick building was erected, which still stands, a monument to the enterprise and wisdom of its founders. In this house a very successfully conducted school has long been taught. Perry A. Curry was the first teacher, assisted by Miss Nannie Dickerson. H. M. Boyd, the present efficient county commissioner, succeeded Mr. Curry, then came E. P. Pharr, James Offutt, W. B. McPike, Miss Nannie Black, ——— Rooker, and R. R. Rowley. The gentlemen above named as superintendents of the Curryville school are prominent among the best educators of the county, while the single lady superintendent, Miss Nannie Black, is in no respect inferior to either of them. Indeed, her vigorous common sense and splendid scholastic attainments, no less than her perfect self-possession and easy and dignified mode of discipline, entitle her to a high place in the front rank of the strongest teachers in the state.

The school-building became the nucleus around which the business interests of the town seemed to center, and for quite awhile all the trade was located in this portion of the town. The town, which soon commenced to grow, demanded more territory than the restricted district which had first been surveyed, and in 1871 an addition to Curryville was set off from the land belonging to William K. Biggs. This addition is now partially built up, and no doubt in the near future numerous other and valuable buildings will be erected.

PROFESSIONS.

Dr. H. P. Lewis was the first physician of Curryville, locating there in April, 1867, and controlling a constantly growing and extremely lucrative practice. Several other physicians have located in the town at different times, but after a short residence have again moved away. Recently, however, another physician, Dr. W. E. Black, who is said to come highly recommended, has located in the village. As among the professional men of the town, we suppose it would be eminently proper to mention Mr. J. B. Simpson, the young, able, and affable editor of the Curryville *Courier*. There is no lawyer in the town, and it is to be hoped that it will be long before the services of one will be needed there.

THE PEOPLE.

There are no more generous, hospitable, and whole souled people to be found anywhere than those who reside in the town of Curryville. They are also industrious, enterprising, and moral. They attend closely to their own



W. B. Elliott.

business, and live in peace and harmony with each other. They are courteous to the stranger, kind toward their acquaintances, and considerate of the wants or necessities of their neighbors.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

T. J. Ayres & Co., dry goods and groceries.
 C. C. Davis, groceries.
 E. T. Edwards, dry goods and groceries.
 E. K. Gates, dry goods and groceries.
 G. A. Jones, hardware.
 Reed & Hughlett, drugs.
 J. C. Tinker, notions.
 J. L. Cooling, saddles and harness.
 Dr. H. P. Lewis, physician.
 Dr. W. E. Black, physician.
 J. B. Simpson, editor.

MASONIC FRATERNITY.

Pike Lodge No. 399, A. F. & A. M., was chartered October 13, 1871. The following were charter members: Thomas Reynolds, W. M.; Jacob Williams, S. W.; Geo. W. Smith, J. W.; John W. Caldwell, S. D.; Theron Ives, J. D.; R. A. Tribble, treasurer; T. A. Russell, secretary; F. A. Bratcher, tyler; A. A. Newland, Francis Reed, and William Watson. The lodge has grown until at this time it has more than doubled its original membership. The present officers are H. J. Sweet, W. M.; J. W. Hawkins, S. W.; B. F. Barrett, J. W.; T. G. Edwards, secretary. The order here appears to be in a truly prosperous condition.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

This order was organized in Curryville in October, 1879, with the following charter members: G. W. Smith, J. W. Caldwell, S. F. Sisson, J. C. Tinker, I. Williamson, J. J. Ingram, W. R. Brown, T. B. Brown, J. S. Ayres, T. J. Ayres, J. A. Gates, Dr. W. H. Clark, Dr. F. C. Lee, S. C. Reed, G. W. Clifton, E. T. Edwards, and J. W. Riggs. The following are the officers: G. W. Smith, P. M. W.; J. W. Caldwell, M. W.; L. F. Sisson, F.; J. C. Tinker, O.; I. Williamson, G.; T. J. Ayres, recorder; A. J. Sweet, Fin.; S. C. Reed, Rec.; T. B. Brown, I. W.; J. J. Ingram, O. W. The present membership numbers thirty-four. One member, Dr. F. C. Lee, has died since the order was instituted. The insurance on his life was paid promptly. The order is said to be in a flourishing condition.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Curryville division of this order was organized by Mrs. M. E. Geer, March 1, 1883, with the following members: J. C. Robinson, Amelia Robinson, Louella Robinson, Harry Steel, Harvey Mitchell, Miss Lutie Boyd, Miss Katie Hood, Georgie Henderson, Eddie Henderson, Percie Boyd, Ernest Lewis, E. Edwards, John Doolin, Benj. Burnett, James C. Robinson, Henry Bower and wife, J. T. Reynolds, John Edwards, Miss Lelia Tally, Miss Ella Tally, Miss Laurena Robinson, Misses Lizzie and Alice Steel, Miss Emma Grant, Frank Reed, and Miss Belle Robins.

CURRYVILLE CHURCHES.

During the year 1875 the Missionary Baptists, Regular Baptists, and Cumberland Presbyterians, united in the project of erecting a church-building for the use of all denominations. As the result a fine and commodious, frame church was built, and still remains, the only building of the kind in the village. Since the organization of the first three societies the Methodist Episcopal Church has effected an organization. Thus the religious interests of the town are provided for by four denominations. Recently, however, the Regular Baptists have sold their interest in the building to the Missionary Baptists and contemplate making Spencerburg their place of worship, where they have an interest in a church edifice. At this time Rev. J. W. Patrick preaches for the Regular Baptists, Rev. E. P. Pharr for the Presbyterians, and Dr. N. Shumate for the Methodists.

MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized in November, 1865, by a presbytery composed of S. A. Beauchamp, of Huntsville, H. M. King, of Fayette, A. P. Rogers and E. Jennings, of Bowling Green, and J. T. Williams, of Louisiana. The following were enrolled as constituent members: Luke Lewis, Benj. King, W. K. Biggs, Rachel King, Martha A. Biggs, Emma Biggs, Anna Biggs, James W. Riggs, Lucretia Riggs, M. J. Trabue, W. Brandon, Anna Brandon, J. E. McPike, H. P. Lewis, L. Lewis, G. W. Wylie, T. J. Ayres, and Mollie E. Ayres. The organization was completed by the election of Luke Lewis and Benj. King as deacons, and T. J. Ayres, clerk. An interesting series of meetings followed this organization under the leadership of H. M. King. Elder S. A. Beauchamp had been preaching for some time and was now called to the pastoral care of the church. He remained but a few months, when Elder W. J. Patrick was called, who has ever since been in charge, and is rendering efficient services. The first two deacons becoming super-

anuated, J. S. Ayres, R. H. Ronton, and J. C. Biggs became additional deacons. One of the deacons elected at the organization, Benj. King, died recently. The other is bending under the weight of years. At this time the congregation has a half interest in the church building, while the Cumberland Presbyterians own the other half, the value of the house being \$1,500.

M. E. CHURCH.

The M. E. Church was organized at Curryville in April, 1876, with the following members: J. C. Robinson, Anelia Robinson, William Frankum and wife, William Williamson and wife, Thomas Reynolds and wife, and Miss Amelia Frankum. Revs. John Wilson, T. J. Euyart, and Dr. N. Shumate, have been the ministers in charge, the last named still officiating as pastor. The church is not very strong numerically, but is probably doing a work that the other and larger denominations might have failed to accomplish.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Previous to 1875 the major portion of the congregation of the Curryville Cumberland Presbyterian Church held their membership with the Mount Ayr Church, several miles north of the village, where the Curryville congregation now worships. In September of this year a part of the Mount Air people petitioned the presbytery, at its regular session, held with the Union Valley Church, in Marion county, to permit a division of the congregation, and to allow a part of these members to hold their services in the town of Curryville. The petition was promptly acceded to by the presbytery, and Rev. James W. Campbell was appointed to organize the church at Curryville, which was accordingly done October 17, 1875, and in a new church which the Presbyterians, with the Missionary and the Regular Baptists had just completed in the village. The following named officers were elected and ordained the same day on which the church was organized; viz., Harrison J. Mackey, W. H. Tinker, John W. Caldwell, Perry A. Curry, and William Burnett, elders, and Joseph W. Reed and William S. Coon, deacons. The following was adopted as the constitution or basis of organization: "We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, believing ourselves to be followers of Christ, and desirous of advancing his cause in this community, do agree to form ourselves into a congregation, to be known by the name of the Curryville Cumberland Presbyterian Church, hereby adopting the confession of faith and discipline of said church, and being under the care of the Salt River Presbytery." This constitution or agreement was signed by the following persons: Anson Bradbury, William Burnett, James Burnett,

Eliza Anderson, Maggie Brown, Harmon Caldwell, John W. Caldwell, Mollie Bradbury, Mary Caldwell, James H. Caldwell, I. Belle Caldwell, Perry A. Curry, Fanny Curry, Sarah M. Curry, Milton D. Curry, Benjamin Burnett, Isabella Burnett, W. L. Crow, C. F. Crow, Cornelia Edwards, Lydia Brown, Mollie Ayres, Maria Mackey, Mollie McMillen, Eliza A. Roberts, Mattie Reed, America Smith, Perry Scroggin, May Stone, Mary E. Tinker, E. H. Crow, E. T. Edwards, H. G. Mackey, John J. McMillen, Matilda Poel, Francis M. Reed, Geo. W. Smith, Lillie Scroggen, William Stone, William H. Tinker, Ralph Tinker, and Mary M. Wylie. Thus the church at Curryville started out with a strong membership, and under the most favorable auspices. The following ministers have served this church: Revs. H. M. Boyd, James W. Duvall, and E. P. Pharr, the present pastor. The church is represented as being in a healthy and prosperous condition, as it is being used as the instrument of great good in the community where it is established.

SPENCERBURG.

The town of Spencerburg is the oldest, and until the building of Curryville, was the only town in Spencer township. There is nothing about it that the stranger would regard as especially attractive; neither is it unsightly. It is only a village of less than 200 inhabitants, very irregularly built up, and somewhat scattered over one of the many hills that abound in this portion of the township. The country around Spencerburg was settled at a very early day by immigrants mostly from Kentucky, and it is their descendants who make up the mass of the population at this time. The town itself was settled by the same people, and as early as 1818 or 1819 some business was done in the place. John W. McQuie is said to have kept the first store in the town, while Aaron Hendrick was the village shoemaker, and also kept in the same shop a small stock of family groceries. W. Doyle was the first blacksmith in the town, and Dr. F. B. Leach the first practicing physician. Joel M. Weatherford came in 1844 and built the first carding machine in that portion of the county, and also conducted the first factory. At this time Mr. Weatherford thinks there were not more than four houses in the place, which belonged respectively to Aaron Hendrick, F. B. Leach, Powhatan Bryant and John McQuie. Mr. Weatherford further states that people came twenty-five and thirty miles to his carding mill, and for about eight years he carded not less than 1,600 pounds of wool annually. The first horse-mill, or, indeed, a mill of any kind, was built by John Onstott near the site of this little town, as far back as 1817

or 1818. This became the business center of the township, and on grinding days the census of the adult male population could have been very correctly taken here. Onstott had also built a distillery not far from the mill, and it was not unusual for a few of the neighbors to drop in and talk a little politics here, though no account of either drunkenness or brawls has ever been reported as having occurred. Mr. Onstott was a very estimable and deserving man, and although he owned and operated a distillery, neither his honesty nor moral character were ever called in question. It is probable that sixty years may have brought about some change in the tastes of the people or the character of the liquor. Just when the town of Spencerburg was first laid out cannot with accuracy be ascertained, though several have stated that it was done as early as 1819, by John McQuie and a Mr. Lewis. The records do not confirm these statements, but that the town was settled this early, and that there was some character of survey made of the place about the same time, there can be but little doubt. The original town site contained twelve blocks, or ninety-six lots, to which has since been added, on the north, Bondurant's addition, four blocks, or thirty-two lots, and on the west what is known as the Western addition, containing the same area as Bondurant's addition named above. There has evidently been a survey subsequent to the time of the laying out of the original town, as the maps show that in 1866, either all or a part of the town was laid out by J. M. McQuie, on section 30, township 5½ N., R. 4 west.

Spencerburg has never grown very rapidly nor was it to be expected that it should, since it has neither railroad nor river, nor even a macadam or gravel road. It is, however, an important factor in the list of material interests of northern Spencer. It supplies the residents of this portion of the township with their dry goods and groceries, with their blacksmithing and carpenter work, with their notions and millinery, and all things else so needful to an industrious community who live at a considerable remove from larger and better towns. The business interests of this little village may be summed up as follows:

1 Woolen mill.	2 Dry goods stores.
1 Drug and grocery stores.	1 Blacksmith shop.
1 Millinery store.	1 Wagonmaker's shop.
1 Cabinet shop.	1 Grist and saw-mill.

Among the professional gentlemen of the place may be mentioned two physicians and the village school-master. No lawyer is reported as living here, which speaks well for the upright citizens of the town and vicinity.

The schools of Spencerburg are the public schools common in all parts of

the county. They are said to be very well conducted and to give general satisfaction to the people of the district. There is but one church building in the village, a large substantial frame structure, which is owned in common by the Cumberland Presbyterians, Southern Methodists, and Missionary and Regular Baptists. Each of these denominations has a one-fourth interest in the church and furniture, although but two of them, the Methodists and Missionary Baptists have any organization here. The Christian denomination, who have no church property of their own, also worship in this house.

SPENCERBURG BAPTIST CHURCH.

The presbytery that organized this congregation met March 2, 1863. It was composed of Elder G. W. Roby and Messrs. John Ford, John S. Ford, and John Ferrill. Rev. Roby delivered a discourse after which the following persons who had been regularly baptized and had made the requisite profession of faith, were admitted, and formed the original or constituting members; viz., Joel M. Weatherford, Mary B. Weatherford, H. M. King, Fannie King, John A. Rose, Eliza Rose, W. T. Fuqua, Mary Phears, Martha Bondurant, and others to the number of twelve. Rev. H. M. King was elected pastor and K. A. Laird was chosen clerk. The church was named the United Baptist Church of Spencerburg. The following ministers have had charge of the church since its organization: H. M. King, from 1864 until 1866; Rev. Wheeler, from 1866 until 1868; Rev. J. B. Hawkins from 1868 until 1870; and Rev. Sheldon, from 1870 until 1872. In this last year Rev. S. G. Givens accepted a call and continued to serve the congregation for six years, or until 1878, when he was succeeded by Rev. M. L. Bibb, who remained but one year. Rev. J. D. Biggs became pastor of the church in 1879 and remained until 1881, when W. J. Patrick was elected by the church and remained until 1882, when he was followed by Rev. James Reid, the present pastor.

At the organization of the church John A. Rose and W. F. Fuqua were chosen deacons. Since then James Moore, Joel M. Weatherford, Joseph Bondurant and Bethel Rose have acted in this capacity. Weatherford and Rose are the deacons at this time.

From twelve members in 1864 the church has grown to sixty-five communicants in 1883, and with an earnest and faithful pastor, and a pious and devoted membership it is altogether probable that it will continue to grow until many who know not the way of life shall have been brought into the knowledge of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus.

SPENCERBURG M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

This church was organized in 1837, and before there was any church-house in the village. The first preaching was at the house of Dr. F. B. Leach, and without any data to positively establish the fact it is nevertheless probable that the congregation or church was also organized there. The constituting members were Dr. F. B. Leach, Matilda S. Leach, Eliza McQuie, John Spencer, Davenport Nally and wife, William Spencer and wife, Martha, Naney, and Matilda Robinson, Harvey Mitchell and wife, Matilda Houston, John Pritchett and wife, Rebecca McQuie, Sarah McQuie, and Mrs. A. Frances. The first preacher was Rev. Drayden Forsyth, who was followed in regular order by Revs. John Ellis, Gray Wilson, Jesse Sutton, and Alexander Spencer. In 1875, after the church had been completed, the church was re-organized, with but thirteen members, among whom were the following: Agnes C. Tribble, Joseph Bently, W. T. Cleaver and wife, Harriet Bentley, Mary Rose, and W. C. Wylie and wife. Since the re-organization the following preachers have officiated here: Revs. Henry Kay, Alexander Spencer, H. M. Myers, Sherman, and Babcock. Rev. Mr. Hepler is the pastor at this time. The church is said to in a fairly prosperous condition, with considerable Christian zeal, and numerically stronger than for quite a long time before.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This church was first organized at Spencerburg in 1871, by Elder William Patterson, with the following constituting members: J. M. Johnson and wife, Rebecca Johnson, Maria Johnson, Lucinda Laird, Henry Laird, T. C. Saffell, Annie Evins, Louisa Hutcherson, Julia A. Saffell, Lucinda Evins, Joseph Keithley, and Lucy O. Saffell. Joseph Keithley and J. M. Johnson were the first elders, and T. C. Saffell and Henry Laird the first deacons. On the 17th day of February, 1878, the church was re-organized by Elder J. B. Corwine, with the following members: T. C. Saffell, H. M. Laird, Jack Cash, Brice Wheeler, Lucy Saffell, Cora Evins, Freeman Laird, J. B. Brashear, Dixie Brashear, F. M. Wicks, Louisa Hutcherson, Joseph Keithley, William Saffell, Thomas M. Guthrie, George Foreman, Laura Allison, deceased, Annie Bening, Lucinda Laird, Margaret Brashear, Emma Wicks, and Joseph Lewis. After this second organization was effected Joseph Keithley and William Saffell were chosen elders, and T. C. Saffell and H. M. Laird were again selected to act as deacons. F. M. Wicks was made church clerk. About this time quite a number of additions were made to the church, among them A. P. James, Victoria James, J. C. Briggs,

William A. Davis, and Clara B. Weatherford. Besides the ministers already named the following gentlemen have officiated as pastors of this church: Elders William Meloan, Jacob Hugly, and W. T. Sallee. This Christian organization owns no church property in the town, but have the privilege of holding their services in the union church, owned by the Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SPENCER TOWNSHIP.

Thomas J. Ayres (deceased). Among the prominent pioneers of Pike county there are none more worthy of notice in history than the subject of this sketch. He was the son of John and Agnes Ayres, who were descendants of some of the old families of Buckingham county, Virginia. He was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, September 29, 1800. When a child his parents moved with him to Shelby county of that state, where he was reared. He received a limited education in the subscription schools of that county. He was married November 29, 1821, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Jesse and Rhoda Lewis. She was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, September 5, 1806. Mr. A. continued farming in that county until the fall of 1830, when he immigrated to Pike county, Missouri, arriving here with limited means, purchasing eighty acres of unimproved land, for which he was obliged to go in debt for a portion. However, being a man of good judgment, and by hard work and strict economy he soon discharged his obligations, and from time to time added to until at his death he had a landed estate of 500 acres of as good land as Pike county affords, and a large portion of it is under a high state of cultivation. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom are living and occupying prominent positions in society: Martha J., Rebecca B., Agnes R., John H., Elizabeth A., Eliza A., Joseph S., Salathiel B., Amos B., and Thomas J. Mr. Ayres obtained a hope in Christ in his eighteenth year, uniting with the Regular Baptist Church, and was an ardent worker in the cause of Christianity until his death, which occurred on the 27th of June, 1871. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and left a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

T. J. Ayres, marchant, Curryville, is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Ayres, who were prominent among the pioneers of Pike county, and was born March 15, 1845. His youth was spent in assisting his father on the

farm and attending school. He finished his education at Bethel College, Palmyra. His vacations were spent in teaching. In the spring of 1870 he engaged in the mercantile business at Spencerburg, where he remained for three years, with marked success. In 1873 he sold out his business at Spencerburg and came to Curryville, where he has since been engaged in the same business. He occupies a mammoth brick building, 76x44 feet in size, and carries a stock of general merchandise, which in quality and quantity is seldom seen in larger cities. By his honorable and upright dealings with his patrons he has won their confidence and respect, and, in fact, as a business man, although young in years, he stands among the foremost in the county. His social life is not behind his business qualifications. He was married April 29, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Briddell, who was born in Pike county May 13, 1846, daughter of E. J. and Elizabeth Briddell. When little more than an infant she was left an orphan. She, however, found a home with her step-grandfather, who reared her with a tenderness seldom bestowed on a child by a father. He also gave her an education which has fitted her as a leading member in society, and at his death she shared equally with his children in his estate. She is a lady of refinement and culture, and is loved and honored by all who know her. Mr. A. and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He holds the position of clerk. In 1870 he was elected to the office of superintendent of the public schools, in which capacity he served for two years, with honor to himself and his constituents. By their union they have one child, Bettie B., born February 13, 1870.

James H. C. Bondurant, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Curryville. He is a son of Ephraim Bondurant, whose sketch appears elsewhere. He was born in Pike county, Missouri, February 18, 1830, where he was reared and educated, living at home until he was twenty-one years of age. He then worked out by the month and rented land until he was married, December 1, 1862, to Miss Ellen R. Laey, a daughter of Johnson and Lydia Laey, pioneers of Pike county. He then purchased the farm where he has since lived. It contains 160 acres of good land, under a high state of cultivation, and forty acres of woodland pasture. They are the parents of two children, Alice J. and Ollie B. Mr. B. is a member of the Baptist Church. His wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Ephraim Bondurant, farmer, is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Woodford county, January 16, 1800, where he lived until he was seven years of age, when his parents moved to Shelby county of that state. He was reared on a farm, living at home until he grew to manhood. He was married November 29, 1826, to Miss Jane West, a native of Shelby

county, Kentucky. In 1830 he immigrated to Pike county, Missouri, at which place, with the exception of two years, he has since lived. In 1847 he went to Hendrick county, Indiana, where he remained until 1849, when he returned to Pike county, where he has since lived. He entered eighty acres of unimproved land, which he improved, and from time to time he added to it until he had a fine farm of about 200 acres under a high state of cultivation. In 1874 he retired from business. They were the parents of twelve children: Joseph, Mary S., Jane, George, Benjamin, Jeffrey, and James H. C.; and William, Marion, Sarah, Rebecca, and Susan A., deceased. He and his wife were members of the Baptist Church for many years, he having been a member for over sixty years.

Jacob Bowers, livery stable, post-office Curryville. He was born in Surrey county, Indiana, August 9, 1832, but when he was quite young his parents moved to Shelby county of that state, where he was reared and educated. In 1855 he was married to Miss Mary A. Wright of Union county, Indiana. He lived in Shelby county until 1859, when he immigrated to Schuyler county, Missouri, where he lived on a farm for three years. In May, 1861, he, in company with his uncle and a man by the name of Smith, went to the Rocky Mountains. They founded the Colorado Salt Works, in which business he continued until 1864, when he returned to Schuyler county where he remained for a short time. He then returned to the place of his birth, where he lived two years, after which he returned to Missouri and purchased a farm in Marion county, where he lived until the death of his wife which occurred December 6, 1871. He then sold his farm and moved to Palmyra in order to give his children the benefit of the schools at that place. They were the parents of six children: Fanny, Henry, Annie, Munroe, Silas, and James. In 1879 he came to Curryville and purchased the livery stable, and a residence where he has since lived. Mr. Bowers is a man of liberal views, and by his honest and upright dealing has won the respect and confidence of all who know him.

