

Indexed Edition

GOODSPEED'S
HISTORY

—OF—

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI.



EMBRACING AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

THE COUNTIES OF STE. GENEVIEVE, ST. FRANCOIS, PERRY, CAPE GIRARDEAU.

BOLLINGER, MADISON, NEW MADRID, PEMISCOT, DUNKLIN,

SCOTT, MISSISSIPPI, STODDARD, BUTLER,

WAYNE AND IRON,

—AND—

INCLUDING A DEPARTMENT DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF PERSONAL,
PROFESSIONAL AND PRIVATE RECORDS.

ILLUSTRATED

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PREFACE.

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

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

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

In the preparation of this volume the publishers have met with nothing but courtesy and assistance from the public. The subscription list was smaller than the publishers hoped and expected to receive; and although the margin of profit was thus cut down to the lowest limit, no curtailment or omission of matter was made from the original extensive design of the work. No subject promised is omitted, and many not promised are given. The number of pages given (1,215) exceeds the number promised (700) by over 500—a volume alone. The extreme difficulty of securing the correct spelling of French and German proper names, must be the excuse of the publishers for the few mistakes of that character to be found in this volume. In all cases the personal sketches have been submitted by mail, and in most cases have been corrected and approved by the subjects themselves. The publishers disclaim responsibility for the substance of the matter contained in the Biographical Appendix, as the material was wholly furnished by the subjects of the sketches. This volume is one of the most important and valuable of many ever issued by the publishers. The history proper possesses unusual literary merit. The student of local history will find therein an account of many important events connected with the early French settlement of Southeast Missouri never before published and not known to exist. This matter has been collated at great labor and expense, and has already attracted the attention of historical societies throughout the United States and Canada. The historians of the publishers have been materially assisted by the leading citizens of every county, scores of whom deserve special mention for interest shown and assistance rendered. Particular acknowledgments are due Louis Houck and Judge Wilson, of Cape Girardeau, Linus Sanford of Jackson, and Gen. Rozier and Mrs. Menard of Ste. Genevieve. With many thanks to our friends for the success of our difficult enterprise, we respectfully tender this fine volume to our patrons.

August, 1888.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF SOUTHEAST MISSOURI.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Attitude of Missouri before the War.....	83	Israelite Church.....	151
Article XV.....	140	Jackson Resolutions, The.....	74
Amendments to the State Constitution.....	142	Judges of Supreme Court.....	156
Attorney Generals.....	156	La Salle.....	42
Auditors of Public Accounts.....	156	Louisiana, District and Territory of.....	52
Boone's Lick Country.....	50	Louisiana Purchased by the United States.....	51
Black Hawk War.....	62	Lewis and Clark's Expedition.....	53
Beginning of Civil War.....	83	Lutheran Church.....	152
Bloomville.....	107	Lieutenant-Governors.....	155
Belmont.....	120	Minerals and Mineral Springs.....	37
Battle of Pea Ridge.....	121	Manufacturing.....	194
Battle of Kirksville.....	123	Marquette.....	41
Battle of Independence.....	125	Missouri a Territory.....	55
Battles of Lone Jack and Newtonia.....	125	Mormons and Mormon War, The.....	66
Battle of Cane Hill.....	126	Mexican War, The.....	69
Battles of Springfield, Hartsville and Cape Girardeau.....	127	Military History.....	92
Battles in Missouri, List of.....	135	Martial Law Declared.....	117
Baptist Church.....	150	Murders at Gun City.....	189
Clay Compromise, The.....	59	Methodist Episcopal Church.....	152
Constitutional Convention of 1845.....	73	Methodist Episcopal Church South.....	153
Campaign of 1801.....	107	Miscellaneous Items.....	189
Carthage.....	108	Missouri's Delegation in the Confederate Congress.....	159
Capture of Lexington.....	117	Official.....	153
Campaign of 1802.....	120	Organization of Kansas and Nebraska.....	76
Compton's Ferry.....	124	Operations against Guerrillas.....	122
Campaign of 1803.....	127	Order No. 11.....	127
Campaign of 1804.....	130	Officers Previous to State Organization.....	153
Centralia Massacre.....	133	Officers of State Government.....	154
Churches.....	150	Political Review since 1865.....	136
Christian Church.....	151	Pontiac, Death of.....	46
Congregational Church.....	151	Public and Private Schools.....	146
Dred Scott Decision, The.....	82	Presidential Elections.....	160
Death of Bill Anderson.....	135	Population.....	186
Drake Constitution, The.....	137	Proclamation by Gov. Jackson.....	99
Divisions in the Republican Party.....	140	Resources.....	11
Dates of Organization of Counties, with Origin of Names, etc.....	172	Rock Formation.....	12
Early Wars.....	61	Railroads.....	195
Early Discoveries and Explorers.....	38	Revision of State Constitution.....	142
Early Settlements.....	38 and 43	Representatives to Congress.....	157
Earthquakes at New Madrid.....	53	Rebel Governors.....	160
Events Preceding the Civil War.....	74	Religion.....	150
Efforts toward Conciliation.....	98	Soils, Clays, etc.....	13
Emancipation Proclamation and XIIIth Amendment.....	105	State Organization.....	57
Execution of Rebel Prisoners.....	126	State Convention.....	58
Election of 1884, The.....	144	Seminole War.....	83
Early Courts, The.....	145	Secession.....	84
Education.....	146	Surrender of Camp Jackson.....	92
Episcopal Church.....	151	State Convention, The.....	103
Floods.....	49	Springfield.....	119
French and Indian War.....	44	Shelby's Raid.....	130
Founding of St. Louis, The.....	45	State Constitutional Convention.....	136
From 1785 to 1800.....	50	Secretaries of State.....	155
First General Assembly.....	60	State Treasurers.....	155
Freemont in the Field.....	118	Salaries of State Officers.....	172
Friends' Church.....	151	Territorial and State Organization.....	55
Fire at St. Louis, The Great.....	189	United States Senators.....	157
Geology.....	12	Various War Measures.....	121
Gov. Jackson and the Missouri Legislature.....	91	Votes by Counties at Presidential Elections from 1836 to 1884.....	162-172
Gov. Crittenden's Administration.....	143	Wealth.....	196
Governors.....	154	War of the Revolution, The.....	48
Growth.....	56	War with Great Britain in 1812.....	61
Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Controversies.....	190	Western Department, The.....	111
Indian and Other Races.....	38	Wilson's Creek.....	112
		Year of the Great Waters.....	49
		Yellow Creek.....	125

HISTORY OF SOUTHEAST MISSOURI.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Assessed Valuation of Property.....	220	First Settlers.....	411
Appleton.....	434	Incorporation.....	413
Allenville.....	435	Business Before the War.....	414
Arcadia.....	454	Present Interests.....	417
High School.....	454	The Press.....	417
Arcadia College.....	454	Schools.....	418
First Stores.....	454	Secret Orders, Societies, etc.....	424
Incorporation.....	455	Incorporation.....	425
Attack upon St. Louis.....	481	Commerce.....	462
Big Swamp, The.....	197	First Residents.....	462
Bollinger County, Settlement of.....	275 and 282	Business Interests.....	462
Butler County's Pioneers.....	309	Newspapers.....	462
Butler County, Organization of.....	374	Incorporation.....	463
Township Formed.....	374	Charleston.....	465
County and Circuit Courts.....	375	Original Town Site.....	465
Legal Transactions.....	375	Pioneer Settlers.....	466
Bollinger County Organized.....	377	Business Directory 1888.....	466
Formation.....	378	Secret Societies.....	467
Public Buildings.....	378	Newspapers.....	468
Financial Condition.....	378	Educational Facilities.....	469
Blanton Plank Road Co., The.....	386	Clarkton, History of.....	474
Bench and Bar.....	386	Cotton Plant.....	470
Burfordville.....	435	Carthersville.....	475
Bonne Terre, History of.....	444	Civil War in Southeast Missouri.....	490
Bismarck.....	446	Troops Organized.....	497
Blodgett.....	465	Movements of Forces.....	498
Belmont.....	468	Proposed Capture of New Madrid.....	501
Bloomfield.....	470	Sundry Skirmishes.....	498-505
First Business Men.....	470	Catholic Churches in Southeast Missouri.....	529
Growth and Improvement.....	470	Christian Churches.....	564
Newspapers.....	470	Cumberland Presbyterian Churches.....	574
Schools.....	471	Congregational Churches.....	582
Benton.....	461	Doe Run Lead Co., The.....	210
Early Commercial Enterprises.....	461	De Soto's Travels and Indian History.....	227
Educational Facilities.....	461	Dunklin County's Settlement.....	308
Newspapers.....	461	De Lussus.....	446
Incorporation.....	462	Doe Run.....	446
Battle of the "Sink Hole".....	491	Dexter.....	471
Baptist Churches.....	519	First Business Houses.....	471
Characteristics, Resources, etc., of Scott County.....	198	Present Interests.....	472
Stoddard County.....	198	Newspapers.....	472
Mississippi County.....	199	Lodges.....	472
New Madrid County.....	199	Division in Methodist Church.....	539
Pemiscot County.....	199	Division in Baptist Church.....	554
Dunklin County.....	199	Documents Relating to Upper Louisiana Transfer.....	582
Cape Girardeau County.....	200	Earthquake Claims.....	398
Perry County.....	201	Early Indian Outbreaks.....	485
Ste. Genevieve County.....	201	Expedition to New Madrid.....	481
St. Francois County.....	203	Ecclesiastical History.....	522
Madison County.....	213	Evangelical Lutheran Church.....	570
Iron County.....	216	Formation of Madison County.....	339
Wayne County.....	219	Court Proceedings.....	339
Bollinger County.....	219	Financial Condition.....	342
Butler County.....	220	Formation of Judicial Circuits.....	388
Cape Girardeau District, Settlement of.....	257	Farmington.....	440
Date and Place.....	257	Early Settlers.....	440
First Settlers.....	257	Business Men of the "fifties".....	440
French Colonists.....	257	Present Business Interests.....	441
Louis Lorimier.....	259 and 267	Newspapers.....	441
Communication from Gov. Tradeau.....	261	Lodges, Societies, etc.....	442
American Settlers.....	263 and 272	Schools.....	443
Census of 1803.....	264	Free Will Baptist Churches.....	564
Personnel of Lorimier.....	267	Formation of Dunklin County.....	367
Death of Lorimier.....	269	Boundary.....	367
The Ramseys, Gibneys, etc.....	274	Judicial Interests.....	368
Pioneers of Prominence.....	274-283	Fredericktown.....	446
German Settlement.....	282	When Established.....	446
Counties Organized.....	310	Early Business Men.....	447
County and Circuit Courts.....	310	Newspapers.....	447
Court Proceedings of New Madrid District.....	327	Business Directory.....	448
Courts Organized.....	327	Secret Societies.....	448
County Boundary.....	327	Graded Schools.....	449
Sessions of Courts.....	328	Geology.....	197
Territory Reduced.....	329	German Settlement.....	255
Cities, Towns and Villages.....	405	German Lutheran Colony.....	255
Cape Girardeau City.....	410	Greenville.....	458
Time of Survey.....	410	Settlement of.....	458

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Commercial Interests.....	458	Location.....	475
Newspapers.....	458	Early Merchants.....	475
Lodges.....	459	Present Business Enterprises.....	475
Gayoso.....	476	Secret Orders.....	475
"The Firsts".....	476	Incorporation.....	476
Newspapers.....	477	Military History.....	481
I. O. O. F. Lodge.....	477	Methodist Churches.....	530
Incorporation.....	477	Methodist Episcopal Church South, The.....	539
German Methodists, The.....	547	Natural Features.....	197
General Baptist Churches.....	563	New Madrid District, Settlement of.....	284
German Evangelical Churches.....	581	Col. George Morgan.....	284
Hornersville.....	476	Early French Settlers.....	286
Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob.....	211	American Colonists.....	283
Indian Occupation.....	236	Administrations of Foucher and Portell.....	291
Iron County's Settlement.....	255	Letter from La Forge to De Lassus.....	291
Iron County Organized.....	379	First Census of New Madrid.....	297
County and Circuit Courts.....	380	Post Commandants.....	290
First Grand Jury and Indictments.....	381	New Madrid Earthquakes.....	304
Iron Mountain, Town of.....	446	New Madrid, Town of.....	436
Ironton.....	456	When Laid Out.....	436
Present Business Life.....	455	First Residents and Merchants.....	437
Journals.....	456	Incorporation.....	437
Secret Organizations.....	457	Newspapers.....	438
Schools.....	457	Present Interests.....	439
Indian Depredations.....	489	New Hamburg.....	465
Judicial History of Ste. Genevieve District.....	310	Norfolk.....	469
First Courts and Judges.....	310	New Lakeville.....	473
Formation of Townships.....	311	Official Directory of Ste. Genevieve County.....	314
Criminal Record.....	311	Cape Girardeau County.....	324
Duel Between Crittenden and Fenwick.....	312	New Madrid District and County.....	333
Ball murdered by John Smith T.....	313	Wayne County.....	337
Public Buildings.....	314	Madison County.....	342
Judiciary of Cape Girardeau District.....	316	Perry County.....	347
First Courts.....	317	St. Francois County.....	350
County Seat Chosen.....	318	Scott County.....	353
Public Buildings.....	319	Stoddard County.....	362
Districts Divided.....	320	Mississippi County.....	366
Crimes in Cape County.....	322	Dunklin County.....	369
Judges of Judicial Circuits.....	388	Pemiscot County.....	373
Jackson, History of.....	425	Butler County.....	376
"The Firsts".....	426	Bollinger County.....	378
Early Merchants.....	428	Iron County.....	381
Mercantile Interests.....	429	Organization of Mississippi County.....	384
Newspapers.....	429	County and Circuit Court Issues.....	385
Fires.....	430	Crimes, Casualties, etc.....	385
Secret Societies.....	431	Oak Ridge.....	434
Public and Private Schools.....	432	Oran.....	464
Incorporation.....	433	Ohio City.....	470
Jesuit Missionaries, Early.....	521	Order of Lazarists or Vincentians.....	534
Knob Lick.....	446	Organization of Stoddard County.....	358
Kennett.....	473	Court Transactions.....	358
When Laid Out.....	473	Townships Formed.....	359
First Settlers and Merchants.....	473	Criminal Record.....	359
Present Business Firms.....	473	Physical Description, General.....	197
Newspapers.....	474	Population.....	221
Lodges.....	474	Pemiscot County's Settlement.....	300
Location of Territory Comprising Southeast		Perry County Settled.....	203
Missouri.....	197	Perry County Organized.....	344
Lead Deposits in Madison County.....	213	Commissioner.....	344
Libertyville.....	446	Courts.....	344
Lutesville.....	453	Criminal Record.....	345
Situation.....	453	Buildings.....	345
Business Men.....	453	Pocahontas.....	435
Newspapers.....	453	Point Pleasant.....	439
Societies.....	453	Portageville.....	440
Legal Talent in Southeast Missouri.....	393	Perryville, History of.....	449
Mineral Wealth of St. Francois County.....	203	First Settlers and Merchants.....	449
Mound-Builders, The.....	221	Incorporations.....	450
Mounds, Where Found.....	222	Business in 1838.....	450
Madison County Settled.....	254	Newspapers.....	450
Mississippi County, Settlement of.....	303	Puxico.....	473
Millersville.....	435	Growth and Development.....	473
Marquand.....	449	Business Directory.....	473
Middlebrook.....	455	Secret Orders.....	473
Marble Hill.....	451	Piedmont.....	459
Original Name.....	451	First Stores.....	459
Mercantile Interests.....	451	Progress and Growth.....	459
The Press.....	451	Mercantile Interests.....	459
Lodges.....	452	Newspapers.....	459
Mayfield-Smith Academy.....	452	Lodges.....	459
Morley.....	461	Schools.....	460
Mulden.....	475	Poplar Bluff.....	477

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Sale of Town Lots.....	478	St. Francois County Established.....	349
Early Merchants.....	478	Formation.....	349
Business Enterprises.....	478	Court Sessions.....	349
Newspapers.....	479	Townships Laid Off.....	350
Lodges.....	479	Scott County Organized.....	352
Schools.....	480	Boundary and Formation.....	353
Presbyterian Churches.....	506	Proceedings of Courts.....	354
Pemiscot County Organized.....	369	Indictments for Crimes.....	355
County Court Proceedings.....	369	St. Mary's.....	410
Public Buildings.....	370	Shawneetown.....	435
First Circuit Court.....	371	Ste. Genevieve, Town of.....	405
Crimes.....	372	History from 1808.....	405
Protestant Episcopal Churches.....	548	Early Leading Citizens.....	406
Railroads in Southeast Missouri.....	382	Newspapers.....	407
Cairo & Fulton.....	382	Schools.....	408
Cairo, Arkansas & Texas.....	384	Present Business Interests.....	409
Cape Girardeau, Pilot Knob & Belmont.....	384	Sikeston.....	463
Cape Girardeau & State Line.....	384	Growth and Development.....	463
Illinois, Missouri & Texas.....	385	Present Mercantile Enterprises.....	463
Cape Girardeau Southwestern.....	385	Lodges.....	464
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern.....	385	Timber, Soil, etc.....	137
Brownwood & Northeastern.....	385	Troops Furnished for Civil War.....	505-520
St. Louis, Texas & Arkansas.....	386	Upper Louisiana District Defined.....	251
Recruits for Frontier Service.....	490	Upper Louisiana Transfer.....	582
Recruits for Mexican War.....	495	Universalist Church.....	582
Roman Catholic Church, The.....	520	Villages in Perry County.....	450
Regular Baptist Churches.....	554	Altenburg.....	450
St. Joseph Lead Co., The.....	205	Wittenburg.....	450
Statistics.....	231	Longtown.....	451
Settlement of Territory.....	221	Clearville.....	451
Ste. Genevieve District, Settlement of.....	239	Lithium.....	451
"Company of the West".....	240	Birmingham.....	451
"Company of St. Phillips".....	240	Villages in Wayne County.....	460
Reference to Ste. Genevieve's Settlement.....	241	Mill Spring.....	460
Deposition of Julien Labriere.....	241	Gad's Hill.....	460
Civil Business Transactions.....	242	Williamsville.....	460
Early Settlers and Character of.....	243	Wappapello.....	460
First American Residents.....	244	Wellsdale.....	460
The "Gaie-Anne".....	249	Wayne County, Settlement of.....	283
Early Marriage Ceremony.....	252	Wayne County Organized.....	336
St. Francois County Settlement.....	252	Boundary.....	336
Settlement of Scott County.....	301	Commissioners.....	336
Stoddard County Settled.....	308	Public Buildings.....	337

BIOGRAPHICAL APPENDIX.

Ste. Genevieve County.....	590	Mississippi County.....	953
St. Francois County.....	618	Stoddard County.....	1011
Perry County.....	684	Butler County.....	1062
Cape Girardeau County.....	740	Iron County.....	1092
Bollinger County.....	820	Wayne County.....	1118
Madison County.....	857	Dunklin County.....	1152
New Madrid County.....	886	Pemiscot County.....	1182
Scott County.....	914		

PORTRAITS, VIEW, ETC.

C. B. Parsons.....	206	Lucien A. Thomure.....	676
Jacob Hainley.....	235	J. N. Horn.....	683
Andrew Gibouney.....	274	Wm. Litsch.....	711
Gust. Setz.....	251	H. A. Astholz.....	746
G. W. Grover.....	315	Louis F. Klostermann.....	774
M. Biehle.....	347	F. W. Pott.....	791
H. L. Ruth.....	374	R. Sturdivant.....	807
W. H. Coerver.....	410	W. B. Wilson.....	818
A. W. Keith.....	442	J. M. Finney.....	828
Geo. W. Kenrick.....	466	T. D. Ferguson.....	859
Poplar Bluff Lumber & Mfg. Co.....	478	R. C. Norton.....	890
L. J. Albert.....	490	F. M. Brown.....	959
Placido De Lassus.....	522	J. J. Russell.....	998
W. H. Colman.....	565	Searing Marsh.....	1034
O. K. Albro.....	586	H. H. Blackstone.....	1066
J. M. Elvins.....	618	J. W. Emerson.....	1098
F. P. Graves.....	636	F. M. Wilkins, M. D.....	1181
G. W. Mahn.....	654		

HISTORY OF MISSOURI.

INTRODUCTORY.

MISSOURI, the eighth State of the Union in size, the seventh in wealth, and the fifth in population and political power, lies in the very heart of the Mississippi Valley. Extending from the thirty-sixth nearly to the forty-first degree of north latitude, it has considerable diversity both of soil and climate.

Its eastern limit is marked from north to south by the great "Father of Waters," and the Missouri washes its western boundary, from the northwest corner southward about 250 miles to the mouth of the Kansas, and thence flows south of east through the heart of the State, and joins its muddy torrent with the waters of the Mississippi. These two mighty rivers have many tributaries which are, to a greater or less extent, navigable for steamboats, keelboats and barges.

The extreme length of the State is 328 miles; the extreme breadth, in the southern part, is 280 miles; and the average breadth 250 miles. Missouri has an area of 65,350 square miles, or 41,824,000 acres. It has 18,350 more square miles than the State of New York, is nearly nine times the size of Massachusetts, and exceeds in extent all of the New England States combined.

There is no State in the Union which surpasses Missouri in respect to geographical situation and natural resources. Other

NOTE.—In the compilation of the State History the authors consulted, among others, the following authorities: "State Geological Reports;" "Charlevoix's Journal of a Voyage to North America in 1721;" Stoddard's "Historical Sketches of Louisiana;" Schoolcraft's "Narrative Journal;" H. M. Brackenridge's "Views of Louisiana;" Pike's "Expedition;" Switzler's "History of Missouri;" Bradbury's "Travels;" Silliman's Journal;" "American Cyclopaedia;" Beck's "Gazetteer of Indiana and Missouri," 1823; Wetmore's "Gazetteer of Missouri," 1837; Shebard's "Early History of St. Louis and Missouri;" Parker's "Missouri As It Is in 1867;" Davis & Durrile's "History of Missouri," 1876.

regions may boast of delightful climate, rich and productive soil, abundant timber, or inexhaustible mineral deposits, but Missouri has all of these. She has more and better iron than England and quite as much coal, while her lead deposits are rivaled by that of no other country of equal area upon the globe.

The population of the State, according to the census of 1880, was 2,168,380, showing an increase of 25.9 per cent within the preceding decade.

GEOLOGY, PHYSICAL FEATURES, ETC.

The stratified rocks of Missouri may be classified as follows, enumerating them from the surface downward:

I. Quaternary or Post Tertiary.—Alluvium, 30 feet thick. Soils—Pebbles and sand, clays, vegetable mold or *humus*, bog iron ore, calcareous tufa, stalactites and stalagmites, marls; bottom prairie, 35 feet thick; bluff, 200 feet thick; drift, 155 feet thick.

II. Tertiary.—Clays, shales, iron ores, sandstone, fine and coarse sands.

III. Cretaceous.—No. 1, 13 feet, argillaceous variegated sandstone; No. 2, 20 feet, soft bluish brown sandy slate, containing quantities of iron pyrites; No. 3, 25 feet, whitish brown impure sandstone, banded with purple and pink; No. 4, 45 feet, slate, like No. 2; No. 5, 45 feet, fine white siliceous clay, interstratified with white flint, more or less spotted and banded with pink and purple; No. 6, 10 feet, purple, red and blue clays. Entire thickness, 158 feet.

IV. Carboniferous.—Upper carboniferous or coal measures, sandstone, limestone, shales, clays, marls, spathic iron ores, coals. Lower carboniferous or mountain limestone, upper Archimedes limestone, 200 feet; ferruginous sandstone, 195 feet; middle Archimedes limestone, 50 feet; St. Louis limestone, 250 feet; oölitic limestone, 25 feet; lower Archimedes limestone, 350 feet; encrinital limestone, 500 feet.

V. Devonian.—Chemung group: Chouteau limestone, 85 feet; vermicular sandstone, 75 feet; lithographic limestone, 12.5 feet. Hamilton group: Blue shales, 40 feet; semi-crystalline limestone, 107 feet; Onondaga limestone, Oriskany sandstone.

VI. Silurian.—Upper silurian: Lower Helderberg, 350 feet; Niagara group, 200 feet; Cape Girardeau limestone, 60 feet. Lower silurian: Hudson River group, 220 feet; Trenton limestone, 350 feet; Black River and Birdseye limestone, 75 feet; first magnesian limestone, 200 feet; saccharoidal sandstone, 125 feet; second magnesian limestone, 230 feet; second sandstone, 115 feet; third magnesian limestone, 350 feet; third sandstone, 60 feet; fourth magnesian limestone, 300 feet.

VII. Azoic Rocks.

The Quaternary rocks, the most recent of all the formations, contain the entire geological record of all the cycles from the end of the Tertiary period to the present time; and their economical value is also greater than that of all the other formations combined. This system comprises the drift and all the deposits above it. There are, within the system, four distinct and strongly defined formations in the State, namely: Alluvium, bottom prairie, bluff and drift.

Soils.—Soils are a compound of pulverized and decomposed mineral substances, mingled with decayed vegetable and animal remains, and containing all the ingredients necessary to the sustenance of the vegetable kingdom. The soils of Missouri have been produced by the mixing of organic matter with the pulverized marls, clays and sands of the Quaternary deposits which are found in great abundance in nearly all parts of the State, and are of material best designed for their rapid formation. For this cause the soils of the State are marvelously deep and productive, except in a few localities where the materials of the Quaternary strata are very coarse, or entirely wanting.

Clays.—Clays are dark, bluish-gray strata, more or less mixed with particles of flint, limestone and decomposed organic matter. When the floods of the Mississippi and the Missouri subside, lagoons, sloughs and lakes are left full of turbid water. The coarser substances soon subside into a stratum of sand, but the finer particles settle more slowly and form the silico-calcareous clays of the alluvial bottom. Thus, after each flood, strata of sand and clay are deposited, until the lakes and lagoons are filled up.

Then a stratum of *humus*, or decayed vegetable matter, is

formed by the decomposition of the annual growth and of the foreign matter which falls into the water, and every succeeding crop of vegetation adds another such stratum. Thus are rapidly formed thick beds of vegetable mold, yielding support to the magnificent forest trees which grow upon the sites of those ancient lakes and morasses. In this manner have been formed the vast, alluvial plains bordering upon the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, which comprise about 4,000,000 acres of land, based upon these strata of sand, clays, marls and *humus*. The soil formed upon these alluvial beds is deep, rich and light almost beyond comparison, and is constantly increasing by the filling up of lake and sloughs as above described.

The Bluff or Loess occurs in the Missouri bluffs forming a belt several miles wide, extending from the mouth of the Missouri to the northwest corner of the State, where it is found beneath the soil, and also in the bluffs of the Mississippi from Dubuque to the mouth of the Ohio. Thus while the bottom prairie occupies a higher geological horizon, the bluff is usually several hundred feet above it topographically. The latter is generally a finely comminuted, siliceous marl, of a light brown color, and often weathers into perpendicular escarpments. Concretions of limestone are often found, and to the marly character of these clays may be ascribed the richness of the overlying soil. It is to this formation that the Central Mississippi and Southern Missouri valleys owe their superiority in agriculture. Where it is best developed in Western Missouri the soil is equal to any in the country.

Drift formation exists throughout Northern Missouri. The upper members consist of stiff, tenaceous, brown, drab and blue clays, often mottled and sometimes containing rounded pebbles, chiefly of granite rocks. The lower division includes beds of dark blue clay, often hardening on exposure, frequently overlaid and sometimes interstratified with beds and pockets of sand, sometimes inclosing leaves and remains of trees. Good springs originate in these sand beds, and when they are ferruginous the springs are chalybeate.

Tertiary System.—A formation made up of clays, shales, iron ores, sandstone, and a variety of fine and coarse sand, extends

along the bluffs, skirting the bottoms, from Commerce, in Scott County, westward to Stoddard, and thence south to the Chalk Bluffs in Arkansas.

The iron ore of these beds is very abundant and exceedingly valuable. The spathic ore has been found in no other locality in Southeastern Missouri, so that the large quantity and excellent quality of these beds will render them very valuable for the various purposes to which this ore is peculiarly adapted.

The white sand of these beds is available for glass making, and for the composition of mortars and cements. The clays are well adapted to the manufacture of pottery and stoneware.

Cretaceous Rocks.—These strata are very much disturbed, fractured, upheaved and tilted, so as to form various faults and axes, anticlinal and synclinal; while the strata, above described as tertiary, are in their natural position, and rest nonconformably upon these beds. In these so-called cretaceous rocks no fossils have been observed.

Carboniferous Rocks.—This system presents two important divisions: The upper carboniferous, or coal measures; and the lower carboniferous, or mountain limestone.

The coal measures, as seen by the table, are composed of numerous strata of sandstone, limestone, shales, clays, marls, spathic iron ores and coals. About 2,000 feet of these coal measures have been found to contain numerous beds of iron ore, and at least eight or ten beds of good, workable coal. Investigation shows a greater downward thickness of the coal formation in Southwest Missouri, including beds whose position is probably below those of the northern part of the State. These rocks, with the accompanying beds of coal and iron, cover an area of more than 27,000 square miles in Missouri alone.

The geological map of the State shows that if a line were roughly drawn from Clark County on the northeast to Jasper County in the southwest, most of the counties northwest of this line, together with Audrain, Howard and Boone, would be included in the coal measure. There are also extensive coal beds in Cole, Moniteau, St. Charles, St. Louis and Callaway Counties.

The Missouri coal basin is one of the largest in the world, including besides the 27,000 square miles in Missouri, 10,000 in

Nebraska; 12,000 in Kansas; 20,000 in Iowa, and 30,000 in Illinois; making a total of about 100,000 square miles.

The fossils of the coal measure are numerous, and distinct from those of any other formation. This latter fact has led to the discovery of the existence of coal measures and the coal beds contained in them, over an area of many thousand miles, where it had been supposed that no coal measures and no coal existed.

Of the lower carboniferous rocks, the upper Archimedes limestone is developed in Ste. Genevieve County.

The ferruginous sandstone is generally found along the eastern and southern limit of the coal fields, passing beneath the coal formation on the west. It varies from a few feet to 100 feet in thickness. In Callaway it occurs both as a pure white sandstone, a ferruginous sandstone, and a conglomerate. In Pettis and Howard Counties it is found a coarse, whitish sandstone; in Cedar, Dade and Lawrence, a very ferruginous sandstone, often containing valuable deposits of iron ore. In Newton County it occurs in useful flaglike layers.

The St. Louis limestone, next in descending order, forms the entire group of limestone at St. Louis, where it is well marked and of greater thickness than seen elsewhere in this State. It is more often fine grained, compact or sub-crystalline, sometimes inclosing numerous chert concretions, and the beds are often separated by thin, green shale beds.

Its stratigraphical position is between the ferruginous sandstone and the Archimedes limestone, as seen near the Des Moines, and near the first tunnel on the Pacific Railroad. It is found in Clark and Lewis Counties, but, as has been said, attains its greatest development at St. Louis—hence its name.

The most characteristic fossils yet described are *Palæochinus multipora*, *Lithostrocion canadense*, *Echinoerinus nereis*, *Poteriocrinus longidactylus* and *Atrypa lingulata*.

The lower Archimedes limestone includes the "arenaceous bed," the "Warsaw, or second Archimedes limestone," the magnesian limestone, the "Geode bed," the "Keokuk, or lower Archimedes limestone" of Prof. Hall's section, and the lead-bearing rocks of Southwestern Missouri; which last, though different from any of the above beds, are more nearly allied to them than

to the encrinital limestone below. All of the above beds are easily recognized in Missouri, except, perhaps, the Warsaw limestone, which is but imperfectly represented in our northeastern counties, where the "Keokuk limestone," the "Geode beds," and the magnesian limestone are well developed.

This formation extends from the northeastern part of the State to the southwest, in an irregular belt, skirting the eastern border of the ferruginous sandstone. The extensive and rich lead deposits of Southwestern Missouri are partly in this formation, these mines occupying an area of more than 100 square miles, in Jasper, Newton, and the adjoining counties.

The upper beds of encrinital limestone are gray and cherty. The top beds in St. Charles County include seventeen feet of thin chert beds with alternate layers of red clay. The middle beds are generally gray and coarse, the lower ones gray and brown, with some buff beds.

Crinoid stems are common in nearly all the beds, hence it has been appropriately termed encrinital limestone.

The lower beds often abound in well preserved *crinoidea*. This rock occurs at Burlington, Iowa, Quincy, Ill., Hannibal and Louisiana, Mo., and is well exposed in most of the counties on the Mississippi River, north of St. Louis, and from the western part of St. Charles to Howard County. South of the Missouri River and along its southwest outcrop it is not generally well developed.

In Greene County it is quite cavernous. It has not been recognized east of Illinois, and is not separated from other carboniferous stones of Tennessee.

The *Devonian Rocks* occupy a small area in Marion, Ralls, Pike, Callaway, Saline and Ste. Genevieve Counties; also narrow belts along the carboniferous strata to the south and west.

In the Chemung group, the Chouteau limestone, when fully developed, is in two divisions.

Immediately under the encrinital limestone, at the top of the formation, there are forty or fifty feet of brownish gray, earthy, silico-magnesian limestone in thick beds, which contain scattered masses of white or transparent calcareous spar.

The upper division of the Chouteau limestone passes down

into a fine, compact, blue or drab, thin-bedded limestone, whose strata are considerably irregular and broken. In the northeastern part of the State the Chouteau limestone is represented only by a few feet of coarse, earthy, crystalline, calcareous rock, like the lower division of the encrinital limestone.

Vermicular Sandstone and Shales.—The sandstones of this division are generally soft and calcareous. They are easily recognized, being ramified by irregular windings throughout, resembling the borings of worms. This formation attains a thickness of seventy-five feet near Louisiana, in Pike County. It is seen in Ralls, Pike, Lincoln, Cedar and Greene.

The lithographic limestone is a fine grained, compact limestone, breaking with a free conchoidal fracture into sharp, angular fragments. Its color varies from a light drab to the lighter shades of buff and blue. It gives out, when struck with the hammer, a sharp, ringing sound, and is therefore called "pot metal" in some parts of the State. It is regularly stratified in beds varying from two to sixteen inches in thickness, and often presents, as in the mural bluffs at Louisiana, on the Mississippi, all the regularity of masonry.

Where elsewhere seen, it somewhat resembles the upper beds of the group. At Taborville, St. Clair County, it is of a salmon drab color, occurring in thick beds having an open texture, and contains a characteristic fossil—*Pentremites Rœmeri*. This limestone is found in Pike, Ralls, St. Clair, Cedar and Greene Counties.

The Hamilton Group.—This is made up of some forty feet of blue shales, and 107 feet of semi-crystalline limestone, containing *Dalmania*, *Calliteles*, *Phacops bufo*, *Spirifer mucronatus*, *S. Sculptilis*, *S. Congesta*, *Chonetes carinata* and *Favosites basaltica*. The Hamilton group is found in Ralls, Pike, Lincoln, Warren, Montgomery, Callaway, Boone, Cole and probably Moniteau; also in Perry and Ste. Genevieve.

Onondaga Limestone is usually a coarse gray or buff, crystalline, thick bedded and cherty limestone, abounding in *Terebratula*, *Reticularis*, *Orthis resupinata*, *Chonetes nana*, *Productus subaculeatus*, *Spirifer eurysteus*, *Phacops bufo*, *Cyathophyllum rugosum*, *Emmonsia hemispherica*, and a *Pentamerus* like *galeatus*. Generally it is coarse, gray and crystalline; often somewhat com-

pact, bluish and concretionary, having cavities filled with green matter or calspar; occasionally it is a white saccharoidal sandstone; in a few localities a soft, brown sandstone, and at Louisiana a pure white oölite.

Oriskany Sandstone.—In spite of its name, this is a light gray limestone, containing the *Spirifer arenosa*, *Leptoma depressa*, and several new species of *Spirifer*, *Chonetes Illcenus* and *Lichas*.

Silurian Rocks are divided into upper and lower silurian. Of the former are the following: The lower Helderberg group, which is made up of buff, gray, and reddish cherty, and argillaceous limestones, blue shales, and dark graptolite slates. The Cape Girardeau limestone, found on the Mississippi River, about a mile above Cape Girardeau, is a compact, bluish gray, frangible limestone, with a smooth fracture, in layers from two to six inches in thickness, with thin argillaceous partings.

There are at least ten formations belonging to the lower silurian series. There are three distinct formations of the Hudson River group, as follows: First—Immediately below the oölite of the Onondaga limestone, in the bluffs both above and below St. Louis, there are forty feet of blue, gray and brown argillaceous, magnesian limestone. Above, these shales are in thick beds, showing a dull, conchoidal fracture. Below, the division becomes more argillaceous, and has thin beds of bluish gray crystalline limestone. Second—Three and one half miles northwest of Louisiana, on the Grassy River, some sixty feet of blue and purple shales are exposed below the beds above described. Third—Under the last named division are, perhaps, twenty feet of argillo-magnesian limestone resembling that in the first division, and interstratified with blue shales. These rocks crop out in Ralls, Pike, Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve Counties. On the Grassy, a thickness of 120 feet is exposed, and they extend to an unknown depth.

Trenton Limestone.—The upper portion of this formation comprises thick beds of compact, bluish gray and drab limestone, abounding in irregular cavities, filled with a greenish substance. The lower beds abound in irregular cylindrical pieces, which quickly decompose upon exposure to the air, and leave the rocks perforated with irregular holes, resembling those made in tim-

ber by the *Toredo navalis*. These beds are exposed between Hannibal and New London, north of Salt River, and near Glencoe, St. Louis County. They are about seventy-five feet thick. Below them are thick strata of impure, coarse, gray and buff crystalline magnesian limestone, containing brown, earthy portions, which quickly crumble on exposure to the elements. The bluffs on Salt River are an example of these strata. The lowest part of the Trenton limestone is composed of hard, blue and bluish-gray, semi-compact, silico-magnesian limestone, interstratified with soft, earthy, magnesian beds of a light buff and drab color. Fifty feet of these strata crop out at the quarries south of the plank road bridge over Salt River, and on Spencer's Creek in Ralls County. The middle beds sometimes develop a beautiful white crystalline marble, as at Cape Girardeau and near Glencoe.

The Black River and Birdseye limestones are often in even layers; the lower beds have sometimes mottled drab and reddish shades, often affording a pretty marble. Near the base this rock is often traversed by vermicular cavities and cells. These may be seen from Cape Girardeau to Lincoln, and in St. Charles, Warren and Montgomery Counties, thinning out in the latter.

The First Magnesian Limestone is generally a buff, open-textured, thick and even-bedded limestone, breaking readily under the hammer, and affording a useful building rock. Shumard estimated its thickness in Ste. Genevieve County to be about 150 feet. In Warren County, in North Missouri, it is seventy feet thick. It is found in Ralls, Pike, Lincoln, St. Charles, Warren, Callaway and Boone. Southwesterly, it is not well marked—indeed it seems to be absent in some counties where, in regular sequence, it should be found. It occurs in Franklin, St. Louis, and southwardly to Cape Girardeau County.

Saccharoidal Sandstone is usually a bed of white friable sandstone, sometimes slightly tinged with red and brown, which is made up of globular concretions and angular fragments of limpid quartz. The formation is well developed in Lincoln, St. Charles, Warren, Montgomery, Gasconade, Franklin, St. Louis, Jefferson, Ste. Genevieve, Perry and Cape Girardeau Counties. Besides the above, it is also developed in a more attenuated form in Callaway, Osage, Cole, Moniteau and Boone. This sandstone

is probably destined to be one of the most useful rocks found in Missouri. It is generally of a very white color, and the purest sandstone found in the State, and is suitable for making the finest glassware. Its great thickness makes it inexhaustible. In St. Charles and Warren Counties it is 133 feet thick, and in Southeast Missouri over 100 feet thick.

The Second Magnesian Limestone occurs in all the river counties south of Pike as far as the swamps of Southeast Missouri, and is more often the surface rock in all the counties south of the Missouri and Osage Rivers, to within fifty miles of the western line of the State. It is generally composed of beds of earthy magnesian limestone, interstratified with shale beds and layers of white chert, with occasionally thin strata of white sandstone, and, near the lower part, thick cellular silico-magnesian limestone beds. The layers are more often of irregular thickness, and not very useful for building purposes. It is often a lead-bearing rock, and most of the lead of Cole County occurs in it. It is from 175 to 200 feet thick.

The second sandstone is usually a brown or yellowish-brown, fine-grained sandstone, distinctly stratified in regular beds, varying from two to eighteen inches in thickness. The surfaces are often ripple-marked and micaceous. It is sometimes quite friable, though generally sufficiently indurated for building purposes. The upper part is often composed of thin strata of light, soft and porous, semi-pulverulent, sandy chert or hornstone, whose cavities are usually lined with limpid crystals of quartz.

The Third Magnesian Limestone.—This also is an important member, occurring in nearly all the counties of Southern Missouri. It is generally a thick-bedded, coarsely crystalline bluish gray, or flesh-colored magnesian limestone, with occasional thick chert beds. It is the chief lead-bearing rock of Southeast and Southern Missouri. In some counties it is as much as 300 feet thick.

The third sandstone is a white, saccharoidal sandstone, made up of slightly-cohering, transparent, globular and angular particles of siliceous matter. It shows but little appearance of stratification.

The Fourth Magnesian Limestone.—This formation presents more permanent and uniform lithological characters than any

other of the magnesian limestones. It is ordinarily a coarse-grained, crystalline, magnesian limestone, grayish-buff in color, containing a few crevices filled with less indurated, siliceous matter. Its thick, uniform beds contain but little chert. The best exposures of this formation are on the Niangua and Osage Rivers.

This magnesian limestone series is very interesting, both from a scientific and an economical standpoint. It covers a large part of Southern and Southeastern Missouri, is remarkable for its numerous and important caves and springs, and comprises nearly all the vast deposits of lead, zinc, copper, cobalt, the limonite ores of iron, and nearly all the marble beds of the State. The lower part of the first magnesian limestone, the saccharoidal sandstone, the second magnesian limestone, the second sandstone, and the upper part of the third magnesian limestone belong, without doubt, to the age of the calciferous sand rock; but the remainder of the series to the Potsdam sandstone.

Azoic Rocks.—Below the rocks of the silurian system is a series of siliceous and other slates, which present no remains of organic life; we therefore refer them to the Azoic age of the geologist. They contain some of the beds of specular iron. In Pilot Knob appears a good exposition of these Azoic strata. The lower fossiliferous rocks rest non-conformably on these strata.

Igneous and Metamorphic Rocks.—Aside from the stratified rocks of Missouri, there is a series of rounded knobs and hills in St. Francois, Iron, Dent and the neighboring counties, which are composed of granite, porphyry, diorite and greenstone. These igneous and metamorphic rocks contain some of those remarkable beds of specular iron of which Iron and Shepherd Mountains are samples. This iron ore often occurs in regular veins in the porphyry.

Historical Geology.—When North America began to emerge from the primeval ocean, Pilot Knob, Shepherd Mountain and the neighboring heights were among the first bodies of land that reared themselves above the surrounding waters. When Pilot Knob thus grew into an island, it stood alone in the ocean waste, except that to the northwest the Black Hills, to the northeast a part of the Alleghany system, and to the southwest a small

cluster of rocks lifted their heads out of the flood. These islands were formed in the Azoic seas by mighty internal convulsions that forced up the porphyry and granite, the slates and iron beds of the great ore mountains of Missouri.

Coal.—Missouri's coal fields underlie an area of nearly 25,000 square miles, including about 160 square miles in St. Louis County, eight square miles in St. Charles, and some important outliers and pockets, which are mainly cannel coal, in Lincoln, Warren and Callaway Counties. This area includes some 8,400 square miles of upper coal measures, 2,000 square miles of exposed middle, and about 14,600 square miles of exposed lower measures.

The upper coal measures contain about four feet of coal, including two seams of one foot each in thickness, the others being thin seams or streaks.

The middle coal measures contain about seven feet of coal, including two workable seams of twenty-one and twenty-four inches, one other of one foot, that is worked under favorable circumstances, and six thin seams.

The lower measures contain about five workable seams of coal, varying in thickness from eighteen inches to four and one-half feet, thin seams varying from six to eleven inches, and several minor seams and streaks, in all, thirteen feet six inches of coal. We therefore have in Missouri a total aggregate of twenty-four feet six inches of coal. The thinner seams are not often mined, except in localities distant from railroad transportation.

All beds over eighteen inches thick are workable coals. The area where such may be reached within 200 feet from the surface is about 7,000 square miles. Most of the State underlain by the coal measure is rich farming land. That underlain by the upper measure includes the richest, which is equal to any upon the globe. The southeastern boundary of the coal measure has been traced from the mouth of the Des Moines through Clark, Louis, Scotland, Adair, Macon, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Callaway, Boone, Cooper, Pettis, Benton, Henry, St. Clair, Bates, Vernon, Cedar, Dade, Barton, and Jasper Counties into the Indian Territory, and every county on the northwest of this line is known to contain more or less coal. Great quantities exist in Johnson, Pettis, Lafayette, Cass, Chariton, Howard, Put-

nam and Audrain. Outside the coal fields, as given above, the regular coal rocks also exist in Ralls, Montgomery, Warren, St. Charles, Callaway and St. Louis, and local deposits of cannel and bituminous coal in Moniteau, Cole, Morgan, Crawford, Lincoln and Callaway. In 1865 Prof. Swallow estimated the amount of good available coal in the State at 134,000,000,000 tons. Since then numerous other developments have been made, and that estimate is found to be far too small.

Lead.—This mineral occurs in lodes, veins and disseminations, which are, as yet, only partially determined. Enough, however, is known of the number, extent, dip and thickness of these deposits to show that their range and richness exceed those of any other lead-bearing region in the world.

Galena occurs in this State in ferruginous clay, that becomes jointed, or separates into distinct masses, quite regular in form when taken out and partially dried; also in regular cubes, in gravel beds, or with cherty masses in the clays associated with the same. These cubes in some localities show the action of attrition, while in others they are entirely unworn. Lead is found in the carboniferous rocks, but perhaps the greater portion is obtained from the magnesian rocks of the lower silurian, and in one or two localities galena has been discovered in the rocks of the Azoic period. At Dugals, Reynolds County, lead is found in a disseminated condition in the porphyry.

The Southeast Lead District.—The Mine La Motte region was discovered about 1720 by La Motte and Renault. Not until this territory was ceded to Spain was considerable mining for lead done in this part of Missouri. Moses Austin, of Virginia, secured from the Spanish Government a large grant of land near Potosi, and sunk the first regular shaft, and, after taking out large quantities of lead, erected, in 1879, the first reverberatory furnace for the reduction of lead ever built in America.

In all this region are found crystallized cubes of galena in the tallow clay, occurring as float. In Franklin, Washington and Jefferson Counties galena is found in ferruginous clay and coarse gravel, often associated with small masses of brown hematite iron and the sulphuret of iron, sometimes lying in small cavities or pockets.

The Virginia mine in Franklin County has produced by far the greater portion of lead from this section.

At the Webster mines the silicate and carbonate of zinc are found always accompanying the lead. At the Valle mines silicate of zinc and baryta occur, as well as hematite iron ore. The Mammoth mine was a succession of caves, in which millions of pounds of lead were found adhering to the sides and roof, and on the bottom was mixed with clay and baryta.

The Frumet or Einstein mines are the most productive ever opened in Jefferson County, and yield also large quantities of zinc ore. There are other valuable mines, in some of which silver has been found.

In Washington County lead mining has been carried on, uninterruptedly, for a greater length of time, and more acres of land have been dug over that have produced lead than in any other county in the State.

In St. Francois County lead deposits are found in the ferruginous clay and gravel. These mines formerly produced many millions of pounds, but have not been extensively worked for many years.

Over portions of Madison County considerable lead is found in the clay. There is lead in several locations in Iron County. In Wayne, Carter, Reynolds and Crawford Counties lead has been found.

Ste. Genevieve has a deposit of lead known as the Avon mines on Mineral Fork, where mining and smelting have been prosecuted for many years. In this vicinity lead has also been found as "float" in several places.

Lead exists in the small streams in several places in the western part of Cape Girardeau County.

In the region above described at least 2,000 square miles are underlaid with lead, upon which territory galena can be found almost anywhere, either in the clay, gravel openings, or in a disseminated condition.

The Central Lead District comprises the counties of Cole, Cooper, Moniteau, Morgan, Miller, Benton, Maries, Camden and Osage. During later years the lead development of Cole County has been more to the northwestern corner, passing into Moniteau

and Cooper Counties. In the former several valuable mines have been opened.

The West diggings have been extensively developed and proved rich. The mineral is found in connected cubes in limestone rock, and lies in lodes and pockets. Lead has been found in several places in Cooper and Osage Counties. The later discoveries in that vicinity, although not yet fully developed, give promise of great richness.

Camden County possesses considerable deposits of lead; a number of mines having been successfully worked, and, as the entire northern portion of the county is underlaid with the magnesian limestone formation, it may be discovered in many places where its existence has never been suspected. Miller County is particularly rich in galeniferous ore.

Paying lead has been found north of the Osage River, on the Gravois, Big Saline, Little Saline and Bush Creeks; and the Fox, Walker, Mount Pleasant and Saline diggings have yielded millions of pounds of lead.

Benton County contains a number of lead deposits, the most important being the Cole Cany mines. Lead has been found as a "float" in many localities.

Morgan County, like Washington, can boast of having lead in every township, either as clay, mineral, "float," or in veins, lodes, pockets and caves. The magnesian limestone series of Morgan, in which the lead ores now are, or have all existed, are the most complete and well defined of any in Missouri.

The most extensive deposits of lead in Morgan County have been found south of the center of the county, yet in the north-western part are several well-known lodes. We can not even name the hundreds of places in the county where lead is found in paying quantities. There seems to be a region, covering 200 square miles, entirely underlaid by lead. These wonderful deposits are as yet but partially worked.

The Southern Lead Region of the State comprises the counties of Pulaski, Laclede, Texas, Wright, Webster, Douglas, Ozark and Christian. The mineral deposits of this region are only partially developed. In Pulaski County lead has been discovered in several localities. Laclede County has a number

of lead deposits; one about eleven miles from Lebanon, where the ore is found in a disseminated condition in the soft magnesian limestone. In the southwestern part of Texas County, along the headwaters of the Gasconade River, there are considerable deposits of lead ore. Wright County has a number of lead mines almost unworked, which are situated in the southeastern part of the county, and are a continuation of the deposits in Texas County. In Douglas County, near the eastern line, and near Swan Creek, are considerable deposits of galena. Ozark and Christian Counties have a number of lead deposits, zinc being invariably found in connection.

The Western Lead District comprises Hickory, Dallas, Polk, St. Clair, Cedar and Dade Counties. In Hickory County quite extensive mining has been carried on, the larger deposits having been found near Hermitage. In the northern part of the county and along the Pomme de Terre River, lead occurs as "float," and in the rock formation. The more prominent lodes are found in the second magnesian limestone, with a deposit occurring in the third. The lead deposits of Hickory County are richer and more fully developed than any other in this district. Dallas County has a few deposits of lead, and float lead has been found in various localities in Polk. In St. Clair County the galeniferous deposits are in the second sandstone, and in the ferruginous clay, with chert, conglomerate and gravel. Cedar County presents a deposit of lead, copper and antimony. Galena is found in the clay and gravel. In Dade County a considerable quantity of galena has been found in the southeastern corner of the county.

The Southwest Lead District of Missouri comprises the counties of Jasper, Newton, Lawrence, Stone, Barry, and McDonald. The two counties first named produce more than one-half of the pig lead of Missouri, and may well boast their immense deposits of galeniferous wealth. The lead mining resources of Jasper and Newton Counties are simply inexhaustible, and new and rich deposits are continually being found. Lead ore seems to have been obtained here from the earliest recollection, and furnished supplies to the Indians during their occupation. Formerly smelted lead, merchandise and liquor were the principal return to the miner for his labor; as the distance from market and the

general condition of the county precluded enlarged capital and enterprise. Since the war capital has developed the hidden wealth, and systematized labor, and rendered it remunerative. This, with the additional railroad facilities, has brought the county prominently and rapidly before the public as one of the most wonderful mining districts of the world. The total production of lead in Jasper County for the centennial year was, according to the estimates of the best authorities, over half the entire lead production of the State, and more than the entire lead production of any other State in the Union. Later statistics show a steady and rapid increase in the yield of these mines.

One fact, worthy of notice, is, that Jasper County, the greatest lead producing county of the greatest lead producing State, raises every year, upon her farms, products of more value than the lead dug in one year from her mines.

Iron.—In the mining, shipping, smelting and manufacturing of the ores of iron, there is, perhaps, more capital invested and more labor employed than in all the other metal industries of the State combined.

There are three principal and important iron regions in Missouri: The Eastern Region, composed of the southeastern limonite district, and the Iron Mountain specular ore district, the Central Region, containing principally specular ores, and the Western or Osage Region, with its limonites and red hematites.

These three principal regions combined form a broad ore belt running across the State from the Mississippi to the Osage, in a direction about parallel to the course of the Mississippi River from southeast to northwest, between the thirtieth and fortieth township lines. The specular ores occupy the middle portion of this belt, the limonites both ends of it. The latter are, besides, spread over the whole southern half of the State, while these sub-carboniferous hematites occur only along the southern border of the North Missouri coal field, having thus an independent distribution, and being principally represented in Callaway, St. Clair and Henry Counties.

Iron Mountain is the greatest exposure of specular iron yet discovered. It is the result of igneous action, and is the purest

mass or body of ore known. The work of years has only just uncovered the massive columns of specular ore that seems to pass down through the porphyry and granite to the source of their existence. The region about is covered with the ore debris. The broken masses have the same general color and quality as the vein ore of Iron Mountain. The fresh fracture presents a light gray, tinged distinctly with blue. The crystallization is often coarse, presenting an irregular fracture. All the ore is more or less magnetic. The streak is a bright cherry red, and possesses considerable hardness. Analysis shows it to contain from 65 to 69 per cent of metallic iron.

The ore of Shepherd Mountain is called a magnetite. In some portions of the veins it shows itself to be granular, brown in color, and to have a clear black streak. Other portions present all the qualities of a specular ore. In portions of the specular, as well as magnetite, beautiful crystals of micaceous ore are found. The streak of this specular and micaceous is a dark red; upon analysis it is found to contain from 64 to 67 per cent of metallic iron. The magnetic qualities of this ore are quite variable, usually the strongest at or near the surface, but this is not the case in all the veins. The ore of Shepherd Mountain is superior to any yet developed in Missouri, not quite as rich as that of Iron Mountain, but so uniform in character, and devoid of sulphur and phosphoric acid, that it may be classed as superior to that, or any other ore in the State.

The ore of Pilot Knob is fine grained, very light bluish gray in color, in hardness not unlike that in Iron Mountain, with a luster sub-metallic. There is a most undoubted stratification to the deposition, occurring as before indicated. The ore of Pilot Knob gives from 53 to 60 per cent metallic iron, and is almost free from deleterious substances. The ore below the slate seam is much the best, containing only about from 5 to 12 per cent of silica, while the poorer ores show sometimes as high as 40 per cent. There have been more than 200,000 surface feet of ore determined to exist here.

The Scotia Iron Banks, located on the Meramec River, in Crawford County, are most remarkable formations. Here the specular ore is a deep, steel-gray color, with a metallic luster.

The crystals are fine, and quite regular in uniformity. This ore is found in the shape of boulders, sometimes small and sometimes of immense size, resting in soft red hematites, that have been produced by the disintegration of the specular ores. These boulders contain a great number of small cavities in which the ore has assumed botryoidal forms; and upon these, peroxide iron crystallizations are so formed that a most gorgeous show of prismatic colors is presented.

In these banks there are some carbonates and ochraceous ores, but not in any quantity to deteriorate or materially change the character of the other ores. Many of the boulders present a soft red mass with a blue specular kernel in the center. This ore is found to be slightly magnetic, and gives from 58 to 69 per cent metallic iron.

Simmons Mountain, one-half mile south of Salem, Dent County, is about 100 feet high, and covers nearly forty acres. The second sandstone is the country rock, and at the summit is uncovered, and mixed with specular and brown ores. Down the elevation larger masses of ore are met with that have the appearance of being drifts from the main deposit, higher up. Shafts have been sunk in this elevation determining more than thirty feet of solid ore. The ore is a splendid, close, compact, brilliant specular, very hard and free from deleterious substances. The ores of this mountain do not show nearly as much metamorphism as many of the other banks in the second sandstone of this region. The ore is quite strongly magnetic, and gives a bright red streak. This is the largest specular iron deposit, with the exception of Iron Mountain, that is known in the State.

Some of the most extensive red hematite banks in Missouri are located in Franklin County. Along the Bourbeuse there are thirteen exposures of fine red hematite iron ore. Near Dry Branch Station is an elevation, capped at the summit with saccharoidal sandstone, beneath which there is a large body of red and specular ore. The red hematite, however, predominates, and is remarkably pure and free from sulphur or other deleterious substances. The sinking of a number of shafts upon this hill reaches the deposits in several places, in all of which the red hematite shows itself to be the prevailing ore. This ore will be found

to work well with the hard specular and ores of the siliceous character, like Pilot Knob.

In Miller, Maries, Cole and Camden Counties, also in Bollinger, Stoddard and Butler Counties, along the line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, there are a number of red hematite banks of considerable promise. There are similar banks in the northern part of Texas and Wright Counties, and in Morgan, Benton, Cedar and Laclede.

In Wayne County there are over seventy different limonite ore banks. In Miller, Maries, Camden, Cole, Moniteau and Callaway Counties there are very extensive banks of the same kind. In Morgan, Benton, St. Clair, Cedar, Hickory and Vernon Counties, considerable brown hematite has been found.

In Franklin, Gasconade, Phelps, Crawford, Laclede, Christian, Webster and Greene Counties large limonite beds have been found. In the Moselle region very large deposits have been opened and worked for many years. In Osage County there are a number of promising brown ore banks, as well as fine specular and red hematite.

It is impossible, in the brief space granted, to describe the number of banks, rich in iron ore, which are situated in the above and other counties of this State; but a glance at the tables found in the works of prominent geologists of the State, will give some idea of the resources of Missouri as an iron producing region.

Zinc.—The ores of zinc in Missouri, almost as numerous as those of lead, are distributed throughout mostly all the geological strata, and scattered through nearly every mineral district; but the principal supply of the metal for commercial purposes is obtained from a very few ores, the more important of which are zinc blende (sulphuret of zinc), the silicate of zinc and the carbonate of zinc, and these are furnished by a comparatively few localities.

In reference to their geological position, the ores are in two classes: The first class includes all zinc ores which occur in the regular veins of the older rocks, and hence are associated with other metalliferous ores. The second mode of occurrence, and the ore by far of paramount importance in Missouri, is that of the third magnesian limestone of the lower silurian series, where it usually occurs in association with galena in the cave formation.

Zinc blende abounds at Granby and Joplin, and is found at many other mines of the Southwest. It also occurs at the lead mines of Franklin and Washington Counties, and at some other points in Southeast Missouri.

The pockets of coal in Central Missouri nearly all contain zinc blende. The lead mines of the same section also sometimes carry it.

There are quantities of silicate of zinc at Granby and Joplin, and the ore is found at most of the lead mines of the Southwest, and occasionally in Central and Southeast Missouri. Carbonate of zinc occurs at Granby, Joplin, Minersville and Valle's mines. It is in the Granby, Joplin and Valle mining districts that zinc ore is principally worked.

Copper, in several varieties, exists in the Missouri mines. The copper mines of Shannon, Madison and Franklin Counties have been known for a long time. Some of those in Shannon and Franklin were once worked with bright prospects of success, and some in Madison have yielded good results for many years.

Deposits of copper have been discovered in Dent, Crawford, Benton, Maries, Green, Lawrence, Dade, Taney, Dallas, Phelps, Reynolds and Wright Counties, but the mines in Franklin, Shannon, Madison, Crawford, Dent and Washington give greater promise of yielding profitable results than any other yet discovered.

Nickel and Cobalt.—These ores abound at Mine La Motte and the old copper mines in Madison County, and are also found at the St. Joseph mines.

Sulphuret of nickel, in beautiful hair-like crystals, is found in the limestone at St. Louis, occupying drusy cavities, resting on calcite or fluor spar.

Manganese.—The peroxide of manganese has been found in several localities in Ste. Genevieve and other counties.

Silver and Gold.—Silver occurs to a limited extent in nearly all the lead mines in the State. Gold, though found in small quantities, has never been profitably worked in any part of Missouri.

Marble.—Missouri has numerous and extensive beds of marble of various shades and qualities. Some of them are very valuable, and are an important item in the resources of the State.

Fort Scott marble is a hard, black, fine-grained marble, with veins of yellow, buff and brown. It receives a fine polish, and is very beautiful. It belongs to the coal measures, and is common in the western part of Vernon County.

There are several beds of fine marble in the St. Louis limestone, of St. Louis County.

The fourth division of encrinital limestone is a white, coarse-grained crystalline marble of great durability. It crops out in several places in Marion County.

The lithographic limestone furnishes a fine, hard-grained, bluish-drab marble, that contrasts finely with white varieties in tessellated pavements.

The Cooper marble of the Devonian limestone has numerous pellucid crystals of calcareous spar disseminated through a drab or bluish-drab, fine compact base. It exists in great quantities in some localities of Cooper and Marion Counties, and is admirably adapted to many ornamental uses. There are extensive beds of fine, variegated marbles in the upper silurian limestones of Cape Girardeau County. Cape Girardeau marble is also a part of the Trenton limestone, located near Cape Girardeau. It is nearly white, strong and durable. This bed is also found near Glencoe, St. Louis County.

In the magnesian limestone series there are several beds of very excellent marble. Near Iron-ton there are beds of semi-crystalline, light-colored marbles, beautifully clouded with buff and flesh colors. In the third magnesian limestone, on the Niangua, is a fine-grained, crystalline, silico-magnesian limestone, light drab, slightly tinged with peach blossom, and beautifully clouded with deep flesh-colored shades. It is twenty feet thick, and crops out in the bluffs of the Niangua for a long distance.

There are numerous other beds in the magnesian limestones, some of which are white and others so clouded as to present the appearance of breccias.

The Ozark marbles are well known, some of them having been used to ornament the Capitol at Washington. Wherever the magnesian limestones come near the igneous rocks, we may expect to find them so changed as to present beds of the beautiful variegated marbles.

Sulphate of Baryta, in its pure white form, is very abundant in Missouri. It occurs in large beds in the mining regions, as the gangue of our lead veins, and as large masses, especially in the magnesian limestone of the lower silurian rocks. It is utilized as a pigment in connection with lead, and may be made valuable for the same purpose in connection with some of our ferruginous and argillaceous paints.

Clays.—Fire clays, possessing refractory qualities, suitable for making fire brick, occur beneath most of the thicker coal seams.

Potter's clay is abundant, especially among the coal measure clays. It is also sometimes found associated with the lower carboniferous rocks.

Kaolin is only found in Southeast Missouri, where porphyries or granites prevail.

Brick clays have been found and worked in nearly all the counties where there has been a demand for them. The argillaceous portions of the bluff formation make good brick, as shown in the brick yards all along the large rivers. Some of the tertiary clays will make the very best brick.

Caves, etc.—There are several very interesting and quite remarkable caves in the State. Hannibal Cave, one mile below the city of Hannibal, and about a quarter of a mile from the Mississippi River, is approached through a broad ravine, hemmed in by lofty ridges, which are at right angles with the river. The antechamber is about eight feet high and fifteen feet long. This descends into the Narrows, thence through Grand Avenue to Washington Avenue, and through the latter to Altar Chamber. This is a ferruginous limestone formation, and crystal quartz, carbonate of lime and sulphate of magnesia abound. Stalactites and stalagmites are continually forming by limestone percolations. In Bat Avenue Chamber the bats may be seen hanging from the ceiling in clusters, like swarms of bees, some of them fifteen inches from tip to tip. Washington Avenue, over sixteen feet high, with long corridors of stalactites and stalagmites, is the largest division of the cave. It contains a spring, and a deep pool, in which are found the wonderful eyeless fish. The Devil's Hall, Alligator Rock, Elephant's Head, two natural wells filled with limpid water, Table Rock, and numbers of other curiosities, will amply repay the tourist for his exploration.

Cliff Cave, thirteen miles below St. Louis, has been utilized by the Cliff Cave Wine Company as a wine cellar.

There are several caves in Miller County, the largest of which is on Big Tavern Creek, in the bluff near its confluence with the Osage River. The entrance is about twenty-five feet square, and is situated thirty or forty feet above the river, in a solid limestone bluff. During the Civil War it was used as a retreat by the bandit, Crabtree. The stalactite formations are of strange and fantastic appearance, some of them looking like colossal images of marble, and the whole effect by torchlight is wierd and solemn.

Phelps County contains several interesting caves, the most accessible of which is Freide's Cave, about nine miles northwest of Rolla. Its mouth is 60 feet in width and 35 feet in height. It has been penetrated to a distance of three miles without finding any outlet. The Stalactite Chamber is a beautiful apartment 200 yards in length, varying from 15 to 30 feet in width, and from 5 to 30 feet in height. The Bat Chamber contains thousands of wagon loads of guano, which is extensively used by the farmers of the neighborhood. The cave also contains quantities of saltpetre, and during the war large amounts of powder were manufactured there.

There are also caves in Christian County. The principal one is two and a half miles northeast of Ozark. Its entrance is through a rock arch 50 feet across and 80 feet high. About 400 feet from the entrance, the passage is so contracted that the explorer must crawl through on his hands and knees. A fine stream of water, clear and cold, gurgles down through the cave.

About twelve miles south of Ozark, near the Forsyth road, on the top of a very high hill, is a small opening, which, about 100 feet from the surface, expands into a hall 30 feet wide and about 400 feet long, the sides and top of which are of rock lined with beautiful stalactites.

In Stone County at least twenty-five caves have been explored and many more discovered. One mile from Galena is an extensive cave from which the early settlers procured saltpetre in large quantities. About two and a half miles above this is a smaller one of great beauty. From the ceiling depend glittering stalac-

tites, while the floor sparkles with fragments of gem-like luster. A pearly wall, of about half an inch in thickness and 15 inches high, encloses a miniature lake, through whose pellucid waters the wavy stalagmite bottom of this natural basin can be plainly seen. The sacred stillness of the vaulted chamber renders its name, "The Baptismal Font," a peculiarly fitting one.

A cave about twelve miles from Galena is well known among curiosity seekers in the adjacent country. The entrance chamber is a large, dome-shaped room, whose ceiling is very high; a glittering mound of stalagmites rises in the center of the room, nearly one-third the height of the ceiling. Stretching out at right angles from this are long shining halls leading to other grand arched chambers, gorgeous enough for the revels of the gnome king and all the genii of the subterranean world. One can not but think of the Inferno, as, wandering down a labyrinthian passage, he reaches the verge of an abyss, striking perpendicularly to unknown and echoless depths. The name, "Bottomless Pit," is well bestowed on this yawning gulf.

Knox Cave, in Greene County, about seven miles northwest of Springfield, is of large dimensions, and hung in some parts with the most beautiful stalactites.

Fisher's Cave, six miles southeast of Springfield, is of similar dimensions, and has a beautiful stream of water flowing out of it.

There are a number of saltpetre caves along the banks of the Gasconade, which were once profitably worked. Some of these caves are large and interesting, consisting frequently of a succession of rooms joined to each other by arched halls of a considerable height, with walls of white limestone, upon which, as well as upon the floors, the saltpetre is deposited, and is generally so pure as to need but one washing to prepare it for use or export. When these caves were first discovered, it was not unusual to find in them stone axes and hammers, which led to the belief that they had formerly been worked for some unknown purpose by the savages. It is doubtful whether these tools were left there by the Indians or by another and more civilized race which preceded them.

There are numerous caves in Perry County, two of which penetrate beneath Perryville.

Connor's Cave, seven miles southeast of Columbia, has an entrance twenty feet wide and eight feet high, and has been explored for several miles.

There are extensive and beautiful caves in Texas, Webster, Lawrence, Laclede, Oregon and several other counties.

Mineral Springs.—Salt springs are exceedingly abundant in the central part of the State, discharging vast quantities of brine in Cooper, Saline, Howard and the adjoining counties. These brines are near the navigable waters of the Missouri, in the midst of an abundance of wood and coal, and might furnish salt enough to supply all the markets of the continent.

Sulphur springs are also numerous throughout the State. The Chouteau Springs, in Cooper, the Monagaw Springs, in St. Clair, the Elk Springs, in Pike, and the Cheltenham Springs, in St. Louis County, have acquired considerable reputation as medicinal waters, and have become popular places of resort. There are similar sulphur springs in other parts of the State.

Chalybeate Springs.—There are a great many springs in the State which are impregnated with some of the salts of iron. Those containing carbonates and sulphates are most common, and several of these are quite celebrated for their medicinal properties. Sweet Springs, on the Blackwater, and the Chalybeate Spring, in the University campus, are perhaps the most noted of the kind in the State. The Sweet Springs flow from cavities in the upper beds of the Burlington limestone. The hill is here forty-seven feet high above water in the Blackwater, spreading out at the back in a flat table-land. The spring itself is about twenty-feet above the river, and has a sweetish alkaline taste. It is useful as a promoter of general good health, and is much resorted to at the proper season. The water is used for ordinary cooking and drinking purposes, except for making tea.

Petroleum Springs.—These are found in Carroll, Ray, Randolph, Cass, Lafayette, Bates, Vernon and other counties. Many of these springs discharge considerable quantities of oil. The variety called lubricating oil is the most common. It is impossible to tell whether petroleum will be found in paying quantities in these localities, but there is scarcely a doubt that there are reservoirs of considerable quantities.

EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE EARLY DISCOVERIES, SETTLEMENTS, ETC.

The Indians.—When Christopher Columbus set sail from Palos, it was with no expectation of finding a new continent, but with the hope of discovering a direct western route to those far-famed Indies, whose fabulous riches were the unfailing theme of travelers and geographers. Even to the day of his death the illustrious explorer had no suspicion of having discovered other than the remote islands and shores of the old world, and, accordingly, he called all the inhabitants of the mysterious country "Indians"—a name which has not only outlasted the error of early navigators, but is destined to cling to this unhappy race as long as a vestige of it remains. Whence they came, and to what other family of the earth they are allied, or whether they were originally created a distinct people in the forest wilds of America, have been questions much mooted among the learned and unlearned of modern times, but thus far have elicited only hypotheses in reply. The most common supposition is, however, that the Indians are a derivative race, sprung from one of the more ancient people of Asia, and that they came to this continent by way of Behring's Strait, and this, doubtless, is the true theory.

The tribes with whom the first settlers of Missouri came principally in contact were the Pottawattomies, the Iowas, the Kickapoos, the Sacs and the Foxes.

Other Races.—The ancient cities of Central America, judging from their magnificent ruins of broken columns, fallen arches and the crumbling walls of temples, palaces and pyramids, which, in some places, bestrew the ground for miles, must have been of great extent, magnificent and very populous. When the vast period of time necessary to erect such colossal structures, and the time required to reduce them to their present ruined state are considered, something can be conceived of their antiquity. These edifices must have been old before many of the ancient cities of the Orient were built, and they point, without doubt, to a civilization at once considerably advanced and very far removed from the present.

The Mound-Builders, of a much less degree of culture, but reaching back into an antiquity so remote as to have left behind

no vestige of tradition, present themselves to the archæologist as a half-civilized people who once occupied Missouri and various other parts of the country now included in the United States. This pre-historic race has acquired its name from the numerous large mounds of earth left by them. Remains of what were apparently villages, altars, temples, idols, burial places, monuments, camps, fortifications and pleasure grounds have been found, but nothing showing that any material save earth was used in the construction of their habitations. At first these works were supposed to be of Indian origin, but careful examination has revealed the fact that—despite several adverse theories—they must have been reared by a people as distinct from the North American Indian as were those later people of Central America. Upon making excavations in these mounds, human skeletons were found with skulls differing from those of the Indians, together with pottery and various ornaments and utensils, showing considerable mechanical skill. From the comparatively nude state of the arts among them, however, it has been inferred that the time of their migration to this country, if indeed they did migrate, was very remote. Their axes were of stone, their raiment, judging from fragments which have been discovered, consisted of the bark of trees interwoven with feathers, and their military works were such as a people would erect who had just passed to the pastoral state of society from that dependent alone upon hunting and fishing. They were, no doubt, idolaters, and it has been conjectured that the sun was the object of their adoration. The mounds were generally built in a situation affording a view of the rising sun; when enclosed in walls their gateways were toward the east; the caves in which their dead were occasionally buried always opened in the same direction; when bodies were buried in graves, as was frequently the case, they were laid in a direction east and west, and, finally, medals have been found representing the sun and his rays of light.

The mounds and other ancient earth-works constructed by this people are far more abundant than is generally supposed, from the fact that while some are quite large, the greater part of them are small and inconspicuous. Along nearly all the water courses, that are large enough to be navigated by a canoe,

the mounds are almost invariably found, so that when one places himself in such positions as to command the grandest river scenery he is almost sure to discover that he is standing upon one of these ancient *tumuli*, or in close proximity thereto.

St. Louis was originally known as the "Mound City," from the extent and variety of the curious monuments found there, and although these, as well as numbers of others scattered over various parts of the State, have been defaced or entirely obliterated, Missouri still presents an unusually fruitful field of investigation to the archaeologist. This is particularly true of the southeastern counties, especially in the region of New Madrid.

Mr. Brackenridge, who examined the antiquities of the West in 1817, speaking of the mounds in the Mississippi Valley, says: "I have sometimes been induced to think, that, at the period when they were constructed, there was a population here as numerous as that which once animated the borders of the Nile or Euphrates, or of Mexico. I am perfectly satisfied that cities similar to those of ancient Mexico, of several hundred thousand souls, have existed in this country."