Simon U. Branstetter, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Curryville. Among the enterprising and industrious men of Spencer township, there are none more worthy of notice in history than the subject of this sketch. He was born December 19, 1840, the son of Simon B., deceased, who was among the pioneers of the county. His father died when he was only seven years of age, and he remained at home until he arrived at the age of manhood. When the dark clouds of war hung like a pall over our country; he was among those brave men who went out in defense of the old flag, enlisting April 14, 1862, in Company I, Third Missouri Cavalry, participating in many

hard-fought battles. While in a skirmish with Price's men, they were surrounded, and after a desperate fight the squad was surrendered, and our subject taken prisoner. After being relieved of all his clothing he was shot down in cold blood, and left on the field for dead, the ball passing through his right lung and coming out at his back. After the enemy had left and he had gained consciousness he walked for seven miles over the frozen ground, his feet being sore and bleeding. He came to a cabin where, with much difficulty, he obtained shelter, and through the kindness of the family, he got some cast-off garments, consisting of part of a shirt and pair of pants. Here he remained for ten days, his wound partially healing. He started out in the cold without coat or vest and traveled 120 miles, dodging the enemy, before he came to a place of safety. When he got to Cape Girardeau he obtained admission to the hospital, where he received all the care possible for one week, and was then transferred to St. Louis, where he remained about a month, and then came home on a leave of absence, remaining until December 18, 1864, when he returned to his regiment at St. Joseph, and was honorably discharged at Macon City, June 10, 1865, and returned home. He has since been engaged in farming on the old homestead, where he was born and reared. His farm contains 212 acres of good land which he kept under a high state of cultivation. Mr. B. was married November 20, 1864, to Miss May J. Chamberlain, of Pike county. Their union has been blessed with eight children: Flora T., Artie L., Theron J., Hugh and Lou (twins), Daisy, Walter, and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Christain Church.

James B. Brashear, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Spencerburg. He was born in Ralls county, Missouri, December 3, 1833, and is a son of Richard M. and Emily E. Brashear, one of the pioneers of Ralls county. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the subscription schools, living at home until he was twenty-four years of age. He was married November 11, 1856, to Miss Jennina M., the daughter of John R. and Elizabeth James, who were among the pioneers of Pike county. She was born March 14, 1827. Our subject took 160 acres of unimproved land, upon which he built a residence and improved it in a manner so it was second to none in the county. He lived there until 1862. During the rebellion he moved with his family to the home place with his father, where he lived for seven years, after which he purchased the farm that he formerly lived on, where he lived until February, 1875. He sold that place and moved to Pike county, where he has since lived. His farm has eighty acres of good land under a high state of cultivation. In connection with his farming pursuits

he has an interest in a store at Spencerburg, consisting of drugs and general merchandise, under the firm name of Wicks & Brashear, where they carry a large stock of the above named articles. He and his wife are the parents of two daughters, Emma A., the wife of F. M. Wicks of Spencerburg, born November 21, 1859; and Elizabeth T., the wife of William E. Keithley of Spencerburg, born August 8, 1862. He and his wife and family are members of the Christian Church.

J. Cook Briggs, merchant, post-office Spencerburg, was born in Ralls county, March 1, 1848, where he was reared and received his early education, which was completed at the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, graduating in the fall of 1876. In 1871 he went to Curryville and opened a drug store which he managed with good success for three years. After he graduated at Kirksville he came to Spencerburg and organized a graded school which he managed with credit to himself and his patrons until 1880, when he, in company with Adam Ogle, purchased a large stock of goods of general merchandise and opened a store at Spencerburg, where, by honest and upright dealings with his patrons he has built up a large trade. He was married April 17, 1879, to Miss Alice Ogle, a daughter of George B. and Nancy J. Ogle of Pike county. They are the parents of one child, Verta. He is a member of the Christian Church. He is also a member of A. F. & A. M., Pike Lodge 399.

T. W. Brown (deceased), was born in Caroline county, Virginia, June 2, 1803, where he grew to manhood. He was married July 15, 1834, to Miss Hillyard, of Granville county, North Carolina, and immigrated to Pike county, Missouri, in 1839, and settled near Bowling Green, where he lived until 1867, when he sold his farm and bought another in Spencer township, where he lived until his death, which occurred July 16, 1868, leaving an aged companion and a loving family to mourn his loss. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom still survive: Mary A., William R., Lucy B., Thomas B., and Guilford C. Mrs. B. lives with her youngest son, and enjoys good health. She is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. B. was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

James H. Caldwell, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Curryville. Among the enterprising young men of Pike county probably there has been none more successful than the subject of this sketch. He is the youngest son of Judge Harmon and Mary Caldwell. He was born July 24, 1845, and was reared on a farm, and received his early education in the common schools, finishing his studies at Watson Seminary, at Ashley. He lived with his parents until his father retired from business, when our

subject took charge of the homestead, which contained 800 acres of good land, under a high state of cultivation, to which he has added from time to time until his landed estate now amounts to 1,800 acres of as fine land as there is in the State of Missouri. Mr. C. probably has no superior in the county as a judge of stock. Although a young man, he has been one of the most successful dealers to be found. His sales average from 300 to 500 head of cattle annually. He has a fine brick residence, located one-half mile from Curryville, and commands a beautiful view of the surrounding country. He was married November 14, 1870, to Miss Belle Hatwell, of Pike county, a lady of superior education, and one who is loved by all. They are the parents of four children: Anna May, Nellie, Jasper H., and Walter G. Mr. C. is a man of the most liberal views, and by upright and honest dealing has won a large circle of warm friends. Mr. C. and wife are earnest workers in the cause of Christianity, being members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is a deacon of the church at Curryville, and a member of the A. F. and A. M., Pike Lodge No. 399.

John W. Caldwell, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Curryville. He was born in Pike county, July 28, 1840, and is the oldest son of Harmon and Mary Caldwell, who were prominent among the early settlers of Spencer township. Here he was reared and partially educated, finishing his education at McGee College. In 1861 he purchased his present farm, consisting of 1,000 acres of unimproved land. By strict attention to his farming pursuits he has made it one of the best stock farms in Pike county. It is divided into fourteen separate fields, with a large pond in each, so that it furnishes water at all times of the year, and having the shade of a fine oak grove in nearly all the enclosures. His farm is well fenced with about seven miles of osage orange hedge. His residence is a large two-story brick building, which he completed in 1882 at a cost of about \$5,000, situated one mile west of Curryville, on an eminence commanding a beautiful view of the country for miles around. In 1874 he moved his family to Curryville, where he built a large brick store-house and a fine residence, and engaged in the mercantile business. He continued in that business until 1879, when he sold out and returned to his farm, where he has since lived. Mr. C. is a man of the broadest experience, and has won many warm and true friends. In 1875 he was ordained elder of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Curryville, which office he has since filled with honor to himself. He was married October 25, 1864, to Miss Addie G. Swelser, of Ralls county, a lady of rare refinement and culture, and who is loved by all who know her. They have been blessed with six children: Mollie E., Madora,

Katie G., Addie, Harmon, and Henry. Mr. C. is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Pike Lodge No. 399.

James H. Cash, of the firm of Cash & Handy, blacksmiths, post-office Curryville, was born in Pike county, Missouri, October 8, 1854, and is the son of John Cash, a pioneer of the county. His youth was spent in assisting his father on the farm and attending school, living at home until he was twenty-one years of age. He then began to learn the blacksmith's trade with Reed & Dooling, remaining with them until 1875, when he began business for himself in Curryville, where he has since been, attending strictly to business and doing his work in such a manner as to win the confidence of his many patrons. He was married November 23, 1880, to Miss Clara Robinson, a native of Pike county, Illinois. They have one child, Allie.

Perry A. Curry, surveyor, farmer, and stock-raiser, post-office Madisonville, Halls county. Among the enterprising citizens who have been instrumental in the advancement of public interests there are none more worthy of notice than the subject of this sketch. He was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, September 29, 1819, and was the son of John and Nancy Curry. He was there reared and educated, living with his parents until he reached the age of manhood. His youth was spent in assisting in the management of the farm and attending the subscription school, and in hard study during his leisure hours. He came to Pike county in the fall of 1840 with limited means, nearly all of his capital consisting of strong arms and a willing heart. By hard study under very unfavorable circumstances he had in his younger days acquired a very superior education, and on arriving in this, then a comparatively new, country his great ambition was to impart his hard earned knowledge to others, and the first eight years after arriving here was spent in teaching school. He was married in November, 1877, to Mrs. Susan Duval, whose maiden name was Biggs, a daughter of the Hon. William Biggs, one of the pioneers of Pike county. In 1848 our subject was elected to the office of county surveyor, which office he held for two years, when he resigned. In 1850 he went to California, where he met with good success in mining for one and one half years. He then returned to the home of his adoption and purchased a farm on Sugar Creek, where he lived until 1854, when he sold out, and entered 320 acres of unimproved land in Spencer township, and on this tract the enterprising village of Curryville now stands. In 1852 he was again elected to the office of county surveyor, which he has filled with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents for more than twenty years.

Wm. Crow, retired farmer, post-office Curryville, is a native of Mercer county, Kentucky, born February 11, 1800; he was there reared and received a limited education, living at that place until 1830, when he immigrated to Pike county, Missouri, and located two miles south of Bowling Green, where he entered a small tract of land containing seventy acres, where he built a cabin and set about making a home for his family. From time to time he added to his place until he had one of the best farms in that part of the county. He was married in 1827 to Miss Louisa Kenley, a native of Washington county, Kentucky. They had ten children. His wife died February 17, 1862, and he retired from business in 1872, moving to Bowling Green, where he lived until 1880, when he came to Curryville, where he has since lived.

James A. Crow, a son of William Crow, was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, January 3, 1830, and when an infant he came to Pike county with his parents, where he has since lived. His youth was spent in assisting his father on the farm and attending the subscription schools, until he was about twenty years of age, when he went to California, where he remained one year, after which he returned home and turned his attention to farming, which occupation he followed until 1880, when he retired from the business with the exception of dealing in stock. He was married in 1853 to Miss S. J. McMillen. They have three children. Mr. Crow and his wife were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Crow died November 8, 1878.

John Dean was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1810, where he was reared and educated. When fourteen years of age his father died, leaving the care of a family and the support of his mother and six sisters to him, which duty he faithfully performed. He lived in Montgomery county until 1834, when, with the family, he moved to Pickaway, Ohio, where he purchased a farm and lived until 1848, when he purchased the land on which is now part of Circleville, Ohio, which he sold to a good advantage and moved to Pike county, Missouri, where he has been prominently identified with the agricultural and business interests of the county for many years. He was married January 11, 1848, to Miss Maria McLellen, of Center county, Pennsylvania. By this union they had six children, three of whom still remain. He has been a local elder in the M. E. Church for many years. He and his wife now make their home in St. Louis, enjoying the accumulations of many years of hard work.

James Doolin, blacksmith and dealer in agricultural implements, post-office Curryville. Among the self-made men who, by their energy and per-

severance, have attained a high position among the business men of Curryville is the subject of this sketch; he was born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, February 24, 1826; when quite young he came with his father, Benjamin, to Pike county, Missouri, locating near Clarksville. His youth was spent on a farm, living at home until he arrived at the age of twenty-four years. During his youth he had no opportunity of attending school, and when he arrived at the age of manhood he could not write his name. Through the assistance of his wife he learned to write and developed the talents with which nature had endowed him, and which had previous to this time lain dormant for the lack of an opportunity to use them. He has since, by hard study and observation, attained a good practical education. He was married March 9, 1848, to Miss Nancy L. Sick, a native of Pope county, Illinois. They were the parents of eight children: Annie E., Mary C. (deceased), Amanda J., James T., William, John, Nancy, and Charles E. At the age of twenty-six years he purchased a set of tools and began to study and learn the art of gunsmithing, and by perseverance, which is a marked trait of his character, he succeeded in mastering the science until he has no superior as a gunsmith in the state. During the war he had charge of the government machine shops at Little Rock, Arkansas, which position he held until the close of the conflict, after which he located in Audrain county, where he engaged in smithing until the spring of 1873, when he came to Curryville and engaged in the same business, and has, by honest and upright dealing won many warm and true friends.

O. J. Edmonds, farmer and stock-raiser. Among the prominent business men of Pike county, probably none are more worthy of notice in this history than the subject of this sketch. He was born in Orleans county, Vermont, May 12, 1836, and was there reared until he was eighteen years of age, and educated. He then left his New England home to see what might be in store for him in the great west. Having no means he worked his way to Rock county, Wisconsin, where he obtained employment and remained two years, attending school for a short time in the winter. He then learned to pilot on the upper Mississippi, following that in summer and working in the pineries in the winter. In 1859 he went to St. Louis, where he was in the lumber office of Wells and Dexter for six months, after which he came to Pike county, and turned his attention to farming, first renting. By good management and economy he soon accumulated enough means to buy two hundred and fifty-six acres of land, which he successfully cultivated until 1868, when he began the contracting business, taking large contracts on the different railroads running through the county. He also engaged in manu-

facturing lumber, still carrying on his farm. Mr. Edwards is an enterprising man, who has perhaps furnished employment to more laboring men than any man in the county. He was married March 13, 1866, to Miss Mary E., daughter of John and Rachel Hawkins, and granddaughter of Judge W. Stevens. She was born July 18, 1840. They have ten children now living, and one deceased: James O., William M., Polly Susan, Charles, Guy H., Joseph D., Robert Lee (deceased), Peggie, Jessie N., Sis. and George. Mr. Edwards has a landed estate of 1,233 acres of good land, the largest portion being under cultivation. His residence is a large two-story frame building, handsomely located where it commands a fine view of the surrounding country.

Thornton Farnsworth, post-office Spencerburg. This gentleman was born in Clark county, Virginia, October 22, 1827, where he lived until he was nineteen years of age, when he went to learn the carpenter trade. In 1851 he went to Ross county, Ohio, where he followed farming and working at his trade for about four years; he then went to Pratt county, Illinois, where he lived for ten years, still following his avocations of carpenter and farmer. He came to Pike county, Missouri, in 1865, and purchased his present farm containing 110 acres of improved land under a high state of cultivation. He was married December 1, 1856, to Miss Hannah Jacobs, a native of Loudoun county, Virginia. By this union there were ten children, seven living: Harmon, Mary, Townsend W., George W., H. Elenor, M. Hampton, and Grannel M. Mr. Farnsworth is a member of the M. E. Church, and is a class leader.

E. K. Gates, merchant, Curryville. The subject of this sketch was born in Kentucky, in 1835; was reared on a farm and educated in the subscription schools. At the age of about eighteen he had a desire to see something of the world, and turned his course toward the Pacific coast, where in the spring of 1854 he landed in San Francisco, California. From there he went into the mining regions, where he worked with good success for four years; he then returned to Kentucky, where he remained a few months, after which he came to Pike county, and locating in Spencerburg engaged in the mercantile business, where he remained for about ten years; he then came to Curryville, and built a large store-house and residence. He carries a large assortment of general merchandise, and by strict attention to business and honest and upright dealings with his patrons, he has built up a large trade and won a large circle of warm and true friends. He was married in 1861, to Miss Matilda Gathers of Munroe county. They had two children: William E. and Lydell, the latter living only about three

months. His wife died in 1865. He was again married March 6, 1869, to Miss Caroline Almond, of Pike county. By this union there were two children: De Lafette and Emma, the latter only about one year old.

Fielder Gentle (deceased), was born in Maryland, January 11, 1790, and when only two weeks old his mother died, when he was reared by his aunt, Phebe Peck. When he was twelve years of age she moved with him to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. In 1811 he went to Bourbon county, Kentucky, where, April 10, 1814, he was married to Miss Sarah Onstott, a native of that place. In the fall of 1816 he immigrated to Pike county, Missouri, being among the first settlers in Spencer township, where he did much hard work in clearing out his farm and going through many privations subject to a frontier life. He lived on the farm he first located until his death, which occurred July 12, 1853, his wife living until February 7, 1881, when she departed this life at the venerable old age of eighty-four. They were ardent workers in the cause of Christ and were members of the Baptist Church. They were the parents of nine children, of whom five still survive: Elenor, Jarvis J., Elizabeth M., Jane, and E. E.

Jarvis J. Gentle, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Spencerburg, was born in Fort Stout, Lincoln county, Missouri, January 12, 1817, and is a son of Fielder and Sarah Gentle, who were among the pioneers of the county. When two weeks of age he came with his parents to Pike county, Missouri, where he has since lived; he was reared on a farm and educated in the subscription schools, living with his parents until he grew to manhood. He was married February 19, 1846, to Miss Susan A., a daughter of John and Eliza Sutton, who were among the pioneers of the county. They are the parents of six children, five of whom are living: John F., Laura, Delia, Hortense, William Henry, and Clara, who died November 3, 1871, when twenty-two years of age. When he was a young man he purchased 120 acres of unimproved land, which he improved, and then sold it, and purchased his present farm. It contains 440 acres of good land, under a high state of cultivation. He has a fine residence, good barns and out-buildings, a good orchard of about 400 trees, which yields large quantities of choice varieties of fruit: also a fine vineyard. Mr. Gentle and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is also a member of the A. F. & A. M. He was elected justice of the peace in 1861, and has been a member of the school board since the organization of the public school system.

F. M. Handy, of the firm of Cash & Handy, wagon and carriage manufacturing and blacksmithing. Mr. Handy was born in Hardin county,

Kentucky, January 18, 1837, and was there reared and educated. At an early age he began to assist his father in his blacksmith shop, which he continued until he was twenty-two years of age. In 1865 he came to Missouri, locating in St. Louis, where he followed his trade for two years, then moved to Potosi, Missouri, where he lived until 1870, when he came to Pike county, settling in Bowling Green, where he followed his occupation steadily for five years; he then moved to Ashley in order to give his children the advantage of the superior schools of that place, remaining there for four years. He then came to Curryville, where he has since been carrying on business. He was married March 7, 1861, to Miss Eliza J. Higgins, a native of Indiana. They have had six children: William E., Harden, Ione, Mattie E., Eddie, and Lizzie (deceased).

J. Will Hawkins, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Curryville, is a son of William G. Hawkins, one of the pioneers of Pike county. He was born March 14, 1847. His youth was spent in assisting on the farm and attending school, living with his parents until he was twenty-six years of age; he then purchased his present farm, consisting of 120 acres of good land under a high state of cultivation, well supplied with shade and water for pasturing purposes. He was married in November, 1872, to Miss Rebecca S. Biggs, of Pike county. By this union they have two children: Anna E. and Ollie B. Mr. Hawkins and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church; and he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Pike Lodge No. 399.

John J. Kincaid, M. D., Spencerburg, was born in Pike county, August 30, 1852, a son of Captain J. D. Kincaid, who was one of the pioneers of the county. His early education was obtained in this county and at college. He graduated in medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1872. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. F. Smith, of Frankford, Pike county, Missouri, where he remained until 1870, and then attended lectures at the Louisville, Kentucky, Medical College. He began to practice in New Hartford, Pike county, in the fall of 1872, where he remained about four years, building up a large and successful practice. He then came to Spencerburg, where he now has a large practice. He was married May 30, 1878, to Maggie J. Reeds, of Pike county.

Abraham Lacy, post-office Curryville, was born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, July 3, 1826. When he was eight years of age his parents immigrated to Pike county, Missouri, where our subject was reared and educated, living with his parents until he grew to manhood. He was married October 4, 1860, to Miss Agnes Ayres, of Shelby county, Kentucky. By

this union they had four children, three of whom are still living: Fanny A., John A., and Joseph B. In 1878 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which office he still holds. Mr. Lacy has a fine farm of ninety-six acres of good land, under a high state of cultivation.

James Lewellen (deceased), was born in Mason county, Virginia, May 16, 1798. When he was a child his parents moved to Grayson county, Kentucky, where he grew to manhood. He was married in Logan county, Kentucky, in 1816, to Miss Mary D. Willie. In 1818 he immigrated to Pike county, Missouri, and settled on the farm where New Hartford is now situated, where he lived a year and a half. He then moved to Crooked Creek and opened up another farm, and lived at that place ten or twelve years, when he sold out and went to Ralls county, when he purchased a farm then known as the General Steven Cleaver farm, living on that place about fourteen years, after which he returned to Pike county, where he purchased the farm where he lived until his death, which occurred February 18, 1867. His wife died October 2, 1881. They were the parents of nine children: Zephlinger, William, John W., Charlotte, Napoleon B., Caturah, Mary A., James, and Dollie. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for sixty-eight years.

John W. Lewellen, son of James and Mary Lewellen, was born in Pike county March 9, 1823; was reared on a farm and educated in the subscription schools. When he was twenty years of age he left home and went to Clark county and remained one year, then returned to his native county and purchased the farm where he has since lived. His original purchase was eighty acres of improved land, but by hard work and good management he has accumulated until he has a landed estate of 1,200 acres of fine land, a large portion of which is under a high state of cultivation. He has a large brick residence, built in 1860, surrounded by fine groves, and his lawns are ornamented with beautiful forest trees and shrubbery. He was married January 27, 1852, to Miss Mary M. Sisson, of Pike county. By this union they have four children: James, Elizabeth, W. B., and Mildred A.

N. B. Lewellen is a son of James and Mary Lewellen. He was born in Pike county, December 29, 1827. He lived with his parents until 1853, when he purchased the farm where he now lives. It contained 160 acres of timber land, and by hard work and good management he has added to it until he now has a fine farm of 640 acres. Mr. S. has been an industrious, hard-working man, and has accumulated what he has by his own exertions. He was married October 27, 1852, to Miss Agnes T. Lewellen, of Pike

county. By this union they have had ten children, nine of whom still survive: John H., Rollie B., Frank A., James D., Laura, A. J., Eddie L., Theodore C., and Florana P. Mr. L. and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Luke Lewis (retired), Curryville, a son of Jesse and Rhoda Lewis, was born September 26, 1810, in Shelby county Kentucky. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Ann Peavy, in January, 1832, and immigrated to Missouri the same year with three elder brothers John, Jesse, and Samuel, who were among the pioneers of Spencer township. Of the four our subject is the only one now living. In 1835 he moved to Munroe county, where he lived until 1878, when he returned to Pike county, to spend the balance of his days in Curryville. He lost his wife in May, 1863, and again married. He lost his second wife in 1876, and is now living with his third wife. By his union with his first wife he had six children, who lived to be grown; five are still living. He reared his family on a farm, and at a day when educational facilities were limited, but he managed to give his children a superior education. Luke Lewis is a man of good judgment and has always been remarkable for his firmness through life. He has always been honored and respected by all who knew him. He united with the neighboring Baptist Church in 1841, and in 1842 he was ordained deacon of the church, which office he has since held.

H. P. Lewis, M. D., Curryville, was born in Munroe county Missouri, in November, 1838, where he was reared and partially educated. He attended college at Shelbyville, and graduated at Palmyra. He commenced the study of medicine in 1862, with Drs. Wick & Tucker of Spencerburg, where he remained for two years, attending lectures at Rush College, Chicago. He began to practice in the spring of 1864, at Madison, Munroe county, Missouri, where he remained for two years; he then went to Frankford, Pike county, remaining there one year; he then moved to Curryville, where he has since lived. He was the first physician in that town. Dr. Lewis is one of the most successful practitioners in the county, and he has built up a large practice, and won a large circle of warm and true friends. He is one of the most enterprising men in Curryville. He was married in 1863 to Miss Lou Givens, of Pike county. They have three children: Ernest, Samuel, and Nannie.

Herny H. Laird, farmer, post-office Spencerburg, was born in Ralls county, Missouri, April 8, 1827, a son of Isaac and Nancy Laird, who were prominent among the pioneers of Pike county. Here our subject was reared and educated, living with his parents until he reached his majority. He

was married August 16, 1849, to Miss Lucinda Phears, a native of Pike county. By this union there were seven children, four of whom still survive: William H., Freeman, Elijah, and Thomas. Mr. Laird and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He has a fine farm of 120 acres of good land, under a high state of cultivation; their residence is the same house his wife was born in.

J. H. McDowell, post-office Curryville, was born May 28, 1836. He was left an orphan when a little more than an infant, working around at any place he could find a home until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to learn the wagon and carriage trade. Being ambitious to get an education, he worked at his trade days and studied nights, until he had earned enough money to attend school. He then entered the Thornton Academy where he completed his education in 1860. When the late rebellion broke out he was among the first to go out in defense of his country. He enlisted in 1861 in Company B, Seventeenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, where he served with honor to himself and his country, until the close of the war. He was mustered out of the service August 22, 1865. He then returned to his place of birth, where he remained a short time, and then came to Pike county, where he has since lived. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Thomas J. McPike, farmer and stock-raiser post-office Curryville, was born in Pike county, November 15, 1857, and was here reared and educated, living at home until he was married, which was in January, 1877, to Miss Annie Laird, of Audrain county. By this union they have three children: Myrtle L., Willie H., and Mattie. He has a fine farm of 840 acres of good land, under a high state of cultivation, situated three and a half miles from Curryville, where he raises a great deal of stock, consisting of horses, mules, cattle and swine.

James E. McPike, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Curryville, was born in Pike county, Missouri, August 20, 1853, where his youth was spent in assisting in the management of the farm and attending school until he was twenty-two years of age, when his father gave him the farm where he now lives, containing 900 acres of land, improved and under a high state of cultivation. He is extensively engaged in raising stock, and, although a young man, he is considered one of the leading stock dealers in the county. He is a man of excellent judgment, and meets with marked success in all his undertakings. By his honest and upright dealings he has won many warm and true friends. His home is a large two-story house, which is situated in a beautiful location, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country.

He was married June 26, 1875, to Miss Mattie McCuen, a daughter of H. G. McCuen, of Pike county.

Wilburn Neal. This gentleman is a native of Tennessee, born in Wilson county, November 28, 1811. He was there reared and educated. In the fall of 1830 he immigrated to Pike county, Missouri, with his father, Charles Neal, with whom he lived until he was twenty-three years of age. He was married October 2, 1834, to Miss Susan Butler, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky. They are the parents of thirteen children, ten of whom still survive: Nancy J., Ichabod B., Charles R., Wilburn, Jr., Isaac and Abraham, twins; Frances R., Fanny M., Mary, and Virginia. In 1850 our subject went to California, where he engaged in mining for a period of one and a half years. He then returned to Pike county and settled on his present farm, which contains 404 acres of land, under a high state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Neal have both been members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for more than forty years.

Isaac Neal. Spencerburg, was born in Pike county, Missouri, September 12, 1845, and was a son of Wilburn and Susan Neal. He was educated in the common schools and reared on a farm, which avocation he has since followed, living with his parents until he was married, July 7, 1872, to Miss Annie Roland, a native of Ralls county, Missouri. He purchased the farm he now lives on in 1874, containing 160 acres of good land, and under a high state of cultivation. He has a fine residence, which he completed in 1882 at a cost of \$800, beautifully located and surrounded by a fine oak grove. Mr. and Mrs. Neal are the parents of three children: Nora, Nettie, and Mamie. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

J. M. Offitt, Curryville, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, May 3, 1846. When he was three years of age his parents immigrated to Missouri, settling in Platte county, where he lived on a farm until he was eleven years of age, when he left home and went to California, where he engaged in herding stock, remaining there four years, after which he returned home. At the breaking out of the late war he enlisted in the army, where he served for five years and fifteen days, with honor and credit to himself. At the close of the war he returned to Pike county, and soon after went to Texas. Again he came to Pike county, where he was married March 22, 1870, to Miss Margaret D. Downing, of Pike county. They have one child, Susie. Mr. O. and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

George B. Ogle (deceased). The subject of our sketch was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, June 25, 1829, and was the son of Adam and

Polly Ogle, who immigrated to Pike county, Missouri, when he was an infant. He was here reared and educated, living with his parents until he grew to manhood. In 1850 he went to California, where he engaged in mining for four years with good success. He returned to his adopted home in 1854 and purchased an interest in a saw and grist-mill, which occupation he followed for two years. He then went to Ralls county and purchased 500 acres of unimproved land, on which he lived about eight years, when he again returned to Pike county, where he continued to reside until his death. He was married December 6, 1854, to Miss Nancy J. Rose, of Pike county. By this union there were seven children: Sara A., Alice W., Adrian, Emma C., Hugh L., Clyde R., and George B. Mr. Ogle died in June 8, 1875. The family resides on the old homestead where the father settled in 1829; it contains 285 acres of improved land under a high state of cultivation.

¶ **Nuson Pace**, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Curryville, was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, February 28, 1825. When he was nine years of age he came with his mother to Pike county, Missouri, his father having died when he was an infant, and settled on a farm in Buffalo township near where his mother now lives. He was there reared and educated. His mother purchased eighty acres of unimproved land, and after three years his elder brother returned to Kentucky, leaving the management of the farm and support of his mother and younger brother to the subject of this sketch. By hard work and good management he performed his duty in an exemplary manner, educating his younger brother so as to prepare him to fill a position as a leading physician in the state, and who, in after years, relieved our subject of the support of his mother. Mr. Pace was married September 19, 1848, to Miss Eliza J. Rogers, of Shelby county, Kentucky. By this union there were eight children, of whom there are five living: Nancy A., Joseph, John W., Alice B., James N; three are deceased. His wife died June 9, 1864, and he has since made his home among his children. Mr. Pace and his wife and children are and were members of the Baptist Church.

J. Pharr (deceased), a native of Sumner county, Tennessee, was born June 9, 1791. Reared on a farm, his youth was spent in assisting on the farm and acquiring an education, which he did with great credit, as opportunities at that early day were few, acquiring a much better than an average one. He went to Kentucky and there married Eleanor Boyd, a native of Kentucky. By this union there were seven children. In 1819 he immigrated to Pike county, Missouri, being one of the first settlers in the county.

and located at Scotia Springs along with A. Boyd, T. Scott and his sons, and R. Fullerton, organizing a colony there, all living in the same yard for a time, after which they selected their homes, taking a pre-emption, then adding to it. On this early home which he made attractive and where he prospered by his thrift and industry he lived until his death.

William Phears (deceased), was born in Virginia, September 22, 1800, and when he was eighteen years of age he immigrated to Pike county, Missouri, where he lived until his death. He was married December 29, 1824, to Miss Polly Harper, of Pike county, Missouri. They had seven children. Mr. P. died December 3, 1852, and his wife died July 12, 1872. She was a member of the Baptist Church.

Elijah Phears, second son of William and Polly Phears, was born in Pike county, Missouri, December 24, 1831. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He lived on the homestead until the death of his mother, when he took possession of a portion of the same, where he now lives. He was married September 12, 1878, to Mrs. Horn, whose maiden name was Martha F. Moore. They have two children: Homer and Pearley Lee. His wife had one son by her former marriage, William J. Horn. He and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

W. F. Pritchett, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Curryville, was born in Pike county, Missouri, April 29, 1837, where he was reared and educated, living with his parents until he grew to manhood. In 1860 he purchased 120 acres of unimproved land, which he improved and made one of the best small farms in the county. He was married November 25, 1859, to Miss Sarah Wilson of Pike county. By this union they had six children, five now living: Isaac N., Marion, William F., John, James, and Mary A. In 1863 he sold his farm and went with his family to California, where he remained seven years, then returned to the place of his birth, and purchased his present farm containing 120 acres of improved land under a high state of cultivation. His wife died April 1, 1876.

Lafayette Reading, farmer and stock-raiser, Buffalo township, post-office Louisiana, youngest son of William and Margaret Reading, born September 18, 1842, in Pike county. He was here reared and educated. His youth was spent in assisting on his father's farm and attending school, living with the family until his father retired from business, when he took the homestead where he has since lived. It consists of 528 acres of good land under a high state of cultivation. He was married November 12, 1865,

to Miss Madora A. Smith of Pike county. By this union there were seven children, six now living: Lucy, William M., Ida J., Martha M., Charley L., Ollie E., and Mary. Mr. Reading is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

William Reading (deceased, whose portrait appears in this work). Among the pioneers of Pike county who by their own energy and strict attention to business won a high position in society, there are none more worthy of space in history than the subject of this sketch. He was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, October 9, 1792, where he was reared on a farm and educated in the subscription schools of the time. He was married January 11, 1816, to Miss Margaret Shawhan, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, born February 11, 1787. In 1820 he immigrated to Pike county, Missouri, where he settled in Buffalo township, on the farm where his youngest son (Lafayette) now lives. He purchased the claim of a man by the name of Yedder, and afterwards entered the land. He, from time to time, purchased other lands until he became one of the largest land-owners in the county, having a landed estate of over 2,000 acres. He was a man of liberal views, and by honest and upright dealing won a large circle of warm and true friends. After living in Pike county about fourteen years he persuaded his father and mother to leave their home in Kentucky and come and settle in this new and prosperous young country. George Reading, his father, was born December 8, 1761, and Nancy, the mother, was born November 25, 1771. Settling on a part of our subject's farm, where he lived until the death of his wife, which occurred in 1842, he then went to Clark county, Missouri, where he died at a ripe old age. William and Margaret Reading were the parents of eight children, all of whom have grown up and held high positions in society. Probably no family in the county are held in higher esteem than the Reading family. He and his wife were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He always took an interest in educational matters, and gave his children all the advantages possible in that early day. His wife died in 1860, and our subject followed eight years later.

John Reading, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Reading, Buffalo township, the eldest son of William and Margaret Reading, was born in Pike county, Missouri, February 18, 1821. He was here reared and educated. His youth was spent in assisting his father in the management of the farm, and attending the subscription schools in the winter, living with his parents until he was twenty years of age, when he was married, October

28, 1841, to Miss Mahala A. Nalley, a native of Virginia. They had six children, five now living: William (deceased), T. E., James L., Susan, Cynthia, and N. T. In 1842 his father gave him 160 acres of land, there being only about twelve acres cleared, the balance being timber. He built a house and set about improving his farm, which he did in a most energetic manner, and has now a fine farm of 300 acres of good land under a high state of cultivation, in fact one of the best farms in the township. His residence is a large two-story brick-house, built in 1877, forty by fifty-four feet in size, at a cost of \$2,500, and is beautifully located on an eminence, commanding a fine view of the country for miles around. He and his wife have been members of the M. E. Church for more than forty years. He has been postmaster of Reading since 1868.

William Reading, Jr., farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Curryville, is the second son of William and Margaret Reading. He was born in Pike county, Missouri, June 19, 1829. His youth was spent in assisting his father on the farm and attending school. He was married November 7, 1850, to Miss Martha S. Conn, a native of Ralls county, Missouri. When he was twenty-one years of age his father gave him 240 acres of unimproved land in Spencer township, which, by strict attention to his farming pursuits and good management, he has converted into one of the best farms in the county. As his means would permit, he purchased more land until he has an estate of 760 acres. He has a beautiful residence on Spencer Creek, two miles north of Curryville, built in 1870, being a large two-story frame building, surrounded on two sides by fine oak groves, and in front he has a large lawn ornamented with beautiful shade trees and shrubbery. Mr. Reading is one of the most enterprising men in the community, and contributes liberally to all enterprises for the public good. He has been a member of the school board for many years. He and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Pike Lodge No. 399. They are the parents of seven children, five of whom are living: John S., Margaret B., Nancy, George Ward, and May E.

Jay Reading, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Curryville, is the third son of William and Margaret Reading, and was born in Pike county, Missouri, July 5, 1837. His youth was spent in assisting on his father's farm and attending school, living with his parents until the spring of 1861 when he settled on his present farm, but owing to the breaking out of the rebellion he did very little towards improving it until 1866, as he enlisted in the fall of 1861, and served for four years as a soldier. He was married April

12, 1866, to Miss Mary H. Wilson, a native of Pike county, Missouri. He then moved to his farm, where he has since lived. His farm contains 768 acres of good land under a high state of cultivation. He is one of the largest stock-growers and dealers in Pike county, and he has the confidence and respect of all who know him. He is always foremost in any enterprise that tends to the public good, and contributes liberally to all charitable objects. Mr. Reading and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They are the parents of two children, William H. and Francis L.

Samuel C. Reed, of the firm of Reed & Hughlett, druggists, post-office Curryville, was born in Pike county, Missouri, May 5, 1839, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he engaged in the blacksmith business with his brother at Ashley, for one year, and then went to Lincoln county, where he continued the business for himself until 1861. The war breaking out, he enlisted in Company A, Second Missouri Infantry, where he remained until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He participated in some of the most hard fought battles of the Rebellion. After the war he went to Otoe county, Nebraska, where he continued his trade about one year, when he got a position with the U. P. R. R. Co. in their shops, and worked until 1868, when he returned to Lincoln county, where he remained five years. He then came to Curryville and entered the drug business, which he has since followed. He was married October 8, 1879, to Miss E. A. Branstetter, of Pike county. They have two children: Hugh C. and Mertie L.

John C. Robison, liveryman, post-office Curryville, was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1844. When he was quite young his parents moved to Pike county, Illinois, where he was reared and educated. He lived at home until the Rebellion broke out, when he went out in defense of the old flag, enlisting in August, 1862, in Company F, Ninety-ninth Illinois Infantry, in which company he served until the close of the war. At Spanish Fort he was wounded in the hip, where the ball still remains, and was disabled for life. He was a non-commissioned officer. After the close of the war he entered into the mercantile business, which he followed until recently. He is an exhorter in the M. E. Church, and has always been an ardent worker in the temperance cause. He was married January 1, 1866, to Miss S. A. Rollins, of Pike county, Illinois. They have had three children, two of whom are living: Luella M., born December 4, 1868; Lorena M., born March 13, 1870; and Mary (deceased), born August 12, 1872, who died March 12, 1878. His wife is a member of

the M. E. Church, and has been since she was a mere child. Mr. Robison came to Pike county in 1872, near Bowling Green, and moved to Curryville in 1875.

Thomas A. Russell, post-office Curryville, was born in Lynn county, Missouri, September 28, 1846. When he was quite young his parents moved to Pike county Missouri, where he was reared and educated, attending school at Louisiana. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, though hardly yet in his teens, he enlisted in the defense of the stars and stripes, on the 25th day of March, 1862, in Company C, Third Missouri Cavalry, with which he participated in many hard-fought battles. After three years service with honor to himself and his country, being discharged on the 25th day of March, 1865, he cast his first vote for President Lincoln when he was only eighteen years of age, and has voted the Republican ticket ever since. After the war he went to Scott county, Illinois, where he remained for several years, being appointed deputy sheriff of that county in 1868, which office he held until 1870. After that he went to Keokuk, Iowa, where he engaged in the manufacture of tobacco for several years, with marked success. He was married in Curryville November 25, 1875, to Miss Kate, daughter of Charles and Lucella Tinker, of Pike county. By this union they have two children: Zidon, born December 27, 1877, and Herbert, born January 19, 1880.

L. F. Sisson, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Curryville, was born in Virginia January 24, 1834. When he was about four years of age his parents came to Pike county, Missouri, where his mother died when he was only six years of age, and seven years later his father died, leaving him an orphan at an early age. He found a home with John Cross, near Ashley, where he lived until he was sixteen years old, when he went to learn the machinist's trade with S. M. Pierce, of Ashley, where he served and apprenticeship of four years and eight months. He followed the business as a journeyman until 1859, when he went west and followed mining for about one year; then returned to Pike county, and remained until the spring of 1861, when he again went to Colorado and remained until the fall, when he returned to Pike, and engaged in the stock business for about two years. In 1864 he fitted out several large freight teams, and started to the mountains, taking for a great portion of his loads Pike county productions. In the fall of 1865 he returned to Pike county, and after a short stay took a prospecting trip to Texas, but again returned to the home of his adoption with a herd of 350 cattle, which he sold at a large profit. Mr. S. was married December 20, 1866, to Miss Mary R., daughter of John and Re-

becca Wright. They have four children: William Harvey, Joe Henry, Bertha O., and Daniel Webster. After his marriage he turned his attention to farming and stock-raising, which he has since followed. He is the owner of 1,270 acres of fine land, which ranks among the best stock farms in the county. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., also of the A. O. U. W. Mrs. S. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

George W. Smith, post-office Curryville, was born in Owen county, Kentucky, June 14, 1833. Left an orphan when he was eight years of age, he found a home with his elder sister, and at the age of ten years he came with her and her husband to Pike county, Missouri, where he lived until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Texas with his brother-in-law, where he remained for nine years, and where he accumulated considerable property. Having a limited education, and having an ambition to obtain an education, he returned to Pike county and attended school for more than a year, and by hard study in his leisure hours fitted himself for a teacher, which occupation he followed until 1867. He was married April 7, 1867, to Mrs. A. Seroggins, a native of Kentucky. After this he turned his attention to farming and stock-raising, which he still follows. He has held the office of justice of the peace for more than seven years, and is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Mr. Smith and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

William Saffell, Spencerburg, was born in Anderson county, Kentucky, December 4, 1842. When he was about two years old his parents immigrated to Ralls county, Missouri, where he lived until 1854. His father, Jacob Saffell, died in 1852, leaving his mother, Julia A., with a large family of small children to rear and educate, with very limited means. His mother moved to Pike county, Missouri. In March, 1861, our subject commenced to learn the blacksmith trade at Spencerburg, on the day of Lincoln's inauguration. On learning his trade, Mr. Saffell went into business for himself, and by strict attention to business he has accumulated a handsome property. When only fifteen years old he identified himself with the cause of temperance, by joining the Old Sons of Temperance, and has never broken his pledge. Mr. Saffell is a member of the A. F. & A. M. He was married November 1, 1866, to Miss Lucy, daughter of Adam and Emeranda Ogle, who was born August 20, 1847. They have four children: Allie May, Willimette, Emeranda, and Thomas R., deceased. Mr. Saffell and his wife are both members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Saffell has been a member of the school board and also of the town council.

William H. Stone, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Curryville, was born in Fluvana county, Virginia, September 7th, 1840, where he lived until 1857, when he came with his parents to Pike county, Missouri, where he has since made his home. His youth was spent in assisting his father on the farm and attending school. When he was about twenty years of age he was seized with a desire to see something of the world and accordingly made a tour through many of the states. Returning home he settled on the farm where he has since lived; it contains 352 acres of good land, and ranks among the best farms in the county; his residence is a fine two-story building which he completed in 1880, at a cost about \$1,500. There is a large lawn in front of his house ornamented with fine shade trees and beautiful shrubbery. Mr. Saffell was married in April, 1873, to Miss Saloma, daughter of Elder Rogers, one of the veteran preachers of Pike county. They have two children: Homer L. and Allie M.

N. B. Sutton, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Curryville, was the eldest son of John Sutton, one of Pike county's pioneers, and was born February 12, 1827. He was here reared on a farm and educated in the subscription schools. On December 17, 1850, he was married to Miss Polly Brice, of Pike county. They have eight children, four of whom are now living: Samuel P., Eugene B., Jefferson Davis, and Robert Lee. His wife died March 13, 1865, and he was again married June 25, 1868, to Miss Dazarenc, daughter of Lewis and Margaret Grafford. They have had eight children, four now living: Addie May, Georgie, Arby L., and Maud M. Mr. S. and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He has a fine farm, consisting of 340 acres of improved land under a high state of cultivation.

J. W. Tally, hotel proprietor, Curryville, is the oldest son of William H. and Elizabeth Tally. He was born in Pike county November 2, 1835, and was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. His father died when he was only four years of age, and thus, when he was very young the duties of managing the farm fell on him, which he fulfilled faithfully for many years. April 7, 1859, he was married to Miss Mary E. Lewellen, a native of Pike county. When the Rebellion broke out our subject enlisted in Company E, Third Missouri Mounted Infantry, in which he served for three years and participated in many hard fought battles. At the close of the war he returned to his former pursuits of farming and stock-raising, which he followed until the fall of 1881, when he came to Curryville and went into the hotel business, which promises to be

successful. Mr. T. and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. They are the parents of three children: Maggie, Lelia, and Ella.

More Thompson, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Ralls county, Missouri, April 15, 1848, where he was reared and educated, living with his parents until he reached the age of manhood. After this he purchased a farm of 240 acres in Peno township, where he lived until 1874, when he sold out and purchased his present home in Spencer township. It contains 280 acres of good land under a high state of cultivation. He was married November 14, 1872, to Miss Emma Hutcherson, of Pike county. Mr. T. is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Presbyterian Church; his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

William Jeff Thompson, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Vandalia, was born in Ralls county, Missouri, October 22, 1852, where he was reared and educated, living at home until he reached the age of manhood, his youth being spent in assisting on the farm and attending school, until 1872, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Frankford, which he followed for two years with good success, and then sold out his business and returned to the farm, where he remained for one year; then went to Texas where he engaged in the stock business for three years. Returning to Pike county, he purchased his present farm, containing 297 acres of good land, under a high state of cultivation, and one of the best stock farms in the county. Mr. T. was married October 4, 1880, to Miss Thomas A. Biggs, a daughter of Milton Biggs, of Ralls county. They have one child, Ethel. Mr. T. is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Charles W. Tinker (deceased). This gentleman was born in Vermont, August 22, 1815, but when an infant his parents immigrated to Hardin county, Kentucky, where he was reared and educated, until 1831, when he came to Pike county, Missouri, where he lived until his death. He was married November 18, 1835, to Miss Lucetta C. Roberts, of Pike county. Our subject entered 160 acres of unimproved land, which he improved in such a manner that it ranks among the best farms in the county, and his widow still makes her home the same, and manages the place in a very successful manner. They were the parents of thirteen children, four of whom still survive: William H., Ralph H., Sarah A., wife of William R. Downing, a resident of Pike county; and Katie L., wife of Thomas A. Russell, also a resident of the county. Mr. and Mrs. T. were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Our subject died February 22, 1879.