Early Discoveries and Explorers.—Ferdinand De Soto, an adventurer recognized as a Spanish cavalier, who had been associated with Pizarro in the conquest of Peru, but whose ambition and cupidity were only increased by his success in that country, determined to possess himself also of the boundless wealth reputed to lie hidden in the mines of Florida. Undismayed by the fate of other adventurers, he equipped at his own expense a band of 700 men, or more, and landed in Tampa Bay, in the spring of 1539. Thence, in spite of hostile Indians, he forced his way to the Northwest, and, although not finding gold or precious stones, he made himself immortal as the discoverer, in 1541, of the Mississippi River. The point at which De Soto first saw the Mississippi was at the lower Chickasaw Bluffs, a few miles below Memphis. There he constructed boats, and, after crossing the stream, proceeded up its west bank, and made his way into the region now known as New Madrid, in Missouri. At this point, therefore, and at this time, the first European set foot on the soil of Missouri. In 1542, overcome by disease, privation and discouragement, De Soto died, and those of his followers who re-

mained, having secretly sunk his body in the Mississippi, lest the Indians should discover his death, floated down the river to the Gulf of Mexico, and returned to their homes. The design of the expedition had been conquest as a means of acquiring gold, and it left behind no traces of civilization.

Marquette.—While Spain had attended to the conquest of Mexico, South America, the West Indies and Florida, and English colonists had made feeble beginnings in Virginia and New England, the French, advancing still farther north, had possessed themselves of the St. Lawrence River, and were fast pushing their way into the interior by way of the great lakes. Jacques Marquette, a Jesuit missionary, belonging to an ancient family of France, arrived in Canada at a time when the public mind was much exercised upon the subject of exploring the Mississippi River. A plan of operations was accordingly arranged, and Louis Joliet, a native of Canada, joined Father Marquette at the Jesuit mission on the Straits of Mackinaw, and with five other Frenchmen and a simple outfit, the daring explorers, on the 17th of May, 1673, set out on their perilous voyage to re-discover the great river. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan they entered Green Bay, and passed thence up Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Muscatines ("Mascoutens") and Miamis, where great interest was taken in the expedition by the natives. Procuring guides they proceeded up the river. Arriving at a portage between the Fox and Wisconsin, they soon carried their light canoes and scanty baggage to the latter stream, about three miles distant. Their guides now refused to accompany them further, and endeavored, by reciting the dangers incident to the voyage, to induce them to return. They stated that huge demons dwelt in the great river, whose voices could be heard a long distance, and who engulfed in the raging waters all who came within their reach. They also represented that if any of them should escape the dangers of the river, fierce tribes of Indians dwelt upon its banks ready to complete the work of destruction. The explorers proceeded on their journey, however, and on the 17th of June, with joy inexpressible, pushed their frail barks out on the bosom of the stately Mississippi, 132 years after its first discovery by De Soto. Journey-

ing down the mysterious stream, which Marquette named the "Conception," they passed the mouth of the Illinois, Missouri and Ohio, landing at various places, and, after proceeding up the Arkansas a short distance, at the advice of the natives, they turned their faces northward. After several weeks of hard toil they reached the Illinois, up which stream they proceeded to Lake Michigan, and entered Green Bay in September of the same year, having traveled a distance of 2,500 miles in a little more than four months.

La Salle.—About the time of Marquette's return, Robert de La Salle, of Normandy, set about discovering a northwest passage to China and Japan, the scientific men of that time generally coinciding in the belief that such a passage existed in the direction of the Great Lakes. He was accompanied from France by an Italian named Tonti, and was joined in his enterprise by Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan friar of a bold and ambitious disposition. After various hindrances and perils, they arrived at the present site of Peoria on the Illinois River, where they built a fort, which, on account of their many vicissitudes, they named Creve Coeur, or Broken Heart. There they separated, Hennepin turning northward to discover, if possible, the source of the Mississippi; La Salle, after visiting Canada, to perfect his arrangements, descending that river in search of its mouth, and Tonti remaining at Creve Coeur in command of men and supplies left at that point. La Salle reached the junction of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, in February, 1682, and on the 5th of April following, passed safely through one of the three channels by which the latter stream discharges its waters into the Gulf of Mexico. Three days afterward, with the most imposing ceremonies, La Salle took formal possession of the country in the name of Louis XIV, the reigning king of France, in whose honor he named it Louisiana. The region thus acquired by the French embraced territory on both sides of the Mississippi, and, comprising rather indefinite limits, included the present States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri.

La Salle subsequently returned to Canada, thence to France, and led an expedition to the Gulf of Mexico for the purpose of entering the Mississippi at its mouth, and establishing settle-

ments in Louisiana. Being unable to find the mouth of the river, he landed upon the coast of Texas, and after some fruitless wanderings, was shot by one of his own disaffected followers. However, he had effectually opened the way for the French occupancy of the Mississippi Valley.

Early Settlements.—A few years after La Salle's death, forts and colonies were located at Biloxi Bay, Mobile, Natchez, New Orleans and other points farther north. It is a fact worthy of notice that the first French settlements, all of which were projected in the interest of gold and silver mining, were confined entirely to the eastern bank of the river. It was not until 1705 that the Missouri River was explored as far as the mouth of the Kansas.

In 1720 Renault, the son of a French iron founder, came to Louisiana for the purpose of engaging in gold and silver mining. He brought with him from France 200 miners and artificers, and purchased 500 slaves at the island of San Domingo. Proceeding up the Mississippi River, he established himself at Fort Chartres, about ten or fifteen miles above the present site of Ste. Genevieve, on the opposite bank of the stream. From this point he dispatched miners to "prospect" for the precious metals, and they crossed the river to the west bank, and explored what is now Ste. Genevieve County. Although Renault failed to discover either gold or silver, he found lead ore in great abundance, and having built rude furnaces for smelting it, conveyed it on pack-horses to Fort Chartres, and thence by boat to New Orleans and France.

The date of the actual settlement of Ste. Genevieve is disputed by historians, though all agree that it was the first in the State of Missouri. There is some evidence to support the theory that there might have been inhabitants at this place as early as 1735. The cultivation of tobacco, indigo, rice and silk had already been introduced into the southern part of the province of Louisiana, the lead mines of Missouri were opened, and the culture of wheat was commenced in Illinois. In the meantime the French were firmly establishing their power in the Northwest. By the middle of the eighteenth century (1750) they had control of all the water routes leading from the Great Lakes to the valley of the Mississippi. They had more than sixty military stations from

Lake Ontario by way of Green Bay and the Illinois River, the Wabash and Maumee Rivers, down the Mississippi to New Orleans.

French and Indian War.—The French had formed the design of establishing a magnificent empire in the interior of the continent, having abundant and uninterrupted intercourse with the outside world by means of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence and Mississippi Rivers. The English, whose colonies were scattered up and down on the Atlantic coast, claimed the right to extend their possessions as far westward as they chose. As long as the latter nation confined itself to the eastern part of the country there was little reason for controversy. As soon, however, as the English became acquainted with the beautiful and fertile Mississippi Valley, they not only learned the value of the vast territory, but also resolved to set up a counter-claim to the soil. The French, besides establishing numerous military and trading posts from the frontiers of Canada to New Orleans, in order to confirm their claims to jurisdiction over the country, had carved the lilies of France on the forest trees, or sunk plates of metal in the ground. These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations; and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm should burst upon the frontier settlement. The French based their claims upon discoveries, the English on grants of territory extending from ocean to ocean, but neither party paid the least attention to the prior claims of the Indians. From this position of affairs, it was evident that actual collision between the contending parties would not much longer be deferred. The English Government, in anticipation of a war, urged the governor of Missouri to lose no time in building two forts, which were equipped with arms from England. The French anticipated the English, and gathered a considerable force to defend their possessions. The governor determined to send a messenger to the nearest French post, to demand an explanation. This resolution brought into the history of our country, for the first time, the man of all others whom America most loves to honor, namely, George Washington. He was chosen, although not yet twenty-one years of age, as the one to perform this delicate and difficult mission. With five companions he set out on

November 10, 1753, and after a perilous journey returned January 6, 1754. The struggle could not, however, be averted by diplomacy. It commenced, continued long, and was bloody and fierce; but on October 10, 1765, the ensign of France was displaced on the ramparts of Fort Chartres by the flag of Great Britain. This fort was the depot of supplies, and the place of rendezvous for the united forces of the French, and was then the best built and most convenient fort in North America. In subsequent years the Mississippi reached and undermined its west wall; the inhabitants of Kaskaskia carried away much of the remaining portions for building material, and at the present day nothing remains of it but a ruin in the midst of a dense forest.

Although, as has been already seen, Fort Chartres was not occupied by the English until 1765, the treaty which terminated what is known as the French and Indian War had been arranged late in 1762. According to its stipulations France ceded to England all of her possessions in Canada and east of the Mississippi, and to Spain all that part of the province of Louisiana lying west of the same, which, although really belonging to Spain, remained under French laws and jurisdiction until 1768.

The Founding of St. Louis.—In 1762 M. D'Abadie, at that time director general and civil and military commandant of Louisiana, granted to a certain company the exclusive right to trade with the Indians of Missouri, and indeed of all the Northwest, for a term of eight years. At the head of this company was M. Pierre Laclède Liguist—Laclède, as he is generally known, a man of ability, foresight and experience. He left New Orleans in August, 1763, and arrived in Missouri the following November. It will be remembered that all the French settlements, except that of Ste. Genevieve, were on the east side of the river, and consequently included in the territory ceded to England. At the one small village west of the Mississippi there was no building large enough to contain one quarter of M. Laclède's merchandise. M. De Neyon, the commandant at Fort Chartres, hearing of Laclède's dilemma, offered him room for his goods until the occupation of the fort by the English. Laclède readily availed himself of this generous offer, and repaired to Fort Chartres, where he deposited his effects, and then turned his

attention to finding a site, near the Missouri River, suitable for his enterprise. Ste. Genevieve he rejected both on account of its distance from that stream and its unhealthful situation. Accompanied by his stepson, a lad of fourteen, named August Chouteau, he explored the region thoroughly, and fixed upon the place of his settlement. Upon returning to the fort, he assured De Neyon and his officers that he had found a situation where he would form a settlement, which might become, hereafter, "one of the finest cities of America." Thus readily did his sagacious mind appreciate the advantages of this location. Navigation being open, early in the February of 1764, Laclede sent thirty men, in charge of Chouteau, to the place designated, with orders to clear the land, build a large shed to shelter the tools and provisions, and also erect some small cabins for the men. On the 14th of February the work was commenced. Early in April Laclede himself arrived, chose the place for his own house, laid out a plan for his village and named it Saint Louis, in honor of Louis XV, not knowing that the territory had already been transferred to Spain, and then hastened back to Fort Chartres to remove his goods, as the English garrison was daily expected.

When, in 1765, Capt. Sterling in command of the English troops, a company of highlanders, actually took possession of the fort, St. Ange, French commandant at the time, removed with his officers and men to St. Louis, which was recognized as the capital of Upper Louisiana. M. D'Abadie had died, and M. Aubry was acting governor at New Orleans. Receiving, probably, the sanction of this latter gentleman, St. Ange at once assumed the reins of government at St. Louis, and so liberal was the spirit in which he conducted affairs that a stream of immigration soon set in from Canada and Lower Louisiana.

Death of Pontiac.—At the time of the founding of St. Louis, the Ottawa chieftain, Pontiac, was enjoying his greatest fame. At the breaking out of the war between France and England, he had allied himself with the former country, which had at all times followed a conciliatory policy with the Indians, and he had achieved some brilliant exploits at the ambushade near Pittsburgh (1755), which resulted in Braddock's defeat, and on other occasions. He had subsequently formed a confederacy of all the

western tribes, and had endeavored, by one general and combined movement, to sweep the English settlers from the country west of the Alleghanies. In this effort he was so far successful that, at one time, every English fort in the west, except Niagara, Fort Pitt and Detroit, had fallen into the hands of the savages. St. Ange, hating the English and dreading their encroachments, was proportionately friendly to Pontiac, whom he invited to St. Louis in 1769. Here the chief was received in the most flattering manner, and was warmly welcomed by the principal citizens. Soon, however, it became apparent that Pontiac's plans were doomed to failure.

Tribe after tribe had forsaken him, his powerful allies, the French, were conquered, and his most trusted friends among the latter counseled him to give up the unequal contest. He endeavored to drown his disappointment in drink, and in spite of the remonstrances of St. Ange, sank lower and lower in debauchery. Finally, while in a state of intoxication, he was assassinated at Cahokia by a Kaskaskia Indian. His body was interred with great pomp near the tower at the intersection of Walnut and Fourth Streets. St. Ange, himself, lies buried near, but nothing is left to mark either grave. Houses have been built above them, and but few persons even know that these remains repose in the midst of the great city.

Spanish Rule.—The transfer of Louisiana to Spain caused sorrow to the inhabitants of the province, and at St. Louis this feeling was deepened to one of horror when it became known that Don Alexander O'Reilly had arrived at New Orleans with 3,000 men, and, upon the inhabitants of that city making armed resistance to his authority, had executed several of the ringleaders of the revolt and imprisoned others. The new commandant-general soon established his authority at New Orleans, and in 1770 sent Don Pedro Piernas to St. Louis as lieutenant-governor. This official showed himself master of the situation by treating the terrified inhabitants with the utmost consideration, securing the friendship of St. Ange, whom he made a captain of infantry, and establishing all the grants of land which the latter had bestowed. St. Ange died soon after. Piernas was succeeded by Francisco Cruzat, and he by Don Ferdinando Leyba. During the early

part of Leyba's administration, Laclede died while on an expedition to New Orleans, and was buried at the mouth of the Arkansas River. His grave, also, is unknown, and probably has long ere this been washed into the stream.

The Revolutionary War.—War having already begun between Great Britain and her American colonies, Washington, who had been active in the service of England against the French, now commanded the forces opposed to English tyranny. On the breaking out of the Revolution the British held every important post in the West. The Indians, jealous of the rapid extension of American settlement westward, and aroused to action by the English, became the allies of the latter, and, while the colonies at the East were struggling against the armies of the mother country, the western frontiers were ravaged by the savages, often led by British commanders. To prevent indiscriminate slaughter in the West, some of the most daring exploits connected with American history were planned and executed. The hero of the achievements by which this region was snatched as a gem from the British crown, was Gen. George Rogers Clark, of Virginia. He had closely watched the movements of the English throughout the Northwest, and understood their plans; he also knew that the Indians were not unanimously in accord with them, and that although the forts were in control of the English, the inhabitants were mostly French, and retained much of their old hostility against their conquerors, while sympathizing with the colonies. He was convinced that American soldiers would be welcomed and aided, as far as possible, by the French settlers, and that the English garrisons once driven out, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality. Patrick Henry was governor of Virginia and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The latter proceeded to Pittsburgh, raised his small army west of the Alleghanies, as he well knew the colonies needed all the available men farther east, for the conflict there. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture to proceed to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Each of these posts was in turn captured, and the plans of the English in the West entirely overthrown.

In the meantime, although the settlement at St. Louis was under the jurisdiction of Spain, it was well known that the sympathies of that country were identified with the colonies, and therefore the inhabitants of the little city were in constant dread of attacks from the Indians. Hearing rumors, also, of a threatened assault by the British, they at once began to fortify the place. A wall of brush and clay, five feet in height, with three gates, was built, encircling the town, the extremes terminating at the river. A small fort, which was afterward used as a prison, was also built. At each of the gates a piece of ordnance was mounted, and kept in constant readiness for use. These preparations were made in the summer and fall of 1779. No attack was made during the winter, and the people of St. Louis were almost beginning to hope their precautions unnecessary, when in May, bands of Ojibways, Winnebagos, Sioux and other tribes began to gather on the east side of the river, preparing to fall upon the settlement on the 26th of the month. These savages were instigated by Canadian fur traders, and commanded by officers from the British fort at Michilimackinac.

On May 25, which was the festival of Corpus Christi, a portion of the Indians crossed the river, but made no assault, an extremely fortunate circumstance, as many of the citizens, together with their wives and children, were outside of the wall, and scattered about over the prairie, gathering strawberries. The following day the entire force of savages stole silently across the river, and crept to the rear of the town, expecting to find some of the inhabitants working in the fields. Near what is now the fair grounds, at the "Cardinal Springs," they surprised the man from whom the spring was named and another person call Riviere. The former they killed, and took the latter prisoner. A few other settlers were surprised and massacred.

On account of his misconduct at this time, Leyba was removed from office and Francisco Cruzat once more placed in authority at St. Louis. During the administration of Cruzat, the town was thoroughly fortified, but was not subjected to another attack, although other settlements on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers were often harassed by the Indians even after the close of the war.

Floods.—In 1785 occurred a sudden and remarkable rise in

the Mississippi River, causing great alarm and considerable loss of property to the inhabitants of St. Louis and the adjacent settlements. Cahokia and Kaskaskia were menaced with entire destruction. Ste. Genevieve, which was located at first in the river bottom, three miles south or southeast of its present site, was completely inundated, and the inhabitants, unwilling to risk a repetition of the disaster, removed to higher ground and founded the present town, which therefore dates from 1785. Most of the buildings in St. Louis were then situated on Main Street, and the rise of the river above the steep bank occasioned extreme anxiety and terror. The flood subsiding, however, nearly as rapidly as it had risen, the inhabitants returned to their houses, and business was speedily resumed. This year received the name of "*L'annee des Grandes Eaux*," or "The year of the Great Waters." Other remarkable floods occasioning loss of life and property, and involving St. Louis and other river towns of Missouri, have occasionally occurred, most destructive among which may be mentioned those of 1844, 1851, 1875 and 1881.

1785-1800.—Cruzat was succeeded in office by Manuel Perez, who bestowed a large tract of land in the vicinity of Cape Girardeau upon friendly Indians of the Pawnee and Delaware tribes, in return they agreeing to aid the young settlements in repelling the incursions of the hostile Osage Indians. Trudeau, who succeeded Perez, devised and carried out many improvements at St. Louis, and stimulated in a great measure the fur traffic, and by this means encouraged traders to penetrate the wilderness, and make further expeditions on the Missouri River. The administration of Trudeau was followed by that of Delassus, who, in 1799, ordered that a census be taken of the settlements in Upper Louisiana or Western Illinois, as Missouri was sometimes called. According to this census, the total number of inhabitants in the settlements was 6,028. Of these 4,948 were white; 197 free colored, and 883 slaves. St. Louis had a population of 925; Ste. Genevieve, 949; St. Charles, 875; New Madrid, 782; New Bourbon, 560; Cape Girardeau, 521; St. Ferdinand, 276; St. Andrew, 393; Carondelet, 184; Meramec, 115; Little Meadows, 72.

Daniel Boone, famous in the annals of Kentucky and the West, came to Louisiana about the year 1797. He renounced his allegiance to the United States, became a Spanish subject, and

was appointed by Delassus commandant of the Femme Osage District. When the province was transferred to the United States, he again became an American citizen. At some time between the years 1804 and 1808 he may very probably have hunted through Howard County, and discovered the salt springs there. During the summer of 1807, Boone's sons, Nathan and Daniel M., visited these springs and there manufactured salt, but there is no evidence that the elder Boone ever resided, even temporarily, at the place. The settlement afterward made was called Boone's Lick, and a large region in that part of the State, the "Boone's Lick Country." Boone County, organized in 1820, was named after the great frontiersman, who died in September of that year at the residence of his son, on Femme Osage Creek, in St. Charles County, aged eighty-eight years.

Louisiana Purchased by the United States.—In the year 1801 Napoleon Bonaparte made a treaty with Spain, known in the annals as the treaty of San Ildefonso, the conditions of which were that Spain should surrender to France all the region known as Louisiana west of the Mississippi River, in return for certain assistance which she expected to receive from the great warrior in her European affairs. It was not, however, until 1803, that M. Laussat, a French officer, was placed in authority at New Orleans. Although Napoleon fully realized the immense value of his acquisition, it was on many accounts an occasion of perplexity. In the first place, the American Government regarded with a jealous eye this attempt of the French to re-establish themselves in Louisiana; and the English, who had control of the seas, made it extremely difficult for men and equipments to be conveyed into the country; and, rather than have it wrested from him by this powerful foe, he determined to tantalize the mother country by adding it to the possessions of the young nation, which had succeeded in maintaining its independence in the face of her authority. Accordingly, he accepted an offer made by the United States, and the transfer was accomplished during the administration of Thomas Jefferson. In December, 1803, M. Laussat, the French commandant, who had but just acquired jurisdiction of Louisiana from Spain, conveyed it to Gov. Claiborne and Gen. Wilkinson, commissioners appointed by the United

States. The price paid for this purchase was \$15,000,000, including various claims, the payment of which was assumed by the American Government.

At St. Louis the French flag was in the ascendant only one day, Capt. Stoddard, the representative of France, receiving possession of the territory at the hands of Delassus, the Spanish governor, on March 9, 1804, and transferring his authority to the United States on the following day.

The District of Louisiana.—March 26, 1804, Congress passed an act separating the provinces of Louisiana into two parts—the southern designated as “The Territory of Orleans,” and the northern, “The District of Louisiana.” This latter included all of the province north of “Hope Encampment,” a place near Chickasaw Bluffs, and embraced within its boundaries the present States of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, a large part of Minnesota, and all the vast region extending westward to the Pacific Ocean, excepting the territory claimed by Spain.

The executive power of the Government in the Territory of Indiana was extended over the district of Louisiana or “Upper Louisiana” as it was popularly called. Gen. William Henry Harrison, then governor of Indiana, assisted by Judges Griffin, Vanderberg and Davis, represented the authority of the United States, under the provisions of the act of 1804, and, during the following winter, courts of justice were held in the old fort, near Fifth and Walnut Streets, in St. Louis.

The Territory of Louisiana.—March 3, 1805, by another act of Congress, the Territory of Louisiana was regularly organized, and the President appointed Gen. James Wilkinson, governor, and Frederick Bates, secretary. Gov. Wilkinson, together with Judges R. J. Meigs and John B. C. Lucas, constituted the Legislature of this almost boundless territory. Gov. Wilkinson was visited in 1805, by Aaron Burr, when the latter was planning his daring conspiracy against the United States.

In 1807 Capt. Merriwether Lewis, of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition, was appointed governor, but in 1809, in Lewis County, Tenn., he committed suicide at the age of thirty-five, by shooting himself with a pistol, and President Madison designated Gen. Benjamin Howard, of Lexington, Ky., as governor in his

stead. Gov. Howard served as brigadier-general in the War of 1812, and died in 1814. Howard County was named in his honor.

Lewis and Clark's Expedition.—After the purchase of Louisiana, President Jefferson, anxious to prove the value of that immense tract then in possession of the United States, planned an expedition for the purpose of exploring the country from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. The expedition was organized with Merriweather Lewis, Mr. Jefferson's private secretary, at its head, assisted by Capt. William Clark, of the American army. With a small party, these indomitable explorers ascended the Missouri River as far as Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin, which they named in honor of the President, Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury, respectively, followed the Jefferson to its source, crossed the Rocky Mountains, navigated the Columbia River, and returned to St. Louis, in September, 1806, after an absence of two years and four months, having overcome innumerable hardships and difficulties, and traveled nearly 6,000 miles. Lewis, as has been already noted, was appointed governor of the Territory of Louisiana, which office he filled until his untimely and tragical death.

Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike also organized two successful exploring parties, one of which, in 1805, discovered the sources of the Mississippi, and the other, in the two succeeding years, the sources of the Arkansas, Kansas, Platte and Pierre Jaune (Yellowstone) Rivers, and penetrated the Spanish Provinces. Pike's Peak was named from this explorer. The county of Pike, in this State, was named in honor of Lieut. Pike, who rose to the rank of brigadier-general in the War of 1812, and was killed at York, Canada, in 1813.

Earthquakes at New Madrid.—New Madrid, rendered famous by the great earthquake of 1811-12, was, originally, one of the old Spanish forts, and lies about seventy miles below the mouth of the Ohio River. It was settled immediately after the close of the Revolutionary War by families from Virginia and the Carolinas, and was growing rapidly in wealth and population when its progress was arrested by that frightful calamity which affected not only the county of New Madrid, but also the adjacent country on

both sides of the Mississippi. Streams were turned from their channels or dried up; hills, forests and plains disappeared, and lakes (one of which was sixty or seventy miles in length, and from three to twenty in breadth) were formed in their places; vast heaps of sand were scattered in various places, and whole tracts of land sank below the level of the surrounding country. Short extracts from the description of Mr. Godfrey Lesieur, who was an eye-witness of the scene, are quoted:

"The first shock was about 2 o'clock A. M., on the night of December 16, 1811, and was very hard, shaking down log houses, chimneys, etc. It was followed at intervals, from half an hour to an hour apart, by comparatively slight shocks, until about 7 o'clock in the morning, when a rumbling noise was heard in the west, not unlike distant thunder, and in an instant the earth began to totter and shake so that no persons were able to stand or walk. This lasted a minute; then the earth was observed to be rolling in waves of a few feet in height, with a visible depression between. These swells burst, throwing up large volumes of water, sand and a species of charcoal, some of which was partly covered with a substance, which, by its peculiar odor, was thought to be sulphur. Where these swells burst, large, wide and long fissures were left, running north and south parallel with each other for miles. I have seen some four or five miles in length, four and one-half feet deep on an average, and about ten feet wide.

"After this, slight shocks were felt at intervals, until January 7, 1812, when the region was again visited by an earthquake equal to the first in violence, and characterized by the same frightful results." Mr. Lesieur says further that, upon this second visitation, the inhabitants, excepting two families, fled from the country in dismay, leaving behind their stock, and even many of their household goods, all of which were appropriated by adventurers and carried away in flat-boats. The last violent shock occurred on the 17th of February, 1812.

During these terrible earthquakes, but two among the settlers were killed, both of whom were women, but many of the boatmen on the river must have perished. An act of Congress for the relief of the New Madrid sufferers was passed in 1817.

By its provisions, persons whose lands had been seriously damaged by the earthquakes were allowed to locate a like quantity upon any of the public lands of the State, provided that no claims should exceed 640 acres. This was the origin of the "New Madrid Claims," of which speculators and sharpers gained the chief benefit, the people many of them being uninformed as to their exact privileges.

For convenience of reference a short table is appended of the early settlements of Missouri, with the date of the establishment of each in cases where it has been determined.

Names of Settlements.	Dates.
Ste. Genevieve.....	1735(?)
St. Louis.....	1764
Near St. Charles.....	1765
Portage des Sioux.....	1769
New Madrid.....	1780
New Bourbon.....	1789
Potosi.....	1765(?)
Big River Mills, St. Francois County.....	1796
Near Farmington, St. Francois County.....	1797
Perry County.....	1796
Bird's Point.....	1800
Norfolk.....	1800
Charleston.....	1801
Warren County.....	1801
Parkersville (Cote Sans Dessein).....	1801
Loutre Island.....	1807
Boone's Lick.....	1807
Cooper's Bottom, Franklin County.....	1810

TERRITORIAL AND STATE ORGANIZATION.

The Territory of Missouri was organized by Congress, June 4, 1812, the first Council consisting of nine members, and the House of thirteen.* Its real boundaries were the same as those of the "Territory of Louisiana," but practically it consisted of only the settled parts of Missouri, comprising four districts, as follows: Cape Girardeau, embracing the territory between Tywapity Bottom and Apple Creek; Ste. Genevieve, extending from

*These members were as follows: House: St. Charles County—John Pitman and Robert Spencer; St. Louis County—David Music, Bernard G. Farrar, William C. Carr and Richard Caulk; Ste. Genevieve County—George Bullett, Richard S. Thomas and Isaac McGready; Cape Girardeau—George F. Bollinger and Stephen Byrd; New Madrid—John Schrader and Samuel Phillips. W. C. Carr became speaker and Andrew Scott clerk. Council: St. Charles County—James Flaugherly and Benjamin Emmons; St. Louis County—Auguste Chouteau, Sr., and Samuel Hammond; Ste. Genevieve—John Scott and James Maxwell; Cape Girardeau—William Neeley and George Cavener; New Madrid—Joseph Hunter.

Apple Creek to the Meramec River; St. Louis, including that part of the State between the Meramec and Missouri Rivers, and St. Charles, comprising the settled country between the Missouri and Mississippi.

The legislative power of the Territory was vested in a governor, legislative council and House of Representatives. By the same act the Territory was authorized to send one delegate to Congress. In October of the same year the four districts, by proclamation of Gov. Howard, were reorganized into five counties, the fifth being called New Madrid, and included Arkansas. An election of a delegate to Congress, and members of the Territorial House of Representatives, was held in the following November. Capt. William Clark, the associate explorer of Capt. Lewis, was appointed by the President as governor, and entered upon his duties in 1813. He continued to occupy the gubernatorial chair until the admission of the State into the Union, and died in St. Louis in 1838.

Edward Hempstead was chosen the first delegate to Congress. It was mainly owing to his efforts that an act was passed by that body confirming to the people of Missouri the titles of their lands derived from Spanish grants, and also providing that "all village lots, out lots, or common field lots" held by them at the time of the cession of Louisiana to the United States, should be retained for school purposes. The real estate thus secured to the city of St. Louis alone, for educational purposes, was valued at \$1,252,895.79. Col. Thomas F. Riddick, who first originated the proposition, rode to Washington on horseback to aid Mr. Hempstead in obtaining the ratification of Congress.

Growth.—In 1814 the population of the Territory was 25,000. The country was rapidly settled, and new counties were organized. The Legislature of 1816-17 incorporated a board of trustees for superintending schools in the "Town of St. Louis," the beginning of the school system of that city. At the same session the old "Bank of Missouri" was chartered, and in the fall of 1817 the two banks, "St. Louis" and "Missouri," were issuing bills, the former having gone into operation in 1814.

The first newspaper west of the Mississippi was published at St. Louis, July 12, 1808. It was called the *Missouri Gazette*,

and was a diminutive sheet, measuring 12x16 inches. Although this paper has undergone several changes of title it still lives and flourishes as the *Missouri Republican*. The first newspaper west of St. Louis was the *Missouri Intelligencer*, established at Old Franklin, by Nathaniel Patton, in 1819, and subsequently removed to Fayette. In 1818 a cathedral was commenced at St. Louis, on the site of the old log church which had been erected by the early French inhabitants, and in the same year the first Protestant Church (Baptist) was built.

The first steamboat which ascended the Mississippi, above the mouth of the Ohio, was the "Gen. Pike," Capt. Jacob Read, which landed in St. Louis at the foot of Market Street August 2, 1817, and was received with every demonstration of delight. The next was the "Constitution," Capt. R. T. Guyard, which arrived in the October following. In 1819 the "Independence," Capt. Nelson, from Louisville, Ky., navigated the Missouri as far as Old Chariton, an abandoned town a short distance above Glasgow, and, returning to Franklin, took freight for Louisville. The first steamboat on the Upper Mississippi was the "Gen. Putnam," Moses D. Bates, captain, which made several trips between St. Louis, and Galena, Ill., during the summer of 1825.

In 1818 the Government of the United States projected the celebrated Yellowstone expedition, the objects of which were to ascertain whether the Missouri was navigable by steamboats, and to establish a line of forts from its mouth to the Yellowstone. This expedition left St. Louis in June, 1819. In the same year Arkansas was formed into a separate Territory.

State Organization.—In 1818, John Scott being delegate to Congress, the inhabitants of Missouri petitioned for admission into the Union. The House of Representatives passed a bill to admit the State without slavery, but, the Senate refusing to concur in this anti-slavery clause, the bill failed. Subsequently the measure was amended so as to provide for the gradual restriction of involuntary servitude, but the Senate refused to endorse any anti-slavery proviso whatever, and the House insisting on that provision, the bill again failed. In 1820, while the matter was still under discussion, Jesse B. Thomas, of Illinois, presented an amendment, which settled for the time all differences between

the two Houses, and allowed Missouri to enter the Union with slavery. That amendment, famous in history as the "Missouri Compromise," is as follows:

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE PEOPLE OF THE MISSOURI TERRITORY TO FORM A CONSTITUTION AND STATE GOVERNMENT, AND FOR THE ADMISSION OF SUCH STATE INTO THE UNION ON AN EQUAL FOOTING WITH THE ORIGINAL STATES, AND TO PROHIBIT SLAVERY IN CERTAIN TERRITORIES—ADOPTED MARCH 6, 1820.

* * * * *

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, *shall be and is hereby forever prohibited. Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Such was the "Missouri Compromise," one of the most important acts of American Legislation. The pro-slavery senators consented to this measure because they saw by the determination of the House that they would be unable otherwise to secure the admission of Missouri.

State Convention.—Under the act of Congress, the people of the Territory of Missouri, organized into fifteen counties, were authorized to hold an election in May, 1820, to choose representatives to a State convention whose object should be the framing of a constitution. Accordingly, forty-one representatives thus chosen convened at St. Louis on June 12. The following are the names of the members of the convention, together with the counties which they represented:

Cape Girardeau—Stephen Byrd, James Evans, Richard S. Thomas, Alexander Buckner, Joseph McFerran.

Cooper—Robert P. Clark, Robert Wallace, William Lillard.
Franklin—John G. Heath.

Howard—Nicholas S. Burkhardt, Duff Green, John Ray, Jonathan S. Findlay, Benjamin H. Reeves.

Jefferson—Daniel Hammond.

Lincoln—Malcolm Henry.

Montgomery—Jonathan Ramsey, James Talbott.

Madison—Nathaniel Cook.

New Madrid—Robert D. Dawson, Christopher G. Houts.

Pike—Stephen Cleaver.

St. Charles—Benjamin Emmons, Nathan Boone, Hiram H. Barber.

Ste. Genevieve—John D. Cook, Henry Dodge, John Scott, R. T. Brown.

St. Louis—David Barton, Edward Bates, Alexander McNair, William Rector, John C. Sullivan, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Bernard Pratte, Thomas F. Riddick.

Washington—John Rice Jones, Samuel Perry, John Hutchings.

Wayne—Elijah Bettis.

David Barton was elected president of the convention and William G. Pittis, secretary.

The constitution which the convention formed took effect from the authority of the body itself, no provision having been made to submit it to the vote of the people. It withstood the mutations of parties and all efforts at material amendment from the time of its adoption till the convention of 1865.

The Clay Compromise.—November 16, Mr. Scott laid before the House of Representatives at Washington a copy of the constitution of the new State, when a fresh debate arose, first, because the constitution sanctioned slavery and, second, because one of its articles especially enjoined that such laws should be passed as might be necessary to prevent free mulattoes and negroes from coming to or settling in the new State, under any pretext whatsoever.

The perils of the political situation becoming imminent, Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, moved that twenty-three representatives, one from each State, be appointed to act jointly with the Senate committee, in an attempt to adjust the difficulty. Such a committee was chosen with Mr. Clay as its chairman. The Senate also appointed seven of its members on the joint committee, which, on February 26, 1821, reported to each House the following:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, That Missouri shall be admitted into this Union

on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution, submitted on the part of said State to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the States in this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States. *Provided*, That the Legislature of said State, by a *solemn public act*, shall declare the assent of the said State to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact; whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State into the Union shall be considered as complete.

The resolution was soon adopted by both Houses, and on the 26th of the following June, the Legislature of Missouri adopted an act declaring the assent of the State to the conditions of admission, and transmitted to the President a copy of the same. August 10, 1821, after a struggle of two years and a half, the admission of Missouri into the Union was announced by the proclamation of President Monroe, and the State from that day took rank as the twenty-fourth of the American Republic.

First General Assembly.—Anticipating the admission of the State into the Union a general election had been held August 28, 1820. Alex. McNair was chosen governor; Wm. H. Ashley, lieutenant-governor, and John Scott, representative to Congress. Senators and representatives to the General Assembly (fourteen of the former and forty-three of the latter) were also elected. This body convened at St. Louis in September, and elected David Barton and Thomas H. Benton United States senators, although, as the State was not formally admitted into the Union until the following August, they were not allowed to take their places until December, 1821. Mr. Benton held the position of United States senator for thirty consecutive years.

At this session of the Legislature were organized the counties of Boone, Callaway, Chariton, Cole, Gasconade, Lillard (afterward La Fayette), Perry, Ralls, Ray and Saline. The seat of government was fixed at St. Charles, but was moved, in 1826, to Jefferson City. According to the first census taken in September, 1821, the population of the State was 70,647, of whom 11,254 were slaves.

EARLY WARS.

War of 1812.—Although the inhabitants of Missouri were far distant from the principal scenes of this conflict, they participated in many engagements with the Indians, and were obliged to exercise ceaseless vigilance against their insidious foe. For several years British traders had incited the savages against the settlers, and had supplied the former with arms and ammunition. In July, 1810, W. I. Cole and two other men at Loutre Island were killed while attempting to rescue property stolen by the Pottawattomies. In 1815 the Sac and Fox Indians, who had stolen horses from the same settlement, were followed by a party of "rangers," with Capt. James Callaway, a grandson of Daniel Boone, in command. Four of the pursuers, including Capt. Callaway, were killed.

In 1813 Fort Madison, Iowa, was abandoned by its garrison, and burned to save it from Indian occupation. During the same year the scattered settlements in the present counties of Montgomery, Lincoln and Pike were often plundered by the Indians, under the renowned Black Hawk and other noted chiefs. In St. Charles County there were many massacres, but at length a number of forts were erected, which proved a sufficient protection against further outrages. The Boone's Lick country was constantly harassed by tribes, who stole horses and murdered the inhabitants. Living beyond the jurisdiction of any organized county, these pioneers built forts, and defended themselves. Sentinels kept guard while the fields were plowed, sown and harvested, and upon the appearance of danger the people were notified by means of signals, and hastened to the shelter of the forts.

At Cote Sans Dessein (now Barkersville), on the Missouri River in Callaway County, three men and two women successfully withstood a protracted and determined siege of the Indians.

Of all the murders committed by the savages, none aroused more indignation than that of Capt. Sarshell Cooper, who was shot while sitting at his own fireside in Cooper's Fort, in the Boone's Lick country, in 1814. An Indian crept to the wall of Cooper's cabin, which also formed one side of the fort, and

made a small opening between the logs, through which the fatal shot was fired.

Black Hawk War.—In 1804 a treaty was concluded between the United States and the Sac and Fox Indians. One old warrior of the Sacs, however, called Black Hawk, who had fought with great bravery in the service of Great Britain during the War of 1812 had always taken exception to this treaty, pronouncing it void. In 1831 he established himself with a chosen band of braves upon the disputed territory in Illinois, ordering the whites to leave the country at once. Fifteen hundred volunteers from that State, aided by Gen. Gaines, with a company of regulars, surprised the Indians, and forced them into another treaty, by which they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to remain upon the other side of the river. Soon, however, a band of these same Indians attacked a party of friendly Menomines encamped at Prairie du Chien, murdering twenty-five and wounding many others. Brig.-Gen. Atkinson, with a large detachment of regular troops from Jefferson Barracks, was sent to chastise the murderers who had thus flagrantly violated their treaty. Upon this Black Hawk, with his adherents, recrossed the Mississippi and established himself at Rock River. Keokuk was the rightful chief of the Sacs and Foxes, and with the majority of his tribes remained true to their agreement with the United States, but Black Hawk's followers were bent upon revenge and plunder. May 14, 1832, a bloody engagement occurred near Dixon's Ferry. On account of the proximity of these hostilities to the Missouri border, and fearing an Indian invasion, Gov. Miller ordered Maj.-Gen. Richard Gentry, of Columbia, this State, to raise 1,000 volunteers, prepared to start for the frontier at a moment's warning.

Accordingly on May 29, 1832, orders were issued by Gen. Gentry to Brig.-Gens. Benjamin Means, commanding the Seventh; Jonathan Riggs, the Eighth, and Jesse T. Wood, the Ninth Brigade, Third Division, to raise, the first named 400 and each of the last 300 men. Each man was "to keep in readiness a horse with the necessary equipment, and a rifle in good order, with an ample supply of ammunition." Five companies were at once raised in Boone County, and others in Callaway, Mont-

gomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Marion, Ralls, Clay and Monroe. Two of them, Capt. John Jamison's, of Callaway, and Capt. David M. Hickman's, of Boone, in July, 1832, were mustered into service for thirty days, and placed under command of Maj. Thomas Conyers. This detachment, accompanied by Gen. Gentry in person, arrived at Palmyra July 10, and at Fort Pike, which was situated on the Des Moines, at the present site of St. Francisville, in Clark County, five days afterward. Finding that no hostile Indians had entered Missouri, Gen. Gentry ordered work to be discontinued on Fort Matson, in the northern part of Adair County, sixty-five miles from Fort Pike, and within eight miles of the Chariton, and left for Columbia, where he arrived on July 19. Maj. Conyers' command was left at Fort Pike. On August 5 this detachment was relieved by two other companies under Capts. Sinclair Kirtley, of Boone, and Patrick Ewing, of Callaway. Maj. Conyers' remained in command of the fort. In September, the Indian troubles having apparently subsided, the troops on the northern frontier of Missouri were mustered out of service.

For nearly a year afterward, the war was continued at various points in Illinois and Iowa, until, at the decisive battle of the Bad Axe, Black Hawk was entirely defeated, and a great number of his followers killed. He himself escaped, but was soon captured and delivered to the United States officers. He was carried in triumph through a great part of the States, after which, shorn of his power, if not his ambition, he was permitted to return to his tribe. Black Hawk died at the village of his people, on the Des Moines River, in Davis County, Iowa, in 1838, aged about seventy years.

Seminole War.—Florida originally belonged to Spain. Among its aboriginal inhabitants was a humane, romantic tribe of Indians—the Seminoles. Their manners were gentle, and their language soft; but the wrongs they suffered are as deep and wicked as any ever inflicted by a civilized nation upon a weak and defenseless people. Escaping slaves found refuge in the Spanish Territory, formed settlements along the Appalachicola and Suwanee Rivers and became members of the Seminole and Creek nations, holding lands and enjoying the fruits of their labors. Spain refused to

deliver up the fugitives who had thus intermarried with the Indians, and whose descendants soon became an almost indistinguishable part of the tribe. The slaveholders of Georgia were furious, and the government of that State, on several occasions, sent troops into the Creek country and laid waste villages, burned huts, and killed innocent members of the tribe. Spain resented these piratical raids, and the President of the United States was compelled to disavow any responsibility for such outrages, which nevertheless continued.

On July 27, 1816, an old fort situated on the Appalachicola, which had been built by the British during the War of 1812, and subsequently occupied by the blacks and their descendants, was blown up by forces under command of Gen. Gaines. There were in the fort 334 persons, mostly women and children, and 270 of these unfortunate creatures were instantly torn in pieces.

The Seminoles, goaded from their placid ways, attempted to retaliate; but their efforts, though gallant, were feeble. The raids upon the Seminole country and its citizens continued, and the state of affairs became a matter of serious perplexity to the general Government.

In 1835, during President Jackson's administration, renewed hostilities arose from an attempt to remove the Seminoles and Creeks to lands west of the Mississippi. The chief of the former tribe was Osceola, a half breed of great talents and audacity, who, driven to desperation by personal wrongs, as well as those inflicted upon his people, formed a conspiracy to slaughter the whites and devastate the country. The Creeks were soon conquered and set beyond the Mississippi. In 1837 Osceola was captured and soon after died, but the war continued.

In the fall of 1837 the Secretary of War issued a requisition on Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, for two regiments of mounted volunteers for the Seminole War.

The first regiment was raised chiefly in Boone and neighboring counties by Col. Gentry, and was composed of eight companies. Four companies of the second regiment were also raised and attached to the first. Of these latter, two companies were composed of Delaware and Osage Indians.

Col. Gentry's regiment left Missouri in October, 1837. The

men were taken by boat from St. Louis to New Orleans, and transported thence to Tampa Bay, Florida. On the voyage they encountered a severe storm, and several of the vessels were stranded. Many horses were lost but no men, and on the 15th of November the troops disembarked at their destination. On the 1st of December they received orders from Gen. Zachary Taylor, then commanding in Florida, to march to Okeechobee Lake, in the vicinity of which the whole force of the Seminoles was said to have collected. Having reached the Kissimee River, seventy miles distant, the cavalry scouts captured several Indians, from whom Col. Gentry learned that their main forces were near at hand, and immediately crossing the river he formed the Missouri volunteers in front, and, supporting them at a proper distance by the regular army on either flank, advanced to meet the attack. The Indians had chosen a fine position, and continued the battle with a pertinacity seldom exhibited in their method of warfare. Col. Gentry fought on foot, as did all his command, and had repulsed the enemy after several hours of severe fighting. He was gradually pushing them across a swamp, and had nearly reached the dry soil when a bullet pierced his abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound. He knew its serious nature, yet stood erect an hour afterward, and cheered his men to victory, until, at last, being compelled to desist, he was borne from the field, and expired the same night. The Missourians continued to fight several hours after the fall of their leader, until the Indians were entirely vanquished. The loss of the whites in killed and wounded was 138, most of whom were Missourians.

The forces from this State being no longer needed, they returned to their homes early in 1838. The remains of Col. Gentry, as well as those of Capt. Vanswearingen and Lieuts. Brooke and Center, of the Sixth Regular United States Infantry, were afterward brought to Jefferson Barracks and buried, the Government of the United States erecting over them a suitable monument. The country of Gentry was named in memory of the gallant commander.

After a war of eight years, during which nearly \$40,000,000 had been expended, several hundred persons seized and enslaved, and hundreds of lives lost, the Seminoles and their colored kin-

dred were removed as far as the Cherokee country, and subsequently to that of the Creeks. After persistent attempts of the latter to reduce them to a state of servitude, and after many of the exiles had been actually seized and sold into perpetual bondage, the remainder of the blacks, excepting 200 who were supposed to be so intermarried with the Seminoles as to render them safe, abandoned the country and fled to Mexico.

The Mormon War.—The origin, rapid development and prosperity of the religious sect, commonly called the Mormons, are among the most remarkable historical events of the present century. That an obscure individual, without money, education or elevated position in society, should persuade people to believe him inspired of God, and cause a book, insignificant as a literary production, to be received as a continuation of the sacred revelation, appears almost incredible. Yet in less than half a century the disciples of this personage have increased to hundreds of thousands; have founded a State in the distant wilderness, and compelled the Government of the United States to practically recognize them as an independent people.

The founder of Mormonism was Joseph Smith, a native of Vermont, who emigrated, while quite young, with his father's family to western New York. The story of the finding of the golden plates in the "Hill of Cumarah," their transcription, the printing of the Mormon Bible, the organization of the first church of the new faith, are themes not important to be considered here. It may be well to state in passing that the believers in Mormonism claim that their Bible gives a history of the peopling of the Western Continent, as the common Bible narrates the origin of the human race on the Eastern, and the Mormons accept both volumes as of Divine inspiration, calling themselves "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." The common name by which they are known is that given to one of the writers of the Mormon Bible.

Having gained a number of converts, Smith, in 1831, moved to Kirtland, Ohio, and, during the same year, made a visit to Missouri in search of a location for "Zion." He found it at Independence, Jackson County, named the place "The New Jerusalem," and returned to Kirtland.

In 1832 Smith established himself with many followers in Jackson County. Here the new church acquired several thousand acres of land, which the members professed to hold in common, and published a paper called *The Morning and Evening Star*, in which were printed promises of boundless prosperity to the "Saints," and frightful denunciations against the "Gentiles." The result was a series of trifling encounters between the two parties, until, October 31, 1833, an engagement occurred near Westport, in which two citizens and one Mormon were killed.

The Gentile citizens of Jackson County now rose in arms in considerable numbers, and committed a series of acts of violence toward the Mormons. The bishop was tarred and feathered, the printing press thrown into the river, the storehouse plundered, and the "Saints" were forced to leave the county without any compensation whatever for the lands they were compelled to abandon.

The Mormons next located in Clay, Carroll and Caldwell Counties, but principally in the latter, which was organized for their benefit. They established headquarters at Far West, which was founded in 1836, and which Smith assured his followers would soon become one of the great cities of the world. As the result of the preaching of missionaries in the Eastern States, converts flocked into the country, and their settlements soon spread into Daviess and Clinton Counties, but Far West was their chief town and commercial center. Some of the Mormon settlers were good and industrious people, but many were violent and lawless, and considered that they had a right to take anything they chose from the Gentiles. As the latter were in the minority in Caldwell County, and as most of the county offices were held by "Saints," there was considerable dissatisfaction among the Gentiles, and violent deeds were committed on either side.

In Carroll County a committee of citizens waited upon the leaders of the Mormon settlement at De Witt, and notified them that they must leave the county. Mormon recruits poured into the town, and an engagement took place on the 21st of September, 1838, but no serious casualty occurred. The attacking party was now increased by reinforcements to 400 or 500 men, but, before renewing the battle, they demanded once more that the obnoxious settlers should leave the county.

Although the terms of this proposition were quite stringent, they were acceded to, and the Saints loaded their property on wagons and removed to Far West.

October 25 a skirmish took place at Crooked River, in the southwestern part of Caldwell County, where one Gentile was killed, several others wounded, and David Patten, the leader of the Danite Band or United Brothers of Gideon, and two other Mormons, were killed. The Gentiles were commanded by Capt. Sam. Bogart.

The people of Missouri now determined to be rid of the Mormons, and in 1838 Gov. Boggs issued an order to Maj.-Gen. David R. Atchison, to call out the militia of his division and proceed against the Mormons and expel them from the State or "extenuate them." A part of the First Brigade of the Missouri State Militia, under command of Gen. Alexander W. Doniphan, at once proceeded to the seat of war. Upon receipt of Gov. Boggs' exterminating order, Gen. Atchison left the field, and the command of the forces was turned over to Maj.-Gen. S. D. Lucas, of Independence, pending the arrival of Gen. John B. Clark, of Howard County. The Mormon forces, numbering about 600 men, were led by Col. George W. Hinkle.

The principal event was the massacre at Haun's mills, five miles south of the present site of Breckinridge, Caldwell County. Three militiamen were wounded and seventeen of the Mormons, two of them little boys, killed — some of them after their surrender — and their bodies were thrown into a half-finished well. This massacre, for it was nothing else, was perpetrated by 250 men from Livingston and Daviess Counties, under Col. Thomas Jennings.

When the militia appeared at Far West, where the principal Mormon forces were gathered, the Mormons surrendered, agreeing to Gen. Lucas' conditions, viz.: That they should deliver up their arms, pay the expenses of the war, surrender their prominent leaders for trial, and the remainder of the Mormons should, with their families, leave the State.

The leaders were taken before a court of inquiry at Richmond, Judge Austin A. King presiding. He remanded them to Daviess County to await the action of the grand jury on a

charge of treason against the State. The Daviess County jail being poor, they were confined at Liberty. Indictments for various offenses—treason, murder, robbery, receiving stolen goods, arson, resisting legal process, etc.,—were found against Joseph Smith, Hiram Smith, Sidney Rigdon, G. W. Hinkle, Parley P. Pratt and a number of others. Sidney Rigdon was released on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The others requested a change of venue, and Judge King sent their cases to Boone County for trial. On their way to Columbia, under a military guard, Joe Smith effected his escape. It is generally believed that the guard was bribed; subsequently P. P. Pratt and others also escaped; some of the prisoners were acquitted, and the indictments dismissed against all the others. In connection with the removal of the Mormons, and according to the terms of their surrender, there were many terrible scenes. Numbers of them were poor, and had invested their all in lands from which they were about to be driven. Valuable farms were traded for an old wagon, a horse, a yoke of oxen, or anything that would furnish means of transportation. In many instances, conveyances of lands were demanded and enforced at the muzzle of the pistol or the rifle. Nearly 4,000 Mormons removed from Caldwell County to Nauvoo, Ill.

The Mexican War.—From 1821 to 1836 the vast territory between Louisiana and Mexico had been a province of the latter. It had been the policy of Spain and Mexico to keep Texas uninhabited, in order that the vigorous race of Americans might not encroach on the Mexican borders. At last, however, a large land grant was made to Moses Austin, of Connecticut, on condition that he would settle 300 American families within the limits of his domain. Afterward the grant was confirmed to his son Stephen, with the privilege of establishing 500 additional families of immigrants. Thus the foundation of Texas was laid by people of the English race.

Owing to the oppressive policy adopted by Mexico, the Texans, in 1835, raised the standard of rebellion. Many adventurers and some heroes from the United States flocked to their aid. In the first battle fought at Gonzales, 1,000 Mexicans were defeated by a Texan force numbering 500. On March 6, 1836, a

Texan fort, called the Alamo, was surrounded by a Mexican army, commanded by Pres. Santa Anna. The feeble garrison was overpowered and massacred under circumstances of great atrocity. David Crockett, an ex-congressman of Tennessee, and a famous hunter, was one of the victims of the butchery. In the next month was fought the decisive battle of San Jacinto, which gave to Texas her freedom. The independence of the new State was acknowledged by the United States, Great Britain and France.

On the 1st of March, 1844, Texas was admitted into the American Union as a sovereign State, and on the 4th of July, 1845, the Texan Legislature ratified the act of annexation. Knowing the warlike attitude of Mexico, the authorities of Texas sent an immediate and urgent request to the President to dispatch an army for their protection. Accordingly, Gen. Zachary Taylor was ordered to occupy Texas. The real issue between that State and Mexico was concerning boundaries. Texas claimed the Rio Grande as her western limit, while Mexico was determined to have the Nueces as the separating line. The territory between the two rivers was in dispute. Having made an unsuccessful attempt to settle the difficulty by negotiation, the American Government sent Gen. Taylor to Corpus Christi, at the mouth of the Nueces, where, by the beginning of November, 1845, he had concentrated a force of 4,000 or 5,000 men. In the following January Gen. Taylor was ordered to advance to the Rio Grande. He took his station opposite Matamoras and hastily erected a fortress, afterward named Fort Brown.

In April, 1846, Mexico declared war against the United States, and this was promptly followed by a counter declaration, on the part of the American Congress, against Mexico. Soon after this exchange of challenges, the Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande in strong force, headed by their famous generals, Arista and Ampudia, and, on the 8th and 9th of May, at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, were met and repulsed with great slaughter by Gen. Taylor.

When the news of the battles on the Rio Grande was borne through the Union, the national spirit was everywhere aroused, and party dissensions were hushed into silence. A call was

made for 50,000 volunteers, and Missouri was not backward among her sister States in responding to the appeal. The St. Louis Legion, a military organization under command of Col. A. R. Easton, quickly prepared for the field of action. Supplies were raised for them by liberal subscriptions on the part of the citizens, and in a few days they departed for the seat of war. The American forces were organized in three divisions: The Army of the West, under Gen. Kearney, to cross the Rocky Mountains and conquer the northern Mexican provinces; the Army of the Center, under Gen. Scott as commander-in-chief, to march from the Gulf coast into the heart of the enemy's country; and the Army of Occupation, commanded by Gen. Taylor, to subdue and hold the districts on the Rio Grande. About the middle of May, 1846, Gov. Edwards, of Missouri, called for mounted volunteers to join the first of these divisions, which was about to undertake an expedition to Santa Fe. By the 18th of June the full complement of companies to compose the First Regiment had arrived at Fort Leavenworth, the appointed rendezvous. These volunteers were from the counties of Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Saline, Franklin, Cole, Howard and Callaway. Alexander W. Doniphan, of Clay, was elected colonel; C. F. Ruff, lieutenant-colonel, and William Gilpin, major. The battalion of light artillery, from St. Louis, was commanded by Capts. R. H. Weightman and A. W. Fischer, with Maj. M. L. Clark as its field officer. Battalions of infantry from Platte and Cole Counties were commanded by Capts. Murphy and W. Z. Augney, respectively. The Laclede Rangers, from St. Louis, were led by Capt. Thomas B. Henderson.

In all, Gen. Kearney had 1,658 men and sixteen pieces of ordnance. After a long and wearisome march he reached Santa Fe, and on the 18th of August captured and garrisoned the city. The whole of New Mexico submitted without resistance. With a body of 400 dragoons Kearney then continued his march toward the Pacific coast, leaving Col. Doniphan in command of New Mexico.

With a body of 700 fearless men, this latter officer made one of the most brilliant movements of the war. He undertook a march through the enemy's country from Santa Fe to Saltillo, a distance

of more than 800 miles. Reaching the Rio Grande on Christmas day, he fought and gained the battle of Bracito; then crossing the river, captured El Paso, and in two months pressed his way to within twenty miles of Chihuahua. On the banks of Sacramento Creek he met the Mexicans in overwhelming numbers, and on the 28th of February completely routed them. He then marched unopposed into Chihuahua, a city of more than 40,000 inhabitants, and finally reached the division of Gen. Wool in safety.

Early in the summer of 1846 Hon. Sterling Price, a member of Congress from Missouri, resigned, and was appointed by President Polk to command another regiment of Missouri volunteers to reinforce the Army of the West. This force consisted of a full mounted regiment, one mounted extra battalion, and one extra battalion of Mormon infantry. These troops were raised in the counties of Boone, Benton, Carroll, Chariton, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, Ste. Genevieve and St. Louis, with Lieut.-Col. David Willock's extra battalion from Marion, Ray and Platte.

Col. Price's command took up the line of march for Santa Fe over the same route pursued by Doniphan and Kearney, and arrived on September 28, three days after Kearney's departure for California.

In the winter of 1847 an insurrection against the American authority broke out in New Mexico, and on the 24th of January Col. Price met the enemy, numbering about 2,000 men, at Canada, and repulsed them with a slight loss on both sides. He totally routed them at El Embudo, on January 29. On February 3 he found the Mexicans and Indians strongly fortified at Taos, and engaged them on the following day with shot and shell. The battle raged all day, and at night the Mexicans surrendered. Price's loss in these three engagements was but fifteen killed and forty-seven wounded. Afterward, by order of Gen. Price, twenty-one of the Mexican leaders were hung.

In August, 1847, Gov. Edwards made another requisition for 1,000 infantry to follow Col. Price's command. The regiment was organized immediately, and Maj. John Dougherty, of Clay County, was chosen colonel, but before it marched the President countermanded the order under which it was raised.

Another regiment of mounted volunteers (the Third Missouri Regiment) was formed to serve during the Mexican War. It was commanded by Col. John Ralls, of Ralls County, and was mustered into service about May, 1847. A portion of this regiment went as far as El Paso, Chihuahua and Santa Cruz De Rosales, and at the latter place participated in a battle against the Mexicans under Gen. Trias. The enemy were in the town, and sheltered by breastworks, but after fighting all day were obliged to surrender with their arms, ammunition, wagons and teams. The Americans were commanded by Gen. Sterling Price.

The war was now drawing to a close. Everywhere the arms of the United States had been victorious, and on February 2, 1848, a treaty was concluded between the two belligerent nations. By the terms of settlement the boundary line between Mexico and the United States was fixed as follows: The Rio Grande from its mouth to the southern limit of New Mexico; thence westward along the southern, and northward along the western boundary of that Territory to the river Gila; thence down that river to the Colorado; thence westward to the Pacific. The whole of New Mexico and Upper California was relinquished to the United States. Mexico guaranteed the free navigation of the Gulf of California, and the Colorado River from its mouth to the confluence of the Gila. In consideration of these territorial acquisitions and privileges, the United States agreed to surrender all places held by military occupation in Mexico; to pay into the treasury of that country \$15,000,000, and to assume all debts due from the Mexican Government to American citizens, said debts not to exceed \$3,500,000. Thus, at last, was the territory of the United States spread out in one broad belt from ocean to ocean.

Constitutional Convention of 1845.—At the August election of 1845, sixty-six members were chosen by the people to remodel the constitution. Representation under the old constitution, which allowed each county at least one representative, and limited the whole number to 100 members in the lower branch of the General Assembly, had become very unequal. Chiefly to remedy this irregularity, but at the same time for other purposes, the convention was called.

It convened at Jefferson City, on November 17, 1845, and organized by the election of Robert W. Wells as president; Claiborne F. Jackson, vice-president, and R. Walker, secretary. Some of the most able and distinguished men of the State were members of this body. The whole organic law was reviewed, and, in many material respects, remodeled. The convention adopted (ayes, forty-nine, nays, thirteen) a new constitution, and submitted it to the people, and adjourned *sine die* January 14, 1846. During the canvass the constitution was very generally discussed by the newspapers and candidates, and finally, at the August election, rejected by about 9,000 majority, the whole number of votes cast being about 60,000.

EVENTS PRECEDING THE CIVIL WAR.

The Jackson Resolutions.—The sixteenth General Assembly of Missouri, which convened at Jefferson City, December 25, 1848, will ever be remembered for its passage of the famous "Jackson Resolutions." The occasion of these was a bill called the "Wilmot-Anti-Slavery Proviso," which had been introduced into the preceding Congress by Hon. David Wilmot of Pennsylvania, prohibiting the extension of slavery into the recently acquired Territories. Slave holders throughout the Southern States were exceedingly agitated over this measure, seeing that it must effectually put an end to the formation of new pro-slavery States, thus giving the majority of members in Congress to the anti-slavery party, and insuring the final triumph of the Free Soilers. As a result of the excitement in Missouri, Carty Wells, a Democratic State senator from Lincoln County, introduced into the Upper House of the Legislature a series of resolutions on various subjects suggested by the Wilmot Proviso, which was referred to the Senate Committee on Federal Relations. On January 15, 1849, Claiborne F. Jackson, senator from Howard County, reported from this committee to the Senate the following modification of Mr. Wells' resolutions:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, That the Federal constitution was the result of a compromise between the conflicting interests of the State which formed it, and in no part of that instrument is to be found any delegation of power to Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery, excepting

some special provisions, having in view the prospective abolition of the African slave trade, made for the securing the recovery of fugitive slaves; any attempt, therefore, on the part of Congress to legislate on the subject, so as to affect the institution of slavery in the States, in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories, is, to say the least, a violation of the principles upon which that instrument was founded.

2. That the Territories acquired by the blood and treasure of the whole nation ought to be governed for the common benefit of the people of all the States, and any organization of the Territorial Governments, excluding the citizens of any part of the Union from removing to such Territories with their property, would be an exercise of power, by Congress, inconsistent with the spirit upon which our Federal compact was based, insulting to the sovereignty and dignity of the States thus affected, calculated to alienate one portion of the Union from another, and tending ultimately to disunion.

3. That the General Assembly regard the conduct of the Northern States on the subject of slavery as releasing the slave-holding States from all further adherence to the basis of compromise fixed on by the act of Congress of March 6, 1820, even if such act ever did impose any obligation upon the slave-holding States, and authorizes them to insist upon their rights under the constitution; but for the sake of harmony, and for the preservation of our Federal Union, they will sanction the application of the principles of the Missouri Compromise to the recent territorial acquisitions, if by such concession future aggressions upon the equal rights of the States may be arrested and the spirit of anti-slavery fanaticism be extinguished.

4. The right to prohibit slavery in any Territory belongs exclusively to the people thereof, and can only be exercised by them in forming their constitution for a State government, or in their sovereign capacity as an independent State.

5. That in the event of the passage of any act of Congress, conflicting with the principles herein expressed, Missouri will be found in hearty co-operation with the slave-holding States, in such measures as may be deemed necessary for our mutual protection against the encroachments of Northern fanaticism.

6. That our senators in Congress be instructed and our representatives be requested to act in conformity to the foregoing resolutions.

The resolutions were written by Hon. William B. Napton, afterward one of the judges of the supreme court.

The scope of this work forbids a detailed account of the discussion which followed the introduction of these resolutions into the General Assembly, as well as the names of the many distinguished men who took opposing sides upon the question of their adoption. The Jackson resolutions were finally adopted after much opposition, particularly in the Lower House, where a strong but unsuccessful attempt was made to modify them.

Perhaps the chief object in the introduction and passage of the resolutions was the retirement of Senator Thomas H. Benton. His course in and out of the Senate had become obnoxious to

many of the Democratic politicians of the State, who determined to get rid of him. They knew he would not obey the instructions contained in the resolutions, and this would furnish an excuse for a refusal to return him for another term. There was much excitement throughout the State, and the feeling was still farther intensified by the course of Senator Benton, who appealed from the Legislature to the people, and prosecuted a canvass against the resolutions, denouncing them in powerful and passionate speeches, as tending to the dismemberment of the Union. He declared them to be in direct contradiction to the Missouri Compromise, upon which depended the safety and harmony of the nation.

That Col. Benton was right in his position, although, perhaps, intemperate in its defense, is perfectly apparent in the light of subsequent events; but his crusade against the "Jackson Resolutions" resulted in his defeat at the next election, when, after thirty years of loyal service toward his State and Nation, he was succeeded in 1851 by the Whig candidate, Henry S. Geyer, an eminent lawyer of St. Louis, who was chosen by Democratic votes.

Organization of Kansas and Nebraska.—Missouri was admitted into the Union as a slave State in the year 1820, only upon the terms of the Missouri Compromise, which forever prohibited involuntary servitude in territory north of $36^{\circ} 30'$, now constituting Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and a portion of Minnesota. And now this great domain was to be organized into territorial governments. Already into these vast regions the tide of immigration was pouring, and it became necessary to provide for the future. In December, 1852, Hon. Willard P. Hall, of Missouri, introduced a bill into the United States House of Representatives, to organize the Territory of Platte, which was designed to embrace the country above mentioned. Having been referred to the Committee on Territories, that committee, in February, 1853, reported a bill to establish a territorial government in the Territory of Nebraska. As this bill did not contemplate a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, it was opposed in the House by all the Southern delegations. The only senators from the South who voted

for it were David R. Atchison and Henry S. Geyer, of Missouri. On January 16, 1854, when the subject again came before the Senate, Senator Dixon, of Kentucky, gave notice that whenever the Nebraska bill should be called up, he would move an amendment to the effect that the Missouri Compromise, drawing the line of 36° 30' north latitude, and forever prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude north of said line, should not be so construed as to apply to the Territory contemplated by the act, or to any other Territory of the United States; but that the citizens of the several States or Territories should be at liberty to take and hold their slaves within any of the Territories or States to be founded therefrom. That is to say, in plain language, that the Missouri Compromise should be made null and void. The announcement of this amendment in Congress was immediately followed by the most intense excitement throughout the country. Indeed, the introduction, in 1848, of the Wilmot Proviso, did not rouse the people in a greater degree.

On January 23, 1854, Senator Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, reported from the Committee on Territories a bill which provided for the organization of the region of country embraced by Mr. Hall's bill, known as the Platte country, from the Platte River, which flows through it into two Territories, namely, Kansas and Nebraska. As Senator Douglas' bill must always be an important document in history, we transcribe some part of it.

* * * * *

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to avoid misconstruction, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, so far as the question of slavery is concerned, to carry into practical operation the following propositions and principles, established by the compromise measures of 1850, to wit:

First. That all questions pertaining to slavery in the Territories, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives.

Second. That all cases involving title to slaves and questions of personal freedom are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunals, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Third. That the provisions of the constitution and laws of the United States, in respect to fugitives from service, are to be carried into faithful execution in all the organized Territories, the same as in the States.

The section of the bill which prescribed the qualifications and

mode of election of a delegate to Congress from each of the Territories was as follows:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* * * * * * That the constitution and laws of the United States, which are not locally applicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Kansas as elsewhere within the United States, except the eight sections of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which was superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, and is declared inoperative.

The debate which ensued upon the introduction of this bill, known as the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill," was conducted with great ability, and lasted several weeks. On February 6, Hon. S. P. Chase, a senator from Ohio, who was afterward Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln's administration, and finally chief justice of the United States, moved to strike out so much of the bill as declared the Missouri Compromise "superseded" by the compromise of 1850, but the motion was defeated. On February 15 Mr. Douglas moved to strike out the clause objected to by Mr. Chase, and insert the following:

Which being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850 (commonly called the compromise measures), is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

This amendment embodied what was afterward known as the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty." It was at once adopted by the Senate; but Mr. Chase and others, not having full confidence that it was not the true intent and meaning of the act "to legislate slavery into any Territory or State," moved to add, after the words "United States," the following:

Under which the people of the Territories, through their appropriate representatives, may, if they see fit, prohibit the existence of slavery therein.

Mr. Chase's amendment was voted down. From January until May, Mr. Douglas' report was debated in Congress. By the Kansas-Nebraska bill the Missouri Compromise was virtually repealed, and the old settlement of the slavery question overthrown at a single blow. All the bitter sectional animosities of

the past were aroused in full force. The bill was violently opposed by a majority of the representatives from the East and North; but the minority, uniting with the congressmen of the South, enabled Douglas to carry his measure through Congress, and in May, 1854, the bill received the sanction of the President.

Kansas itself now became a battlefield for the contending parties; whether the new State should admit slavery or not depended upon the vote of the people. Both factions made a rush for the territory in order to secure a majority. The people of Missouri were especially interested in the situation. Apprehensive that Kansas would become a free State, and that Missouri would in the future occupy the position of a slave-holding peninsula, jutting out into a sea of free soil, with Illinois and Iowa at the east and north, and Kansas and Nebraska on the west, many of her citizens, especially on the Kansas border, became seriously alarmed for the safety of their slaves, and in the excitement of the conflict were induced without authority of law to cross over into Kansas, and, carrying ballots in one hand and arms in the other, to coerce the new State into the Union with a pro-slavery constitution.

Meanwhile the Northern States were not idle. Massachusetts had chartered a wealthy corporation, called the Emigrant Aid Company; Connecticut followed soon after with a similar company. The New York *Tribune*, edited by Horace Greeley, opened a Kansas contribution, and aid societies sprang into activity at hundreds of points in the Northwest. Thus stimulated, the people of the free States flocked to Kansas in such numbers that in a few months they constituted a decided majority of the actual settlers. The Missourians, with force and arms, attempted to carry out their measures, and prevent Northern and Eastern settlers from passing through their State, but the emigrants then wound around through Iowa, thus circumventing their plans. The struggle between the hostile parties in Kansas and on the Missouri border resulted in a series of desultory but bloody encounters, some of which assumed the proportions of battles. Large and fiercely excited public meetings were held in Missouri, and at times in some localities a reign of intolerance and proscription prevailed. This was intensified in that portion of the State bordering on Kansas.

An election held in the new State in November of 1854 resulted in the choice of a pro-slavery delegate to Congress, and, in the general territorial election of the following year, the same party was triumphant. The State Legislature thus chosen assembled at Lecompton, organized the government, and framed a constitution permitting slavery. The Free Soil party declaring the general election to have been illegal, on account of fraudulent voting, assembled in convention at Topeka, September 25, 1855, framed a constitution excluding slavery, and organized a rival government. Civil war broke out between the factions.

From the autumn of 1855 until the following summer the Territory was the scene of constant turmoil and violence. The people of the North held meetings to enlist additional settlers, cash poured into the *Tribune* fund, and food, clothing, seeds, arms and money were sent in quantities to the Free Soil settlers.

On September 8, 1856, John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, was appointed governor. He issued a proclamation of peace, and promised the settlers protection in their persons, pursuits and property. They, therefore, laid down their arms. This was no sooner done than an army from the Southern States attacked Lawrence, which had before been the scene of much violence; but Gov. Geary, calling out the United States troops, finally induced the invaders to retire. On January 26, 1857, the free Legislature met at Topeka, but was dispersed by the United States marshal, who captured several members and threw them into jail at Tecumseh. The pro-slavery people now met in legislature at Lecompton and adopted a resolution calling a convention to frame another State constitution.

Gov. Geary resigned because the pro-slavery United States Senate refused to uphold some of his measures, and Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, was appointed to succeed him. Gov. Walker guaranteed protection to the settlers on election day, rejected fraudulent returns, condemned both the Lecompton constitution and the methods of promulgation, and started for Washington to prevent Congress from accepting it. The President had officially signed the instrument before the arrival of Gov. Walker, and the latter promptly resigned. J. W. Denver, of California, was appointed to succeed him.

An election was held for the rejection or adoption of the pro-slavery clauses of the Lecompton constitution, December 21, 1856. The Free-State men did not go to the polls, and the fraudulent instrument was therefore adopted by a vote of 6,143 to 569. The pro-slavery Legislature ordered a vote for State officers under the Lecompton constitution, January 4, 1858. The settlers' Legislature then submitted that constitution to the people, as a whole, to be accepted or rejected, this election also to take place on January 4, 1858. It was rejected by a majority of 10,226. Congress, after a long discussion, again sent the Lecompton constitution to a vote of the people, and again it was rejected by a majority of 10,000 votes, on August 3, 1858. Gov. Denver then resigned, and Samuel Medary, of Ohio, succeeded him.

The settlers' Legislature submitted another constitution, which was adopted. Some portions of it proving unsatisfactory, another convention was called, and at last the new constitution, forever prohibiting slavery, was promulgated at Wyandotte, July 4, 1859, and was adopted in October by a 4,000 majority. On December 6, 1859, a State election was held under the new constitution, and Charles Robinson, who had been chosen governor under the first Topeka constitution, in 1856, was once more elected to that office. January 29, 1861, Kansas came into the Union as a free State, and ultimately Nebraska was admitted upon the same conditions.

The facts thus briefly stated constitute the civil history of the struggle in Kansas. A fratricidal war raged over her rich plains for three years. Bloodshed, robbery, devastation and fire spread like a pestilence through her humble settlements, and but a faint shadow of the fearful events of that period is cast upon these pages.

In the final adjustment of these questions in Congress, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and James S. Green, of Missouri, played a prominent part. Senator Green opposed the views of Mr. Douglas, and, as the acknowledged leader of the pro-slavery party, maintained his ground with rare ability and eloquence. Coming into the Senate, in 1857, during the discussion of the question of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, he supported the policy of the administration in speeches distinguished not only by perspicuity of style, but by

powers of argument which called forth commendations, even from those who did not share his convictions.

The Dred Scott Decision.—A few days after the inauguration of President Buchanan (1857) the supreme court of the United States delivered the celebrated opinion known in American history as "The Dred Scott Decision."

Dred Scott was a negro slave belonging to Dr. Emerson, who was a surgeon in the army of the United States. In 1834 Dr. Emerson took Scott from the State of Missouri to the military post at Rock Island, Ill., and held him there as a slave until April or May, 1836. At the time last mentioned Dr. Emerson removed Scott to Fort Snelling, Minn., and there held him until 1838. At the latter place Scott was married to a colored woman who had been taken to Fort Snelling by her master in 1835, and had been subsequently sold there to Dr. Emerson. Two children were born of this marriage, and then the whole family were taken back to St. Louis and sold. Dred thereupon brought a complaint of assault and battery against John F. A. Sandford, the purchaser of himself, his wife and children, which was tried in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Missouri.

Before beginning this suit Scott had brought another in the State courts of Missouri for his freedom, on the ground that, having been a resident of a free State and a free Territory, he thereby relieved himself from the chains of bondage and became a citizen of the United States. The inferior court gave judgment in his favor, but on a writ of error to the supreme court of the State the judgment was reversed and the case remanded for a new trial. By consent this action was continued to await decision on the suit for assault and battery against Sandford, brought in the Federal court.