William H. Tinker, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Curryville, was born in Pike county, April 12, 1838, the son of Charles W. and Lucetta Tinker. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. When he was twenty years of age he purchased the farm where he has since lived. It contains 320 acres, and ranks among the best farms in the county. Mr. T. was married November 7, 1859, to Miss Mary E., a daughter of Presley Newell, Esq., of Pike county. They have seven children: Joseph, Earnest L., Homer M., Delue, Orpha, William H., Jr., and John. On February 7, 1879, his wife died (she was a member of the Presbyterian Church), and he again married March 11, 1880, Miss Julia B. Connelly, a native of Virginia. They have two children: Culla H., and Carlos D. Our subject was ordained elder of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1875, which office he has since held. Mrs. T. is a member of the Baptist Church.

Walter H. Tinker, post-office Bowling Green. This gentleman was born in Pike county, Missouri, May 31, 1838, and is a son of Edwin B. and Elizabeth Tinker. Our subject was reared and educated in Bowling Green. In 1858 he began to learn the carpenter's trade, which occupation he followed until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he entered the state service, and the following September he was wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of Amos Crossman, who was cleaning it. The ball struck our subject in the leg and split, and glancing, killed Leut. Martin and wounded Thomas Hunter, so that he died from the effects in a short time, and wounded Mr. T. so that his leg had to be amputated four inches below the right knee. This disabled him from further duty, although he remained in the service until his time expired. After receiving his discharge he attended school for a time, and then went into the mercantile business at Louisiana, which he followed about one year, and then obtained a position in the recorder's office. One year after that he engaged with two half-brothers in the livery business at Bowling Green, where he met with good success, after which he turned his attention to farming, purchasing the farm containing 187 acres known as the Ralph Tinker farm (grandfather of our subject); here he lived in bachelor quarters for about eight years. He was married April 19, 1882, to Miss Lizzie Riggs, of Pike county.

William H. Waddell, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Curryville, was born in Pike county, November 17, 1851, a son of G. R. Waddell, and a grandson of W. W. Waddell, who was one of the early settlers of the county. The subject of our sketch was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools, living at home until he grew to manhood. In 1872 he purchased a farm in Peno township, where, by good management, he

met with marked success, but he sold it in 1882, and purchased the farm he now lives on in Spencer township, one mile west of Curryville, containing sixty acres of good land under a high state of cultivation. Mr. W. is a good trader and is accumulating property rapidly. He was married September 22, 1871, to Miss Lou Stark, of Pike county. They are the parents of three children: Marion, Edward, and Flora.

Joel Weatherford (deceased), was born in Virginia in 1781, where he grew to manhood. When a young man he immigrated to Kentucky, where he married Miss Margaret Day, a native of Kentucky. In 1829 they came to Pike county, Missouri, where they reared a family of seven children, four of whom still survive. He lived in Pike county, following the avocation of a farmer until his death, which occurred October 18, 1834, and three days later his wife followed him. She was an active member of the M. E. Church.

Joel M. Weatherford, the second son of Joel and Margaret Weatherford, was born in Casey county, Kentucky, on the 27th day of September, 1816, and when he was thirteen years of age he came to Pike county, Missouri, with his parents, and was here reared and educated. His parents died when he was eighteen years of age, and the responsibility of rearing and educating his younger brothers and sisters devolved upon him and his elder brother, which duty they performed in an exemplary manner. Our subject was married April 21, 1836, to Miss Mary B., daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Stanford, who were among the pioneers of the county. They are the parents of seven children: James M., born October 18, 1837; Margaret E., born June 24, 1840; Francis M., born April 13, 1846; John H., born March 3, 1850; Joel T., born October 26, 1852; Mary O., born July 29, 1855; and Lanna A., born December 17, 1859. When quite a young man he was disabled with rheumatism and was obliged to sell his farm and engage in some other occupation, so he purchased a carding machine and moved to Spencerburg in 1845, where he operated with marked success until 1852, when he engaged in the mercantile business until 1877, when he retired from active business. Mr. Weatherford is a man of the broadest experience, and by honest and upright dealings with his patrons he has won the confidence and respect of the entire community. He is a man of strong temperance principles, and never since a child has he tasted ardent spirits. Mr. Weatherford and wife have been members of the Baptist Church for many years. He is also a member of the A. F. & A. M.

James M. Weatherford, post-office Spencerburg, the oldest son of Joel M. and Mary B. Weatherford, born October 18, 1837, spent his youth in

assisting his father in the store and attending school. When he was nineteen years of age he married Miss Tabitha C. Tinker, February 27, 1856, daughter of Charles W. and Lucetta C. Tinker. He early turned his attention to stock dealing, which avocation he followed until 1866, when he engaged in farming, which he has since followed. Mr. and Mrs. Weatherford have had two children: Charles M. and William T. His wife died February 24, 1873; he was again married May 3, 1874, to Miss Emily Thompson. By this union they have four children: Annie D., Lena, Emma, and Harry L. Mr. Weatherford has for a long time held the office of township constable, and is also deputy-sheriff.

John H. Weatherford, merchant, Spencerburg, was born in Pike county, Missouri, March 3, 1859, and is the third son of Joel M. and Mary B. Weatherford. His youth was spent in assisting his father in the store and attending school. By strict attention to his studies he obtained a superior education, which fitted him to teach school, which occupation he followed for a time. He has traveled, selling goods for a woolen manufacturing company, in which occupation he met with good success. In 1873 he opened a drug store at Spencerburg, which he run alone for two years, at the end of which time he took a partner, Dr. F. M. Wicks. In 1880 he sold out to his partner and opened a store of general merchandise, where he is meeting with good success. By honest and upright dealings he has won the respect and confidence of the entire community. He was married March 20, 1879, to Miss Clara B. James, of Ralls county, a lady of rare refinement and superior education, and a leading member in society. By this union they had one child, Luke, who was born April 24, 1882, and died September 10, 1882. Mrs. Weatherford died September 10, 1882. She was a member of the Christian Church. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and also a member of the A. F. & A. M., Frankford Lodge No. 193.

Nathan Wheeler farmer, post-office Spencerburg, was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, January 17, 1817, where he was reared and educated. In 1837 he immigrated to Pike county, Missouri, where he has since followed the avocation of farming and stock-raising. He was married December 27, 1840, to Miss Margaret Brice, a native of Kentucky, but who came to Pike county when she was a child. By this union were born ten children, nine of whom are still living: Catharine H., John H., Elizabeth J., Minerva B., Samuel D., Mary L., James F., Nathan D., and Romico L. Mrs. Wheeler is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

L. J. Williamson, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Curryville. Among the enterprising and successful young men of Spencer township who are deserving of notice in this history is the subject of our sketch, who is a native of Pickaway county, Ohio. He was born December 8, 1852, and is the son of William Williamson. Our subject's early life was spent in working on his father's farm and attending school. When he was sixteen years of age his parents came to Pike county, Missouri, settling in Indian township, where his father still resides. Mr. Williamson lived at home with his parents until he arrived at the age of maturity, since which time he has been engaged in farming and dealing in stock on his own account with good success. He moved on his farm in 1881, where he has one of the best residences in his neighborhood, a two-story frame, built in modern style, and furnished with good taste. He has a good barn and other out-buildings, everything about the farm showing the enterprise of its owner. He was married April 4, 1880, to Miss Mollie Marzolf, of this county, a young lady of culture and refinement, daughter of William Marzolf, one of the pioneers of this county. Mr. Williamson, though a young man, has gained a good position in society, both financially and socially, and is numbered among the best citizens of Spencer township.

T. R. Wilson, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Curryville, was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, September 22, 1808. He came to Pike county, Missouri, in 1828, where he engaged in teaching school, which occupation he followed for nine years. He was married August 25, 1837, to Miss Rebecca A., daughter of William and Margaret Reading. They have eleven children, of whom five still survive: Margaret Elizabeth, Susan, John J., Nancy J., and Charles F. Our subject purchased a farm in Buffalo township, where he lived about two years. He then sold out and went to Clark county, where he engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed for seven years, after which he turned his attention to farming, which he followed in that county for several years, but sold out and returned to Pike county, where he purchased his present farm. Mr. Wilson is a member of the I. O. O. F. His wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Harvey Wilson, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Curryville, was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, February 13, 1822. When he was but two years of age his parents immigrated to Pike county and settled on what is now known as the old Wilson farm, near Bowling Green; here our subject was reared and educated. In his early life he was considered the champion hunter of the county. When the mining excitement first prevailed he went

to the gold fields of California, where he remained for three years, meeting with good success as a miner. In 1853 he returned to Pike county and engaged in the stock business, which he followed until 1857, when his father died, leaving our subject and his brother to settle up the estate, which took a portion of his time for the next three years. He was married May 22, 1859, to Miss Mary E. Braustetter, of Pike county. By this union there were five children, two now living: Eva and Edd (George, Victoria, and Walker, deceased). Mr. Wilson purchased the farm he now lives on in the fall of 1859; it contains 200 acres of good land, of which 150 acres are under a high state of cultivation. The balance is woodland pasture.

Daniel W. Wright, farmer and stock-dealer, post-office Curryville. Among those who were born and reared in Pike county, probably there are none who are better known than the subject of this sketch. He was born in Peno township, April 22, 1850, the son of John and Rebecca Wright, who were among the pioneers of the county. His father died when he was an infant, and when he was but three years of age his mother died, thus at a very early age he was left an orphan. He found a home with his uncle Jo McCune, who reared and educated him until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Magee College, where he remained for three years. He then purchased the drug store at Curryville, where he remained for one year, then sold out and went to Frankford, where he engaged in the same business for three years more; selling out he engaged in the stock business, for which he had a natural talent, and which business he has since followed. He has excellent judgment on stock, and is considered one of the best stock men in the county. He is the owner of 1,100 acres of fine land, which makes a range for his stock, and enough under cultivation to raise his grain and hay. Mr. W. is a genial gentleman and a bachelor.

H. C. Wright, Curryville, was born in Pike county January 29, 1846, where he was reared and educated. Both his parents died when he was a child. He was married December 16, 1866, to Miss Annie J. Jones, of Pike county. They have seven children: Carson, Lucretia, Leonora, Waite, Orion B., Lorena, and Anna. Mr. W. has a fine farm of 480 acres of good land under a high state of cultivation, where he raises large quantities of blooded cattle and a great many mules. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Pike Lodge No. 399.

CHAPTER XXIV.

PENO TOWNSHIP.

Topography—Stock-raising—Roads and Railroads—Farms and Homes—Schools and Churches—Old Settlers—School Teachers—Very Old People—A Bit of Early History.
 FRANKFORD—*Early Settlers—Business Interests—Cemetery—M. E. Church South—Christian Church—Circle Societies—Biographical Sketches.*

DESCRIPTION.

This township is situated in the northern part of Pike county, and is bounded on the north by Salt River township and Ralls county; on the east by Salt River and Buffalo townships; on the south by Cuivre and Spencer townships; and on the west by the last named township and Ralls county. In point of size Peno is the sixth township in the county, while in material wealth it is probably fourth and certainly not lower than fifth in either population or material prosperity.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The surface of the township is for the most part uneven and hilly and in some localities broken and abrupt; especially is this the case in the southern and southwestern portions of the township. In the northern part the land is less uneven, while in the eastern the rugged hills for the most part disappear and the surface is gently undulating, with many valleys of remarkably smoothness and beauty. The valleys and table-lands of this portion of Pike county are unusually productive, and yield large crops of corn, wheat, oats, and other cereals, while tobacco, which is now but little cultivated, has also been grown with the best success. But not even the rough portions of the township are unfitted for cultivation. All the uplands not too precipitous, have been or are being cleared up and made to yield rich returns for the labor of the industrious farmer. The table-lands in the southern portion of the township, together with the valleys, usually narrow, are annually sending to market large quantities of the common products of the county, and even the hills are being utilized for pasturage.

The scenery of this township is much diversified. In some localities the unbroken chain of rugged hills appears to hem in the vision and give to the beholder an idea of utter desolation, but beyond and behind these are the uplands, whose gentle undulations falling away in the distance, reveal their untold wealth, while the quiet beauty of the outstretched valley compensates for the wild and dreary aspect of the uneven knobs.

Peno township is abundantly supplied with water and water-courses. All over the township are bubbling springs of the purest water, which during the entire year supply to both man and beast an abundance of nature's cool and healthful beverage. Within the town of Frankford is a magnificent and inexhaustible spring whose waters are more than sufficient for all the demands of the village. On the hills and in the valleys, upon the highways and along the by-ways, these unfailing sources of health and happiness greet the citizen and the stranger, and extend to the warm and weary cool and refreshing draughts of pure and limpid water, without money and without price. The principal streams are Peno and Sugar creeks and the far-famed and historic Salt River. The first of these rises in the northeast portion of Cuivre township, flows in a northeasterly direction through Peno, and falls into Salt River. This is a stream of considerable size, flowing during a greater portion of the year and always supplying more water than is demanded by the stock of the country through which it flows. Sugar Creek takes its rise near the headwaters of Peno, flows in a like direction through most of the township, then diverging to the east into Buffalo township, it also finds its confluence with the same river. Haw Creek, a stream of some local importance, is also in this township. It rises near the center of Peno, flows eastward through some of the finest land of the township, and empties into Salt River. This river forms the dividing line between Peno and Salt River townships, flowing through the extreme northern and northeastern portions of Peno and furnishing to all that portion of the township an inexhaustible supply of water during the entire year. Among the springs of the township, special mention should be made of the mineral spring near Frankford, whose waters are equal to those of the celebrated Elk Lick Springs, near Spencerburg, and which, when improved, will furnish a resort both for invalids and pleasure seekers equal to any other similar place in Pike county.

There is but one character of stone found in Peno township, the limestone, which is very porous, and not well adapted to building purposes, while the appearance of the rock would seem to indicate that it could have no industrial value. From the vermiculated character of the stone the agencies of nature have eaten into these extensive lime beds until immense caves have been hollowed out beneath the rock-covered hills, and for a distance of nearly three-fourths of a mile an enormous tunnel has been excavated, passing through the base of the hill, and having many apartments as yet unexplored. This cave is but little more than one-fourth of a mile northeast of Frankford, and is perhaps the largest in the township, although there are quite a number of others, and some of peculiar form and beauty.

STOCK-RAISING.

Considerable attention has, within the last few years, been given to the breeding and raising of stock. Horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep have been made an object of more interest within the last decade than ever before, and there are at this time several gentlemen in the township whose stock is beginning to be known abroad, and for which there is, year by year, an increasing demand. Mr. William Pritchett has given much attention to the breeding of Short-Horns, and, next to James H. Kissinger, of Calumet, is the largest and most successful breeder in the county. He has also improved very materially the grade of both the hogs and sheep of the county, and his efforts in this direction have been of incalculable benefit to the township in that it has inspired others to undertake a similar work, and thus advance this particular branch of the material interests of the township.

ROADS AND RAILROADS.

Apart from the Louisiana & Frankford Gravel Road there are no macadam roads in the township. This road is no longer kept up by the county, and as the people along the line of the road are doing little or nothing to repair it, the time is not far distant when it will be little if anything better than the ordinary dirt road, and the citizens of the township will lose even the poor road advantages which they at this time enjoy. There is one railroad through the township, the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk, usually known as the "Short Line," which, entering the township from Ralls county, passes entirely through it from north to south, and affords fair facilities for the shipment of the stock and produce grown in the township.

FARMS AND HOMES.

Many of the farms of Peno are very productive while their locations are unusually sightly. The entire township was woodland, and where the forests have been cleared away and the lands properly cared for, the soil has proven to be exceedingly fertile, and the farmer has employed the surplus derived from his crops to build him a pleasant and beautiful home. The houses, though generally inferior to those of Calumet and Southern Buffalo, are nevertheless of a substantial character, and better than are usually found in most counties, even in the wealthiest of the Western States. The out-buildings are also generally of such character as to successfully meet the purposes of their intention, and the improvements about the yards and premises generally of the people of this township will compare favorably with most of the other sections of this old and wealthy county.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The schools of Peno are similar in every respect to those of the other townships already described. Every district has its public school, and the branches taught are those prescribed by the school law of the state. These schools appear to be meeting the wants of the people of the township. Here the youth of both town and country can receive such instruction in the ordinary branches of a common school education as will fit him for the discharge of most of the duties of life, and if any should be ambitious of a higher culture, the academies and colleges of the country are open to receive them.

HAW-CREEK M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

This church was organized about the year 1878. The original members were William Tompkins and wife, Peter Tompkins, Daniel Smith and wife, W. R. Keithley and wife, Hiram Hardwick and wife, A. Hardwick and wife, William Donovan, Martha Boyd, John Boyd, and J. W. Hardwick and wife.

The first pastor of this congregation was the Rev. F. Savage. The present minister in charge is Rev. J. N. B. Hepler. The church-house, a substantial frame, 40x60 feet, was built in the same year in which the church was organized. The membership of this church is still small, although they are active in the cause of the Master, and earnest in their Christian work. The Christians also worship here, although the church property belongs exclusively to the Methodists. Mr. Keithley is the present clerk of the church.

SUGAR CREEK CHURCH.

This church is located between Louisiana and Frankford, on the Louisiana and Frankford gravel road. The denomination that worships here is known as the Missionary Baptist. This society was constituted by Elder J. M. Johnston, in May, 1851. Among those who were enrolled as constituent members were W. W. Waddle and wife, Richard M. Waddle and wife, Ezekiel Ferrell and wife, James P. Waddle, William Penix, and Martha Caldwell.

At the organization W. Penix and W. W. Waddle were set apart as deacons, Elder Landram, officiating. The present deacons are Jefferson Penix and T. Unsell. Elder J. M. Johnston was the first pastor, and served until the time of his death, which occurred in April of 1866. Elder King was elected as pastor but did not serve. At this time ministers, as well as civil

officers, were required to take the oath of loyalty to the government. This Elder M. Modisett did not refuse to take, and thus became the regular pastor. Elder John T. Williams was his successor, followed by Elder George Foster. Then came Dr. J. F. Cook, now president of Lagrange College, who served about two years. The present incumbent in the pastoral office is Elder Tipton. The church is in a flourishing condition, and numerically strong. At first this society worshiped in an old log school-house, but forthwith proceeded to build themselves a frame church, 50x36, and fourteen feet to the ceiling, at a cost of \$1,200, with a seating capacity of about three hundred.

MOUNT PLEASANT BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church, planted here about the year 1823 or 1824, is but a reproduction of the old Peno Church, one of the very first religious organizations ever established within the limits of Pike county. After old Peno Church had fallen into disuse, and when the membership no longer worshiped there, a log-house was built at Mount Pleasant, and the Peno congregation, for the most part, transferred their membership to the last named church. The first preacher of this congregation was Rev. Davis Biggs, who had before officiated in the organization of some of the oldest congregations in the county. Just how long Mr. Biggs served this church cannot with certainty be ascertained. Succeeding him were Revs. Vardemann, Hubbard, Colvin, F. Smith, and J. W. Johnson, the latter having officiated as pastor not less than sixteen or seventeen years. About the year 1865 the old log structure was torn away and a substantial brick edifice erected in its stead. This house, about 40x60, is still used, and meets very fully the wants of the congregation. The church has not increased numerically within the last ten years: indeed, it has rather retrograded than advanced. It is said, however, to be in a healthy spiritual condition, with about thirty-five members, and with but little, if any, disagreements, and no serious dissension to threaten harmony or usefulness. Rev. Mr. Givens is the present pastor.

OLD SETTLERS.

As early as 1816 a few pioneers had settled in Peno township. Among these may be mentioned Samuel Realing, who came from Kentucky in the fall of this year, and for want of a house wintered in a cave three miles northeast of Frankford and about one mile from the mouth of Peno Creek. In the same year Archibald Clayton came and settled under or near the bluff's on Salt River. Henry Robinson also located near the Robinson Prai-

rie about the same year. Lawrence and William Killebrew came to the township either in the same year, 1816, or the one succeeding, and settled two or three miles northeast of Frankford. In the fall of 1817 Thomas Spencer came to Peno and settled about one mile northeast of Frankford, and but a little remove from where the Killebrews had just previously located. Isaac Hostetter also came at this time and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his son Gabriel Hostetter, some miles from and a little northeast of Frankford. Mr. Hostetter came from St. Charles county, Missouri, having moved to that county some years before. Solomon Fisher also came in 1817, and Enoch Watson in the spring of 1818. The former of these settled on Peno; the latter on Salt River. Below is a list of the names of those who came within the next few years after those named above: Benton Parks, the Schotfields, Thomas Forest, George Kincaid, the Browns, Joseph Keithley, William Brice, Robert Richardson, the Bullens, and Samuel Lewellen. These followed the very earliest settlers of the township, and perhaps to this list might with safety be added John McCune, William Biggs, William Penix, George Seeley, Ezekiel Ferrell, and others. At this early day all the settlements were made along the water-courses, principally upon Peno and Little Peno creeks, and Salt River. The habits of these people differed in no material respect from the customs of other early settlers. They came here seeking homes for themselves and their families. They found a genial climate and fertile soil, and they began at once to improve their fortunes by clearing away the heavy forests and preparing the virgin soil for cultivation. Their tasks were herculean, but their strength and energy were equal to the undertaking, and very soon the clearings of the new settlers responded to their labor and abundant crops blessed their endeavors. There was but little danger of suffering for any of the necessities of life. These could all be produced from the earth, or found in the forests or the streams. Game of every kind was abundant. Bear, panther, deer, and other wild animals roamed the forests, and the pioneers were neither backward in hunting them nor afraid to attack them when once discovered. Turkeys, quail, and pheasants were very plentiful, and water-fowl of every name and kind abounded in almost every portion of the township. The physical wants of the settlers were well provided for, nor did they propose to neglect either their mental development or their spiritual welfare. Schools were early started, and if they were wanting in many of the advantages which they at this time enjoy, they had some corresponding benefits. The pupil was thrown upon his own responsibility and made to feel that he must evolve from his own brain the solution of

the problems before him. From these early schools have come up men strong and self-reliant—not educated, perhaps, as we now speak of education, yet taught to think and reason for themselves.