At the conclusion of the trial Scott's attorney asked the court to charge the jury, on the agreed statement of facts, to find for the plaintiff. This was refused, and the jury being instructed that the law was with the defendant, was ordered so to find. The verdict accordingly was that the plaintiff, his wife and children were slaves, as alleged by Sandford, and that therefore they had no rights in the court, and no redress against their master for personal violence.

Scott's attorney filed a bill of exception to the charge of the court, and thereupon carried the case by writ of error to the United States Supreme Court. After a delay of nearly three years a decision was finally reached in March, 1857. Chief Justice Taney, speaking for the court, decided that negroes, whether free or slave, were not citizens of the United States, and that they could not become such by any process known to the constitution; that under the laws of the United States a negro could neither sue nor be sued, and that therefore the court had no jurisdiction of Dred Scott's cause; that a slave was to be regarded in the light of a personal chattel, and that he might be removed from place to place by his owner as any other piece of property; that the constitution gave to every slave holder the right of removing to or through any State or Territory with his slaves, and of returning with them, at will, to a State where slavery was recognized by law; and that therefore the Missouri Compromise of 1820, as well as the compromise measures of 1850, was unconstitutional and void. In these opinions six of the associate justices of the supreme bench—Wayne, Nelson, Grier, Daniel, Campbell and Catron—concurred; while two associates—Judges McLean and Curtis—dissented. The decision of the majority, which was accepted as the opinion of the court, gave great satisfaction to the ultra slave-holding people of the South. Observing that the control of Congress and the Government was slowly passing out of their hands by the tremendous expansion of the North, and the growth of the spirit of freedom, they hoped, before it was too late, to so wall in and hedge about their peculiar institution, that future Congresses would be unable and would not dare attempt to reach it by legislative enactments.

At the North, on the contrary, the decision excited thousands of indignant comments, and much better opposition. This indignation could not be expended in mere words, but crystallized into a well-grounded determination to resist in the free States the enforcement of the laws of the slave States which contravened or were repugnant to their own.

War Mutterings.—The presidential campaign and canvass of 1860 must ever be regarded as one of the most important and exciting in the history of the republic. Four candidates were

in the field. The Republican party nominated Abraham Lincoln, on a platform in which opposition to the further extension of slavery was declared to be the vital issue. The Democratic convention, assembled at Charleston, divided on the question of slavery in the Territories, and, after a long and stormy session, the party was disrupted, and the "Southern Rights" delegates withdrew from the convention. They met first at Richmond and afterward at Baltimore, where they nominated for president John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. The squatter sovereignty Democrats nominated Stephen A. Douglas—the apostle of popular sovereignty. Still another—the "American" party, or Constitutional Unionists—chose John Bell, of Tennessee, as their candidate.

The contest resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln. The leaders of the South had declared that his election would be considered as a just cause for the dissolution of the Union. The Government was under the control of the Douglas Democrats, but a majority of the cabinet and a large number of members of Congress in both Houses were supporters of Mr. Breckinridge, and the advocates of disunion. It was now evident that under the new administration all the departments of the Government must pass into the power of the Republican party. Disunion was now possible, but the opportunity would shortly be past. The attitude of President Buchanan favored the measure. He was not himself a disunionist, but he did not consider that he had the constitutional right to coerce a sovereign State. The interval, therefore, between the presidential election of November, 1860, and the inauguration of the following March was improved to its full extent by the political leaders of the South.

Secession.—December 17, 1860, a convention assembled at Charleston, S. C., passed a resolution declaring that the union hitherto existing between that State and others, under the name of the United States of America, was dissolved. The cotton-growing States were almost unanimous in support of the measure. By the 1st of February, 1861, six other States—Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas—had withdrawn from the Union. Nearly all the senators and representatives of those States resigned their seats in Congress, and joined the disunion cause.

In the secession conventions there was little opposition to the movement, although in some instances a large minority vote was cast. A few of the speakers denounced disunion as wrong in principle and tending to certain ruin. Alexander H. Stevens, afterward vice-president of the Confederate States, while advocating the doctrine of State sovereignty and the right of secession, spoke against the latter as a practical measure on the ground that it was impolitic and disastrous. Not a few prominent men at the South held similar views, and yet were governed by the opinion of the majority.

On the 4th day of February, 1861, delegates from six of the seceded States met at Montgomery, Ala., and formed a new government under the name of the Confederate States of America. On the 8th of the same month, the government was organized by the election of Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, as provisional president, and Alexander H. Stevens as vice-president.

In 1850, when the representatives of the slave holders declared in Congress that, unless California should be admitted as a slave State, they would break up the Union, albeit they would do it "calmly and peaceably," Daniel Webster arose in his majesty and uttered this remarkable and prophetic warning:

"I hear with pain, anguish and distress the words secession; peaceable secession! Sir, your eyes and mine are never destined to see that miracle—the dismemberment of this vast country—without convulsion! The breaking up of the fountains of the great deep without ruffling the surface! Who is so foolish as to expect to see such a thing? Sir, he who sees these States now revolving in harmony around a common center, and expects to see them quit their places and fly off without convulsion, may look the next hour to see the heavenly bodies rush from their spheres and jostle against each other in realms of space, without producing the crash of the universe. *There can be no such thing as peaceable secession.* Peaceable secession is an utter impossibility. Is the great constitution under which we live here, covering the whole country, is it to be thawed and melted away by secession, as the snows of the mountains melt under the influence of the vernal sun, disappear almost unobserved and die off? No sir! No sir! I see it as plainly as I see the sun in

heaven. *I see disruption must produce such a war as I will not describe in its two-fold character."*

Hostilities Begun.—The American nation seemed on the verge of ruin. The Government seemed paralyzed. The army was stationed in scattered detachments on remote frontiers. The fleet was dispersed in distant seas. President Buchanan was distracted with hesitancy and the contradictory counsels of his friends. With the exception of Forts Sumter and Moultrie in Charleston Harbor, Fort Pickens near Pensacola, and Fortress Monroe in the Chesapeake, all the important posts in the seceded States had been seized and occupied by the Confederates, even before the organization of their government.

In vain had Gen. Scott, lieutenant-general of the United States army, observing the energy of the Secessionists, repeatedly urged upon the President that strong garrisons be sent to the imperiled fortresses, some of which were indifferently occupied and some not at all. Scott was not allowed to do anything to save the United States forts, or even to send a warning to the handful of soldiers who garrisoned them, until it was too late to avail. Early in January, 1861, the President made a feeble effort to reinforce and provision the garrison at Fort Sumter. The steamer "Star of the West" was sent with men and supplies, but, upon approaching Charleston harbor, it was fired upon by a Confederate battery, and was obliged to return without performing its mission.

In March Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as President of the United States, and entered upon the duties of his office. William H. Seward, of New York, was chosen Secretary of State; Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War, succeeded in the following January by Edwin M. Stanton, and Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. Lincoln declared, both in his inaugural address and in his early official papers, that the efforts of the new administration would be directed to the recovery of the forts, arsenals and other public property which had been seized by the Confederate authorities, and it was with this intention that the first military preparations were made. With the second attempt of the Government to reinforce Fort Sumter came the actual beginning of hostilities.

The defenses of Charleston Harbor were held by Maj. Robert Anderson with only seventy-nine men. He had deemed it prudent to evacuate Fort Moultrie and retire to Sumter, which was situated on an island in front of the city, but at some distance. That occupancy having been decided to be "a menace to the free people of the State," Fort Sumter was attacked by Gen. Beauregard, April 12, 1861, on the order of George W. Randolph, secretary of war for the Confederacy. On the 14th, Maj. Anderson and his gallant little band were forced to surrender, and thus were the fountains of the great deep broken up, deluging the South in blood, and turning her smiling fields to desolation.

On the 15th of April, Lincoln issued a proclamation declaring the South to be in a state of rebellion, and calling for 75,000 militia "to repossess the forts, places and property seized from the Union." He also summoned both Houses of Congress to assemble in extraordinary session on July 4, 1861.

The War of the Rebellion now began in earnest. With the firing on Fort Sumter a radical change took place in the sentiments of a large portion of the Democracy of the North. Every free State, and the slave States of Delaware and Maryland, pledged men and troops to suppress the Rebellion, and such Democratic leaders as Stephen A. Douglas, Matthew H. Carpenter, Daniel S. Dickinson, John J. Crittenden and Benjamin F. Butler announced their hearty support of the President. Jefferson Davis also issued a proclamation, two days later than that of Lincoln, calling upon the "good people of the Confederacy" to rally and drive out "the invaders." On the same day Virginia seceded from the Union; on May 6 Arkansas followed her example, and then North Carolina on the 20th of the same month. In Tennessee, specially East Tennessee, there was a strong opposition to disunion, and it was not until the 8th of June that a secession ordinance could be passed. The people of Maryland were divided in their opinions, but the disunion sentiment prevailed largely. In Missouri, as will presently be seen, the movement resulted in civil war, while in Kentucky the authorities issued a proclamation of neutrality.

On the 19th of April some Massachusetts regiments, pass-

ing through Baltimore on their way to Washington, were attacked by the citizens with stones and fire-arms, and three men were killed. This was the first bloodshed of the war. On the preceding day a body of Confederate soldiers advanced on the armory of the United States at Harper's Ferry. The officer in charge destroyed a portion of the vast stores collected there, and then escaped into Pennsylvania. On the 20th of the month, another company of Virginians attacked the great navy yard at Norfolk. The Federal officers commanding fired the buildings, sank the vessels, spiked the guns, and withdrew their forces. Most of the cannons and many of the vessels were afterward recovered by the Confederates, the property thus captured amounting to fully \$10,000,000.

The Southern forces poured into Virginia in such numbers that for a time the city of Washington seemed in danger. May 3 the President called for 83,000 more soldiers, whose term of enlistment should be for three years, or during the continuation of the war. Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott was made commander-in-chief of the United States forces. As many war ships as could be mustered were sent to blockade the Southern harbors. In the seceded States, also, there were tireless preparation and activity. Richmond was chosen as the capital of the Confederacy. Mr. Davis and the officers of his cabinet had already repaired thither, for the purpose of directing the affairs of the government and the army. So stood the opposing powers in the beginning of the summer of 1861.

It was now evident that a great war, perhaps the greatest in modern times, was about to break over the American nation.

Having thus outlined the causes of the war, and the breaking out of actual hostilities, attention may well be directed to Missouri and the part she bore in the mighty conflict.

The Attitude of Missouri.—The people of Missouri had been deeply involved in the agitation caused by the territorial questions connected with the subject of slavery. Moreover, the State was largely populated by emigrants from Kentucky, Virginia and other Southern States, or by their descendants, and naturally there was a wide-spread sympathy with the secession movement. Nevertheless there was much intelligent conservatism among the

people, and they were not, in the language of Gov. Stewart's last message, to be frightened from their property by the past unfriendly legislation of the North, or dragooned into secession by the restrictive legislation of the extreme South.

The General Assembly met in Jefferson City on December 31, 1860, under peculiarly embarrassing circumstances. Ten days before it convened South Carolina had passed an ordinance of secession, and before the 20th of January four other Southern States had followed her example. Besides this, the preceding national and State canvass had resulted in returning to the State Legislature representatives of each of the four political parties into which the people were divided. There were, in each branch of the General Assembly, Breckinridge Democrats, Douglas Democrats, Union or Bell-Everett men, and Republicans, and in neither Senate nor House was any one of these parties dominant. January 4, 1861, Claiborne F. Jackson, author of the famous "Jackson Resolutions," was inaugurated as governor, having been elected by the Douglas Democrats. While Gov. Stewart's farewell message concluded with an eloquent appeal for the maintenance of the Union, as he depicted the inevitable ruin and bloodshed that must attend secession, Gov. Jackson's inaugural insisted that the interests of all the slave-holding States were identical; that in case the Union was really divided, it would be the duty and privilege of Missouri to stand by the South; that the State was in favor of remaining in the Union as long as there was any hope of maintaining the guarantees of the constitution, but that, in any event, he was utterly opposed to coercion.

Believing that Missouri was entitled to a voice in the settlement of the questions then pending in the country, he recommended the immediate call of a State convention, that the will of the people might be ascertained. Such a convention was called by Gov. Jackson, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, and met at Jefferson City, February 28, 1861. Each senatorial district sent to this convention three times as many delegates as the number of members in the State Senate to which said district was entitled. In all ninety-nine members were present, and the convention was permanently organized by the election of the following officers: Sterling Price, of Chariton County, president

(he was then regarded as a decided Union man); Robert Wilson, of Andrew County, vice-president; Samuel A. Lowe, of Pettis, secretary; Robert A. Campbell, of St. Louis, assistant secretary; C. P. Anderson, of Moniteau, doorkeeper; B. W. Grover, sergeant-at-arms.

On March 9, during an adjourned meeting at St. Louis, Mr. Gamble, chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, reported from the majority of that committee a list of resolutions, which after some amendments were adopted by the convention, which thus refused to pass the ordinance of secession.

The amended resolutions are as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That at present there is no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union, but on the contrary, she will labor for such an adjustment of existing troubles as will secure the peace, as well as the rights and equality of all the States.

2. *Resolved*, That the people of this State are devotedly attached to the institutions of our country, and earnestly desire that by a fair and amicable adjustment all the causes of disagreement that at present unfortunately distract us as a people, may be removed, to the end that our Union may be preserved and perpetuated, and peace and harmony be restored between the North and South.

3. *Resolved*, That the people of this State deem the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, with the extension of the same to the territory hereafter to be acquired by treaty or otherwise, a basis of adjustment which will successfully remove the causes of difference forever from the arena of national politics.

4. *Resolved*, That the people of Missouri believe the peace and quiet of the country will be promoted by a convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and this convention therefore urges the Legislature of this State and the other States to take the proper steps for calling such a convention in pursuance of the fifth article of the constitution: and by providing by law for an election by the people of such number of delegates as are to be sent to such convention.

5. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention the employment of military force by the Federal Government to coerce the submission of the seceding States, or the employment of military force by the seceding States to assail the Government of the United States, will inevitably plunge this country into civil war, and thereby entirely extinguish the hope of an amicable settlement of the fearful issues now pending before the country; we, therefore, earnestly entreat, as well the Federal Government as the seceding States, to withhold and stay the arm of military power, and on no pretense whatever bring upon the nation the horrors of civil war. And in order to the restoration of harmony and fraternal feeling between the different sections, we would recommend the policy of withdrawing the Federal troops from the forts within the borders of the seceding States, when there is danger of collision between the State and Federal troops.

The sixth and seventh resolutions we omit because they have

no reference to war questions. Two of the resolutions will attract the attention of every intelligent reader: the first, containing the explicit declaration that there was no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union; and the fifth, wherein the convention took uncompromising ground against the employment of military force by either the seceding States or the nation.

It was with the earnest and patriotic purpose of averting civil war that the Union men of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and other slave States entreated the Federal Government not to resort to military force, but after the firing upon Fort Sumter and other violent and unmistakably rebellious acts, these patriots assumed more extreme views.

Gov. Jackson and the Missouri Legislature.—Upon President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men, Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, issued a telegram to all of the loyal and doubtful States, requesting each of them to detail from the militia of the State a certain number of men, as infantry or riflemen, for a period of three months.

Missouri's quota was fixed at four regiments, which Gov. Jackson was requested to furnish. The following was his reply:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, }
JEFFERSON CITY, April 17, 1861. }

To the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.,

SIR:—Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the seceded States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary in its objects, inhuman and diabolical, and cannot be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy crusade.

C. F. JACKSON,

Governor of Missouri.

Pursuant to a proclamation of Gov. Jackson, the State Legislature convened in extra session May 2, 1861. In his message to that body, the governor reiterated the declaration that the interests and sympathies of Missouri were identical with those of the slave-holding States, and recommended the policy of arming the people and placing the State in an attitude of defense.

The Legislature responded by passing several important measures, among which were the following: To authorize counties to loan money, not exceeding \$30,000 each, to the State; to authorize the banks of Missouri to issue \$1, \$2, and \$3 notes to the amount of \$1,500,000, instead of the same amount of larger notes; to authorize the governor to purchase or lease David Ballentine's foundry at Boonville for the manufacture of arms and the munitions of war; to authorize the governor to appoint one major-general, who, in time of insurrection, invasion, or war, should command the entire military force in the field; to authorize the governor, whenever in his opinion the security and welfare of the State might require it, to take possession of the railroad and telegraph lines within the State; to provide for the organization, government and support of the "Missouri State Guard;" and to authorize the governor to borrow \$1,000,000 to arm and equip the militia of the State, to repel invasion, and protect the lives and property of the people.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Surrender of Camp Jackson.—Into the midst of this body of busy legislators dropped the news of the capture of Camp Jackson, at St. Louis.

By order of Gov. Jackson, the United States arsenal at Liberty, Clay County, had been seized April 20, 1861, and on the same day of the governor's proclamation calling an extra session of the General Assembly the following general military order was issued by Warwick Hough, then adjutant-general of Missouri:

(General Orders No. 7.)

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, MO., }
JEFFERSON CITY, April 22, 1861. }

First. To attain a greater degree of efficiency and perfection in organization and discipline, the commanding officers of the several military districts in this State, having four or more legally organized companies therein, whose armories are within fifteen miles of each other, will assemble their respective commands at some place to be by them severally designated, on the 3d of May, and to go into an encampment for the period of six days, as provided by law. Captains of companies not organized into battalions will report the strength of their companies immediately to these headquarters, and await further orders.

Second. The quartermaster-general will procure and issue to the quarter-

masters of districts, for those commands not now provided for, all necessary tents and camp equipage, to enable the commanding officers thereof to carry the foregoing orders into effect.

Third. The light battery now attached to the Southwest Battalion, and one company of mounted riflemen, including all officers and soldiers belonging to the First District, will proceed forthwith to St. Louis, and report to Gen. D. M. Frost for duty. The remaining companies of said battalion will be disbanded for the purpose of assisting in the organization of companies upon that frontier. The details in the execution of the foregoing are intrusted to Lieut.-Col. John S. Bowen, commanding the battalion.

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

By order of the Governor.

WARWICK HOUGH,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

Pursuant to this order, the military encampment of Camp Jackson, at Lindell's Grove, St. Louis, was organized May 3, by Brig.-Gen. Daniel M. Frost, of the Missouri Militia. Its object, as stated above, was said to be the attainment of greater efficiency in the organization and drill of the State troops, but there seemed to be reason for the suspicion, entertained by officers of the United States Army, that Gov. Jackson, Gen. Frost and their confreres had some ulterior purpose in view. This purpose was believed by many to be nothing less than the seizure of the United States arsenal at St. Louis, and the military control of the State by those who, notwithstanding the anti-secession voice of the people, were determined to link her destinies with the Confederacy.

The stars and stripes floated over Camp Jackson, yet Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, commandant of the arsenal, had in view the sentiments of Gov. Jackson's inaugural and of his more recent message to the Legislature, his response to the requisition of the Secretary of War, the seizure of the arsenal at Liberty, and the fact that two of the streets in the new camp were called "Davis" and "Beauregard," after two of the most prominent leaders of the Rebellion. Also Capt. Lyon discovered that cannon and mortars in boxes, marked "Marble," and shot and shell in barrels, had been landed at the St. Louis wharf and hauled to Camp Jackson.

On the morning of May 10, Gen. Frost, having been informed

that the United States troops were preparing for an attack upon his camp, addressed the following note to Capt. Lyon:

HEADQUARTERS CAMP JACKSON, {
MISSOURI MILITIA, May 10, 1861. }

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

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

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

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

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

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRIG.-GEN. D. M. FROST,
Commanding Camp Jackson M. V. M.

On the day of this communication, and perhaps at the very hour of its writing, Capt. Lyon was making active preparations to march upon Camp Jackson. It was said that he refused to receive the communication from Gen. Frost.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day Gen. Frost received a note from Capt. Lyon, as follows:

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

Gen. D. M. Frost, Commanding Camp Jackson,

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

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

In view of these considerations, and of your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the eminent necessities of State policy and warfare, and the obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand, of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering, under this demand, shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one-half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

N. LYON.

Capt. Second Infantry, Commanding Troops.

Capt. Lyon's command numbered between 6,000 and 7,000 men, and about twenty pieces of artillery. With this force he rapidly invested Camp Jackson, planting batteries on the overlooking heights, and allowing none to pass the lines thus formed. Many of the citizens seized whatever weapons they could lay their hands upon, and rushed to the assistance of the State troops, but were, of course, foiled in their design. Men, and numbers of women and children, flocked to the neighboring hills, wishing to obtain a view of the scene, and thinking themselves out of harm's way. Upon the receipt of Capt. Lyon's communication, Gen. Frost called a hasty consultation of the officers of his staff, and as resistance seemed mere recklessness, a surrender upon the proposed terms was quickly agreed to. The State troops were therefore made prisoners of war, but an offer was made to release them on condition that they would take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and would swear not to take up arms against the Government.

All but eight or ten men refused to accede to these terms, on the ground that having already sworn allegiance to the United States and its Government, repeating their oath would be to admit that they had been in rebellion, which they would not concede.

About half past five o'clock the prisoners of war left their camp, and entered the road, the United States soldiers enclosing them by a single file on each side of their line. Suddenly the report of fire-arms was heard from the front of the column, which was then opposite a small hill, on the left as one approaches the city. It seems that some members of the United States companies, upon being pressed by the crowd and receiving some blows from them, turned, and, without orders, discharged their pieces. No one was injured, and the offending soldiers were immediately placed under arrest. Hardly, however, had quiet been restored, when repeated volleys of musketry were heard from the extreme rear ranks, which were still at the entrance to the grove, and the crowd of spectators were seen running wildly from the spot. Many, even while escaping, were shot down, and the wounded and dying made the late beautiful field look like a battle-ground. The total number of citizens killed was twenty-eight, including two ladies; the wounded numbered about twenty-five. On the part of the Federals, one officer, Capt. C. Blandowski, and one private were killed and a dozen men wounded. As in the disturbance at the other end of the line, the arsenal troops were attacked with stones, and shots were discharged at them before they fired. Not until he himself had been seriously wounded did Capt. Blandowski give the order to fire on the mob.*

Gen. Frost's command was marched to the arsenal, and there remained, as prisoners of war, until the following day. They were then released, every man, Capt. Emmet McDonald excepted, subscribing to the following parole:

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, May 11, 1861.

We, the undersigned, do pledge our words as gentlemen that we will not take up arms nor serve in any military capacity against the United States, during the present civil war. This parole shall be returned upon our surrendering ourselves, at any time, as prisoners of war. While we make this pledge with the full intention of observing it, we hereby protest against the injustice of its exaction.

The following letter, written by Gen. Frost to Gov. Jackson, and dated January 24, 1861, was afterward captured with other Con-

*In his report of the affair Gen. Lyon says: "The sad results are much to be lamented. The killing of innocent men, women and children is deplorable. There was no intention to fire upon peaceable citizens. The regular troops were over in the camp, beyond the mob, and in range of the firing. The troops manifested every forbearance, and at last discharged their guns in simply obeying the impulse, natural to all, of self-defense. If innocent men, women and children, whose curiosity placed them in a dangerous position, suffered with the guilty, it is no fault of the troops."

federate records. It pours a flood of light upon the events which transpired previous to the beginning of the war in Missouri. Maj. Bell, it will be remembered, was superseded by Capt. Lyon, as commandant at the arsenal:

ST. LOUIS, MO., January 24, 1861.

His Excellency, C. F. Jackson, Governor of Missouri,

DEAR SIR:—I have just returned from the arsenal, where I have had an interview with Maj. Bell, the commanding officer of that place. I found the Major everything that you or I could desire. He assured me that he considered that Missouri had, whenever the time came, a right to claim it as being upon her soil. He asserted his determination to defend it against any and all irresponsible mobs, come from whence they might, but at the same time gave me to understand that he would not attempt any defense against the proper State authorities.

He promised me, upon the honor of an officer and a gentleman, that he would not suffer any arms to be removed from the place without first giving me timely information; and I, in return, promised him that I would use all the force at my command to prevent him being annoyed by irresponsible persons. I at the same time gave him notice that if affairs assumed so threatening a character as to render it unsafe to leave the place in its comparatively unprotected condition, that I might come down and quarter a proper force there to protect it from the assaults of any persons whatsoever, to which he assented. In a word, the Major is with us, where he ought to be, for all his worldly wealth lies here in St. Louis (and it is very large), and then, again, his sympathies are with us.

I shall, therefore, rest perfectly easy, and use all my influence to stop the sensationalists from attracting the particular attention of the Government to this particular spot. The telegraphs you received were the sheerest "canards" of persons who, without discretion, are extremely anxious to show their zeal. I shall be thoroughly prepared with the proper force to act as emergency may require. The use of force will only be resorted to when nothing else will avail to prevent the shipment or removal of arms.

The Major informed me that he had arms for 40,000 men, with all the appliances to manufacture munitions of almost every kind.

This arsenal, if properly looked after, will be everything to our State, and I intend to look after it—very quietly, however. I have every confidence in the word of honor pledged to me by the Major, and would as soon think of doubting the oath of the best man in the community.

His idea is that it would be disgraceful to him as a military man to surrender to a mob, whilst he could do so without compromising his dignity to the State authorities. Of course I did not show him your order, but I informed him that you had authorized me to act as I might think proper to protect the public property.

He desired that I would not divulge his peculiar views, which I promised not to do except to yourself. I beg, therefore, that you will say nothing that might compromise him eventually with the General Government, for thereby I would be placed in an awkward position, whilst he would probably be removed, which would be unpleasant to our interests.

Grimsley, as you doubtless know, is an unconscionable jackass, and only desires to make himself notorious. It was through him that McLaren and George made the mistake of telegraphing a falsehood to you.

I should be pleased to hear whether you approve of the course I have adopted, and if not, I am ready to take any other that you, as my commander, may suggest.

I am, sir, most truly,

Your obedient servant,

D. M. FROST.

Upon the capture of Camp Jackson, and the consequent disastrous collision between some of the United States troops and the people, the wildest excitement prevailed throughout the State. The most sensational reports flew abroad of the brutal murder of men, women and children by an infuriated soldiery, of their charge with fixed bayonets upon an unoffending crowd of citizens, and of their committing the most horrid outrages upon these innocent victims. People in various localities rose to avenge the reported terrible slaughter, and the whole State was in a frenzy of indignation.

Final Efforts Toward Conciliation.—Two days after the capture of Camp Jackson, Brig.-Gen. William S. Harney, commandant of the department, returned to St. Louis from Washington, and issued a proclamation, in which he called upon the people to resume their accustomed peaceful vocations, and assured them that he would only use "the military force stationed in this district in the last resort to preserve the peace."

After two more days, Gen. Harney issued a second proclamation in which he characterized the "Military Bill," passed by the recent Legislature, as "an indirect secession ordinance, ignoring even the forms resorted to by other States," and as unconstitutional and void. He spoke approvingly of the overthrow of Camp Jackson, upon the ground that it had been "organized in the interests of the secessionists," the men openly wearing the dress and badge of the Southern Confederacy; and that arms had been received into the camp which had been unlawfully taken from the United States arsenal at Baton Rouge, and shipped up the river in boxes marked "marble." He declared that "no government in the world would be entitled to respect, that would tolerate for a moment, such openly treasonable preparations;" but added that it was but simple justice to suppose

that there were many loyal men in the camp who were in no way responsible for its treasonable character. He disclaimed all intention of interfering with the prerogatives of the State, but expressed in plain terms that the "supreme law of the land must be obeyed, and that no subterfuges, whether in the form of legislative acts or otherwise," could be permitted to harass the law-abiding people of Missouri. He promised that his authority should be used to protect their persons and property, and that he would suppress all unlawful combinations of men formed under any pretext whatsoever.

Gen. Harney's policy was to preserve peace as long as it could be done, and the authority of the National Government preserved. Accordingly, he held a conference at St. Louis, May 21, 1861, with Gen. Sterling Price, whom Gov. Jackson had placed at the head of the Missouri State Guard, which resulted in an amicable agreement, signed by both generals, which undertook to calm the popular excitement and prevent further bloodshed.

The authorities at Washington disapproved of the Harney-Price compact, and they had already given orders that Capt. Lyon should succeed the former general in command of the department. Before, however, the order for his displacement reached him, Gen. Harney, in consequence of his agreement with Gen. Price, removed the Federal troops from the suburbs of St. Louis, Col. Sigel's regiment remaining at the arsenal. Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price, on their part, disbanded the State troops at Jefferson City and St. Joseph, and ordered them home, there to drill and receive military instruction.

Another conference was held in St. Louis between Gen. Lyon, Col. Frank P. Blair, Jr., and Maj. F. A. Conant, on one side, and Gov. C. F. Jackson, Gen. Sterling Price and Col. Thomas L. Snead, on the other. The interview lasted six hours, but resulted in nothing except to make the terrible truth evident that their differences could not be peaceably adjusted.

This final effort at conciliation having failed, Gov. Jackson and his associates left for Jefferson City the same night, burning railroad bridges and cutting the telegraph wires behind them.

Proclamation by Gov. Jackson.—On the next day (June 12) Gov. Jackson issued a proclamation, calling into active service

50,000 State Militia "for the purpose of repelling invasion, and for the protection of the lives, liberty and property of the citizens of this State." He instructed the people that their first allegiance was due to their own State; that they were "under no obligation, whatever, to obey the unconstitutional edicts of the military despotism which had enthroned itself at Washington, nor submit to the infamous and degrading sway of its wicked minions in this State." He declared that no brave and true-hearted Missourian would obey the one or submit to the other; and he called upon them to rise and "drive out ignominiously the invaders who have dared to desecrate the soil which your labors have made fruitful, and which is consecrated by your homes." This proclamation was the signal for civil war in Missouri, and immediately upon its publication active military movements within the State began.

The Legislature Again.—The "Missouri State Guard" bill was before the Legislature, and was meeting with much opposition, when the news of the attack on Camp Jackson so affected the minds of the legislators that they passed the act in less than fifteen minutes.

About 11 o'clock the same night the whole city of Jefferson was aroused by the pealing of bells and the shouts of men summoning the Legislature to the Capitol. There they went into secret session until past 3 o'clock in the morning. The cause of this sudden panic was the reception of a telegram, afterward asserted to be bogus, to the effect that 2,000 Federal troops would leave St. Louis that night for the express purpose of capturing the governor, State officers and members of the Legislature, then convened at Jefferson City. To prevent this anticipated raid the railroad bridge across the Osage River was burned, and the next day 12,000 kegs of powder were sent off in wagons to secret places of safety, while the money in the State Treasury was moved out of town to keep it out of the hands of the expected marauders. When the truth became known, comparative quiet was restored.

In accordance with the power conferred upon Gov. Jackson by an act of the Legislature before mentioned, he appointed Sterling Price major-general of the Missouri State Guard.

On the day before the final adjournment, Mr. George G. Vest, now a resident of Kansas City and a United States senator, made the following report to the House of Representatives from the Committee on Federal Relations.

WHEREAS, We have learned with astonishment and indignation that troops in the service of the Federal Government have surrounded and taken prisoners of war the encampment of State Militia lately assembled near the city of St. Louis, in pursuance of law and by command of the Governor, for the purpose alone of military instruction; and

WHEREAS, The United States troops aforesaid, assisted by a mob armed under Federal authority, have also murdered with unparalleled atrocity defenseless men, women and children, citizens of Missouri, lawfully and peacefully assembled: now, therefore,

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That we, the representatives of the people of Missouri, in general assembly convened, do hereby protest to the civilized world, and especially our sister States, against this illegal, unchristian and inhuman violation of our rights by the capture of our militia, assembled under the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State, and the murder of our defenseless people.

Resolved, Second, That whilst Missouri has been loyal to the Government, struggling for its reconstruction, and is now sincerely desirous of an honorable adjustment of existing difficulties, she has received as reward for her fidelity from persons assuming to act under Federal authority, unparalleled insult and wrong. An armed despotism, under infuriated partisan leaders, has been inaugurated in our midst, controlled by no law but passion, and actuated by the deepest hate against the people of Missouri and their institutions. Our railroads are now under military occupation. The steamboat "C. E. Hilman," engaged in transporting goods from the city of St. Louis to the city of Nashville, has been seized by Government troops within the jurisdiction of this State, and the cargo taken out. The capital of the State is openly threatened with capture, and our session is now being held in the midst of armed citizens hastily assembled for defense.

Resolved, Third, That it is the unquestioned constitutional right of the State to arm, equip and organize her militia for defense against aggression from any quarter; and the attempt of Capt. Lyon, acting, as he says, under authority from Washington, to use the exercise of this right as an excuse for his conduct evinces but too clearly a disposition upon the part of the authorities at Washington to disregard and trample upon the sacred rights of the people of Missouri.

Resolved, Fourth, That the charge of Capt. Lyon, in his letter to Gen. Frost, that the proceedings of the State authorities or of this general assembly, at any time, furnished a pretext for the course pursued by him, is entirely gratuitous and false.

Resolved, Fifth, That the governor of the State be hereby directed to make demand of the President of the United States, whether these outrages have been authorized by the Government, and for the immediate return of the arms, camp equipage and other property belonging to this State, lately taken from our military near St. Louis, and for the unconditional release of our State troops.

Resolved, Sixth, That the Government be requested to take instant action by calling forth the militia of the State for the purpose of defense; and that the

people of Missouri should rally as one man to perish, if necessary, in defending their constitutional rights.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to furnish a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States and to the governor of each of the States.

That these resolutions were passed in the House without a single dissenting vote is an evidence of the extraordinary excitement which prevailed, not only among the people, but also in the Legislature.

Immediately upon the adjournment of that body Gov. Jackson and the larger part of the State officers abandoned the capital, believing that delay would probably result in their falling into the hands of the United States militia and becoming prisoners of war. In September Gov. Jackson issued a proclamation, calling the General Assembly to meet in extra session at Neosho, Newton County, on the 21st day of October. At the time this official act was performed the governor was a fugitive from the State capital, and the State Convention, on the 31st of July, had declared his seat vacant, together with those of the members of the Legislature; and on the same day had invested Hamilton R. Gamble with the authority and obligations of Governor of Missouri.

Gov. Jackson's proclamation declared that the United States authorities had, "in violation of the constitution of the United States, waged a ruthless war upon the people of the State of Missouri, murdering our citizens, destroying our property, and, as far as in their power lay, desolating our land. I have in vain endeavored to secure your constitutional rights by peaceable means, and have only resorted to war when it became necessary to repel the most cruel and long-continued aggressions. War now exists between the State of Missouri and the Federal Government, and the state of war is incompatible with the continuance of our union of that Government. Therefore, for the purpose of giving to the representatives of the people of Missouri an opportunity of determining whether it be proper now to dissolve the constitutional bonds which binds us to the Government of the United States, when all other bonds between us are broken, I, Claiborne F. Jackson," etc.

In response to this proclamation, thirty-nine members of the

House and ten members of the Senate assembled at Neosho in October. The proceedings of the Senate, afterward captured, show that during the first few days nothing was done but bring in absent members. In order to constitute a quorum there must have been present sixty-seven members of the House and seventeen members of the Senate. As it was impossible to muster that number, Gov. Jackson's message was read to those who were present. He recommended the passage of an ordinance of secession, and also the passage of a law authorizing the election of senators and representatives to the Confederate Congress.

An act, declaring the union between Missouri and the United States dissolved, passed both houses of this fragmentary Legislature, and as far as that body was concerned the connection between the State and the General Government was broken. This Senate met again at Cassville, Barry County, October 31, 1861, and November 7, adjourning to meet at New Madrid on the first Monday in March, 1862; but that meeting was never held. Gov. Jackson's death occurred December 6, 1862, at a farmhouse on the Arkansas River, opposite Little Rock.

The State Convention—Further Transactions.—On the 31st of July, 1861, this body elected Hamilton R. Gamble, Willard P. Hall and Mordecai Oliver, respectively, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State, to succeed Claiborne F. Jackson, Thomas C. Reynolds and Benjamin F. Massey, whose seats had been declared vacant.

At another session, held in St. Louis, and beginning October 10, 1861, the board of public works and the offices of State superintendent of public schools and county school commissioners were abolished, the salaries of all civil officers were reduced 20 per cent, and test oaths of loyalty for civil officers and citizens were authoritatively promulgated.

On June 2, 1862, the convention assembled at Jefferson City, declared vacant the seats of Sterling Price, late president of the convention, and of others who had joined the secessionists; laid upon the table an ordinance offered by Mr. Breckinridge providing for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the State; passed an ordinance continuing the provisional government until August, 1864, at which time, according to arrangements

already made, their successors would be elected and qualified, and provided that no person should vote at any election thereafter held in the State, under its constitution and laws, who should not previously take the following oath:

I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will support, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Missouri, against all enemies or opposers, whether domestic or foreign; that I will bear true faith, loyalty and allegiance to the United States, and will not, directly or indirectly, give aid or comfort, or countenance to the enemies or opposers thereof, or of the provisional government of the State of Missouri, any ordinance, law or resolution of any State convention or Legislature, or of any order or organization, secret or otherwise, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that I do this with a full and honest determination, pledge and purpose, faithfully to keep and perform the same, without any mental reservation or evasion whatever. And I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not since the 17th day of December, A. D. 1861, wilfully taken up arms, or levied war against the United States, or against the provisional government of the State of Missouri. So help me God.

A similar oath was prescribed for all civil officers, and for jurymen and attorneys.

On June 15, 1863, pursuant to a proclamation from Gov. Gamble, the convention met to devise measures for the gradual emancipation of the slaves. Without especially noting the action of the convention on the various propositions submitted or the several amendments to these propositions, it is enough to say that on July 1, the fifteenth day of the session, the ordinance as amended was passed. It is as follows:

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Missouri in convention assembled:

SECTION 1. The first and second clauses of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution are hereby abrogated.

SEC. 2. That slavery and involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, shall cease to exist in Missouri on the 4th day of July, 1870, and all slaves within the State at that day are hereby declared to be free; *Provided, however,* That all persons emancipated by this ordinance shall remain under the control, and be subject to the authority of their late owners or their legal representatives, as servants, during the following period, to-wit: Those over forty years for and during their lives; those under twelve years of age until they arrive at the age of twenty-three years, and those of all other ages until the 4th of July, 1870. The persons or their legal representatives, who up to the moment of the emancipation were the owners of the slaves thus freed, shall, during the period for which the services of such freed men are reserved to them, have the same authority and control over the said freed men for the purpose of receiving the possession and service of the same, that are now held absolutely by the master in respect to his slave; *Provided, however,* That after the said 4th day of July, 1870,

no person so held to service shall be sold to a non-resident of or removed from the State of Missouri by authority of his late owner or his legal representatives.

SEC. 3. That all slaves hereafter brought into this State, and not now belonging to citizens of this State, shall thereupon be free.

SEC. 4. All slaves removed by consent of their owners to any seceded State, after the passage by such State of an act or ordinance of secession, and hereafter brought into this State by their owners, shall thereupon be free.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners.

SEC. 6. After the passage of this ordinance no slaves in this State shall be subject to State, county or municipal taxes.

Wednesday, July 1, 1863, the convention, after having held various sessions, since its first meeting, February 28, 1861, adjourned *sine die*.

Emancipation Proclamation and the XIIIth Amendment.—In connection with the emancipation measures of the State of Missouri, it may not be amiss to give a brief recital of the various means by which slavery in the United States was finally obliterated.

President Lincoln's policy was for some time criticised as timid and slow. His more hardy and aggressive advisers demanded that the negroes be either emancipated or declared contraband of war at once, as the Southern armies could never be beaten while 4,000,000 of blacks, without cost or remuneration, were at home tilling the soil for the support of the whites in the field. After waiting long enough to see that the South did not want peace upon any terms save a permanent withdrawal from the Union, and recognition by the North as an independent, sovereign power, he issued a provisional proclamation of emancipation on September 22, 1862. On the 1st of January, 1863, the President issued one of the most important documents of modern times—the emancipation proclamation. This could have been defended throughout the world as an act of progressive and civilized humanity, but it was in reality a war measure, it having become necessary to strike an effective blow against the labor system at the South, and as such was fully sanctioned by the laws and usages of nations. This proclamation is here given in full:

WHEREAS, On the 22d day of September, 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things the following, to wit:

“That on the first day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any

State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the 1st day of January, aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto, at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this 1st day of January, 1863, and, in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim for the full period of 100 days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate, as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. s.] Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

As the State of Missouri was loyal to the Union, and was at the time of the proclamation represented in Congress by her chosen representatives, the provisions of that document had no effect upon slavery within her borders. As has been seen, the people of the State, through their legislators and their State convention ordinances, had adopted emancipation, but that action was superseded by the Thirteenth Amendment to the constitution of the United States, which was ratified by thirty-three States, including Missouri, ratified conditionally by Alabama and Mississippi, and rejected only by Delaware and Kentucky. As the permission of three-fourths of the States was all that was necessary for the adoption of the amendment, it was declared in force by President Johnson in 1865, although Lincoln himself lived to see it proposed. It is as follows:

Article XIII.—SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Thus, after an existence of more than two hundred and forty years, the institution of African slavery in the United States was swept away. Although it was the purpose of the General Government to discriminate carefully between Union and non-Union slave holders, and to sufficiently indemnify the former class against all losses occasioned by the freeing of their slaves, yet in many cases loyal men were ruined financially in this great overthrow of Southern institutions, and all classes suffered together.

Campaign of 1861—Boonville.—Jackson and Price had collected, at Boonville, a military force of from 3,000 to 4,000 men. This force was poorly armed, possessed of but a single piece of artillery, undisciplined, and deficient in organization and competent officers, yet they were eager to meet the troops, which under

command of Lyon and Blair were coming up the river to attack them. On the eve of battle, Price was taken seriously ill, and was obliged to go home; therefore the Confederates marched under command of Col. John S. Marmaduke, to meet the advancing column of Lyon's forces. The latter had disembarked at Rochepoort, and were advancing with six pieces of artillery in the direction of Boonville, when they encountered the State troops about midway between the two places. Capt. Totten, of the Unionists, opened the engagement by throwing a few nine-pounder explosives into the State ranks, while the infantry of the former filed obliquely, right and left, and commenced a terrific volley of musketry, which was at first vigorously returned. Col. Marmaduke was stationed in a lane, leading toward the river from the road by which the United States troops were advancing, and in a brick house on the northeast corner of the two roads. A couple of shells were thrown into the house, dispersing the State troops in great confusion. This, together with the well-directed fire of the infantry from the right and left, soon forced Col. Marmaduke's men to fall back, but they again formed in line of battle, and advanced a few feet to meet the Union forces. The cannon were now brought into requisition, and the State troops opened a galling musketry fire from a grove on the left of Lyon's center, and from a shed still further to the left.

The skirmish now became a battle. Lyon's force was 2,000 in all, but not more than 500 were at any one time engaged. There were 1,500 of the State troops, but neither were they all continually in the conflict. Lyon brought his artillery to bear with deadly effect, and a forward movement on the right decided the engagement, the State forces retreating in great disorder. Such was the confusion of this retreat that this battle is often jocularly styled "The Boonville Races."

The Federal forces took possession of "Camp Vest" and the city of Boonville. At the former there were found twenty or thirty tents, fifty guns, a large number of shoes and other clothing, a quantity of blankets and ammunition, and two secession flags.

Carthage.—The lead mines in the southwest part of the State became an object of great importance to the Confederate Govern-

ment, which, hoping to secure them, dispatched large bodies of troops from Arkansas and Texas. On July 5, a scouting party, sent out by Col. Franz Sigel, encountered, about two miles from Carthage, a picket guard of the State troops, who were taken prisoners. As soon as possible Col. Sigel prepared to advance, expecting to find the State troops some distance west of the town. About half-past 9 o'clock the armies met in an open prairie, seven miles beyond Carthage. The State forces numbered perhaps 5,000 men, mostly cavalry, but had a battery of five cannon. Col. Sigel's command comprised his own regiment of two battalions, and Col. Salomon's detached regiment, with several pieces of artillery, under command of Maj. Backoff. Col. Sigel's and Col. Salomon's men numbered together 1,100. Gens. Parsons and Rains were in command of the State troops. Maj. Backoff, by direction of Col. Sigel, opened fire, and in less than two hours the battery of the opposing forces was silenced. The superior arms of the Federals enabled them to maintain a situation of comparatively little danger. The State ranks were twice broken, but rallied, and held their position until their guns gave out, when their column was again broken.

At this time a large body of the Confederate cavalry was sent back to cut off Sigel's transportation train. Seeing this movement, he ordered a retreat, and sent word for the wagons to advance as quickly as possible. By keeping up an incessant fire with the infantry, and using the artillery whenever practicable, Sigel managed to retard the advance of the cavalry, and to fall back in good order, some three and a half miles, to the baggage train. The wagons were then placed in the center of the column in such a manner that there were artillery and infantry forces both in front and rear. At this the State forces retreated, and attempted to surround the entire column, taking a position upon some bluffs overlooking a creek. There was but one road across this stream, and, to change his position without further retreat, it was necessary for Sigel to cross the hill where the State cavalry was mainly stationed.

Maj. Backoff ordered two of the artillery pieces in front to oblique to the left, and two to the right, and at the same time a corresponding movement was made from Sigel's battalion. This

manœuvre led the State troops into the belief that the Federals were seeking to outflank their cavalry. Accordingly the forces on the bluffs closed up to the right and left, when, on reaching a point 300 yards from them, Backoff's artillery was ordered to transverse oblique, and immediately opened a terrible cross-fire with canister. At the same time the Federal infantry charged at double quick, and in ten minutes the State troops were dispersed in every direction.

This engagement, with the manœuvering, occupied about two hours. The State cavalry was poorly armed and mounted, and, having no cannon on the bluffs, could make but little resistance to the attacks of Col. Sigel. Forty-five men and eighty horses were taken by the Federals, also a quantity of double-barreled shot-guns and some revolvers and bowie-knives. The loss of the State troops was estimated at 250 or 300 men. However these forces still prevented Sigel's advance over the creek, and that officer was compelled to retreat in the direction of Carthage, the State troops following and surrounding the column on three sides, although kept at a distance by the infantry fire.

Sigel's command reached Carthage at half past six o'clock, and at once attempted to enter the woods about a mile distant. This movement the State cavalry resisted, knowing that they could do nothing in the timber. An effort to rally the cavalry to a charge was made, which brought the whole of Sigel's infantry into action. After some hard fighting that officer got his men into the woods and forced the State troops to relinquish the pursuit. The latter returned to Carthage intending to renew the battle in the morning. In this last engagement the State troops lost ten killed and sixty-four wounded. The dispatchers of Col. Sigel placed his loss during the whole day at thirteen killed and thirty-one wounded.

Notwithstanding the terrible fatigue of the day—his men having been in action nearly twelve hours—Sigel continued his retreat. A forced march was made to Sarcoxie, in the southeast corner of the county (Jasper), a distance of twelve or fourteen miles. There the Federal troops went into camp at 3 o'clock in the morning. On the following afternoon the retreat was continued to Mount Vernon, Lawrence County, where, for a time, Sigel established his headquarters.

The Western Department.—On July 3, 1861, the Western Department was created, comprising Illinois and the States and Territories west of the Mississippi and east of the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico. The headquarters of this department were at St. Louis, where, previous to its establishment, Gen. Harney, and, afterward, Gen. Lyon, were in command. Gen. John C. Fremont, who was a son-in-law of Senator Benton, and had been a candidate for the presidency in 1856, was appointed to the command of the new department, and assumed the duties of his office on the 26th of July.

The authorities at Washington, perplexed by the disastrous defeat at Bull Run, were so absorbed with the defenses of the National Capital, and with military operations at the East, as to be unable to give necessary aid to the Western Department. Fremont finally obtained \$100,000 from the National sub-treasurer at St. Louis, with which he proceeded to secure the re-enlistment of many of the three-months' men, whose terms had expired, and to fortify the city against any probable attack. Harassed by a lack of resources, Fremont was soon placed in a dilemma, occasioned by the exigencies of the campaign in Missouri. The Confederate general, Pillow, was reported to be advancing with a large number of troops against Cairo and Bird's Point, while Gen. Hardee was pushing into the interior of Missouri to annoy Gen. Lyon's flank and rear. In addition to all this, Lieut.-Gov. Reynolds, Gov. Jackson being temporarily absent, elated with the Confederate victory at Bull Run, issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, in which he alluded to the State convention as merely a tool in the hands of their enemies, assured them that peace and security could only be obtained through union with the South, and called upon them to rally as one man to the standard of the State, and aid Gen. Pillow in expelling the invader from their borders.

In view of this variety of changes, Gen. Fremont decided to secure Bird's Point against the attack of Gen. Pillow, but upon sending an expedition to that place, found that the menace against it was merely intended as a diversion.

Meanwhile, after the battle of Boonville, Gen. Lyon, with a force of nearly 3,000 men, four pieces of artillery and a long bag-

gage train, left that place, and followed in pursuit of the State troops, who were reported to have fled to Syracuse and beyond. At Grand River, a branch of the Osage, in Henry County, he was reinforced by 3,000 Kansas troops under command of Maj. S. D. Sturgis. When within eighty miles of Springfield, Lyon heard of Sigel's battle at Carthage, and determined to change his course and march to his relief. Notwithstanding the intensely hot weather, and the fatigue of his infantry, early on the morning of July 10 Lyon's army moved from their encampment and forced their way among the hills, gorges and forests that lay in their path. After they had proceeded fifty miles a messenger from Sigel brought definite information of the desperate encounter at Carthage, and that Sigel's little army was now at Springfield. Therefore Lyon, marching more leisurely, accomplished the remaining thirty miles of the journey in two days.

Encamped near Springfield, he now prepared to meet the enemy, who were his superior in numbers and constantly increasing. It was now that he repeatedly called upon Gen. Fremont for those reinforcements which the latter failed to supply.

Near the close of July, Gen. Lyon was informed of the concentration of the Confederate forces at Cassville, and of their design of attacking his camp. Therefore, although their numbers were much greater than those of his army, he determined to anticipate their attack by an advance of his own troops. Late on the afternoon of August 1, his entire army, consisting of 5,500 foot, 400 horse and 18 guns, moved toward Cassville, and bivouacked that night on Cave Creek, ten miles south of Springfield. The next morning they marched to Dug Springs, in Stone County, nineteen miles southwest of Springfield. Here they encountered and defeated a body of Confederates under Gen. Rains.

Wilson's Creek.—On August 6, Gen. Lyon returned with his army to Springfield. The entire Confederate force was now concentrated near Crane Creek, in the northern part of Stone County. Believing that Lyon's army was much larger than their own, a disagreement arose between Price and McCulloch as to the expediency of an advance toward Springfield, the former counseling a forward, and the later a retrograde movement. Finally an order was received from Maj.-Gen. Polk, ordering an advance

upon Lyon. A council was at once held, in which McCulloch expressed his willingness to march upon Springfield, provided he were granted the chief command. Price, to whom that distinction, perhaps, rightfully belonged, consented to the terms of McCulloch, hoping that Lyon might be defeated and driven from the State. A little after midnight on Sunday, August 4, they took up the line of march, and reached Wilson's Creek, ten miles southwest of Springfield, on the 9th. Here they encamped, determining at 9 o'clock that night to march in four separate columns against Springfield, surround the place, and begin a simultaneous attack at daybreak. A threatened storm caused Gen. McCulloch to countermand his order, and morning found his entire army, consisting of 5,300 infantry, fifteen guns, and 6,000 cavalry, besides a large number of unarmed horsemen, encamped upon the field. But the night was neither too dark nor stormy for Gen. Lyon. At 5 o'clock P. M., of August 9, he marched in two columns from Springfield, making a detour to the right, and, notwithstanding the darkness and storm, at 1 o'clock found himself within sight of the Confederate guard fires. Here he called a halt, and his soldiers lay on their arms until dawn, when they formed in battle line and advanced. Lyon's effective force was 5,200 men, including infantry and cavalry, and three batteries of sixteen guns. The two columns of the Federal army were commanded by Lyon and Sigel, and their early attack was a complete surprise to the Confederates, McCulloch, trusting for security to the darkness and storm, having withdrawn his advanced pickets.

The Federal forces in command of Lyon formed a line of battle at daybreak, closely followed by Totten's battery, supported by a strong reserve, and with skirmishers thrown out in front. After driving in the enemy's outposts, a ravine was crossed and a high ridge gained, when a large force of Confederate skirmishers came in view. Very severe fighting ensued, and it became evident that Lyon's column would soon reach the stronghold, where the main battle would take place. A few shells cleared the front, and the First Missouri and First Kansas moved forward, supported by the First Iowa and Totten's battery. The Second Kansas, Capt. Steele's battalion and Lieut. Dubois' bat-

tery, were held in reserve, so as to bear upon a powerful battery of the enemy, which was stationed in front, on the opposite side of Wilson's Creek. The Confederates now rallied in large force near the foot of the slope, opposite Lyon's left wing, and along the slope in his front and to his right. During this time, Capt. Plummer, with four companies of infantry, had moved down a ridge a few hundred yards to Lyon's left, and found at its terminus a large body of the enemy's infantry, which arrested further progress in that direction. Directly artillery firing was begun at the point, about two miles distant, where it was expected that Sigel's column would encounter the enemy.

Lyon's whole line now moved with great impetuosity toward the Confederate position; and the roar of musketry increased and became continuous. Totten's battery came into action, as rapidly as the nature of the ground would permit, and made great havoc in the opposing ranks. After half an hour's fierce fighting the Confederates retired in great confusion, leaving Gen. Lyon in possession of the field. Meanwhile, Capt. Plummer had been compelled to fall back, but Lieut. Dubois' battery, supported by Capt. Steele's battalion, opened upon the enemy in that direction, and soon drove them from the cornfield, where they had intrenched themselves. There was now a momentary cessation of firing along the whole line, except on the right, where the First Missouri was still engaged against superior numbers. The Second Kansas was ordered to the support of this regiment, which must otherwise have been destroyed while unflinchingly holding its position. During this time Capt. Steele's battalion, which had been detailed to the support of Dubois' battery, was brought forward to the support of Totten's, and soon the Confederate force reappeared along Lyon's entire front, marching toward each flank. The battle again began with great fury, and became general along the whole line. The ranks of the opposing sides were sometimes within thirty or forty yards of each other, when charges upon Totten's battery were made. For more than an hour the conflict was carried on with great slaughter on both sides, and so equally balanced were the opposing forces that neither was gaining any decisive advantage.

Early in this desperate engagement, Gen. Lyon's horse was

killed, and he himself received a wound in the leg and one in the head. He then mounted another horse, and, swinging his hat, called upon the nearest troops to follow him. The second Kansas gallantly responded, but their commander, Col. Mitchell, soon fell severely wounded, and, at about the same time, Gen. Lyon received a mortal wound in or near the heart. Maj. Sturgis then succeeded to the command. The Confederates had been driven back, and for twenty minutes there was a lull in the battle, during which Sturgis summoned his officers for a consultation. Lyon's column had been dreadfully shattered, and the leader killed. For nearly thirty hours the men had been without water, and a supply could not be had short of Springfield, which was ten or twelve miles away. Their ammunition was nearly gone, and should they, by slackening fire, reveal this fact to the enemy, annihilation seemed inevitable.

Sigel, meanwhile, had not been heard from; but the consultation of officers was soon brought to a close by the advance of a heavy column from the direction whence Sigel's guns had been at first heard. These troops carried a banner resembling the American flag, and their dress resembled that of Sigel's brigade. Hoping to effect a junction with that officer, Sturgis formed his line for an advance. Suddenly from a hill in Sturgis' front a battery began to pour into his line shrapnel and canister, and at this moment the on-coming Confederate forces, for such they were, displayed their true colors, and the fiercest engagement of the day immediately commenced along the entire Union lines. Totten's battery, in the center, supported by the Iowa and regular troops, was the main object of attack. The Confederates were often within twenty feet of the battery, and the smoke of the opposing lines was so intermingled as to appear made by the same guns. Notwithstanding the complete rout of the Confederate front, they continued to hold the field. Finally, therefore, the Federal forces were ordered to retreat. They moved slowly to the open prairie, about two miles from the battlefield, and thence to Springfield, which they reached at 5 o'clock that afternoon. Their total loss was 223 killed, 721 wounded, and 292 missing.

Sigel's column, in the meantime, had marched within a mile

of McCulloch's camp at daybreak, and planted four pieces of artillery on the left, the infantry advancing toward the point where the Fayetteville road crosses Wilson's Creek, and the two cavalry companies guarding his right and left. His artillery fire was so destructive that the enemy were soon driven from their tents, and retired toward the northeast part of the valley. The Third and Fifth Missouri Infantry (Union) had passed the creek, and formed almost in the center of the camp. As the enemy were now rallying in front, Sigel ordered the artillery to be brought forward and formed in battery across the valley, with the Third and Fifth to the left and the cavalry to the right. At the end of half an hour the enemy retreated into the woods and up the adjoining hills. By the firing in the direction of Gen. Lyon's column, it now became evident that he had engaged the enemy along the whole line; therefore, to give him the greatest possible assistance, Sigel left his position in the camp and advanced to attack the enemy's line of battle in the rear. In pursuance of this design, Sigel's column struck the Fayetteville road, and, following it to Sharpe's farm, planted his artillery on the plateau, and the two infantry regiments on the right and left, across the road, while the cavalry was stationed on its flanks. The firing in the direction of Lyon's column had then almost entirely ceased. Supposing that Lyon had repulsed the Confederates, and that his forces were coming up the road, the commanders of the Third and Fifth Regiments gave orders not to fire upon troops advancing from that direction. Very unexpectedly two Confederate batteries opened fire upon them, one in front on the Fayetteville road, and the other from the hill, where it was supposed Lyon's forces were victorious, while a strong column of infantry, mistaken for the Iowa regiment, advanced from the Fayetteville road and attacked Sigel's right. Consternation and frightful confusion at once ensued. Sigel's men, thinking that by some mistake Lyon's troops were firing upon them, could hardly be induced to serve their guns until it was too late. The Confederates arrived within a few paces of Sigel's cannon, killed the horses, turned the flanks of the infantry, and forced them to fly. In this retreat Sigel lost five cannon, of which three were spiked, and the colors of the Third Regiment.

The total Federal loss was 258 killed, 873 wounded, and 186 missing; in all, 1,317. The Confederate loss was 279 killed, 951 wounded, and 68 prisoners; total, 1,298. Upon the arrival of the shattered Federal forces at Springfield, the command of the whole was entrusted to Col. Sigel, who ordered a retreat to Rolla, Phelps County, 125 miles distant. The retreating army reached this place August 19, having safely conducted a Government train five miles in length, and valued at \$1,500,000.

After the Federal defeat at Wilson's Creek, Gov. Gamble issued a proclamation calling into service 42,000 of the State militia to serve for six months, unless peace in the State should be sooner restored.

Martial Law Declared.—Gen. Fremont, on the 30th of August, inaugurated a new remedy for the lawlessness which prevailed, and the almost absolute impotence of the civil authority. He declared martial law and appointed J. McKinstry, major United States army, provost marshal-general of the State.

Capture of Lexington.—Contrary to the expectations of both armies, McCulloch and Price failed to pursue their victory at Wilson's Creek by following Sigel in his retreat to Rolla, and McCulloch soon left Missouri with all his forces. Taking advantage of the favorable impression made upon the people by his success, Gen. Price issued a proclamation in which he declared that his army had been organized for the maintenance of the rights, dignity and honor of Missouri, and was kept in the field for these purposes alone. The citizens of the State now flocked to his standard in considerable numbers, and in a few weeks he had collected a large force. He now pressed northward across the State to Lexington, on the Missouri River. This place was defended by a force of Federals, 2,600 strong, commanded by Col. Mulligan. In anticipation of an attack, intrenchments had been thrown upon Masonic College Hill, an eminence overlooking the Missouri River. Mulligan's fortifications were most skillfully planned, but his men had only about forty rounds of ammunition each, six small brass cannon and two howitzers, the latter of which were useless because of the lack of shells. At dawn of September 12, Gen. Price drove in the Union pickets, and, from a position within easy range of Mulligan's intrenchments, opened

a cannonade from four different points. The assault and defense were kept up during the entire day, when Price withdrew to await the arrival of his wagon train and reinforcements. Mulligan's men worked night and day to strengthen their fortifications, and anxiously expected reinforcements, for which a courier had been dispatched to Jefferson City. This messenger was captured on the way, and, of course, no relief came.

On the morning of the 18th, Gen. Price, who had been reinforced, and now had from 15,000 to 25,000 men, began a final attack upon Mulligan's works, cutting off the communication of the beleaguered garrison with the city, stopping their supply of water, seizing a steamboat laden with stores, and occupying a building which commanded the position of the Union forces. A most stubborn defense was made, which continued for fifty-two hours. During the afternoon of the 20th, Gen. Price procured numerous bales of hemp, and with these, wetted to resist hot shot, he caused movable breastworks to be constructed, behind which a large body of the Confederates advanced within ten rods of Mulligan's works. The latter officer saw that further resistance was madness. To retreat was impossible. His men had no water except that which had been caught in blankets during a passing shower, and afterward wrung out; and the stench from the carcasses of horses and mules killed within the intrenchments was insufferable. Accordingly the white flag was raised, and the siege of Lexington was ended. The men laid down their arms and became prisoners of war. As the fruits of this victory there fell into the hands of Gen. Price six cannon, two mortars, over 3,000 stand of infantry arms, a large number of sabers, about 750 horses, wagons, teams, ammunition, and \$100,000 worth of commissary stores. On the Union side 40 men were killed and 120 wounded. The Confederate loss was 20 killed and 65 wounded.

Fremont in the Field.—Gen. Fremont, deeply chagrined at the Federal reverses, and fearing that Gen. Price would advance upon the State capital, or intrench himself at some central point upon the Missouri River, determined to take the field in person, with the hope of defeating Price before McCulloch, who had been recruiting troops in Arkansas, could return to his aid.

With this intention he directed toward Southwestern Missouri an army of more than 20,000 men, arranged in five divisions, under command of Gens. Hunter, Pope, Sigel, McKinstry and Asboth. These troops were accompanied by eighty-six pieces of artillery, many of which were rifle cannon. On the 28th of September Fremont, with his famous body-guard, commanded by Maj. Zagonyi, a Hungarian, reached Jefferson City, and commenced vigorous measures to overturn the plans of Gen. Price, and drive him from the State. On the 30th of the month Price abandoned Lexington, leaving a small force of 500 men to guard such prisoners as had not been paroled. On the 16th of October Maj. White, with his "Prairie Scouts," consisting of 185 cavalrymen, surprised this garrison, releasing the Union prisoners, capturing seventy of the Confederates, and dispersing the rest. He then rejoined Fremont's army.

Springfield.—Maj. White was now ordered by Gen. Sigel to reconnoiter near Springfield, and if advisable to attack the Confederate force in camp there. The major was seriously ill at the time, but immediately set his command in motion, accompanying them in a carriage.

On the evening of the same day, October 24, he was overtaken by Maj. Zagonyi, with the "body guard," and he, under orders from Fremont, took command of the combined force. The Confederates, mostly cavalry, and numbering something more than 1,000, were encamped about a mile west of Springfield, on the Mount Vernon road, and were under command of Lieut.-Col. Cloud. The attack of Zagonyi proved a complete surprise. His men dashed down a lane under fire of the enemy, who had hastily formed a line along its north side. At this first onset a large number of the Confederates ran in every direction, but the remainder stood their ground. The Union soldiers swept past the Confederate camp, demolished a rail fence, entered the field where the enemy then were, and formed in line in a ravine about 200 yards away. They again charged with drawn sabres, but were repulsed with considerable loss. Falling back to the ravine they repeated the charge a second and third time with a like result. The Union loss in the engagement was: Zagonyi's "body guard," 15 killed, 27 wounded and 10 taken

prisoners—52; White's "Prairie Scouts" killed, wounded and prisoners, 33; total 85.

After the engagement the Confederates withdrew to Price's headquarters at Neosho, and Zagonyi also fell back until he met Sigel's advance.

Gen. Fremont was just upon the eve of an attack upon Price, who, it was reported, reinforced by McCulloch, was moving on Springfield with 40,000 men, when he was superseded by Gen. Hunter. The latter, after retreating to St. Louis, was in turn superseded by Gen. Halleck, on the 18th of November.

Belmont.—The only remaining movement of importance was at Belmont, on the Mississippi. The Confederate general, Polk, acting under orders of his government, had, notwithstanding that State's neutrality, entered Kentucky with an army, and had captured the town of Columbus. Batteries planted here commanded the Mississippi. The Confederates gathered in force at Belmont, on the opposite bank. In order to dislodge them, Gen. Fremont sent Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, with a brigade of 3,000 Illinois and Iowa troops, into Missouri, by way of Cairo. On the 7th of November, Grant made a vigorous and successful attack on the Confederate camp, but Gen. Polk sent reinforcements across the river, the guns of Columbus were brought to bear on the Union position, and Grant was obliged to retreat. The total loss on the Federal side was 108 killed, 353 wounded and 121 missing; total, 582. The Confederate loss was 104 killed, 419 wounded and 117 missing; total, 641.

In addition to the engagements already described, quite a large number of raids, surprises and skirmishes—some of them important enough to be accounted battles—occurred in Missouri during 1861. They will be found mentioned in chronological order in the list of battles on another page.

The Campaign of 1862.—The beginning of the year found Missouri comparatively quiet. Gen. Price had concentrated about 12,000 men at Springfield, intending to remain there all winter, but Gen. Halleck massed his forces, comprising the troops of Asboth, Sigel, Davis and Prentiss, at Lebanon, under command of Gen. Curtis. On February 11, this army moved against Springfield, and on the following night Gen. Price re-

treated to Cassville. Curtis pursuing him, he withdrew still further across the Arkansas line to Cross Hollows, thence to Sugar Creek, where, reinforced by McCulloch, he gave battle and was defeated February 20. Price again retreated to Cove Creek, and then halted, leaving Missouri with no large organized Confederate force within her borders. Nevertheless, it was evident that the rebel general, sheltered in the defiles of the "Boston Mountains," was only gathering strength for more vigorous operations; therefore, Curtis retraced his steps, and fell back to Pea Ridge, among the mountains in the northwestern part of Arkansas. Here he received intelligence that Price and McCulloch had been reinforced by Gen. Van Dorn, and that their combined force under command of the latter officer would soon attack his position.

Battle of Pea Ridge—An Elkhorn Tavern.—This engagement commenced on the morning of the 6th of March, 1862. The Confederate force aggregated about 25,000 men as follows: McCulloch's troops, from Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, 13,000; Gen. Pike's command, consisting of Choctaw, Cherokee, Chickasaw and other Indians, and some white troops, 4,000; Price's Missouri troops, 8,000. The Federal force consisted of 10,500 men, including cavalry and infantry, forty-nine pieces of artillery and one mountain howitzer.

After a hard-fought battle, which lasted for two days, the Federals were victorious. The Confederate generals, McCulloch and McIntosh, were both killed. Van Dorn withdrew to the interior of Arkansas, and Curtis marched slowly southward. The Federal loss in the battle of Pea Ridge was 203 killed, 972 wounded, and 176 taken prisoners; total, 1,351; Confederate loss about the same.

Various War Measures.—Meanwhile, in Missouri, Provost-Marshal General Farrar issued an order requiring the publishers of newspapers in the State, with the exception of St. Louis city papers, to furnish a copy of each issue, for inspection at the marshal's office.

Gen. Halleck issued an order requiring the officers of the Mercantile Library Association and of the Chamber of Commerce to subscribe to the oath prescribed by the convention ordinance

of October 6, 1861, under peril of arrest and imprisonment. The same order also forbade the display of secession flags in the hands of women or on carriages—the carriages to be confiscated and the women arrested. A similar order was issued to the presidents and directors of all railroads in the State, and to the president, professors, curators and other officers of the State University at Columbia. This order required all clerks, agents and civil employes in the service of the United States to take the oath prescribed by act of Congress, and recommended that all clergymen, teachers, officers of benevolent institutions, and all engaged in business and trade, who were loyal to the Union, should voluntarily take the convention oath, in order that their patriotism might be known.

At different times men were tried and condemned to be shot upon charges of railroad wrecking and bridge burning, but these sentences were commuted to imprisonment, or, in some cases, the culprits were released upon their taking the oath of allegiance, and giving bond in the sum of \$2,000 each for future loyalty to the Government.

Edmund J. Ellis, of Columbia, editor and proprietor of *The Boone County Standard*, was found guilty, and sentenced to banishment from the State during the war, on the several charges of giving information to the enemy, encouraging resistance to the Federal Government, and inciting persons to rebellion against the same. His printing materials were confiscated and sold.

Early in April, Gen. Halleck went to Corinth, Miss., and left Maj-Gen. Schofield in command at St. Louis.

Operations Against Guerrillas—Col. Jo. C. Porter.—Gov. Gamble, desiring to repress the numerous guerrilla organizations in the State, authorized Gen. Schofield to organize the State militia into companies, regiments and brigades, and to call a force into the field sufficient to quell the marauders and secure the people of the State in their persons and property. In the series of skirmishes and fights which occurred between the State militia and the Confederate guerrillas, the most brilliant and important were those connected with the pursuit and final overthrow of Col. Jo. C. Porter.

His force was first engaged July 1, at Cherry Grove, Schuy-

ler County, by Col. Lipscomb, with about 450 of the State Militia. After a small fight the Confederates retreated, and were pursued as far as Newark, Knox County. The next important encounter with Porter's forces was at Pearce's Mills, on the Middle Fabius, Scotland County, where, on the 19th of July, a pursuing force, under Maj. John Y. Clopper, of the Merrill Horse, and Maj. John F. Benjamin, of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia, was ambuscaded, and sustained a loss of eighty-three men, while the Confederates lost but half a dozen. Porter, however, retreated toward the west and south, and in less than twenty-four hours was at Novelty, Knox County, sixty-four miles distant. Still going southward, they passed through Marion County to Florida, in Monroe, where they attacked and defeated a small detachment of the Third Iowa Cavalry, under Maj. H. C. Caldwell, and then hurried on to the heavily-wooded country near Brown's Spring, ten miles north of Fulton, in Callaway County. Ascertaining their position, Col. Guitar, of the Ninth Missouri State Militia, started in pursuit, July 27, with about 200 men and two pieces of artillery. On the preceding day Lieut.-Col. Shaffer, of Merrill's Horse, left Columbia upon the same errand, with 100 men, and was joined at Sturgeon by Maj. Clopper, with as many more. Maj. Caldwell, with a detachment of the Third Iowa, also started from Mexico. These two latter columns marched toward Mount Zion Church, in the northeast part of Boone County, believing that Porter was encamped there. Not finding the object of their search, they pursued their way into Callaway County, and, on the afternoon of the 28th, heard Guitar's cannon four or five miles distant. Shaffer and Caldwell hastened forward, and arrived in time to assist in the hard-fought battle of Moore's Mill, July 28, wherein Porter was defeated with a loss of 32 killed and 135 wounded, while Guitar lost 13 killed and 55 wounded.

Battle of Kirksville.—Porter now retreated northward, through Monroe into Marion County. Here he received a large number of recruits. On the 1st of August he attacked and captured Newark, Knox County, with its garrison of seventy-five men, under Capt. Wesley Lair, of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia, and pushed northward to Short's Well, in the Southern part of Scot-

land, where he was joined by a considerable detachment under Col. Cyrus Franklin and Lieut.-Col. Frisby H. McCullough. The rebel forces were closely pursued by Col. John McNeil. Porter and Franklin turned west from Short's Well, and reached Kirksville on the morning of August 6, a few hours in advance of their pursuers, and, ordering the citizens to evacuate the town, posted their troops in the courthouse, seminary, stores and private residences, and, thus entrenched, awaited the coming Unionists. Porter had about 2,800 men, all mounted, but many were without arms, and nearly all without experience.

Col. McNeil, approaching from the eastern side of the town, drew up his forces before it. Not knowing the exact position of the enemy, he ordered ten men, under Lieut. John N. Cowdry, of Merrill's Horse, to ride through the town and discover their places of concealment. They obeyed the order, and the rebels in their eagerness fired upon them from houses, stables and other places affording them protection from the missiles which were shortly to be poured upon the town. McNeil now opened the battle with his cannon, and, under cover of his artillery fire, advanced his dismounted men, and soon the Confederates began to give way.

In three hours the town was in possession of McNeil, and the forces of Porter and Franklin were in full retreat toward the Chariton River. The Confederate loss in this engagement was between 200 and 300 killed, wounded and captured; the Federal loss was 6 killed and 33 wounded.

Compton's Ferry—Yellow Creek.—On the following day Col. Guitar, who had been ill at Jefferson City, entered upon preparations for the pursuit of a considerable rebel force in Chariton County, under Col. J. A. Poindexter, and, on the 8th of August, landed from a steamer a considerable force at Glasgow. He overtook Poindexter at 9 o'clock on the night of the 11th, at Compton's Ferry, on Grand River, in Carroll County. Part of Poindexter's men had crossed the river before his arrival, but a large number, with all their baggage, horses, wagons, etc., had yet to cross. Guitar ordered a charge, and at the same time opened upon the fleeing rebels with two pieces of artillery. The result was a great panic and considerable destruction. Many of

the Confederates, in their eagerness to escape, threw away their guns, and forced their horses into the river, but the animals in many instances, became unmanageable, and returned to the same shore whence they started. Some were drowned. A large number of prisoners, and all the baggage, together with horses, mules, guns and wagons, were captured.

Poindexter marched as swiftly as possible to the northward, reaching the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad at Utica on Tuesday morning, the 12th. Near here he was intercepted and driven back by Gen. Lyon. Retreating south he was met by Guitar on the 13th, at Yellow Creek, in Chariton County, and again routed, his band being scattered and broken up. Guitar then returned to Jefferson City and was promoted by Gov. Gamble to be brigadier-general of Enrolled Missouri Militia.

Battle at Independence.—The next important engagement in the State occurred at Independence very early in the morning of August 11. The town was garrisoned by about 450 Federal troops, comprising infantry and cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. J. T. Buell. The Confederates, commanded by Col. John T. Hughes, of Clinton County, and G. W. Thompson, numbered from 600 to 800. They were fairly inside the town, and had commenced a vigorous attack before their approach was suspected. Col. Buell was at once surrounded at his headquarters, thus preventing all communication between himself and his men; nevertheless his soldiers fought bravely; but so completely were they surprised that the best they could do was to retreat into the fields, where they formed for defense behind a stone wall. While the rebels were charging upon this position Col. Hughes was killed. Col. Buell, finding that his camp was in the hands of the enemy, and that extrication was hopeless, raised the white flag and surrendered the post. Both sides suffered heavy losses.