Their houses of worship were rude structures of logs, frequently unhewn, but their piety and religious zeal were devout and ardent. For a while the religious services were held at some house or houses in the neighborhood, and here the people of all denominations would assemble and together worship a common Father.

The first preacher of this township was Lawrence Killebrew, a Methodist, who, as early as 1817, held religious services at his own house. Soon after Mr. Killebrew had commenced to preach in the township Leroy Jackson, a Baptist minister, settled in the township, and for many years, and at different points, ministered to his people in sacred things.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The first school teacher was William Mallory, who taught in the neighborhood of Isaac Hostetter, who, with his relatives, were the first that ever settled on the Mississippi north of St. Louis. The school of which we speak was situated east of Frankford, and the district included a territory of large dimensions, being in diameter not less than eighteen miles. The house was twenty by twenty feet, built of logs, with one entire end for a fire place, and the smoke escape, or chimney, being constructed by drawing in the logs some four feet above the ground and then continuing on this line to the top of the building. A log was left out of the side of the house to form the window; the roof was boards, kept in place by logs placed on them; the floor was the soil, pounded with mauls, to make it solid; the seats were puncheons, and the writing desk a rude slab.

The first marriage in the township was Tyre A. Haden and Eunice Fisher.

The first birth was Eunice Hostetter, in July, 1818.

The first death was James T. Matson, brother of Enoch and Dick Matson, who died at his brother Enoch's in 1818.

The first blacksmith was George Kincaid.

The first carpenter was James Shohoney.

The first millrights were T. A. Haden and Judge Barnett.

The first justice of the peace was Dabney Jones, who afterwards removed to Ralls county.

There have been two suicides within the limits of the county since it was organized. James Nurm hung himself in 1831, and a man named Markwell about the year 1870.

The people of the township are orderly and well behaved, and there are but few acts of violence to record. In 1872 or 1873 Berry killed Farrell. These men were both employes of the St. L., H. & K. Railroad, and the trouble is said to have been the result of excessive indulgence in strong drink.

VERY OLD PEOPLE.

Peno is notorious for the number of very old people resident in the township. Mrs. Maximilla Mace, *nee* Fisher, who resides in Frankford, and who came to the township with her father in 1818, is over eighty years of age, and still enjoys comparatively good health and such vitality as gives promise of some years of life in the future. Mrs. James Unsell, who resides in the southeastern part of the township is more than ninety years of age, and John Jeffries, who died very recently, was known to be almost one hundred years of age. Henry Yeater, of Frankford, is about eighty-five years of age at this time; Elzy Allison, not less than ninety; William Brown, over eighty; Mrs. Ann Lane, seventy-seven; Reason Vermillion, seventy-five; and Enoch Hostetter, seventy-two. The last named gentleman is not only physically well preserved, but his mental faculties appear to be in no manner impaired; his recollection is almost perfect, and his knowledge of past events is remarkable, while his interest in the affairs of the present time has in no manner been abated by his advancing age. George R. Keith is another very old citizen of Peno township, and notwithstanding his great age is still an active and comparatively a vigorous man.

A BIT OF EARLY HISTORY.

As early as 1799 William Spencer, the father of Thomas Spencer, and one of the oldest settlers of Peno township, located at the salt springs now known as Spencer Lick, for the purpose of manufacturing salt. These springs had been made known to Mr. Spencer by an Indian whom he had met in St. Louis, and between whom and himself there had grown quite a friendship. The Indian brought him from St. Louis in a canoe, and pointed out the location of the springs, whose waters Mr. Spencer at once proceeded to test by boiling a quantity in a small vessel which he had with him. He was satisfied that the business of salt-making could be made profitable, so he returned to St. Louis and purchased kettles suitable for boiling the water, and having procured a boat again set out with all the necessary articles for the springs in question. Here he arrived safely, and at once commenced to manufacture salt, which he soon found on account of the strength of the water could be made quite rapidly. He continued the business for quite a

time, occasionally going with a boat load to St. Louis, where it was readily sold at from \$6 to \$8 per barrel. The Indians, however, regarded his presence with suspicion, and felt that he was encroaching upon their rights, and hence determined to dispose of him in the usual manner, and the time had been determined when he should be murdered. His Indian friend, however, who was not ignorant of his impending fate, secretly approached him and informed him of the determination of his tribe. He told Mr. Spencer that his every movement was constantly observed, and that his only hope of safety would be to throw his spies off their guard, and to attempt his escape under circumstances that would elicit the least suspicion. He advised him to keep his kettles boiling, to busy himself in collecting wood, and finally to leave the camp without his coat and bareheaded and with only a hatchet in his hand, as though seeking for some stick, or pole, in the forest; to cross the open space north of his cabin, and after he passed into the forest to hasten to Salt River, where he could cross upon a raft, which his hatchet would assist him in preparing. He also advised him to cross the Mississippi in the same manner, and also the Illinois River, and to hasten with all possible speed to the settlement at St. Louis. It is needless to say that the Indian's advice was promptly taken, nor can it be doubted but that it led to the safety of Mr. Spencer. After many days of travel and excitement he reached the settlement in safety, and for years afterward would relate how the friendship of the Indian had saved his life. These springs were just in the edge of Ralls county, and adjacent to the northwest portion of Peno, in which township Mr. Spencer subsequently resided. At these springs he laid a Spanish grant, which, from some cause, was never confirmed. Many believed that an appeal to the courts would, long afterwards, have resulted in awarding him his claim, but as he was religiously opposed to litigation no effort was ever made to establish his right to the land in question.

FRANKFORD.

Frankford, the only town in Peno township, was laid out as early as the year 1819. The owner of the land, or proprietor, was Solomon Fisher, and the surveyor, or engineer, was Stephen Cleaver. Some lots were sold as soon as the town site had been established, but the population increased very slowly until the year 1831, at which time there was a considerable influx of population, caused by a number of persons removing from the township with their families to the town, and also by others, who were from a distance, seeking homes at this place. In this year (1831) from some cause the town was laid out again, and other lots were sold by the parties then

owning the land upon which the town was situated. The town was incorporated by the circuit court in 1857, and by the legislature in 1859. The growth of Frankford has been by no means marvelous, although the increase in population has been constant and healthy. At this time the village has a population of about 500 souls, and the different branches of business are very generally represented.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the early settlers of Frankford are to be found the names of Adam Mace, a captain in the Black Hawk War; Solomon Petty, Reason Vermillion, Absalom Petty, John Lally, John Shields, Hannibal Emerson, E. C. Turnbull, Jerry Stark, Solomon Fisher, Dr. Henry Tate, Dr. J. D. Dunkum, and Dr. John C. Melborne. Some of these still survive, and with their descendants, and the children of those who have passed away, constitute the largest proportion of the place. The men whose names are given above came to Frankford between the years 1819 and 1839. Few, of course, of those who first came are still surviving, though not more than a decade ago many of them were to be found following their respective avocations. The town of Frankford is well located, and in the midst of a fertile country, whose citizens are able to sustain it. It is one of the few towns in the county that has not outgrown the country contiguous to it and upon which it depends for subsistence. It is well built, with substantial brick and frame houses, and with stores ranging in depth from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty feet. The stocks carried by the merchants here are fully adequate to the demands of the trade, and the people of Peno can find little excuse for seeking in Hannibal or Louisiana any article of merchandise demanded by the farmer or the housekeeper.

Below we submit an inventory of the business interests of the town together with its churches, schools, etc.:

Dry goods stores.....	2	Furniture store.....	1
Grocery stores.....	4	Hardware store	1
Drug stores.....	2	Livery stable.....	1
Millinery shops.....	2	Saddle and harness shop.....	1
Boot and shoe shop.....	1	Hotels.....	2
Butcher shops	2	Confectionery shops.....	2
Marble yard.....	1	Blacksmith shops.....	3
Broom factory.....	1	Barber shop.....	1
Carpenter shop.....	1	Physicians.....	5
Churches.....	4	Attorneys.....	2
Schools	2	Dentist.....	1

The first store was established in Frankford as early as 1820, by Jerry Stark, long a resident of the town. His clerk was the present venerable and highly esteemed William G. Hawkins, of Cuivre township. The first house built in the town was the log building erected by Captain Mace in the eastern portion of the town, and which, until within the last year, continued to be occupied by his widow. The first blacksmith in the place was C. J. T. Mefford, who is still living, and who resides but a few miles from the village. The first carpenter and cabinet-maker was Reason Vermillion, still a citizen of the town. The early preachers of the town were those whose names have already been mentioned as the earliest in the township. Among the first teachers may be named a Mr. Holt, the father of Charles Holt, the temperance lecturer, and a Mr. Green, who taught about the same time. Following these came Granville McClure, Polly Herron, William Bell, and James Bartley.

The first mill was built in 1810. This was a horse-mill, conducted by Micajah Thompson, and was really in the township rather than the town, but was so near the latter as to be called the Frankford mill. As far back as 1810 Thomas Cash, now a resident of Bowling Green, had a carding-mill in operation, either within or just outside the limits of the town. Uncle Enoch Hostetter says he assisted in building this mill in the year 1836.

Reason Vermillion was the first postmaster the village ever had. It is said he served the community faithfully and well, receiving about two letters per month, and carrying them in his hat in order that he might deliver them at the first opportunity.

Frankford has, at the present time, two mills in operation. One a flouring-mill, the other a saw-mill. William Gentle owns the former and William Vanness the latter. The flouring-mill has a capacity of about one hundred barrels per day. Much of this is used to supply the local demand, the balance seeks its market in St. Louis and other cities. This is also a custom mill, grinding corn as well as wheat, and converting the cereals of the farmer into meal and flour for either cash or toll. The mill is said to be doing well, and the citizens appear to be well satisfied with Mr. Gentle's manner of conducting it. The saw-mill is devoted to the manufacture of every variety of lumber, whether used to meet the varied wants of the farmers, or to prepare suitable material for bridge and other public purposes. The bulk of the lumber sawed here is shipped away, especially the walnut, and that character of oak best adapted to railroad use. This mill is a necessity, and could, under no circumstances, be spared for even a season.

FRANKFORD CEMETERY.

Just west of the town and at a small remove from its corporate limits, the citizens of Frankford have prepared a beautiful place for the interment of their dead. The site was selected with special reference to the purposes of its intention. The land is high, slightly, and easily accessible from the town. It has been neatly enclosed, carefully laid out into lots, and beautified with shrubs and flowers. It contains an area of two acres, a part of which has been set apart as a potter's field, in which the poor or the stranger may find free sepulture. It is under the control of the "Town Board" and receives that attention which is seldom given to church or private graveyards.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

The first preaching by the Methodists in Peno township occurred as early as 1817 at the house of Lawrence Killebrew, who was himself a local preacher, and sometimes conducted the services. Not only was this pioneer preacher ever ready to administer to the spiritual wants of the community, but he was, at the same time, a root and herb doctor, and was prepared to prescribe for physical ailments as well. In this he was not much unlike the founder of Methodism himself who kept a medical dispensary for the benefit of the poor. It was at the house of Killebrew that J. G. B. Gerry, who came in 1819, first attended the preaching of the Methodists. William Spencer, who came in 1817, with his father Thomas, corroborates the same statement as to the introduction of Methodism. Though a child himself at the time he still remembers these early religious services at the house mentioned. Rev. Jesse Walker was the presiding elder, and under his supervision a class was formed at Killebrew's house and regular services at once commenced. Very soon afterwards this class was transferred to the house of Isaac Wilson about one and a half miles north and west of the present site of Frankford. To this class—and perhaps the original class—belonged Lawrence Killebrew and wife, sisters Wilson and Phillips, Timothy Ford and wife, sisters Thomas, Spencer, and Catharine Gerry. For some time there were regular services at Wilson's school-house, near his residence. Though not a church member himself, he took great interest in both the school and the church.

MINISTERS.

In the year 1823 a talented young man by the name of Frederick B. Leach ministered to this society, followed by Rev. Thomas Ashley in 1824

or 1825. Rev. Benjamin Ashley preached from about 1826 to 1828, followed by Rev. Jacob Lannius in 1829, or 1830, while Rev. George Bewley did not travel the circuit until 1832 or 1833. Such is the list as furnished by memory of the older inhabitants, in the absence of records.

FIRST CHURCH BUILDING.

About the year 1829, Capt. Fisher, grandfather of Adam Fisher, a devoted Mason, married to a Christian lady, took it into his head to be liberal and further the interests of the church, and hence donated two or three lots for a church site for the different denominations. The Arians or Christians (New Lights) were to have a one-fourth interest; the Cumberland Presbyterians, one-fourth; the Methodists, one-fourth; and the United Baptists, one-fourth. But the Baptists refusing their fourth he determined that the world should be represented, and accordingly bestowed on them the rejected part, and appointed Gabriel Phillips, the father of the late county treasurer of the same name, trustee. In the spring of 1831 the logs were cut, the building erected and covered with clapboards, but the chinking and painting were left for a subsequent season. As late as 1833 the house was still unfinished, for during that year Rev. Robert Jordan held his protracted meeting in it while in this state. This building is still doing duty, being now occupied by the colored people both as a school and a church.

THE TOWN SOCIETY.

The erection of this building marks the time when the M. E. society was transferred from the country to the town. In 1837 Revs. W. Patterson and Robert B. Jordan served as ministers, followed in 1838 by Rev. George Thacher, who remained until the fall of 1839. Rev. W. Wilbur, who had been laboring at St. Louis for some time, commenced preaching in the spring of 1840. Rev. Jesse Sutton came in the fall of 1842, followed in 1844 by Rev. Roland, who was sent as a supply by the elder. Rev. Daniel Penny served three years. Rev. W. D. Cox preached in 1854; Rev. Jesse Sutton again, in 1857; Rev. Markley, in 1859; Rev. S. Mason, in 1860; Rev. F. Fowler, in 1861; and Rev. W. Newland, in 1862. During the war the services were more or less irregular, but never wholly discontinued. The membership never varied much from thirty, which is to-day a near approximation of the numerical strength of the society. Rev. Loving was pastor in 1866; J. Sutton, in 1868; A. P. Linn, in 1872; F. Savage, in 1874; Sherman, in 1876; Dr. Nichols, in 1877-78; J. Holland, in 1879-1880; Rev. Babcock, in 1881; and Rev. Hepier is the pastor in 1882-83.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The remote beginning of what is now the Christian Church at Frankford can readily be traced to the missionary labors of Stephen Ruddell (Riddle), whose eccentric habits and roving disposition are accounted for by those who still remember him as the result, partly, of his having spent his young manhood among the Indians, for it is well known that when a boy he was captured by the wild men of the forest and marked as their own property by passing a knife around each ear, following the line of the rim and allowing the partially severed part to hang down as an appendage from the lowest point. Those among whom he was accustomed to tarry affirm that he took pride in this evidence of his early captivity, and rejoiced all the more in the freedom he now enjoyed in going from point to point as a herald of the Cross, establishing here and there a little flock, but never remaining long as a shepherd. Among other societies that he organized was one at the house of Isaac Hostetter, father of Enoch Hostetter, to whom we are indebted for much that is contained in this article. The former was at this time residing about three miles northeast of Frankford, and here it was—about 1825—that a small church was organized under the name of The Christian Body. This band of believers was sometimes known as the "Stoneites," being followers of Barton Stone, of Kentucky, and sometimes as "New Lights." With respect to the Trinity they differed but slightly from the Arians, but as Baptists they believed in immersion and adopted the New Testament as the only rule of faith and practice.

In the course of time the followers of Alexander Campbell commenced preaching in the same community—perhaps at the same house—and as a result there was a strong leaning toward this new denomination. Among the more influential of this church was Sandy Jones, who was instrumental, November 5, 1836, in organizing at Frankford the Christian Church. The constituent members were mainly those who had first been organized by Stephen Ruddell. The old record has the following names: Isaac Hostetter, William Fisher, Thomas Pitt, Thomas Cash, John Steele, Rob. Brashers, Mary Hostetter, Martha Pitt, Nancy Pickett, Cynthia Ann Hostetter, William Pickett, W. Pitt, Jos. Pitt, Ammon Hostetter, John O'Rear, Jasper Shotwell, Elizabeth Fisher, Margaret Pitt, and Sallie Shotwell, of whom the only surviving members are Elizabeth Fisher and Martha Pitt. In March, 1838, William Pitt and John O'Rear were set apart by ordination as deacons, and the following July W. Pickett was elected to the same office. In July, 1839, Timothy Ford and Jasper Shotwell were ordained elders and Arch. Cash became a deacon. In 1853 R. A. Thornton, W.

Pitt, and Nathan Shotwell were chosen elders and Gabriel Hostetter deacon.

CHURCH BUILDING.

It was not until January, 1849, that measures were taken looking to the erection of a house of worship. Timothy Ford, R. A. Thornton, and W. Pitt, constituted the committee whose duty it was to secure subscriptions for this purpose. The building was to be of brick, 40x50 feet, one story high, and was finally erected at a cost of about \$1,500. From the best information at hand, in the absence of all records, Elder Brown served as pastor from 1850 to 1860. Afterwards the church was served by Elders Hatchett, Errett, and Allen. In 1876 the ruling elders were Thomas Cash, G. W. Brown, Nathan Shotwell, T. H. Coleman, W. Pitt, R. A. Thornton, and Albert Shotwell. The regular pastor was Elder John B. Corwin. The report for 1876 shows that there was a membership of 214, the increase being during the year forty-seven, while the decrease was five. In 1877 the membership had increased to 300, and a salary of \$1,200 per annum was voted for the support of the pastor. The sabbath-school was also receiving considerable attention. The present membership is 248. The present elders are: Albert Shotwell, Nathan Shotwell, T. H. Coleman, R. A. Thornton, and G. W. Brown; while Gabriel Hostetter, Adam Fisher, John Hayden, Warren Woosham, W. S. Glasscock, and A. Fields, are serving as deacons. At this time no regular minister is in charge of the congregation.

MASONIC ORDER.

Frankford Lodge No. 192, A. F. & A. M., was organized under charter granted by the Grand Lodge on May 25, 1859. The names of the constituting members could not with accuracy be obtained, but the first principal officers were William Penix, W. M.; William M. Milburn, S. W.; and B. B. Gordon, J. W. This lodge was incorporated on the 10th day of August, 1870. The present officers are Dr. J. E. Henry, W. M.; Dr. R. P. Taliafero, S. W.; Dr. Ferdinand Smith, J. W.; J. L. Martin, treasurer; and S. J. Dunkum, secretary. The lodge has long worked in harmony, has at present forty-five members, and is in a very satisfactory condition in every respect.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Frankford Lodge, Knights of Honor, was organized March 25, 1880, with twenty-seven charter members, as follows: T. B. Ford, Dr. Ferdinand Smith, T. B. McConnell, W. M. Little, E. S. Merritt, J. T. Adams, S. J.

Dunkum, A. Fields, W. T. Kirtley, J. T. McClure, J. M. Mace, J. H. Orr, L. R. Fields, Charles Meritz, G. B. Hooe, J. T. Hutchinson, G. S. Hurd, S. W. Jones, J. T. Glascock, R. H. Wagoner, J. W. Johnson, H. F. Tepper, John Tucker, William Vanness, J. G. Harley, J. S. Pennywell, and W. S. Glascock. The lodge organized by electing the following officers: S. J. Dunkum, P. D.; R. H. Wagoner, D.; T. B. Ford, V. D.; Charles Moritz, A. D.; J. H. Orr, R.; E. S. Merritt, F. R.; J. T. McClure, T.; J. G. Harley, C.; J. M. Mace, G.; L. R. Fields, G.; S. W. Jones, S.; Dr. Fred Smith, M. E. The present officers are J. M. Mace, D; John Tucker, V. D.; J. A. McCarty, A. D.; W. F. Tepper, G.; W. W. Mantiply, T.; J. H. Orr, R.; E. C. Jackson, F. R.; A. Harvey, C.; L. R. Fields, G.; A. R. Jones, S.; Dr. J. E. Henry, M. E. The lodge has thirty-three members at this time, and is represented as being in a prosperous condition. There have been three deaths since the organization of the society, and the policy in each instance has been promptly and fully paid.

A. O. U. W.

Frankford Lodge No. 65, A. O. U. W., was organized July 29, 1878. The charter members were: John E. Henry, P. M. W.; J. H. Orr, M. W.; W. C. Thomson, G. F.; J. T. McClure, O.; John J. Bucks, S. J.; S. J. Dunkum, F.; T. B. Ford, R.; N. W. O'Haver, G.; Anderson Fields, I. W.; H. F. Tepper, O. W.; J. J. Steele, J. T. Adams, E. C. Jackson, John Tucker, Daniel Tucker, and others to the number of twenty-one. The present officers are Dr. Fred Smith, P. M. W.; J. J. Steele, M. W.; W. S. Worsham, G. F.; W. Beeth, O.; J. I. Bucks, R.; W. C. Thompson, F.; W. W. Mantiply, R.; Jerry Smith, G.; G. B. Brown, I. W.; W. Fuqua, O. W. There are but twelve members of this organization at this time, but the members are by no means despondent, as the society is national in its character as well as noble in its purposes, and besides there is promise of considerable increase at an early day.

SCHOOLS OF FRANKFORD.

Frankford takes a considerable interest in her public schools, and at this time supports two quite liberally; one for the white population, the other for the colored. The former occupies an excellent frame building, on a location that commands a fine view of the town and surrounding country. It is a two-story structure, 40x60, supported by a durable stone foundation, and was erected in 1864, at a cost of about \$2,750, including furniture. The colored school occupies the historic old log church elsewhere described.

A visit to both of these schools in company with one of the directors, G. B. Brown, reveals the fact that the teachers are doing good work and that the pupils are making commendable progress. This of course is expected of the schools belonging to the white population, but what is of special note is the remarkable progress that is now making in the school for colored pupils. This is largely due to the exceptionally well qualified teacher who has charge of the school, in the person of Mrs. Eliza Martin. A stranger who will take pains to examine her school record, will be convinced that system and order of a high degree here prevail. The copy-books of the pupils also indicate that the neatness and accuracy of the teacher are not without their proper influence. It is not strange, therefore, that the people of Frankford, rising above the prejudice with which southern people have been charged, point with pride to what is being done to educate alike all the children of the community, without respect to "race, color, or previous condition."

The board of directors who are doing so much to promote popular education in the town are the following: J. D. Pitt, S. J. Dunkun, G. B. Brown, J. B. Goldsberry, and J. B. Hawkins. The school report for May 1, 1877, is as follows: Male whites 63, females 58, total 124; male pupils (colored) 22, female pupils (colored) 19, total 41; thus giving as a grand total 165.

The present showing is: No. of pupils (white) 110; No. of pupils (colored) 62; total 172.

At this time R. H. Nichols and Miss Ida Vermillion have charge of the schools for whites, and are rendering excellent satisfaction.

FRANKFORD C. P. CHURCH.

This church was first organized in Peno, at the house of Samuel Realing, by Rev. Caleb Woden, one of the earliest preachers of Pike county. Among some of the earliest ministers who preached to this congregation may be mentioned Revs. Sloan, Kirkpatrick, Lonergan, Samuel Pharr, Samuel Briggs, and the venerable James W. Campbell. Among the constituting members were John McCune, Samuel Realing and wife, Lewis Realing, Nathan Mefford, Isaac Hostetter, James Shohoney and wife, and Jacob Rollins and wife.

About the year 1830 the church was moved to Frankford, and for quite a while worshiped in the old log-house now occupied by the colored people for church and school purposes. This house was built by the Presbyterians, Christians, Methodists and non-professions, and was designed to be used by any and all denominations. The church reorganized in Frankford in 1850, and about the year 1856 the present church building, a substantial brick

structure, about 40x60 feet, was erected and dedicated during the same year by Rev. James W. Campbell. Among the first members of the church at Frankford were James Clark, Isabella Clark, George Ford, Rebecca Ford, Margaret Cleaver, Cynthia Clark, Samuel Realing, Mary Realing, Charles Scanland, Margaret Scanland, Samuel C. Alison, Joseph McCune, Gabe Phillips, Rebecca McCune, Sr., Rebecca McCune, Jr. and Rebecca Briscoe.

The first minister employed after the reorganization of the church was Rev. James W. Campbell; Gabriel Phillips, and Joseph McCune were the first elders. They were chosen or elected in 1854. The following ministers have served the church since its reorganization: Revs. James W. Campbell, W. D. Mahan, M. M. Tucker, James W. Duvall, Taylor Bernard, and Alonzo Pearson, the present pastor. There are at present six elders and four deacons, while the membership is composed of 120 communicants.

There has been a regular Sunday-school kept up at this church, and the attendance has generally been very good. Joseph McCune is the present clerk, and has served the church in this capacity, and in unbroken succession for almost thirty years. The church is in a prosperous condition, and gives promise of great future good to the people in whose midst it has so long been situated.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PENO TOWNSHIP.

G. W. Brown. Among the old pioneers of Peno township who have long been identified with the growth and prosperity of the county, is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Kentucky. His parents were John and Agnes Brown, his father of Irish descent and his mother of Welsh descent. Our subject was the ninth child of fourteen children. His parents came to this county in 1818, with a six-horse team, bringing with them cattle, sheep, and swine. They were on the road some seven weeks. They first settled on Mud Lick prairie, where they remained some three months, when they came to Peno township. Our subject's early life was spent in working on the farm and attending school. Mr. B. was united in marriage, September 1, 1832, to Miss Irene Merritt, who was a native of South Carolina. This union was blessed with two daughters and four sons, of whom five are

living. Mr. B. and all of his family are worthy members of the Christian Church.

M. K. Brown, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Frankford. Among those born and reared in Peno township is the subject of this sketch. He was born November 22, 1839, and is the son of George W. Brown. Our subject was the fourth child of six children. His early life was spent in assisting on his father's farm and attending school, held in one of the log-cabin school-houses of those early days. He was married to Miss Maggie P. Lewellen, daughter of H. M. Lewellen, of this county. They are the parents of three children: George H., James M., and Bida. Mr. Brown is located on a fine farm one mile and a half from Frankford; it is well improved and cultivated in a manner that shows the thrift and industry of its owner. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Christian Church. His honorable dealings have won for him many friends.

James D. Brown. Among the old pioneers of Pike county, who are well known, is the subject of this sketch, who was born October 7, 1807, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, the son of John and Nancy A. (Davis) Brown. They reared a family of fourteen children. In October, 1818, his parents arrived in Pike county while Missouri was yet a territory. His youth was spent working on his father's farm and attending the log-cabin schools of those pioneer days. In 1826 he went to Galena, Illinois, where he was engaged in lead mining for six years. In the spring of 1822, in company with Sam Cairn, a trader, they started from this county with whisky and bacon for the lead mine trade. When on Rock River, Illinois, within a day's drive of Galena, Black Hawk's Indians murdered a family near to where they were camped. They, themselves, and team were pressed into the service. Our subject remained at Galena during the summer, and in August returned to this county. In the fall of 1823 he started for Charleston, South Carolina, alone on horseback, and rode there and back; he was some sixty-four days on the journey. In 1827 he went to Troy, Missouri, where he resided until 1874, engaged in the brick business; then he went to California, but after a short time returned to this county. In 1877 he went to California, where he lived some two years, and in 1879 returned again to this county. Mr. Brown was married to Miss Elmira B. Merritt; she died in November, 1873. Mr. Brown has six children living; four that reside in California. The names of his children are: Sarepta J., Hiram S., George B., James H., Orpha V., and John A. Mr. Brown has been a member of the Masonic order for the last thirty years, and is also a prominent member of the Christian Church.

T. H. Coleman. Prominent among the business men of Frankford, who have long been identified with the interests of the town, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Virginia, born December 3, 1825, and a son of Samuel and Caroline Rogers, of Norfolk, Virginia. His father served in the War of 1812. In 1836 his father came to Shelby county, Missouri, where he lived until 1842; he then went to Hannibal where he lived until his death at the age of seventy-six. Our subject's early life was spent on the farm and attending school, walking some four miles. From the age of nineteen to twenty-four he was engaged in the tobacco business. In the spring of 1849 he started for California by ox team. In crossing the mountains he was snowed in and was rescued by Major Rucker and his men, who were sent out by the government for that purpose. He remained in California some four years, engaged in mining and selling goods. In 1853 he returned to the home of his childhood, and in August, 1853, he located in Frankford, where he has since made his home. The first nine years he was selling goods; then engaged in farming for some five years; then was engaged in the woolen mill business for some eight years; then in general merchandise, which he still continues. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and of the Christian Church. In politics, Democratic. He has a good farm of 180 acres, one mile from town; is proprietor of the hotel, and has one of the best residences in town. Mr. Coleman was married September 22, 1858, to Mary Jane Pitt, of this county, daughter of William and Martha Pitt. Mr. Pitt is a native of England, and Mrs. Pitt of Virginia. Mr. Coleman is the father of one child, Mattie C.

John R. Donovan (deceased), was born January 20, 1825, in Pike county, Missouri, and was the son of John Donovan. He was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. In 1849 he went to seek the precious ore in California, going overland with an ox team. He remained in California about three years, and engaged in mining with good success. He found the largest nugget of gold ever found there. Mr. Donovan was married February 22, 1855, to Miss Mary Fisher, daughter of William Fisher, one of the pioneers of Pike county. They have been blessed with seven children, two now living: M. T. and Joseph Edward. Mr. Donovan died March 20, 1879. Mrs. Donovan was again married in March, 1882, to Nathan Shotwell, of Peno township.

M. T. Donovan, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Frankford, was the son of John R. and Mary, F. Donovan. He was born October 5, 1860, and spent his early life in assisting on the farm and attending school until he arrived at the age of manhood. He was married October 5, 1881, to Miss

Maud Agnes, a lady of education and refinement, the daughter of James M. Unseli, of this county. They are the parents of one child, Corda Lee. Mr. Donovan is located on the old homestead of 169 acres, which is well improved and highly cultivated, with a fine orchard. He has a good residence, well finished and furnished. Though a young man he has attained a good standing in the community, both financially and socially.

Jerry Douglass (deceased). Among the early pioneers of Pike county who deserve notice in the history of the county is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Maryland. When he arrived at the age of manhood he emigrated to Scott county, Kentucky, where he married Miss Susan Thompson. This union brought to them six sons and one daughter, as follows: John, Joseph Marion, James, William, Thomas, and Susan. In the spring of 1821 he came to Pike county with his family and purchased some wild land, broke some of the land, and returned to Kentucky. In the fall of 1821 he returned to Pike county, where he improved three farms. Mr. Douglass died September 22, 1864, and his wife died December 19, 1874.

John T. Douglass, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Frankford, one of the old settlers of Peno township, is the worthy subject of this sketch. He was born March 13, 1818, in Scott county, Kentucky, and was the eldest child of Jerry and Susan Douglass. When he was three years old his parents came to Pike county. Mr. Douglass' early life was spent in working on his father's farm and attending school in the log cabin school-houses of those pioneer times. Game was plenty in those days, and Mr. D. has seen, in his youth, twenty deer in a drove; wild turkeys were plenty. When he was twenty-one years old he returned to Scott county, Kentucky, where he lived two years, and then came back to this county. Mr. Douglass is the owner of as good a farm as there is in Peno township, consisting of 200 acres, well improved and under a high state of cultivation, with a good two-story residence, furnished in keeping with the refinement of the family. He has good facilities for stock-raising, in which he is largely engaged. He was married February 22, 1849, to Miss Margaret Henry, of this county, daughter of Malcomb and Catharine Henry, who were natives of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living: Joseph, Catharine, James, Jarvis, Belle, Jerry, and Anna, all of whom received the advantages of a good education, so they are well fitted to take a prominent position in society.

A. F. Draper, M. D., Frankford, was born January 11, 1834, and was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Draper. His father was a native of South

Carolina and his mother a native of Virginia. He was the third child of a family of nine—seven boys and two girls. He received his education at Cumberland College, Tennessee, and graduated in medicine at the University of Nashville. He was surgeon of the Fourth Battalion Tennessee Cavalry, under Col. Dick Morgan, and was in the service until 1865. He then came to Pike county, where he has since resided. Dr. Draper was married June 20, 1866, to Permelia Johnson, of this place. They are the parents of two children: Edward Lee and Lulu Virginia. The doctor is a sociable, genial gentleman, and has built up a good practice.

J. D. Dunkum, M. D. Among the old settlers of Frankford is the subject of this sketch, who is a native of Virginia, born November 27, 1816. His parents were John and Ann (Brown) Dunkum. Our subject received his education in Philadelphia University. He received his diploma in 1835, and in 1837 he came to Pike county. He first settled in New London, where he resided about a year, and then came to Frankford. He has practiced medicine in this county for nearly forty years. He has a substantial brick residence in town, and is at the present time engaged in the drug business.

Adam Fisher, hotel proprietor, Frankford. He is a native of Ralls county, Missouri, born in January, 1827, the son of George and Wray (Porter) Fisher, who were natives of Kentucky, being the third child of the family, and spent his early life in assisting his father on the farm. In 1847 he removed to Hannibal, where he worked at cabinet-making for two years. In the spring of 1849 he started for California, going overland with five yoke of oxen, and was on the road some five months. He remained in California for two years, engaged in mining, and then started for home, coming by water, where he arrived in December, 1850. He was united in marriage March 4, 1851, to Miss Sarah Brown, daughter of George W. and Irene Brown, of Pike county. They have three sons and four daughters. In 1851 Mr. Fisher removed to Montgomery county, where he resided some eight years, then returned to Pike county in the spring of 1881, coming to Frankford, where he engaged in the hotel business. He is a No. 1 hotel man and his house is one of the best places to stop at in the county. Mr. Fisher is a member of the Masonic order, and also of the Christian Church.

J. E. Henry, M. D., Frankford, is a native of Warren county, Missouri, born September 28, 1832. He is the son of Hugh and Nancy (Gordon) Henry, of South Carolina, being the youngest of nine children. When four years of age his parents moved to Knox county, where they resided until 1855, then removed to Clark county. His early life was

spent on the farm and attending the common schools and at La Grange College; and his medical course at Iowa Medical College at Keokuk, receiving his diploma in 1858 as physician and surgeon. He first practiced at Fairmount, where he resided until the fall of 1876, when he came to this county, where he has since resided, and has formed a partnership with Dr. Frederick Smith in the practice of medicine. By strict attention to business the doctor has been able to build up a good practice. He was married in the spring of 1858 to Miss Georgia A. Harper, daughter of Elijah and Mary Harper, who were natives of Kentucky. Dr. Henry is the father of four children, three daughters and a son. He is a member of the Masonic order.

Enoch Hostetter is one among the pioneers of Pike county. He was born June 6, 1810, in St. Charles county, Missouri, and is the son of Isaac and Mary (Keathley) Hostetter. His grandfather, Francis Hostetter, came from Baden, Germany, in 1748. The parents of our subject came to Missouri in 1799, while the territory was under Spanish government. In 1817 they removed to Pike county, settling in Peno township, where our subject has since resided. He was reared on a farm, assisting his father, and received a limited education in the common schools. He was married April 20, 1834, to Miss Sarah Floud, of this county. They were blessed with ten children, seven of whom are now living. Mrs. Hostetter died October 1, 1854. He was married the second time July 12, 1855, to Lucy, daughter of Benjamin Unsell, of this county. He has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church for the last thirty years. In politics he has been a Democrat since the death of the Whig party. The family are of a long-lived race. Seven of his father's family are still living, the youngest now fifty-seven years of age. His father's family were once surrounded for fifteen days by Indians so they could not go outside of their cabins, being one of the first white men that settled north of the Missouri River. No man has more of the confidence and respect of the community than Mr. Hostetter, who is now passing his declining years in peace and plenty.

I. N. Hostetter, grain-dealer, Frankford. Prominent among the business men of Frankford, is the subject of this sketch. He was born July 28, 1838, the son of Enoch and Emily Hostetter, early pioneers of Pike county. His early life was spent in assisting on the farm of his father and attending school. Mr. H. was married in October, 1861, to Miss L. V. Fisher, daughter of America Fisher. They are the parents of two children: Ida and Ferdinand. He is pleasantly located in town, where he has a good

home, and also has a farm of 185 acres near town. His fair dealings have won for him the good will of all who have done business with him, and he is one of the best business men in Frankford.

W. E. Jones, editor *Frankford Chronicle*, was born in Cedar county, Missouri, July 3, 1852, the son of Rev. W. W. and Jane (Kennedy) Jones. His father is a native of Kentucky, and his mother of Virginia. Our subject was the third child, and when quite young his parents moved to Booneville, and afterward to Georgetown. At the breaking out of the war he went to St. Louis where he resided until 1863. In 1868 they removed to Randolph county, where his parents still reside. Mr. Jones's early youth was spent in attending school. At the age of seventeen he entered the office of the *Huntsville Herald*, published by W. C. Davis & Co., afterwards by Bogie & Hunter, and remained with this office some three years; then worked on the *Keatsville Herald* some two years; then purchased that paper and published it for four years, then sold out and came to Frankford and started the *Chronicle*. He was married in September, 1874, to Miss Eva M. Cannon, of Keatsville. This union brought to them two children: George E. and Maud Cannon. Mrs. J. died May 5, 1880.

Captain James D. Kincaide, Frankford, was born in Lincoln county, Missouri, the son of John and Caroline Campbell Kincaide. His father is a son of William Kincaide, of South Carolina, and his mother a daughter of Captain Henry Campbell, who was of Scotch descent. The parents of Captain Kincaide came to Pike county in 1832. In the spring of 1835 Josiah Willbarger organized a colony to go to Texas, consisting of about 100 men, women, and children, his father's family being among them. After passing through many hardships, such as cutting out roads and fording streams, they arrived at the Brazos River, where General Sam Houston sent a force to protect them from the Indians. In the fall of 1839 his father died from the effects of fatigue and over-heat in a fight with the Indians, leaving a widow and six children to mourn his loss. In the spring of 1840, his mother returned to Pike county, where our subject resided until he arrived at the age of manhood. At the age of fifteen he commenced to work at the tanning and leather-finishing business. While at this he engaged what spare time he had in the study of law until 1855, when he passed an examination and was permitted to practice law, which he followed until the breaking out of the war, at which time he enlisted in the first Texas Brigade, of Hardy's division. He was appointed captain. He captured the first prisoner brought into General Hardy's camp. After taking an active part in many battles and passing through many hair-breadth escapes, he returned to Pike county

and settled in Bowling Green, where he resided until 1839, when he removed to Frankford, where he has since resided. He was married December 21, 1849, to Miss Martha A. Martin, daughter of James M. and Mary Martin, natives of Louisa county, Virginia. They have four children: Mary Alice, Dr. John J. Kincaide, of Spenceburg, Ella O., and Julia M. The captain takes a prominent part in politics, and is also a member of the Masonic order and Knights of Honor.

Andrew Kramer, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Reading. Among the enterprising and successful farmers of Peno who are deserving of notice is the subject of this sketch, who is a native of Saxe-Coburg, Germany, born May 23, 1814, son of John and Elizabeth (Rob) Kramer. Our subject was the sixth child of eight children. His early life was passed in attending school, after which he learned the trade of blacksmithing with his father, who was a blacksmith, which trade he worked at until September, 1839, when he sailed for New Orleans, in the ship *Nimrod*, the voyage lasting some eight weeks and three days. He resided in New Orleans until May, 1840, when he went to Cincinnati, where he worked at his trade for two years. From Cincinnati he went to St. Louis county, Missouri, where he lived two years, and in 1844 came to Pike county. After making several moves, he finally settled on his present farm in 1857, which was then but slightly improved, some forty acres cleared and a log cabin being the amount of the improvements. His farm is now one of the finest in the township, consisting of 450 acres of good land, which is under a high state of cultivation, with a fine two-story residence, built in modern style, on a fine natural building site. There is a fine orchard on the farm of choice varieties of fruit. He has also a good improved farm in Audrian county of 160 acres of land. Mr. Kramer is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He was married in May, 1844, to Miss Margaret Shaver, a native of Germany. They have had eight children, seven living: Elizabeth, Catharine, Lewis F., John A., Lucinda, Etna, and Lena; one deceased, Sarah. Mr. Kramer is a self-made man: coming here without means he has, by his own energy and management, acquired a handsome property and a competence for his declining years, a home where he can have all the comforts and luxuries he may wish.

John McCree, a farmer of Peno township, was born in Sterling, Ayer-shire, Scotland, November 14, 1814. At the age of ten he ran away from his parents and became cabin boy on board the ship *Georgetown*, bound for the West India Islands. He remained on that ship until he was thirteen, when he left it while at Havana, Cuba, and came to New Orleans, where he re-

remained six weeks, then he came to St. Louis, where he became acquainted with George Colgen, who took him under his care and sent him to St. Charles, Missouri, where he owned a grist-mill, having a cooper shop in connection. Young McCree was placed in it, where he learned the cooper's trade. One year afterward he became acquainted with Benjamin Burbridge and came with him to Louisiana, Missouri, in about 1830, where, in that year he made the first barrel made in Louisiana. His shop was a log cabin on Water street, and was located where the engine house of the Diamond Mills now is.

C. W. Martin, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Frankford. Among those born and reared in Peno township, and worthy of notice in its history is the subject of this sketch. He was born in April, 1839, at the homestead where he now resides. His father, Judge Joseph Martin, was a prominent pioneer of Pike county. He was the youngest child of a family of nine. His youth was passed in working on his father's farm and attended the pioneer schools of those early days. He was united in marriage June 30, 1867, to Miss Mary Howe of St. Louis county, daughter of Stanton and Sarah Howe. They are the parents of two children: Katy and Stanton. Mr. Martin has one of the best farms in the neighborhood, consisting of 200 acres, under a good state of cultivation and well improved, with comfortable house and out-buildings. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Martin is a member of the Masonic order, and is a genial, sociable man with many friends.

N. B. Martin, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Frankford. The subject of this sketch is a native of Pike county, born May 29, 1834, son of Judge James Martin, one of the pioneers of Pike county. He was the seventh child of nine children; his early years were spent in assisting on his father's farm. He received his education in a log cabin school-house that formerly stood near where he now resides. In 1866 he, in company with his brother, C. W. Martin, engaged in the mercantile business at Frankford, which they continued for two years, and then sold out, when our subject returned to farming. He is located on a good farm of eighty acres which is under a good state of cultivation and well improved, with a good residence, furnished in good style. He has a good orchard which bears a choice variety of fruit. Mr. Martin was united in marriage April 30, 1867, to Miss Mollie F. Friend of this county, but formerly of Maine. They are the parents of one child, James, born July 19, 1869. Mr. Martin is a member of the Masonic order, and also a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Maxemelia Fisher Mase, daughter of Solomon Fisher and Mary A. (Petty) Fisher, who were natives of Virginia, of German descent. Our subject was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, July 6, 1801, and was the fourth child of eleven children, five girls and six boys. In the spring of 1818 her parents came to this county by keel boat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to Salt River, then up that stream. Mrs. Mase was married to Adam Mase, a native of Kentucky. He was born in June, 1798. After coming to Pike county he spent a large portion of his life in the tanning business. He raised a company of men for the Black Hawk War and was elected captain of home militia, afterwards promoted to colonel. He represented the county in the legislature in 1834. He came to Pike county in 1819, and died June 13, 1865. They were the parents of nine children, two now living: James M. and Elizabeth.

James M. Mase, son of Colonel Mase, was born in this county October 19, 1841, and spent his early youth in the town of Frankford. In 1863 he moved to Prairie Du Chien, Wisconsin, and was there two years learning harness-making; he then returned to this place and started in business, was here about two years, then went to Montana, where he engaged in mining until 1870, when he once more returned to this place, where he has since been in business. Mr. Mase was married November 20, 1872, to Miss Josephine Hickland of Wisconsin, daughter of Moses and Sallie Hickland. They have two children: Marcus Frederick and Cora E. Mr. Mase is a member of the Knights of Honor. He is at present justice of the peace. Mr. M. is a genial man and has the confidence and respect of all who know him.

Rev. Marion Moore (deceased) was born in 1797, in Loudoun county, Virginia. He was the son of Thomas Moore, a native of Loudoun county, Virginia. When quite young his parents moved to Pittsylvania county, Virginia, where he lived until he arrived at the age of twenty. On his arrival in Pike county he first settled in Ashley, and went from there to Indian township, where he built one of the first houses in that township, on section 24. He was married in September, 1831, to Pernelia Farmer, of this county, who was formerly of Virginia. They were the parents of five children: Osborn J., Mary A., Austin C., O. O., and Elizabeth H. Mr. Moore was a minister of the gospel of the Regular Baptist Church. He died May 1, 1862.

G. C. S. Moore, of the firm of Moore & Fields, millers; is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, and a son of David and Nancy Moore. Our subject was the sixth child of a family of ten, nine of whom grew to maturity.

When he was at the age of fourteen his parents immigrated to Missouri. He received his education at Palmyra. He commenced working at milling in 1876; was second miller of the Empire Mills at Hannibal about two years. In July, 1881, he came to Frankford, and was in the employ of Gentle & Hostetter for about one year. In July, 1882, in company with L. R. Fields, they reared the mill, which is among the best in the county. It has a capacity of 150 barrels per day, and is doing a good business. Mr. Moore was married in July, 1874, to Maggie Calhoun, of Marion county, daughter of H. C. Calhoun, of that county. Mr. Moore is a member of the Odd Fellows, also a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Baptist Church.