Battles of Lone Jack and Newtonia.—At Lone Jack, a village in Jackson County, a rebel force (3,000 strong) under Cols. John T. Coffee, Vard. Cockerill, S. D. Jackman and D. C. Hunter, attacked 800 State militia under Maj. Emory Foster, of the Seventeenth Missouri State Militia on August 16. The Federal loss was 43 killed, 154 wounded and 75 missing; the Confederate casualties were about the same. The Federals were defeated and

lost two pieces of artillery. The rebels, hearing their adversaries were to be reinforced, retreated southward.

On September 13, 1862, an engagement took place at Newtonia, Newton County, between about 5,000 Kansas, Wisconsin, Missouri and Indian troops, under Gen. Salomon, and a Confederate force of 8,000 or 10,000 under Col. D. H. Cooper. Numbers were killed and wounded on both sides, and the Federals were compelled to retreat as far as Sarcoux, fifteen miles distant.

Execution of Rebel Prisoners.—At Macon, Mo., on the 25th of September, ten rebel prisoners were executed on the charge of repeated violations of their paroles, and on October 18 a similar number was shot at Palmyra, in retaliation for the abduction and murder of Andrew Allsman, a Unionist of Marion County. After the battle of Kirksville, sixteen were executed for violating their paroles, and Col. F. H. McCullough was shot for recruiting within the lines.

Battle of Cane Hill, Arkansas—The last great battle of the year in which Missourians had a part was fought at Cane Hill, near Fayetteville, Ark., on Sunday, December 6, 1862. The Confederate forces under Gen. Hindman, of Arkansas, and Marmaduke, of Missouri, were defeated by the Unionists under Gen. Blunt, of Kansas. The following is the official report of the engagement, sent by Gen. Blunt to Maj.-Gen. Curtis, commandant of the department of Missouri:

PRAIRIE GROVE, December 10, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. S. R. Curtis.

The enemy did not stop in their flight until they had crossed the Boston Mountains, and are probably ere this across the Arkansas River. The enemy's killed and wounded is between 1,500 and 2,000—a large proportion of them killed. One hundred of their wounded have died since the battle, and a large proportion of the others are wounded mortally, showing the terrible effects of my artillery. My casualties will be about 200 wounded. Most of the wounded will recover. The enemy have left their wounded on my hands, and most of their dead, uncared for. They are being buried by my command. Hindman admitted his force to be 28,000. Maj. Hubbard, who was a prisoner with them all day of the fight, counted twenty regiments of infantry and twenty pieces of artillery. They had no train with them, and muffled the wheels of their artillery in making their retreat. Four caissons filled with ammunition were taken from the enemy. The Twentieth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, in addition to those mentioned yesterday, suffered severely in charging one of the enemy's batteries, which they took, but were unable to hold.

JAMES G. BLUNT,
Brigadier-General.

The Campaign of 1863.—Battles of Springfield, Hartsville and Cape Girardeau.—In the early part of this year, the Confederates, led by Gens. Marmaduke and Price, resumed activity in Arkansas and Southern Missouri. On the 8th of January, with a force of 2,500 or 3,000 men and three pieces of artillery, Gen. J. S. Marmaduke attacked Springfield, which was occupied by Federal troops under Gen. E. B. Brown, commander of the Southwestern Department of Missouri. The fighting continued from 1 o'clock P. M. until after dark. Gen. Brown having been severely wounded, the command devolved upon Col. B. Crabb. The Confederates retreated the following morning, going to Marshfield and Hartsville. Their loss was 42 killed and 60 wounded, who were left on the field. The Federal loss was 18 killed and 110 wounded.

Three days afterward, at the town of Hartsville, Gen. Marmaduke, having united near Marshfield with a force under Col. Jo. C. Porter, and moving thence southward, attacked a Federal force under Col. Samuel Merrill, of the Twenty-first Iowa, and after a bloody little engagement drove them from the field.

On April 26, Gen. Marmaduke attacked the post at Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi, but the garrison, under Gen. John McNeil, succeeded in driving the Confederates away.

During the last week in August, Col. Woodson, of the Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia, surprised and captured Gen. Jeff. Thompson, known as the "Swamp Fox," together with his staff officers, at Pocahontas, Ark. The prisoners were sent to St. Louis, and committed to Gratiot prison.

Order No. 11.—On the 25th of August, Gen. Thomas Ewing, of the Eleventh Kansas Infantry Volunteers, afterward a Democratic member of Congress from Ohio, issued the following order, which, as it was productive of much suffering at the time in the counties indicated, and has been commemorated by George C. Bingham in the celebrated painting entitled: "Order No. 11," we copy in full:

General Orders No. 11:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE BORDER.
KANSAS CITY, MO., August 25, 1863. }

First. All persons living in Cass, Jackson and Bates Counties, Mo., and in that part of Vernon included in this district, except those living within one

mile of the limits of Independence, Hickman's Mills, Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw Township, Jackson County, north of Brush Creek and west of the Big Blue, embracing Kansas City and Westport, are hereby ordered to remove from their present residences within fifteen days from the date thereof.

Those who, within that time, establish their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present places of residence will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty, and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificate will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the State of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern border of the State. All others shall remove out of this district.

Officers commanding companies and detachments, serving in the counties named, will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

Second. All grain and hay in the field, or under shelter, in the district from which the inhabitants are required to remove, within reach of military stations, after the 9th day of September next, will be taken to such stations and turned over to the proper officers there, and report of the amount so turned over made to district headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such district after the 9th of September next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

Third. The provisions of General Orders No. 10, from these headquarters, will be at once vigorously executed by officers commanding in the parts of the district, and at the stations not subject to paragraph first of this order, and especially in the towns of Independence, Westport and Kansas City.

Fourth. Paragraph three, General Orders No. 10, is revoked as to all who have borne arms against the Government in this district since August 20, 1863.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Ewing.

H. HANNAHS, *Adj't.*

Gen. Schofield, at that time commandant of the Department of Missouri, has since the war approved and defended this order, on the ground that a savage guerrilla warfare had raged on the border for two years, nearly depopulating the farming districts on the Missouri side, and that all the inhabitants who remained were obliged, whether rebel sympathizers or not, to furnish shelter and supplies for bands of marauding outlaws. He said that it was imperative that this border war should be suppressed, and that the fiendish massacre of 140 persons at Lawrence, Kas., on August 13, by the guerrilla Quantrell and his band, rendered immediate and decisive action necessary in order to prevent a succession of such horrors.

To increase the military force in the district was impracticable, and the only alternative was to remove the means by which these guerrillas were sustained. He stated, further, that no serious inconvenience was inflicted upon any one by the execution of the

order, but that the necessities of the poor people were provided for, and none were permitted to suffer.

In reply to this statement of Gen. Schofield, which appeared in the St. Louis daily *Republican* of February 21, 1877, Hon. George C. Bingham, an old citizen of Jackson County, and a strong Union man during the war, prepared a counter statement, which was published in the same paper on the 26th of the month. He denounced the order as an act of purely arbitrary power, directed against a disarmed and defenseless population. He declared that it put an end to the predatory raids of Kansas "red-legs and jay-hawkers," by simply giving them all that they desired at once, that it gave up the country to Confederate bushwhackers, who, until the close of the war, stopped stages, robbed mails and prevented any one wearing a Federal uniform from entering the district. Mr. Bingham says he was in Kansas City when the order was enforced, and that he knew personally of the sufferings of the unfortunate victims. Men were shot down while obeying the order, and their effects seized by their murderers; dense columns of smoke rising in every direction marked the conflagration of dwellings; large trains of wagons, extending over the prairies for miles, moved toward Kansas, freighted with every description of household furniture and clothing belonging to the exiles; women and little children, barefooted and bare-headed, exposed to burning heat and choking dust, tramped wearily along, to whom neither aid nor protection were afforded by the authorities who had driven them from their homes, and who were indebted to the charity of steamboat conductors who took them to places of safety.

Mr. Bingham admitted that guerrilla warfare had been waged for two years in the counties embraced by the order, but denied that this region was by any means depopulated, or that the remaining farmers were supporting these outlaws. He said that the larger portion of the marauders were Kansas "jay-hawkers and red-legs," with no authority of law either military or civil, yet countenanced and protected by Gen. Ewing and his predecessors from the State of Kansas; that the others, constituting the more desperate class, were chiefly Missouri bushwhackers, acting under Confederate authority; that the inhab-

itants of the counties had been disarmed, as Gen. Schofield admitted, and were unable to resist the demands made upon them, but that the bushwhackers were insignificant in numbers compared with the Federal troops who were stationed there, and that twenty if not fifty times as much produce was furnished to the latter as to the former.

To this reply of Mr. Bingham neither Gen. Schofield nor Gen. Ewing made any response.

Order No. 11 belongs to that extensive list of war measures which, wise or unwise, necessary or unnecessary, was viewed in a very different light by those who were, on one hand, personally aggrieved and injured, and by those who, on the other hand, were looking from afar at the great end in view, namely, the overthrow of the Rebellion. In the border States, where Unionists and Disunionists lived side by side, numerous complexities arose, heightened by personal animosities and old family feuds; and in many cases loss of life, and especially loss of property, fell upon partisans indiscriminately, verifying the old, sad maxim that where transgression enters, the innocent must often suffer with the guilty.

Shelby's Raid.—In September Gen. Blunt drove the Confederate forces under Gen. Cabell and the Creek chief, Stand Watie, into the Choctaw reservation, and took possession of Fort Smith. As the autumn advanced and Cabell's supplies began to run low, a part of his command under Col. Jo. O. Shelby undertook a raid into Missouri. They crossed the Arkansas River, a little east of Fort Smith, and pushed rapidly northward as far as Crooked Prairie, in the southwestern part of this State, when they were joined by Col. Coffee. At Boonville, where Shelby expected to meet a large number of recruits, but was disappointed, his men secured from stores and dwelling houses \$100,000 worth of property, after which they moved westward. On October 12 and 13, however, Gen. Brown encountered these forces at Marshall and defeated them, with a loss of fifty men killed, wounded and prisoners. Shelby hastily returned to Arkansas.

The Campaign of 1864.—Several sanguinary engagements were fought in Missouri during this, the closing year of the war. The Union troops, chiefly Missouri State Militia and Enrolled

Missouri Militia, were engaged in the effort, at many times unsuccessful, to defend the lives and property of the people from the roving bands of bushwhackers and guerrillas that infested all parts of the State, but particularly the western and river counties.

Late in January Gen. Rosecrans arrived at St. Louis, succeeding Gen. Schofield as commander of the Department of Missouri. No event of importance occurred until the following autumn, when Gen. Price made his last grand raid into the State with the intention of capturing St. Louis, and other important points.

Having been informed early in September of Price's meditated invasion, Rosecrans forwarded the information to headquarters, and Gen. A. J. Smith, then ascending the Mississippi with about 6,000 troops, was ordered to proceed to St. Louis. Gen. Rosecrans had previous to this only about 6,500 mounted men in his whole department, and these were scattered at various points—at Springfield, Pilot Knob, Jefferson City, Rolla and St. Louis, guarding military depots and railway bridges against the hordes of guerrillas who swarmed through the country. These troops were concentrated as quickly as possible when Price's intended route was ascertained, but he had already entered South-eastern Missouri, and reached Pilot Knob, before he was met by any considerable opposition. At that place a single brigade was stationed under command of Gen. Thomas Ewing. This force was intrenched in a little fort with some rude earthworks, but it made a gallant resistance, and repulsed two assaults of the Confederates, inflicting upon them a loss of 1,000 men. Gen. Price's men now took positions which commanded the entire fort, and Gen. Ewing, seeing that further resistance was hopeless, spiked his guns, blew up his magazine, and retreated, by night, toward Rolla, where Gen. McNeil was stationed. After accomplishing a march of sixty miles in thirty-nine hours, the exhausted troops were overtaken at Harrison by a large force under Shelby. Although short of ammunition, Gen. Ewing held his ground for thirty hours, when he was reinforced by troops sent from Rolla, after which he drove Shelby away, and continued his retreat in safety.

At St. Louis, Gen. Smith's infantry, 4,000 or 5,000 strong, was joined by eight regiments of the Enrolled Militia of the State, and six regiments of Illinois Militia. At Jefferson City Gen. E. B. Brown had been reinforced by Gen. C. B. Fisk with all available troops north of the Missouri River, and the citizens of that region promptly aiding the military, the capital was soon well fortified.

Gen. Price advanced by way of Potosi to the Meramec River; crossed it, and took position at Richwoods, within forty miles of St. Louis. Evidently fearing to attack that city, he burned the bridge at Moselle, and then pushed rapidly toward the capital of the State, followed by Gen. Smith and his entire command. Gen. Price, after having burned bridges behind him, and done all in his power to hinder his pursuers, arrived before Jefferson City on the 7th of October. Gen. McNeil and J. B. Sanborn, with a force of mounted men, chiefly Missouri State Militia, had just reached there by a forced march from Rolla. Squads of cavalry had been sent out to guard the fords and ferries on the Osage River, and, if not able to prevent the Confederates from crossing, to give timely warning of their approach. The railroad bridge across the river nine miles east of the city had been burned.

Several small engagements and skirmishes took place, and the Confederates partly surrounded the city with a semi-circular line nearly four miles in length, the wings resting on the Missouri River. Finding the place well prepared for an attack, Price sent his trains westward and followed with his army. A large force now started in pursuit of the Confederates, led by Federal cavalry under immediate command of Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, who arrived at Jefferson City on the day of Price's departure.

The latter general, growing bold as he marched westward, sent Gens. Jo. Shelby and John B. Clark, Jr., to attack Glasgow on the Missouri River, in Howard County. The town was garrisoned by a part of the Forty-third Missouri, and small detachments of the Ninth Missouri State Militia and Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, under command of Col. Chester Harding. After a spirited resistance Col. Harding was obliged to surrender.

His assailants then marched back and joined their main army, which was still hastening westward. Gen. Price left Lexington just as Pleasanton's advance reached that place, October 20. At Little Blue Creek he met Blunt's Kansas troops, under command of Gen. Curtis, who, after a sharp fight which lasted for several hours, fell back to the Big Blue Creek and there awaited another attack. Meanwhile, Pleasanton reached the Little Blue, and found the bridge destroyed and the Confederate rear-guard prepared for battle. They were soon driven away, and Pleasanton continued his course to Westport, then occupied by the enemy. He captured the place by a brilliant charge in which he routed the Confederates, and took two of their guns.

Gen. Price had expected to receive at least 20,000 recruits during the progress of this raid, and perhaps to permanently occupy the State; instead, only about 6,000 Missourians came to his assistance, and he fled into Arkansas as rapidly as possible, having accomplished nothing of importance.

The Affair near Rocheport.—September 23, 1864, a train of Government wagons started from Sturgeon, Boone County, for Rocheport, in charge of seventy men of the Third Missouri State Militia, under Capt. McFadin. The train stopped near sunset at a pond about seven miles northeast of Rocheport, in order that the horses might be watered. Here it was suddenly attacked by 150 guerrillas under George Todd, who put the escort to flight, robbed the wagons of everything that they could conveniently carry away, and burned what remained. Eleven Federal soldiers were killed, and three negroes.

The Centralia Massacre.—Among the revolting and horrible crimes of the war the Centralia massacre stands prominent for its dastardly and cold-blooded atrocity. Monday night, September 26, Anderson's guerrillas, in numbers estimated from 200 to 400, encamped about three miles southeast of Centralia, which is situated on the North Missouri Railroad, in Boone County. About 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, 75 or 100 of this band went into the town, and commenced plundering the stores and depot, breaking open boxes and trunks, and appropriating whatever suited them. At 11 o'clock the stage-coach arrived from Colum-

bia with eight or nine passengers. These gentlemen being unarmed were quickly relieved of their money and valuables, but were allowed to go to the hotel. At 11:30 the passenger train from St. Louis came in sight. Immediately the guerrillas formed into line, and as the train neared the depot, commenced throwing obstructions on the track and firing at the engineer. The cars having been stopped, the robbers rushed upon the passengers, men, women and children, taking money, watches and jewelry, together with the contents of trunks, and valuables from the express car. Twenty-three Federal soldiers who were on board the train were marched into town, placed in lines, and shot down. The guerrillas burned the railroad depot and six cars standing near. After murdering the soldiers and robbing the passengers and the citizens of the town generally, they set fire to the rifled train, and started it on the road toward Sturgeon. It ran about three miles, and then stopping was entirely consumed. Meanwhile the frightened passengers, glad to escape with their lives, went on their way as best they could, in wagons, on horseback, and on foot.

About 3 o'clock of the same afternoon Maj. A. V. E. Johnson, of Col. Kutzner's regiment of Missouri Volunteers (the Thirty-ninth), arrived at Centralia with 155 mounted infantry. An engagement took place in an open field southeast of the town. Maj. Johnson's men, being armed with long guns, were ordered to dismount. Their horses became unmanageable, and many of them ran away, leaving the soldiers on foot in the middle of the prairie. They had fired but one volley when the guerrillas dashed among them, splendidly mounted, and carrying three or four revolvers apiece. Part of Johnson's men who were still on horseback attempted to escape, but were overtaken and shot down. Maj. Johnson himself was killed, together with 122 men of his small command. Four or five of the remaining few were wounded. The guerrillas had but three killed and seven wounded.

After the murderers had left town the citizens of Centralia gathered the dead bodies together, and placed them near the railroad. Many of them were taken to Mexico for burial that very evening, and seventy-nine were interred in a trench in the eastern part of town. Afterward this trench was enclosed by a

fence, and at the head of it was placed a limestone monument, fifteen feet high, with the following inscription:

"The remains of Companies A, G and H, Thirty-ninth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, who were killed in action at Centralia, Mo., on the 27th day of September, 1864, are interred here." Since the close of the war the remains have been disinterred and re-buried in one common grave in the National Cemetery at Jefferson City.

Death of Bill Anderson.—After the horrible massacre at Centralia, the subsequent burning of Danville and the depots at New Florence, High Hill and Renick, Bill Anderson and the most of his men went into Ray County. On the 26th of October, Lieut.-Col. S. P. Cox, of the Thirty-third Enrolled Missouri Militia, learning Anderson's whereabouts, made a forced march to meet him. On the following day, just one month after the Centralia massacre, Col. Cox came in contact with the guerrilla pickets, and drove them before him into the woods. He then dismounted his men, threw an infantry force into the forest, and sent forward a cavalry advance which soon engaged Anderson's main body and fell back. The guerrillas now charged, and Anderson was killed, while his men were forced to retreat at full speed, hotly pursued by the Union cavalry. Upon the body of Anderson was found \$300 in gold, \$150 in treasury notes, six revolvers, and several orders from Gen. Price.

Early in December, 1864, Gen. Rosecrans was relieved of the command of the Department of Missouri, and Gen. Granville M. Dodge, of Iowa, succeeded him.

List of Battles in Missouri.—Necessarily there has been omitted from this brief review even a mention of many of the minor battles of the Civil War, which were fought upon the soil of Missouri. For convenient reference a complete list of these engagements, together with the dates at which they were fought, is herewith appended:

1861—Potosi, May 14; Boonville, June 17; Carthage, July 5; Monroe Station, July 10; Overton's Run, near Fulton, July 17; Dug Springs, August 2; Athens, August 5; Wilson's Creek, August 10; Morton, August 20; Bennett's Mills, September; Drywood Creek, September 7; Norfolk, September 10; Lexing-

ton, September 12, 20; Blue Mills Landing, September 17; Glasgow Mistake, September 20; Osceola, September 25; Shanghai, October 13; Lebanon, October 13; Big River Bridge, October 15; Linn Creek, October 16; Fredericktown, October 21; Springfield, October 25; Belmont, November 7; Piketon, November 8; Little Blue, November 10; Clark's Station, November 11; Mount Zion Church, December 28.

1862—Silver Creek, January 15; New Madrid, February 28; Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6; Neosho, April 22; Cherry Grove, July 1; Pierce's Mill, July 18; Rose Hill, July 10; Florida, July 22; Moore's Mill, July 28; Chariton River, July 30; Newark, August 1; Kirksville, August 6; Compton's Ferry, August 8; Independence, August 11; Yellow Creek, August 13; Lone Jack, August 16; Newtonia, September 13.

1863—Springfield, January 8; Cape Girardeau, April 29; Marshall, October 13.

1864—Pilot Knob, September 27; Moreau River, October 7; Prince's Ford, October 5; Glasgow, October 8; Little Blue Creek, October 20; Big Blue, October 22; Westport, October 23; Newtonia, October 28; Albany, October 27; near Rocheport, September 23; Centralia, September 27.

POLITICAL REVIEW SINCE 1865.

The delegates chosen to the State Constitutional Convention assembled in Mercantile Library Hall, St. Louis, Friday, January 6, 1865. The objects of the convention were: First, "to consider such amendments to the constitution of the State as might be deemed necessary for the emancipation of slaves;" and second, "such amendments to the constitution of the State as might be deemed necessary to preserve in purity the elective franchise to loyal citizens, and such other amendments as might be deemed essential to the promotion of the public good."

On January 11, the following ordinance was passed by the Convention:

AN ORDINANCE ABOLISHING SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.

Be it ordained by the People of the State of Missouri, in Convention Assembled, That hereafter, in this State, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free.

Emancipation in Missouri was thus established by law, although it had practically existed for some time previous.

The Drake Constitution.—It soon became apparent that mere amendments to the constitution would not satisfy the leading members of the convention, prominent among whom was Mr. Drake, of St. Louis, who had been chosen vice-president. A complete remodeling of the organic laws of the State seemed to many not to fall within the authority of the convention; moreover, they believed that the time had not come for that dispassionate and statesmanlike legislation which so important a measure demanded. However, the convention proceeded with its sweeping work of reform, until it had made new provisions in every article of the fundamental law. Section 3 of Article XI, on the "Right of Suffrage," which was the object of the most angry and exciting debate in the convention, and a prolific source of strife and division afterward, is here transcribed.

SEC. 3. At any election held by the people under this constitution, or in pursuance of any law of this State, or under any ordinance or by-law of any municipal corporation, no person shall be deemed a qualified voter who has ever been in armed hostility to the United States, or to the lawful authorities thereof, or to the Government of this State; or has ever given aid, comfort, countenance or support to persons engaged in any such hostility; or has ever in any manner adhered to the enemies, foreign or domestic, of the United States, either by contributing to them, or by unlawfully sending within their lines, money, goods, letters, or information; or has ever disloyally held communication with such enemies; or has ever advised or aided any person to enter the service of such enemies; or has ever by act or word manifested his adherence to the cause of such enemies, or his desire for their triumph over the armies of the United States; or his sympathy with those engaged in exciting or carrying on rebellion against the United States; or has ever, except under overpowering compulsion, submitted to the authority, or been in the service of these so-called "Confederate States of America;" or has ever left this State, and gone within the lines of the armies of the so-called "Confederate States of America," with the purpose of adhering to said States or armies; or has ever been a member of, or connected with any order, society or organization inimical to the Government of the United States, or to the Government of this State; or has ever been engaged in guerrilla warfare against loyal inhabitants of the United States, or in that description of marauding commonly known as "bushwhacking;" or has ever knowingly and willingly harbored, aided or countenanced any person so engaged; or has ever come into or left this State for the purpose of avoiding enrollment for or draft into the military service of the United States; or has ever, with a view to avoid enrollment in the militia of this State, or to escape the performance of duty therein, or for any other purpose, enrolled himself, or authorized himself to be enrolled, by or before any officer, as disloyal or as a Southern sympathizer, or in any other terms indicating his disaffection to the Government

of the United States in its contest with rebellion, or his sympathy with those engaged in such rebellion; or having ever voted at any election by the people in this State, or in any other of the United States, or in any of their Territories, or under the United States, shall thereafter have sought or received, under claim of alienage, the protection of any foreign government, through any consul or other officer thereof, in order to secure exemption from military duty, in the militia of this State, or in the army of the United States; nor shall any such person be capable of holding, in this State, any office of honor, trust or profit under its authority; or of being an officer, councilman, director, trustee, or other manager of any corporation, public or private, now existing, or hereafter established by its authority; or of acting as a professor or teacher in any educational institution, or in any common or other school; or of holding any real estate or other property in trust for the use of any church, religious society or congregation. But the foregoing provisions in relation to acts done against the United States shall not apply to any person not a citizen thereof, who shall have committed such acts while in the service of some foreign country at war with the United States, and who has, since such acts, been naturalized, or may hereafter be naturalized, under the laws of the United States, and the oath of loyalty hereinafter prescribed, when taken by any such persons, shall be considered as taken in such sense.

Section 4 provided for a registration of the names of qualified voters, and Section 5 required that the oath indicated in the third section should be taken by every voter at the time of his registration. Taking the oath should not, however, be deemed conclusive evidence of the right of a person to vote, supposing such right could be otherwise disproved. This section also provided that evidence for or against the right of any person to vote should be heard and passed upon by the registering officers and not by the judges of election.

These officers should keep a list of the names of rejected voters, and the same were to be certified to the judges of elections who were to receive the ballot of any such rejected voter, marking the same as a rejected vote; but even with these precautions the vote was not to be received unless the party casting it should, at the time, take the oath of loyalty.

Under the ninth section no person was permitted to practice law, "or be competent as a bishop, priest, deacon, minister, elder or other clergyman of any religious persuasion, sect or denomination, to teach or preach, unless such person shall have first taken, subscribed and filed said oath."

While the article upon the "Executive Department" was pending, an effort was made to introduce an amendment, by which any

citizen of the State, white or colored, male or female, would be eligible to the office of governor, but the amendment was rejected by a tie vote, as also a similar proposition in reference to the "Legislative Department."

It is but just to say, in this connection, that the new constitution, objectionable and stringent as it was in many particulars, was admirable in respect to its provisions for public instruction, and was conceded to be so by its bitterest enemies.

The constitution was adopted April 8, and two days afterward the convention adjourned *sine die*.

An election had been appointed for the 6th of June, 1865, to submit the new constitution to the people for their indorsement or rejection, but it had also been provided that no person should vote at that election except those who would be qualified as voters under the second article thereof. The canvass which followed was naturally one of the greatest bitterness.

Although the war was nominally over, and all the strongholds of the Rebellion were in the hands of the United States authorities, yet there were fragmentary guerrilla bands still roaming through various sections of the country, and the war spirit continued in undiminished force. Multitudes of taxpayers in the State, not a few of whom were honored and influential citizens, and had been non-combatants during the war, were disfranchised by the third section, and denied the privilege of voting upon the adoption or rejection of the code of laws which was to govern them and their children. On the other hand, it was maintained with vigor that citizens who had attempted to destroy their government, who had committed treason either by open deeds of rebellion, or by encouragement, sympathy and aid given to those in rebellion, had forfeited all right to assist in conducting the affairs of State. The election resulted in a majority of 1,862 for the constitution, which accordingly went into effect July 4, 1865.

The next General Assembly, which convened at Jefferson City on November 1, proceeded to enact a registry law, which, on account of its stringency, occasioned much violence and disorder in its enforcement. The "Ousting Ordinance," for vacating certain civil offices, was also attended with unpleasant results.

That portion of the ninth section in regard to ministers, lawyers and teachers, excited so much trouble in the State that B. Gratz Brown, Carl Schurz, and other leading Republicans, set on foot December, 1866, a movement which had for its object universal amnesty and enfranchisement. The movement soon became popular throughout the State, and, in his message to the Twenty-Fourth General Assembly, January, 1867, Gov. Fletcher recommended an amendment to the constitution, striking out the ninth section of the second article. At this session of the Legislature a constitutional amendment was submitted to the people proposing to strike the word "white" from the eighteenth section of the second article, and thus inaugurate negro suffrage in Missouri. While this amendment was under consideration in the House, Mr. Orrick of St. Charles proposed to strike out not only the word "white" but also the word "male." This effort in behalf of female suffrage was rejected; and at the election of the people in November, 1868, negro suffrage was also defeated by a majority of 18,817 votes.

The adjourned session of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, which met on January 5, 1870, accomplished important work in several directions.

Gov. Joseph W. McClurg recommended in his message the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the constitution of the United States, passed by Congress on February 27, 1869, and transmitted to the General Assembly at the same time a copy of the amendment, as follows:

Article XV.—SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Immediately upon the reading of the amendment, a joint resolution ratifying it was introduced into the Senate, and was speedily adopted by both Houses of the Legislature.

Divisions in the Republican Party.—The differences of opinion regarding universal amnesty and enfranchisement were rapidly assuming the proportions of discord and disintegration; and the Republican party in the State became divided in sentiment as

well as in name, being known respectively as Radicals and Liberals; the former maintaining a severe, and the latter a more magnanimous policy towards those who had complicity with the Rebellion. The Democrats, owing to the stringent registry laws, were in a hopeless minority, and so attached themselves to the Liberal Republicans, believing that by this course they might best aid their disfranchised brethren, and eventually gain control of State politics. The State Nominating Convention, which met at Jefferson City on August 31, 1870, witnessed the final division of the Republicans. The platforms of the two branches of the party differed chiefly in regard to enfranchisement, and the articles embodying their respective sentiments were as follows:

MAJORITY OR LIBERAL PLATFORM.

Fourth. That the time has come when the requirements of public safety, upon which alone the disfranchisement of a large number of citizens could be justified, has clearly ceased to exist, and this convention, therefore, true to the solemn pledges recorded in our National and State platforms, declares itself unequivocally in favor of the adoption of the constitutional amendments, commonly called the suffrage and office-holding amendments, believing that under existing circumstances the removal of political disabilities, as well as the extension of equal political rights and privileges to all classes of citizens, without distinction, is demanded by every consideration of good faith, patriotism and sound policy, and essential to the integrity of republican institutions, to the welfare of the State, and to the honor and preservation of the Republican party.

MINORITY OR RADICAL PLATFORM.

Third. That we are in favor of re-enfranchising those justly disfranchised for participation in the late Rebellion, as soon as it can be done with safety to the State, and that we concur in the propriety of the Legislature having submitted to the whole people of the State the question whether such time has now arrived; upon which question we recognize the right of any member of the party to vote his honest convictions.

The two reports being before the convention, the report of the minority was adopted, whereupon about 250 delegates, friends of the majority report, led by Mr. Schurz, withdrew, organized a separate convention, and nominated a full State ticket, with B. Gratz Brown as a candidate for governor. The other convention also nominated a full ticket, headed by Joseph W. McClurg for governor, at that time incumbent of the office.

The election of November, 1870, resulted in the choice of the B. Gratz Brown ticket by a majority of over 40,000 Liberal and

Democratic votes. This election marks the period at which the Republicans, who had been for eight years in the ascendency, surrendered the power which they have since been unable to regain.

Amendments to the State Constitution.—At an adjourned session of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, which convened December 6, 1871, two constitutional amendments had been submitted to the votes of the people.

These were ratified at the November election in 1872. The first increased the number of supreme court judges from three to five, fixing their term of office at ten years, and providing that two additional judges should be elected at the general election in 1872, and one judge at each general election, every two years thereafter.

The second provided that no part of the public school fund should ever be invested in the stock or bonds or other obligations of any other State, or of any county, city, town or corporation; that the stock of the bank of the State of Missouri, held for school purposes, and all other stocks belonging to any school or university fund, should be sold in such manner and at such time as the General Assembly should prescribe; and the proceeds thereof, and the proceeds of the sales of any lands or other property which belonged or might hereafter belong to said school fund, should be invested in the bonds of the State of Missouri, or of the United States, and that all county school funds should be loaned upon good and sufficient and unincumbered real estate security, with personal security in addition thereto.

Revision of the State Constitution.—During an adjourned session of the Legislature, which met on January 7, 1874, a law had been passed authorizing a vote of the people to be taken at the general election in November, 1874, for and against calling a convention to revise and amend the constitution of the State. This convention was agreed to by a majority of only 283. An election for delegates took place on January 26, 1875. On May 5, of the same year, the convention assembled at the capital. It consisted of sixty-eight members, sixty of whom were Democrats, six Republicans, and two Liberals. A thorough revision of the

entire organic law was made, both in committee and in convention. Every department of the State Government passed under review, and many important changes were made, which can not be discussed here, but they are familiar to every well-informed citizen of the State.

The bill of rights occasioned much discussion. County representation, which has been a feature of every State constitution, including the first, was still maintained in spite of opposition. Carefully prepared and stringent limitations on the powers of the General Assembly were engrafted on the new instrument. Sessions of the Legislature were made biennial, and the gubernatorial term changed from two or four years. The formation of new counties was made extremely difficult or impossible. The power of the Legislature, and of counties, cities, towns and all other municipalities, to levy taxes and contract debts, was hedged about with limitations and safeguards. Extra mileage and perquisites to officials were laid under embargo. The system of free public schools, embracing a liberal policy for the maintenance of the State University, received recognition in the article on education. The final vote on the adoption of the constitution as a whole stood—ayes, 60; noes, 0; absent, 8. October 30, 1875, the people ratified the constitution by a majority of 76,688, and on the 30th of November, 1875, it became the supreme law.

Gov. Crittenden's Administration.—In 1880, Thomas T. Crittenden, of Johnson County, received the Democratic nomination for governor of Missouri, and was elected in November of that year. Gov. Crittenden's competitors for the nomination were Gen. John S. Marmaduke, of St. Louis, and John A. Hockaday, of Callaway County. In his inaugural address, he recommended refunding at a lower rate of interest all that part of the State debt which could be thus refunded; some measures for the relief of the docket of the supreme court of the State, and a compromise of the indebtedness of several counties. He also condemned in the strongest terms the doctrine of repudiation.

Gov. Crittenden is by birth a Kentuckian—a direct descendant of the old Crittenden stock so long and deservedly prominent and popular in the State of Kentucky. Though himself a slave-

holder, at the outbreak of the Civil War he espoused the cause of the Union, and no braver officer than he ever faced an enemy. At the close of the war he was found in the front rank of the conservative portion of the people, who contended that peace should prevail, and the bitter animosities of the past be forgotten.

He was sent to Congress, where, in more than one instance he proved his integrity. Throughout his entire career, no stain of venality adhered to his fair name, and no act of violence characterized his discharge of any duty.

Under his guiding hand the credit of the State advanced to a par with that of the Federal Government; the debt of the State gradually diminished, and all of her educational interests fostered and nourished.

When Gov. Crittenden took charge of the helm of State, a portion of the border was infested with a lawless band of thieves and murderers, known as the "James Gang," who murdered without pity, and robbed without regard to person. He resolved to disband them. Soon some of the most desperate of the gang were in the hands of the officers, and, in one instance, when resistance and rescue were threatened, Gov. Crittenden attended the trial in person, with a few chosen friends, determined to defend the supremacy of the law with his life if necessary.

One by one, the members of this gang were hunted down and sent to the penitentiary, and finally Jesse James was shot at St. Joseph by the "Ford Boys," former comrades, who had been employed to capture him.

The Election of 1884.—The campaign of 1884, both Nationally and in the State, was the most hotly contested of any this country has ever seen. In Missouri an alliance was effected between the Republican and Greenback parties, and a ticket headed by the name of Nicholas Ford, of St. Joseph, and called the "Anti-Bourbon ticket," was put into the field against the Democracy, headed by Gen. John S. Marmaduke, of St. Louis. A third party known as the Prohibitionists, exercised considerable influence in the canvass. The "Anti-Bourbon" party made their fight against the record of the Democrats, who had been in uninterrupted power for twelve years, and especially against the tendency of the Democracy to recognize and reward men

who had been in rebellion during the Civil War. This plea, owing to the nomination of Marmaduke, who had been a Confederate general, was of considerable service to the opponents of Democracy, and came near securing the defeat of the party. The campaign on the part of the Democrats was mainly a defensive one; while John A. Brooks, the Prohibition candidate, urged that neither Ford nor Marmaduke should be elected, pledging himself in favor of submitting a constitutional amendment to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Mr. Brooks made a strong fight, and polled nearly 10,000 votes. Marmaduke was elected by a majority of less than 2,000, although the Cleveland electors carried the State by about 30,000. All of the Democratic State ticket was elected by varying majorities, and also twelve out of fourteen congressmen were chosen by the same party.

Notwithstanding the opposition manifested toward him Gov. Marmaduke made an excellent career as an Executive, discharging his duties in an impartial, conservative manner. On Tuesday, December 27, 1887, news of the sudden and serious illness of the governor was spread over the country. This was soon followed, on the evening of December 28, by tidings of his death.

Lieut.-Gov. Morehouse subsequently qualified as governor of the State, and is the present incumbent of the position.

The Early Courts.—As the District of Louisiana was for many years under the dominion of Spain, it became necessary for the early lawyers to acquaint themselves with Spanish civil and criminal laws. This they uniformly did, and even after the district came into the possession of the United States the rules which obtained in the Spanish and French courts were still clung to. Until the district was purchased by the United States, the administration or execution of the laws was in the hands of the civil and military commandants, who in most instances were both ill-informed and arbitrary. In 1804 Congress extended the executive power of the Territory of Indiana over that of Louisiana, and the execution of the laws of what is now Missouri fell to William Henry Harrison, governor, and Griffin, Vanderburg and Davis, judges. The first courts were held in the winter of 1804-05, in the old fort near the junction of Fifth and Walnut

Streets, St. Louis, and were called courts of common pleas. In March, 1805, the District of Louisiana was changed to the Territory of Louisiana, and James Wilkinson became governor; Frederick Bates, secretary; and James Wilkinson, Return J. Meigs and J. B. C. Lucas, judges of the superior court of the Territory. At this time the executive officers were in the old government building called *La Place d'Armes*, St. Louis. The districts of the Territory were changed to counties, Territorial courts superseded the commandants, and the rules of the English common law soon banished those of France and Spain. Courts of common pleas were established by the Territorial Legislature in 1813. Since the formation of the State Government the constitution and the Legislature have provided the number and character of the State courts.

EDUCATION.

The history of popular education in Missouri, previous to the Rebellion, is similar to that of every other State upon which the shadow of slavery rested. That institution and free popular education were incompatible. It is true that almost every slave State established some sort of common school system, but its provisions were always so defective, the funds for its support always so small and inadequate as to render it practically useless. Free schools were called "pauper schools," and were not attended by the children of the upper classes of whites. The idea of a system of free education for rich and poor alike—a common school—was unthought of as to bringing it into practical use.

Many laws were passed by the Missouri Legislature for the establishment and regulation of free schools, but all were almost totally defective in not providing sufficient funds to put them into effective operation, and in not rendering them of sufficient importance to secure attendance and countenance from the upper classes. In the act of Congress, authorizing the people of Missouri Territory to form a constitution and State Government, the sixteenth section of each township or its equivalent was devoted to the purpose of supporting schools in each township. The first act of the Legislature on the subject of education was approved January 17, 1825. This law enacted that each congressional

township should form a school district to be under the control of the county court in all matters pertaining to schools. It also declared that all rents of school lands and fines, penalties and forfeitures, occurring under the provisions of this act, should be set apart for a school fund. On January 26, 1833, the Legislature authorized the governor to appoint three suitable persons whose duty it should be to prepare a system of common primary school instruction, as nearly uniform as possible throughout the State, and to make a report to the next meeting of the Legislature. This committee made a report, but its suggestions were not acted upon by the Legislature. This body, however, at its next session, passed "an act to regulate the sale of the sixteenth sections, and to provide for the organization and regulation of common schools." The Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney-General were constituted a board of commissioners for literary purposes. Its provisions required a school to be taught in each incorporated district, for six months during the year. It was similar in its details to the law of 1825, but so imperfect and impracticable as to render its repeal necessary.

February 6, 1836, the first movement was made for the endowment of a common school fund. An act was passed directing the governor to invest the principal and interest of the saline fund, and all additions thereafter made to it, and all the money received by the State from the United States, by virtue of the provisions of the act of Congress passed June 23, 1836, in some safe and productive stock, to continue, remain, and be known as "The Common School Fund," and when said fund should amount to \$500,000 or more, the interests and profits accruing thereon should be applied to pay teachers in the common schools in such manner as the General Assembly should direct. No system of school laws was enacted until the next session, February 9, 1839, about two years later. Its provisions were substantially as follows: The school fund was to consist of all the moneys heretofore deposited under the act of Congress of January 23, 1836, the proceeds of the saline funds, the proceeds of all lands then or thereafter vested in the State by escheat, by purchase or by forfeiture for taxes; and the interest and proceeds of such moneys

until a distribution should be ordered. The office of State superintendent of common schools was created and its duties defined. The superintendent was given a general oversight of the schools of the State, and was required to make a distribution of school moneys among the several counties in which there were any schools, in proportion to the number of white children between the ages of six and eighteen years.

This law received several amendments, and on February 24 a new system was adopted, of which the following is a synopsis: At its head was the State superintendent, elected biennially by the people. Each county had a commissioner of common schools, whose duty it was to grant certificates of qualifications to teachers, apportion school moneys and visit schools. Each congressional township was constituted a school township which could be divided into as many school districts, not exceeding four, as the inhabitants might desire. Each district was placed under the control of three trustees who employed teachers, levied taxes, voted bills, etc. Twenty-five per cent of the State revenue, and the dividends arising from the funds invested in the Bank of the State of Missouri, were apportioned to the counties in proportion to the number of children between the ages of five and twenty years. This, with the county funds coming from the interest on the moneys arising from the sale of the sixteenth sections, from fines and penalties, etc., and the income from the proceeds of the sale of swamp and overflowed lands, constituted the fund annually appropriated for the payment of teachers.

In 1858 the capital of the State school fund amounted to about \$681,000, of which \$20,000 was invested in Missouri State bonds and the remainder in stock of the Bank of Missouri. The first distribution of school money was made in 1842, when only thirteen counties received any portion of it, they being the only ones in which schools had been organized. They were Benton, Boone, Clark, Cole, Cooper, Greene, La Fayette, Livingston, Marion, Monroe, Ralls, Saline and Shelby. The amount apportioned at that time was only \$1,999.60. In 1845 it had increased to \$16,481.80; in 1850 to \$27,751.52; in 1855, under the new law, which was much better than the preceding ones, it was \$178,082.79.

The constitution of no State of the Union contains more liberal and enlightened provisions relative to popular education than that of Missouri, adopted in 1875. During the past sixty years not a line can be found upon her statute books inimical to the cause; and in nearly every gubernatorial message from 1824 to the present time have been earnest and effective arguments in favor of a broad and liberal system of public instruction. The people of the State have taxed themselves freely for the support of the system; and the amount of her available and productive permanent school fund at this time surpasses that of nearly every other State in the Union. In 1886 it was as follows:

Certificates of indebtedness at 6 per cent.....	\$2,909,000 00
Certificates of indebtedness at 5 per cent.....	225,000 00
In treasury to credit of State School Fund.....	414 80
Total amount to credit of State School Fund....	3,134,414 80
University or Seminary Fund..	519,095 08
County Public School Fund.....	3,300,668 39
Township Public School Fund.....	3,441,048 16
Special School Fund.....	71,455 44
Fines, penalties, forfeitures, etc.....	121,279 94
Total.....	\$10,587,961 81

Before the establishment of the free-school system, education throughout the State was obtained wholly from private institutions of learning. The University of Missouri was founded about the time the State was admitted to the Federal Union, when two townships of land were granted for the support of a seminary of learning. In 1832 this land was sold for less than \$75,000, but by 1839 this amount had grown to over \$100,000. In the latter year the site was selected for the university at Columbia, which offered a bonus of \$117,500 to secure the location—a remarkable offering for that day. The corner-stone was laid in 1840, and John H. Lathrop, D. D., became the first president. To this institution the following departments have since been added: Normal department, 1868; agricultural and mechanical college, 1870; schools of mines and metallurgy, 1871, at Rolla; college of law, 1872; medical college, 1873; department of analytical and applied chemistry, 1873; architecture, engineering, mechanical and fine arts, etc. The State may well be proud of this institution.

St. Louis University was established in 1829, and has become one of the best educational institutions of the country. Since the war the State has founded an educational institution for colored people—Lincoln Institute, at Jefferson City—which is supported by an annual appropriation. Several normal colleges have also been established by the Legislature, which contribute materially toward the elevation of the standard of education in the State. In nearly every county is a seminary, academy, college or university, supported by tuition or endowments, and controlled by some sectarian organization, or by a non-sectarian association.

In 1817 the Legislature incorporated the board of trustees of the St. Louis public schools, and this was the commencement of the present system. The first board was Gen. William Clarke, William C. Carr, Thomas H. Benton, Bernard Pratt, Auguste Chouteau, Alexander McNair and John P. Cabanne. Much should have been, and was, expected of this board, owing to their prominence and ability; but they did little or nothing, and it was not until twenty years later that the system sprang into life.

RELIGION.

Churches—Baptist.—The First Baptist Church organized in what is now the State of Missouri was founded near the present site of Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, in 1806, under the labors of Rev. D. Green. The growth of the denomination has been marked. It has gone steadily on in its increase, until now it marshals a great host, and it is still rapidly enlarging in numbers, and advancing in intelligence and general thrift. The annual report of the Baptist General Association of Missouri, for 1875, gives the following statistics: 61 district associations; 1,400 churches; 824 ordained ministers; 89,650 members. The Bible and Publication Society, with headquarters at Philadelphia, has a branch house at St. Louis, which has become one of the chief book establishments of the State. The Baptist periodicals of the State are the *Central Baptist* and *Ford's Repository*, both published in St. Louis. The Baptist seats of learning in Missouri are William Jewell College, Liberty; Stephens' College, Columbia; Mount Pleasant College, Huntsville; Baptist Female

College, Lexington; La Grange College, La Grange; Baptist College, Louisiana; Liberty Female College, Liberty; St. Louis Seminary for Young Ladies, Jennings's Station; Fairview Female Seminary, Jackson; Boonville Seminary for Young Ladies; North Grand River College, Edinburgh; Ingleside Academy, Palmyra.

Christian.—This is one of the largest denominations in Missouri; it has more than 500 churches, and nearly 100,000 members. The literary institutions of the denomination are Christian College, Columbia; Christian University, Canton; Woodland College, Independence; Christian Orphan Asylum, Camden Point. The publications of this denomination in Missouri are *The Christian*, *The Little Watchman*, *The Little Sower*, and *The Morning Watch*, all published at St. Louis.

Congregational.—The first Trinitarian Congregational Church was organized in St. Louis, in 1852, Rev. T. M. Post, D. D., pastor. The church in Hannibal was organized in 1859. In 1864-65 fifteen churches were organized in towns on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. In 1875 the denomination had 5 district associations, 70 churches, 41 ministers and 3,363 members. There are two Congregational colleges in the State—Thayer College, at Kidder, and Drury College, at Springfield.

Episcopal.—The first service of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Missouri was held October 24, 1819, and Christ Church, St. Louis, was organized as a parish November 1, of the same year. The Rev. John Ward, previously of Lexington, Ky., was the first rector. Six persons united in the first service. In 1875 there were in the city of St. Louis 12 parishes and missions, and as many clergymen; while, taking all parts of the State, there were about 5,000 communicants, 51 ministers, 48 church buildings, 57 Sunday-schools with 4,000 scholars, and 475 teachers. The denomination controlled 4 secular schools. The Diocese of Missouri is conterminous with the State of Missouri.

Friends.—The following are the approximate statistics of this denomination in Missouri: Number of organizations and edifices, 4; sittings, 1,100; value of property, \$4,800.

Israelite.—There is scarcely a county in the State of Mis-

souri where at least one dozen Jewish families are not settled. Jefferson City, Sedalia, Springfield, Rolla, Washington, Macon City, Louisiana, Hannibal, and several other places, have wealthy, influential Jewish citizens, but too few in number to form independent religious communities. In St. Louis, St. Joseph and Kansas City they have established congregations, Sabbath-schools, houses of worship and institutions of charity. The oldest Hebrew congregation in Missouri was organized in 1838, at St. Louis. The following summary gives an approximate statement of the Israelite congregations in Missouri: Congregations, 8; members, 557; ministers, 8; houses of worship, 7; Sabbath-schools, 7; with 12 teachers and 574 scholars.

Lutheran.—The first Lutheran Church organized in Missouri was founded in St. Louis in 1839. The number of churches is now about 92. The Lutheran educational institutions of the State are Concordia College and a high school, both at St. Louis. The charitable institutions are the Lutheran Hospital and Asylum at St. Louis, and the Lutheran Orphans' Home in St. Louis County. At St. Louis are also located the Lutheran Central Bible Society, and the Lutheran Book Concern of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States. The following Lutheran periodicals are published in St. Louis: *Der Lutheraner*, *Die Abendschule*, *Lehreund Wehre*, and the *Evangel Lutheran Schublatt German Evangelical*. There are, in Missouri, perhaps 45 churches of this denomination, comprising 7,500 members. The *Friedensbote* is the name of a newspaper published under its patronage. Evangelical Missouri College is the theological seat of learning in this synod, and is located in Warren County.

Methodist Episcopal.—The Methodist Episcopal Church in Missouri dates from an early period in the history of the State. Indeed, several societies were formed before it became a State, and these were a part of the old Illinois Conference. When the separation of 1844-45 took place, and the Methodist Episcopal Church South was formed, the societies in Missouri were broken up with few exceptions, and the members either joined that organization or remained unable to effect a reorganization of their own until 1848, when the Missouri Conference resumed its ses-

sions. During the Civil War the preachers and members were driven from nearly all the stations and districts. There were probably less than 3,000 persons in actual fellowship in 1861 and 1862. In May, 1862, the general conference added Arkansas to the Missouri Conference, and it bore the name of "The Missouri and Arkansas Conference," until 1868, when it was divided, the societies north of the Missouri River retaining the old name, Missouri Conference; and the societies south of the river, and those in Arkansas, being formed into the "St. Louis Conference." In 1872 the societies in Missouri, south of the river, became the St. Louis Conference, those in Arkansas, the Arkansas Conference. The two conferences of Missouri now comprise about 375 churches and 30,000 members. They have several flourishing schools and colleges, the principal of which are Lewis College, Glasgow; Johnson College, Macon City, and Carleton Institute, in Southeast Missouri. The Western Book Depository is doing a large business in St. Louis, and its agents also publish the *Central Christian Advocate*.

Methodist Episcopal Church South.—The first preaching by a Protestant minister in this State was by a Methodist local preacher, John Clark by name, who resided where Alton now stands, and who occasionally crossed the river to a settlement of Americans near Florissant. The first regularly appointed Methodist preacher was Rev. John Travis, who received an appointment from Bishop Asbury in 1806. He formed two circuits, and at the end of the year returned 100 members. These circuits were called "Missouri" and "Meramec," and at the conference of 1807, Jesse Walker was sent to supply the former, and Edmund Wilcox the latter.

From this time preachers were regularly appointed, and in 1820 there were, in Missouri, 21 traveling preachers and 2,079 members. In 1821 Methodism proper was introduced into St. Louis by Rev. Jesse Walker, who secured the erection of a small house of worship on the corner of what is now Fourth and Myrtle Streets, and returned 127 members.

OFFICIAL.

Missouri Officials—Under the French Government.—*Commandant.*—April 9, 1682, Robert Cavalier de La Salle.

Governors.—1698 to July 22, 1701, Sauvalle; 1701 to May 17, 1713, Bienville; 1713 to March 9, 1717, Lamothe Cadillac; 1717 to March 9, 1718, Del'Epinay; 1718 to January 16, 1724, Bienville; 1724 to 1726, Boisbriant; 1726 to 1733, Perier; 1733 to May 10, 1743, Bienville; 1743 to February 9, 1753, Vaudreuil; 1753 to June 29, 1763, Kerlerec; 1763 to February 4, 1765, D'Abadie; February, 1765, M. Aubry, acting.

Commandant.—July 17, 1765, to May 20, 1770, Louis St. Ange de Bellerive, *de facto*.

Under the Spanish Government.—*Lieutenant Governors.*—May 20, 1770, to May 19, 1775, Pedro Piernas; 1775 to June 17, 1778, Francisco Cruzat; 1778 to June 8, 1780, Fernando De Leyba; 1780 to September 24, 1780, Silvio Franc. Cartabona; 1780 to November 27, 1787, Franc. Cruzat; 1787 to July 21, 1792, Manuel Perez; 1792 to August 29, 1799, Zenon Trudeau; 1799, to March 9, 1804, C. Dehault Delassus.

Under the United States Government.—*Commandant.*—March 10, 1804, to October 1, 1804, Capt. Amos Stoddard, who was also agent and commissioner of the French Government for one day, from March 9 to March 10, 1804.

Under the District of Louisiana.—*Governor.*—October 1, 1804, to March 3, 1805, William Henry Harrison. The District of Louisiana was at this time attached to the Territory of Indiana, of which Gen. Harrison was governor.

Under the Territory of Louisiana.—*Governors.*—1805 to 1806, Gen. James Wilkinson; last part of 1806, Joseph Brown, acting; May, 1807 to October 1807, Frederick Bates, acting; 1807 to September, 1809, Merriwether Lewis; September, 1809, to September 19, 1810, Frederick Bates, acting; 1810 to November 29, 1812, Benjamin Howard, acting; 1812 to December 7, 1812, Frederick Bates, secretary and acting governor.

Territorial Officers.—*Governors.*—Frederick Bates, secretary and acting governor, 1812-13; William Clark, 1813-20.

Delegates to Congress.—Edward Hempstead, 1811-14; Rufus Easton, 1814-17; John Scott, 1817-20.

Officers of State Government.—*Governors.*—Alexander McNair, 1820-1824; Frederick Bates, 1824-25; Abraham J. Williams, vice Bates, 1825; John Miller, vice Bates, 1826-28; John

Miller, 1828-32; Dunklin resigned; appointed surveyor-general of the United States, 1832-36; L. W. Boggs, *vice* Dunklin, 1836; Lilburn W. Boggs, 1836-40; Thomas Reynolds (died 1844) 1840-44; M. M. Marmaduke, *vice* Reynolds; John C. Edwards, 1844-48; Austin A. King, 1848-52; Sterling Price, 1852-56; Trusten Polk, resigned 1856-57; Hancock Jackson, *vice* Polk, 1857; Robert M. Stewart, *vice* Polk, 1857-60; C. F. Jackson (1860), office vacated by ordinance; Hamilton R. Gamble, *vice* Jackson—Gov. Gamble died, 1864; Willard P. Hall, *vice* Gamble, 1864; Thomas C. Fletcher, 1864-68; Joseph W. McClurg, 1868-70; B. Gratz Brown, 1870-72; Silas Woodson, 1872-74; Charles H. Hardin, 1874-76; John S. Phelps, 1876-80; Thomas T. Crittenden, 1880-84; John S. Marmaduke (died 1887), 1884-88; A. P. Morehouse, *vice* Marmaduke.

Lieutenant Governors.—William H. Ashley, 1820-24; Benjamin H. Reeves, 1824-28; Daniel Dunklin, 1828-32; Lilburn W. Boggs, 1832-36; Franklin Cannon, 1836-40; M. M. Marmaduke, 1840-44; James Young, 1844-48; Thomas L. Rice, 1848-52; Wilson Brown, 1852-55; Hancock Jackson, 1855-56; Thomas C. Reynolds, 1860-61; Willard P. Hall, 1861-64; George Smith, 1864-68; Edwin O. Stanard, 1868-70; Joseph J. Gravelly, 1870-72; Charles P. Johnson, 1872-74; Norman J. Coleman, 1874-76; Henry C. Brockmeyer, 1876-80; Robert A. Campbell, 1880-84; A. P. Morehouse (appointed governor), 1884.

Secretaries of State.—Joshua Barton, 1820-21; William G. Pettis, 1821-24; Hamilton R. Gamble, 1824-26; Spencer Pettis, 1826-28; P. H. McBride, 1829-30; John C. Edwards (term expired 1835; re-appointed 1837, resigned 1837), 1830-37; Peter G. Glover, 1837-39; James L. Minor, 1839-45; F. H. Martin, 1845-49; Ephraim B. Ewing, 1849-52; John M. Richardson, 1852-56; Benjamin F. Massey (re-elected 1860 for four years), 1856-60; Mordecai Oliver, 1861-64; Francis Rodman (re-elected 1868 for two years), 1864-68; Eugene F. Weigel (re-elected 1872 for two years), 1870-72; Michael K. McGrath (re-elected 1884 for four years), 1874-84.

State Treasurers.—Peter Didier, 1820-21; Nathaniel Simonds, 1821-28; James Earickson, 1829-33; John Walker, 1833-38;

Abraham McClellan, 1838-43; Peter G. Glover, 1843-51; A. W. Morrison, 1851-60; George C. Bingham, 1862-64; William Bishop, 1864-68; William Q. Dallmeyer, 1868-70; Samuel Hays, 1872; Harvey W. Salmon, 1872-74; Joseph W. Mercer, 1874-76; Elijah Gates, 1876-80; Philip E. Chappell, 1880-84; J. M. Seibert (present incumbent), 1884.

Attorney-Generals.—Edward Bates, 1820-21; Rufus Easton, 1821-26; Robert W. Wells, 1826-36; William B. Napton, 1836-39; S. M. Bay, 1839-45; B. F. Stringfellow, 1845-49; William A. Robards, 1849-51; James B. Gardenhire, 1851-56; Ephraim W. Ewing, 1856-59; James P. Knott, 1859-61; Aikman Welch, 1861-64; Thomas T. Crittenden, 1864; Robert F. Wingate, 1864-68; Horace P. Johnson, 1868-70; A. J. Baker, 1870-72; Henry C. Ewing, 1872-74; John A. Hockaday, 1874-76; Jackson L. Smith, 1876-80; D. H. McIntire, 1880-84; D. G. Boone (present incumbent), 1884.

Auditors of Public Accounts.—William Christie, 1820-21; William V. Rector, 1821-23; Elias Barcroft, 1823-33; Henry Shurlds, 1833-35; Peter G. Glover, 1835-37; Hiram H. Baber, 1837-45; William Monroe, 1845; J. R. McDermon, 1845-48; George W. Miller, 1848-49; Wilson Brown, 1849-52; William H. Buffington, 1852-60; William S. Moseley, 1860-64; Alonzo Thompson, 1864-68; Daniel M. Draper, 1868-72; George B. Clark, 1872-74; Thomas Holladay, 1874-80; John Walker (re-elected in 1884, for four years), 1880-84.

Judges of Supreme Court.—Matthias McGirk, 1822-41; John D. Cooke, 1822-23; John R. Jones, 1822-24; Rufus Pettibone, 1823-25; George Tompkins, 1824-45; Robert Wash, 1825-37; John C. Edwards, 1837-39; William Scott (appointed 1841 until meeting of General Assembly in place of McGirk resigned; reappointed), 1843; P. H. McBride, 1845; William B. Napton, 1849-52; John F. Ryland, 1849-51; John H. Birch, 1849-51; William Scott, John F. Ryland and Hamilton R. Gamble (elected by the people for six years), 1851; Hamilton R. Gamble (resigned), 1854; Abiel Leonard (elected to fill vacancy of Gamble); William B. Napton (vacated by failure to file oath); William Scott and John C. Richardson (resigned, elected August,

for six years), 1857; E. B. Ewing to fill Richardson's resignation), 1859; Barton Bates (appointed), 1862; W. V. N. Bay, (appointed), 1862; John D. S. Dryden (appointed), 1862; Barton Bates, 1863-65; W. V. N. Bay (elected), 1863; John D. S. Dryden (elected), 1863; David Wagner (appointed), 1865; Wallace L. Lovelace (appointed), 1865; Nathaniel Holmes (appointed), 1865; Thomas J. C. Fagg (appointed), 1866; James Baker (appointed), 1868; David Wagner (elected), 1868-70; Philemon Bliss, 1868-70, Warren Currier, 1868-71; Washington Adams (appointed to fill Currier's place, who resigned), 1871; Ephraim B. Ewing (elected), 1872; Thomas A. Sherwood (elected), 1872; W. B. Napton (appointed in place of Ewing, deceased), 1873; Edward A. Lewis (appointed in place of Adams, resigned), 1874; Warwick Hough (elected), 1874; William B. Napton (elected), 1874-80; John W. Henry, 1876-86; Robert D. Ray succeeded William B. Napton, 1880; Elijah H. Norton (appointed in 1876), elected, 1878; T. A. Sherwood (re-elected), 1882; F. M. Black, 1884.

United States Senators.—T. H. Benton, 1820-50; D. Barton, 1820-30; Alexander Buckner, 1830-33; L. F. Linn, 1833-43; D. R. Atchison, 1843-55; H. S. Geyer, 1851-57; James S. Green, 1857-61; T. Polk, 1857-63; Waldo P. Johnson, 1861; Robert Wilson, 1861; B. Gratz Brown (for unexpired term of Johnson), 1863; J. B. Henderson, 1863-69; Charles D. Drake, 1867-70; Carl Schurz, 1869-75; D. F. Jewett (in place of Drake, resigned), 1870; F. P. Blair, 1871-77; L. V. Bogy, 1873; James Shields (elected for unexpired term of Bogy), 1879; D. H. Armstrong (appointed for unexpired term of Bogy); F. M. Cockrell (re-elected 1881), 1875-81; George G. Vest (re-elected in 1885 for six years), 1879-1885.

Representatives to Congress.—John Scott, 1820-26; E. Bates, 1826-28; Spencer Pettis, 1828-31; William H. Ashley, 1831-36; John Bull, 1832-34; Albert G. Harrison, 1834-39; John Miller, 1836-42; John Jameson (re-elected 1846 for two years), 1839-44; John C. Edwards, 1840-42; James M. Hughes, 1842-44; James H. Relfe, 1842-46; James B. Bowlin, 1842-50; Gustavus M. Bower, 1842-44; Sterling Price, 1844-46; Will-

iam McDaniel, 1846; Leonard H. Sims, 1844-46; John S. Phelps, 1844-60; James S. Green (re-elected 1856, resigned), 1846-50; Willard P. Hall, 1846-53; William V. N. Bay, 1848-61; John F. Darby, 1850-53; Gilchrist Porter, 1850-57; John G. Miller, 1850-56; Alfred W. Lamb, 1852-54; Thomas H. Benton, 1852-54; Mordecai Oliver, 1852-57; James J. Lindley, 1852-56; Samuel Caruthers, 1852-58; Thomas P. Akers (to fill unexpired term of J. G. Miller, deceased), 1855; Francis P. Blair, Jr. (re-elected 1860, resigned), 1856; Thomas L. Anderson, 1856-60; James Craig, 1856-60; Silas H. Woodson, 1856-60; John B. Clark, Sr., 1857-61; J. Richard Barrett, 1860; John W. Noel, 1858-63, James S. Rollins, 1860-64; Elijah H. Norton, 1860-63; John W. Reid, 1860-61; William A. Hall, 1862-64; Thomas L. Price (in place of Reid, expelled), 1862; Henry T. Blow, 1862-66; Sempronious T. Boyd (elected in 1862, and again in 1868, for two years); Joseph W. McClurg, 1862-66; Austin A. King, 1862-64; Benjamin F. Loan, 1862-69; John G. Scott (in place of Noel, deceased), 1863; John Hogan, 1864-66; Thomas F. Noel, 1864-67; John R. Kelsoe, 1864-66; Robert T. Van Horn, 1864-71; John F. Benjamin, 1864-71; George W. Anderson, 1864-66; William A. Pile, 1866-68; C. A. Newcomb, 1866-68; Joseph J. Gravelly, 1866-68; James R. McCormack, 1866-73; John H. Stover (in place of McClurg, resigned), 1867; Erastus Wells, 1868-82; G. A. Finkelnburg, 1868-71; Samuel S. Burdett, 1868-71; Joel F. Asper, 1868-70; David P. Dyer, 1868-70; Harrison E. Havens, 1870-75; Isaac G. Parker, 1870-75; James G. Blair, 1870-72; Andrew King, 1870-72; Edwin O. Stanard, 1872-74; William H. Stone, 1872-78; Robert A. Hatcher (elected), 1872; Richard B. Bland, 1872; Thomas T. Crittenden, 1872-74; Ira B. Hyde, 1872-74; John B. Clark, Jr., 1872-78; John M. Glover, 1872; Aylett H. Buckner, 1872; Edward C. Kerr, 1874-78; Charles H. Morgan, 1874; John F. Phillips, 1874; B. J. Franklin, 1874; David Rea, 1874; Rezin A. DeBolt, 1874; Anthony Ittner, 1876; Nathan Cole, 1876; Robert A. Hatcher, 1876-78; R. P. Bland, 1876-78; A. H. Buckner, 1876-78; J. B. Clark, Jr., 1876-78; T. T. Crittenden, 1876-78; B. J. Franklin, 1876-78; John M.

Glover, 1876-78; Robert A. Hatcher, 1876-78; Charles H. Morgan (re-elected in 1881 and 1882), 1876-78; L. S. Metcalf, 1876-78; H. M. Pollard, 1876-78; David Rea, 1876-78; S. L. Sawyer, 1878-80; N. Ford, 1878-82; G. F. Rothwell, 1878-82; John B. Clark, Jr., 1878-82; W. H. Hatch (re-elected in 1884), 1878-84; A. H. Buckner (re-elected in 1882), 1878-82; M. L. Clardy (re-elected in 1882 and 1884), 1878-82; R. G. Frost, 1878-82; L. W. Davis (re-elected in 1882), 1878-82; R. P. Bland (re-elected in 1882 and 1884), 1878-82; J. R. Waddell, 1878-80; T. Allen, 1880-82; R. Hazeltine, 1880-82; T. M. Rice, 1880-82; R. T. Van Horn, 1880-82; J. G. Burrows, 1880-82; A. M. Alexander, 1882-84; Alex. M. Dockery (re-elected in 1884), 1882-84; James N. Burnes (re-elected in 1884) 1882-84; Alexander Graves, 1882-84; John Cosgrove, 1882-84; John J. O'Neill (re-elected in 1884), 1882-84; James O. Broadhead, 1882-84; R. W. Fyan, 1882-84; John B. Hale, 1884; William Warner, 1884; John T. Heard, 1884; J. E. Hutton, 1884; John M. Glover, 1884; William J. Stone, 1884; William H. Wade, 1884; William Dawson, 1884.

Congressmen Elected in 1886; Terms Expire in 1889.—First District, William H. Hatch; Second District, Charles H. Mansur; Third District, Alex. M. Dockery; Fourth District, James N. Burnes; Fifth District, William Warner; Sixth District, John T. Heard; Seventh District, John E. Hutton; Eighth District, John J. O'Neill; Ninth District, John M. Glover; Tenth District, Martin L. Clardy; Eleventh District, Richard P. Bland; Twelfth District, William J. Stone; Thirteenth District, William H. Wade; Fourteenth District, James L. Walker.

The supreme judge elected in 1886 was Theodore Brace, in room of John W. Henry; the superintendent of public schools was William E. Coleman, re-elected.

Missouri's Delegations in the Confederate Congress.—1861-63—Senate, John B. Clark, Sr., R. L. Y. Peyton. House, W. M. Cooke, Thomas A. Harris, Aaron H. Conrow, Casper W. Bell, George G. Vest, Thomas W. Freeman, John Hyer.

1864-65—Senate, Waldo P. Johnson, Rev. L. M. Lewis. House, Thomas L. Snead, N. L. Norton, John B. Clark, Sr., A.

H. Conrow, George G. Vest, Peter S. Wilkes and Robert A. Hatcher.

Rebel Governors.—1861–62—Claiborne F. Jackson; lieutenant-governor, Thomas C. Reynolds.

1862–65—Thomas C. Reynolds; lieutenant-governor, vacancy.

Presidential Elections.—Following is the aggregate vote of the State at every presidential election since the admission of Missouri into the Union:

1824—Andrew Jackson, Republican, 987; John Quincy Adams, Coalition, 311; Henry Clay, Republican, 1,401; Clay's majority, 103. Total vote, 12,699. Number of electoral votes, 3.

1828—Andrew Jackson, Democrat, 8,232; John Quincy Adams, National Republican, 3,422; Jackson's majority, 4,810. Total vote, 11,654. Number of electors, 3.

1832—Andrew Jackson, Democrat, had a majority over Henry Clay, National Republican, of 5,192. Number of electors, 4.

1836—Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 10,995; William H. Harrison and Hugh L. White, Fusion, 8,337; Van Buren's majority, 2,658. Total vote, 19,332. Number of electors, 4.

1840—Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 29,760; William Henry Harrison, Whig, 22,972; Van Buren's majority, 6,788. Total vote, 52,732. Number of electors, 4.

1844—James K. Polk, Democrat, 41,369; Henry Clay, Whig, 31,251; Polk's majority, 10,118. Total vote, 72,620. Number of electors, 7.

1848—Lewis Cass, Democrat, 40,077; Zachary Taylor, Whig, 32,671; Cass's majority, 7,406. Total vote, 72,748. Number of electors, 7.

1852—Franklin Pierce, Democrat, 38,353; Winfield Scott, Whig, 29,984; Pierce's majority, 8,369. Total vote, 68,337. Number of electors, 9.

1856—James Buchanan, Democrat, 58,164; Millard Fillmore, American, 48,524; Buchanan's majority, 9,640. Total vote, 106,688. Number of electors, 9.

1860—Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, 58,801; John Bell, Union, 58,372; John C. Breckinridge, Democrat, 31,317; Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 17,028; Douglas' plurality over Bell, 429. Total vote, 165,518. Number of electors, 9.

1864—Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 72,750; George B. McClellan, Democrat, 31,678; Lincoln's majority, 41,072. Total vote, 104,428. Number of electors, 11.

1868—U. S. Grant, Republican, 86,860; Horatio Seymour, Democrat, 65,628; Grant's majority, 21,232. Total vote, 152,488. Number of electors, 11.

1872—Horace Greeley, Liberal Republican, 151,434; U. S. Grant, Republican, 119,196; Charles O'Connor, Democrat, 2,429; Greeley's majority, 29,809. Total vote, 273,059. Number of electors, 15.

1876—Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, 203,077; R. B. Hayes, Republican, 145,029; Peter Cooper, Greenbacker, 3,498; Green Clay Smith, Temperance, 64; scattering, 97; Tilden over all, 54,389. Total vote, 351,765. Number of electors, 15.

1880—Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat, 208,609; James A. Garfield, Republican, 153,567; James B. Weaver, Greenbacker, 35,045; Hancock's plurality, 55,042. Total vote, 397,221. Number of electors, 15.

1884—Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 235,988; James G. Blaine, Republican, and Benjamin F. Butler, Greenbacker, (Fusion electors) 202,929; John P. St. John, Prohibition, 2,153; Cleveland's plurality, 30,906. Total vote, 441,070. Number of electors, 16.

In 1884 the vote for governor resulted: John S. Marmaduke, Democrat, 218,885; Nicholas Ford, Fusion, 207,939; John A. Brooks, Prohibition, 10,426; Marmaduke over Ford, 10,946; over all, 520. Total vote, 437,250.

THE VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1836-40-44.

COUNTIES.	1836.		1840.		1844.	
	Harrison and White, Whig.	Van Buren, Democrat.	Harrison, Whig.	Van Buren, Democrat.	Clay, Whig.	Polk, Democrat.
Adair					204	450
Andrew					384	941
Audrain			131	122	175	163
Barry		55	88	436	142	478
Bates					206	307
Buchanan			340	1,118	599	1,162
Benton	4	75	150	501	252	664
Boone	714	567	1,112	500	1,190	602
Callaway	446	616	881	626	940	793
Camden					70	247
Caldwell			133	154	129	212
Cape Girardeau	140	435	455	764	518	914
Carroll	33	142	112	182	242	311
Chariton	84	188	246	391	371	602
Clark			240	206	225	220
Clay	282	347	457	649	765	552
Clinton	48	129	127	288	310	567
Cole	73	576	348	962	418	1,122
Cooper			778	694	901	783
Crawford	59	86	240	264	237	367
Dade					255	690
Davies			170	264	318	446
Decatur (now Ozark)					57	208
Franklin	133	338	355	552	386	796
Gasconade	81	115	136	636	71	326
Greene	11	140	279	452	351	817
Grundy					346	365
Henry (called Rives in 1836-40)	40	108	291	421	280	283
Holt					185	378
Howard	354	619	753	901	1,013	969
Jackson	183	489	457	711	614	852
Jasper					155	242
Jefferson	89	138	208	321	327	349
Johnson	78	240	255	374	367	511
La Fayette	165	294	500	475	820	576
Lewis	197	298	542	602	380	403
Lincoln	275	236	462	543	578	683
Linn			93	235	269	494
Livingston			249	487	198	351
Macon			374	500	327	457
Madison			152	275	183	399
Marion	343	338	827	534	1,017	721
Miller			21	317	74	369
Monroe	280	317	815	618	792	578
Montgomery	169	92	334	262	359	232
Morgan	51	216	167	494	262	544
New Madrid			363	194	298	208
Newton			178	630	189	663

THE VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1836-40-44. — *Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1836.		1840.		1844.	
	Harrison and White, Whig.	Van Buren, Democrat.	Harrison, Whig.	Van Buren, Democrat.	Clay, Whig.	Polk, Democrat.
Niangua (now Dallas).....					76	345
Osage.....					120	434
Platte.....			459	968	900	1,386
Perry.....	17	173	319	339	385	463
Pettis.....	64	161	156	262	228	319
Pike.....	405	415	732	746	861	809
Polk.....	65	80	241	860	273	636
Pulaski.....	49	230	196	720	86	325
Ralls.....	122	151	400	335	422	322
Randolph.....	195	399	515	405	596	571
Ray.....	232	221	432	563	599	734
Ripley.....	2	70	15	325	31	266
St. Charles.....	282	237	586	459	480	503
St. Clair.....					177	342
St. Francois.....	144	197	221	199	301	234
Ste. Genevieve.....	47	97	170	223	193	245
St. Louis.....	843	618	2,515	1,874	3,688	3,329
Saline.....	135	178	375	322	591	446
Scotland.....					317	442
Scott.....			284	500	258	480
Shannon.....					57	271
Shelby.....	31	63	233	226	244	209
Stoddard.....	17	170	69	308	115	323
Taney.....			41	258	36	297
Van Buren (now Cass).....			208	360	257	443
Warren.....	150	376	342	348	364	341
Washington.....	245	311	479	514	613	588
Wayne.....			57	211	86	366
Wright.....					97	486
Total.....	7,337	10,995	22,972	29,760	31,251	41,369

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1848.