John Mosley, Frankford. The subject of this sketch is a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, born March 26, 1822, and a son of James and America Lewis. His parents came to Missouri in the spring of 1832, coming in the boat Niagara, and landing at Hannibal, which at that time contained twelve or fifteen log cabins. They settled about twelve miles from Hannibal, where the early life of our subject was passed in helping his father improve their farm. He was married in 1840 to Miss Jane Shorney, of Louisiana. This union brought to them eight children: Lewis H., William, James H., John R., R. F., E. Bates, Stephen Douglas, and Charles K. Mr. Mosley has, by hard work and good management, acquired a good property, having two good store buildings and one of the best residences in Frankford, besides a valuable farm in Ralls county. He is a worthy member of the Christian Church.

James H. Orr, associate editor and attorney, Frankford, is a native of Pike county, Missouri, born September 15, 1851, son of Robert S. and Henrietta (Early) Orr. His father (James) was also a native of this county; his mother was a native of Virginia. Our subject was the oldest child of a family of seven children. From 1863 to 1865 he spent in Dubuque, Iowa. He received his education at Watson Seminary, at Ashley, graduating in 1871. He obtained his diploma in law in 1873, and located in Frankford, where he is engaged as associate editor of the *Chronicle* and in the practice of law. He was married December 26, 1872, to Miss Dolly Purse, of this county. They are the parents of three children: Iota, Ernest, and Alberta. Mr. Orr is a charter member of the Knights of Honor No. 2121. In politics he is Democratic. He is a member of the city council. Though a young man he has attained a good position among the best men of the county.

Judge William Penix, Frankford. Prominent among the pioneers of Pike county, who have long been identified with the county, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on Feb-

ruary 18, 1801, and is the son of John and Patsy (Walker) Penix, who were natives of Virginia, and went to Kentucky in 1787. Our subject is now the only one of his father's family living. His youth was spent in assisting on his father's farm and attending school. In the spring of 1820, in company with his brother John, they started for Missouri with a drove of cattle, which they sold and then he engaged in farming in Buffalo township and raised one crop. In 1823 he returned to Kentucky, where he lived one year, and then returned to Missouri in company with his father. They purchased the old homestead farm in Peno township, where the judge still resides. In the summer of 1826, in company with Joseph E. Yeater, they built a grist mill on Sugar Creek. After running the mill one year they sold it and removed to Louisiana and engaged in the wool-carding business. After one year our subject bought his partner's interest and continued the business until 1834, when he returned to the farm. In 1838 he was appointed deputy sheriff, in which capacity he served for two years. In August, 1840, he was elected sheriff of the county; in 1842 he was re-elected for two years. Previous to this, in 1837, he took a drove of cattle to Dubuque, Iowa, for the lead mine trade. In 1846 he was awarded the government contract for furnishing cattle for the forts of St. Peters, Atchison, and Prairie Du Chien. In 1847 he was elected judge of the county court, which office he held for six years. In 1862 he was appointed judge by the governor; and in 1864 he was once more called by the people to the office of sheriff for two years. He has filled the positions he has been called to fill with great credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He was united in marriage on February 19, 1829, to Miss Nancy H. Thompson, of this county, daughter of Gilbert Thompson, who was formerly of Scott county, Kentucky. This union was blessed with three sons and a daughter: John G., Martha J. Tapley, William H., and James J. The Judge has been a Mason since 1826, being one of the oldest in the state. He has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1845. Probably no man in the county has the confidence and respect of the people more than Judge Penix has.

J. J. Penix, fine stock-dealer, post-office Frankford, was the son of Judge Penix, and was born October 12, 1841, on the old homestead, where he still resides, and where his early life was spent, farming and attending school. He was married November 11, 1869, to Miss Cynthia A. Reading, and the union has brought to them three children: Nancy A., W. E., and John H. The farm contains 280 acres of good land, well adapted for stock, in the raising of which our subject is extensively engaged. He has one of

the largest herds of thorough-bred cattle in the county, where can be found as good cattle as can be seen in the state. His residence is a good two-story brick furnished with a taste that shows the culture of the family. There is on the farm a good orchard. Mr. P. is a member of the Baptist Church.

George Pritchett, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Frankford. Among the enterprising farmers of Peno township is the subject of this sketch, who was born June 11, 1835, and was the son of Gabriel Pritchett. His early life was passed in working on the farm and attending school. At the age of twenty he secured a part of the old homestead and commenced to improve it. He was married July 25, 1865, to Miss Lizzie Thornton, daughter of Richard Thornton, a prominent pioneer of Peno township. They have two children: Emily E. and Monroe. Mr. Pritchett has one among the best farms in the township, consisting of 200 acres under a high state of cultivation and well improved. He has a fine residence with beautiful surroundings in the shape of shade and ornamental trees. His house is elegantly finished and furnished, and everything about his farm shows the good management of its owner, who is a man of enterprise and fine social qualities. Mr. and Mrs. P. are members of the Christian Church.

William Pritchett, stock-dealer and breeder of fine stock, post-office Frankford. Prominent among the enterprising stock men of Pike county none are better known or more worthy of notice, than the subject of this sketch, who was born March 26, 1838, in Pike county, Missouri. He is the son of Gabriel and Elizabeth Pritchett, and was the youngest child of a family of eleven children. His early life was spent in working on the farm and attending the log cabin schools a limited time. When he was fourteen years old his father died, and he had to begin the battle of life. He worked out by day or month, just as he had the opportunity. At the age of eighteen he secured 75 acres of the old homestead and commenced to improve it by clearing off the heavy timber. He was married March 30, 1856, to Miss Martha O. Johnson, of this county, daughter of Rev. John M. Johnson, a prominent pioneer. They have ten children, eight living: Charles, Orion, Mary, Molly, John W., George, Claude, and Myrtie. Mr. P. is the owner of one of the best stock farms in Peno township, consisting of 460 acres under a high state of cultivation and well improved. He has a fine residence, beautifully located, surrounded with shade and ornamental trees, and has good barns and out-buildings for stock, and all the conveniences of a first class farmer. He makes a specialty of fine stock, sheep and cattle. He has spent much time and money in selecting his stock in the different states and in Canada, and to him are due many thanks for in-

provement in the stock in Pike county. Mr. Pritchett has probably handled more stock than any man in the county. He is a self-made man, who has by his energy and perseverance, obtained a good home. Having but a limited education he has acquired, by study at home and observation, a good practical, business education. Mr. P. is a member of the Masonic order, a courteous gentleman, and much given to hospitality.

Gabriel Pritchett (deceased), was born in Northumberland county; Virginia. At the age of twenty he married May Hulett, and in 1827 he came to Pike county.

J. B. Stark, liveryman, Frankford. The subject of this sketch is a native of Pike county, his father, Thomas Stark, being one of the pioneers of Pike county. His parents were natives of Kentucky; they came to this county in 1821. Our subject was born February 12, 1843, and was the second child of the family. His early life was spent in assisting on the farm and attending school. In 1878 he went to California and Nevada where he spent one year on a cattle ranch. In August, 1882, he engaged in the livery business with Mr. Thompson, and is the right man in the right place. He was married in April, 1871, to Miss Sue E., daughter of John N. and Elizabeth Frye. They have been blessed with three children: John, Charles, and Tilly. Mrs. Stark died in March, 1874.

Ferdinand Smith, M. D., Frankford, was born at Hannibal Missouri, May 28, 1840, son of Jacob and Pauline (Darr) Smith. His father came to Hannibal in 1828, and built the first saw-mill at that place. Our subject's early life was spent in attending school at Hannibal and at Philadelphia College; he received his medical education at the Medical College of Keokuk, Iowa, where he received his diploma in 1861, as physician and surgeon. At the commencement of the war he was appointed surgeon of the First Missouri Infantry, and was out with the regiment during the war. At the close of the war he returned to Hannibal, and in February, 1865, came to Frankford, where he has since resided, and has built up a large practice. He was married in November, 1845, to Lucy Garrett of Hannibal, daughter of James R. and Eliza Parker Garrett, who were among the first settlers of Hannibal, and originally from Kentucky. They have three boys and two girls. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic order, and is a genial whole-souled man.

Nathaniel Shotwell, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Frankford. Prominent among the pioneers of Penob township, none are more worthy of notice in the history of Pike county than the subject of this sketch: he is a native of Mason county, Kentucky, son of John and Sarah (Burriss)

Shotwell. Our subject was the fifth child of the family of seven children: his early life was passed on the farm, and he received a limited education in the subscription schools of those early times. In November, 1831, in company with his brother Albert, he came to Pike county, Missouri; he resided here during the winter, and in the spring of 1832 went to Monroe county and bought a tract of wild land, where he lived some six months; then as there were Indian troubles in the northwest, he returned to this county and remained here two years, and then returned to his land in Monroe county, where he lived two years; and then sold and returned to Pike county; and then located on his present farm where he has since resided. He was married May 22, 1831, to Miss Catharine Geery, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Guthrie) Geery of Ralls county. This union was blessed with nine children: Margaret Ann, Emily J., John W., Andrew M., Hiram, David, Mary, Sarah, and Perry. Mrs. Catharine G. Shotwell died June 29, 1879; and Mr. S. was again married February 9, 1871, to Margaret Geery, sister of his first wife. She died May 28, 1880, and he was again married March 2, 1882, to Mrs. Donnayon, whose maiden name was Fisher, daughter of William Fisher, one of the pioneers of Peno township, who came to this county in 1820. Mr. Shotwell is the owner of one of the best farms in the county, containing 375 acres of good land under a high state of cultivation, and well improved. He has a good residence which is furnished in good taste; where he has all the comforts of a good home for his declining years. He has been a member of the Christian Church since 1837, and is a liberal supporter of Christianity. No man in the township has the respect of his neighbors more than he has.

Albert Shotwell, farmer, post-office Frankford. Among the pioneers of Peno township none are perhaps better known than the subject of this sketch. He was born in Mason county, Kentucky, December 8, 1811, son of John and Sarah (Burris) Shotwell. His father was a native of New Jersey and his mother of Maryland. Our subject was the fourth child in a family of seven, and spent his youth working on a farm, receiving but a limited education in the subscription schools. At the age of twenty he started for Missouri, coming by team and arriving here in November, 1831. He remained in Pike county during the winter, and in the spring he went to Monroe county, where he remained four months, then returned to Pike county and bought land, where he lived until 1839, when he came on his present farm. He was married February 15, 1836, to Miss Catharine Gerry of Madison county, Kentucky, daughter of James and Sally (Rice) Gerry of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Shotwell are the parents of two children: Louisa,

now Mrs. William A. Hutchinson, and James Luther, who resides in Andrain county, being a prominent stock-raiser and dealer in that county. Mr. Shotwell is the owner of one of the best farms in Peno township, consisting of 35½ acres of land which is under a fine state of cultivation and well improved, with a good residence, well furnished, where he has all the comforts of a true home. Mr. Shotwell has long been a member of the Christian Church and one of its most liberal supporters, always ready to aid any enterprise that has for its object the interest of education and religion. During the many years that he has lived in Peno township he has made many friends. He is a man given to hospitality, and is a genial, whole-souled gentleman.

Gregor Schwend, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Reading, was born at Baden, Germany, December 11, 1834, son of Joseph and Maria Schwend. His early life was spent in working on his father's farm and attending school. At the age of eighteen years he immigrated to America, landing at New Orleans. From there he went to St. Louis, where he remained some twenty months working at the cooper's trade. In August, 1855, he came to Pike county, and resided in Louisiana some eight months working at his trade. He then moved to Salt River, settling on a farm, where he resided until 1875, engaged in farming and working at his trade. In 1875 he bought his present farm of Thomas Waddle, where he has since made his home. He is the owner of 438 acres of land, 358 of which is where he lives. His farm is well adapted for stock and grain. He has a good two-story residence, built in modern style and well furnished. Everything about his home shows the thrift of its owner. He was married November 29, 1837, to Catharine Jaquis, who was born in German Lorraine. They are the parents of eight children: Joseph H., G. T., Francis M., Anthony E., Irene, Maud, Flora, and Charles E. Mr. Schwend is a member of the Catholic Church. He is a self-made man. Arriving in this county without means, he has by hard work and good management acquired a competency. He has the respect of all who know him.

John J. Steele, postmaster, Frankford, is a native of Pike county, born April 2, 1840, and is the son of D. A. G. and Eveline (Lowellen) Steele, of Peno township. His father is a native of Georgia and his mother a native of Missouri. His early life was spent in assisting on the farm and attending school. In 1864 he moved to Ralls county, where he resided until 1869, when he located in Frankford, and was employed in the store of H. M. Lowellen for some three years. After that he acted as deputy sheriff and constable for a time. In April, 1873, he was appointed postmaster of

Frankford, which position he has filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public, being always courteous and pleasant. He was married May 29, 1862, to Miss Stella Hancock, of St. Louis. They are the parents of one child, Bertha Eva. Mr. Steele is a member of the Masonic order and of the A. O. U. W., and also a member of the city council.

J. H. Thompson, liveryman, Frankford, is a native of Ralls county, Missouri, born April 26, 1856, and is the son of J. F. and Mary Thompson. His father is a native of Kentucky and his mother of North Carolina. His early youth was spent on a farm, receiving his education at the State University and at Jacksonville Business College. In 1876 he went to Texas, but remained there only a short time and returned home. In 1878 he went to the Pacific slope, visiting different places in California and Oregon, and spending some sixteen months in Virginia City, Nevada. In August, 1882, he engaged in the livery business with John Stark; they are doing a good business and are worthy of it. Mr. Thompson is a genial bachelor and has made many friends.

Richard A. Thornton, Frankford, is one of the pioneers of Peno township, and the history of Pike county would not be complete without a notice of him. He was born in Mason county, Kentucky, January 24, 1808, the son of James and Mary Lucas Thornton. His father was a native of Virginia and his mother of England. Our subject was the eleventh child of a family of fourteen children; thirteen lived to maturity. Mr. Thornton's early life was mostly passed in working on a farm and attending school. He was united in marriage, February 3, 1831, with Catharine Cash. In the spring of 1832 they left Kentucky for the state of Missouri, coming by boat, first settling in Peno township, three miles south of his present farm, where he lived for some twenty years, improving a timbered farm, which he sold, buying his present farm, where he has since resided. He has one of the best farms in Peno township, consisting of 240 acres of excellent land; it is under a high state of cultivation, with one of the best residences in the neighborhood, a large two-story brick, on a beautiful lawn, where can be obtained a fine view of the surrounding country. The house is built in modern style. He has a large barn, a good orchard, and has done much to improve Peno township. Mr. and Mrs. Thornton are the parents of five children: John, Elizabeth, Daniel, Richard, and Thomas W. John and Richard still reside at home in care and management of the farm. Mr. Thornton is a member of the Christian Church.

James Unsell (deceased), was one of the old pioneers of Pike county who have passed away, and whose memory will long be cherished by all who had

the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was a native of Kentucky, born May 15, 1784, son of Alexander M. and Esther Unsell. His early life was passed on the farm, living in Kentucky until he was thirty years of age. At the age of twenty-three he married Elizabeth Jackson, who was born September 27, 1790, daughter of Leroy and Molly Coleman Jackson. In October, 1819, they arrived in Pike county, coming by team, bringing with them horses, cattle, and sheep. Buying wild land of the speculators, they built a log-cabin and commenced to make a home, in doing which they passed through many hardships incident to a new country; at times having to pound their corn for meal. Indians and game were plenty. Mr. and Mrs. James Unsell were the parents of seven boys and three girls: Tabitha, Lucinda, Alfred, Joseph M., Lucretia A., Eli J., William B., Elias J., James N., and Henry T. Mr. Unsell died October 12, 1869. He was a man of great energy, and by hard work acquired a large property. Mrs. Unsell still resides at the old homestead, hale and hearty, at the ripe old age of ninety-two.

Henry T. Unsell, stock-dealer, youngest son of James and Elizabeth Unsell. He was born on the homestead, where he now resides, July 26, 1834. His early life was spent in assisting on the farm and attending school. He was married February 23, 1866, to Miss Belle Liter, daughter of John and Susan Liter, of Ralls county. By this union they have five children: Tillie P., Willie L., Homer T., Ollie H., and Maggie D. Mr. Unsell has one of the best farms in Peno township, consisting of 580 acres of well improved land; his residence is one of the finest in the township, a large two-story building with an L. finished in modern style, and furnished with taste. His farm is well adapted for grain or stock; he has a barn forty-eight by sixty feet; also a fine orchard. Mr. Unsell is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Joseph M. Unsell (deceased). Among the earliest settlers in Pike county was the subject of this sketch, who lived a life of usefulness, and died regretted by all who knew him. He was born December 11, 1818, and was the fourth child of James Unsell, deceased, whose sketch will be seen on another page of this work. His early life was spent in clearing the old homestead of the heavy timber and receiving a limited education in the log-cabin school-houses of those early times. He resided at home until he arrived at the age of twenty-two. He was married December 31, 1840, to Miss Mary Bowles, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth R. Bowles, of Ralls county, who were formerly from Kentucky. This union brought to them eleven children: Elizabeth, Carver, Henry C., Hiram, Thomas M., Lewis,

Eva C., Ura, Bowles, May E., Courtney M., and Joseph E. Mr. Unsell came on the farm, where the family now reside, at the time of his marriage, and where he resided until his death, April 23, 1872. He was a prominent member of the Christian Church. By his industry and good management he acquired a good property. Mrs. Unsell still resides on the old homestead with three of her children. The homestead contains 200 acres of good land, well improved, with a good residence.

Ura Unsell, farmer and stock-raiser, the son of Joseph M., deceased, post-office Frankford, was born March 11, 1856, on the old homestead where he still lives. His early life was spent in assisting on the farm and attending school. He still resides at home, and has the care and management of the farm. He is the owner of 200 acres of good land which is well improved. Though a young man he has acquired a good standing, socially and financially, among the best citizens of Pike county.

W. W. Waddle (deceased), was among the early pioneers of Pike county. He was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1796, where he resided until 1817, when he removed to Mason county, Kentucky, where he resided until the fall of 1827, when he moved to Pike county, Missouri. He was first married to Miss Nancy Peed; they had five children: George R., James P., Hannah H., W. W., and Thomas I. Mrs. Nancy Waddle died in 1833, and Mr. Waddle was married the second time to Mrs. Bowlesbury, who also died, and he was married the third time to Jane Peed. Mr. Waddle served as justice of the peace for several years. He was a man of industry and enterprise and accumulated a good property.

George R. Waddle, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Frankford. Among the pioneers of Penobscot, who are noted for their enterprise and success, is the subject of this sketch. He was born December 4, 1819, in Mason county, Kentucky, the eldest child of W. W. Waddle. When he was eight years old his parents came to Pike county, Missouri, where his early life was spent in working on his father's farm, and where he received a limited education in the subscription schools taught in the log-cabin school-houses of those pioneer days. He was married May 17, 1842, to Miss Mildred Sisson, daughter of Henry Sisson, of this county, formerly of Virginia. This union brought to them seven children: Elizabeth, Fanny, Mary, Virginia, William, Sarah, John, Jane, James, and two deceased, Georgia and Cordelia. Mrs. W. died March 4, 1859. Mr. Waddle was married the second time, October 1859, to Flora Horn, daughter of John Horn. They have two children: Lucy and Jackson. Mr. Waddle is one of the largest land owners in the county, having 1400 acres of land, most

of which is under a high state of improvement. He has a fine residence, built and furnished in modern style. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and his good qualities have won him many friends.

J. S. Wagle, proprietor of the Frankford Marble Works, is a native of McDonough county, Illinois, born November 27, 1849, the son of Lewis and Julia A. Wagle. His parents were natives of Illinois. Our subject's early life was spent in assisting on a farm and attending school in the primitive log school-house. At the age of fourteen he enlisted in the Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, and was in the service about two years. After his return home he went to work for the C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., and was in its employ for some two years. In 1871 he began to work at the marble business, at Arenzville, Illinois, where he was at the business for two years. In 1878 he came to Frankford and commenced the same business. He does the best work for the money there can be done in the state. He was married in August, 1871, to Miss Mary M. Gillmore, daughter of John and Martha Gillmore, of St. Charles county. They are the parents of one child, Della. He is doing a good business, and his work gives satisfaction. He is a social, well-read man.

Professor R. H. Waggenor. Among the business men of Frankford who are worthy of notice in this history is the subject of this sketch, who is a native of Mason county, West Virginia, and son of Edward and Mary Ann Waggenor. Mr. W. is of German and English descent. When sixteen years of age he removed Meiggs county, Ohio, where he resided until 1866. He graduated at the Kirksville State Normal School in 1873. Since then he has taught school for some thirteen years, twelve years of which time he has been in graded schools. In 1875 he organized the high school at Paynesville, and in 1878 he came to Frankford and organized the school of this town as a graded school. As principal of a graded school he has proved to be a very able man, both as a teacher and manager. In August, 1881, he engaged in the hardware trade, and afterwards he entered into partnership with Mr. Lowry in the dry goods and grocery business, in the new stone block, where they are doing a good business, and are well worthy of it. Mr. Waggenor was married June 26, 1877, to Miss Maggie E. Erritt, daughter of Rev. Joseph Erritt. Mrs. Waggenor is a lady of education and culture, having taught school some nine years successfully. Mr. and Mrs. Waggenor are the parents of two children, Harry Griffith and Josie Erritt. Mr. Waggenor is a member of the Knights of Honor, and is superintendent of the Christian Sunday-school.

CHAPTER XXV.

SALT RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Topography—Old Settlers—Schools and Teachers—Churches—M. E. Church South—Fires—Stores, Mills, &c.—Characteristics of Settlers—Incidents—Biographical Sketches.

This is the most northerly township of Pike county. Previous to the time when Ralls and Marion counties were carved out of that vast territory known as Pike county, all of the land lying north of the stream called Salt River was known as Mason township. Salt River township was included in this area, and not until the lines separating these several counties from each other had been surveyed and determined, was there any change in either name or jurisdiction. When, however, Ralls was set apart as a separate and distinct county, Mason township, as a part of Pike county, ceased to exist, and that part of it which was left to Pike county was called Salt River, doubtless after the stream whose irregular and crooked channel forms its southern boundary.