COUNTIES.	Taylor Whig.	Class Democrat.	COUNTIES.	Taylor Whig.	Class Democrat.
Adair.....	110	200	Marion.....	1,046	797
Andrew.....	384	689	Mercer.....	144	183
Atchison.....	77	136	Miller.....	76	373
Audrain.....	135	166	Mississippi.....	133	181
Barry.....	55	217	Moniteau.....	161	466
Bates.....	146	186	Monroe.....	807	561
Benton.....	208	382	Montgomery.....	379	186
Boone.....	1,102	588	Morgan.....	167	342
Buchanan.....	704	1,055	New Madrid.....	323	168
Caldwell.....	128	168	Newton.....	161	461
Callaway.....	349	631	Nodaway.....	43	148
Camden.....	155	282	Osage.....	92	312
Cape Girardeau.....	485	709	Oregon.....	7	111
Carroll.....	266	298	Ozark.....	69	113
Cass (Van Buren).....	270	410	Perry.....	322	389
Cedar.....	116	271	Pettis.....	230	265
Chariton.....	414	577	Pike.....	793	784
Clark.....	284	242	Platte.....	1,102	1,494
Clay.....	626	418	Polk.....	231	516
Clinton.....	290	286	Pulaski.....	124	241
Cole.....	277	581	Putnam.....	74	120
Cooper.....	813	633	Ralls.....	397	299
Crawford.....	263	275	Randolph.....	607	508
Dade.....	166	306	Ray.....	509	626
Dallas.....	105	283	Reynolds.....	21	148
Daviess.....	269	358	Ripley.....	14	154
De Kalb.....	37	146	St. Charles.....	477	569
Franklin.....	339	680	St. Clair.....	148	163
Gasconade.....	87	349	St. Francois.....	285	274
Gentry.....	152	396	Ste. Genevieve.....	142	168
Greene.....	401	825	St. Louis.....	4,827	4,778
Grundy.....	225	187	Saline.....	586	438
Harrison.....	63	144	Schuyler.....	204	192
Henry.....	274	239	Scotland.....	181	240
Hickory.....	98	224	Scott.....	147	217
Holt.....	148	248	Shannon.....	35	54
Howard.....	801	888	Shelby.....	175	263
Jackson.....	695	954	Stoddard.....	97	196
Jasper.....	161	294	Sullivan.....	154	250
Jefferson.....	246	311	Taney.....	54	325
Johnson.....	334	451	Texas.....	82	185
Knox.....	196	197	Warren.....	351	226
La Fayette.....	915	585	Washington.....	473	423
Lawrence.....	170	374	Wayne.....	91	245
Lewis.....	479	479	Wright.....	72	131
Lincoln.....	566	696			
Linn.....	230	297	Total.....	32,671	40,077
Livingston.....	195	373			
Macon.....	360	470	Majority.....		7,406
Madison.....	231	377			

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1852-56-60.

COUNTIES.	1852.		1856.		1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Democrat.	Fillmore, American.	Buchanan, Democrat.	Douglas, Democrat	Bell Union.	Breckinridge, Democrat.	Lincoln, Republican.
Adair.....	113	201	283	410	616	293	339	185
Andrew.....	466	784	428	889	819	677	319	97
Atchison.....	106	150	132	345	645	165	63	68
Audrain.....	200	160	565	521	289	580	206	1
Barry.....	72	253	148	488	257	333	286	1
Barton.....			53	64	107	76	93	28
Bates.....	104	116	255	409	511	386	348	30
Benton.....	167	328	159	467	574	306	100	74
Bollinger.....	28	112	199	413	250	166	99	23
Boone.....	1,112	613	1,329	958	578	1,671	652	12
Buchanan.....	712	857	768	1,036	1,626	1,287	614	452
Butler.....	16	26	34	143	235	88	17	1
Caldwell.....	157	209	237	295	263	367	186	43
Callaway.....	670	493	1,095	805	839	1,306	472	15
Camden.....	67	109	210	269	269	224	132	6
Cape Girardeau.....	328	487	664	898	543	651	325	175
Carroll.....	239	286	399	659	752	552	276	3
Carter.....					4	16	83	
Cass.....	228	337	506	561	242	715	607	23
Cedar.....	65	162	163	391	324	266	277	4
Chariton.....	348	498	440	559	692	608	295	1
Christian.....					120	342	308	
Clark.....	325	289	721	587	542	752	497	277
Clay.....	626	406	756	675	528	1,045	305	
Clinton.....	283	290	406	397	368	674	314	11
Cole.....	216	462	259	552	430	226	487	114
Cooper.....	645	535	787	778	988	952	281	20
Crawford.....	240	278	460	434	169	353	192	35
Dade.....	175	276	333	418	283	406	305	8
Dallas.....	102	344	132	454	225	288	172	20
Davies.....	296	351	380	572	692	545	265	33
Dent.....	74	96	77	396	207	243	338	7
De Kalb.....	66	167	172	336	239	243	213	7
Dunklin.....			101	147	150	209	79	
Douglas.....								
Franklin.....	277	619	531	846	888	577	108	494
Gasconade.....	89	304	220	403	188	157	51	433
Gentry.....	133	233	396	757	873	517	259	201
Greene.....	484	920	1,003	1,029	298	986	414	42
Grundy.....	215	184	350	335	416	507	190	129
Harrison.....	111	164	318	495	910	319	50	297
Henry.....	266	245	402	369	623	703	232	16
Hickory.....	75	294	130	333	298	197	143	15
Holt.....	189	291	240	409	453	348	171	202
Howard.....	675	762	798	867	939	920	247	1
Howell.....					136	176	91	
Iron.....					349	194	36	108
Jackson.....	728	858	894	1,168	1,095	1,473	943	191
Jasper.....	169	355	294	398	407	424	192	38
Jefferson.....	172	310	523	387	490	416	155	149
Johnson.....	360	456	844	540	617	1,224	527	18

VOTES BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1852-56-60.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	1852.		1856.		1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Democrat.	Fillmore, American.	Buchanan, Democrat.	Douglas, Democrat.	Bell, Union.	Frederickridge, Democrat.	Lincoln, Republican.
Knox.....	210	255	391	471	687	520	301	161
Laclede.....	71	184	225	321	189	335	276	6
La Fayette.....	303	532	1,293	654	774	1,577	371	24
Lawrence.....	168	390	358	574	138	445	516	59
Lewis.....	398	408	642	761	468	833	597	43
Lincoln.....	440	587	572	846	806	725	396	3
Linn.....	249	282	383	400	521	546	219	105
Livingston.....	251	321	430	501	401	578	470	20
McDonald.....	63	194	61	299	206	138	194	3
Mason.....	355	473	435	934	1,176	655	414	134
Madison.....	117	259	355	418	305	226	98	9
Maries.....	.....	.....	67	246	98	95	309	7
Marion.....	894	751	1,321	727	1,240	1,986	432	235
Mercer.....	186	186	417	450	682	491	169	80
Miller.....	62	279	108	224	94	193	495	23
Mississippi.....	117	168	317	327	233	305	185	1
Moniteau.....	189	353	387	427	476	546	332	87
Monroe.....	760	611	1,012	762	680	1,086	408	8
Montgomery.....	386	265	603	365	612	658	83	45
Morgan.....	133	278	227	403	550	321	204	18
New Madrid.....	93	32	295	234	117	223	160	.....
Newton.....	107	323	236	528	654	406	255	22
Nodaway.....	61	111	183	438	546	265	274	147
Oregon.....	11	95	37	324	66	45	245	2
Osage.....	143	372	219	412	235	190	208	258
Ozark.....	32	57	51	149	81	69	155	.....
Pemiscot.....	57	34	111	119	118	154	70	.....
Perry.....	171	213	207	586	467	217	63	139
Pettis.....	245	301	432	319	369	615	211	9
Phelps.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254	199	430	37
Pike.....	803	758	1,131	1,113	1,117	1,300	420	15
Platte.....	910	1,060	1,040	1,263	845	1,208	877	6
Polk.....	260	504	412	662	125	730	477	4
Pulaski.....	39	169	68	268	107	62	281	7
Putnam.....	135	156	257	448	590	369	246	111
Ralls.....	341	278	534	369	391	582	149	1
Randolph.....	476	502	606	595	360	821	520	.....
Ray.....	483	618	744	874	881	1,006	333	9
Reynolds.....	5	98	82	114	123	38	85	4
Ripley.....	16	83	41	306	78	74	232	.....
St. Charles.....	378	598	583	772	832	619	64	534
St. Clair.....	149	225	210	347	344	338	294	1
St. Francois.....	250	529	401	541	592	421	141	19
Ste. Genevieve.....	122	165	308	356	351	217	72	48
St. Louis.....	4,298	5,826	6,834	5,534	9,264	4,931	610	9,945
Saline.....	514	443	853	599	563	1,035	366	.....
Schuyler.....	177	222	287	472	455	267	251	14
Scotland.....	216	283	352	632	741	436	187	197
Scott.....	59	97	345	222	215	243	192	6
Shannon.....	.....	9	14	40	27	38	127	2
Shelby.....	207	328	432	373	476	702	293	90
Stoddard.....	116	177	151	315	230	385	198	.....

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1852-56-60.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1852.		1856.		1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Democrat.	Fillmore, American.	Buchanan, Democrat.	Douglas, Democrat.	Bell, Union.	Breckinridge, Democrat.	Lincoln, Republican.
Stone.....	17	94	3	137	83	31	112	.....
Sullivan.....	127	277	260	553	557	373	575	83
Taney.....	11	168	34	388	97	43	287	.....
Texas.....	95	167	91	479	61	194	511	6
Vernon.....	63	153	172	302	151	207	381	.....
Warren.....	301	301	378	369	510	307	89	95
Washington.....	360	334	487	578	635	493	62	28
Wayne.....	.....	144	100	287	185	245	290	3
Webster.....	.....	.....	189	468	172	335	376	7
Wright.....	95	167	64	267	44	128	369	.....
Total.....	29,984	38,353	48,524	58,164	58,801	58,372	31,317	17,028

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1864-68-72.

COUNTIES.	1864.		1868.		1872.	
	Lincoln, Republican.	McClellan, Democrat.	Grant, Republican.	Seymour, Democrat.	Greeley, Republi- can and Democrat.	Grant, Republican.
Adair.....	797	162	930	288	961	1,427
Andrew.....	1,141	60	1,412	515	1,382	1,604
Atchison.....	639	7	781	183	912	1,001
Audrain.....	126	392	312	279	1,575	673
Barry.....	197	17	371	322	759	687
Barton.....	23	.....	277	229	570	603
Bates.....	27	13	782	620	1,746	1,499
Benton.....	574	21	705	329	807	912
Bollinger.....	243	12	331	79	661	409
Boone.....	262	813	177	171	3,199	993
Buchanan.....	1,914	810	1,971	1,373	3,552	2,571
Butler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	404	188
Caldwell.....	496	88	844	374	875	1,330
Callaway.....	274	965	292	382	2,718	721
Camden.....	468	1	406	132	403	564
Cape Girardeau.....	1,213	551	1,009	835	1,283	1,104
Carroll.....	285	113	967	810	1,699	1,480
Carter.....	.....	.....	33	40	126	30
Cass.....	76	105	1,010	1,160	2,012	1,453
Cedar.....	297	.....	630	294	743	772
Chariton.....	363	2	799	834	2,342	1,342
Christian.....	557	5	573	123	253	663
Clark.....	997	128	1,080	302	1,254	1,288
Clay.....	216	777	293	314	2,207	528

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1864-68-72.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	1864.		1868.		1872.	
	Lincoln, Republican.	McClellan, Democrat.	Grant, Republican.	Seymour, Democrat.	Greeley, Liberal Republi- can and Democrat.	Grant, Republican.
Clinton.....	297	492	585	644	1,418	975
Cole.....	1,356	502	861	752	1,322	1,146
Cooper.....	939	381	972	486	2,179	1,432
Crawford.....	297	307	385	431	677	524
Dade.....	507	4	734	144	701	962
Dallas.....	243	12	620	199	451	791
Daviess.....	775	286	1,089	703	1,349	1,405
De Kalb.....	400	197	597	257	841	1,017
Dent.....	107	1	214	161	515	394
Douglas.....	189	2	445	23	.....	.....
Dunklin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	807	112
Franklin.....	1,717	401	1,624	1,146	1,582	1,725
Gasconade.....	862	185	1,074	185	276	878
Gentry.....	525	281	769	443	1,181	1,029
Greene.....	2,223	346	1,304	740	1,666	2,082
Grundy.....	933	17	1,082	306	774	1,423
Harrison.....	1,252	212	1,428	475	1,115	1,750
Henry.....	465	232	980	710	2,124	1,526
Hickory.....	365	1	479	112	249	655
Holt.....	673	81	1,080	137	844	1,377
Howard.....	534	6	171	1,256	1,972	873
Howell.....	.....	.....	170	22	350	333
Iron.....	535	2	308	209	600	377
Jackson.....	602	557	1,441	3,052	4,475	2,814
Jasper.....	46	2	1,099	444	1,338	2,092
Jefferson.....	915	323	796	833	1,240	878
Johnson.....	832	224	1,512	861	2,504	2,299
Knox.....	669	348	759	342	1,161	850
Laclede.....	659	50	400	372	825	556
La Fayette.....	346	395	709	543	2,984	1,523
Lawrence.....	833	.....	850	397	1,098	1,199
Lewis.....	774	533	830	825	1,703	1,109
Lincoln.....	542	357	459	393	1,537	645
Linn.....	907	135	1,216	650	1,478	1,686
Livingston.....	442	497	1,137	788	1,745	1,571
Macon.....	1,757	23	1,221	1,114	2,335	1,745
Madison.....	240	14	217	161	724	340
Maries.....	215	244	145	315	439	253
Marion.....	828	375	973	703	2,593	1,685
McDonald.....	26	.....	193	41	157	143
Mercer.....	1,158	3	1,082	379	527	1,201
Miller.....	555	111	573	157	716	865
Mississippi.....	108	257	20	328	725	308
Moniteau.....	866	434	781	349	1,275	986
Monroe.....	158	597	174	1,302	2,559	453
Montgomery.....	530	225	703	481	1,289	1,062
Morgan.....	348	264	586	378	895	657
New Madrid.....	99	9	10	342	796	243
Newton.....	212	1	778	208	1,036	1,158

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1864-68-72.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1864.		1868.		1872.	
	Lincoln, Republican.	McClellan, Democrat.	Grant, Republican.	Seymour, Democrat.	Greeley, Republi- can and Democrat.	Grant, Republican.
Nodaway.....	829	9	1,104	588	1,503	1,683
Oregon.....			5	229	445	54
Osage.....	764	679	634	664	209	770
Ozark.....	38		156	56	135	288
Pemiscot.....			3	147	476	10
Perry.....	509	116	602	570	621	725
Pettis.....	879	396	1,022	797	1,965	1,675
Phelps.....	985	263	530	405	906	696
Pike.....	1,143	930	1,008	1,619	2,578	1,740
Platte.....	496	882	567	758	2,148	936
Polk.....	870	5	892	413	998	1,172
Pulaski.....	105	28	176	199	534	324
Putnam.....	1,292	47	1,255	248		
Ralls.....	292	194	225	194	1,177	391
Randolph.....	484	327	223	1,412	2,212	870
Ray.....	531	798	769	534	2,257	1,161
Reynolds.....	7	20	53	138	400	125
Ripley.....			45	108	314	97
Saline.....	170	98	602	377	2,790	1,283
Schuyler.....	546	191	509	240	788	792
Scotland.....	612	533	775	707	1,130	874
Scott.....	155	186	247	230	804	444
Shannon.....			4	172	242	20
Shelby.....	366	216	579	305	1,281	884
St. Charles.....	1,438	394	1,542	1,099	1,672	1,559
St. Clair.....	223	1	570	315	1,159	1,027
St. Francois.....	246	134	254	377	1,028	442
Ste. Genevieve.....	423	217	246	607	634	384
St. Louis.....	14,027	8,882	16,182	13,491	19,399	16,701
Stoddard.....	111	6	222	117	660	319
Stone.....	100		177	103	122	348
Sullivan.....	1,074	52	926	568	1,119	1,133
Taney.....	29		208	52	201	339
Texas.....	37	10	202	99	838	481
Vernon.....			341	581	1,344	601
Warren.....	948	271	851	367	567	1,007
Washington.....	788	239	419	722	878	641
Wayne.....	343	187			565	354
Webster.....	533	192	548	334	808	763
Worth.....	346	121	369	349	446	531
Wright.....	65	2	298	100	484	553
Total.....	72,750	31,678	86,860	65,628	151,434	119,196
Majority.....	41,072		*21,232		32,238	

*In 1868 the State authorities rejected the returns from the counties of Dunklin, Jackson, Monroe, Oregon, Platte, Ripley, Shannon and Wayne, together with portions of other counties bringing about the following as the final declared result: Grant, 83,887; Seymour, 58,905. Grant's majority, 24,982.

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1876-80-84.

COUNTIES.	1876.			1880.			1884.	
	Tilden, Democrat.	Hayes, Republican.	Cooper, Greenbacker.	Hancock, Democrat.	Garfield, Republican.	Weaver, Greenbacker.	Cleveland, Democrat.	Blaine and Fust- ler, Fusion.
Adair.....	1,192	1,604	24	1,269	1,657	329	1,443	2,041
Andrew.....	1,503	1,590	56	1,571	1,781	121	1,707	1,985
Atchison.....	1,117	1,156	143	1,261	1,228	490	1,345	1,680
Andrain.....	2,268	836	.....	2,322	983	530	3,094	1,554
Barry.....	1,001	1,000	13	1,163	970	327	1,586	1,662
Barton.....	760	710	41	942	519	712	1,837	1,715
Bates.....	2,071	1,478	2	2,949	1,897	245	3,785	3,004
Benton.....	851	1,096	.....	962	1,204	164	1,289	1,531
Bollinger.....	998	572	.....	1,068	629	117	1,241	891
Boone.....	3,845	1,181	4	3,269	1,170	418	3,569	1,364
Buchanan.....	4,136	2,496	74	4,693	3,317	391	5,236	3,879
Butler.....	696	230	.....	746	275	96	900	491
Caldwell.....	1,058	1,383	115	1,139	1,369	373	1,343	1,850
Callaway.....	3,493	976	4	3,369	1,184	110	3,420	1,347
Camden.....	540	638	.....	507	563	197	608	808
Cape Girardeau.....	1,836	1,417	7	1,869	1,641	102	2,084	2,078
Carroll.....	2,403	1,977	28	2,404	2,039	409	2,893	2,792
Carter.....	209	80	17	238	80	50	284	132
Cass.....	2,277	1,440	14	2,710	1,710	275	3,057	2,107
Cedar.....	904	921	.....	900	926	258	1,562	1,449
Chariton.....	3,165	1,719	28	2,899	1,617	548	3,287	2,194
Christian.....	494	929	4	438	791	529	700	1,536
Clark.....	1,581	1,494	8	1,570	1,503	120	1,632	1,599
Clay.....	2,844	508	57	2,969	589	193	3,179	916
Clinton.....	1,756	1,019	81	2,061	1,237	187	2,164	1,636
Cole.....	1,529	1,099	.....	1,384	1,338	55	1,526	1,513
Cooper.....	2,331	1,770	.....	2,189	1,730	372	2,475	2,223
Crawford.....	1,036	754	.....	1,099	805	69	1,106	1,053
Dade.....	893	1,305	38	902	1,227	238	1,268	1,692
Dallas.....	652	761	33	487	654	555	687	1,363
Davies.....	1,848	1,663	4	2,047	1,796	285	2,180	2,213
De Kalb.....	1,083	1,110	62	1,305	1,238	221	1,501	1,645
Dent.....	826	446	.....	1,073	707	35	1,171	798
Douglas.....	136	744	47	163	497	556	388	1,182
Dunklin.....	1,148	93	.....	1,333	182	.....	1,527	382
Franklin.....	2,294	2,149	2	2,260	2,647	78	2,290	2,931
Gasconade.....	558	1,158	.....	487	1,512	.....	548	1,523
Gentry.....	1,461	1,138	15	1,982	1,377	334	2,155	1,800
Greene.....	2,315	2,565	146	1,912	2,198	1,286	3,190	3,793
Grundy.....	1,113	1,810	.....	1,102	1,917	124	1,203	2,126
Harrison.....	1,373	2,013	4	1,586	2,097	239	1,688	2,410
Henry.....	2,380	1,499	1	2,821	1,694	306	3,292	2,280
Hickory.....	390	631	.....	436	675	252	626	1,063
Holt.....	1,315	1,628	18	1,297	1,605	212	1,475	1,957
Howard.....	2,371	1,048	1	2,047	1,166	513	2,286	1,256
Howell.....	495	458	.....	726	457	305	1,369	1,116
Iron.....	805	386	.....	854	565	.....	786	545
Jackson.....	5,438	2,909	490	6,703	5,123	732	9,551	9,281
Jasper.....	2,905	3,138	520	2,533	2,874	1,114	3,318	4,124

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1876-80-84.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	1876.			1880.			1884.	
	Tilden, Democrat.	Hayes, Republican.	Cooper, Greenbacker.	Hancock, Democrat.	Garfield, Republican.	Weaver, Greenbacker.	Cleveland, Democrat.	Blaine and But- ler, Fusion.
Jefferson.....	1,853	1,157	.....	2,012	1,501	69	2,272	1,858
Johnson.....	2,734	2,183	6	2,795	2,400	318	3,324	3,052
Knox.....	1,538	1,165	.....	1,408	574	765	1,619	1,319
Laclede.....	1,009	731	11	960	365	774	1,203	1,283
La Fayette.....	3,281	1,734	.....	3,163	1,822	102	3,697	2,586
Lawrence.....	1,137	1,180	339	1,476	1,567	337	1,947	2,103
Lewis.....	2,059	1,320	.....	1,928	1,152	152	2,129	1,363
Lincoln.....	2,294	1,004	10	2,039	790	634	2,243	1,321
Linn.....	1,914	1,878	14	2,049	1,991	182	2,157	2,268
Livingston.....	2,013	1,616	150	1,859	1,165	1,268	2,030	2,227
McDonald.....	715	400	2	706	213	471	1,040	710
Macon.....	2,776	1,752	288	2,880	1,726	844	3,100	2,619
Madison.....	1,277	447	3	952	391	1	931	473
Maries.....	840	251	.....	924	288	58	957	425
Marion.....	3,099	1,723	3	3,086	1,811	87	3,251	2,172
Mercer.....	960	1,501	22	990	1,573	231	964	1,811
Miller.....	662	836	9	757	970	167	1,047	1,360
Mississippi.....	1,195	458	.....	1,137	525	113	1,222	722
Moniteau.....	1,607	1,142	.....	1,323	853	643	1,408	1,448
Monroe.....	3,422	589	.....	3,488	671	120	3,485	801
Montgomery.....	1,809	1,411	29	1,721	1,329	343	1,930	1,641
Morgan.....	1,038	748	.....	950	798	57	1,141	1,014
New Madrid.....	1,042	283	.....	1,070	341	.....	1,086	461
Newton.....	732	1,546	55	1,535	957	971	2,042	1,938
Nodaway.....	2,411	2,213	59	2,485	2,303	941	3,043	3,253
Oregon.....	656	63	.....	809	85	23	1,114	286
Osage.....	1,082	895	13	1,137	1,117	10	1,096	1,219
Ozark.....	231	427	.....	314	409	132	344	634
Pemiscot.....	745	8	1	749	85	.....	683	120
Perry.....	1,150	683	1	1,110	887	71	1,227	990
Pettis.....	2,833	2,098	3	2,908	416	306	3,477	3,067
Phelps.....	1,216	750	5	1,132	.....	548	1,282	876
Pike.....	3,167	2,122	65	3,236	2,151	289	3,394	2,428
Platte.....	2,648	864	.....	2,693	945	49	2,692	1,046
Polk.....	1,209	1,385	1	1,360	1,506	250	1,545	1,936
Pulaski.....	748	408	1	772	462	19	948	615
Putnam.....	809	1,478	26	725	1,513	424	934	1,835
Ralls.....	1,687	511	.....	1,800	603	14	1,756	714
Randolph.....	3,538	1,269	13	2,927	1,051	691	3,193	1,818
Ray.....	2,492	1,107	28	2,614	908	568	2,895	1,608
Reynolds.....	622	115	.....	747	39	.....	790	198
Ripley.....	438	114	.....	578	115	70	819	376
St. Charles.....	2,509	1,062	.....	2,191	2,223	33	2,118	2,334
St. Clair.....	1,190	931	.....	963	765	1,052	1,687	1,631
St. Francois.....	1,524	554	24	1,750	778	60	1,875	1,001
Ste. Genevieve.....	1,159	533	.....	1,081	650	40	1,115	684
St. Louis.....	25,385	22,916	79	2,719	3,223	4	2,513	3,547
St. Louis City.....	.....	.....	.....	23,837	23,206	872	21,712	21,135
Saline.....	3,942	1,728	.....	3,851	1,907	359	4,041	2,579

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1876-80-84.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1876.			1880.			1884.	
	Tilden, Democrat.	Hayes, Republican.	Cooper, Greenbacker.	Hancock, Democrat.	Garfield, Republican.	Weaver, Greenbacker.	Cleveland, Democrat.	Blaine and But- ler, Fusion.
Schuyler.....	1,117	908	17	1,065	570	457	1,202	1,009
Scotland.....	1,464	1,060	2	1,405	689	479	1,526	1,077
Scott.....	1,163	306	.....	1,330	459	.....	1,331	515
Shannon.....	419	96	.....	467	65	9	572	157
Shelby.....	1,672	957	14	1,770	350	847	1,910	1,128
Stoddard.....	1,403	406	2	1,541	590	92	1,718	761
Stone.....	159	432	.....	140	435	136	232	671
Sullivan.....	1,447	1,488	.....	1,717	1,693	187	1,768	1,882
Taney.....	351	368	.....	1,313	337	207	460	646
Texas.....	1,144	563	1	1,250	477	285	1,652	970
Vernon.....	1,874	774	26	2,338	940	360	3,781	2,007
Warren.....	813	1,263	7	662	1,343	203	596	1,349
Washington.....	1,607	759	.....	1,489	775	78	1,438	983
Wayne.....	1,114	395	.....	1,144	568	46	1,337	814
Webster.....	1,076	1,003	8	1,024	561	616	1,229	1,316
Worth.....	666	632	59	751	657	163	771	899
Wright.....	498	605	7	409	641	365	956	1,248
Total.....	203,077	145,029	3,498	208,609	153,567	35,045	235,988	202,929
Majority.....	54,550			1,997			30,906	

Salaries of State Officers.—Governor, \$5,000; lieutenant-governor, \$5 per day; secretary of State, treasurer, auditor, superintendent of public schools, register of lands, and railroad commissioner, each, \$3,000; superintendent of insurance department, \$4,000; adjutant-general, \$2,000; State law librarian, \$900; supreme court judges, each \$4,500; clerk of the supreme court, \$3,000.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

Adair—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Adair County, Ky., whence some of the first prominent settlers came. Kirksville, the county seat, was named for John Kirk, who settled the site.

Andrew—Organized January 29, 1841. Named in honor of Andrew Jackson Davis, a prominent lawyer of St. Louis.

Atchison—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Hon. David R. Atchison, then one of the United States senators.

The first county seat was Linden, so called from the number of linn or linden trees in the vicinity. The present county seat, Rock Port, was named because the Tarkio Creek at that point is rocky or stony.

Audrain—Organized December 17, 1836. Named in honor of Samuel Audrain, the first actual settler within its limits.

Barry—Organized January 5, 1835. Named in honor of Commodore Barry, of the American navy. Cassville, the county seat, was named for Hon. Lewis Cass.

Barton—Organized December 12, 1855. Named in honor of Hon. David Barton, one of the first two United States senators from Missouri.

Bates—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Hon. Edward Bates, of St. Louis. Butler, the county seat, was named for Gen. William O. Butler, of Kentucky.

Benton—Organized January 3, 1835. Named for Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Missouri's great senator.

Bollinger—Organized March 1, 1851. Named in honor of Maj. George F. Bollinger, one of its first settlers, a prominent member of the Territorial Legislature, etc. The county seat, Marble Hill, was so named from the alleged natural character of the site. It was originally called Dallas.

Boone—Organized November 16, 1820. Named for Daniel Boone. The first county seat, Smithton, was named for Gen. T. A. Smith; the present, Columbia, a mile east of the former site of Smithton, was presumably called for "the queen of the world and the child of the skies."

Buchanan—Organized February 10, 1839. Named in honor of Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. The first county seat was Sparta, near the center of the county; in 1846 the capital was removed to St. Joseph.

Butler—Organized February 27, 1849. Named for Gen. William O. Butler, of Kentucky, a prominent American officer in the war with Mexico, and Democratic candidate for vice-president in 1848.

Callaway—Organized November 25, 1820. Named in honor of Capt. James Callaway, a grandson of Daniel Boone, killed by the Indians in the southern part of Montgomery County, March

8, 1815. Fulton, the county seat, laid out in 1822, was named for Robert Fulton.

Camden—Originally created January 29, 1841, and called Kinderhook, for the country seat of President Van Buren. The name was changed to Camden, for a county in North Carolina, in 1843. The first county seat was Oregon; the second, Erie; the present, Linn Creek.

Caldwell—Organized December 26, 1836. Named by the author of the organizing act, Gen. Alex. W. Doniphan, for Col. John Caldwell, of Kentucky. The first county seat was Far West, but on the destruction and abandonment of that place during the Mormon War, it was removed to Kingston, named for Hon. Austin A. King, of Ray County.

Cape Girardeau—One of the original "districts." Organized October 1, 1812; reduced to its present limits March 5, 1849. Named for the town which was founded by Louis Lorimer in 1794. Jackson, the county seat, was incorporated in 1824, and named for "Old Hickory."

Carroll—Organized January 3, 1833. Named in honor of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration. The county seat, Carrollton, was laid out in 1837.

Carter—Organized March 10, 1859. Named for Zimri Carter, one of its earliest and most prominent citizens.

Cass—Organized September 14, 1835, and first called Van Buren, in honor of President Van Buren, whom Missourians delighted to honor at that day; but in 1849, after he had been the presidential candidate of the Free Soil party in the preceding canvass, the name was changed to Cass, in honor of Lewis Cass, of Michigan, who had been the Democratic candidate in 1848 and had been defeated by Gen. Taylor. The county seat, Harrisonville, was named for Hon. A. G. Harrison, of Callaway.

Cedar—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for its principal stream. The original county seat was called Lancaster. In 1847 the name was changed to Fremont, in honor of the "Pathfinder," but in 1856 Gen. Fremont became the Republican candidate for President, and the following winter the Democratic Legislature changed the name to Stockton, in honor of Commodore Richard Stockton, of the navy, who had arrested Fremont during the Mexican War, and sought to have him disgraced.

Chariton—Organized November 16, 1820. Named for the town of Chariton, which was laid out in 1818, and formerly stood near the mouth of the river of that name. Lewis and Clark were of the opinion that the original name of the Chariton was "Theriaton," but others asserted that the word is old French, and signifies a chariot or little wagon, a corruption of *charrette*, probably. The first county seat was Chariton, sometimes called Old Chariton, long extinct. The present capital, Keytesville, was laid out in 1832, and named by its founder, James Keyte, for himself.

Christian—Organized March 8, 1860. Named probably for a county in Kentucky.

Clark—Organized in 1838 (many authorities say in 1818 but the Clark County then organized was in Arkansas). Named in honor of Gov. William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and first governor of the Territory of Missouri proper, serving from 1813 to 1820.

Clay—Organized January 2, 1822. Named for Henry Clay. Liberty, the county seat, was laid out in 1822.

Clinton—Organized January 15, 1833; reduced to its present limits in 1841. Named for Vice-President George Clinton, of New York. The county seat was first called Concord, then Springfield, and finally Plattsburg, for the residence of Gov. Clinton.

Cole—Organized November 16, 1820. Named for Capt. Stephen Cole, a noted pioneer of Missouri, who built Cole's Fort, at the present site of Boonville, and who died on "the plains," some time in the thirties, it is said.

Cooper—Organized December 17, 1818. Named for Capt. Sarshell Cooper, another prominent pioneer, who was killed by the Indians while seated at his own fireside in "Cooper's Fort," Howard County, on the night of April 14, 1814. Boonville, the county seat, was laid out in 1817, and named for Daniel Boone.

Crawford—Organized January 23, 1829. Named in honor of William H. Crawford, of Georgia, candidate for President in 1824. Until 1835 the county seat was at the mouth of Little Piney (now in Phelps County) at the dwelling house of James Harrison. The present county seat, Steelville, was located in 1835, and named for a prominent citizen.

Dade—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Maj. Dade, of Seminole massacre fame. The name of the county seat, Greenfield, has no especial significance.

Dallas—Originally called Niangua, and organized in 1842; changed to Dallas December 10, 1844; and named in honor of Hon. George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, then Vice-President elect. Buffalo, the county seat, was named for the well-known city in New York by Joe Miles, an Irish bachelor, who first settled on the site. The word Niangua is a corruption of the original Indian name, Nehemgar.

Daviess—Organized December 29, 1836. Named in honor of Col. Jos. H. Daviess, of Kentucky, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe, in 1811. Gallatin, the county seat, was laid out in 1837, and named for Albert Gallatin, the old Swiss financier, who was secretary of the treasury from 1801 to 1813.

De Kalb—Organized February 25, 1845, and named in honor of the Baron De Kalb, of the Revolution, who fell at the battle of Camden.

Dent—Organized February 10, 1851. Named in honor of Lewis Dent, a Tennessean, who settled in the county in 1835, and was its first representative, elected in 1862. Salem, the county seat, was located in 1852. Perhaps when the founders christened it they had in mind the Hebrew word Salem, signifying peace.

Douglas—Organized October 19, 1857, and named for Stephen A. Douglas. The county seat has been alternately at Ava and Vera Cruz.

Dunklin—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Daniel Dunklin, governor of the State from 1832 to 1836, surveyor-general of the United States, etc. Kennett, the county seat, was named for Hon. Luther M. Kennett.

Franklin—Organized December 11, 1818. Named for Benjamin Franklin. The first county seat was at Newport, but in 1830 was removed to Union.

Gasconade—Organized November 25, 1820. Named for the river; reduced to its present limits (nearly) in 1835. Hermann was laid out in 1837, and became the county seat in 1845.

Gentry—Organized February 12, 1841. Named in honor of

Col. Richard Gentry, of Boone County, who fell at the head of the Missouri regiment in the battle against the Seminole Indians at Okeechobee, Fla., on Christmas Day, 1837. The county seat, Albany, was at first called Athens.

Greene—Organized January 2, 1833. Named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of the War of the Revolution. The county seat, Springfield, was named for the seat of justice of Robertson County, Tenn.

Grundy—Organized January 2, 1841. Named for Hon. Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, attorney-general of the United States from 1838 to 1840, etc. The county seat was located at Trenton in 1843.

Harrison—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Hon. Albert G. Harrison, of Callaway County, a representative in Congress from the State from 1834 to 1839, dying in the latter year. Bethany, the county seat, was laid out by Tennesseans in 1845.

Henry—Originally called Rives, in honor of William C. Rives, of Virginia, then a Democratic politician of national reputation. Organized December 13, 1834. In 1840 Mr. Rives became a Whig, and in 1841 the name of the county was changed to Henry, in honor of Patrick Henry. Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1836, and named for George Clinton, of New York.

Hickory—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for the sobriquet of Andrew Jackson. The county seat, Hermitage, was named for "Old Hickory's" residence.

Holt—In 1839 the territory in the Platte Purchase north of Buchanan County was organized into the "Territory" of "Ne-at-a-wah," and attached to Buchanan. "Ne-at-a-wah" included the present counties of Andrew, Holt, Atchison and Nodaway. In 1841 this territory was subdivided and the county of "Nodaway" organized, but a few weeks later the Legislature changed the name to Holt, in honor of Hon. David Rice Holt, the representative from Platte County, who had died during the session, and who was buried at Jefferson City. Oregon, the county seat, was laid out in 1841, and at first called Finley.

Howard—Organized January 23, 1816. Named in honor of Col. Benjamin Howard, governor of the "Territory of Louisiana"

from 1810 to 1812. The first county seat was at Old Franklin, on the Missouri, nearly opposite Boonville. Fayette (named for Gen. La Fayette) became the county seat in 1823.

Howell—Organized March 2, 1857. Named for James Howell, who settled in Howell's Valley in 1832.

Iron—Organized February 17, 1857, and named for its principal mineral. The origin of the name of its county seat, Iron-ton, is apparent.

Jackson—Organized December 15, 1826, and named for "the hero of New Orleans." Independence, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Jasper—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Sergt. Jasper, a noted soldier of the Revolution, who planted the flag on Fort Moultrie amidst a shower of British cannon balls, and who fell at the assault on Savannah in 1779.

Jefferson—Organized December 8, 1818, and named for Thomas Jefferson. The first county seat was at Herculanum. In 1835 it was removed to the present site, then called Monticello. There was already a county seat in the State (in Lewis County) bearing the name of Monticello, and in 1837 the designation of the capital of Jefferson was changed to Hillsboro.

Johnson—Organized December 13, 1834, and named for Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, "the slayer of Tecumseh," who was afterward, from 1837 to 1841, Vice-President of the United States. The town of Warrensburg, the county seat, was laid out in 1835, and named for its founders, John and Martin D. Warren.

Knox—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Gen. Henry Knox, the Boston bookseller, who during the Revolution became Washington's chief of artillery, and who, the night before the battle of Trenton, we are told, "went about tugging at his guns like a Trojan and swearing like a pirate." He was the first secretary of war of the United States. Edina, the county seat, was laid out in 1839, and named by the surveyor, Hon. S. W. B. Carnegy, for the ancient name of the capital of Scotland.

Laclede—Organized February 24, 1849. Named for Pierre Laclede Liguist, often called Laclede, the founder of St. Louis.

The county seat, Lebanon, was named for a town in Tennessee.

La Fayette—Originally called Lillard, in honor of Hon. James C. Lillard, and organized November 16, 1820. In 1834 the name of the county was changed to La Fayette, in honor of the Marquis de La Fayette. The first county seat was at Mount Vernon, on the Missouri, but was removed to Lexington in 1824.

Lawrence—The first organization of a county called Lawrence, in 1818, was never perfected. The present county was created February 25, 1845, and named for the gallant Yankee sea captain, James Lawrence, who said, "Don't give up the ship." Mount Vernon, the county seat, was located the same year.

Lewis—Organized January 2, 1833. Named for Capt. Meriwether Lewis, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, who was governor of the Territory of Louisiana from 1807 to 1809, and who committed suicide in the latter year in a county in Tennessee now bearing his name, while on his way to Washington. Monticello ("Little Mountain"), the county seat, was laid out in 1834, and named for the country seat of Thomas Jefferson.

Lincoln—Organized December 14, 1818, and named for Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, of the Revolution. Troy (originally called Wood's Fort) became the county seat in 1819.

Linn—Organized January 7, 1837. Named in honor of Dr. Lewis F. Linn, of Ste. Genevieve, United States senator from 1833 to 1843, dying in office during the latter year. The origin of the name of the county seat, Linneus, is uncertain.

Livingston—Organized January 6, 1837. Named for Hon. Edward Livingston, of Louisiana, secretary of State from 1831 to 1833. The county seat, Chillicothe (an Indian name said to signify "the big town where we live"), was located in 1837.

McDonald—Organized March 3, 1849. Said to have been named for Sergt. McDonald, a South Carolina trooper of the Revolution. The first county seat was at Rutledge, but was subsequently removed to Pineville, which place was originally called Marysville.

Macon—Organized January 6, 1837. Named for Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina. The first county seat was called "Box

Anclé," afterward Bloomington. It was removed to Macon City in 1860.

Madison—Organized December 14, 1818, and named for President Madison. The first county seat was St. Michael, near the present capital, Fredericktown, which was located in 1821.

Maries—Organized March 2, 1855, and named for the two streams, Marie and Little Marie.

Marion—Organized December 23, 1826, and named for Gen. Francis Marion, "The Swamp Fox." Palmyra, which has always been the county seat, was laid off in 1819.

Mercer—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Gen. Hugh Mercer, of the Revolution, and the county seat, Princeton, was so called for the battle in which he lost his life.

Miller—Organized February 6, 1837. Named for John Miller, a colonel under Harrison in the War of 1812, governor of Missouri from 1826 to 1832, member of Congress from 1836 to 1842, etc.

Mississippi—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for the Father of Waters.

Moniteau—Organized February 14, 1845. Named for the stream which flows through the western part, whose name is a corruption of the Indian word *Manitou*, meaning the Deity. California, the county seat, was laid out in 1845, and originally called Boonsboro.

Monroe—Organized January 6, 1831, and named in honor of James Monroe. Paris, the county seat, was settled upon in 1831, and named for Paris, Ky.

Montgomery—Organized December 14, 1818, and named for Gen. Richard Montgomery, who fell at the storming of Quebec. The first county seat was at Pinckney, on the Missouri, afterward it was removed to Lewiston, near the center of the county, and finally to Danville, which was laid off in 1834.

Morgan—Organized January 5, 1833, and named for Gen. Daniel Morgan, who commanded the famous riflemen in the Revolution. The first county seat was at Millville, now extinct, but in 1834 it was removed to Versailles.

New Madrid—One of the original "districts." Organized

October 1, 1812. Named for the town (the county seat) which was, properly speaking, founded by Gen. Morgan, of New Jersey in 1788.

Newton—Organized December 31, 1838. Named for Sergt. Newton, the comrade of Jasper, the Revolutionary hero. The name given to the county seat, Neosho, is a corruption of the Osage Indian word, *Ne-o-zho*.

Nodaway—Organized February 14, 1845. Named for the stream flowing through it. The name is a corruption of *Ni-di-wah*, a Sac and Fox Indian word, meaning "hearsay." (It will be remembered that the original designation of Holt County was Nodaway.) The county seat, Maryville, was laid off in 1845, and named for the first resident lady, Mrs. Mary Graham.

Oregon—Organized February 14, 1845. Named for the territory then under discussion, in connection with which the phrase "54-40 or fight" was often heard.

Osage—Organized January 29, 1841, and named for the river which forms the greater portion of its western boundary. The Osage River was named by the French more than 100 years ago from the tribe of Indians upon its banks. The word is a corruption of *Oua-chage*, or *Ou-chage* (whence Wahsatch), and as applied to individual, means "the strong." Linn, the county seat, is named in honor of Senator Lewis F. Linn.

Ozark—Organized January 29, 1841. In 1843 its name was changed to Decatur, in honor of the famous fighting commodore, Stephen Decatur, but in 1845 its present title was restored. The first county seat was Rockbridge, near the north line; the present is Gainesville.

Pemiscot—Organized February 19, 1861. Named for the large bayou within its borders. The word signifies "liquid mud." Gayoso, the county seat, was named for a prominent Spanish official of the territorial days.

Perry—Organized November 16, 1820. Named in honor of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, the hero of Lake Erie. Perryville, the county seat, was located in 1821.

Pettis—Organized January 26, 1833. Named in honor of Hon. Spencer Pettis, of St. Louis, a member of Congress from

Missouri in 1828-31, and who was killed in a duel with Maj. Thomas Biddle, on Bloody Island, in the latter year. The first county seat was at St. Helena; in 1837 it was removed to Georgetown; in 1862 to Sedalia. The last named town was laid out in 1859, and named by its founder, Gen. George R. Smith, for his daughter Sarah, who was familiarly called "Sade" and "Sed." It was first called by Gen. Smith "Sedville," but he afterward gave it the more euphonious title which it now bears.

Phelps—Organized November 13, 1857. Named for Hon. John S. Phelps, of Greene County, member of Congress from 1844 to 1862; governor from 1877 to 1881, etc.

Pike—Organized December 14, 1818. Named in honor of Gen. Zebulon Pike, who explored the Upper Mississippi in 1805; visited Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico and other territory in the West in 1806, discovering the mountain which yet bears the name of Pike's Peak, and who was killed at the battle of York, Canada, in April, 1813. Bowling Green was laid out in 1819, and became the county seat in 1824, upon its removal from Louisiana.

Platte—Organized December 31, 1838, and named indirectly for the Platte River, which flows through it, and from which the Platte Purchase was named. Platte City, the county seat, was originally called Falls of Platte.

Polk—Organized March 13, 1835. Named in honor of James K. Polk, of Tennessee, who afterward, in 1844, became President. He had numerous admirers among the first settlers, who had known him in Tennessee before their removal to Missouri.

Pulaski—Organized December 15, 1818. Named in honor of Count Pulaski, who fell at Savannah during the Revolution.

Putnam—Organized February 28, 1845, and named for Gen. Israel Putnam. The first county seat was at Putnamville, afterward at Winchester, and finally at Harmony, whose present name is Unionville.

Ralls—Organized November 16, 1820. Named in honor of Daniel Ralls, a member of the Legislature at that time from Pike County. New London was laid out in 1819.

Randolph—Organized January 22, 1829. Named for John

Randolph, of Roanoke. Huntsville became the county seat in 1830, and named for Judge Ezra Hunt.

Ray—Organized November 16, 1820, and named for Hon. John Ray, a member of the Constitutional Convention from Howard County. The first county seat was at Bluffton, but in 1828 it was removed to Richmond.

Reynolds—Organized February 25, 1845. Named in honor of Hon. Thomas Reynolds, governor of Missouri from 1841 to 1844, in which latter year he committed suicide at the capital. His name was bestowed upon this county through the efforts of Hon. Pate Buford, his particular friend.

Ripley—Organized January 5, 1813, and named in honor of Gen. Ripley, of the War of 1812. Doniphan, the county seat, was named for Gen. A. W. Doniphan, Missouri's renowned hero of the Mexican War.

St. Charles—One of the original "districts." Organized October 1, 1812. Named for the town, which was named by the French.

St. Clair—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Gen. Arthur St. Clair, of the Revolution. Osceola, named for the noted Seminole chief, became the county seat in 1842.

St. Francois—Organized December 19, 1821. Named for the river. Farmington, the present county seat, was not laid out until 1856.

St. Genevieve—One of the original "districts." Organized October 1, 1812. Named for the town, which was founded, practically, in 1763, although settled, probably, in 1735.

St. Louis—One of the original "districts." Organized October 1, 1812. Named for the town, which in turn was named for King Louis XV of France, having been founded by Pierre Laclede, in 1764. Clayton was made the county seat in 1875.

Saline—Organized November 25, 1820. County seats in their order have been Jefferson, Jonesboro, Arrow Rock and Marshall. The county was named for its salt springs.

Schuyler—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for Gen. Philip Schuyler of the Revolution. The first county seat was at Tippecanoe; Lancaster, the present capital, was laid out in 1845.

Scotland—Organized January 29, 1841. Named by Hon. S. W. B. Carnegy, now of Canton, in honor of the land of his ancestors. He surveyed and named the town of Edinburg in this county, and also the town of Edina, in Knox County. The first courts in Scotland were held at Sand Hill, but in 1843 the county seat was located at Memphis.

Scott—Organized December 28, 1821. Named for Hon. John Scott, the first congressman from Missouri. The first county seat was at Benton.

Shannon—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Hon. George F. Shannon, a prominent lawyer and politician of the State, who dropped dead in the courthouse at Palmyra in August, 1836.

Shelby—Organized January 2, 1835. Named for Gen. Isaac Shelby, who fought at King's Mountain, in the Revolution, and was subsequently governor of Kentucky. The first county seat was at Oak Dale, but was located at Shelbyville in 1836.

Stoddard—Organized January 2, 1836. Named for Capt. Amos Stoddard, of Connecticut, who took possession of Missouri in the name of his government after the Louisiana Purchase.

Stone—Organized February 10, 1851, and named for the stony character of its soil. Galena, the county seat, was so named for the presence of that mineral in the vicinity.

Sullivan—Fully organized February 16, 1843, and named by Hon. E. C. Morelock for his native county in Tennessee. In the preliminary organization in 1843, the county was named Highland. The first courts were held at the house of A. C. Hill, on the present site of Milan, which became the county seat in 1845.

Taney—Organized January 6, 1837, and named for Chief Justice Roger B. Taney. Forsyth, the county seat, located in 1838, was named for Hon. John Forsyth, of Georgia, who was Secretary of State of the United States from 1834 to 1841.

Texas—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for the Lone Star State. Houston, the county seat, was named for Gen. Sam Houston, the "hero of San Jacinto."

Vernon—Organized as at present February 27, 1855. Named for Hon. Miles Vernon, a member of the State Senate from La-

clede County, who fought under Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, and who presided over the Senate branch of the "Claib Jackson Legislature," which passed the "Ordinance of Secession, at Nesho, October 28, 1861. Nevada, the county seat, was originally called Nevada City, and named by Col. D. C. Hunter for a town in California.

Warren—Organized January 5, 1833, and named for Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill. Warrenton became the county seat in 1835.

Washington—Organized August 21, 1813, and named for the "Father of His Country." It is claimed that Potosi, the county seat, was first settled in 1765.

Wayne—Organized December 11, 1818, when it comprised the greater part of the southern one-third of the State. It was formerly called by the sobriquet of "the State of Wayne," and latterly "the Mother of Counties." It was named in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne, of the Revolution, the famous "Mad Anthony" of history and legend. Greenville, the county seat, was laid out in 1818, and named for the scene of Gen. Wayne's treaty.

Webster—Organized March 3, 1855, and named for Daniel Webster. The county seat, Marshfield, was named for Webster's country seat.

Worth—Organized February 8, 1861, and named in honor of Gen. William Worth, one of the prominent American commanders in the Mexican War. Grant City was laid off in 1864, and named for Gen. Grant.

Wright—Organized January 29, 1841, and named in honor of Hon. Silas Wright, of New York, a leading Democratic statesman of that period. Hartville was named for the owner of the site.

There have been attempts at the creation of other counties from time to time. Dodge County, named for Gen. Henry Dodge, was organized in 1851, with a county seat at St. John, but in 1853 it was disorganized and its territory included within the limits of Putnam, of which county it had formed the western part. The organization of Donaldson, Merrimac, and perhaps two or three other counties, was never perfected.

POPULATION.

The annexed table shows the population of the State by the counties in existence at the several periods mentioned. The population of the Territory in 1810 was 20,845.

COUNTIES.	1821.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adair.....				2,342	8,531	11,449	15,190
Andrew.....				9,433	11,850	15,137	16,318
Atchison.....				1,648	4,649	8,440	14,556
Audrain.....			1,949	3,506	8,075	12,307	19,732
Barry.....			4,795	3,467	7,995	10,373	14,405
Barton.....					1,817	5,087	10,332
Bates.....				3,669	7,215	15,960	25,381
Benton.....			4,205	5,015	9,072	11,322	12,396
Bollinger.....					7,371	8,162	11,130
Boone.....	3,692	8,859	13,561	14,979	19,486	20,765	25,422
Buchanan.....			6,237	12,975	23,861	35,109	49,792
Butler.....				1,616	2,891	4,298	6,011
Caldwell.....			1,458	2,316	5,034	11,390	13,646
Callaway.....	1,797	6,102	11,765	13,827	17,049	19,202	23,670
Camden.....				2,238	4,975	6,108	7,266
Cape Girardeau...	7,852	7,430	9,359	13,912	15,547	17,558	20,998
Carroll.....			2,432	5,441	9,763	17,445	23,274
Carter.....					1,235	1,455	2,168
Cass.....			4,693	6,090	9,794	19,296	22,431
Cedar.....				3,361	6,637	9,474	10,741
Chariton.....	1,426	1,776	4,746	7,514	12,562	19,135	25,224
Christian.....					5,491	6,707	9,628
Clark.....			2,846	5,527	11,684	13,667	15,031
Clay.....		5,342	8,282	10,332	13,023	15,564	15,572
Clinton.....			2,724	3,786	7,748	14,063	16,073
Cole.....	1,028	3,006	9,286	6,696	9,697	10,292	15,515
Cooper.....	3,483	6,910	10,484	12,950	17,356	20,692	21,596
Crawford.....		1,709	3,561	6,397	5,823	7,982	10,756
Dade.....				4,246	7,072	8,688	12,557
Dallas.....				3,648	5,892	8,383	9,263
Daviess.....			2,736	5,298	9,606	14,410	19,145
De Kalb.....				2,075	5,224	9,858	13,334
Dent.....					5,654	6,357	10,646
Douglas.....					2,414	3,915	7,753
Dunklin.....				1,220	5,026	5,982	9,604
Franklin.....	1,928	3,431	7,515	11,021	18,035	23,098	26,534
Gasconade.....	1,174	1,548	5,330	4,996	8,727	11,093	11,153
Gentry.....				4,248	11,980	11,607	17,176
Greene.....			5,372	12,785	13,186	21,549	28,801
Grundy.....				3,006	7,887	10,567	15,185
Harrison.....				2,447	10,626	14,635	20,304
Henry.....			4,726	4,052	9,866	17,401	23,906
Hickory.....				2,329	4,705	6,452	7,387
Holt.....				3,957	6,550	11,652	15,509
Howard.....	7,321	10,314	13,108	13,969	15,946	17,233	18,428
Howell.....					3,169	4,218	8,814
Iron.....					5,842	6,278	8,183
Jackson.....		2,822	7,612	14,000	22,896	55,041	82,325
Jasper.....				4,223	6,883	14,928	32,019
Jefferson.....	1,838	2,586	4,296	6,928	10,344	15,380	18,736
Johnson.....			4,471	7,467	14,644	24,648	28,172

POPULATION OF MISSOURI BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	1821.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Knox.....				2,894	8,727	10,974	13,047
Laclede.....				2,498	5,182	9,880	11,524
La Fayette.....	1,340	2,921	6,815	13,690	20,098	22,628	25,710
Lawrence.....				4,859	8,846	13,067	17,583
Lewis.....			6,040	6,578	12,286	15,114	15,925
Lincoln.....	1,674	4,060	7,449	9,421	14,210	15,960	17,426
Linn.....			2,245	4,058	9,112	15,900	20,016
Livingston.....			4,325	4,247	7,417	16,730	20,196
McDonald.....				2,236	4,038	5,226	7,816
Macon.....			6,034	6,565	14,346	23,230	26,222
Madison.....		2,371	3,395	6,003	5,664	5,849	8,876
Maries.....					4,901	5,816	7,304
Marion.....	1,907	4,839	9,623	12,230	18,838	23,780	24,837
Mercer.....				2,691	9,300	11,557	14,673
Miller.....			2,282	3,834	6,812	6,616	9,805
Mississippi.....				3,123	4,859	4,982	9,270
Moniteau.....				6,004	10,124	11,375	14,346
Monroe.....			9,505	10,541	14,785	17,149	19,071
Montgomery.....	2,032	3,900	4,371	5,486	9,718	10,405	16,246
Morgan.....			4,407	4,650	8,202	8,434	10,132
New Madrid.....	2,445	2,351	4,554	5,541	5,654	6,357	7,694
Newton.....			3,790	4,268	9,319	12,821	18,947
Nodaway.....				2,118	5,252	14,751	29,544
Oregon.....				1,432	3,009	3,287	5,721
Osage.....				6,704	7,879	10,793	11,824
Ozark.....				2,294	2,447	3,363	5,618
Pemiscot.....					2,962	2,059	4,299
Perry.....	1,599	3,371	5,760	7,215	9,128	9,877	11,895
Pettis.....			2,930	5,150	9,392	18,706	27,271
Phelps.....					5,714	10,506	12,568
Pike.....	2,677	6,122	10,646	13,609	18,417	23,077	26,715
Platte.....			8,912	16,845	18,350	17,352	17,866
Polk.....			8,449	6,186	9,995	12,445	15,734
Pulaski.....			6,529	3,998	3,835	4,714	7,250
Putnam.....				1,657	9,207	11,217	13,555
Ralls.....	1,684	4,346	5,670	6,151	8,592	10,510	11,838
Randolph.....		2,942	7,198	9,439	11,407	15,908	22,751
Ray.....	1,789	2,658	6,053	10,353	14,092	18,700	20,190
Reynolds.....				1,849	3,173	3,756	5,722
Ripley.....			2,856	2,830	3,747	3,175	5,377
St. Charles.....	4,058	4,822	7,911	11,454	16,523	21,304	23,065
St. Clair.....				3,556	6,812	5,747	14,125
St. Francois.....		2,386	3,211	4,964	4,249	9,742	13,822
Ste. Genevieve.....	3,181	2,000	3,148	5,313	8,029	8,354	10,390
St. Louis.....	8,190	14,909	35,975	104,978	190,524	351,189	382,406
Saline.....	1,176	2,182	5,258	8,843	14,699	21,672	29,911
Schuyler.....				3,287	6,097	8,820	10,470
Scotland.....				3,782	8,873	10,670	12,508
Scott.....		2,136	5,974	3,182	5,247	7,317	8,587
Shannon.....				1,199	2,284	2,339	3,441
Shelby.....			3,056	4,252	7,301	10,119	14,024
Stoddard.....			3,153	4,277	7,877	8,535	13,431
Stone.....					2,400	3,253	4,404
Sullivan.....				2,983	9,198	11,907	16,569
Taney.....			3,264	4,373	3,576	4,407	5,599
Texas.....				2,313	6,067	9,618	12,206

POPULATION OF MISSOURI BY COUNTIES.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1821.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Vernon.....					4,850	11,247	19,369
Warren.....			4,253	5,860	8,339	9,637	10,806
Washington.....	3,741	6,779	7,213	8,811	9,723	11,719	12,896
Wayne.....	1,614	3,254	3,403	5,518	5,629	6,068	9,096
Webster.....					7,099	10,434	12,175
Worth.....						5,004	8,203
Wright.....				3,337	4,508	5,684	9,712
Total.....	70,647	140,304	383,702	682,043	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380

CITIES AND TOWNS.

The following table shows the population of cities and towns in the State with a population of 4,000 and upward in 1880, as compared with 1870:

TOWNS.	1870.	1880.	TOWNS.	1870.	1880.
Carthage.....		4,167	Moberly.....	1,514	6,070
Chillicothe.....	3,978	4,078	St. Charles.....	5,570	5,014
Hannibal.....	10,125	11,074	St. Joseph.....	19,565	32,431
Jefferson City.....	4,420	5,271	St. Louis.....	310,864	350,518
Joplin.....		7,038	Sedalia.....	4,560	9,561
Kansas City.....	32,260	55,785	Springfield.....	5,555	6,522
Louisiana.....	3,630	4,325	Warrensburg.....	2,945	4,040

UPPER LOUISIANA.

The following table shows the population of Upper Louisiana for the years given. In 1803-04 the number of slaves was 1,270; in 1810, whites, 13,834.

DISTRICTS.	SETTLEMENTS.	Population in 1803-04 not including slaves.	Population in 1810 including slaves.
New Madrid.....	{ New Madrid..... Arkansas..... Hope Fields..... St. Francois..... Little Prairie..... }	1,350	4,165
Cape Girardeau.....		1,470	3,888
Ste. Genevieve.....	{ Ste. Genevieve..... Southwestern Villages }	2,350	4,620
St. Louis.....	{ St. Louis..... Carondelet..... St. Ferdinand..... Western Villages..... }	2,280	5,667
St. Charles.....	{ St. Charles..... Portage des Sioux... Femme Osage..... }	1,400	3,505
Troops in Territory (est.).....		50	200
Hunting and Trading Parties (est.).....		200	300
Inhabitants Remote from Sheriff (est.).....		75	300
		9,175	22,645

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Great Fire at St. Louis.—In May, 1849, occurred the great fire at St. Louis; a brief account of it from Switzler's History of Missouri is here copied:

On the evening of the 19th of that month a fire broke out on the steamer "White Cloud," lying at the wharf between Vine and Cherry Streets, and set at defiance every effort to arrest its progress. The flames very soon communicated to four other boats lying contiguous. By the action of the fire, the "White Cloud" became loosened from her fastenings, and drifted out into the stream and among the other steamers in port. In a short time the spectacle of twenty-three boats on fire presented itself. The immense conflagration was a mile in length. The levee being covered with combustible materials, bales, barrels, boxes, etc., the fire reached the city and whole blocks were swept away. The area of the burnt district will be understood by the statement that Front Street, from Locust to Market, was entirely destroyed, with the exception of two or three houses on Commercial Street. Between Commercial and the levee, there was not one left. In this immense conflagration there were twenty-three steamboats, three barges and one canal boat destroyed, whose total values with their cargoes were estimated at \$439,000. The whole value of property destroyed amounted to over \$3,000,000.

The Murders at Gun City.—During the administration of Gov. Brown, a bloody infraction of the public peace occurred at Gun City, a small station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, in Cass County.

Judge J. C. Stevenson was one of the judges of the late county court of Cass County, that had made a fraudulent issue of bonds in the name of the county, thereby imposing heavy burdens upon the taxpayers. James C. Cline was county attorney, and was implicated in the swindle, and Thomas E. Detrow was one of Cline's bondsmen. Both Stevenson and Cline had been indicted, and were under heavy bonds to answer for the offense with which they were charged. All of these men, together with Gen. Jo. Shelby, were on the eastern-bound train which reached Gun City on Wednesday, April 24, 1872. At

this place logs, rails and rocks were found piled upon the track, and seventy or eighty masked and armed men compelled the engineer and fireman to leave the locomotive, and then commenced a terrible fusilade into and around the captured train. Loud cries were made for Cline, who stepped out on the platform and was instantly riddled with bullets. The murderers then rushed through the train calling for the "bond robbers." They shot Judge Stevenson down in the car, and afterward dragged him out on the grass. Mr. Detro they found in the mail car, and, after severely wounding him, threw him on the roadside, where he was allowed to bleed to death. The gang then called for Gen. Jo. Shelby, but his intrepidity saved him, as he coolly kept his seat, replying, "Here I am; if you want me come and get me."

Gov. Brown at once took measures to bring the murderers to justice, but they were never discovered. No further disturbance occurred, however.

Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Controversy.—By continued legislation, commencing with the act approved February 22, 1851, and ending with that of March 26, 1881, the State of Missouri granted liberal aid in the construction of railroads within her boundaries. The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was among the enterprises thus assisted, and, for its construction, bonds of the State amounting to \$3,000,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, were issued. One-half of these bonds were issued under the act of 1851, and the remainder under the act of 1855. The former were to run twenty years, and the latter thirty years. Some of these bonds have since been funded and renewed. Coupons for the interest of the entire \$3,000,000 were executed and made payable in New York. The acts under which the bonds were issued contain various provisions designed to secure the State against loss and to make it certain that the railroad company would be bound to pay the principal and interest at maturity. It was especially made the duty of the railroad company to save the State from any and all loss on account of said bonds and coupons. The State treasurer was not to advance any money to meet either principal or interest. The State contracted with the railroad company for complete indemnity. Neither was she required to relinquish her

statutory mortgage lien, except upon the payment into her treasury of a sum of money equal to the entire indebtedness incurred by the railroad company on account of the issue and loan of her bonds.

In June, 1881, the railroad company, through its attorney, George W. Easley, Esq., paid into the State treasury \$3,000,000, and asked for a receipt in full of all dues to the State. The treasurer, Mr. Philip E. Chappell, refused to give such a receipt, but instead gave a receipt for the sum "on account." Although the debt was not due, the officers of the railroad wished to pay it at this time in order to save the interest. They first asked for the bonds of the road, but these the State refused to give up. They then demanded that the \$3,000,000 be paid back, and this demand was also refused. The railroad company then brought suit in the United States Court for an equitable settlement of the matter in dispute. The \$3,000,000 had been deposited in a bank by the State authorities, and was drawing interest at the rate of only one-fourth of one per cent. The railroad company asked that this money should be invested so as to yield a larger amount of interest, which interest should be allowed to its credit, in case anything should be found due from it to the State. Justice Miller, of the United States supreme court, who heard the case upon preliminary injunction in the spring of 1882, decided that the unpaid and unmatured coupons constituted a liability of the State, and a debt owing, though not due, and that until these were provided for, the State was not bound to assign her lien upon the road.

Another question which was raised, but not decided, was whether any, or if so what, account the State ought to render for the use of the money paid into the treasury by the complainants, June 20; and whether she could hold so large a sum of money, refusing to make any account of it, and yet insisting that the railroad company should make full payment of all the outstanding coupons.

Upon this subject Justice Miller, in the course of his opinion said; "I am of the opinion that the State, having accepted or got this money into her possession, is under a moral obligation (and I do not pretend to commit anybody as to how far its legal obli-

gation goes) to so use that money as, so far as possible, to protect the parties who have paid it against the loss of the interest which it might accumulate, and which would go to extinguish the interest on the State's obligation."

February 25, 1881, Gov. Crittenden sent a special message to the Legislature in which he informed that body of the intention of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Comany to discharge the full amount of what it considered its present indebtedness to the State, and advised that arrangements be made for the profitable disposal of the sum as soon as paid. In response to this message the Legislature passed an act March 26, the second section of which is as follows:

SEC. 2. Whenever there is sufficient money in the sinking fund to redeem or purchase one or more of the bonds of the State of Missouri, such sum is hereby appropriated for such purpose, and the Fund Commissioners shall immediately call in for payment a like amount of the option bonds of the State, known as the "5-20 bonds," provided, that if there are no option bonds which can be called in for payment they may invest such money in the purchase of any of the bonds of the State, or bonds of the United States, the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad bonds excepted.

On the 1st of January, 1882, the regular semi-annual payment of interest on the railroad bonds became due, but the company refused to pay, claiming that it had already discharged the principal, and consequently was not liable for the interest. Thereupon, according to the provisions of the aiding act of 1885, Gov. Crittenden advertised the road for sale in default of the payment of interest. The company then brought suit before United States Circuit Judge McCrary at Keokuk, Iowa, to enjoin the State from selling the road, and for such other and further relief as the Court might see fit and proper to grant. August 2, 1882, Judge McCrary delivered his opinion and judgment as follows:

"First. That the payment by complainants into the treasury of the State of the sum of \$3,000,000 on the 26th of June, 1881, did not satisfy the claim of the State in full, nor entitle complainants to an assignment of the State's statutory mortgage.

"Second. That the State was bound to invest the principal sum of \$3,000,000 so paid by the complainants without unnecessary delay in the securities named in the act of March 26, 1881, or some of them, so as to save the State as large a sum as

possible, which sum so saved would have constituted as between the State and complainants a credit *pro tanto* upon the unmatured coupons now in controversy.

"Third. That the rights and equity of the parties are to be determined upon the foregoing principles, and the State must stand charged with what would have been realized if the act of March, 1881, had been complied with. It only remains to consider what the rights of the parties are upon the principles here stated.

"In order to save the State from loss on account of the default of the railroad company, a further sum must be paid. In order to determine what that further sum is, an accounting must be had. The question to be settled by the accounting is, how much would the State have lost if the provisions of the act of March, 1881, had been complied with? * * * *

I think a perfectly fair basis of settlement would be to hold the State liable for whatever could have been saved by the prompt execution of said act by taking up such 5-20 option bonds of the State as were subject to call when the money was paid to the State, and investing the remainder of the funds in the bonds of the United States at the market rates.

"Upon this basis a calculation can be made, and the exact sum still to be paid by the complainants in order to fully indemnify and protect the State can be ascertained. For the purpose of stating an account upon this basis, and of determining the sum to be paid by the complainants to the State, the cause will be referred to John K. Cravens, one of the masters of this court. In determining the time when the investment should have been made under the act of March, 1881, the master will allow a reasonable period for the time of the receipt of the said sum of \$3,000,000 by the treasurer of the State—that is to say, such time as would have been required for that purpose had the officers charged with the duty of making said investment used reasonable diligence in its discharge.

"The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad is advertised for sale for the amount of the installment of interest due January 1, 1882, which installment amounts to less than the sum which the company must pay in order to discharge its liabilities to the State

upon the theory of this opinion. The order will therefore be that an injunction be granted to enjoin the sale of the road upon the payment of the said installment of interest due January 1, 1882, and if such payment is made, the master will take it into account in making the computation above mentioned."

Manufacturing.—Missouri presents every facility for extensive and successful manufacturing; abundant timber of the best quality, exhaustless deposits of coal, iron, lead, zinc, marble and granite, unmeasured water power, distributed over the State, a home market among an industrious and wealth-accumulating people, and a system of navigable rivers and railway trunk line and branches, that permeate, not only the State, but reach out in direct lines from gulf to lake, and from ocean to ocean.

Of the manufacturing in Missouri over three-quarters of the whole is done in St. Louis, which produced, in 1880, \$114,333,375 worth of manufactured articles, thus placing her as the sixth manufacturing city in the Union, being surpassed only by New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Brooklyn and Boston.

The leading manufacturing counties of the State are St. Louis, Jackson, Buchanan, St. Charles, Marion, Franklin, Greene, Cape Girardeau, Platte, Boone, Lafayette, followed by Macon, Clay, Phelps, St. Francois, Washington and Lewis.

The subjoined table, arranged from the tenth United States census, will give the reader a comprehensive view of the present state of manufacturing in Missouri, and its variation during recent years:

Year.	No. Establishments.	Capital.	Average number of Hands Employed.			Total Amount Paid in Wages During the Year.	Value of Materials.	Value of Products.
			Males Above 16 years.	Females Above 16 years.	Children and Youths.			
1850	2,922	\$ 8,576,607	14,880	928	.....	\$ 4,692,648	\$ 12,798,351	\$ 24,324,418
1860	3,157	20,034,220	18,628	1,053	.....	6,669,916	23,849,941	41,782,731
1870	11,871	80,257,244	55,904	3,884	5,566	31,055,445	115,533,269	266,213,429
1880	8,592	72,507,844	54,200	5,474	4,321	24,209,716	110,798,392	165,386,205

The products of the principal lines of manufacturing interests, for the year 1880, are as follows: flouring and grist mills, \$32,438,831; slaughtering and meat packing, \$14,628,630; tobacco, \$6,810,719; iron, steel, etc., \$5,154,090; liquors, distilled and

malt, \$5,575,607; clothing, \$4,409,376; lumber, \$6,533,253; bagging and bags, \$2,597,395; saddlery and harness, \$3,976,175; oil, \$851,000; foundry and machine shop products, \$6,798,832; printing and publishing, \$4,452,962; sugar and molasses, \$4,475,740; boots and shoes, \$1,982,993; furniture, \$2,380,562; paints, \$2,825,860; carriages and wagons, \$2,483,738; marble and stone works, \$1,003,544; bakery products, \$3,250,192; brick and tile, \$1,602,522; tinware, copper ware and sheet-iron ware, \$1,687,320; sash, doors and blinds, \$1,232,670; cooperage, \$1,904,822; agricultural implements, \$1,141,822; patent medicines, \$1,197,090; soap and candles, \$1,704,194; confectionery, \$1,247,235; drugs and chemicals, \$1,220,211; gold and silver reduced and refined, \$4,158,606.

These, together with all other mechanical industries, aggregate \$165,386,205.

Railroads.—Since 1852, when railroad building began in Missouri, between 4,000 and 5,000 miles of track have been laid. Additional roads are now in process of construction, and many others in contemplation. The State is well supplied with railroads which tread her surface in all directions, bringing her remotest districts into close connection with St. Louis, that great center of Western commerce. These roads have a capital stock aggregating more than \$100,000,000, and a funded debt of about the same amount.

The lines of roads which are in operation in the State are as follows:

The Missouri Pacific, chartered May 10, 1850; the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which is a consolidation of the Arkansas branch; the Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad; the Cairo & Fulton Railroad; the Wabash Western Railway; the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway; the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad; the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad; the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad; the Keokuk & Kansas City Railway Company; the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad Company; the Missouri & Western; the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad; the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad; the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway; the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific

Railroad; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad.

Steam Craft.—In 1880 there were 167 steam crafts owned in Missouri, including sixty passenger steamers, thirty-seven ferry-boats, thirteen freight steamers, forty-six tow boats and eleven yachts. Their combined tonnage was 60,873.50; their total value, \$2,098,800; their crews numbered 2,733 persons, whose wages amounted to \$1,423,375, or an average of \$281.13 to each person during the season; the number of passengers carried was 642,303; the freight in tons 2,556,815; coal used for fuel, 399,659 tons; wood used for fuel, 25,085 cords; gross earnings of all the steam crafts, \$5,560,949.

Wealth.—The total valuation of Missouri's real estate and personal property, according to the census of 1880, was \$532,795,801; of which her real estate was valued at \$381,985,112, and her personal property at \$150,810,689. At that time the bonded debt of the State was \$55,446,001; the floating debt, \$2,722,941; the gross debt, \$58,168,942; the sinking fund, \$681,558, and the net debt, \$57,487,384.



HISTORY OF SOUTHEAST MISSOURI.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION, GEOLOGY, ETC.

SOUTHEAST Missouri is a somewhat indefinite term. In its most extended sense, it embraces all the territory south of the Missouri River and east of the Ozark Mountains. To the inhabitants of the alluvial bottoms, it includes only some six counties in that region. As treated in detail in the following pages, it embraces the counties of Ste. Genevieve, St. Francois, Madison, Iron, Perry, Cape Girardeau, Bollinger, Wayne, Butler, Stoddard, Scott, Mississippi, Pemiscot, New Madrid and Dunklin. This region is divided into two natural divisions, differing materially in their chief characteristics. The country south of what is known as the "Big Swamp," and east of the St. Francois River, forms an alluvial plain, sometimes denominated "the swamp country." This term, however, is a misnomer; although the surface in some places is flat, and subject to overflow from the Mississippi, it is in no sense an irreclaimable swamp. There are numerous bayous, and the upheavals of the earthquake of 1811-12 so obstructed the channels of the rivers that large areas are submerged during the greater part of the year; but the removal of the obstructions, and the cutting of the timber, readily restore the land.

Natural Features.—Originally this region was covered with a heavy growth of timber, broken here and there by small prairies. In Mississippi County there are Mathews' Prairie, Long Prairie and East Prairie; in New Madrid County, and extending into Scott County, is Big Prairie; in Dunklin County, West Prairie and Grand Prairie, and in Pemiscot County, Little Prairie.

Much timbered land still remains in these counties, and is constantly increasing in value. The predominant growth is oak,

cottonwood, poplar, maple, locust, gum, paw-paw, and along the water courses, cypress.

The soil of this district is of four varieties. The most productive is a black sand, which is especially adapted to cotton, corn and garden vegetables. For small grain and fruit, it is too strong. A second variety is also sandy, but of a lighter character. This is the soil of the prairies. It is very fertile, but is sooner exhausted than the black land. It is peculiarly adapted to the production of grain, and of potatoes, water-melons, and vegetables, whose value depends upon early ripening. Another variety of soil is usually found near the foot hills, and is a rich, yellowish, sandy loam. It is heavier than the varieties above mentioned, and is not easily exhausted. It produces large crops of corn, and is well adapted to grass. The fourth variety of soil is a stiff, white clay. It is found only in narrow strips, and covers an inconsiderable area.

Of the counties of this district, Stoddard is the largest, being thirty-five miles long, and averaging over thirty miles in breadth. It occupies a position between Little River and St. Francois. The surface is very diversified, and includes but little of the so-called swamp land. The central portion of the county, from the northern to the southern boundary, is elevated, and the surface undulating, occasionally running into creek bottoms and rocky points. Along the rivers, on either side of the central ridge, are broad bottoms, which in the extreme southern part, are subject to overflow from the back waters of the Mississippi. The mineral resources of this county have never been developed, and it is probable that they are not of very great value. No outcrop of rock occurs, except in the northern part of the county, where iron ore, limestone and a soft free-stone appear on the surface. Lead in small quantities, and traces of silver and copper, have been found. Lignite exists in several localities, and recently, it is thought, a good quality of bituminous coal has been discovered.

Scott County lies between Little River and the Mississippi, and south of the "Big Swamp." It embraces an area of a little more than 262,000 acres. The surface is generally level, except in the northern part, where there is a chain of hills. The

greater portion of the land is exceedingly fertile, but there are large tracts of light, sandy soil, covered with growth of scrubby oaks. Along the Mississippi is the famous Tywappity Bottom, of unsurpassed fertility, and in the south part is a portion of Big Prairie, which is denominated the "Garden Spot" of Missouri. Diehlstadt, in the southeastern part of the county, is in the center of the melon-producing region. No mineral, except yellow ochre, has been found in any considerable quantities.

Mississippi County, lying to the south and east of Scott County, has an area of about four hundred square miles. The surface is uniformly level. The soil is sandy loam, much of it of the black variety. Corn and wheat are the chief productions, but increasing attention is given to the growing of early vegetables. The county possesses no minerals, not even a rock of any kind, and its wealth lies solely in its agricultural resources and its timber.

New Madrid County is the parent county of this region. It contains an area nearly double that of Mississippi County, and has a river frontage of about fifty miles. The surface is very level, and large areas are overflowed. The soil is similar to that of Mississippi County. The principal productions are corn and cotton. The latter crop was raised extensively from 1800 to 1820. It was then abandoned until after the close of the civil war, since which it has again become a staple production. Large quantities of furs have annually been shipped from this county for a century, but the amount has decreased somewhat with the settling of the country.

Pemiscot County resembles New Madrid in its characteristics. It contains an area of about 327,000 acres, much of which is unimproved. The surface is level, and is dotted with lakes, the largest of which is Pemiscot Lake, in the south part of the county, covering an area of 1,800 acres. Among the others are Cushion Lake, Cooper's Lake, Big Lake, Tanner's Lake, Eastwood's Lake, and Cagle Lake.

Dunklin County occupies a narrow strip of country, lying between the counties of New Madrid and Pemiscot and the St. Francois River. It is nearly fifty miles in length, and embraces an area of about 450 square miles. Its surface is level, and its

soil of the two varieties first mentioned. It is the greatest cotton growing county in the State, producing annually from 8,000 to 10,000 bales—as much as all the other counties combined.

The remaining counties of Southeast Missouri occupy a region of greater elevation than that described, and the surface is more diversified, ranging from gently undulating plains to precipitous hills and mountains. The greater portion of the land is tillable, but it varies widely in its fertility and the character of its soil. The red and yellow clay loam predominates, especially in those counties contiguous to the Mississippi. It contains a fair mixture of sand loam and clay, and iron in varying proportions, giving the different shades of color. The subsoil is a heavier clay, which, when mixed with the upper stratum, usually increases its fertility. This soil is well adapted to grasses and the cereals, especially wheat. The river bottoms are everywhere fertile, but the uplands in many localities are poor and unproductive.

Resources.—While this region is rich agriculturally, it is also rich in its mineral resources. Lead, iron, granite, marble, copper and kaolin are found in abundance, nearly every county containing all of them in varying quantities.

Of all the counties in this portion of the State, Cape Girardeau, from an agricultural standpoint, ranks first. No other county contains so large a proportion of fertile land, and nowhere is the land more carefully cultivated. The surface is generally rolling, but along the southern border is the Big Swamp, and in the northeastern portion there are some precipitous hills. The principal crops are wheat, corn and other grains. It is the first county in Southeast Missouri in the quantity of wheat produced, and in quality it is equal to any in the world. Flour manufactured at Cape Girardeau, from wheat grown here, received the highest award at the World's Fair at Vienna, in 1873, and at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876.

The mineral resources of the county have been developed to a very limited extent. Kaolin is taken out in small quantities, and some lime is made, but neither enterprise is conducted on a large scale. Marble of excellent quality, and of great variety of color, is found, but it has not been utilized. There is also iron ore in the northwest part of the county.

There is an abundance of water and water-power. On the north is Apple Creek, a beautiful and swift-flowing stream, which empties into the Mississippi. Whitewater River flows through the western part of the county. Its largest tributaries are Byrd's Creek and Little Whitewater River. Hubble Creek rises in the central part of the county, and flowing south, receives Randol Creek as a tributary. Cape La Croix Creek, south of Cape Girardeau, empties its waters into the Mississippi, as does, also, Indian Creek, south of Neely's Landing.

Perry County presents the same general characteristics as Cape Girardeau. The western portion is very broken, much of it unfit for cultivation. The most fertile lands are found along the Mississippi, in what is known as Bois Brulé Bottom, which is about eighteen miles long and from four to six miles wide. The level tract of country in the vicinity of Perryville, originally known as the "Barrens," is also very productive.

The hills in the western half of the county contain iron and lead. Preparations have recently been made for mining the latter, but an iron mine, opened several years ago, is not now worked.

The principal streams in the county are Cinque Homme and Brazeau Creeks, which flow into the Mississippi; Bois Brulé Creek, a tributary of Cinque Homme; Indian Creek, a tributary of Apple Creek, and the South Fork of Saline.

Ste. Genevieve County lies on the Mississippi River, above Perry County, and includes an area of about 500 square miles. The surface is generally rolling or hilly. The land along the streams is fertile, but much of the hill country has a very poor soil. Wheat and corn are the principal crops. In 1879 there were produced 429,529 bushels of corn, 337,892 bushels of wheat and 52,432 bushels of oats.

The mineral resources are valuable. Lead, copper, iron, granite, marble, kaolin, salt, limestone and sandstone are in greater or less abundance. The salt works on Saline Creek were of great importance and value in the early history of the country, but they were abandoned when steamboat navigation made it possible to import salt from other States cheaply. Lime in large quantities is burned and shipped from Ste. Genevieve. Four miles south of Ste. Genevieve is a ledge of sandstone, which has no superior

in the United States as a building stone. When first quarried it is soft and easily worked, but when exposed to the air it becomes as hard as flint. A quarry was opened here several years ago, and a large amount of rock taken out. The State capitol at Des Moines was built from it, as were several other buildings, public and private, but the uncertainty of river transportation rendered the quarry unprofitable, and it was abandoned. Elaborate machinery for dressing the stone was put in, and a considerable quantity of grindstones was made.

There is a deposit of fine marble of the variegated variety on the River Aux Vases, and a quarry is now worked there. The product is used chiefly for interior decoration.

On the River Establishment, above Ste. Genevieve, there is an immense bluff of pure white sand, unmixed with any foreign matter. It will, no doubt, at some time be utilized in the manufacture of glass.

In the south part of the county on the Mineral Fork of Saline Creek, there is a deposit of disseminated lead ore. It lies in thin sheets and near the surface. Early in the "seventies" a company was organized, and spent a large sum of money in erecting furnaces and a mill. The company lacked experience, and exhausted its capital before it was prepared for effective work. The result was failure and the suspension of operations.

The mining of copper was begun in Ste. Genevieve County in 1872, by a Chicago company, who shipped the ore to Baltimore. In 1877 a small furnace was erected but it was not a success. About the same time O. D. Harris began operating the mines, and in 1881 erected two furnaces; a few years later he failed financially. Work was then suspended until 1888, when it was successfully resumed by a company under a lease. They work about 200 men, and ship the ore.

The iron ores consist of brown hematites, and are found at various places in the county.

The principal streams of Ste. Genevieve County are Saline Creek, River Aux Vases and River Establishment, all of which empty their waters into the Mississippi. Of the small creeks, here are the North and South Gabouri Creeks, which enter the Mississippi at Ste. Genevieve, Fourche Polite, Fourche Duclos, Isle le Bois, and in the west part of the county, Terre Bleu.

St. Francois County lies south and west of Ste. Genevieve County. It is very irregular in shape, and embraces an area of 450 square miles. The surface is generally hilly, but there are several bodies of very fine farming land. One of the largest of these, and covering several square miles, has Farmington for a center. The extreme northern portion, along the Jefferson County line, consists of ridge lands and narrow valleys of dark mulatto soil. The soil of the uplands is of the red and yellow ferruginous clay variety, resting upon magnesian limestone. In the variety and amount of agricultural productions, the county compares favorably with other sections of Southeast Missouri. In 1880 there were produced 506,627 bushels of corn, 86,342 bushels of oats, 163,350 bushels of wheat, 39,125 bushels of Irish potatoes, 15,088 pounds of tobacco, 41,642 pounds of wool and 163,770 pounds of butter. There is much valuable timber, consisting of the various species of oak, hickory and walnut, maple, sycamore, elm, ash and less valuable varieties.

But as valuable as are her other resources, it is upon her mineral wealth that St. Francois bases her claim to the first place among the counties of Southeast Missouri, and an examination of the mines and mining lands within her borders is sufficient to convince the most skeptical that the claim is not an extravagant one.

While there are a variety of minerals found here, the three most valuable are lead, iron and granite, and of these, lead is by far the most important. Since the coming of Renault, in 1720, lead mining has been one of the industries of this region, but it is within the past twenty-five years that it has begun to attract capital and inventive genius to its support. The mining carried on by the early French settlers was of the rudest and most primitive character, and only a small per cent. of the metal was extracted from the ore. Some of the mines were granted to individuals, who permitted any one who wished to do so to work in them for a certain per cent. of the product, usually one tenth. Other mines were considered public property. The work was prosecuted with little regularity or system. Moses Austin, writing in 1804, informs us that it was customary for the poorer inhabitants of New Bourbon and Ste. Genevieve, after harvest, to resort to

these mines, and of the rich to send their slaves, and that most of the mining was done from August to December. Austin was himself the first to make improvements in the manner of smelting the lead. He was an experienced miner from Virginia, and in 1798 received a grant of land one league square, including Mine á Burton, discovered by Francis Burton, in 1763, on condition that he erect a furnace and make other improvements.

Of the early mines within what is now St. Francois County, the best known were Mine á Joe, Mine á la Platte (Doggett Mines), Mine á Gerboree and the Valle Mines. The first is situated on Flat Creek. It was on a tract granted to Joseph Bogy, father of Senator Louis V. Bogy, who carried on the mining on the old plan for a number of years. After the civil war Senator Bogy organized a company for the development of the property. A shaft was sunk, and some mineral taken out, and the work was suspended. Nothing more was done until about two years ago, when Firmin Desloge and others, of St. Louis, obtained an option on it, and went to prospecting. They found good indications, and set to work to buy up the stock of the old company. They succeeded in obtaining the greater portion of it, and are now at work in the old shaft, with the intention of cutting through to where the best ore is thought to lie, 300 yards distant.

Mine á la Platte, or, as it is now known, the Doggett Mine, was discovered by an American in 1799, and was included in a grant made to De Lassus in October of that year. It is situated in the north part of the county, on Platin Creek.

Mine á Gerboree is situated on the waters of the St. Francois River, not far from De Lassus Station. According to Austin, it was discovered by Renault in 1745.

The Valle Mines are situated near the Jefferson County line. They were opened about 1825, and for many years have yielded about 1,500 tons of lead annually. The ore is found in caves or pockets, and is worked on the independent plan, the miners being paid a certain amount per thousand pounds. Valle, the original owner, had three daughters, who married brothers, Felix, Francois, and Firmin Rozier, and they or their representatives still own the mines. They have added to the original

tract, and now own 6,000 acres of land, including the Perry Mine, discovered by John Perry about 1838.

The Chadburn Mine (formerly Bisch) was discovered about the same time as the Valle Mines, and has been worked ever since.

About four miles south and a little east of the Valle Mines is the Hazel Run lead district, where more or less mining has been done for seventy-five years. The mineral is found in cone-shaped masses of nearly pure galena, imbedded in limestone. It seems to offer rich returns, but no one with sufficient capital and experience has yet attempted to open mines in this vicinity.

The company, however, which, more than all others, has made St. Francois County the greatest lead producing county in the United States is the St. Joseph Lead Company, of Bonne Terre. The land upon which its works are located consisted originally of 800 arpents of land, granted to John B. Pratte, and surveyed in the year 1800, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor-General of Upper Louisiana. The grant in 1836 was confirmed to John B. Pratte, Jr., and in 1843 was purchased by John B. Valle, who ten years later sold to Anthony La Grave. La Grave in 1856 added 233 acres to the original grant, making altogether 946 acres. Upon this property he erected a furnace, and began the reduction of disseminated ore. He succeeded in producing a large amount of merchantable lead, but it is said that no small part of his product came from nearly pure galena brought from the Flat River district. This was at the beginning of the civil war. In 1863 the attention of several gentlemen of means in New York was called to this property, and a committee was sent out to investigate. Upon their report the St. Joseph Lead Company was organized, under the mining laws of New York, of which J. Wyman Jones soon became president, and he has since been the master spirit in the enterprise. The capital stock was \$1,000,000. Up to this time the mining consisted of mere surface work. The first blast of gunpowder was inserted in 1864, and it was not until several years later that the first shaft was sunk. From the report of the trustees, made in 1866, it is learned that the amount of lead prepared for market during the year was 260,126 pounds, and that at that time the production was at the rate of 500 pigs

per month. The geologist's report of the same date closes with the following: "The company has had many discouragements to contend with, now happily removed, in the disturbed condition of the country, and in the visitation of the enemy, stripping the establishment of everything that they could eat or wear, and filling the miners with fear and apprehension; and yet, under such circumstances, much has been done; for example, the erection of some twelve tenement houses, an engine and crushing house, 36x40 feet; the stacks of two Scotch furnaces, one of which is in full blast; a crusher, capable of crushing forty tons of rock each day; washing tables of an improved form; a reservoir and pump shaft, by which the water is made to perform a continuous revolution, besides the accomplishment of an immense amount of surface work. I cannot, to-day, point to a mining establishment in Missouri or Wisconsin, so thorough in its appointment, where means are so adapted to ends as here."

The officers and directors at this time were J. Wyman Jones, president; James R. Knapp, secretary; James L. Hathaway, treasurer; J. C. Barlow, Nathaniel M. Terry, and Ed. I. Wade. J. C. Winslow was the superintendent, and J. W. Foster, geologist.

In 1867 Mr. C. B. Parsons arrived at Bonne Terre from Northampton, Mass., and was installed as superintendent, a position which he has since held. He found the works consisting of a small crushing mill, with one set of rolls and one furnace. The most of the work was done by hand, and the output did not exceed over 500 pigs of 72 pounds each per month. The outlook was discouraging, but Mr. Parsons set his mechanical ingenuity to work to improve the machinery, to adapt it to the peculiar character of the ore, and to economize in labor and material. He not only improved the process at every point, but enlarged and extended the works, until in 1882 the output had reached 15,000 pigs of 81 pounds each per month. On the 25th day of February, 1883, the entire works, with all the machinery, engines and boilers, were consumed by fire. Thus the improvements of twenty years were destroyed, but not so the experience gained in those years. This misfortune, no doubt, has redounded to the benefit of the company. The old



Very truly Yours
C. B. Hanson.

ST. FRANÇOIS COUNTY

works were a growth, and had not the convenience and economy of arrangement obtained in the new mills, erected in the light of accumulated experience, and upon one grand plan.

Immediately after the fire Mr. Jones arrived upon the ground, and put his forces to work to rebuild the mills and furnaces, and on the 25th day of the following June one of the largest and most complete lead works in the world, filled with the most improved machinery for reducing ores, was completed and put into operation. The main building is 150 feet long by 122 feet wide, and contains ten Blake crushers, an equal number of Cornish rolls, and the requisite number of jigs, percussion tables and pumps, all of which are constantly in use. The machinery is operated by two Harris-Corliss engines, having a combined capacity of 400 horse power. There are also twelve calcining furnaces, two reduction furnaces and one refining furnace, besides a blacksmith shop, machine shop, carpenter shop, foundry, laboratory and other buildings.

In 1880 the St. Joseph and Desloge Companies completed a narrow gauge railroad to connect with the Iron Mountain Railroad at Mineral Point, and this is now owned and operated by the St. Joseph Company.

In March, 1886, the Desloge Company's works, were destroyed by fire, and soon after their property was transferred to the St. Joseph Company, the capital stock of the latter being increased to \$1,500,000. The Desloge Mine was opened in 1875, by a company of which Firnim Desloge was the superintendent and one of the principal stockholders. The mine and works lay adjacent to the St. Joseph plant on the north. The mill which burned had a capacity of about 250 tons of ore per day.

The mines of the St. Joseph Company are now worked by three shafts, one at the Desloge Mine, one at what was known as the Pen Diggings, and the original shaft. It is the intention to unite the mines, and to transport the ore underground to the main shaft, where it will be elevated.

The ore here is disseminated through magnesian limestone, there being about 10 per cent. galena, or 7 per cent. of metallic lead. This disseminated ore is found in horizontal strata, varying greatly in thickness and width, reaching in places a

thickness of from sixty to one hundred feet. These strata are worked, and the excavations now extend over an area of about twenty acres. A very large area has been explored with the diamond drill.

The process of obtaining the metallic lead from the disseminated ore is highly interesting. It is a triumph of inventive genius made effective by capital. Nothing is wasted, and the work is done with the least possible outlay of labor. The ore is elevated in small cars, holding about three-fourths of a ton. Those from the two new shafts are run upon large cars, and hauled by an engine to the mills, where they are run on to a platform, from which the ore is dumped on the floor below in front of the crushers. The cars from the main shaft are run direct to the dump. The ore is shoveled into the crushers, but the remainder of the long and complicated process is accomplished without the intervention of manual labor, the machinery working automatically. The crushers are great iron jaws, that chew the rock into small pieces. These fragments drop between two heavy rollers, and are reduced to the size of a grain of corn, or less. It then passes into a revolving drum sieve. The smaller particles pass between the meshes, while the coarser ones roll from the lower end of the drum into buckets, and are carried up to go through the same process again. The fine particles drop from the sieve into water, and with it are pumped through large pipes to the floor above. There the mixture is distributed through smaller pipes to the jigs. In the mixture of lead and rock particles and water, the lead goes to the bottom, the larger particles underneath. The jigs are screens, to which is given a combined vibratory and jolting motion. The roughing jig, upon which the mixture is first thrown, drops the larger particles of lead. It then passes over the sand jig, where the next grade of mineral is caught, while the rock particles are thrown off at the end of the screen. From the jigs the water, relieved of the greater portion of its lead, is carried to the percussion tables, upon the upper end of which it is poured. These tables are slightly tilted, and are given a jarring motion from side to side. Here the greater specific gravity of the lead over the sand is again utilized. The jarring motion throws the lead beyond the sand, and the two are

separated before they reach the lower end of the table. The water goes to a second percussion table, to be shaken again, and to be relieved of the last particles of lead, which are as fine as flour. Meanwhile the lead and the rock particles, now called "chats," separated in the jigs, have been carried by water through large pipes to their respective cars. The "chats," amounting to from sixty-five to eighty car loads per day, are hauled away to ballast the railroad, or grade the streets of Bonne Terre. The ore goes to the calcining furnace, where it is roasted and desulphurized. This furnace, or oven, is sixty-five feet long, and built on a gentle incline. The ore is put in at the upper end, and pushed by paddles to the opposite end, the heat constantly increasing. When it has completed its trip, it is a molten mass, and is raked out to cool. It then goes to the reduction furnace, which is charged from the top with a mixture of coke, ore, iron cinder and "chat." As the ore melts, it drops to the bottom, runs out into a tub, and is ladled into molds. The pigs thus made are then taken to the refining furnace, remelted, drawn off into molds, skimmed and left to cool. These pigs are taken out and stacked up ready for shipment.

The smoke which comes from the reduction furnace passes through a long chamber, where it is treated to a shower bath, in the shape of an artificial rain-fall, which precipitates the particles of lead that would otherwise be lost.*

The following table shows the amount of lead produced by the St. Joseph Company per year for the past twenty years, each ending April 30:

YEAR.	Pigs.	Lbs. each.
1869.....	7,263	72
1870.....	8,986	72
1871.....	23,865	72
1872.....	29,456	72
1873.....	30,000	72
1874.....	35,959	72
1875.....	54,523	72
1876.....	67,678	72
1877.....	56,982	72
1878.....	78,809	72
1879.....	99,027	72
1880.....	105,034	81

*The water required for the works is pumped from Big River, two miles away, but it is used over and over again until it is lost by evaporation.

YEAR.	Pigs.	Lbs. each.
1881.....	131,293	81
1882.....	182,569	81
1883.....	146,954	81
1884.....	168,000	81
1885.....	241,200	81
1886.....	182,807	81
1887.....	277,600	81
1888.....	331,400	81

This gives a total for the twenty years of 179,042,873 pounds, or 89,521 tons.

The company owns 24,000 acres of land, including eleven farms under a high state of cultivation, stocked with several hundred head of fine cattle, and inclosed by between sixty and seventy miles of fence. It also owns the best portion of Bonne Terre, and maintains a store, which carries a stock of \$45,000 worth of goods.

The officers and directors at the present time are J. Wyman Jones, president; Hugh N. Camp, secretary and treasurer; C. B. Parsons, superintendent, and Henry N. Day, J. Wyman Jones, Hugh N. Camp, C. B. Parsons, William H. Harris, F. Desloge, Russell H. Hoadley and J. H. Crane, directors.

Not far removed from the St. Joseph Company, and composed of the men who have built up that great institution, is the Doe Run Lead Company. This company was organized about December 1, 1886, with J. Wyman Jones as president; Gust. Setz, vice-president; F. P. Graves, secretary and assistant superintendent; C. B. Parsons, superintendent, and Hugh N. Camp, treasurer. These gentlemen are also large stockholders. The capital stock was at first \$200,000, but on May 5, 1888, was increased to \$500,000.

The mines are situated about two and one-half miles southwest of De Lassus, on Doe Run Creek, on land formerly owned by J. W. Merryman. Some five years ago he sank a shaft about thirty feet deep, and found disseminated ore, but he could interest no one in his discovery. In 1886 Judge W. R. Taylor, of Farmington, examined the ore, and took an option on the farm, consisting of 150 acres, for \$15,000. He brought the property to the attention of the St. Joseph Company. The result was the

organization of the new company, and the purchase of the Merryman farm for \$60,000. To this tract they added as much more by subsequent purchases. With characteristic vigor and clear-headedness, the company commenced the sinking of two shafts, and the erection of furnaces and a mill. In this work they were aided by the twenty years' experience of the St. Joseph Company, and in less than a year from the organization of the company they had ready for operation a mill with a capacity of 200 tons of ore per day. Regular work was begun about January 1, 1888, and until May 15 the output was 6,000 pigs per month. At the latter date it was increased to the rate of 10,000 pigs per month. The ore is of the same general character as that at Bonne Terre, but lies shallower, and is of a higher grade. The mine is opened by two shafts, 500 feet apart, and connected at a depth of sixty feet. During nine months in the year water is obtained from Doe Run Creek, but during the remainder of the time is pumped from St. Francois River, a distance of two miles.

There are several other localities in St. Francois County where large quantities of disseminated ore have been found, and it is thought that the deposits extend, with some interruption, from Bonne Terre to the Mine La Motte. East of the Mine à Joe, or Bogy Mine, is a tract of 400 acres belonging to Judge W. R. Taylor, who is now prospecting with a diamond drill, and meeting with good indications. A short distance above Taylor's is what is known as the Shaw Mine, which was opened by the Central Mining Company, of which the father of H. S. Shaw, of Ste. Genieve, was the organizer. This company did some excavating, and found very rich ore at a depth of 234 feet, but the work was suspended by the death of Mr. Shaw.

St. Francois County, in addition to her vast wealth of lead, contains the celebrated Iron Mountain, which at one time was thought to be a nearly solid mass of iron, and was so written down by geologists. Investigation, however, has revealed the fact that the bulk of the mountain is porphyry. The error resulted from the fact that the whole surface was covered with surface-ore, and no extensive excavations had been made. The mountain is conical in shape, and rises 228 feet above the level of the valley. On the southwest is a knob known as Little Iron

Mountain. The ore is of the specular variety, and of a very high grade, containing between 65 and 70 per cent. of metallic iron. It lies in veins, one of which, described by Dr. Schmidt, divides the mountain into two nearly equal parts. It is from forty to sixty feet thick in places, and is known as the "backbone" of the mountain.

The Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob were both included in a grant of 20,000 arpents of land, made by the Spanish Government to Joseph Pratte, and confirmed to him in 1834. By act of the Legislature, approved on December 31, 1836, the Missouri Mining Company was organized, with Pratte as president. Nothing, however, was accomplished in the way of iron mining until 1846, when Conrad C. Ziegler and the Prattes, under the name of the Iron Mountain Mining Company, began the manufacture of pig iron. The pigs were hauled in wagons to Ste. Genevieve for shipment, and in 1851-52 a plank road was built between the two points. In 1854 Pruett & Patterson erected some bloom furnaces, three miles east of Farmington, where the plank road crossed Wolf Creek. The ore was hauled from Iron Mountain, and the product to Ste. Genevieve. This furnace, known as Valle Forge, in 1858 became the property of Choteau, Harrison & Valle (Charles A. Pilley, superintendent), and was profitably worked until 1863, when the machinery was removed to Iron Mountain. The Iron Mountain Company, during the war, continued in operation, and made a large amount of money. In 1858 the railroad from St. Louis was completed, and the shipment of ore was begun. In 1876 the furnaces were shut down, and since that time the company has given its attention solely to the production of raw ore. This goes to Carondelet, Pittsburg and other iron centers. Until recently the ore has been taken from the top of the mountain, which has been very perceptibly lowered. The company owns 35,000 acres of land in one tract.

The granite quarries are located in the southwest part of the county, in the neighborhood of Knob Lick. The first quarry was opened by John Simpson, who made the first granite paving blocks used in St. Louis. He sold out to W. R. Allen, who put in a large amount of machinery, opened up extensive quarries, and employed a large force of men in getting out paving blocks

and dimension stone. Subsequently Mr. Allen became interested in the quarries at Graniteville, Iron County, and has since removed his machinery to that point. There are still two quarries in the county, one operated by William Melne, at Knob Lick, and the other by Robert Tetley and George Skinner, on Doe Run, about three miles from Knob Lick.

St. Francois County lies on a water-shed, the northern part being divided by Big River toward the north, and the southern half by the St. Francois to the south. Both are very crooked streams. The principal tributaries of the Big River are Terre Blue and Flat River; of the St. Francois, Wolf Creek and Doe Run.

To the south of St. Francois County is Madison County, with an area of 560 square miles. The surface is very uneven, ranging from high chert hills and mountains to low valleys. The highest elevations are west of the St. Francois. They are Daguerre Mountain, 492 feet; Blue Mountain, 551 feet; Smith's Mountain, 432 feet; Rock Creek Mountain, 575 feet, and Black Mountain, 467 feet. The rocks are mainly syenitic and porphyritic. There is but little soil on the mountains, which are covered with fragments of chert or porphyry. In the elevated valleys is found the red clay soil, with a base of Magnesian limestone. This is the character of the land in the vicinity of Fredericktown, and along Slater's Creek, and Mathews' Creek. The northern part of the county forms an elevated plateau, upon which the soil is based on syenitic rocks, and is not very productive. It is, however, an excellent fruit country.

The county is rich in minerals, and contains a great variety of them. Lead is the most valuable, and has been worked for more than a century and a half. When Renault, in 1720, entered the country with his miners, he was accompanied by La Motte, a mineralogist, who in one of the earliest excursions, discovered the mines in the northern part of this county, which still bear his name. Of this mine, Moses Austin wrote in 1804 as follows: "Mine La Motte was discovered by Mr. Renault, about the year 1723 or 1724, who made an exploration, but finding no silver ore abandoned it. About the year 1725 a man by the name of La Motte opened and wrought the mine, after whom it was called.

About the years 1738-40 the Mine á la Motte was considered a public property, and the people in general were allowed to work it. At that time it furnished almost all the lead exported from the Illinois. But soon after the discovery and opening of the Mine á Burton* the Mine a la Motte was in a great measure abandoned, the mineral at Mine á Burton being much easier melted. The Mine á la Motte is at this time claimed as private property; in consequence, the inhabitants in general are denied the privilege of working. Therefore the quantity of lead is greatly reduced. For the years 1802 and 1803 the quantity of lead made at Mine á la Motte did not exceed 200,000 pounds' weight, although about thirty men were employed from four to six months in each year. "

The claimants of the mine at this time were J. B. Pratte, J. B. St. Gem, Francois Valle and J. B. Valle, who alleged that they purchased the property in 1790. To the United States Commissioners they submitted evidence to show that the mine was worked by one of the Valles as early as 1763; that in 1769 the Chickasaw Indians killed the son of Valle, and by other acts of hostility drove him from the land; that a short time after, he attempted to resume work, when one of his companions was seized and burned by the Indians; but that in 1780, or 1782, he once more returned to work. In 1827 the grant, which consists of about 24,000 acres, was confirmed to these claimants or their representatives, who in 1838 sold to C. C. Valle, Louis F. Linn and E. E. Pratte. These owners divided the mining section into forty lots of forty acres each, and leased them for a term of ten years, which was afterward extended three years. Various parties worked under these leases, and four or five furnaces were operated. In the thirteen years an aggregate of 19,000,000 pounds of lead was produced. During this period, a partition sale of the property took place, and some Philadelphia men became part owners. A legal fight over the title ensued, and lasted until the beginning of the civil war, during which time there was little mining done. In 1861 the works were destroyed by the Federal troops. In 1868 the property was purchased by the La Motte Lead Company, composed of R. G. Hazard, of

* At Potosi.

Rhode Island; R. B. Lockwood, of New York, and W. A. Scott, of St. Louis. Modern machinery and furnaces were put up, and preparations made for more systematic work, but the stockholders disagreed, and a financial wreck was the result. In 1876 Rowland G. Hazard became the sole proprietor, and still owns and works the mines. His manager is Mr. J. D. Sanders.

Three mines are worked. The ore is raised by steam, and carried over tramways to the works, where it is treated to much the same process as the disseminated ore at other mines. The mines may be termed shallow, the deepest not going more than 130 feet below the surface. The ore lies in isolated masses, the veins averaging three or four feet thick. In 1876 the total amount of lead produced from these mines since their discovery was estimated at 110,571,436 pounds. In 1887 the yield was about 80,000 pigs. Other lead mines in the county have been worked at different times, and recently there has been considerable prospecting for this metal. It is thought that there are ore fields as rich as those of St. Francois County, if they were sought out and developed.

In 1843 copper was discovered by John Craddock, one and a half miles east of Fredericktown. He sold out to Dilly & Avery, who formed a company to develop the mine, but four years later the property was transferred to J. T. Foster & Co., of New York, who worked it until 1860, taking out large quantities of black oxide and yellow sulphuret. Soon after the close of the war, work was discontinued, and has never been resumed. In 1838 copper sulphides in paying quantities were found on the Mine La Motte tract, and in 1845 a mine was opened. Work was carried on for three years, and it is said that the net profits from the copper taken out amounted to \$150,000. The ore in sight was exhausted, and the work was suspended.

In the smelting of lead at Mine La Motte, some cobalt and nickel are found, and shipped to Europe in its raw state. The amount averages about seventy-five tons per year.

About fifteen years ago a company of St. Louis capitalists was organized to develop what was thought to be a very rich deposit of tin. It was found in what has since been known as Tin Mountain, ten miles southwest of Fredericktown. Half a million dol-

lars was expended in putting in machinery and opening up the mine, but no tin was obtained, and the company was forced to the conclusion that the mine had been "salted" by interested persons, since specimens assayed had yielded large returns.

An equally fruitless attempt was made to develop a silver mine in the western part of the county, but it is believed that had this company continued their work they would have met with success.

With the exception of lead, the most valuable mineral production in the county at the present time is granite. A quarry has been opened by the La Motte Granite Company, about three and one-half miles from Fredericktown, and a large force of men are employed in getting out granite paving blocks.

Ten miles southwest of Fredericktown is a marble quarry, from which have been taken some very beautiful specimens, but it has not been extensively worked. It is of a very beautiful color, takes a good polish, and is highly valuable for ornamental work. Besides the minerals mentioned, there are large deposits of kaolin and hydraulic cement, but neither have been developed.

Madison County is drained by Castor and St. Francois Rivers. The main prong of the latter runs through the western part of the county, and receives from the west Brewer's, Stout's, Marble and Leatherwood Creeks. The tributaries from the east are Cedar, Turkey, Twelve Mile, Piney, Dry and Trace Creeks. Little St. Francois rises in St. Francois County, runs through the Mine La Motte tract, and forms a junction with the main stream twelve miles below Fredericktown. Its tributaries are Saline, Mill, Village, Rock and Musco Creeks. The Castor River rises in the northeast part of the county, and flowing southward receives the waters of Dry and Ground's Creeks from the east, and Kelly's and Mouser's Creeks from the west.

Iron County lies west of Madison County. Its area is about 550 square miles. Its surface is mountainous. The highest elevations are Pilot Knob, 581 feet; Shepherd Mountain, 660 feet; Cedar Hill, Buzzard's Mountain, Anderson Mountain and Peck Mountain, all within a radius of three miles of Pilot Knob. Encircled by these mountains and by hills is the beautiful valley of Arcadia. This valley is about three miles wide and six miles long,

and extends east and west along Stout's Creek. In the northeast part of the county is Belleview Valley, which extends into Washington County. The remainder of the county is very hilly, the tillable land being found only along the streams.

The mountains and high ridges are huge masses of azoic porphyry and porphyry conglomerate, in some of which are deposits of iron ore. The valleys belong to the Lower Silurian formation, and have for a base magnesian limestone, overlaid in many places by sandstone and clay. The first iron made west of the Mississippi River was manufactured in this county. The precise date is not known, but it was sometime prior to 1820. Paul De Guire and a man named Orb. Ashabran, or Ashabranner, built a furnace on the Fredericktown road, near the "Shut In," and on the creek, a few hundred yards below, constructed a forge or bloomery. The ore was first roasted in a furnace, and then beaten to a powder. It was then put into the forge and heated, the blast being furnished by water power. When it had become fused into a mass it was taken out and placed under a hammer, also run by water power. These works were discontinued in a few years, and nothing more was done in the iron industry until 1847, when Conrad C. Ziegler and Bernard and E. E. Pratte organized the "Madison Iron Mining Company," afterward the "Pilot Knob Iron Company." Two smelting furnaces, each of about twenty tons capacity, were erected at the north base of the mountain, as was also a forge for making blooms and other wrought iron. The latter was operated for six or eight years, when it was discontinued. Up to the completion of the Iron Mountain Railroad, in 1858, the iron manufactured was hauled in wagons to Ste. Genevieve. After the opening of the railroad, the shipment of ore was begun, and at times as many as forty car loads were shipped daily. It was taken to the Mississippi River at Sulphur Springs, and there reshipped on barges to furnaces on the Mississippi River.

In September, 1864, during the battle of Pilot Knob, the furnaces were burned, but one furnace was rebuilt and resumed operations in 1865. Since that time the company has passed through two or three financial crises, and work has as often been suspended. Recently the Pilot Knob Iron Company was merged

into the St. Louis Ore & Steel Company, and is now known by the latter name. The company owns 43,000 acres of land. No ore is smelted at the present time, but is shipped to St. Louis, Pittsburg and other points. It is of the specular variety, and is used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel. The vein begins near the highest point on the mountain, and extends downward, dipping to the southwest. Although the amount of ore is not so great as was supposed when the mines were first opened, it is not probable that it will soon be exhausted, since only the upper portion of the vein has as yet been worked. Mines have been opened at various other places in the county, but no regular and systematic work has been done. In 1868 about one hundred tons of ore were taken out at Russell's Mine, on Marble Creek, ten miles south of Ironton, and two years later some fifty tons of ore were mined at Biser Mountain, in the same vicinity. At an iron bank two or three miles west of Des Arc, about 500 tons of hematite ore were mined in 1873. In 1874 200 tons of ore were mined at Hogan's Mountain, five miles south of Ironton, and during the same year about fifty tons of ore were taken out at Minden iron bank, one mile east of Ironton.

Lead ore has been found in several places in the county, but it has not been developed. The only lead mined was at Big Creek Mines, near Des Arc, in 1868, when about twenty-five tons were taken out.

Marble has been found on Marble Creek, twelve miles south of Ironton, and in 1860 some of it was quarried, and sawed for market. At about the same time marble was quarried about three miles west of Ironton, and used in some part of the capitol at Washington, D. C. None has been quarried since the war.

In 1868 granite quarries were opened about four miles northwest of Ironton, upon lands belonging to the American Iron Mountain Company, and leased by B. Gratz Brown and Philip W. Schneider, who furnished a large portion of the granite for the St. Louis bridge and for the capitol building at Springfield, Ill. The latter gentleman subsequently operated the quarries and furnished the granite for the United States Custom Houses at St. Louis and Cincinnati. The quarries were suspended in 1876. Subsequently they were leased by the Syenite Granite

Company, of which W. R. Allen is president, and are now operated on an extensive scale. Both paving blocks and dimension stone are produced. The quarries are owned by the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company.

Wayne County lies south of the counties of Madison and Iron, and embraces an area of 745 square miles. The surface is generally broken and highly diversified, rocky hills and ridges alternating with rich valleys. The soil in most parts is gravelly, with a limestone base. Many of the hills are too rocky for cultivation, but all are suitable for grazing. The county is well timbered, and large areas of pine, oak and poplar remain untouched by the woodman's ax.

The mineral wealth of the county has been developed to but a very limited extent. Iron ore, brown hematite and specular exist in considerable quantities, the former predominating. There are also copper and lead in the northwest part of the country. Several valuable granite quarries have been opened along the line of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and are very profitably worked.

The county is well watered by numerous springs and streams. Black River flows through the western part of the county, and receives from the west the waters of Big and Little Brush Creeks, and from the east McKenzie's and Haynes' Creeks. St. Francois River runs through the county from north to south, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. Its tributaries are Big Creek, Clark's Creek, Lake Creek and Otter Creek from the west, and Hughes' Creek, Cedar Creek and Lost Creek from the east. Castor River flows along the eastern boundary, and into it, from Wayne County, flows Bear Creek. On the southeastern border is the slough or bayou known as Black Mingo.

Bollinger County lies between Cape Girardeau County on the east and Madison and Wayne Counties on the west. It has an area of 381,000 acres. The surface is generally broken, and in some parts almost mountainous. The highest point is called Turkey Hill. The soil is similar to that of Cape Girardeau County. The extent of the mineral resources is not known, but they are supposed to be valuable. Some iron ore, brown hematite, has been mined, and lead and kaolin are known to exist. The

drainage is good. In the north and east are Big and Little White Water Rivers, and in the southwest Castor River. Through the center flows Crooked Creek, and at Marble Hill forms a junction with Hurricane Creek.

Butler County lies south of Wayne County, and extends to the Arkansas line. Its area includes about 600 square miles. The surface is diversified, but not so broken as that of Wayne County. Bordering on the St. Francois River, the land is flat and low. The best farming lands lie along Cane Creek. The county was sparsely settled prior to the war, and there is yet a large amount of unimproved land. The northern portion of the county lies within the iron district, but there has been no development of the mineral resources.

The county is traversed centrally by the Big Black River, a sluggish stream, which during a part of the year is navigable for small boats as far up as Poplar Bluff. Its principal tributaries are Cane Creek and Copeland Creek. Little Black River, a tributary of Current River, flows through the western part of the county, and St. Francois River forms the eastern boundary.

Statistics.—The following interesting statistics have been compiled, to illustrate the growth in wealth and population of the counties of Southeast Missouri during the fifty years between 1829 and 1879:

COUNTIES.	ASSESSED VALUATION.					
	Real Estate.		Personal Property.		Total.	
	1829.	1879.	1829.	1879.	1829.	1879.
Cape Girardeau	203,250	2,265,160	278,601	1,443,420	481,851	3,708,580
Ste. Genevieve	95,332	1,341,071	138,684	807,660	234,016	2,148,731
Madison	97,570	986,145	119,204	374,094	216,774	1,360,239
St. Francois	89,148	1,377,047	107,835	627,315	196,983	2,004,362
Perry	72,577	1,289,521	115,017	1,152,803	187,594	2,442,324
New Madrid	63,434	806,239	98,253	334,414	171,687	1,140,653
Scott	37,461	1,165,081	80,356	565,788	117,817	1,730,869
Wayne	18,428	945,956	140,080	270,193	158,508	1,216,149
Butler		633,785		186,937		820,722
Bollinger		934,235		554,035		1,488,270
Dunklin		442,654		337,515		780,169
Iron		1,164,210		351,489		1,515,699
Mississippi		847,952		374,872		1,222,824
Pemiscot		582,823		192,311		775,134
Stoddard		902,240		360,718		1,262,958
Total	677,200	15,684,119	1,078,030	7,933,564	1,755,230	23,617,683

In 1829 Butler County formed a part of Wayne; Bollinger a part of Wayne and Cape Girardeau; Dunklin was not settled; Iron formed a part of St. Francois and Madison; Mississippi a part of Scott; Pemiscot a part of New Madrid, and Stoddard a part of Cape Girardeau. The personal property at that time consisted largely of slaves. Their number and value by counties was as follows: Cape Girardeau, 825, valued at \$192,592; Ste. Genevieve, 385, valued at \$93,225; Madison, 328, valued at \$85,765; St. Francois, 283, valued at \$69,780; Perry, 358, valued at \$82,755; New Madrid, 269, valued at \$66,800; Scott, 199, valued at \$50,940, and Wayne, 298, valued at \$81,980.

THE POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES OF SOUTHEAST MISSOURI BY
DECADES FROM 1810 TO 1880.

COUNTIES.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Ste. Genevieve.....	4,620	4,962	2,186	3,168	4,964	8,029	8,384	10,390
Cape Girardeau.....	3,888	5,968	7,445	9,859	13,912	15,547	17,558	20,998
New Madrid.....	3,165	2,296	2,350	4,554	5,541	5,654	6,357	7,694
Wayne.....		1,443	3,264	3,403	4,518	5,629	6,068	9,096
Madison.....		2,047	2,371	3,895	6,003	5,664	5,849	8,876
St. Francois.....			2,366	3,211	5,313	7,249	9,742	13,822
Scott.....			2,136	5,974	3,182	5,247	7,317	8,587
Perry.....			3,349	5,769	7,215	9,128	9,877	11,895
Stoddard.....				3,153	4,277	7,877	8,535	13,431
Butler.....					1,616	2,891	4,298	6,011
Dunklin.....					1,229	5,026	5,982	9,604
Mississippi.....					3,123	4,859	4,982	9,270
Bollinger.....						7,371	8,162	11,130
Pemiscot.....						2,962	2,059	4,299
Iron.....						5,842	6,278	8,183
Total.....	11,673	16,716	25,467	41,986	60,893	90,995	111,448	153,286
Per cent of increase.....		43.5	52.4	60.8	45.3	49.5	22.5	37.5

SETTLEMENT.

Mound Builders.—Before the dawn of even traditional history, the alluvial plains of Southeast Missouri and Northern Arkansas were the home of a populous community possessing a high degree of civilization. Who these people were, whence they came and whither they went is an unsolved problem. That they existed, and in large numbers, there is abundant evidence. On every hand are found their implements, their household utensils, their weapons, their mounds and their fortifications. These rel-

ics are found all over the Mississippi Valley, but ethnologists have decided that the center of population was in this region.

To discuss the various theories as to the origin of this race is not within the province of this volume. It seems but natural, however, that a civilization should have developed itself in this country. It possessed all the elements which gave rise to the civilizations of the old world—the fertility of soil, the salubrity of climate, and ease of subsistence.

Although there is little known of the history of this remarkable race, much has been learned of their habits and manner of living. The artificial mounds erected by them are found in almost every part of Southeast Missouri, but are most numerous in the counties of Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot and Dunklin. In Mississippi County there are hundreds of mounds, ranging in size from six inches in height and fifteen feet in diameter to twenty-five feet in height and 200 feet in diameter. The smaller mounds predominate, and are sometimes found in groups of from ten to fifteen. One group, on the farm of Thomas Beckwith, in Wolf Island Township, occupies a space of about ten acres, inclosed by an embankment.

There are several remarkable works in New Madrid County, and many large mounds have been carried away by the encroachments of the river. Brackenridge, in 1811, described a mound situated about four miles from New Madrid. As it appeared then it was 1,200 feet in circumference, forty feet high, and surrounded by a ditch five feet deep and ten feet wide. It is of the class known as temple mounds. Some fifteen miles from New Madrid, on Bayou St. John, are the remains of an ancient village, which closely resembles the village of Capaha, as described in the narrative of De Soto's expedition. From a description of these works by Prof. Conant the following is condensed. The bayou at this point is one mile and a half in width; its whole length may be stated, in round numbers, to be about seventy-five miles. Upon the western bank of the bayou are the works to be described. They consist of inclosures, large and small, conical and truncated mounds in great numbers, and countless residence sites of the ancient inhabitants. From the level of the bayou to the prairie lands above, the ascent is by a gradual slope to a ver-

tical height of fifteen feet. Upon this belt of sloping ground, now covered with a heavy growth of timber, the works are most numerous; while from the edge westward the level prairie has been under cultivation for sixty or seventy years. Here, including forty acres of a cultivated field and ten of the sloping timber belt, is an area of about fifty acres, inclosed by earthen walls which may be distinctly traced for several hundred feet, but gradually disappear on the western side, having been obliterated by the long cultivation of the field. Where it is best preserved in the timbered land, its height was found to be from three to five feet, and fifteen feet wide at the base. In the center of the western side of the inclosure, and close to the wall, is a mound of oblong shape, 300 feet in length at the base, and at its northern end 100 feet wide and twenty feet high, at the present time. The top slopes gradually to the south, and although the plow has passed up and down it for fifty years, still on its eastern side may be distinctly seen the evidences of a graded way to the summit. Close to the northeastern side, where the mound is widest, is a deep depression in the field, about ten feet in diameter. In the center of the inclosure stands a circular mound, seventy-five feet in diameter and twenty feet high, which belongs to the class called residence mounds. In a direct line with the mounds described, upon the edge of the declivity which descends toward the swamp, in the midst of a group of smaller works, stands a large burial mound, twelve to fifteen feet in height and 100 feet in diameter. It has been the sepulchre of many hundreds, perhaps a thousand, individuals.

Along the shore of the bayou, in front of the inclosure, small tongues of land have been carried out into the water, from fifteen to thirty feet in length by ten to fifteen in width, with open spaces between, which, small as they are, forcibly remind one of the wharves of a seaport town. It would also suggest that the inhabitants were fishermen and had plenty of boats of some sort, which, being so, these waters must have been navigable, and not filled up, as now, with an almost impenetrable cypress forest.*

*A comparison of this description with that of the village of Capaha, as given in the following pages, discloses a striking resemblance. Capaha's Village was situated three leagues (9 mi.) from the Mississippi. It is estimated that the river has receded at the rate of a mile in seventy years. Therefore, in 350 years (about the time since De Soto's visit), it has receded five miles, which, added to nine miles, gives nearly the distance of the works at present. Is it not possible that, prior to the earthquakes, the bayou could have been mistaken for an artificial canal, and that the two places are identical?

The remains of these ancient villages, varying somewhat in their character and extent, are found on the bayous, rivers and lakes throughout the alluvial counties. In Pemiscot County there are numerous evidences of canals, walls and other artificial works. Several of the bayous in that county are thought to have been of artificial origin. One of these connects the flats of Big Lake with the Mississippi. Another is known as Cypress Bayou, which connects the waters of Cushion Lake with a bayou running into Big Lake. By this means a chain of lakes and bayous was established, which formed a system of inland navigation, extending from the Mississippi, at the mouth of Big Lake Bayou, through Big Lake, Cushion Lake, Collins Lake, and their connecting bayous, and so on to the Mississippi again at a point about five miles below New Madrid.

There are some very large mounds in Dunklin County, one or more of which have been utilized for building sites. The peculiarly rich soil of this county, no doubt, attracted a large population of these ancient people.

In the upland counties the mounds are not very numerous. There is a group in the Big Field of Ste. Genevieve which, after a century and a half of cultivation, are distinctly defined, and one of the mounds rises to a height of thirty feet or more.

The mounds have been classified, according to their use, as residence, burial, sacrificial, observatory, etc. The burial mounds vary greatly in size, but, it is believed, are not often above ten or fifteen feet in height. Many are from eighteen inches to four feet in height, and in some instances burial places are found on level ground. In the mounds the remains are found from one to six feet below the surface, but the usual depth is from two to three feet. There is some evidence that scaffold burial was practiced. This is indicated by the position of the bones, and the fact that many of them are usually missing. Frequently the skull and thigh bones are found together; often there are three or four skulls in a place. On one occasion Thomas Beckwith, of Charleston, Mo., found a mass of bones six inches in depth, and covering an area of eight or ten square feet, in which were but few skulls. He also found two large earthen pots or urns filled with human bones. In one of these were two skulls, two or three

large bones, some ribs and some of the bones of the feet and hands. The bones were packed into the urn closely, and partly covered over with fragments of large vessels, one of the skulls filling the remainder of the open space. The bottom of the urn was about four feet below the surface, on the outer edge of the mound, surrounded by a large number of other burials in two layers. The urns crumbled to pieces when taken out, but one of them was restored. It is thirteen inches in depth, sixteen inches in diameter in its broadest part, the top narrowing to ten inches. A similar urn was found in a mound near New Madrid, and is now in the Peabody Museum. In some places the remains are found in stone coffins, each containing a single skeleton. They are made of six slabs, one each for the top, bottom, sides and ends. They are very short, not exceeding fifty inches in length, showing that the bones and not the bodies were deposited in them. Such graves have been found in Perry County.

The resident mounds are usually of truncated, pyramidal shape, with flat tops, and of small elevation. They are frequently, perhaps most often, found in groups.

From the implements found in and around these mounds, it is evident that a rude agriculture was carried on. Spades, hoes and axes, of flint or greenstone, are numerous. They are rude of shape and structure, as stone implements must be, but they were sufficient to stir the sandy, alluvial soil in which they were used. But it is not probable that agriculture was the chief dependence of these people for subsistence. The position of their villages upon the banks of rivers or lakes, and their numerous canals, indicate that they were fishermen, and the numberless spear-heads, arrow-heads, knives, and other implements of the chase, show that they must have been skillful hunters.

It is pottery, however, that constitutes the most interesting of the relics of this departed race. It is found in abundance, and in hundreds of different forms. In its manufacture they display great skill, but it is not thought that they knew anything of the use of the potter's wheel. Most of it was made by molding the clay around some object, a round stone, or a vessel prepared for the purpose, and then shaping it to the required form. The material was aluminous clay mixed with pounded shells.

Some of the vessels are plain, but the most of them are ornamented in some way. Many are made to represent various animals, as the bear, coon, squirrel, birds and fishes. The bowls are usually made with handles, representing the heads of birds, and sometimes of persons. The pots and kettles, and other cooking utensils, have little ornamentation. The pots vary in capacity from a half pint to several gallons, and are supplied with two or more ears, or handles, which would indicate that they were hung over the fire.

The drinking vessels, water-jugs and bottles are found in many forms, from the plain gourd-shaped water-jugs to the most elaborate and grotesque effigy bottles. These image bottles and vases are frequently made to represent the human figure in various postures, but most frequently they represent a woman of more or less deformity, the legs bent under the body, and the arms resting upon the knees. The opening is always in the back of the head. Mr. Beckwith has an image, which he found in a mound upon his farm, representing a man in the position described, with the arms at the side, and the hands crossed upon the stomach. It is painted a deep yellow color, with curved white stripes drawn about the body, upon which is painted a breech-cloth in deep red color. Another image represents a woman with skirts, and a pappoose or some sort of pack on her back. An image, recently discovered in Arkansas, which appears to represent the figure of a Catholic priest at his devotions, has the features of a European. The dress seems to be that of a priest, and upon the breast is suspended a cross. As there has been found no evidence of the use of the cross among these people, it seems reasonable to suppose that the image is the copy of a Catholic missionary, possibly of one of the priests accompanying De Soto. Such indications and many others there are that tend to refute the assertion that many centuries must have elapsed since the disappearance of this remarkable race.

There are two very fine collections of Mound Builders' relics in Southeast Missouri. One of these has been made by Thomas Beckwith, of Charleston, which is especially interesting from the fact that nearly every article was found in Mississippi County. It consists of some 1,800 specimens, and is especially rich in pottery. The other collection is in the hands of Dr. L. P. Ruff,

of Jackson, an intelligent and discriminating antiquarian. His collection of the implements of war and agriculture is very fine, while in the number and variety of discoidals his cabinet is unexcelled.

De Soto's Travels and Indian History.—Nearly three and a half centuries have passed since Southeast Missouri was first seen by the eye of the white man. In 1539 Fernando De Soto, with 600 tried soldiers, the flower of Spanish chivalry, entered upon the conquest of Florida, and two years later, in May, 1541, having traversed a thousand miles of wilderness filled with hostile savages, he crossed the "Father of Waters," and after a march of five days was within the present limits of Missouri.

As there has been much difference of opinion in regard to the direction and extent of De Soto's travels west of the Mississippi River, the following extended extract from Irving's "Conquest of Florida," taken from the narrative of the Portugese historian, is given. It begins after the crossing of the river at the Chickasaw Bluffs:

"Breaking up their boats to preserve the nails, they proceeded four days through a wilderness intersected in many places by morasses, which they were obliged to ford, and on the fifth day, from the summit of a high ridge, they descried a village containing about four hundred dwellings. It was seated on the banks of a river, the borders of which as far as the eye could reach were covered with luxuriant fields of maize, interspersed with groves of fruit trees. The natives, who had already received notice of their approach, thronged out in crowds to receive them, freely offering their homes and their effects for their use. Two Indian chiefs arrived in a short time with a train of warriors, bearing a welcome from their Cacique, and an offer of their services. The Governor received them very courteously, and treated them with much kindness, so that they went away well pleased. The Spaniards, finding abundance offered for man and horse, halted six days in the village, which bore the name Casquin, or Casquí, as did the whole province and its Cacique.

"Resuming their journey, they marched through a populous and champaign country, where the land was more elevated, and

the soil less alluvial than anything they had yet seen on the borders of the Mississippi. The fields were overflowingly fruitful, the pecan nut, the red and gray plum and mulberry trees grew there in abundance. In two days they came to the chief town, where the Cacique resided. It was seated on the same side of the river, about seven leagues above, and in a very fertile and populous country. Here they were well received by the Cacique, who made them a present of mantles, skins and fish, and wanted De Soto to lodge in his habitation. It stood on a high artificial hill in one side of the village, and consisted of twelve or thirteen large houses, for the accommodation of his large family of women and attendants. The Governor declined the invitation, for fear of incommoding him. A part of the army quartered in the houses; the remainder lodged in bowers, which the Indians quickly built of green branches, in groves close by. It was now the month of May, and as the weather was becoming oppressively warm, the tenants of these leafy bowers found them truly delightful.

“The army remained tranquil in this village during three days, with much good feeling on both sides. On the morning of the fourth the Cacique, accompanied by all his principal subjects, came into the presence of De Soto and, making a profound obeisance, ‘Senor,’ said he, ‘as you are superior to us in prowess, and surpass us in arms, we likewise believe that your God is better than our God. These you behold before you are the chief warriors of my dominions. We supplicate you to pray to God to send us rain, for our fields are parched for the want of water.’

“De Soto replied that although he and his followers were but sinners yet they would supplicate God, the father of mercies, to show mercy to them. In the presence of the Cacique, he then ordered his chief carpenter, Francisco the Genoese, to hew down the largest and highest pine tree in the vicinity and construct of it a cross. [The cross was set up; religious services were then held and the next night rain fell.]

“As the army had been already quartered nine or ten days in this village, De Soto gave orders for them to prepare to march the following morning. The Cacique, who was about fifty years

of age, obtained permission of the Governor to go with him with a train of his warriors and domestics, the one to escort the army, the other to carry his supplies, as they had to traverse a wilderness, and also to clear the road, gather wood for the encampment and fodder for the houses. The true object of the Cacique, however, was to avail himself of the presence of the Spaniards to wreak vengeance on a neighboring chief, called Capaha—as war had existed between the tribes for several generations, but the present Cacique of Capaha had joined the ascendancy and kept Casquin in continued awe and subjection by the superiority of his forces.

“In the morning the Cacique Casquin took the field to escort the Governor. He had 3,000 Indians laden with the supplies, and with the baggage of the army, who were all armed with bows and arrows. But besides these he had 5,000 of his choicest warriors, well armed, fiercely painted and decorated with their war plumes.

“With the permission of the Governor, he took the lead under the pretence of clearing the road of any lurking foe, and preparing everything for the encampment of the Spaniards. He divided his men into squadrons, and marched in good military array a quarter of a league in advance. By night he posted sentinels in the same manner as the Spaniards. In this way they traveled three days, at the end of which they came to a point on a swamp, miry on the borders, with a lake in the center too deep to be forded, and which formed a kind of gulf in the Mississippi, into which it emptied itself. Across this piece of water the Indians of Casquin constructed a rude bridge of trunks of trees, laid upon posts driven into the bottom of the lake, with a row of stakes above the bridge for those who crossed to hold by. The horses were obliged to swim, and were got across with great difficulty on account of the deep mire. The swamp separated the two hostile provinces of Casquin and Capaha. The Spaniards were nearly the whole day in crossing it, and encamped in the beautiful meadows about half a league beyond. After traveling two days more, they came early on the third day to some elevated ridges, from whence they descried the principal town of Capaha, the frontier post and defense of the province.

"It contained 500 large houses, and was situated on high ground, which commanded the surrounding country. It was nearly encircled by a deep moat, fifty paces in breadth, and where the moat did not extend, was defended by a strong wall of timber and plaster. The moat was filled with water by a canal cut from the Mississippi River, which was three leagues distant. The canal was deep, and sufficiently wide for two canoes to pass abreast without touching each other's paddles. This canal and moat were filled with fish, so as to supply all of the wants of the village and army without any apparent diminution of their number.

"Capaha had received intelligence by his scouts of the formidable allies who accompanied his old antagonist, Casquin. His own warriors were dispersed, and not sufficient in number to resist such additional force. As soon, therefore, as he saw the enemy approaching, he sprang into a canoe in the moat, and passing along the canal into the Grand River, took refuge in a strong island. Such of his people as had canoes followed him. Others fled into the neighboring woods, while some lingered in the village. Casquin, marching as usual in advance, arrived with his warriors at the village some time before the Spaniards. Meeting with no resistance, he entered it warily, suspecting some ambush. This gave time for many of the loiterers to escape. As soon as Casquin ascertained that the village lay at his mercy, he soon gave full vent to his hatred and vengeance. His warriors scoured the place, killed and scalped all the men they met, to the number of 150, sacked and plundered the houses, and made captives of many boys, women and children. Among the captives were two of the numerous wives of Capaha. They were young and beautiful, and had been prevented from embarking with the Cacique by the confusion and alarm occasioned by the approach of the enemy.

"The hostility of Casquin and his warriors was not confined to the living, but extended to the dead. They broke into the grand sepulcher, or mausoleum, in the public square, which the Indians held so sacred. Here were deposited the remains of the ancestors of the Cacique and of the great men of his tribe, and here were treasured up the trophies gained from the people of Casquin in many a past battle. These trophies they tore down

from the walls, and stripped the sepulcher of all its ornaments and treasures. They then threw down the wooden coffins in which were the remains of the dead, trampled upon the bodies, scattered about the bones and wreaked upon them all kinds of insults and indignities, in revenge for past injuries which the deceased had inflicted upon their tribe. At the entrance of the sepulcher were the heads of many of their warriors who had been slain in former battles, and which were here stuck on the ends of pikes as warlike trophies. These they took down and bore away with them, replacing them with the heads of the enemies they had massacred. They had completed their triumph by setting fire to the sepulcher and the whole village, but they were restrained by a fear of offending the Governor. All these outrages were perpetrated before the Spaniards had reached the place. De Soto was much concerned at this ravage of his allies. He immediately sent envoys to Capaha, to the island in which he had fortified himself, with proffers of friendship. They were indignantly rejected, and the Governor learned that the Cacique was summoning all his warriors and breathing vengeance. Finding every effort to conciliate the chieftain fruitless, the Governor determined to attack him in his stronghold. Casquin provided about seventy canoes for the purpose, and an invasion of the island was made by 200 Spaniards and 300 Indians. The island was covered by a dense forest of trees and underwood, and the Cacique had fortified himself strongly with barricades. The Spaniards effected a landing with great difficulty, gained the first barrier by hard fighting, and pressed on to the second, within which the women and children were sheltered. Here the warriors of Capaha fought with redoubled fury, and struck such dismay into the people of Casquin, that they abandoned their Spanish allies and fled to their canoes, nay, they would have carried off the canoes of the Spaniards, also, had there not been a couple of soldiers in each to guard them.

“The Spaniards, thus deserted by their cowardly allies, and being overpowered by numbers, began to retreat in good order to their canoes. They would all have been cut off, had not Capaha restrained the fury of his warriors, and suffered them to regain the shore and embark unmolested. This unexpected

forbearance on the part of the savage chief surprised the Adelantado. On the next day four principal warriors arrived on an embassy from Capaha. They came with great ceremony, bowed to the sun, the moon, and the Governor, but took no notice of Casquin, who was present, treating him with utter contempt and disdain. In the name of their Cacique, they prayed oblivion of the past and amity for the future, and declared that their chief was ready to come in person and do homage. The General received them with the utmost affability, assured them of his friendship, and sent them away well pleased with their reception.

"Casquin was vexed at this negotiation, and would fain have prolonged the hostilities between the Spaniards and his ancient enemies, but the Governor was as much charmed with the frankness and magnanimity of one Cacique as he had been displeased with the craft and cruelty of the others. He issued orders forbidding any one to injure the natives of the province or their possessions.

"In order to appease the Governor for the dastardly flight of his warriors, Casquin made him presents of fish, together with mantles and skins of various kinds, and moreover brought him one of his daughters as a handmaid. De Soto was, however, not thoroughly to be reconciled. He permitted the Cacique to remain with him, and retain about him a sufficient number of vassals for his personal service, but obliged him to send home all his warriors.

"On the following morning Capaha came to the Governor at the village, attended by a train of 100 warriors, decorated with beautiful plumes and with mantles of all kinds of skins. He was about twenty-six years of age, of noble person and fine demeanor. On entering the village, his first care was to visit the sepulcher of his ancestors. The indignities that had been offered to their remains are such as an Indian feels most acutely. The Cacique, however, concealed the grief and rage that burned within his bosom. Gathering up the scattered bones in silence, he kissed them, and returned them reverently to the coffins, and having arranged the sepulcher as well as circumstances would permit, proceeded to the quarters of the Governor, who came forth to meet him accompanied by Casquin."

[Here follows an account of the interview.]

“While in the territory of Capaha, the Governor gathered intelligence from the Indians that, at about forty leagues’ distance, among certain ranges of hills, there was much salt and also much of a yellowish metal. As the army was suffering for the want of salt, and still retained their eagerness for gold, De Soto despatched two trusty and intelligent men, Hernando de Silvera and Pedro Moreno, accompanied by Indian guides, to visit this region. At the end of eleven days they returned quite spent and half-famished, having eaten nothing but green plums and green maize, which they found in some squalid wigwams. Six of their Indian companions were laden with rock salt in natural crystals, and one with copper. The country through which they passed was sterile and thinly peopled, and the Indians informed the Governor that still further on to the west the country was almost uninhabitable on account of the cold; that buffalo roamed there in such numbers that the natives could not cultivate fields of maize; they subsisted, therefore, by the chase, and principally on the flesh of these wild animals.

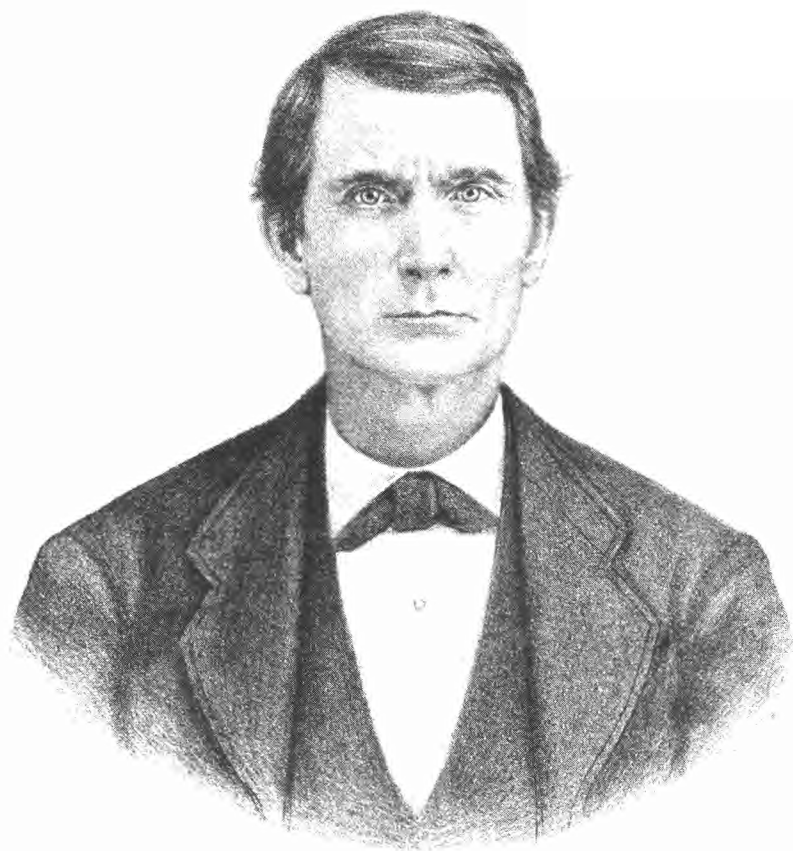
“Hearing this unfavorable account of the country, and that there was no gold in that direction, De Soto returned with the army to the village of Casquin, to strike from thence westward, for hitherto, ever since leaving Mauvila, he had kept northward to avoid the sea. After sojourning five days in the village of Casquin, he proceeded four days down the bank of the river, through a fertile and populous country, until he came to the province of Quiguate, where he was well received. Keeping down the river for five days longer, he came, on the 4th of August, to the chief village of the province, called by the same name. Here he took up his quarters during six days in the house of the Cacique.

“From Quiguate De Soto shaped his course to the northwest, in search of a province called Caligoa, lying at the foot of the mountain, beyond which he thought that there might be a gold region. He was guided by a single Indian, who led the army for several days through dreary forests and frequent marshes until they came to the village of Caligoa, on the margin of a small river. The natives, not being apprised of the coming of the

Spaniards, threw themselves into the river on their approach and fled. The troopers pursued them, and took a number of prisoners of both sexes. In a few days the Cacique came to wait upon De Soto, bringing him a present of mantles, deer skins and hides of the bison, and informed him that about six leagues to the northward was a thinly populated country where vast herds of wild buffalo ranged; but that to the southward there was a populous and plentiful province called Cayas. The Cacique of Caligoa furnishing the Spaniards with a guide, they resumed their travel, striking toward the south, and after a journey of five days entered the province of Palisema. The Cacique had fled, but had left his dwelling furnished and arrayed in order for De Soto. They made but a short halt in this province, as the supply of maize was scanty, and pushing onward rapidly, in four days crossed the frontier of the province of Cayas, and encamped on the banks of a river near a village called Tenico."

De Soto and his band had now reached White River, in the present State of Arkansas, and thence marched southeastwardly to the banks of the "Grand River," where, in the following spring, he succumbed to the miasma of the swamps, and died.

After a study of the above narrative, Henry R. Schoolcraft, the explorer and scientist, wrote as follows: "The track of De Soto has been a question of much discussion. The march west of the Mississippi has been generally deemed to be very obscure in the Spanish narrative. Having, in early life, made my first exploratory trip in ranging among the semi-Alpine group of mountainous hills in Missouri and Arkansas called Ozark, which were the scenes of De Soto's marches, the route has assumed to me a more definite character. The route was partly governed by the geological formation of the country, and in some measure, also, by the ancient Indian trails and paths, which later gave direction to the routes of the earliest modern roads. After crossing at the Lower Chickasaw bluffs, he marched five days on an Indian trail, over the alluvians of the Mississippi, west to the hill country of the St. Francois, and reached the site of Casqui, probably a location of the Illinois Indians (Kaskaskias). He followed the wily chief of this village northeastwardly, against his enemies, the Capahas (Quappas). on a bayou of the Mis-



Jacob Hamby

MISSISSIPPI CO.

Mississippi, difficult to approach from that quarter. This was evidently about seventy miles above his original landing point. He then returned southwest to the Casqui; then marched south to Quiguate, probably near Black River. Hearing fresh reports of mineral wealth, he now marched northwest to Caligoa, on the source of the St. Francois. This was his most northern point. He was now at the foot of the peaks of St. Francois County, Mo., celebrated in modern times for the iron mountain and the lead and cobalt mines of La Motte. He now marched south in search of a rich province called Cayas (Kansas), and probably crossed the White River Valley at Tenico."

The route, described with reference to modern places, seems to have been about as follows: He crossed the Mississippi at Memphis, and marched northwardly to the St. Francois or Little River, to the village of Casquin; thence to the seat occupied by Capaha, which seems to be identical with the village on Bayou St. John, the remains of which are still visible, and which are described elsewhere. There are some, however, who locate the village of Capaha in the vicinity of Cape Girardeau. Be that as it may, the two men sent out for salt doubtless reached the Saline of Ste. Genevieve County. After their return, De Soto retraced his steps to Casquin, and continued down Little River and St. Francois to Quiguate, probably on the latter stream, instead of on Black River, as located by Schoolcraft. Here, changing his course, he marched northwest, and probably traversed Butler, Wayne and Madison Counties, while his return route could not have been far from the line followed by the Iron Mountain Railroad.

After the retreat of De Soto, for a century and a half the Casquins and the Capahas were undisturbed by foreign invader. But what occurred between these tribes will never be known. If it be true, as conjectured by Schoolcraft, that the Casquins were the Kaskaskias, and the Capahas were the Quappas, a tribe of the Decotahs, the former must have migrated across the river into Illinois, and the latter northward, for Marquette and other early voyagers make no mention of any Indian tribes occupying the west bank of the Mississippi in this section.

When the settlement of Missouri was begun there was no tribe between the Osages and the Mississippi River. The Osages lived among the Ozarks. They were divided into two bands, the Little Osages and the Great Osages, the latter of whom had their permanent encampment on the Osage River. They were of the same stock as the Sioux, and were generally hostile to the whites. Physically they were a fine race, and were the most distinctive people among the red men of all this region. The term Osage is of French origin, and is said to be a translation of the Algonquin term, Assinijun, or Bone Indians.

In the year 1787 the Spanish government, to protect the settlements against the hostile incursions of these Indians, invited a band of 1,200 Shawnese and 600 Delawares to remove from the Miami country in Ohio to Upper Louisiana, which invitation the Indians were not slow to accept. The French, for whom they always had a strong attachment, had been driven out of Ohio, and some of the traders had sought refuge in the country beyond the Mississippi. These the Indians were ready to follow. They were placed under the direction of Louis Lormier, and were distributed along the frontier from the Meramec to the Arkansas. They lived in villages, some of a half dozen families, others of a much larger number. One, known to the French as *Le Grand Village Sauvage* (the big Indian village), was situated not far from the present town of Uniontown, in Perry County, and contained at one time as many as 500 inhabitants. This was a Shawnese village, and a sister of the great chief, Tecumseh, resided here. She was a famous beauty, remarkable for her intelligence, and while on a visit to some of her tribe near New Madrid, was wooed and won by a French Creole, Francois Maisonville. They were married according to the Indian custom. At about this time Tecumseh visited Upper Louisiana to induce the various tribes to join in the war against the whites, and hearing of the marriage of his sister, became greatly incensed, and forced her to return to her old home. She remained for a few months, but before the end of the year returned to her husband. They lived happily together for many years, and reared a family of five or six children.

There were two or three small villages of both Delawares and

Shawnese in the northern portion of Cape Girardeau County. There was also a village of Shawnese on Castor River, in Stoddard County, at what is known as Shawnee ford, while the Delawares had a small encampment near the site of Bloomfield. Chilliticaux, or Chilledecoux, with a small band of Delawares, was located in Dunklin County, close to where Kennett now is.

The Delawares and Shawnese were known to the French as Loups and Chawanons. They were ever the close friends of the French, and, with rare exceptions, were never known to molest the American settlers. They lived in small, square huts, made of poles, and without chimneys. They possessed large droves of ponies, and were fond of horse racing. In the fall of the year they used to meet in large numbers at what was called Price's old field, on Little Saline Creek, in Perry County, and have races, which continued several days, and not infrequently did the Americans join them.

The women were more handsome and better formed than the females of other tribes. They cultivated small patches of corn, and other vegetables, and were civilized to a degree greater than any other tribe in the West. The men, however, spent the greater portion of their time in hunting and trapping. They did their trading at Ste. Genevieve and New Madrid. Their spoils in winter consisted of furs, bear and deer skins, in summer honey and bear's oil, which they cased in deer skins, dressed whole, and tied at the openings with raw hide.

The men dressed in deer skins, wearing leggins, a breech cloth and hunting shirt, and in cold weather a blanket; in summer, a sort of red blouse trimmed with white and blue beads. Their feet were incased in moccasins. The women were very fond of decoration, and wore an abundance of brilliant feathers and silver trinkets.

The Shawnese had two great yearly feasts: the first in the spring when sowing their grain, which was called "*Le feu nouveau*" (the new fire); the second occurred when the corn changed color, "*Fete du petit blé*" (the feast of small wheat).