Salt River is the smallest township in the county, is very irregular in shape, and is situated between the Salt and Mississippi rivers. The surface of the township is considerably diversified. Near the margin of either river the land is generally flat and subject to overflow. At a considerable remove from each are the second bottoms which are usually above high water mark and remarkably productive. Through the township, and running from northwest to southeast, is a range of hills, in some places but little above the surrounding country and in other parts precipitous, with an elevation of perhaps not less than a thousand feet. In portions of the township each river appears to send out its own range of hills. These all tend in the same direction, and are usually far enough from either stream to leave the fertile valleys along their margins, or on the second bottoms, free to the thrifty husbandman. If at any time the floods should approach the river they soon fall away again to the interior of the township. Many of the farms of the township are located upon beautiful table-lands lying near the base of the hills already described; others are situated in the bottoms where the rich alluvial soil is admirably adapted to the growth of every variety of product known to the county. The hills, where not too rough, are brought into cultivation, but ordinarily are used for purposes of pasture. There are a great many ponds or lagoons scattered over the lowlands of the township, for which reasons portions of Salt River have long been regarded as extremely unhealthy. In this case, however, as in many others, theory

and fact appear not to agree, for there are few healthier persons than those who reside in the immediate vicinity of those very malarial regions and death-producing swamps. The ponds of which we have spoken are the resorts of almost every variety of water-fowl, and sportsmen from every part of the county, and from other counties as well, camp here for days and weeks during the spring and fall seasons to enjoy the gunning and amusement incident to a life in the woods or on the prairie.

OLD SETTLERS.

There were but few settlers in Salt River township before 1820. A few however, had come into the township before that time. Among these was John Williams, who is conceded to have been the first white man who ever built his cabin near the margin of the classic Salt River. He came as early as 1817 and remained in the township until his death. George T. Ashburn, of Kentucky, was among the earliest to settle here. He came just after Williams, in 1817 or 1818. William Tompkins, a Virginian, settled in the township in 1818, and James Kinsey about the same time. William and Samuel Gilbert, who came from Kentucky, settled here in 1818 or 1819. William Humes came about 1819, and Canada Fryer in 1820. About this time, or perhaps in 1821 or 1822, came — Swain, while in 1820 Enoch Matson, Walker and Leander Eoff, with some others, whose names are not remembered, settled in the township. Henry Robinson, with a few others, came in 1820. Like the pioneers of other new countries these early settlers were destined to many hardships. The forests enveloped them and were to be cleared away before the crops, upon which they must depend, could be planted. The facilities for education were of the poorest character—indeed, they were none. There were no church-houses nor church organizations. But the settlers had brought with them their religious ideas, and they were not long in perfecting an organization and arranging for a place of worship.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

Rude structures were soon erected, designed to be used as school-houses, and the little knowledge of books of the early teacher was soon called into requisition in imparting his own knowledge to the few youth of this new settlement.

Among the first teachers of Salt River township may be mentioned Mrs. Williams, now a resident of Clarksville, who is believed by many to have been the first to teach in the township. William Tompkins also taught at a very early day, and, some believe, before Mrs. Williams. Mr. Tompkins

taught his first school, a term of nine months, in a small round log-house, situated about half way between the home of Enoch Matson and the residence of Mr. Tompkins. John Epperson may also be named as one of the first teachers of Salt River. He taught for quite a while in the township, and, it is said, gave to both pupil and patron the highest satisfaction. But the teachers and the houses have somewhat improved since the early days of 1820. Good school buildings are now to be found in the township, and teachers of like qualifications with others of the county are now employed. The Salt River school-house, located in section thirty, township fifty-five, range twenty-two, was built in 1854. The house now on this site is a substantial one, and sufficiently commodious to meet the wants of the district. The Union school-house is also sufficient for the neighborhood in which it is located. It was built in 1859, and school has been continually taught during the fall and winter months since the time of its construction. There is one other school building in the township, the one situated in what is known as the Vernon district. This house is comparatively new, having been built in 1879, and is a very neat and substantial frame structure.

CHURCHES.

There are several religious organizations in the township, among them the Baptists, Methodists, and a sect known as the Free Methodists. The Baptists were organized by Stephen Ruddell, who once officiated at Ramsey Creek, in Calumet township, and the oldest church in Pike county. The original members of the church organized in Salt River were William Tompkins and wife, William Gilbert and wife, and a few others. The meetings were first held at the house of Samuel Gilbert, as were all meetings of a religious character for many years. At this time there is a nice church, called Taylor's Chapel, belonging to the Southern Methodists, situated in the township. This is a frame structure, and was erected in 1880 at a cost of about five hundred dollars. Simeon Hallows, John Benson, and C. Cherry, were the building committee. The church was organized in 1879, the year before the house was completed, with the following members: John Benson, wife, and daughter; Simeon Hallows, Martha Hallows, Ellen Weeks, William Hallows, C. Cherry, George Smithers, Sarah Smithers, Miss D. Robinson, and David Wooten. The pastor in charge is the Rev. Mr. Holland.

The M. E. Church South was first organized in Salt River township at Union school-house as early as 1850, with the following constituting members: George T. Ashburn, Ann Droyfus, James Kenney, Robert Lowe,

Elizabeth Swain, Mrs. Gillum, Catharine Seroggins, George Eoff, and Nancy Eoff. The congregation which now worships at Taylor's Chapel is the outgrowth of this little church, planted in the wilds of Salt River more than sixty years ago.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, sometimes called in the township the Free Methodist, was organized June 16, 1880, by Rev. Harry May, the minister then in charge. The constituting members were as follows: W. H. Tompkins (class leader), Fanny Tompkins, Robert Porter, Sarah E. Porter, Julia Ann Stephens, J. G. Miller, Theresa Wheeler, E. J. Seibert, J. H. Jeffrey, J. H. Stout, Martha Stout, John H. Stephens, Hattie Stephens, Cassandra Tompkins, and John Ogden. The present minister is B. F. Smalley, who entered upon his pastoral duties September 1, 1882. There are at present from twenty-seven to thirty members. This church holds its meetings at Union school-house.

FIRST STORES, MILLS, ETC.

The first store ever established in Salt River township was located at Mundy's Landing and conducted by a party named Freeman. There is at this time no business done at Mundy's, but the stores, and, in fact, all the business of Salt River, is now at Ashburn Station, which was established as a trading point in the year 1875. This station is situated on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railway, about fifteen miles northwest of the city of Louisiana. There is a store and a blacksmith shop here, and considerable trading and shipping are done here. George T. Ashburn was the first postmaster of the place, and John W. Johnson the first station agent.

The first mill ever located in the township was a saw-mill brought in by Enoch Matson and located near his home on Salt River. The mill was run by water power and was a great convenience to the people of the township. Mr. Matson also had a grist-mill which was also the first of its kind ever brought into the township. This appears to have first been a tread mill, and was afterwards arranged so as to be driven by water. The first tannery was begun by E. Petty at a very early period in the history of the township. He continued to operate it for about one year when it was bought by Jonathan J. Bird, who conducted it quite successfully until 1849, when both he and his wife died with cholera.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SETTLERS—INCIDENTS.

Probably the first justice of the peace of Salt River township was William Tompkins, who served the people in that capacity for a period of twenty

successive years. The people of Salt River township, like those of other portions of Pike county, are orderly and law abiding citizens, though occasionally difficulties have ensued here in which the loss of life has been sustained. In a quarrel between George Miller and John Kenney, which happened quite a number of years ago, Kenney was stabbed by Miller, and some three weeks thereafter died from the effect of his wounds.

The difficulty originated in a dispute about a log chain, and, as is too frequently the case, the trivial cause led to an altercation and bloodshed. There has been one other quarrel in the township which assumed greater proportions and which resulted in the slaying of two men. A family by the name of Walters, of which there were several grown male members, resided in the township, just after the war, between whom and a man named Divers some feeling of hate had been engendered. Notices were posted on the trees in Divers's neighborhood notifying him to leave, and intimating that if at the end of thirty days he should be found in the township, that he would be killed. Just before the time expired and about daylight on the 20th of August, 1866, one of the Walters was shot dead in his own yard and near his own door. Divers was suspected though no immediate attempt was made to molest him. But within just one month from the killing of Walters, Divers was waylaid and fired upon as he was returning home. His arm was broken at the first fire and as he was running down the hill, endeavoring to escape, quite a number of shots were fired at him and his body was riddled with bullets. The citizens now determined that this state of things should cease, and as there was not sufficient proof to convict the Walters of this crime, and as they were even before suspected of being connected with transactions of a doubtful character, they were advised by the citizens to close up their business and to retire from the township and the county. The advice, which given in a very cool but emphatic manner, was apparently kindly received and acted upon in a manner as prompt as the citizens could have desired. Neither before nor since these troubles has there been anything in the history of Salt River that would detract from the peaceful and orderly character of her citizens.

Neither the size nor the situation of this township is such as to ever give it special prominence in the history of Pike county, nevertheless it is an important factor in the county's wealth. Much valuable timber is annually cut in the township, which supplies the wants of the citizens of Louisiana and the stove factory at Clarksville; large quantities of wheat and corn are annually grown here, and considerable stock is annually sent to the markets of the country. In intelligence and morality the people compare very favor-

ably with those of other sections of this old and wealthy county, while in all that appertains to liberality of sentiment and whole-souled prosperity they are inferior to no people on earth.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SALT RIVER TOWNSHIP.

George L. Ashburn, of Ashburn Station, was born in Pike county, Missouri, on the 5th day of February, 1852. His father, Henry R. Ashburn, was a native of Kentucky, born October 4, 1819, and was brought by our subject's grandfather, George T. Ashburn, who was originally from Virginia, to Missouri in the same year, 1819. On coming to this county he settled near what is now Ashburn Station, on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railway, the land being cleared by Henry R. Ashburn. The grandfather of our subject died in 1868. Henry R. Ashburn, the father of George L., was reared from infancy in this county on a farm. He owned a tract of some 500 acres of land, and was one of the successful farmers and stock-raisers of Salt River township. He had been three times married; his first wife being Amanda Ayers, daughter of Richard and a sister of Judge Ayers, of Grass Creek, of this county. She died in 1841. Mr. Ashburn married for his second wife Miss Mildred Collins, who died March 10, 1859, leaving three children, two of whom are still living, Samuel M. and our subject, George L. Mr. Ashburn was married to his third wife in 1861, who was a Miss Sarah E. Cooper, daughter of Noah Cooper, of Illinois. The result of this union was six children, two of whom still live, Robert E. and Amanda J. Mr. Ashburn served some time as deputy postmaster, under his father, who was, doubtless, the first postmaster of Salt River township, and was, at the death of his father, appointed postmaster in his stead, and served until his death, which occurred in 1881. George L. Ashburn, who was reared on the old homestead settled by his grandfather, and still held sacred, spent his youth on the farm, and received a moderate education at the common schools. He has full charge of the farm, comprising over 700 acres of land; is yet single, and a young man of taste and energy, widely known and much esteemed.

W. A. Craven, M. D., Ashburn. Dr. Craven is a native of Missouri, born in the year 1843. He was principally reared in Clark county, this state. On arriving at his majority he commenced the study of medicine.

entering the office of Dr. John E. Henry, a successful practitioner of Frankford, this county. He took his course of lectures at the Keokuk Medical School, graduating in 1862, and soon after entered the Union army, serving until the close of the war, filling the office of sergeant-major in the Second Missouri Cavalry. He participated in the battles of Athens, Kirckville, Mobile, and many others. In 1865 the Doctor was honorably discharged, and immediately returned to Clark county, and for a short time engaged in the stock business. In 1875 he came to Ashburn, and at once began the practice of medicine, which he has successfully followed till the present. In 1862 the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Margaret E. Howard, of St. Louis. They have one daughter, Nettie M.

John W. Johnson. This gentleman is a native of Missouri, born in 1851. His father, James W. Johnson, who was by birth a Kentuckian, immigrated to Missouri many years ago and settled in Marion county, where he remained until 1852, when he removed to Pike county and settled on Sugar Creek, where he owns a large tract of land, in Peno township, and which is known as the old Spanish claim, near the old Matson ford on Salt River. John Johnson, our subject, spent his youth on a farm and was somewhat of a student. At the age of nineteen he began teaching, which he followed some three years. He then embarked in the mercantile business, continuing this about two years, after which he returned to the farm. In 1878, at the completion of the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern Railway, he was appointed station agent at Ashburn, a position which he still holds. During the same time he ran a store, until 1882, and in connection with it served as postmaster. In November, 1877, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Belle Bradley of Frankford. They have one son, William A. Mr. Johnson's mother was before marriage Miss Hannah S. Waddell, daughter of Mrs. Waddell, one of the first settlers of this county. Mr. Johnson is a Mason, and a member of the Knights of Honor. At the age of sixteen he became a member of the Sugar Creek Baptist Church. Mrs. Johnson is a consistent member of the Christian Church. Although a young man in years Mr. J. is possessed of a large amount of experience which fits him for almost any field in a business life.

Frédéric Long, of whom we write, is a man noted for his energy and enterprise, and is foremost among the successful farmers of Salt River township. He was born in Germany in the year 1838. His youth was spent in his native country, where he early in life acquired habits of industry and economy. At the age of sixteen he bid good-bye to his old home and friends and came to America, stopping in Pennsylvania some eighteen

months, and then came to Louisiana, Missouri, in about the year 1858, where he engaged in various kinds of work until 1861, when the war broke out. He entered the Union army as a private and served faithfully during the war. Throughout his long term of service and hardship he unflinchingly performed his duty as a soldier and participated in many hotly contested battles. While performing picket duty he was taken prisoner by General Reeve's command, and was held three and a half days, expecting hourly to be taken out and shot, but on the fourth day he was re-captured by the Federals. This was Christmas morning, and one of the happiest spent during his life. At the close of the war Mr. Long was honorably discharged. Returning to Missouri he engaged in farming, and soon after was married, and now has around him an interesting little family, prosperous and happy.

Hugh Love, farmer and stock-dealer, was born in South Carolina, September 15, 1812. His father, James Love, was a native of Ireland, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Donnahue, was also a native of the same country. They came to America and settled in South Carolina, where they resided until 1819, when they immigrated to Missouri, bringing with them the subject of this sketch. They located on the waters of Noix Creek, at which place they continued to reside until the year 1828, when they moved to Salt River township, purchasing a large tract of land which at that time was one dense forest. There he opened and cleared a farm upon which he lived and reared a family of eleven children, eight boys and three girls, all of whom are dead except our subject. James Love died October 10, 1828, and Mary Love in January, 1847. Hugh Love, our subject, was reared on a farm and received a limited education at the common schools of that day. At this time the woods abounded with all kinds of game, the hunting of which afforded fine pastime for youthful days. In 1851 Mr. Love was married to Miss Martha, daughter of Lorenzo Schroggins of South Carolina. Mr. Love is one of the leading farmers and stock dealers of his township. He owns one of the best farms in Salt River township, comprising over 700 acres of choice land, first and second bottom, of a rich limestone soil, facing to the south, and is well adapted for the growing of all kinds of grain. He has planted a very extensive vineyard. His residence, a large two-story frame, is built upon a slightly spot commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. In 1866 Mrs. Love died, leaving four children; viz., James D., Mary, Hugh, and Mattie B. For his second wife Mr. Love married Mrs. Sarah C. Willard. Of this union he has one son, Robert Love. Mrs. Love had four children by her former husband: Nauey C., William W., Mattie May,

and Norie A. Mrs. Love is a lady much esteemed in her neighborhood, social in her nature and possessed of many domestic virtues.

John G. Miller, an enterprising farmer of Salt River township, was born in Germany, in 1836. At the age of eleven years he came with his parents to America. After a tedious and hazardous voyage they landed at New Orleans. From there, in company with his parents, he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where they settled, and in a few years they both died, leaving our subject, John G., who then was thrown on his own resources, to carve out a fortune for himself as best he could. He continued to reside at Milwaukee until 1854, when he came to Missouri and settled near Clarksville, and engaged in rafting logs down the Mississippi River, following this till 1856; then he went to Salt River township, where he rented a farm and engaged in farming, which he conducted successfully for a few years, when he purchased his present farm, consisting of 174 acres, the largest portion of which is in cultivation. In 1891 Mr. Miller married Sarah M., daughter of Edward Hall. In 1873 she died, leaving four children. In the following year he was married to Elizabeth Kenner. She died in the year 1882. In 1868 Mr. Miller joined the M. E. Church South, of which he is an active member, and at present fills the position of class-leader. Mrs. Miller, at the time of her death, was a member of the same church and was a devoted Christian.

William Reed, was an old settler of Salt River township, who died at the residence of A. M. Matson, on the 28th day of February, 1883. He was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, May 15, 1797, the son of John S. and Jane Reed. He came to Pike county and settled on Peno Creek, two miles northeast of Frankford, in October, 1817. In April, 1821, he walked back to Kentucky, making the trip in twenty-one days, returning in the fall of the same year. In 1826 he went to live with Mr. Ernest Matson, and assisted him to construct an ox-mill, which did the grinding of the neighborhood for many years. He was in the Black Hawk War, with Captain Dick Matson. Mr. Reed was a man respected and honored by all who knew him.

William Swalley, is a native of Crawford county, Ohio, born on the 12th day of January, 1837. He obtained his education at the district school. At the age of sixteen years he moved with his parents to Iowa, where they settled in Davis county. In 1855 they removed to Missouri, and settled in Salt River township. On reaching his majority our subject married, in 1859, Mary A. Hoff; Mr. Hoff's family being one of the first who settled in this township. Mr. Swalley, soon after his marriage, engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1868 he purchased his present farm, com-

prising 160 acres. He has a large two-story frame residence, with comfortable out-buildings. He is a hard-working and industrious man, attending closely to his duties on the farm, and has an interesting family of five children. He is a member of the M. E. Church, of which he is steward.

Richard D. Tompkins is one among the oldest and most successful farmers of his neighborhood. He was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, September 11, 1815. His father, William Tompkins, was a native of Virginia, born in the year 1790. He came to Missouri when a young man, in 1810, and stopped for some time at St. Louis, where he acted as sutler. He served two years in the War of 1812, and while in fort on the bank of the Mississippi River, at Cape Gray, he married Martha Gilbert, daughter of Samuel Gilbert, Esq. After peace was declared he moved to St. Louis county, where he remained until the fall of 1818, when he removed to Salt River township, and settled on a tract of land near what is now Tompkins Station, on the Keokuk, St. Louis & Northwestern Railway, where he erected a small log-house in a dense forest, which at that time might be termed a howling wilderness. There he opened out a farm and reared a family of six children, living to see them all grown and married. He was popular with his neighbors. He was elected justice of the peace of his township, and held the office for a period of twenty years. He was a member of the Episcopalian Church, and the prayer book given him by his mother was at his death turned over to our subject, who has it yet in his possession. He died in April, 1875, at a very advanced age. Richard W. Tompkins, our subject, spent his youth on a farm. His school days, all told, did not exceed nine months. He remained with his parents until attaining the age of twenty-five years, when he married Mary A. Howland, a native of Massachusetts. During the same year Mr. Tompkins moved to his present farm, consisting of 318 acres, a larger portion of which at that time was in timber. In January, 1857, he lost his wife, leaving him a widower with seven children. In the following year (1858) he married his present wife, Mary A., daughter of J. H. and Nancy Stont, who came to Pike county in 1835. The result of this union has been three children, two of whom are living, James D. and Kasander. In politics Mr. Tompkins is a staunch Republican. In matters of religion he is a strong believer in the faith known as Holiness.

Henry V. Tompkins, the principal merchant of Ashburn, is the descendant of one of the oldest families of Salt River township, and was born on the 15th day of March, 1854. His father, Christopher W. Tompkins, was by birth a Virginian, immigrating to Missouri in the year 1819, pur-

chasing a tract of land near what is now the town of Ashburn. Here he opened out a farm, and has become an active trader in mules and cattle. In the absence of railroads Mr. Tompkins proved himself to be a public benefactor. He was married to Polly Ashburn, daughter of George T. Ashburn, Esq., one of the pioneers of his neighborhood. They were the parents of thirteen children, four boys and eight girls, eight of whom are still living. Mr. Tompkins served four terms as justice of the peace. His landed estate numbered some eight hundred acres. He died in 1870; having led a moral and useful life. He was loved and esteemed by all who knew him. The mother is still living, making her home in Ralls county, this state, enjoying reasonably good health. Henry V. Tompkins, our subject, spent his youth upon the farm, receiving such advantages as were afforded by the schools of that day. On arriving at his majority he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed until 1882, when he quit the farm and embarked in the mercantile business, his store consisting of a general stock. Mr. Tompkins was married in 1878 to Laura Brothers, a native of Ralls county, this state. They have two children: Ethel O. and Bartie. Mr. Tompkins and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Andrew A. Williams. This outlines a sketch of one of the descendants of the first families who settled in Salt River township. His father, John Williams, was a native of Kentucky, and was born in Nelson county. In 1815 he emigrated to the state of Indiana, where, on the 18th day of February, 1818, our subject was born. During the same year the father immigrated to Missouri and settled one and one-half miles south of what is now Ashburn Station, in Salt River township, and here, in the dense forest, picked out a spot on which to erect a small log-house, which should be his future home. He entered a tract of land consisting of some 500 acres, and then engaged in farming. In 1820, while at St. Louis, Missouri, on business, he was taken sick very suddenly, and died after a short illness. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Rebecca McAllister. She came to Missouri with her husband and died in 1846, leaving four children living, three of whom were by her second husband, Canada Tryar, who died about the year 1831. Andrew A. was reared on the farm. His father dying in his infancy had much to do with changing his course. Having a mother and three sisters to support threw him wholly upon his own resources. Aside from a few acres of land left him by his father he carved out his own fortune, and now owns a good farm with a comfortable dwelling. In 1844 he was united in marriage to Miss C. Bailey, daughter of James Bailey. In 1855 she died, leaving two children, one of whom is still

living. Rebecca J., who was married to Mr. Taylor. Mr. Williams was married to his present wife in 1858; they have one child, William Andrew. In politics Mr. W. is a staunch Democrat, believing in the old Jacksonian doctrine that the majority should rule. In 1844 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, serving some three years.

C. E. Waynick is one of the most active, shrewd, and persevering citizens of Pike county; one who has had many successes and reverses, but is possessed of a large amount of pluck and energy, which will, before long, enable him to attain the summit of his ambition. Mr. Waynick is a native of North Carolina, born May 4, 1823. He lived in his native state until fourteen years of age, when, in company with his uncle, he went to Indiana, where he remained until the fall of 1841, when he went to Iowa and stopped at Iowa City. There he remained until 1845, when he came to Missouri. During the gold excitement of 1849 and 1850 he went to California, returning in 1854, and finally settling in Salt River township. In 1862 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which he held continuously for a period of over twenty years. He also taught school several terms, and ranked among the best teachers. Mr. Waynick has been twice married, first to Matilda Myers, who died in 1859, leaving one child. In 1860 he was again married to Margaret Cherry, by whom he had nine children. Mr. Waynick is an active politician, and is one of the staunch Democrats of Salt River township.

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