Of the crimes committed on the frontiers of Upper Louisiana, very few can be charged upon the Shawnese or Delawares, the most of them having been perpetrated by bands of renegade

Creeks and Chickasaws, who occasionally made raids into the county. On one occasion a Shawnee, named Little George, who lived at the Big Village, in Perry County, killed the wife of Andrew Burns, a farmer living three miles north of Jackson. Mrs. Burns and a young lady were sitting together under a tree near the house, when the Indian stealthily approached from behind and, catching Mrs. Burns by the hair, dragged her a short distance away, and stabbed her with a butcher knife. News of the murder spread like wildfire, and intense excitement prevailed throughout the settlement. A company of militia went out from Jackson to the Big Village, and took two or three of the leading braves as hostages for the surrender of the murderer. He had made his escape, but this act of the settlers put the Indians in pursuit, and in a few days they returned from the swamp country with a human head, which they asserted was that of Little George. It was accepted as such, and was placed upon a pole in Jackson, where it remained for several months. It was supposed the murder was planned by a white man, and that the murderer was bribed to commit the deed. This occurred only a short time before the removal of the tribe. After the transfer of Upper Louisiana to the United States, the Shawnese and Delawares laid claim to a grant from the Spanish authorities, to satisfy which the Federal Government gave them a tract fifty miles square on the Kansas River. To this grant a portion of these tribes removed, while the remainder emigrated to Arkansas. The removal from Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve Counties took place in 1824, but those Indians living in what are now Stoddard and Dunklin Counties lingered some ten years longer.

In evidence of the high esteem in which the Shawnese were held by the Spanish governor is the following from Gayoso:*

Don Manuel Gayoso de Lamos, Brigadier de las Real Exercitos, Gobernador General, Vice Patrono Real de las Provincias de la Louisiana y Florida Occidental, Inspector de las Tropas Veteranas y Milicias de Ellas.

Aux Chefs et hommes consideres, de la Nation Chawanons, resident dans le Ferritore de S. M. C. des Illinois:

Mes Chers Enfants: J'ai recu la parole que vous m'avez envoyée par les gens de votre nation, qui sont descendus ici: je les ai vus avec beaucoup de plaisir, parce que j'aimee votre nation.

Je vois que vous souvenez de moi, que vous suivez toujours la voie du bon sens, et que vous etes disposés a profiter des bons conseils.

*Original on file with records Ste. Genevieve County. Translated by Gen. Rosier.

Oui, mes enfants, je vous chéris, et je vous distingue parmi ceux qui ne font que courir, perdant leur temps, et écoutant qui les détourne du chemin de leur chasse, et de leur labourage, et de la paix; mais je suis bien aise que mes enfants les Chowanons, ne soient pas de même.

Je suis bien aise de les voir parmi, mes enfants blancs, et faire leurs champs ensemble. J'ai donné mes ordres au Lieutenant-Gouverneur des Illinois pour qu'il vous regarde avec tendresse, et vous traite comme des blancs, puisque vous vous conduisez comme eux. Malgré que j'aie dit tout ceci à vos gens ici, je le mets par écrit, pour que cela ne s'oublie pas.

Mes chers enfants, que le soleil brille tous jours sur vous: puissiez vous faire une bonne chasse: que votre feu soit toujours allumé, et que vos chemins soient toujours blancs et unis.

la Nouvelle-Orleans, a 17 May, 1799.

MANUEL GAYOSO DE LAMOS.

TRANSLATION.

Don Emanuel Gayoso de Lamos, Brigadier of the Royal Service, Governor General, Royal Vice-Regent of the Provinces of Louisiana and West Florida, Inspector of Veteran and Militia forces of the same:

To the Chiefs and the notable men of the Shawnese Nation, residents of the Territory of Her C. M. of the Illinois.

My dear children: I have received the talk which you have sent me through the people of your nation who have come down here; I have seen them with much pleasure, for I love your nation.

I see that you remember me, and that you still follow the path of good sense, and that you are disposed to profit by good counsels.

Yes, my children, I cherish you and I set you apart from those who are roving, squandering their time, and listening to whoever turns them away from their hunting paths, and from plowings and from peace, but I am much pleased that my children, the Chowanons, are not so. I am very glad to see them among my white children, tilling their fields together.

I have given my orders to the Lieutenant Governor of the Illinois, that he should regard you with tenderness, and should treat you the same as white men, since you behave the same.

Although I have said all this to your people here, I put it in writing so that it shall not be forgotten.

My dear children: May the sun ever shine on you; may you have a profitable hunt; may your fire never go out, and may your paths be always white and smooth.

MANUEL GAYOSO DE LAMOS.

In New Orleans, the 17th of May, 1799.

During the early settlement of Ste. Genevieve, a small band of Peorias took up their residence in and about the town and on the bluffs fronting the "Big Field." Upon the organization of the courts, in 1805, an order was made requiring them to remove from the town within one month, and in case they did not obey the constable was ordered to demolish their huts.

Ste. Genevieve District.—From the time of De Soto until 1720 no white man, except, perchance, some Coureur-des-Bois, visited the territory now denominated Southeast Missouri. To be sure,

voyages of exploration had been made by Marquette, La Salle and others, but accounts of their travels make small mention of this region, and it does not appear that they gave it much attention. In 1717 the famous "Company of the West" was established, and soon after the "Company of St. Phillips" was organized, under its patronage, for the prosecution of the mining business in Upper Louisiana. Of the latter company Phillip Francis Renault was the agent and manager. He left France in 1719 with 200 mechanics and miners. At St. Domingo he purchased 500 slaves, and with this force, he arrived the following year in the Illinois, and established himself near Fort Chartres. He at once sent exploring parties across the river in search of gold and silver. One of these was headed by M. La Motte, who discovered the lead mines which still bear his name. Considerable excavations were also made at Potosi, but no precious metals were found. Renault finally turned his attention wholly to smelting lead, which he made in considerable quantities. About 1731 the "Company of the West" was united with the Royal Company of the Indies, and to the consolidated company was given the exclusive privilege of commerce and mining in the Mississippi Valley. Renault remained, as stated elsewhere, until 1742, when he returned to France.

Notwithstanding these extensive mining operations, no permanent settlement was made in the vicinity of the mines, but it was on the banks of the great "Father of Waters" that the foundation of the first civilized community in Missouri was laid. At what time this occurred is not definitely known, but the year 1735 has long been the generally accepted date. The place was at the old village of Ste. Genevieve (*Le vieux village de Ste. Genevieve*), situated about three miles south of the present town of that name, in what is known as the Big Field.

The oldest legal document relating to the old town that could be found is in the possession of Mrs. Menard, of Ste. Genevieve. It is an account of the sale to Jean Baptiste St. Gem of a house and lot belonging to the estate of Laurant Gabouri in December, 1754. The property is described as located in the village of Ste. Genevieve, which proves that it was an established place at that time, and had been settled for several, perhaps many, years.

The following note from Capt. St. Gem, of Ste. Genevieve, furnishes a possible clue to the time at which the settlement was made. He says:

"Late in the fall of 1881, Leon Jokerst, a citizen of Ste. Genevieve, while hunting along the river at the site of the old town or where a portion of the same still remained, not having yet fallen a prey to the rapid abrasion of the river at this point, noticed, where the bank had just caved in, that an old well of stone masonry was left standing, like an old chimney or tower. As this uncovered ruin was next to the shore, and accessible, curiosity impelled him to examine it, when he found cut distinctly on one of the top stones the figures 1732, which doubtless related to the date at which this was built. Mr. Jokerst chipped off a small piece of the stone, which he has produced, with a written memorandum attached thereto, but it is to be regretted that the whole stone, which was soon swept away by the strong current and floating ice, had not been saved, for it certainly would have been appreciated as a valuable relic, indicating the old part of Ste. Genevieve may have been settled as early as 1732."

In 1825 the following deposition, now on file in the office of Register of Lands, was taken with reference to the settlement of Ste. Genevieve:

Julien Labriere, being sworn, says he is fifty-six years of age, and that he was born in the old village of Ste. Genevieve, which place was built about where the lower ferry is at present: that when he first had any recollection, he remembers seeing a man, then very old, named Baptiste La Rose, who was the first settler in the old village. About fifty years ago, there were fifty or sixty cabins in the old village. About forty-one years ago, the bank having caved in very much, the inhabitants were compelled to think of removing from the old village, and A. D. 1784, three men, Loisset, Maurice Chatillion and Jacques Boyer, removed from the old village of Ste. Genevieve, and built houses on the lots at present occupied by Grifford, Doget and Vuive Leclere. Oro was then the commandant. The following year after the commencement of the settlement of the new village was "L'Annee des Grandes Eaux." The old village was overflowed so as to be on the tops of houses. A boat of Mr. Chouteau arrived at this time, and they made the boat fast to the top of the chimney, and climbed on the roof of the houses, of old Andre, in the Big Field. The water in many places was twelve or fifteen feet deep.

his
JULIEN X LABRIERE
mark

Sworn to before me, October 22, 1825.

THEO. HUNT, Recorder, L. T.

The transfer of the territory of the Illinois east of the Mississippi to England, in 1765, caused a considerable emigration

from the old town, on that side of the river, to St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve. They were under the impression that the country west of the Mississippi still belonged to France, and had they known of the claims of Spain, it would have made little difference, as nothing to the French mind was worse than British rule.

Prior to this time the civil business of Ste. Genevieve had been transacted at Kaskaskia, but in May, 1766, a post was established, and Rocheblave installed as the first commandant. The first legal proceedings of record occurred on the 19th of May, 1766, M. Robinet being notary and greffier, when Pierre Roy and Jeanette Lalonde signed a marriage contract. The first sale of land was made by Pierre Aritfone to Henri Carpentier. Another was made by Joseph Le Don to Le Febre du Couquette. During the same year, salt works on the Saline, together with ten negroes and some cattle, were sold to one Blowin by John Lagrange.

Rocheblave continued in command at Ste. Genevieve until near the close of the year 1769, when the Spanish Government assumed possession of Upper Louisiana. Joseph Labruxiere then assumed the functions of judge of the post, and appointed Cabazie notary and greffier. Early the next year, however, Don Francois Valle, père, who for some time had been a resident of the town, was appointed commandant, and continued in that position until his death in September, 1783. His successor was Don Francisco Cartobona de Oro, who in turn was succeeded by Don Henri Peyroux, afterward commandant at New Madrid. These two officers, together, served about five years, and in 1788 Don Francois Valle, fils, became the commandant. He continued in that capacity until his death, on March 6, 1804, only four days before Captain Stoddard took possession of Upper Louisiana. He was succeeded by his brother, Jean Baptiste Valle.

As mentioned in the deposition of Labriere, the village of Ste. Genevieve was removed from its original site, but he was, doubtless, mistaken in the supposition that the removal was caused by the abrasions of the river. Although the old site has now entirely disappeared, the encroachment of the waters upon this bank began at a comparatively recent date. The inhabitants

of the old town began to transfer themselves to the new in 1785, "*l'annee des grandes eaux*," when the waters extended from bluff to bluff, completely inundating the old town. Some of the towns on the east bank of the river, Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Ft. Chartres, suffered severely from this flood, and a considerable number of the inhabitants sought refuge from a repetition of the disaster in the new town of Ste. Genevieve. Among the original settlers of the old and the new village of Ste. Genevieve were Francois Valle, père, Jean Baptiste and Vital St. Gem de Beauvais, Jean Baptiste Pratte, Nicholas Janis, Laurent Gabouri, Jacques and Nicholas Boyer, Louis Bolduc, Perfoit Dufour, Andre, Peter and Paul De Guire, Jean Baptiste Thormure, August, Antoine and Baptiste Obuchon, Jacques Guibourd and John and Israel Dodge.

The Valle family was one of the most prominent and influential. As stated above, Francois Valle, Sr., and his sons, Francois Valle, Jr., and Jean Baptiste Valle, all served as commandants of the post. Francois Valle, Jr., resided on South Gabouri Creek, in a large, one-story frame building with wide galleries. He married Louise Carpentier in 1777, and reared a family of several children. The daughters married, respectively, Robert T. Brown, who became a prominent citizen of Perry County; Dr. Walter Fenwick, who was killed in a duel with Thomas T. Crittenden; Joseph Pratte, son of J. B. T. Pratte, and Capt. Wilkinson. Francois Valle, Jr., died on March 6, 1804, and was buried under his pew in the old Catholic Church at Ste. Genevieve.

Jean Baptiste Valle married Jane Barbau, and both lived to be very old. He was a prosperous merchant. There was a third son of Francois Valle, Sr., named Charles, who married Pelagie Carpenter in 1769, and a daughter, Marie Louise, who married Francois Leclere in 1776.

The St. Gems emigrated from Beauvais, in France, to Canada, where they were known as St. Gem de Beauvais, or St. Gem Beauvais. Some members of the family finally dropped the St. Gem and became known as Beauvais. Jean Baptiste St. Gem came to Kaskaskia, and in 1725 married Louise La Croix at Ft. Chartres or Ft. St. Phillip. They had a family of five sons and two daughters. Two of the sons, Jean Baptiste St. Gem, Jr., and

Vital St. Gem, or, as often written, Vital Beauvais, came from Kaskaskia soon after the capture of that place by Gen. Clark. The former is said to have built the first grist mill in the old town, and consequently the first west of the Mississippi. The house which he built in the new village is still standing, occupied by negroes. He was commissioned one of the first judges of the court of common pleas and quarter-sessions, and continued in office until his death. He was the father of six sons, Raphael, Joseph M. B., Bartholomew, Vital, John B. and August.

Vital St. Gem first located at the Saline, but about 1791 came to Ste. Genevieve and built the house where Mrs. Menard now lives. He died in 1816. John B. Pratte came to Ste. Genevieve between 1750 and 1760, and for many years was a successful merchant. He was chairman of the first board of trustees for Ste. Genevieve, and held various other local offices. He reared a large family, and his descendants are numerous. His sons were Bernard, Joseph, Antoine, Bileron, and Henry, who became a Catholic priest.

Nicholas Janis was an early resident of Kaskaskia, and also, it is thought, of Ste. Genevieve. He had three sons, Francois, Antoine, and Baptiste, and an equal number of daughters: Felicite, who married Vital St. Gem; Catharine, who married Stephen Bol-due, and Francoise, who became Madam Durocher.

Probably the first American settlers in Ste. Genevieve were John and Israel Dodge, brothers, who came as early as 1788. Not much could be learned of the former. Israel Dodge was born on Block Island, and while a youth made a trip on a slaver to the coast of Africa. He afterward served in the American Army during the Revolution, and about its close came to the western country. He married Nancy Hunter, a sister of Joseph Hunter, a pioneer of New Madrid County, but, for some cause not now known, he was divorced from her after the birth of a son. He then came to Ste. Genevieve, where he died in 1806. He was the first sheriff of the district, and was succeeded by his son, Henry Dodge. The latter had a remarkable career. He possessed a strong liking for military life, and in 1806, accompanied by John Smith, went to New Madrid to join Burr's expedition, thinking it a legitimate enterprise, but,

warned by Jefferson's proclamation, returned home. In September, 1812, he was appointed major of territorial militia, and took an active part in the operations against the Indians. Toward the close of the war, he was promoted to rank of brigadier-general to date from January 17, 1814. After the return of peace, he was engaged in the manufacture of salt at the Saline. In 1827 he removed to Fever River Lead Mines, in Wisconsin. In 1832 he was commissioned major of United States Rangers, and on March 4, 1833, made colonel of First United States Dragoons. When the Territory of Wisconsin was organized, he was appointed its governor by President Jackson, and so continued until 1841. During the next four years he served as a delegate to Congress, and from 1845-47 as governor again. He then served in the United States Senate from the admission of Wisconsin to the Union, until 1857. He died June 18, 1867, at the age of eighty-five years. His wife was Christiana McDonald, by whom he was the father of nine children that grew to maturity. The fourth child, who was born January 2, 1812, was named Augustus Cæsar. He was educated in the Hertich Academy, and subsequently married Clara Hertich, a daughter of the founder. He then removed to Iowa, from which State, from 1840 to 1848, he was a delegate to Congress, and from the latter date until 1855 was in the United States Senate. Afterward he went as a minister to Spain, under President Pierce. Closely connected with the history of Henry Dodge, is that of another eminent gentleman, Lewis F. Linn, his half-brother, who was born near Louisville, Ky., November 5, 1795. His grandfather was Col. William Linn, who served under Gen. Clark. His father was Ashael Linn, who, with three others, was captured by the Shawnee Indians, near Louisville, and held prisoners for three years. After his escape, he married the former wife of Israel Dodge. Lewis F. Linn adopted medicine as his profession, and in 1815 located in Ste. Genevieve. He was a remarkably handsome man, and exceedingly popular. In 1830 he was elected to the State Senate, and from 1833 till his death, in 1843, represented Missouri in the United States Senate. He was buried at Ste. Genevieve, and the State has erected a monument to him, bearing the inscription: "Here lie

the remains of Lewis F. Linn, the Model Senator of Missouri."*

During the French Revolution in 1789, a large number of the aristocracy was forced to fly from France, and some of these unfortunates reached Ste. Genevieve. The most illustrious of the fugitives was Don Pierre Carlos De Hault, "Seigneur de Lassus de Luziere, Chevalier de grand croix de l'ordre royal de St. Michel," and a member of a family dating their nobility from the time of Henry III. He fled to Spain, where his son held high rank in the army. There he was appointed commander of the post of "La Nouvelle Bourbon" which was erected expressly for him, and named in honor of the tyrannical dynasty that had just fallen. He was the father of Charles De Hault De Lassus, the last lieutenant-governor of Upper Louisiana. The latter entered the Spanish army as a cadet, and was promoted to be second lieutenant in a battalion of guards in 1788, second lieutenant of grenadiers of the Royal Guards in 1794, captain of infantry in the regiment of Louisiana in 1795, and colonel of the regiment in 1802.†

The commandant at New Bourbon had a second son, Camille De Lassus, who came with his father to America. He reared several children, and some of his descendants still live in Perry County.

The post of New Bourbon was situated two or three miles south of Ste. Genevieve, on the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi. It became a beautiful little village, but it ceased to exist many years ago.

Prior to the transfer of Upper Louisiana to the United States, the number of American settlers in Ste. Genevieve District was not large. As Cape Girardeau was the most distinctively American settlement, so Ste. Genevieve was the most distinctively French. The language, customs, and domestic economy were all French. Descriptive of the character and customs of these early set-

*It may be noted in this connection that two other citizens of Ste. Genevieve have reached the United States Senate, George W. Jones and Lewis V. Bogy. The latter is mentioned in another chapter. George W. Jones was born at Vincennes in 1804, and is the son of John Rice Jones. He removed to Ste. Genevieve in 1826, and married Josephine Gregoire, a daughter of an old family. In 1830 he removed to Iowa, and in 1835 was elected delegate to Congress from Michigan Territory, of which Iowa then formed a part. In 1839 was appointed surveyor of Northwest Territory, by Van Buren. Removed in 1841, reinstated in 1845, and held till 1849. He was one of the first Senators from Iowa, and from 1859 to 1861 was minister to Bogota, U. S. C. He is still living in Iowa.

† He served as commandant at New Madrid from 1797 to 1799 and from 1799 to 1804, was lieutenant-governor.

tlers, Gen. Rozier, himself a descendant of this *ancien noblesse*, says: "They were all remarkable for their strong constitution, simplicity of manners, honesty of purpose and hospitality; endowed naturally with good minds, without the advantages of an education they were free from ostentation and excess of pleasures except such as were of an innocent character. Their dress was remarkably plain; they wore heavy cotton or gingham pants, without the support of suspenders, but fastened by a belt or clasp about the waist; without vests; a blue or colored skirt, a white Mackinaw blanket with a capuchon, and moccasin shoes completed the toilet of the citizens of early Ste. Genevieve. The apparel of the women of those days was simplicity itself, and would cause a smile from our fair ones, could it be seen to-day. They wore a cotton or calico dress, their shoulders and breasts ornamented with a mantlet, neck adorned with a rich Madras handkerchief, and their feet incased in beautiful moccasin shoes. Those of advanced age, of both sexes, wore a blue or Madras handkerchief, which encircled their heads.

"The occupations of the patriarchs of Ste. Genevieve were as cultivators of the soil, and voyagers with barges and keel-boats to the city of New Orleans, and traders of goods for furs, peltries and lead, the latter being the money of the country. They encountered many privations, and passed through the ordeal of many romantic adventures of a savage life, and well deserved the appellation of the 'pioneers of the West.'

"They possessed great industry and hospitality of character, and were the pioneers of all great commercial enterprises in the far West. They felled the forests, excavated mines, established trading posts, planted the standards of civilization along the banks of our great rivers. Their intellect was of a strong and vigorous character; they had honesty of purpose, and their promises and engagements were kept most sacredly and religiously. They were the gallant sons of France and the compeers of La Fayette."

It is true America owes very much to her French pioneers. They made explorations and established settlements far in advance of the English. They, better than any other European people, understood the Indian character, and were in sympathy with it. Their *coureur-des-bois* mixed with the Indians, took their daugh-

ters for wives, and gained their love and admiration. This, no doubt, saved the frontier settlers from many hardships and much bloodshed. But the race has never been successful in colonization, in subduing the wilderness, in developing the country. The early French settler was not enamored of an agricultural life. It required too much isolation. He was too fond of society and companionship. Therefore, although a tiller of the soil, he opened no farm upon which he established himself, but lived in a town or village, and cultivated a portion of a common field which lay adjacent. He frequently engaged in mining, not regularly and systematically, but spasmodically. It afforded him ready money and did not deprive him of his cherished companionship. But it was in commercial enterprise that he found his element. He was a born trader. In this business he would undergo the severest hardships and brave the greatest dangers uncomplainingly. In many instances large fortunes were amassed. He cared little for education, and often could barely write his name; but there was nothing stupid or commonplace about him—quite the contrary. He was bright, vivacious, shrewd and active. He was polite, hospitable and fond of entertaining, and, taken all in all, was an excellent companion, and a thoroughly honest and courageous man.

The French women were industrious, devout and virtuous, and were equally as fond of social pleasures as the men. Dancing was the most common entertainment, and all indulged in it, especially during the carnival season, which was introduced by the "Gaie-annee." The Gaie-annee was a song and dance, performed by the young men, dressed in fantastic costumes, on New Year's Eve. They assembled together and visited each family in turn, accompanied by an increasing number of young ladies and others who did not participate in the dance. In this song a contribution was solicited, and usually provisions of some sort were given to provide for a ball to be held a week later, and known as the king's ball. For the king's ball a cake was baked containing four beans. This was cut, and the gentlemen receiving the pieces containing the beans were made the kings of the next ball. Each king selected his queen, and it was customary for him to make her some present. These kings and queens gave

the next ball, usually the following week, and opened it with the first dance. At 12 o'clock the kings and queens again took the floor, and at the end of the dance each queen presented a bouquet to some gentleman. As the bouquet was presented, the cry of "Vive le Roi" was set up. The parties to whom the bouquets were presented were expected to give the next ball, and so it was continued to the end of the season. The custom of singing the Gaie-annee is still maintained, but it has lost some of its early features. The origin of the song is not known, but it is supposed to have come from Canada. The following is the song:

THE GAIE-ANNE EOR GUIGNOLEE.

Bonsoir le maitre et la maitresse,
 Et tout le monde du logis;
 Pour le dernier* jour de l'annee,
 La gaie-annee vous nous devez.
 Si vous ne voulez rien a nous donner, dites-nous le,
 Nous vous demandons pas grand chose, une echinee.
 Une echinee n'est pas grand chose,
 Ce n'est que de dix pieds de long;
 Et nous en Ferons une fricassee.
 De quatre-vingt—dix pieds de long.
 Si vous ne voulez nous rien donner dites nous le;
 Nous vous demandons seulement la fille ainee;
 Nous lui ferons faire bonne chere,
 Et nous lui ferons chauffer les pieds,
 Nous lui ferons faire bonne chere
 Et nous lui ferons chauffer les pieds,
 Quand on fut au milieu du bois on fut a l'ombre;
 J'entendis le coucou chanter et la colombe,
 Le Rossignol du vert bocage,
 L'ambassadeur des amoureux,
 Va t'en dire a ma maitresse
 Qu'elle ait toujours le coeur joyeux.
 Qu'elle ait toujours le coeur joyeux; point de tristesse!
 La fille qui n'a pas d'amant; comment vit-elle?
 E'est l'amour qui la reveille
 Et qui l'empêche de dormir,
 C'est l'amour qui la reveille
 Et qui l'empêche de dormir.

EPILOGUE.

En suppliant la compagnie
 De vouloir bien nous excuser;
 Si vous avons fait quelque folie,
 C'était pour nous desennuyer.

* Sometimes written premier and translated for the first day of the year.

Bonsoir le maitre et la maitresse,
 Et tout le monde du logis;
 Pour le dernier jour de l'annee,
 La Gaie-annee vous nous devez.

TRANSLATION.

Good evening master, mistress dear,
 And every one that lives here, too;
 For the last day of the year,
 The Gaie-annee, is to us due.
 If you should be unwilling to give us any kind of treat
 We only ask you to bestow a small chine-piece of meat.
 A chine-piece of meat is no great treat,
 Ten feet long is all it will be,
 But we will make it ninety feet
 Of rich and savory fricassee.
 If nothing to us you are willing to give, then let us know;
 We only ask that you to us your eldest daughter show.
 We will give her a pleasant time,
 And we will nicely chafe her feet,
 We will let her have a jolly time,
 And we will quickly warm her feet.
 When I was in the midst of the woods, I was in the shade,
 I heard the cuckoo and the turtle dove cooing in the glade.
 Nightingale of the verdant wood,
 Ambassador of lovers gay,
 Go tell, from me, my own true love
 To have a joyful heart alway.
 Tell her always to have a joyous heart, never to grieve,
 The girl that never had a lover, say, how does she live?
 Her thoughts of love keep her awake
 And do not allow her to sleep.
 Her aimless love keeps her awake
 And chases away gentle sleep.

EPILOGUE.

And now, good company, we pray
 That you will kindly us excuse;
 If we have foolish been and gay,
 It was to drive away the blues.
 Goodnight, master and mistress dear,
 And every one that lives here too;
 On the last day of the parting year
 The Gaie-annee is to us due.

Until near the close of the last century the population of Ste. Genevieve District was concentrated at the villages of Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon, but with the arrival of American settlers it became more distributed. The districts of Upper Louisiana numbered five. Their limits are defined in the following procla-



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mation, and are practically the same as those of the commandaries under the Spanish domination, except the northern boundary of Ste. Genevieve, which had formerly extended to the Meramee.

BY WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Indiana Territory and of the District of Louisiana.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed the 26th day of March, 1804, entitled an act to erect Louisiana into two Territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof, it is declared that the district of Louisiana shall be divided into districts by the Governor under the direction of the president. Now, therefore, in conformity to the said recited laws and the direction of the president, I do hereby make known and declare that the said district of Louisiana and the same is hereby divided into five districts, which shall be laid off and bounded in the following manner, viz.:

First. All that part of the said district which lies above the Missouri River shall form one division or district, by the name and style of the district of St. Charles.

Second. Another district, to be called the district of St. Louis, shall be bounded by the Missouri River on the north, and on the south by Platin Creek from its mouth to its source; thence in a due west line to the fork of the river Merrimack, called Arencau, thence up the said Merrimack to the upper settlements on that river; thence in a due west line to the western boundary of Louisiana.

Third. The district of Ste. Genevieve shall be bounded on the north by the last described boundary throughout its whole extent from the mouth of Platin Creek to its termination at the western boundary of Louisiana, and on the south by Apple Creek from its junction with the Mississippi to its source; thence by a due west line to the western boundary of Louisiana.

Fourth. Between the last described boundary and that which has heretofore separated the commandaries of Cape Girardeau and New Madrid, there shall be another district, to be called the district of Cape Girardeau.

Fifth. All that part of the district of Louisiana which lies below the district of Cape Girardeau shall form a fifth district, to be called the district of New Madrid, and the seat of justice for the district of St. Charles shall be at the village of St. Charles, for the district of St. Louis at St. Louis, for the district of Cape Girardeau at such place as may hereafter be appointed, and for the district of New Madrid at the town of New Madrid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of Indiana Territory to be affixed, at Vincennes, the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty-ninth.

By the Governor, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

JOHN GIBSON, *Secretary.*

One of the first American settlements in Ste. Genevieve District was made in the vicinity of Big River Mills, in what is now

St. Francois County, by John Alley, Andrew Baker, Francis Starnater and John Andrews. They located their claims in 1794, but did not bring their families until two years later. For a time they all lived in camps with the exception of Andrew Baker, who had erected a house. During the same year, 1796, other families joined them, and a considerable settlement was made along Big River. At this time there was no one authorized to perform the marriage ceremony nearer than Ste. Genevieve, and on March 1, 1797, a wedding party, consisting of Henry Fry and Rebecca Baker, the prospective bride and groom, accompanied by Catharine Miller, Mary and Abraham Baker and William Patterson, set out for that place. When near Terre Bleu they met a band of Indians, who robbed every member of the party of their clothes, except Rebecca and Abraham Baker, and left them otherwise unmolested.

In 1798 Rev. William Murphy, one of the pioneer Baptist ministers of East Tennessee, together with his son William and a friend, Silas George, reached Upper Louisiana, and located claims in the neighborhood of the present town of Farmington. While on their return to Tennessee the elder Murphy and Silas George died. In 1801 David Murphy, another son of Rev. William Murphy, came to what is now St. Francois County, and felled the first tree in what was long known as the Murphy settlement. The next year he was joined by his brothers, Joseph, William and Richard, who began to open farms on grants from the Spanish Government. In 1803 Sarah Murphy, the widow of Rev. William Murphy, resolved to settle on the grant made to her husband and in company with the remainder of the family, consisting of three sons, Isaac, Jesse and Dubart, one or two daughters, a grandson and a negro woman, she set out in a keel boat down the Tennessee River. After a journey full of hardships and peril they landed at Ste. Genevieve, and on January 10, 1804, reached the house of Richard Murphy. About three years after her arrival Mrs. Murphy organized and taught a Sunday-school, the first west of the Mississippi. She was a sister of David Barton, and a woman of great force of character.

Michael Hart and his son Charles located two miles north of Farmington, about the time the Murphys came. Among

other early settlers in the vicinity of Farmington were Davis F. Marks, a son-in-law of Hart, Isaac Mitchell, Sr., Isaac Burnham, James Cunningham, Sr., and John Robinson.

In the year 1800 Nathaniel Cook located in the southeast part of the county, in the neighborhood still known as the Cook Settlement. He was followed soon after by James Caldwell, William Holmes, Jesse Blackwell, Elliott Jackson and James Davis. Nathaniel Cook was a prominent and influential citizen. He was one of the first judges of the court of quarter-sessions in Ste. Genevieve, and at the first election for State officers received next to the highest number of votes for lieutenant-governor. He was also a candidate for the United States Senate. He was then living in Madison County, near Fredericktown.

The settlements of Perry County were made contemporaneously with those in St. Francois. The first immigrants were from Pennsylvania and Kentucky. The former located mostly in Bois Brule Bottom. Among them were Michael Burns and his sons, Barnabas, William and James, and his sons-in-law, Thomas Allen, Thomas Cochran, John and Joel Kinnison, William Flynn, Alexander Patterson, Archibald Camster and Alexander McConnoche.

The first settlers from Kentucky were from the southwestern part of that State, in what was known as the "Barrens," and when they reached their new homes they gave the prairie-like country in the vicinity of Perryville the same name. They were nearly all Catholics. One of the first to arrive were the Tuckers. Of these there were two large families. Joseph Tucker with his nine sons, James, Nicholas, William, John, Francis, Peter, Thomas, Joseph and Michael, located west of Perryville. They were tall men, and their settlement became known as the "Long Tucker Settlement," in contradistinction to the other family, who lived south of Perryville, and were short of stature. Another numerous family were the Moores. Among them were James, Benedict, Isadore, Nicholas and Bede, all of whom had wives and children. Isadore Moore was a prominent citizen; represented Ste. Genevieve County in the Territorial Legislature prior to the organization of Perry County. There were also a large number of Laytons—John, Ignatius, Bernard and Zachariah, and of the

Hagans, Michael, Aquilla and Joseph. Bernard and Lewis Cissell, Charles Brewer, Thomas Riney and John Manning were among the others who came at about the same time. A few years later the Farrars, Abernathys, Caldwells, Venables and Clines, came from North Carolina.

John Logan, a connection of Gen. John A. Logan, and his brothers, Robert and James, were among the early residents in the southeast part of the county. John Logan married the widow of Louis Lorimier and daughter of Francois Berthiaume, who had a Spanish grant on Apple Creek, and was there engaged in running a mill for some years prior to his removal to Illinois.

A settlement was made in what is now Saline Township, Ste. Genevieve County, about the beginning of the present century, and long known as New Tennessee. Among the first settlers were Peter Bloom, who came from Maryland, and Thomas Mad-din, an early resident of Ste. Genevieve, and a man of great wealth. The latter was deputy surveyor under Soulard, and owned a mill on the River Aux Vases.

Nicholas Counts and two or three brothers, Joseph Hughes, Jesse Bryant, William Painter, Elder Wingate Jackson, a pioneer Baptist preacher, John McFarland, a pioneer Methodist preacher, and John and Edward Walch were also early in this vicinity.

Probably the first settlement in Madison other than the mining communities, which were constantly shifting, was made by John Calloway, who came from Kentucky, and located on Saline Creek, as early as 1799. He served as a judge of the court of quarter-sessions of Ste. Genevieve District in 1806, and was sheriff of Madison County.

William Dillon and John Mathews came from South Carolina a year or two later.

About the year 1800 a grant of 400 arpents was made to each of thirteen individuals, between the Saline Creek and Little St. Francois River. These individuals were Peter Chevalier, Paul De Guire, Andrew De Guire, Baptiste De Guire, Antoine Lachance, Nicholas Lachance, Joseph Lachance, Michael Lachance, Gabriel Nicolli, Peter Veriat, and three whose names could not

be found. After the manner of French settlers, they established a village, called St. Michael, and cultivated their land from that.

In 1806 Elijah O'Bannon came from Virginia, and located two miles west of St. Michael, where, in 1818, he built the first brick house in the county. Among other early settlers may be mentioned the Colliers, Pettitts and Friars from Kentucky, the Watts and Anthonys from Virginia, and the Whiteners and Mousers. The last two families located in the south part of the county, the Mousers on the creek which bears their name.

The first settlers within the limits of what is now Iron County were, doubtless, in the Bellview Valley. The first person to take up his home in the Arcadia Valley was Ephraim Stout, a Tennessean, who, in 1805, built a little log-house not far from where the Arcadia Hotel now stands, and near the stream which still bears his name. He went to Illinois in 1826, having sold his land to Josiah Berryman. A short time after Stout made his settlement, Looney Sharp and his sons, Ellison and John, and James Brown, came into the valley. Looney Sharp located on the farm now occupied by Judge Russell. Ellison Sharp made an opening where Leonard Sutton now lives, but in 1824 sold his claim to John Sutton and went to Texas. John Sharp lived where the village of Pilot Knob now is, and James Brown on the spot now occupied by the residence of Judge Emerson. The valley was settled very slowly up to 1838, when Col. Cyrus Russell and family came from New England and purchased a large amount of land. He was an enterprising man, and did much to develop the country. After the organization of Arcadia Academy and the opening of the iron mines at Pilot Knob there was a large influx of population.

The German settlement of Southeast Missouri began about fifty years ago, although a few families came to Ste. Genevieve earlier. Chief among the latter were the brothers Zeigler, Mathias, Francis and Sebastian. About 1840 German families began to make settlements in the vicinity of New Offenburg and Zell, which neighborhood has since been known as the "German Settlement." They were mostly of the Catholic faith.

In 1839 a large colony of German Lutherans arrived in Perry County. These people had become dissatisfied with the practices

and teachings of the established church, and under the lead of a pastor, Martin Stephan, a pretended reformer, had come to America. Stephan was a knave and a hypocrite, and had previously been suspended by the church authorities, but he possessed a great influence, and when he proposed to immigrate to America, telling the people that it was the voice of God calling them, they flocked to him in great numbers. In the language of the German historian, "Preachers, teachers and public officers resigned their positions and sold their property; physicians gave up their practice; artists and artisans abandoned their work; married men left their wives; parents, their children and children their parents."

In October and November, 1838, the colonists gathered at Bremen to the number of 707—from Dresden, 240; Leipsic, 31; Frohna, 109; Lunzenau, 84; Eichenberg, 108; Paitzdorf, 48; Langenchursdorf, 16; Bräunsdorf, 19, and other places 20. After establishing among themselves a bank of credit, into which were put their combined funds, amounting to nearly \$125,000, and making other necessary arrangements, they set out in five ships for New Orleans. All arrived in January, 1839, except the "Amalia," which was the last to sail. She was lost, with all on board. On February 19, 1839, the colonists reached St. Louis, where they remained until June. Meantime many fell sick and died. At the latter date, 4,440 acres in the southeast part of Perry County were purchased for \$10,000, which was taken out of the general fund. To this land the colonists, with the exception of about 120 who remained in St. Louis, came. The land was poor, and but little of it cleared. There were few houses, and most of the people were compelled to live in camps, on account of which there was much sickness and many deaths. Here their trouble was much aggravated by the bad management and brutality of Stephan, who, as bishop, had the direction of everything. He was deposed before the end of the year, however, and the colony became more prosperous. Soon after, the land, which had been bought and held in common, was distributed, and still further contributed to the general prosperity.

At about the time of Stephan's expulsion, Rev. Maximilian Oertel, with seventy-five Germans from New York, arrived and

established themselves at Wittenberg. Oertel soon after returned to New York, and became a Catholic priest.

In 1880 the number of German born citizens in Perry County was 1,023, about one tenth of the whole population. The proportion in Ste. Genevieve County was about the same. The number of persons of German parentage is much larger in both counties.

Cape Girardeau District.—The settlement of Cape Girardeau dates from 1793. The name, originally applied to the "Big Bend" above the city, was derived, it is tolerably certain, from that of Ensign Sieur Girardot, who from 1704 to 1720 was stationed with the royal troops of France at Kaskaskia, or possibly from that of his son. The name last appears on the records at Kaskaskia, signed to a marriage contract, in 1775. The following scrap from the diary of Matthew Clarkson, a fur trader, afterward mayor of Philadelphia, who visited the Illinois as early as 1766, indicates that Girardot, after resigning his position in the army, became a successful trader among the Indians: "Mons. Jeredot, the elder, who has been a trader for many years among most of the Indian nations about the River Mississippi, informed me, December 22, 1766, that the Osages live on a river of the same name, which falls into the Missouri from the south, at the distance of about sixty leagues from its conflux with the Mississippi." It is, therefore, reasonable to conjecture that "Mons. Jeredot" had a trading point in the Big Bend, or, at least, that he made this cape a rendezvous while trading with the Indians on this portion of the Mississippi. His name thus became associated with the cape, and in its application to a place became transformed into Girardeau. But Girardot was a trader and not a settler, and it is a French Canadian, Don Louis Lorimier, to whom the honor of making the first permanent settlement is due. Lorimier was a remarkable man, and could a complete history of his life be written, it would read like a romance, but all that is positively known of his career prior to his coming to Upper Louisiana is that he was born in the parish of Etienne, district of Montreal, Canada, in the year 1748.* There is good evidence that at the

*Persistent effort has failed to discover anything concerning the parentage and youth of Lorimier. The first volume of the genealogies of Canada mentions but one person of that name. That is William Lorimier, born in 1695, and a captain in the army. He was the son of William and Jenny (Gullbaut) Lorimier both natives of Paris. This Capt. Lorimier was doubtless either the father or grandfather of Louis Lorimier, as the latter named his eldest son William.

age of twenty-one he immigrated to what is now Shelby County, Ohio, and established a trading post on the portage between the Miami and Maumee Rivers, called Pickawillany. In a preface to "Capt. William Trent's Journal from Logstown to Pickawillany in 1852," published in 1871, the late A. T. Goodman says: "Pickawillany was deserted at this period, the most of the English traders having abandoned the Ohio trade. Not long after, the French commandant at Vincennes, deeming the location a good one, sent some traders to the place, and made a treaty of concord and friendship with the Miamis, lavishing upon them a very large amount of money and a great variety of costly presents. The place, however, did not possess enterprise or spirit, and was not widely known as a trading post until 1769, when a Canadian French trader, named Peter Loramie, established a store there." A "History of Ohio," published several years ago, has the following: "At the time of the first settlement of Kentucky, a Canadian Frenchman, named Loramie, established a store or trading station among the Indians. This man was a bitter enemy of the Americans, and it was for a long time the headquarters of mischief toward the settlers.

"The French had the faculty of endearing themselves to the Indians, and no doubt Loramie was in this respect fully equal to any of his countrymen, and gained great influence over them. So much influence had Loramie with the Indians that, when Gen. Clark, from Kentucky, invaded the Miami Valley in the autumn of 1782, his attention was attracted to the spot. He came on, burnt the Indian settlement there, and plundered and burnt the store of the Frenchmen. Soon after this Loramie with a colony of the Shawnese immigrated to the Spanish territory west of the Mississippi, and settled in the spot assigned them, at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers, where the remaining part of the natives from Ohio have at different times joined them."

In a history of the Maumee Valley, by Knapp, is the following: "In 1769 a Canadian French trader, named Peter Loramie, established a store at Pickawillany, situated on the west side of the Great Miami River, at the mouth of Loramie's Creek. He was a man of energy and a good hater of the Americans. For

many years he exercised great influence among the Indians. After his arrival the place was called 'Loramie's Station.' During the Revolution Loramie was in full fellowship with the British. Many a savage incursion to the border was fitted out from his supply of war material. So noted had his place become as the headquarters of spies, emissaries and savages, that Gen. Clark, of Kentucky, resolved to pay it a visit, which he did with a large party of Kentuckians in the fall of 1782. The post was taken by surprise, and Loramie barely escaped being made a prisoner. His store was rifled of its contents, and burned to the ground, as were all the other habitations in the vicinity. Poor Loramie shortly afterward removed with a party of Shawnese to a spot near the junction of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers, where he closed his days." These accounts agree very closely, and were, no doubt, drawn from the same source. As there was no settlement of Shawnese Indians at the junction of the rivers named, and as no mention of Peter Loramie, in connection with these Indians, can be found, it is reasonable to conclude that the trader was Louis Lorimier, the first settler of Cape Girardeau; but should there be any doubt about it, the following letter filed at Ste. Genevieve, with other documents relating to the case of Lorimier *vs.* The Miami Company, ought to set it at rest. The letter is from two members of the company to a third. The company was engaged in the fur trade.

MIAMIS, 4th May, 1787.

Dear Sir:—We learn from common report that you had left Port St. Vincents, with an intention to seize Mr. Louis Lorimier's goods. We have received from him about eight packs, and on our arrival here Mr. Sharp went to see him, on purpose to know his reasons for leaving this country. His reasons appeared to him pretty good, and as he had no property along with him, on purpose to get his peltry and gain his good will, we were induced to advance a few things, as he says, to assist him. A few days after Mr. Sharp left him, he got intelligence of your going to seize his goods, and he wrote a letter expressing his surprise at our duplicity.

What we have to say on the subject is neither more nor less than this, that the Spaniards have invited the Delawares and Shawnese to their side of the Mississippi. With a tribe of the latter Mr. Lorimier goes, and expects the Spaniards will allow him to follow them. If this is the case and he well inclined, we think he may do better than was expected, and as the company means to have somebody there to do this business, it might in some measure atone for the loss of the Port Vincent's (Vincennes) trade, which will never be renewed.

We wrote you yesterday at some length. You will be the best judge how to act in regard to Lorimer, but we think his intentions are honest.

Sir, your very humble servants,

GEORGE SHARP,
THOMAS SHEPHERD.

TO HUGH HEWARD, Mouth Illinois.

It is evident that Lorimier arrived in Ste. Genevieve shortly after the date of the above letter, for his suit to recover the goods seized was entered on the 14th of July, 1787. From a will which he made in October, 1788, it is learned that he took up his residence at the Saline, three or four miles west of St. Mary's. There he remained until early in 1793, when he removed to Cape Girardeau.

Prior to his coming to Upper Louisiana, Lorimier had taken for a wife a half-breed Shawnese woman, named Charlotte Pemanpieh Bougainville, supposed to have been a daughter of a Canadian officer of that name, aid-de-camp to Montcalm. This greatly endeared him to the Indians, and, added to his experience and ability, gained him great power over, not alone the Shawnese, but the various other tribes with whom he came in contact. In 1793 the Spanish official, having learned of his influence over the savages, and recognizing the value his services might be to them, took steps the more firmly to secure his allegiance. This was of the more importance, because Spain was about to declare war against France, and it was feared that the United States would render aid to her late ally, since the French minister, Genet, was even then endeavoring to organize an expedition against Louisiana. Accordingly the following concession was made to Lorimier:

El Baron de Carondelet, Caballero de la religion de San Juan, Coronel de los reales exercitos, Gobernador, Intendente General, Vice Patrone de las provincia de la Luisiana, Florida Occidental e Inspector de sos Tropas, etc.

Faisons savoir a tous ceux qui la presente liront, qu'en consideration des bons et fidels services que le nomme Louis Lorimier a rendu a l'etat depuis qu'il s'est rendu sujet de Sa Majeste Catholique, nous lui per mettons de c'etablir avec les Loups et Chaouanous qui sont sous sa con duite dans tels en droits qui lui semblera, de la province de la Louisiane, sur la rive droite Mississipp, depuis le Missouri jusqu'a la riviere des Arkansas, qui se trouveront sans proprietaries, comme egalement d'y chasser et semer pour y maintenir leurs familles, sans qu'aucun, commandant, officer, ni subject du roy, ne puisse s'y opposer, ni occuper les terriens par lui et par les dits Indiens semes. plantes ou establis, tant qu'ils jugeront a propos de s'y maintenir; bien entendu qu'auc as qu'ils les abandonnent pour se transporter ailleurs, ils seront censes rester vacantes; et

quant a la maison que le dit Sieur Louis Lorimier a bati au cap Girardeau, il sera maintenu dans sa possession, sans qu'aucun, motif ne puisse l'en tirer! les seules causas e commerce illicite ou correspondance avec ennemies de l'etat excepte.

En foi de quoi, nous avons donne presente, signee de notre main sous le contresing, du secretaire de ce Gouvernement et a icelle fait opposer le cachet de nos armes; a la Nouvelle Orleans, le 4 Janvier, 1793.

EL BARON DE CARONDELET.

Par mandement de sa Seigneurie: Andres Lopez Armesto.

TRANSLATION.

Baron of Carondelet, Follower of the religion of St. John, Colonel of the royal armies, Governor, Intended General Vice-Regent of the Province of Louisiana and Western Florida, Inspector of the Army, etc.

Know all men by these presents, that in consideration of the true and faithful services which Louis Lorimier has rendered to the State since he became a subject of her Catholic Majesty, we permit him to establish himself with the Delawares and Shawnese who are under his care, in such places as he may think proper in the province of Louisiana on the west bank of the Mississippi, from the Missouri to the River Arkansas, which may be unoccupied, with the right to hunt, and cultivated for the maintenance of their families, nor shall any commandant, officer, or other subject of the king hinder them, nor occupy of the land for him and the said Indians, sown, planted or laid out, so much as is judged necessary for their maintenance; and be it further understood that in case they should remove elsewhere, the said lands shall become vacant, and as for the house, which the said Sir Louis Lorimier has built at Girardeau, it will remain in his possession, nor can he be removed for any causes, except those of illicit trade, or correspondence with the enemies of the State.

In testimony of which we have given these presents, signed with our hand and the countersign of the secretary of the Government, and caused to be affixed our official seal at New Orleans, the 4th of January, 1793.

THE BARON OF CARONDELET

By order of the Governor. Andres Lopez Armesto.

This was followed by a communication from Gov. Tradeau, of which the following is a translation:

ST. LOUIS, May 1, 1793.

The within is a permit which the Governor General gives you to make your trade with the Delawares and the Shawnese, so extended that there may be nothing more to desire, without fear that you will be troubled by any officer of the king as long as you do as you have heretofore done. He recommends you to maintain order among the savages, and to concentrate them, so that he may be sure that they will take position more on the frontier of our settlements in order to lend us help in case of a war with the whites, and they will thus also be opposite the Osages, against whom I shall declare war forthwith, a thing I have not yet done, because I have to take some precautions before that shall reach them. Inform the Delawares, Shawnese, Peorias, Potawattomies and the other nations which presented a memorial, last September, that it is on account of the bad treatment that they have suffered: that the Governor General has determined upon the war, in order to procure quiet for our land; the Osages are at present deprived

of aid, and harrassed by us and by them, they will surely be open to reason; that consequently all the red nations must agree to lend a hand; it is their good which the Government seeks; and it is of that that you must convince them, so that the offended nations will take some steps toward the others to secure their aid, and particularly that the Iowas, Sacs and Foxes shall not consent to let the Osages come so far as to trade on the river Des Moines, and that still less shall they allow the English to introduce themselves by that river, which is a possibility.

Protected by the Government, you owe it your services in closely watching over all that tends to its prosperity, and averting everything which is to its detriment. At this moment we fear nothing from Congress, but from the ill-disposed which depend upon it, posted in advantageous places, to give advice of the least assemblage. I am confident that as soon as you are cognizant of it you will make it known to the commandants with whom you are connected, as much for our safety as for our defense.

The Governor has approved of the distribution of the twenty thousand beads, which I have given the Delawares, and to which you have contributed. It has been my intention to reimburse you, and to-day I can do it with greater facility, because they have offered me the means without looking for them elsewhere, so you may draw on me at the rate of six per thousand, which the king has agreed for me to pay.

I am told that you are coming to St. Louis with your savages. Because I am deprived of all merchandise, their visit will be a little embarrassing. Therefore I ask you to come by yourself (when your presence here is necessary) and attend to it, that when the boats arrive you are here to make a suitable present to the savages.

May God take you in his holy keeping.

ZENON TRADEAU.

P. S.—I keep your permit for an occasion to which I can intrust it. It states that you shall not be troubled from the Missouri to the Arkansas in your trade, also in the settlements or encampments which you have formed with the savages, the Shawnees and Delawares, etc., and that you shall be protected at Cape Girardeau.

Mr. Louis Lorimier.

The threatened invasion did not occur, and Lorimier remained quietly at Cape Girardeau, conducting, no doubt, a profitable trade with the Indians. In 1795 he presented a petition to the governor-general for eight thousand arpents of land at Cape Girardeau, fronting on Cypress Island, which was granted. At about this time Spain thought it advisable to populate Upper Louisiana as a barrier to the English in Canada, and accordingly offered great inducements to settlers, especially to those from the United States. She preferred the latter, since their prejudices against the British, which were strong at that time, rendered their attachment to Spanish interests more certain. To them lands were given gratuitously, and they were exempted from taxation. The extent of the concession was usually regulated by the wealth

and importance of the settler, the size of his family and his ability to cultivate the land; except for special service, however, it did not often exceed 800 arpents, which is equal to about 680 acres. The only cost to the settler was the fees of office and the surveyor's charges, amounting to about \$41. This, however, did not give a complete title. When the settler had actually inhabited, possessed, or cultivated the land for ten years, a confirmation was required. To secure this, it was necessary for the lieutenant-governor to certify the fact of possession for the required time to the proper officer at New Orleans, who issued a patent.

Under these inducements, people from Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and other States came to Upper Louisiana in large numbers. Of these, the great majority located in Cape Girardeau District, which soon became the most compactly settled section in the whole province. This was doubtless due to the fact that here these pioneers found a country most similar to that which they had left, and no prior settlement of the French prevented their securing the best land. This was, in reality, the first purely American settlement west of the Mississippi. Here, unlike the other districts, there was no crowded village, with its big field and its small farmers, its traders and trappers. Every settler sought and obtained a concession of land, upon which he built a cabin and began to open a farm, and it was not until the establishment of a seat of justice became necessary that a village was thought of. In 1799 the population of the district numbered 416 whites and 105 slaves. During the same year there were produced 510 bushels of wheat and 16,200 bushels of corn. In 1803 a second census was taken, of which the following is a copy:

CAPE GIRARDEAU, NOVEMBER 1, 1803.	WHITES.				SLAVES.				CROPS AND PRODUCTIONS.							Horned Cattle.	Horses.	
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Fe- males.		Total.	Wheat.	Corn.	Tobacco.	Flax and Hemp.	Cotton.	Maple Sugar.			
	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.										
Louis Lorimier.....	2	4	1	2	3	7	1	5	25	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	112	85
Bartholomew Cousin.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1
Pierre Godair.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	200	.....	.....	300	150	18	10
Solomon Thorn.....	1	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Benjamin Goodwin.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Andrew Ramsey, pere.....	1	3	1	2	1	3	5	3	21	240	2000	200	.....	400	110	19	19
Andrew Ramsey, fils.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	330	.....	.....	200	19	7	7
Alexander Parish.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	800	100	.....	200	16	2	2
William Boner.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	400	150	20	.....	24	4	4
Samuel Bradley.....	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	100	.....	100	120	18	3	3
Timothy Connolly.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	40	320	200	50	200	17	3	3
Mrs. Alex. Guilbony.....	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	11	.....	1000	100	200	300	50	9	9
Jeremiah Simpson.....	4	3	1	2	.....	.....	3	1	16	30	300	.....	.....	100	10	31	5
Abraham Byrd, Sr.....	3	3	1	1	.....	7	.....	.....	27	50	500	.....	.....	250	15	4	4
Jacob Jacobs.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	100	50	.....	100	2	1	1
Hanna Weaver.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	20	.....	40	60	300	.....	10	.....
James Cox.....	2	8	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	12	.....	250	50	120	50	8	3	3
Siméon Kenyon.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	30	250	70	.....	50	8	1	1
Jeremiah Thompson.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	6	20	600	100	.....	50	10	1	1
John Thompson.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1
Elizabeth Thompson.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Samuel Randol.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	40	230	40	.....	100	14	7	7
Mrs. Samuel Randol.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	50	40	.....	50	10	2	2
Enos Randol, pere.....	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	70	200	100	400	100	14	5	5
Moses Hurley.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	200	40	.....	100	5	2	2
Joseph Thompson.....	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	400	50	1000	400	12	.....	.....
Joseph Worthington.....	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	200	.....	100	200	6	6	6
Samuel Strother.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	200	.....	.....	50	4	2	2
William Strother.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	3
Benjamin Hargrove.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	300	.....	300	200	2	2	2
Matthew Hubble.....	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	500	50	.....	150	7	1	1
Ithmar Hubble.....	2	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	600	100	.....	200	31	4	4
Daniel Hubble.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Jonathan Hubble.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	100	.....	100	.....	4	2	2
Harris Austin.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Martin Rodney.....	1	3	1	1	1	1	.....	1	9	300	1500	60	300	250	33	7	7
Jacob Foster, pere.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	6	.....	300	50	50	200	100	8	2
Jacob Foster, fils.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	100	.....	40	20	100	4	2
William Murphy.....	2	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	300	100	250	200	12	.....	.....
James Caruthers.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	100	.....	100	100	6	.....	.....
Renna Brummit.....	1	2	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	150	40	200	200	3	1	1
John Drybread.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	400	100	2000	250	36	8	8
Joseph Fyght.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	30	100	25	300	125	6	1	1
John Loria.....	2	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	350	40	400	100	5	5	5
Andrew Franks.....	2	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	100	100	60	150	350	8	3
Allen McKenzie.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	250	200	500	250	15	2	2
Mrs. Walter Burrows.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	300	50	.....	150	14	2	2
John Burrows.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
John Summers, pere.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	100	100	100	200	10	4	4
John Summers, fils.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	150	.....	150	150	5	2	2
Andrew Summers.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	100	.....	100	.....	7	3	3
Nedad Randol.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	15	60	40	.....	150	40	3	3
James Randol.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	15	120	40	.....	200	8	2	2
Anthony Randol.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	15	180	40	.....	200	6	3	3
Hugh Cresswell.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	50	20	.....	.....	6	1	1
Joseph Waller.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	650	100	1000	250	8	1	1
James Dowty.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	25	50	150	.....	400	18	3	3
William Williams.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	20	250	150	300	180	12	1	1
Isaac Williams.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	2	2	2
Mrs. Dixon.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	100	.....	60	60	7	.....	.....
Enos Randol, fils.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	25	80	.....	100	200	7	1	1
John Abernathy.....	1	4	3	1	2	2	.....	1	14	.....	250	1000	1000	250	5	4	4
Lewis Eustache.....	2	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	200	40	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Thomas Bull.....	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	300	60	500	150	8	5	5

CAPE GIRARDEAU, NOVEMBER 1, 1803.	WHITES.						SLAVES.				CROPS AND PRODUCTIONS.								Horned Cattle.	Horses.
	Males.			Females.			Males.		Fe- males.		Total.	Wheat.	Corn.	Tobacco.	Flax and Hemp.	Cotton.	Maple Sugar.			
	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.											
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.								bu.		
William Daugherty...	1	2	2	1							6	250	800	200	150	1000	200	25	5	
Elijah Daugherty...	1	1	1	1							2	20	50				100	6	2	
Jesse Cain...	2	1	1	1							5	30	50				100	6	2	
Robert Green...	1	3	3	4							15	100	400	50	1000	150	13	13	2	
Lewis Latbam...	1	1	3	1							6	40	180		400	180	12	...	...
Mrs. James Miller...	3		1	2							6		100		60		...	18	...	
Daniel Brant...	2		1								3					30	...	8	2	
Jonathan Foreman...	1	4	2	3							11	70	500	100	50	150	15	7	7	
James Arrell...	1	1	1	1							4		500	250	600	...	7	1	1	
Henry Sbaradin...	1	2	1	4							10	150	800	600	600	200	40	6	6	
Henry Hand...	1	3	1	1							5	50	550	30	20	400	400	9	3	
Lewis Dixon...	2	1	3	1							7		200	12	50		40	7	1	
Gilbert Hector...	3	1	2	1							7		300	50			300	12	2	
Christopher Hays...	1	1	1	2							10	60	1500	1100	300	300	25	6	6	
George Hays...	1	1		1							4		500	100	500	200	12	6	6	
Samuel Pew...	5	1	1	1							8		400	80	600		11	5	5	
Charles Fallenash...	2	1	1	1							5		300	40			...	9	1	
Hezekiah Dixon...	2	1	1	1							3	80	150	60	250	60	6	...	...
Elijah Wittaker...	2	1	2	2							7		300	100	150	300	150	9	...	
Benajah Laugherty...	1	5	1								7		300		100	100	16	2	2	
Hugh Connelly...	2	2	2								6		100	100	400		5	3	3	
James Cooper...	1		1	1							2		50		100	50	2	1	1	
David Patterson...	2		2								5		400	150	300		18	8	8	
John Patterson...	1	1	2	1							5						5	...	...
James Boyd...	2		2								5		50		400	100	7	...	...
John Boyd...	2	1	1	1							4		200	50	600	100	15	1	1	
John Magee...	2	2	2	1							5		500				6	4	4	
William Hill...	4	4	1	1							10		300	100		400		6	1	
Stephen Byrd...	1	1	2	1							10	20	2200				60	23	10	
Jonathan Buys...	2	1	2	1							10		300	20		30	13	2	2	
Jephtha Cornelius...	3	2	2	2							9		300	150	100		9	1	1	
Amos Byrd...	1	1	1								14	60	1200	100	400		60	14	14	
Abraham Byrd, Jr...	1	1	1	1							10		2000	100	1000	100	17	16	16	
John Byrd...	3	1	4								16	300	3000		200		30	9	9	
Isaac Kelly...	2	1	1	1							4		150		100	50	3	1	1	
Joseph Young...	1	1	1								2		500		200		6	3	3	
Philip Young...	1	1	1								2		160		200	30	4	3	3	
John McCarty...	1	2	3	1							8		800	200		500	20	5	5	
Josiah Lee, pere...		1		1							2		300	50		200	18	4	4	
Josiah Lee, fils...	1	1	1	1							3		200	150		100	2	3	3	
William Russell...	2	1	1	1							8		1100	100	1600	200	20	4	4	
Charles Demoss...	1	1	2	1							5		250	150			4	...	...
Morris Young...	1	1	1	1							4						...	...	...
Michael O'Hogan...	1	1									1		150			50	2	1	1	
John Freeman...	2	1	1	2							6						1	...	...
George F. Bollinger...	1	1	1								4		400		700	00	7	3	3	
Daniel Clingingsmith...	4	1	1	1							7		100	50	100	100	10	3	3	
Joseph Nyswonger...	2		2								5	80	400	20	450	600	50	10	10	
Joseph Baker...	1	1	1								3		100		100	250	12	3	3	
John Probst...	3	4	4								11		200	80	500	300	15	2	2	
Jeremiah Banish...	1	1	1	2							6		60				9	...	...
Daniel Bollinger...	1	4	3	2							13	300	600	80	400	350	40	10	10	
Philip Bollinger...	2	3		4							9	50	400	80	500	300	30	8	8	
Mrs. Slinker...	1	5	2								8	25	150	60	200	50	15	3	3	
Peter Cryta...	1	3	2								7		180	30	40	100	200	1	4	
Conrad Stotler...	1	1	2	2							6	60	500	80	500	400	32	5	5	
Adam Stotler...	1	1	2	1							6	80	300	50	300	200	16	3	3	
Benj. Worthington...	2	1	2	1							6						55	2	2	
Peter Stotler...	2	1	3	1							7	30	160	50	200	200	13	3	3	
George Grount...	1	1		1							3	20	200	40	300	250	8	2	2	
Peter Grount...	1	1	4	3							9	40	300	70	400	300	10	3	3	
Mathias Bollinger...	4	1	3	1							9	40	400	60	400	300	22	5	5	
Henry Bollinger...	1	1	1								2		150	20	200		6	3	3	
John Bollinger...	2	3		3							9	20	400	70	500	350	35	5	5	

CAPE GIRARDEAU, NOVEMBER 1, 1803.	WHITES.						SLAVES.		Total.	CROPS AND PRODUCTIONS.						Horned Cattle.	Horses.
	Males.			Females.	Males.		Fe- males.	Wheat.		Corn.	Tobacco.	Flax and Hemp.	Cotton.	Maple Sugar.			
	First Class.	Second Class.			First Class.	Second Class.											
		Third Class.	Third Class.												Third Class.		
William Bollinger.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	400	200	80	200	100	10	4			
Daniel Ashabranner.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	200	200	80	200	50	4	2			
John Ross.....	4	2	1	4	1	1	11	10	200	80	400	500	6	4			
Leonard Welker.....	3	1	2	2	2	6	6	40	200	80	400	350	12	2			
William Finnang.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	100	60	500			1	1			
Christopher Aidingier.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	100					4	1			
Valentine Lorr.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100					2	2			
Peter Hardell.....	3	1	2	1	1	1	7						2	4			
Jacob Carither.....	3	1	4	1	1	1	9						2	4			
Fred. Limbeth, Jr.....	2	1	2	3	3	8	8						2	3			
Handel Barks.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	7						12	4			
Jacob Barks.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2						7	1			
John Miller.....	4	5	1	3	1	1	13						5	5			
John Guething.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	200					4	3			
James McMillen.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2			100			2	2			
Martin Cotner.....	2	2	2	2	2	4	4						5	5			
Patterson.....	1	4	2	2	2	9	9						9	5			
Tillman Smith.....	3	4	2	1	1	1	10	250					5	5			
Ephraim Stout.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	300					2	2			
Jacob Kelley.....	2	1	1	1	3	1	12	200	100	60	600	60	16	4			
John Latham.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	400	200	20	200		10	3			
Ezekiel Black.....	1	2	4	1	1	1	9	100		50	50	100	10	2			
Andeston Rodgers.....	3	2	3	1	1	1	3						1	1			
David McMurtre.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	100			300	100	7	3			
Frederick Slinker.....	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	150					1	1			
William Smith.....	3	2	3	1	1	1	5						25	15			
John Hays.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100					6	3			
Francois Berthiaume.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	30					5	4			
Roland Meredith.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1000		100	500		20	4			
George Cayender.....	4	1	3	2	1	1	13			100			10	2			
Charles Friend.....	2	3	4	4	1	3	17	800					36	6			
Thomas Wellborn.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	300			100	100	30	6			
William Ross.....	1	2	4	1	1	1	5	1000			2000		9	1			
Edmond Hogan.....	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	400			800		29	4			
Wm. Smith (Tywappity).....	1	2	2	4	1	1	11	1000	100	30		30	14	1			
Daniel Sexton.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	300	50				6	3			
Lemuel Cheney.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	100					2	2			
James Currin.....	3	1	2	1	1	1	11	1000	100	30		30	14	1			
Stephen Quimby.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	300	50				6	3			
Robert Quimby.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	100					2	2			
Josiah Prickett.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	250			400		10	2			
Mrs. Williamson.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	8	350			400		6	2			
Robert Lane.....	2	3	1	1	1	1	7	300			100		10	2			
Jesse Bowden.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	400	100		200		20	10			
Alexander Milliken.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	400	50		400		15	4			
Charles Findley.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	300		100	60		15	4			
Jacob Leno.....	2	1	2	1	1	1	6	200	50		400		10	2			
John Loyd.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	6	200	50		200		12	2			
Thomas Woolsey.....	1	1	3	1	1	1	6	100					2	2			
Abraham Randol.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	100		40	400		3	2			
Terence Dyal.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	200	78	55	130	35	7	1			
Alexander Bailie.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	3										
Charles Lucas.....	2	2	1	2	1	2	11	500	100	100	200	100	150	30			
Joseph Magee.....	3	2	2	2	1	2	14						6	4			
Thomas Norris.....	1	1	3	1	2	1	10										
Curtis Wellborn.....	3	3	2	1	1	1	11										
James Wellborn.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2										
Jonathan Wellborn.....	2	1	2	1	1	1	9										
John Bowlin.....	1	1	3	1	1	1	6										
John Walker.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	3										
Inhab'ts. without families.....	21	2	1				24										
Totals.....	226	299	20	227	243	11	11306	2950	58990	3100	9200	39000	19000	2380	674		

EXPORTATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1803.—371 barrels of salt pork; 14 barrels of unrefined lard; 8,675 pounds of beef; 1,800 pounds of cotton; 7,000 pounds of bacon.

Upon the settlement of the district, Louis Lorimier, while retaining his superintendency of Indian affairs, was made the civil and military commandant of the post of Cape Girardeau, and in this office, as elsewhere, he displayed great activity and good judgment. No matter was too trivial for his attention, and his decisions were always in accord with right and equity. He was a terror to evil-doers, and maintained the best of discipline. The following judgments illustrate his manner of disposing of criminal cases:

WHEREAS, It evidently appears by the written instructions of William Lorimier and Henry Sheridan, that Robert Pulliam, an inhabitant of Horse Prairie Settlement, in the district of Kaskaskia, territory of the United States, hath committed a theft in this place, the nineteenth day of the month, we, Don Louis Lorimier, commander, civil and military, of the post of Cape Girardeau, by virtue of the authority vested in us to maintain good order and administer justice in the said post, have condemned, and do hereby condemn, the said Robert Pulliam to receive thirty lashes on his bare back, and to defray the expenses incurred by his prosecution, and restore the articles stolen, after which the said Robert Pulliam is hereby ordered to depart without further delay from this post, and to appear no more therein, else he shall be liable to receive 500 lashes at every time he shall be apprehended within the limits of our jurisdiction. We, therefore, do hereby give orders to the inhabitants of this post, not to harbor the said Robert Pulliam, in or near their plantations, and whenever he shall be found within the extent of this post, to apprehend him and bring him before us, and every inhabitant who shall not comply with the present order shall be culpable, and fined accordingly.

Given at Cape Girardeau, the twenty-fourth of July, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

L. LORIMIER.

WHEREAS, Josiah Lee, Sr., hath left his lawful wife, and taken away with him the wife of another man, contrary to the ecclesiastical laws of this kingdom, and to the great scandal of this and neighboring settlements, it is ordered to said Josiah Lee to leave immediately this post and country, and it is forbidden to every inhabitant of the same to harbor him, under a penalty suitable to the case.

Given at Cape Girardeau on the 9th of July, 1799.

L. LORIMIER.

MR. SAMUEL RANDOL:

You will keep in your hand, out of Josiah Lee's property, in your custody, the following sums:

To a fine for leaving several times this post without a passport from the commander, contrary to orders, likewise for the scandal given to the settlement and all the country, in leaving his wife and taking away another man's wife.....	\$15 00
To taking care of his house, while under attachment, five days, at one dollar a day	5 00
To writing an agreement between him and D. C. Brant, to writing an agreement between him and Sarah Lee, to writing an order to Enoch Randol, and to writing an order to Samuel Randol.....	6 00

Amounting in the whole to..... \$26 00

CAPE GIRARDEAU, 9th July, 1799.

L. LORIMIER.

This judgment brought forth the following petition from the offender:

MOST RESPECTED SIR:

After an insight of my folly which I have committed, it is my humble petition to your Honor that you will pardon me my past offenses, and it shall be always my constant care not to commit any offense that shall displease your Honor, or any persons whatever, for I am sorry that I ever did behave so bad, but if you would permit me to live in this country with my children, I always will make it my study to behave as becometh a true citizen of Spain, and your petitioner will be always bound to pray.

JOSIAH LEE.

Doubtless, the commandant responded favorably to so humble a plea, and permitted the petitioner to remain, as his name appears on a tax list five or six years later.

Mr. Lorimier continued as commandant at Cape Girardeau until the transfer of the Government to the United States, and was held in the highest regard by the governor-general and lieutenant-governor. The latter wrote of him to Col. Stoddard:

"M. Louis Lorimier, the commandant at Cape Girardeau, can neither read nor write, but he has natural genius, since he has always had the judgment to have some one near him able to assist him in regard to his correspondence. He signs nothing without having it read to him two or three times, until he comprehends it, or it must be read again. He has maintained order in his post with incredible firmness against some inhabitants who designed to mutiny against him without cause. He is extremely zealous, when employed. Although supposed to be interested, I have known him to neglect all his business to execute a commission which would cause him rather expense than profit. He is much experienced in Indian matters, particularly with the Shawnese and Delawares. It was through his influence with the latter tribe that the Delaware Indian, who had killed a citizen of the United States on the road to the Post Vincennes, was taken by his nation to Kaskaskia. I had an incontestible proof of his talent with the Indians at New Madrid, where, without his mediation, I would have been obliged to employ force to execute the Mascoux Indian. He is brave, and extremely well posted in the Indian method of warfare, feared and respected by the savages."

In 1799, in response to the following petition, which truthfully sets forth his services to the Government, he received a grant of 30,000 arpents of land:

To Don Carlos Dehault De Lassus, lieutenant-colonel in the armies of his Catholic Majesty, and lieutenant-governor of Upper Louisiana, etc.

Louis Lorimier, captain of militia, and commandant of the post of Cape Girardeau, of Illinois, has the honor very respectfully to represent to you, that since he has become a subject of his Catholic majesty he has been employed in superintending the Indian nations living in this vicinity, and in maintaining peace and order, as well among themselves as between them and the whites; in consequence of which he has often been called near the lieutenant-governors and commandants of Upper Louisiana, to serve not only as interpreter between them and the chiefs of the different nations, but also as a mediator and conciliator, near those chiefs, on various critical occasions, on which the petitioner has made use, with success, of the influence and ascendancy which he has acquired among these nations, in order to bring them, without violence, to determinations advantageous to the general welfare, and to the tranquility of the country. The cares and troubles which the petitioner experienced in fulfilling the various missions with which he was charged; the frequent voyages he was obliged to make, to the injury of his private interests, which suffered during his absence, and even at the peril of his health and life; the numerous and importunate visits of those same Indians, to whom he was obliged to furnish lodgings, provisions, ammunition, to which he has often added considerable presents; a thousand other inconveniences and expenses, which it would take too long to enumerate, have remained to this day without reward or indemnification from the Government. And although at all times his conduct has procured him the approbation of his superiors, and even that of the Government of the United States, these honorable attestations are, as yet, the only fruits he has reaped for his services during upward of fifteen years.

Founded upon such strong pretensions, the petitioner applies now to your lordship, and solicits, with confidence, a reward of indemnification adequate to the importance and extent of his services, and to the great sacrifices which they obliged him to make, praying you to grant him in full property, as well for himself as for his heirs and assigns, a tract of land of 30,000 arpents in superficie on his majesty's domain, with the liberty to have it surveyed when he will find it convenient, and in such place or places which he may choose, without prejudice to anybody.

The petitioner hopes to obtain this favor of your justice and of the generosity of this Government; and full of gratitude for the same, he will pray heaven for the coservation of your days.

[Signed] LOUIS LORIMIER.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, 18th December, 1799.

After the organization of the courts, in 1805, some attempt was made to persecute Lorimier, on the part of those whom he had so firmly repressed while commandant. He was indicted upon the charge of horse stealing and another serious offense, but a *nolle prosequi* was entered in both cases, as the charges were malicious fabrications.

He remained at Cape Girardeau until his death, which occurred on June 26, 1812. His body lies in the old city cemetery, and on the slab which covers his grave is the following inscription:

TO THE MEMORY

OF

MAJOR LOUIS LORIMIER,

A native of Canada and first settler and commandant of the post of Cape Girardeau under the Government of Spain, who departed this life the 26th day of June, 1812.

Aged 64 years and 3 months.

*Ossa habcant pacem tumulo cineresque sepulti;
Immortali animæ luceat alma dies.**

He was twice married; that is, if he was married at all to his first wife. In his will, made in 1808, he speaks of her as "the Shawnese woman, Pemanpieh, with whom I have lived these four and twenty years and upward, and whom I consider, love and regard as my wife." It is probable that they were married according to the Indian custom, but whether they were married or not, it is certain that they lived happily together. Tradition says that she was a very beautiful, amiable and intelligent woman. She died soon after the will above referred to was made, and her body rests beside that of her husband. Her tomb bears the following inscription:

TO THE MEMORY

OF

CHARLOTTE P. B. LORIMIER,

Consort of Maj. L. Lorimier, who departed this life on the 23d day of March, 1808, aged 50 years and 2 months, leaving 4 sons and 2 daughters.

*Vixit, Chaoniae præses dignissima gentis;
Et decus indigenum quam lapis iste tegit;
Illa bonum didicit natura——‡ magistra.
Et, duce natura, sponte secuta bonum est,
Talis honos memorum, nullo cultore, quotannis
Maturat fructus mitis oliva suos.‡*

* "Peace to his bones and his ashes interred in this grave,
May the eternal day illumine his immortal soul."

‡This word is nearly obliterated on the tombstone. It has the appearance of "nosce," but that seems to make ill sense.

‡She lived the noblest matron of the Shawnese race,
And native dignity covered her as does this slab.
She chose nature as her guide to virtue,
And with nature as her leader spontaneously followed good,
As the olive, the pride of the grove, without the planter's care,
Yearly brings its fruit to perfection.

Of the sons and daughters mentioned above, Louis was the eldest. He married Margaret Penny, and lived upon a farm not far from Cape Girardeau. He succeeded his father in his trade with the Indians and control over them. He died in 1832. Marie Louise married Thomas S. Rodney, and died, leaving two children. Augustus Bougainville, the second son, died in 1822, unmarried. Agatha married Daniel F. Steinback, one of the first merchants of Cape Girardeau, and reared a family of five children. Verneuil Raphael went to one of the Southern States, and his subsequent career is unknown. Victor, the youngest, married Sally Sheppard. Mr. Lorimier also had a natural son, William, born in 1781, who came with him to Cape Girardeau. He married Hetty Thorn, a daughter of Solomon Thorn, and became a prosperous farmer of Cape Girardeau County. On June 23, 1810, Mr. Lorimier married Marie Berthiaume, a daughter of Francois Berthiaume, who lived on Apple Creek, in Perry County. Two years after the death of Mr. Lorimier she married John Logan, a relative of Gen. John A. Logan.

The man to whom Mr. Lorimier owed much of his success as a commandant was Bartholomew Cousin. He was born in the parish of Greville, near Cherbourg, France, on March 28, 1767, the son of a farmer. He left his native country for the West Indies in 1791, and must have arrived at Cape Girardeau a year or two later. He was highly educated, wrote and spoke French, English and Spanish, and was a fine Latin scholar. His English, as found in legal documents, proves him a master of elegant diction. He was employed as interpreter, notary and "greffier" until after the transfer of the government to the United States, and in return for his services received a large grant of land on Whitewater and Byrd's Creek. Subsequently he was surveyor of Cape Girardeau County, and died in 1824, leaving a large estate, which has been in litigation almost to the present time. During the latter years of his life he devoted much time to the study of mathematics and physics. On two flat-boats, anchored in the river, he built a little mill, which was turned by a screw similar to that now used in navigation.

As has been stated the settlement at Cape Girardeau was purely American, there not being more than five French families

in the entire district. Of this settlement Andrew Ramsay was the pioneer. Attracted by the liberal offers of land, the salubrity of climate and fertility of the soil, as well as, no doubt, by the personality of the commandant, or more properly speaking the personality of his able, accomplished and intellectual secretary, Andrew Ramsay, in 1795, settled immediately adjacent to the grant of the commandant, and for many years his home was the point to which the hardy pioneers of Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee directed their course. An eye witness, Jesse Friend, now dead, but who as a boy remembers the encampment around Ramsay's plantation, gave a graphic picture of these hardy pioneers, who, under the inducements offered by the Spanish Government, now crowded across the Mississippi. Every day, he said, new settlers would arrive from the States, and after a long and weary journey, rest along the bank of a creek that meandered through his plantation, and yet known as Ramsay's Creek, and allow their cattle to pasture in the open and park-like woods, filled in summer with luxuriant cane and grass, while they themselves, accompanied by Ramsay, prospected the country for eligible locations. On Sundays, especially, the whole settlement would congregate at Ramsay's to hear the latest news from the latest immigrants, and to pass the day in such enjoyments as a new country afforded.

Andrew Ramsay came to the Spanish dominions from the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, and at that time must have been a man of mature age, as he was accompanied by a well grown up family. He is said to have been among the Virginia troops at Braddock's defeat, and since he was by marriage related to the celebrated Daniel Morgan, no doubt took part in the Revolutionary War. The cause of his emigration was some financial reverse, which made it desirable on his part to seek a new home in the far West. A short time after his arrival and location at Cape Girardeau he was followed by several of his family connections, who located in the neighborhood. Among them were Nicholas Seavers, Jeremiah Simpson, Alexander Giboney and Dr. Blevins Hayden, with their families. His sons-in-law, William Daugherty and Samuel Tipton, also made settlements in the district, the latter immediately adjacent to Ramsay, and the former near

Jackson. Three daughters married after their arrival: Margaret married Stephen Jones, and removed to Arkansas; Mary married Peter Craig, who fell at the battle of "Sink Hole," and Rachel became the wife of John Rodney. Andrew Ramsay also had five sons who accompanied him to Upper Louisiana, viz.: John, who married a Hannah; Andrew and James, who married, respectively, Patty and Rebecca Worthington; William, who married Elizabeth Dunn, and Allen. John, Andrew and James subsequently located in what is now Mississippi County.

All these immediate connections of Ramsay were accompanied in turn by their relations. Thus Alexander Giboney was accompanied by his sons and sons-in-law, and these again by their kin. So, also, the Hayden, Simpson and Seavers families. Thus are found grants, all dating prior to 1800, to Alexander Giboney, to his sons, John and Robert, and his son-in-law, Jacob Jacobs; also grants to his brothers-in-law and nephews, altogether embracing some of the most valuable lands near the post, and encircling it on the southwest from the "Big Swamp" or "Le Grand Marais" to the Jackson road. To this settlement others contributed, and in 1804 it was pronounced by Capt. Stoddard "the richest in Upper Louisiana."

Andrew Ramsay was a man of substance and the owner of a goodly number of slaves. He exercised a decided influence in the settlement, and so early as 1799 an English school, the first west of the Mississippi, was established at what was called Mount Tabor, a mile from his plantation, and in the center of the new settlement. He was one of the largest landholders in the district. A few years after the acquisition of Louisiana by the United States he removed to what is now Batesville, in the then territory of Arkansas, where he died.

Among the settlers related to Ramsay the Giboney family were the most numerous. This family arrived in the new settlement, according to Ramsay's testimony before the United States Land Commissioners, as early as 1797. Alexander Giboney, the father, died shortly after their arrival, and the care of the family devolved upon his widow, Rebecca (Ramsay) Giboney, a woman of great energy, administrative ability and intelligence. Her family consisted of four sons, John, Robert, Alexander and An-

drew, and three daughters, Arabella, wife of Jacob Jacobs; Isabella, who afterward intermarried with Dr. Ezekiel Fenwick, and Margaret, who married Lindsay D'Lashmutt. She resided upon her plantation, granted by the Spanish authorities in 1797, until her death in 1840, and her granddaughter, Mrs. Louis Houck, still resides there. Adjacent was the grant of her son, Robert Giboney, also still occupied by his descendants. One of the daughters of Robert Giboney married Judge W. C. Ramsay, and another, Dr. Wilson Brown, at one time auditor of Missouri, and at his death, in 1852, lieutenant-governor. Alexander Giboney was killed at the battle of the "Sink Hole." John Giboney resided about a mile west of the home grant, and next to him was Jacob Jacobs. The descendants of this branch of the family are numerous. One daughter of John Giboney married Dr. Henderson, of Scott County; another, Gen. Sol. G. Kitchen, of Stoddard County. The youngest son, Andrew Giboney, died in 1874, on the home place, at the age of eighty-two years. He was born near what is now the town of Henderson, Ky., while the family temporarily resided there. In 1832 he married Mary Hunter, and at his death left one daughter, the wife of Hon. Louis Houck, president and principal owner of the Cape Girardeau Southwestern Railway. Mrs. Fenwick resided in the northern part of Cape Girardeau County at the time of her death, and the descendants of Mrs. Jacobs, among whom are Mrs. McCloud and Mrs. McFarland, reside in Pemiscot County. The Giboney family came to the Spanish dominions from Western Virginia, and prior to the immigration resided for a time near Pittsburg.

In 1809 John Ramsay, a brother of Andrew Ramsay, accompanied by his sons and sons-in-law and other families, to the number of eighty persons, arrived in Cape Girardeau District. Ramsay, after living for a short time in the neighborhood of his brother, removed to what is now Scott County. One of his daughters, the widow of Lewis Painter, is still living in Jackson, Mo., an intelligent chronicler of pioneer days.

The foundation of the settlements on White Water River, in what is now Bollinger County, and the western part of Cape Girardeau County, was laid by Col. George Frederick Bollinger. He was born in North Carolina, of Swiss parentage. His



A. Giboney

CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY.

father, Henry Bollinger, was a Revolutionary soldier, and was shot at his home by Tories. George F. was the fourth son. About 1796 or 1797, with a companion named Moose or Meus, came to Upper Louisiana, and selected a location on the White Water, including the site of the present town of Burfordsville. He made the acquaintance of Commandant Lorimier, and was promised a large concession of land if he would bring a certain number of colonists into the district. He returned to North Carolina for his wife, and when he again set out for the West he was accompanied by twenty families. The journey was made in wagons. The company crossed the Mississippi River at Ste. Genevieve on the 1st of January, 1800, and proceeded to the White Water, along which stream they made their settlements. In this colony were the families of Mathias Bollinger, John Bollinger, Henry Bollinger, William Bollinger, Daniel Bollinger, and Philip Bollinger, Peter and Conrad Statler, Joseph Nyswonger, George and Peter Grount, Peter Cryts (Crites), John and Jacob Cotner, John and Isaac Miller, Frederick Limbaugh, Leonard Welker and Frederick Slinkard. All were either Germans or Swiss, and all spoke the German language. They were members of the German Reformed Church, and as soon as the interdiction against protestant ministers was removed by the transfer of the government in 1804, Col. Bollinger induced Rev. Samuel Weiberg, or Whybark, as the name is now written, to come from the Carolinas to look after the spiritual wants of the colonists. He did so, and in 1805 made a permanent location. From that time until his death, in 1833, he was traveling and preaching over a district extending from Jonesboro, Illinois, to the Current River. Among the colonists which he had brought out from North Carolina Col. Bollinger was naturally the leader, and Commandant Lorimier appointed him captain to organize the able bodied men into a company of militia, which he accordingly did, and so well were they drilled and mounted that they were pronounced by Lorimier the model company.

Soon after locating on his concession Col. Bollinger erected a log mill, which later was replaced by a stone structure. Upon this mill the settlers for many miles around were dependent for their flour, and it brought much money into the coffers of its

owner. But he was a most generous man, and was very popular with all classes. He was a large, powerful man, rather careless of his personal appearance. He was a member of the first territorial assembly, which met in October, 1812. He was subsequently re-elected to the territorial assembly, and served several terms in the State Senate. In 1828 he was elected president *pro tem.* of that body, and in 1836 was a presidential elector on the Jackson ticket. He died in 1842 or 1843. His wife died soon after reaching their new home, leaving one child, Sarah, who married for her first husband Joseph Frizel, and after his death became the wife of Ralph Daugherty. When a girl she was sent to Salem, N. C., to be educated. She made the entire journey on horseback, carrying her wardrobe in saddle-bags. She became a proficient musician, and was the possessor of the first piano brought into Cape Girardeau County.

The Byrds were another large and influential family among the pioneers of Cape Girardeau District. Amos Byrd, the head of the family, was born in North Carolina, in 1737, and resided in that State until several years after his marriage. He then, after a short residence in Virginia, emigrated with his family to Tennessee, then Washington County, N. C. He first located in the territory which, in 1783, was organized into Greene County, and was a member of the first county court. Three or four years later, with his family, he passed on down the valley of East Tennessee, and built a fort or "station" on the frontier of Knox County. There the family remained until near the close of the century, participating in all the stirring events of the most exciting period in the history of Tennessee. Among their nearest neighbors at this time were the Gillespies, whose station was only a few miles away. An intimacy naturally sprang up between these isolated families, and so congenial did they find each others society, that no less than three of the young men of the Byrd family found wives at the Gillespie fort. In 1799 Amos Byrd, accompanied by his children, set out for Upper Louisiana. The family then consisted of Abraham Byrd and wife (Elizabeth Gillespie), Stephen Byrd and wife (Mary Gillespie), John Byrd and wife, Amos Bird, Jr., and wife (Ann Gillespie), Polly Byrd and her husband, William Russell, Clar-

issa Byrd (who subsequently married James Russell), Sally Byrd (afterward Mrs. George Hays) and Moses Byrd.

All settled on or near the stream since known as Byrd's Creek, and with the exception of Stephen all continued to reside in the county until their deaths. John Byrd built a mill, a still-house, a cotton-gin, and a blacksmith shop, all of which he conducted until his death in 1816. He left a family of three sons and eight daughters.

The most prominent members of the family were Abraham and Stephen. The latter was a member of the first territorial assembly, and also of the constitutional convention of 1820. Abraham was a member of the State Legislature several times, and in 1836 was a presidential elector. He reared a family of three sons and six daughters, of whom Ingabo married John Bird, of Bird's Point; Mary, W. W. Horrell; Nancy, Edward Kelso; Sabrina, John Allen; Clarrissa, Thomas Horrell, and Emily, John F. Martin. The sons were Amos, William G. and Stephen. Stephen, Sr., had a family of four sons, William, James, John and Amos, and four daughters, Elizabeth (Mrs. Thompson Bird), Mary, Serena (Mrs. John Campbell) and Sallie. Amos, the son of Amos, had three children: Sallie (Mrs. John Wilson), Elizabeth (Mrs. George Cochran), and John. Moses had a family of five sons, William, Amos, John, Abraham and Adolphus, and four daughters, Polly (Mrs. John McLane), Sallie (Mrs. Joseph Brown), Patsey (Mrs. Minton), and Edith (Mrs. Foster).

The Russell's were natives of Scotland. After coming to America, they lived for a time in Virginia, but subsequently emigrated to Tennessee, locating in what is now Grainger County. They came with the Byrd family to Cape Girardeau District, and located on Byrd's Creek, and taught the first schools in that settlement. William Russell was the father of Hon. James Russell, at one time sheriff of Cape Girardeau County, and member of the State Legislature, and grandfather of the Hon. Elam W. Russell.

The Daugherty's, who were of Welsh descent, came to Cape Girardeau district from Virginia, in 1798 or '99. There were Elijah, John and Abraham, brothers, and William, a half-brother

of the other three. All located a short distance south of the present site of Jackson, on adjoining farms. William Daugherty married Elizabeth Ramsey, a daughter of Andrew Ramsey, Sr. He was a man of education, and, it is said, was an original Abolitionist. He would own no slaves in his own right, and had around him only those inherited by his wife from her father's estate. His son, Ralph, married the widow of Joseph Frizel and daughter of Col. George F. Bollinger. He became a man of some prominence in political circles, served several years as clerk of the county court, and in 1828 was a Jackson elector.

Among the pioneer families few have exerted a wider influence than the Rodney family. During the war for independence, a Hessian soldier, Martin Rodner, came to America, one of the troops sold to England by the petty German princes. He was captured by Gen. Greene's forces in North Carolina, in the latter part of the war, and not wishing again to enter the army was permitted to go under parol to Tennessee. He stopped at Bledsoe's Lick, and there married Hannah Smith, an English woman; about 1801 or 1802, with his family, consisting of three sons and two daughters, came to Cape Girardeau District, locating about two miles southwest of the present town of Gordonsville. The original patronymic was Rodner, but by his American neighbors was Anglicized into Rodney. He was a devout Lutheran, and died in 1827. Of his three sons, Thomas S. Rodney became the son-in-law of Lorimier, as already mentioned. After the death of his first wife he married Mary Penny, by whom he was the father of four children, one of whom, Adeline Rodney, married Fred. C. Butler, a prominent citizen of New Madrid County. In 1823 he removed to Lawrence County, Ark., where he died two years later.

John Rodney, the second son of Martin Rodney, was a surveyor by profession. In 1815 he married Rachel Ramsey, and removed to what is now Mississippi County, where they left a large property and numerous descendants. Michael Rodney, the youngest son of Martin Rodney, married Matilda Penney, who bore him five sons, Oscar, Anthony, Martin, Thomas J. and John, and three daughters, one of whom, Louise, married her cousin, Thomas J. Rodney, and another, Susan, married Thomas Johnson. Of the daughters of Martin Rodney, Charlotte married Peter Massie, and Mary, a man named Lakeman.

The Randol family came from Pennsylvania in 1797, and located on Randol Creek. It consisted of Enos Randol, his wife "Becky" and seven sons and three daughters. Of the sons, two were married. Anthony, the eldest, married Polly Hulse, of Breckenridge County, Ky., and reared a family of ten children, one of whom, Mrs. C. B. Houts, is still living in Cape Girardeau at the age of eighty-one years. Samuel was also married before coming to the county. His wife was Polly Pierrepont. He was one of the "syndics" under Louis Lorimier, and built one of the first grist-mills in the district. Medad, the second son, in 1798 married Deborah, the daughter of Joseph Waller. After her death he went to Scott County, and there married Thankful Stout, by whom he was the father of several children. She survived him, and after his death purchased a small farm on Mathews' Prairie, and became one of the proprietors of the new town of Charleston. Elijah Randol also removed to Scott County, and married Nellie Stout; Abraham married Mary Parker, and located on a farm near Jackson, but afterward removed to Indian Creek. James married Ann, the daughter of James Dowty, in 1801, and after her death chose, for his second wife, Nancy Ollar. Of the daughters, Helen married Allen McKenzie in June 1800, and continued to reside in the county; Rebecca married James Story, and removed to Arkansas; Sallie became the wife of William Randol, who, although of the same name, was in no wise related to her.

The male members of this family were typical frontiersmen, rough and uncultured, and ever ready to settle difficulties by an appeal to nature's weapons; consequently their names appear frequently on the records of the courts, as defendants in cases of assault and battery and similar misdemeanors. Their descendants, however, are among the most respectable people of the county.

Christopher Hays with his sons, John and George, came from Pennsylvania about 1800. He received a concession of land two or three miles north of Jackson, where he located. He was the first presiding justice of the county court, but died a few years after the organization of the district. John Hays lived on the home farm until 1817, when he removed to his concession on the

Mississippi, at the mouth of Indian Creek, where he built a saw-mill and established a ferry. He was the first sheriff of the county, and filled that office for seventeen years. His wife was a daughter of John McCarty. George Hays was married, in 1801, to Sallie, a daughter of Amos Byrd, Sr., and was a resident of the county until his death in 1820.

Jeremiah Thompson and his sons, William, Isaac and John, were among the earliest settlers of the district. They were originally from North Carolina, but had lived for a few years at New Madrid. A daughter, Elizabeth, married Dr. Samuel Dorsey of that place.

William Williams came to Upper Louisiana in 1802, from Virginia, and located about two miles east of Jackson. He had four sons, Isaac S., Jacob, Squire and William W., all of whom located in the same neighborhood. Simon and Isaiah Poe and Charnal Glasscock came two or three years later, from North Carolina, and settled near by.

Thomas English arrived in Cape Girardeau District about the time the transfer of Upper Louisiana occurred, but one of his sons, Robert, must have come earlier, as there was a Spanish grant confirmed to him. Thomas English located in the Ramsay settlement. He had a family of six sons, and an equal number of daughters. The sons were Robert; Thomas, who married Elizabeth Howard; Joseph, who married Columbia McFerron; Simeon, who married Erina McFerron; William, who married Nancy Hunter, and John. The daughters were Jane, wife of Z. R. Howard; Patsey, wife of George Camster, of Perry County; Louisa, wife of Hiram Kennison; Talitha, wife of John Evans; Hannah, who married A. Joyce, and Charity, who became Mrs. Mathews. Several of the brothers emigrated to Arkansas.

The Penney family were also pioneers of Cape Girardeau District. William Penney, the head of the family, came to America from Wales, with two brothers, one of whom went to South Carolina and the other to Tennessee. He himself located at Bledsoe's Lick, now Gallatin, Tenn., and in 1798 married Susan, a daughter of Col. Anthony Bledsoe. In 1808 they came to Missouri, and settled near the present town of Gordonsville. They were accompanied by several of Mrs. Penney's rela-

tives, two of whom, Mrs. Joseph Sewell and Mrs. William Neely, were her sisters.

Mr. Penney was a gunsmith, and one of the best workmen of his trade. He was a good-natured, careless, mirthful man, fond of drink, and a lover of the hunt and the chase, but he was also brave, generous and chivalric, and when advanced in life, is said to have administered a sound whipping to a man who cast some reflection upon the wife of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Penney reared a family of four sons and three daughters. They were Thomas B., who married a daughter of Shelby, and removed to New Madrid County; Isaac B., who married a sister of John Walker, and lived in Stoddard, Scott and Cape Girardeau Counties; Anthony B., who married three times—first, Jane, daughter of Robert English; second, a daughter of Solomon Hayden, and third, Alice, daughter of John Dunn; William A., now living in Cape Girardeau; Mary, who married first Thomas S. Rodney, and afterward Abraham Wright; Margaret, who married Louis Lorimier, Jr., and Matilda, who married Michael Rodney.

Col. William Neely, the husband of Mrs. Penney's sister, above mentioned, was a companion of Gen. James Robertson when, in 1779, he made the first settlement on the Cumberland, in Tennessee. After his arrival in Missouri, he located on a farm adjoining Jackson, and upon the organization of the territorial government he was made a member of the council. In 1814 he was chosen president of that body. He continued to reside in the county until his death, sometime in the "twenties." His brother-in-law, Joseph Sewell, also lived on a farm adjoining Jackson.

In 1803 Luke Byrne, with his grown sons, Morgan and Moses Byrne, accompanied by Anthony Haden, and John Morrison, the father of ex-Senator T. J. O. Morrison, came from Ireland and located in the Ramsey settlement. Morgan Byrne is remembered as an intelligent man, and an exceptionally fine singer, while Moses was a typical son of Erin. The former reared a family of four sons and three daughters. Luke, one of the sons, located near New Madrid, and became a prominent farmer. There was also a Dr. Thomas Byrne, an early settler in the

northeast part of Scott County, who was of no connection to the family above mentioned.

The German settlement in Cape Girardeau County dates from the year 1834, when Otto Buehrman, William Cramer, with their families, and Rev. Frederick Picker, an unmarried man, located on a farm in the "Big Bend." The Cramers and Picker were from Hanover, and Buehrman from Brunswick. The next year Picker removed to the settlement on White Water, where he married and entered upon ministerial work. At the same time Cramer, with one John Anthony, removed to Cape Girardeau, and engaged in the manufacture of cigars. He had four sons, William, Ludwig, George H. and Theodore. All died within two or three years after their arrival in America, with the exception of George H., who still carries on the business of his father. He is one of the most highly respected citizens of Cape Girardeau, and has several times been elected mayor. Hon. Wilson Cramer, of Jackson, and Maurice Cramer, of Cape Girardeau, both able lawyers, are his sons. Otto Buehrman had three sons, and one of his grandsons is a leading merchant of Cape Girardeau. In 1835 William Bierwirth and family, Daniel Bertling, Henry Friese and Chris. Schatte and family arrived in the county, and thus set in a stream of German immigration, which has ever since continued, and which has furnished to Cape Girardeau County some of its best and most enterprising citizens. A settlement was made in the neighborhood of Dutchtown, in 1835 or 1836, by several families from Switzerland, and here, about 1838, a German Evangelical Church was organized.

It has been stated that the first settlements within the present limits of Bollinger County were made along the Big and Little White Water Rivers. There were few locations elsewhere in the county, prior to 1804. However, concessions were made to Edward Haythorn and Joseph Watkins, on the Castor River, on the St. Francois County line, and to Thomas Lewis, James Smith, Lemuel Hargrave and Peter Franks, on Hog Creek. In 1805 John Lorance, who had come from North Carolina with Col. Bollinger, married and located on Crooked Creek, where Eli Deck now lives. About the same time Daniel Hahn settled on the creek which bears his name, about one-half mile west of

Lutesville. Casper Schell located below, on the same creek, and Peter Baker opened the farm now occupied by his grandson of the same name. Opposite Lorange, on Crooked Creek, was Henry Baker. John Deck was also a pioneer in this portion of the county. In the neighborhood of Glen Allen there located several families from North Carolina, among whom were George and Jacob Nifong, Jacob Hinkle and Jacob Clodfelter.

The first settlements in Wayne County were made in 1802, when Joseph Parish, Thomas Ring and David, Charles and Robert A. Logan came from Kentucky. Parish was a Virginian, and the father-in-law of Thomas Ring and of one or more of the Logans. He located near where the village of Patterson now is, and adjoining his grant was that of Robert Logan. Charles and David Logan and Thomas Ring made their settlements on the St. Francois. Ephraim Stout received a grant on the St. Francois, below the Logans, but in a few years removed to Iron County. Isaac E. Kelly located on the present site of Bloomfield. His brother, Jacob Kelly, was a man of wealth and influence, and was the first justice of the peace of this settlement. Tillman Smith, James Caldwell and Francis Clark were among the earliest settlers, but nothing could be learned of them.

In 1806 Elijah, Ransom and Overton Bettis, brothers, and their brothers-in-law, Ezekiel Ruebottom, Elijah Mathews and ——— Alston, came from North Carolina. Elijah Bettis located where Mrs. White now lives, and Overton Bettis near the site of Wellsdale. Ransom Bettis, in 1811, married Polly Kelly, and lived where John F. Rhodes now does. Overton Bettis was a bachelor. All were men of considerable property, and owned slaves. Mathews and Alston lived near each other on Otter Creek, and soon after coming to this country became involved in a difficulty over some domestic affairs, and during a quarrel growing out of it Mathews struck Alston on the head with a hand-spike, killing him. He was tried for murder, but was acquitted.

This settlement was far from any trading point, and did not grow very rapidly. Up to 1818 the territory now known as Wayne County formed St. Francois Township, of Cape Girardeau County, and in 1809 it was reported to the county court that no roads had yet been laid off within it.

New Madrid District.—The settlement of this district was begun in the winter of 1786–87, by Francois and Joseph Lesieur, brothers, in the employ of Cerre, a fur trader and merchant of St. Louis. They had been sent down the Mississippi in a canoe the year previous, to select a suitable place for a trading post, and now they came to build a house and to begin trade with the Indians. They were very successful. The Delawares brought in immense quantities of furs and skins, which they readily disposed of for powder and shot and such trifles as delight the heart of the savage. But so rich a mine could not be long concealed from rival traders, and they began to come from Vincennes and other posts. The place soon became one of the best trading points in the country west of the Mississippi, and the name of "L'anse a la graisse" (the cove of fat) was bestowed upon it. But while these simple French traders were trafficking with the Indians, and growing rich, the eyes of a man of greater ambition were fixed upon this country. Col. George Morgan, a native of New Jersey, who had been an officer in the American Army, while passing down the Mississippi to New Orleans, conceived the idea of building a great commercial city in the Spanish territory opposite or below the mouth of the Ohio. He at once began negotiations with the Spanish Government for a large grant of land, and by extravagant promises succeeded in obtaining it. He published a prospectus of the city which he proposed to lay out, and early in 1789, with a party of some fifty or sixty emigrants, descended the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to a point about a mile below the present town of New Madrid. There he proceeded to lay out a city on a magnificent scale, with broad streets, spacious squares and grand plazas, and gave it the name of New Madrid. His ambitious designs, however, were soon brought to an end. Gen. James Wilkinson was at this time intriguing with the Spanish governor, Miro, at New Orleans, for the purpose of inciting a rebellion of the people west of the Alleghanies against the United States Government, with the intention of attaching them to the Spanish Government. He was very jealous of a rival, and such he conceived Col. Morgan to be. He conducted his negotiations through Gov. Miro, and in a letter to that officer states that in connection with others he has applied for a grant in the Yazoo country in order "to

destroy the place of a certain Col. Morgan." He then goes on as follows: "This Col. Morgan resides for the present with his family in the vicinity of Princeton, in New Jersey, but twenty or twenty-five years ago he used to trade with the Indians at Kaskaskia, in co-partnership with Boynton & Wharton. He is a man of education, and possesses an intelligent mind, but he is a deep and thorough speculator. He has already become twice a bankrupt, and according to the information I have lately received he is now in extremely necessitous circumstances. He was sent by a New Jersey company to New York in order to negotiate with Congress the purchase of a vast tract of land, comprising Cahokia and Kaskaskia. But whilst this affair was pending he found it to his interest to deal with Don Diego Gordoqui, and he discovered that it was more advantageous for him to shift his negotiations from the United States to Spain. The result was that he obtained, forsooth, the most extraordinary concession, which extends along the Mississippi from the mouth of the St. Francois River to Point Cinque Homme, in the West, containing from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 of acres. I have not seen Morgan, nor am I acquainted with the particulars of his contract, but I have set a spy after him since his coming to these parts, and his going down the river to take possession of his *new province*, and through that spy I have collected the following information: That the intention of Morgan is to build a city on the west bank of the Mississippi, as near the mouth of the Ohio as the nature of the ground may permit; that he intends selling his lands by small or large lots for a shilling an acre; that Don Diego Gordoqui pays all the costs of that establishment, and has undertaken to make that new town a free port to intercept all of the productions of this country on the most advantageous terms he may be able to secure from our people. Morgan departed from here on the beginning of this month to take possession of his territory, to survey it and to fix the site of the town, which will be called New Madrid. He took with him two surveyors and from forty to fifty persons beside."

This letter produced upon Gov. Miro the effect desired by Wilkinson. On the 20th of May, 1789, Miro wrote to Spain concerning the impolicy of the conditions of the concession to

Morgan, and the extent of it. He denominated it an *Imperium in Imperio*, and protested against it. He also wrote to Morgan, stating how he had been deceived in regard to the conditions and extent of the concession, and declared that it was entirely inadmissible. He also infinitely regretted that Morgan had, without authority, laid out a town, and had spoken of it as "our city." He further informed him that a fort would be constructed there, and a detachment of soldiers placed in it, to receive favorably all his emigrants. Morgan replied the next day, tendering an apology for his course, but his loss of influence with the Government cost him his prestige among the colonists, who began to murmur against his authority. Finally they sent an agent, one John Ward, to present a complaint to Gov. Miro. Morgan, thus stripped of his concession and influence, soon after returned to the United States. Several of the colonists also returned to their former homes.

Of the emigrants who came out with Col. Morgan, the greater number were from Maryland and Pennsylvania. The names of but few could be ascertained. There were David Gray, Alexander Sampson, Joseph Story, Richard Jones Waters, John Hemphill, Elisha Winsor, Andrew Wilson, Samuel Dorsey, Benjamin Harrison, Jacob Meyers, Benjamin Meyers, William Chambers, Elisha Jackson, Ephraim Conner, John Hart, James Dunn, Lawrence Harrison, William Harrison, John Gregg, Nicholas Gerry, James Gerry, John Morris, John Becket, John Summers, Louis and Joseph Vandenbenden, Joseph McCourtney, John Pritchett and David Shelby.

Of the earliest French settlers the Lesieus, Francois and Joseph, were not only the first, but also among the most influential, and their descendants are now numbered by the hundreds. They were sons of Charles Lesieur, who came from South France early in the last century and located at Three Rivers, Canada. About 1785 they came to St. Louis and found employment with Gabriel Cerre, a fur trader, who sent them out to establish a trading post, as before related. Joseph had married before leaving Canada, and became the father of two sons, both of whom died young. He himself died in April, 1796. Francois married Cecile Guilbeaut on May 13, 1791; she was a native of Vin-

cennes, and a daughter of Charles Guilbeaut and Cecile Thiriat. In 1794 they removed to Little Prairie, where they resided until the earthquakes of 1811-12, when they returned to what is now New Madrid County, and located at the old Point Pleasant, about a mile above the present village of that name. There Francois Lesieur died in 1826, after having been three times married. By his first marriage he had seven children, viz.: Francois, Jr., who married a Miss Le Grand and reared a large family: Collestique, who became the wife of Noah Gambol; Margurite, who married Hypolite Thiriat (now Teror); Godfrey, who, in 1818, married Mary E. Loignon, and reared a family of eleven children; Matilda, who became Mrs. W. B. Nicholas; Christine, who married George G. Alford, and an infant. His second wife was a Miss Bono, who bore him one son, Napoleon. In 1820 he married the widow of Charles Loignon, of Little Prairie. Raphael Lesieur, a nephew of Francois and Joseph Lesieur, came to New Madrid in 1798, and lived to be seventy-two years old. He married Frances Guibeault, and had a large family.

The majority of the French settlers were entirely uneducated, could neither read nor write, and possessed but little property. Among this class were Joseph Hunot, and his sons Gabriel and Joseph, and Joseph and Etienne St. Marie, all from Vincennes. By far the larger number of the French pioneers were originally from Canada, but had resided at some of the neighboring posts—Vincennes, Kaskaskia and Ste. Genevieve. A few, however, were natives of France, and these were usually the best educated. To this number belonged Pierre Antoine Laforge, who came to New Madrid in 1794. He was a member of an aristocratic family, and had been educated for the priesthood, but having fallen in love with his cousin, Margaret Gabrielle Colombe Champagne, had married her. He lived in Paris until driven out by the Revolution, when, taking his wife and family, with the exception of the youngest child, he sought refuge in America.

He located at Gallipolis, Ohio, where his family remained for several years. In 1794 he came to New Madrid, where he was appointed interpreter and public writer, and was held in high esteem by the authorities of Upper Louisiana. He was recommended to Capt. Stoddard by De Lassus, in 1803, as "a very

zealous officer, performing the duties of adjutant of militia. He is also a justice of the peace and notary public. He performs these various offices with correctness and precision. I can do no less than recommend him as a man very active, earnest and useful for the public service; but he does not write English." He was appointed commandant of the post by Stoddard, and served until the organization of the courts. He subsequently held the office of judge of the court of common pleas. When the earthquake of December, 1811, occurred he was sick of a fever, and died from exposure, having been removed from the house to a tent. He was the father of eleven children, only three of whom married. They were Adele, Gabrielle and Peter A. The last named was a farmer, and married Harriet, daughter of Charles Loignon. He, also, had a family of eleven children, of whom eight married. They were Margaret C., who first married Justice Morgan, and, after his death, John W. Butler; Alfred, who married Laura, daughter of Dr. Robert D. Dawson; Eliza, who became the wife of William S. Mosely; Alphonse, who married Fanny Hatcher; Agatha, who married Thomas Dawson; Prudence, who married Benjamin Stewart; Virginia, now the widow of William O'Bannon, and Mary, the widow of Dr. Drake McDowell.

Robert McKay (or McCoy) came to New Madrid as early as 1791, and for a long time was in command of a Spanish galley. After the change in the government he remained in the town, and continued to reside there until his death in 1840.

Among these American colonists, Richard Jones Waters was the most prominent and influential. He was a native of Maryland, and was the son of William Waters and Rachel Jones. He received a medical education, but seems never to have practiced his profession. He was engaged in a mercantile business at Louisville, Ky., when Morgan set out for Upper Louisiana, and he joined the expedition at that place. He was then twenty-nine years of age, and unmarried. He resumed business at New Madrid, and began to accumulate property rapidly. He carried a large stock of such goods as were in demand at that time, and purchased the greater portion of the produce shipped from New Madrid. He also owned the first water-mill

in the district, which was situated on Bayou St. John. In addition to all this, he dealt very extensively in land and land grants, and was involved in endless litigation. By reference to the archives of the post, it is found that he was a party to more than one-half of the civil suits before the commandant. But he was a successful business man, and at the time of his death, in 1807, his personal property alone was valued at over \$65,000, a very large amount for that day.

On the 31st of May, 1800, he was married to Francoise Julie Godfrey, widow of Louis Vandenbenden, and a native of Normandy. They had no children, but prior to their marriage he had adopted two sons of Mrs. Jacob Meyers, of whom he was the reputed father. He was the captain of a militia company, and served at different times as commandant of the post *ad interim*. Col. De Lassus wrote of him to Capt. Stoddard: "He is a zealous officer of extensive knowledge, but of a somewhat extravagant disposition and very quarrelsome." His sons were John and Richard Jones Waters. The former was an adventurous spirit, and left the country when a youth. The latter remained with his adopted mother, and at her death fell heir to all the property. He was an intelligent gentleman of the "old school" type, and from him have descended many of the best people of Southeast Missouri.

Dr. Samuel Dorsey was also a native of Maryland. Upon the establishment of the military post at New Madrid, he received the appointment of surgeon, at a salary of \$30 per month, and continued in that position until the transfer of the country to the United States. On January 17, 1795, he married Marie J. Bonneau, a native of Vincennes, who died in 1799. Subsequently he married a daughter of Jeremiah Thompson, of Cape Girardeau District, whither he removed in 1804. After the earthquake of 1811-12, he went to Claiborne County, Miss.

Joseph Story was a native of Massachusetts, and a son of William Story. He was a surveyor, and it is believed was brought to the country by Morgan to assist in laying off his city. In 1794 he married, at New Madrid, Catharine, a daughter of Jacob Seek, and a native of Pennsylvania.

Andrew Wilson was a native of Scotland, and had been a

minister in the Presbyterian Church. He was the father of George Wilson, the first sheriff of the district.

John Summers was also a Scotchman, and was the father of Andrew and Alexander Summers, both of whom located in Cape Girardeau District about 1797. Andrew married Elizabeth, the daughter of George Ruddell, of Little Prairie.

The Vandenbendens, Joseph and Louis, were from Pennsylvania. The latter was a merchant and a man of considerable wealth. He died about 1797 or 1798, and his widow married Richard J. Waters. Joseph was a large land owner, and survived his brother many years.

Jacob Meyers was from Pittsburgh, Penn., and was the father of Benjamin Meyers. Joseph McCourtney was a native of Ireland, and married a daughter of John Pritchett, who came from Virginia. David Gray was from Massachusetts; his wife, Dinah Gray, obtained a legal separation from her husband, and for many years kept a sort of boarding house in New Madrid. She is said to have been a woman of more than ordinary intelligence.

John Lavallee, the last commandant under the old *regime*, has several descendants still residing in New Madrid County. He was the father of Charles A. Lavallee, and was a man of intelligence and education. He was recommended by De Lassus as follows: "He is a zealous and skillful officer, recommended for a long time for captain. I appointed him commandant *ad interim* of New Madrid. He was recognized by the Government, and I think would have been retained but for the change. Every time I employed him he gave me great satisfaction in the manner in which he acquitted himself. He speaks and writes Spanish, French and English, and is a firm, brave and prudent man." He remained at New Madrid until his death, and served for three years as judge of the court of common pleas.

In July, 1789, Gov. Miro sent Lieut. Pierre Forcher, with two sergeants, two corporals and thirty soldiers, to build a fort, and to take civil and military command of the post at New Madrid. Upon his arrival, Forcher laid off a town between Bayou St. John and Bayou de Cypriere, and built a fort upon the bank of the river, which he named Fort Celeste, in honor of the wife of Gov. Miro. Lieut. Forcher was a man

of energy and administrative ability, and soon established order and prosperity in the community. He was recalled, however, in about eighteen months, and was succeeded by Thomas Portell. The following admirable sketch, by P. A. La Forge, furnishes a graphic description of these two administrations:

NEW MADRID, Dec. 31, 1796.

*To Mr. Chas. Dehault De Lassus, Lieutenant-Colonel admitted into the Stationary Regiment of Louisiana and Military and Civil Commandant of the Posts and Districts of New Madrid:

Sir, the Commandant:—Before handing you the first census of New Madrid under your commandment, I have ventured upon a sketch of the origin of the settlement of this post, and the courses which have retarded its growth and chiefly its cultivation. If former defects have kept it until this time in a species of stupefaction, your sagacious views and the zeal you exhibit to second the good will of Mr., the Governor General of this Province, towards this settlement, can in a little while efface the trouble it experienced in its birth.

I was present, Mr. Commandant, when you pronounced with effusion these words, which I wish that all of the inhabitants might have heard; words which depicted so frankly your kind intention, and the interest which Mr., the Governor, takes in us.

"The Governor," said you, "is surprised at the languor exhibited by this settlement and its little advance; he desires its prosperity. I will reflect upon its failure," added you, "and will endeavor to remedy it; I ask your assistance. If the inhabitants need encouragement, if they stand in need of help, let them inform me of their wants, and I will convey them to the Governor General." This offer was appreciated by those near you; little accustomed to hear the like, they wondered at you, and appeared to rest content.

Nevertheless different statements were spread among those who heard you. Why so long a silence since your generous offer? Is it distrust on their part? Is it mistrust of their own misunderstanding? Is it profound reflection to better further your views? or may it be self interest that induces some to remain silent? I am ignorant of their motives, and limit myself to the hope that they will eventually break their silence and make known to you their solitary reflections.

If my knowledge equalled my desires, I would hasten with all my power, sir, the commandant, to tender you the homage of my services, but they fall too far short to allow me to hope that they could be of any utility to you. I will confine myself solely to communicate to you such knowledge as I have acquired, and my reflections thereon since I have been at this post, and may a series of these reflections assist in your benevolent heart some happy idea that may tend to the advantage and prosperity of this colony.

Some traders in pursuit of gain, came to l'anse a la graisse (cove of fat or grease), a rendezvous or gathering place of several Indian nations, and where, as we are told by tradition, they found abundance of game, and especially bears and buffaloes, hence the name of l'anse a la graisse. A first year of success induced them to try a second, and to this others. Some of them, determined to establish their homes where they found a sure trade and unlimited advantages,

*Original in the hands of Placide De Lassus, of St. Francois County. Translated by Fred L. Billon.

divided there among themselves the land. The bayou, named since St. John, was the rallying point, and the land the nearest to this then became settled, therefore we find that Messrs. Francis and Joseph Lesieur, Ambrose Dumay, Chattoillier, and others, divided among themselves this neighborhood; property which Mr. Foucher, the first commandant, considered as sacred, and which he did not disturb. The profits of the trade of l'anse a la graisse having been heard of as far as the Post Vincennes, the St. Maries, the Hunots, the Racines, the Barsaloux, etc., of that place accomplished for some years very advantageous trips. They congratulated themselves, moreover, that the Indians of l'anse a la graisse traded with them amicably, whilst those of the United States were treacherous towards them, and made them averse to inhabit a post where their lives were in constant danger.

Nevertheless an unfortunate anarchy, a singular disorder, prevailed, at l'anse a la graisse: all were masters, and would obey none of those who set themselves up as heads or commandants of this new colony. A murder was committed by an inhabitant on another—then their eyes were opened, they began to feel the necessity of laws, and some one at their head to compel their observance. They bound the culprit and sent him to New Orleans. Everything tends to the belief that the commandants of the posts of Ste. Genevieve and of St. Louis had, during these transactions, apprised the Governor-General of what was occurring at l'anse a la graisse; but a new scene was in preparation.

One Morgan, having descended the Ohio the first year that traders settled at l'anse a la graisse, examined, in passing, the land, and found it suitable to fix here a settlement. Returning to America (U. S.), he removed and succeeded in bringing down to this post several families. He selected for the village the elevated ground, where at present are the habitations of Jackson and of Waters, near the Mississippi. They built some houses on the land, and, full of his enterprise and the success he expected from it, Morgan descended to New Orleans to obtain, not encouragement simply in his plans, but proprietary and honorary concessions beyond measure. He was baffled in his pretensions, and did not again set his foot in the colony.

These various occurrences determined the Governor General to send a commandant to this post, and M. Foucher was selected. Men are not gods, they all possess in some respects the weaknesses of human nature; the predominant one of the first commandant was self-interest; and who in his place would not have been so—sent to a desert in the midst of savages, to bring the laws of a regulated government to new settlers as barbarous as the Indians themselves? What recompense would he have received for neglecting his personal interests? What obligation would the new colony have been under to him? None.

Mr. Foucher was the man that was wanted for the creation of this new colony. Busying himself at the same time with his own interests as of those of the inhabitants; with his own amusements as well as theirs, but always after having attended first to his business; and by a singular address, if he sometimes plucked the fowl, he not only did it without making it squall, but set it dancing and laughing. M. Foucher remained but a very short time at this post, and did a great deal. In eighteen months he divided out the country, regulated the land necessary for the village and that of the inhabitants. He built an imposing fort, promulgated the laws of the King and made them respected. He was the father and friend of all, lamented, regretted and demanded again, from the Governor General down, by the unanimous voice of all the inhabitants.

In all his labors was Mr. Foucher assisted by anyone? Had he overseers at

the head of the works he presented? Not at all; he alone directed everything; he laid out the work, penetrated the cypress swamps to select the useful trees; he walked with the compass in hand to align the streets and limit the lots; he demonstrated by his example to the perplexed workmen how much men with but little main strength, but with intelligence and dexterity, can multiply the extent of the same, and surmount obstacles. His administration was too brief to ascertain the good he might have done, had it continued the ordinary period. What is certain is that, during the eighteen months that he was in command, there came to New Madrid the largest portion of families that are still there, and it was he that attracted them there.

M. Portell, successor of M. Foucher, commanded this post during five years; the population did not increase under his administration, and the growth of agricultural labors was but slightly perceptible.

M. Portell did not value the inhabitants sufficiently to do them a substantial favor, nor did he use the proper means to improve the condition of the colony. He was not a man of the people, and when by chance his interest required him to assume the character, he was extremely awkward in it; they perceived that he could not play his part, and that a residence in court would have infinitely better suited him than one in a new settlement mostly ill composed. M. Portell had a good heart, he was by nature noble and generous, but his mind was somewhat mistrustful and suspicious, and his age placed him in a position to be influenced by his surroundings. I am convinced that if M. Portell had come alone to this colony, he would have exhibited much less weakness, and that his time would have been much more to him for the public good than it had been.

The little progress made by the colony must not, however, be attributed to the apparent indifference which seemed to form the base of M. Portell's character; physical and moral courses retarded its advancement.

At the period when M. Portell assumed command, he found the inhabitants of this post made up of traders, hunters and boatmen. Trade was still pretty fair for the first two years of his residence here, so that nearly everyone, high or low, would meddle with the trade, and not a soul cultivate the soil. It was so convenient, with a little powder and lead, some cloth and a few blankets, which they obtained on credit at the stores, to procure themselves the meat, grease and suet necessary for their sustenance, and pay off a part of their indebtedness with some peltries. Some of them, but a very few, seeded, equally as well as badly, about an acre of corn, and they all found time to smoke their pipes and give balls and entertainments. How often have I heard them regretting those happy days, when they swam in grease, and when abundance of every description was the cause of waste and extravagance, and the stores of fish from their drag-nets gave them whiskey at four or five reaux (bit of 12½) a gallon, and flour at four or five dollars a barrel, maintained and kept up these festivals and pleasures, which only came to an end when their purses were exhausted.

Mr. Foucher, a young man who, during his command of the post, never neglected his work or business for amusements, yet found time to be at them all, and often was the first to start them, but M. Portell was not so sociable in this respect. He found fault with this giddiness and folly, and judged that a colony, peopled by such individuals, could not attain a very brilliant success.

At last, game in these parts becoming scarcer, the Indians removed themselves further off, and were seldom here; the traders knew very well where to find them, but the inhabitants waited for them in vain; then grease, suet, meat and peltries being no longer brought by the Indians, it was only a few resident hunt-

ers and the traders themselves who provisioned the village; the unfortunate habit of not working had gained the day, it was too difficult to overcome it, so great distress was often seen in the country before they could snatch a few green ears of corn from a badly cultivated field. Three or four Americans at most, as far back as 1793, had risked the settlement of farms on large tracts of land. The Creoles undervalued them, did not eat their fill of dry corn bread, and smoked their pipes quietly. They were, however, surprised to see that, with several cows, they often had not a drop of milk, while these three or four Americans gorged themselves with it, and sold them butter, cheese, eggs, chickens, etc.

By dint of looking into the matter, and waiting in vain for the Indians to supply them with provisions, it struck them that the most prudent thing they could do would be to become farmers. It became, then, a species of epidemic, and the malady spreading from one to another, there are not a single one of them but who, without energy, spirit, animals or ploughs, and furnished only with his pipe and steel, must needs possess a farm.

It was towards the close of the year 1793 that this disease spread itself, and towards the spring of 1794 all the lands in the vicinity of New Madrid were to be broken up and torn into rags, to be seeded and watered by the sweat of these new farmers. Who can tell how far this newly awakened enthusiasm might have been carried? It might have produced a salutary crisis, and self-love and necessity combined, we should be supplied with farmers at all hazards, and whose apprenticeship might, perhaps, have resulted in some success.

An unlooked-for occurrence calmed this effervescence; all were enrolled into a militia to be paid from January 1, 1794, and they found it much pleasanter to eat the King's bread, receive his pay, and smoke his pipes, than to laboriously grub some patches of land to make it produce some corn and potatoes. These militiamen were disbanded about the middle of 1794; their pay was already wasted. They found it a great hardship to be no longer furnished with bread by the King, the largest portion of them had neglected their planting, they found themselves at the year's end in want, and clamored as thieves against the King, saying it was all his fault. M. Portell knew his people and disregarded these outcries.

In the meantime five galleys had come up in the course of this year, and had passed all the summer at New Madrid, and they had caused a great consumption of food. M. Portell found nothing in the village for their subsistence, and drew his supplies for them in part from Illinois and from Kentucky. He did not let pass the opportunity of making it felt by those of the inhabitants of long residence, that should have been in a condition to have furnished a part of these supplies, but the blows he struck came too late, and made but little impression—the hot fever which had occasioned the delirium, where every one saw himself a farmer, had now subsided; no one thought any more of it, some of them who had made a trial of their experience at Lake St. Isidor, had so poorly succeeded, that the laugh was not on their side, and it needed but little for hunting, rowing, and smoking the pipe, to resume their ancient authority over nearly all the colony.

In 1795 a new fit of the fever struck the inhabitants. The settlements of Ft. St. Fernando occasioned a hasty cleaning out of the little corn there was in the colony. Kentucky furnished a little, and Ste. Genevieve supplied a great deal, even to New Madrid, that fell short after having consumed her own supply. This example struck the inhabitants; they saw that if they had harvested extensively, they could now well have disposed of their surplus—new desires to go on farms to raise stock and to make crops.

During these occurrences several American families came to New Madrid; some of them placed themselves at once on farms, and like children our Creoles, from a state of jealousy, clamored against the Americans, whom they thought too wonderful. Jealousy stimulated them, and they would also place themselves on farms.

It is in reality, then, only since the year 1796 that we may regard the inhabitants of this post as having engaged in cultivation, and that it is but yet absolutely in its infancy; a new scarcity they have just experienced before the last crops has convinced them of the importance of raising them, not only to provide against such affliction, to enable them also, with the surplus above their own consumption, they may procure their other indispensable necessities.

The population of the years 1794, 1795 and 1796 is nearly about the same, but the crops have increased from year to year, and all tends to the belief that this increase will be infinitely more perceptible in future years.

In the year 1794 the corn crop was 6,000 bushels; in 1795, 10,000, and in 1796, 17,000.

It was in this condition of things that M. Portell left his command.

It was, perhaps, impossible, from the foregoing facts, that the settlement at New Madrid could have made greater progress than it has up to this time. It was not husbandmen who came and laid the foundation, it was tradesmen, cooks, and others, who would live there with but little expense and labor, who, being once fixed there, having their lands and their cattle, the Indians having removed themselves to a distance, and trade no longer within the reach of all the world, necessity taught them that to procure the means necessary to live, they must resort to tilling the soil. The first attempts were difficult, but the inducement of disposing with ease of their crops determined them to labor.

The first steps have been taken; nothing remains for a wise Commandant, but to manage everything with prudence, according to the views of the Government, to firmly repel idleness and laziness, to welcome and encourage activity, and exhibit to the industrious man that he is distinguished above others and has earned the protection of the government, in giving him tangible proof, either by preference in purchasing from him or some other manner of recompense. The honest man, the active and industrious man, is sensible of the slightest proceeding on the part of his superior, and it is to him a great expansion to reflect that his labors and fatigues have not been ignored, and that they have given him a claim on the good will and benevolence of the heads of a Province.

What a vast field is open to a commandant who would reap advantage by these means, and gain the benedictions of all the worthy inhabitants of a colony.

I stop here, Mr. Commandant; what I might say further would add but little to the good purposes you design for the progress and success of the place. I have made a concise narrative of the origin of the post of New Madrid, and the reasons of its slow growth in agriculture. The census which follows, will give you a correct view of its present situation. It will prove to you that courage and emulation need but a slight support to emerge from the giddiness where they have so long remained. But for certain the Creoles will never make this a flourishing settlement, it will be the Americans, Germans and other active people who will reap the glory of it.

Observe, if it please you, sir, that amongst the habitations granted long since, those given by Francis Racine, by Hunot, Sr., the Hunot sons, Paquin, Laderoute, deceased, Gamelin, Lalotte, etc., have not yet had a single tree cut on

them; that those of the three brothers, Saint Marie, Meloche and other Creoles are barely commenced.

You will see, on the contrary, that the Americans who obtain grants of land have nothing more at heart but to settle on them at once and improve them to the extent of their ability, and from this it is easy to draw conclusions.

Another observation which will surely not escape you, sir, is that the total heads of families amount, according to the census I exhibit to you, to 159, and that in this number there are fifty-three who have no property. This, I think, is an evil to which it would be easy for you to apply a remedy. In a county destined to agricultural pursuits, and to the breeding of domestic animals, it is too much that one-third of the inhabitants should stand isolated from the general interest, and that the other two-thirds should be exposed to be the victims of a set of idle and lazy people, always at hand at their slightest necessities to satiate their hunger by preying on the industrious.

I think, Mr. Commandant, that several habitations left by persons who have absented themselves from this post for a long time should be reunited to the domain.

The following are of this class:

One Enie Bolduc, absent for over two years, had a place at Lake St. Francis No 2.

One John Easton, absent over three years, had a place at Lake St. Eulalie; it is now abandoned. One Mr. Waters says he has claims on it. What are they?

One Tourney had a place at Lake St. Isidor; he associated with to cultivate it one Gamard. Tourney returned to France, and Gamard has worked for two years at Fort St. Fernando.

One M. Desrocher, why has he not worked his place in the Mill Prairie, which he holds for over four years? Has he not enough with the one he holds at St. Isidor?

One M. Chisholm holds three places; he lives on one he has just commenced to clear; a second is in litigation, and for over four years he has done nothing on a third near the village—has he not enough with two? Why hold land uselessly, and above all near the village?

The examination you will give the census, and the information concerning the property of each head of a family will lead you probably to other reflections. I append to the whole a new map of the village and its environs, as taken after the last abrasion of land by the Mississippi; this work claims your indulgence; it is not that of an artist, but one of the most zealous subjects of his majesty; and the only merit it may possess is to demonstrate to you with correctness the number of places that have been conceded in the village, the houses that are built thereon, and the names of the proprietors on the general list which correspond with the same numbers as those placed on each conceded place.

I pray you to believe me, with profound respect, sir, the commandant,

Your very affectionate and devoted servant,

New Madrid, December 31, 1796.

PETER ANTHONY LA FORGE.

HEADS OF FAMILIES.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Slaves.	Horses.	Cattle.	Bushels of Corn.
Pierre Desrocher.....	1		1		5	18	350
Robert McKay.....	1	1	1		1	10	350
Pierre Saffray.....					1	5	350
Joel Bennet.....	1	3	2				50
James Meace.....							
Elisah Jacson.....				2	3	25	400
George Ruddel.....	1	2	5	6	3	6	30
George Robock.....	1					3	150
James Adams.....	1	1	3			4	100
William Mock.....	1						50
John Somers.....							80
Arthur Melon.....							
Robert Upham.....							
David Gray.....					1	10	400
Jacob Meyers.....	1	2	4			8	
Thomas Horsley.....							
Ant. Hibernois Melocke.....	1	3			3	7	
Gabriel Hunot.....							
Joseph Hunot.....							
Francis Falconer.....	1		1				200
Joseph Storey.....	1				3	11	160
Jean Horner.....	1					2	150
Madeline Hunot ve Gamelin.....		2	3			1	50
Doct. H. M. Chisholm.....	1	1	3	2	2	25	1100
George Wilson.....	1		1			4	800
George Onrau.....							
Robert White.....	1	2					200
Andre Tousambroud.....		1	2		4	15	800
Phillippe Lietrot.....	1	2	2			2	25
Samuel Dorsey.....	1				3	2	
Francois Paquet.....	1						
George N. Reagan.....	1	2	2	10	2	3	
Chas. Bonneau dit Lalotte.....	1	3	2			1	70
Francois Racine.....	1	2	3		1	7	60
Joseph Hunot, pere.....	1	1	3		2	2	150
Jean Babt. Barsaloux.....					3	7	900
Isidor Skerette.....					1	40	
Sarah (Mulatresse).....			1			2	
Joseph Ste. Marie.....	1	3	1		1	8	80
Etienne Ste. Marie.....	1	5	2		1	12	300
F. Ste. Marie Bourbon.....	1	2	3			3	150
Francois Paquin.....	1	7			2	4	60
Paul Laderoute.....	1	1	1			2	30
Christophe Winsor.....	1	2				6	40
Isaac Thompson.....	1			1	2	8	200
Moise Langsford.....	1	1	3		2	30	1200
John Hart.....					2	25	500
John Lapland Thifant.....	1	1	1		2	12	400
Jean Parquer.....	1	1	5			2	
Jacob Beaugard.....	1	4	4		1	4	1200
Azor Rees.....	1		1	6		9	600
Tardiveau et Comp.....				2		7	350
Louis Vandenbenden.....	1			4		3	
Pierre Derbigny.....	1	2		1		8	
Thomas Tuintiman.....	1	3	3		1	8	80
David Shelby.....	1	6	4		1	8	200
Mathieu McCormek.....	1	1	2			4	100

HEADS OF FAMILIES.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Slaves.	Horses.	Cattle.	Bushels of Corn.
Jacob Crow.....	1	1					100
Richard J. Waters.....				3	12	100	2400
John Gerney.....	1		3			3	100
Jaques Cotte, Chatoillier.....	1				6	8	25
Andre Wilson.....	1					6	60
Samuel Black.....							
Francis Lesieur.....	1		2		6	12	300
Veuve Jose Lesieur.....			2				
Louis Brouillette.....	1	2			1	8	50
Andre Goder.....	1						
Andre Cotee.....	1					2	150
Moise Malheuf.....	1		2			5	20
C. Fran's Riche Dupen.....	1	1				5	
Veuve Cyrille Leduc.....		1				1	
Claude Thirier.....						1	60
Henry Green.....							50
F. de John Biggs.....		1				4	
Vade Boncoeur.....	1				1		50
Francois Berthiaume.....	1	2	1		10	2	80
Jean Viot dis Gascon.....	1	2	3			1	30
Hyacinthe Berthiaume.....					1	2	60
Pierre Sabourin.....	1	1	1			2	25
Joseph Riendeau.....	1	4	1			3	50
Noel Berthiaume.....							
Alexander Sampson.....	1	1	1			1	
Jean B. Chandillan.....							
Charles Guilbaut.....	1		1			4	50
Girard Derlac.....	1					1	
Jean B'te Racine.....	1	1	2		1	4	
Jean B. Maisonville.....							30
Louis St. Aubin.....	1	2	3			3	40
Veuve Chartier.....		2	1			1	30
James Ragen.....							
Joseph Michel.....				3		4	400
Ant. Vachette, St. Antoine.....	1	3	2				140
Joseph Guill.....					1	4	80
Suzanne Guill.....						2	40
Fr's Conteley Marchterre.....							
Joseph Legrand.....					1		30
Joseph Lamoureux.....	1	2					
Tomas Jacob.....	1						50
Jean S. Guerin.....	1	2	1			2	
Joseph Lafernay.....	1				1	1	
Jean Lavallee.....	1	1	2	2	1	4	
Femme de Phil Ducomb.....						5	
Katy Hand, Chowanon.....					1		50
Tomas Power.....	1						
Jacques Laderoute.....							
Michel Clermont.....	1	2					
Ant. Vachard, mimi Lardoise.....	1	1				7	40
P. Antoine Laforge.....	1	2	2				120
Veuve Davin.....		1				2	30
Marie Cheraquise.....		2	2			4	30
Pierre Poirier.....	1	1					
Louis Denoyer.....							
Joseph Failt.....							
Pierre Vandernailt.....							

HEADS OF FAMILIES.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Slaves.	Horses.	Cattle.	Bushels of Corn.
Pitre Egains.....						2	
Andre Goder, le petit.....							
Fany Hands.....						8	
Le Dame La bussierre.....		1	1				
Laurent Aveline.....							
Isidor Dupins.....							
Jean B. Dupins.....							
Francois l'Anglois.....							
James Gool.....							
Femme Largillon.....		1					
Joseph McCourtney.....	1					1	
John Pritchel.....		2	1				
Marie St. Pierre.....							
William Hilton.....							
Nicholas Teper.....							
Samuel Hill.....							
William Davis.....							
Juan Wats.....							
Joseph Douarion.....							
Francois Archambeau.....							
Jean B. Gervais.....							
Albert.....							
Louise Lacroix.....							
Anne Dorette, femme Scaler.....							
Phil. Louvierre D'amour.....							
Andre Giroult.....							
Nancy Foul.....							
Joseph Nichols.....	1						
Cath. Brown, femme Campbell.....							
Jacquin Hels.....	1	2	3				
John Guilmore.....							
John Kang.....							
Antoine Horlen.....							
John Dairmont.....							
George Haur.....							
John Watson.....							
Barnel Ovrebey.....	1	1					
Francois Hodson.....	1	1	1				
Davis Lainese.....	1	1					
Jno. B. Lafleur, du tremble.....							
Mathieu Raille.....							
Joseph Bornsugar.....							
Alexis Picard.....	1	3					
Peter Johnson.....							
	77	116	105	42	96	608	17,425

RECAPITULATION.

Chef de famille (heads of families), male.....	140
female.....	19
Total.....	159
Femmes (women).....	77
Fils (boys).....	116
Filles (girls).....	105
Total souls.....	457

Esclaves (slaves).....	42
Chevaux (horses).....	96
Betes a corne (horned cattle).....	608
Recoltes de mais (corn product) bushels.....	17,435

NEW MADRID, 31. Fbre, 1796.

Col. De Lassus remained at New Madrid until the spring of 1799, when he was promoted to the position of lieutenant-governor of Upper Louisiana. He was a prudent and conscientious commandant, and during his term the population of the district was considerably increased. He was succeeded by Don Henri Peyroux, who had previously been in command at Ste. Genevieve. Peyroux arrived in New Madrid, in August, 1799, and remained four years. He then resigned, and, leaving his wife at New Madrid, went to France, where he had large possessions. Being old and infirm, he did not wish to venture on a return voyage, and entered into an agreement with his wife for a separation, relinquishing to her all his title to their property in America.

After the resignation of Peyroux, the post was under the command of John Levallee until the transfer of Louisiana to the United States, in March, 1804. At that time the population of the district, including Arkansas and Little Prairie, numbered 1,350, about one-third being French and the remainder Anglo-Americans.

The settlement at La Petite Prairie (Little Prairie) was begun in 1794, by Francois Lesieur, at a point a short distance below the present town of Caruthersville, in Pemiscot County. A town covering some two hundred arpents of land was laid out, and divided into lots of an arpent each. A fort, called Fort St. Fernando, was constructed on the bank of the river. Among the residents of the town and vicinity, besides its founder, were Jean Baptiste Barsaloux, George and John Ruddell, Joseph Payne, Louis St. Aubin, Charles Guibeault, Charles Loignon, Francois Langlois and Peter Noblesse. In 1799 the population numbered 78, and in 1803 it had increased to 103. The village continued to prosper until the earthquakes of 1811-12, which almost entirely destroyed it. Its site was long since carried away by the waters of the Mississippi. Other settlements were made in what is now Pemiscot County, one in the vicinity of Gayoso, one north of Big Lake,

another on Little River and a fourth on Portage Bay. The earthquakes drove most of the inhabitants away, and it was not until thirty years later that any considerable number of immigrants came in. One conspicuous figure remained in this section after others had fled. Col. John H. Walker, familiarly known as Harde-man Walker, located on Little Prairie about 1810, and continued to reside there until his death. He was sheriff of New Madrid County in 1821-22, and subsequently was a judge of the county court. One of his sisters married Dr. Robert D. Dawson, of New Madrid, and another married John Martin, of Point Pleasant.

During the year 1789 a road known as the King's road was marked out from Ste. Genevieve to New Madrid, and it was along this road that the settlements were the most numerous in New Madrid District and what is now Scott County. One of the earliest settlers was Edward Robertson, who, with his son-in-law, Moses Hurley, located near where Sikeston now is. The former in character and business methods was like Richard J. Waters. He was an extensive land speculator, and also kept a store and trading post. He was entirely uneducated, and could not write his name, but he was a shrewd business man, and succeeded in keeping most of the other settlers in his debt.

In 1796 or 1797 Capt. Charles Friend, with his family, came from Monongahela* County, Va., and received a concession of land near the present town of Benton. He had been a captain in the Revolutionary War, and was at this time about seventy-five years of age. He had a family of nine sons: Aaron, Israel, Teene, Charles, Jonas, Jacob, John, Alexander and David, and two daughters. Some of the sons were married in Virginia. Aaron and Teene were dissatisfied, and returned to their native State. Jonas, John and Jacob each received the customary concession of 800 arpents of land. Two of the brothers subsequently removed to Texas. About 1811 John Ramsey removed from Cape Girardeau, and located on what is now the county "poor farm," where he remained until his death in 1837. He had a family consisting of one son and eight daughters. Three of the daughters, Elizabeth, Ann and Mary, married, respectively, John, James and Robert Ravenscroft; another daughter, Harriet B., became the wife

* Monongalia?

of Lewis Painter, and is still living; Rebecca married John Hall in Virginia, but came to the Territory with her father's family. Hall became a man of some prominence in political circles. He was a presidential elector on the Adams ticket, in 1828, and served one or more terms in the Legislature.

Joseph Hunter, one of the most distinguished pioneers of Southeast Missouri, came to New Madrid District in 1805, and located on a grant purchased from Joseph La Plante, near New Madrid. Very soon after he removed to Big Prairie, and with his brother-in-law, Samuel Phillips, located near the present town of Sikeston. Joseph Hunter was a son of a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, who immigrated to America from the North of Ireland prior to the Revolutionary War. During the early settlement of Kentucky the family removed to Louisville. A brother of Joseph, who had been an officer in the continental army, received a grant of land on the river above the town in what is still known as "Hunter's Bottom." The mother of Joseph and a sister were killed by the Indians while in a flax-field near their home; a brother, Abraham, also met his death at the hands of the savages. Nancy Hunter, another member of the family, is mentioned in connection with the history of Ste. Genevieve.

Upon the organization of Missouri Territory, Joseph Hunter was appointed by President Madison a member of the territorial council. He had a large family, and his descendants are very numerous, embracing many of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of that portion of this State. His eldest son, Milford, removed to Grand Gulf, Miss. The second son, Abraham, married Sally Ogden, and became the father of three sons and three daughters, viz.: Isaac, a judge of the Scott County Court; Joseph, a wealthy citizen of New Madrid, and Benjamin F., living near Sikeston, one of the largest land owners in Southeast Missouri; Catharine, who married first Americus Price, and second Marmaduke Beckwith; Mary, who married Archibald Price, and Amanda. Abraham Hunter in his day was probably the best known politician in Southeast Missouri, and served for twenty years, successively, in one or the other of the branches of the State Legislature. James, another son of Joseph Hunter, married Lucy Beckwith, and had two children: Joseph, killed in the battle

of Pilot Knob, and Kate. David, a fourth son, married his cousin Nancy Phillips, by whom he had three children: Samuel, Betty and Jenny. Joseph Hunter, Jr., married Elizabeth Johnson, and was the father of two children: Maria, who married Maj. James Parrott, and Ann, who became the wife of Joseph H. Moore. Thomas, the youngest son of Joseph Hunter, Sr., married Eliza Meyers, and reared two children: Nannie Kate, wife of Col. Thomas Brown, of Columbus, Ky., and Senator William Hunter. Of the daughters of Joseph Hunter, Mary married Andrew Giboney, of Cape Girardeau, whose daughter is the wife of Hon. Louis Houck, and Hannah married Mark H. Stallcup, of New Madrid County. Capt. William Meyers was the first settler on the site of Benton. He was a native of North Carolina, but had lived for a time in Tennessee. He was a commissioned officer in the War of 1812, and distinguished himself as an Indian fighter.

That part of Scott County formerly known as Tywappity Bottom, which extended from Commerce to Bird's Point, began to receive settlers as early as 1798; among them were James Brady, James Curran, Charles Findlay, Edmund Hogan, Thomas, John and James Wellborn, and Stephen, Josiah and Robert Quimby. About 1802 or 1803 Thomas W. Waters, a South Carolinian, located on the site of Commerce, and established a trading post and store, in partnership with Robert Hall. He also kept a ferry across the Mississippi. He died within a few years after coming to this country.

The first settlement in the territory now embraced in Mississippi County was made about the year 1800 by John Johnson, who obtained a grant of land, and built a cabin on or near the present Bird's Point. The next year Edward Mathews, with his sons, Edward N., Charles, Joseph, James and Allen, settled on what was then known as St. Charles Prairie, but which has since borne the name of "Mathews' Prairie." They were joined within the next two or three years by Charles Gray, Joseph Smith, John Weaver, George Hecker, and Absalom McElmurry. The last named married Elizabeth Gray, and in 1810 removed to Arkansas, but returned to the Prairie three years later. About 1805 Abraham Bird, the founder of Cairo, Ill., crossed the river, and established himself on the land previously occupied by John

Johnson, where he remained until the overflow of 1814-15. He then went to Louisiana, and a few years later his youngest son, John Bird, took possession of the homestead.

In 1812 Newman Beckwith came from Virginia, and located between Norfolk and Wolf Island, and the next year William Rush settled on Rush's Ridge. Lucas' Bend was settled by James Lucas, about 1802.

About 1800 John, Andrew and James Ramsey came from Cape Girardeau District, and located in the vicinity of Norfolk.

John and Drakeford Gray and Thomas Phillips were pioneers of Wolf Island Township, and William B. Bush, of Long Prairie.

In 1811 and 1812 the inhabitants of New Madrid District experienced a series of the most terrific earthquakes that have ever occurred on the American continent. The best account of these fearful convulsions that could be obtained is given in the following letter, written to Rev. Lorenzo Dow:

NEW MADRID TERRITORY, MISSOURI, March 22, 1816.

Dear Sir: In compliance with your request, I will now give you a history, as full in detail as the limits of a letter will permit, of the awful visitation of Providence in this place and its vicinity.

On the 16th of December, 1811, about 2 o'clock A. M., we were visited by a violent shock of an earthquake, accompanied by a very awful noise, resembling loud but distant thunder, but more hoarse and vibrating, which was followed in a few minutes by the complete saturation of the atmosphere with sulphurous vapor, causing total darkness. The screams of the affrighted inhabitants running to and fro, not knowing where to go or what to do, the cries of the fowls and the beasts of every species, the cracking of trees falling, and the roaring of the Mississippi, the current of which was retrograde for a few minutes, owing, as is supposed, to an eruption in its bed, formed a scene truly terrible. From that time until about sunrise a number of lighter shocks occurred, at which time one still more violent than the first took place, with the same accompaniments, and the terror which had been excited in every one, and indeed in all animal nature, was now, if possible, doubled. The inhabitants fled in every direction to the country, supposing (if it can be admitted that their minds were exercised at all) that there was less danger at a distance from than near the river. In one person, a female [Mrs. Lafont], the alarm was so great that she fainted, and could not be revived. There were several shocks a day, but lighter than those already mentioned, until the 23d of January, 1812, when one occurred, as violent as the severest of the former ones, accompanied by the same phenomena as the former. From this time until the 4th of February the earth was in a continual agitation, visibly waving as a gentle sea. On that day there was another shock, nearly as hard as the preceding ones; next day four such, and on the 7th, about 4 o'clock A. M., a concussion took place, so much more violent than those which had preceded it, that it was denominated the hard shock. The awful darkness of the atmosphere which, as formerly, was saturated with sulphurous vapor, and the

violence of the tempestuous thundering noise that accompanied it, together with all the other phenomena mentioned as attending the former ones, formed a scene, the description of which would require the most sublimely fanciful imagination. At first the Mississippi seemed to recede from its banks, and its water gathered up like a mountain, leaving, for a moment, many boats which were here on their way to New Orleans, on the bare sand, in which time the poor sailors made their escape from them. It then rising fifteen or twenty feet perpendicularly, and expanding, as it were, at the same moment, the bank overflowed with a retrograde current rapid as a torrent. The boats, which before had been left on the sand, were now torn from their moorings, and suddenly driven up a little creek, at the mouth of which they laid, to the distance, in some instances, of nearly a quarter of a mile. The river, falling immediately as rapidly as it had risen, receded within its banks again with such violence that it took with it whole groves of young cottonwood trees which ledged its borders.

They were broken off with such regularity in some instances that persons who had not witnessed the fact would with difficulty be persuaded that it had not been the work of art. A great many fish were left on the bank, being unable to keep pace with the water. The river was literally covered with the wrecks of boats, and it is said that one was wrecked in which there was a lady and six children, all of whom were lost.

In all the hard shocks mentioned the earth was horribly torn to pieces; the surface of hundreds of acres was from time to time covered over of various depths by the sand which issued from the fissures which were made in great numbers all over the country, some of which closed up immediately after they had vomited forth their sand and water, which, it must be remarked, were the substances generally thrown up. In some places, however, there was a substance resembling stone-coal or impure stone-coal thrown up with the sand. It is impossible to say what the depth of these fissures or irregular breaks were. We have reason to believe that some were very deep. The site of this town was evidently settled down at least fifteen feet, and not more than half a mile below the town there does not appear to be any alteration in the bank of the river, but back from the river, a small distance, the numerous large ponds, or lakes, which covered a great part of the country, are nearly dried up. The beds of some of these are elevated above their former banks, several feet, producing an elevation often fifteen or twenty feet from their original state, and lately it has been discovered that a lake (Reelfoot Lake) was found on the opposite side of the Mississippi in the Indian country, upward of 100 miles in length, and from one to six miles in width of the depth of from ten to fifty feet. It has communication with the river at both ends, and it is conjectured that it will not be many years before the principle part, if not the whole of the Mississippi will pass that way. We were constrained, by fear of our houses falling, to live twelve or eighteen months after the first shocks in little light camps made of boards; but we gradually became callous and returned to our homes again. Most of those who fled from the country in the time of the hard shocks have returned home. We have felt since their commencement in 1811, and still continue to feel slight shocks occasionally. It is seldom that we are more than a week without feeling one, and sometimes three or four a day. There were two this winter past, much harder than we have felt for two years before, but since then they appear to be lighter than they have ever been, and we begin to hope that ere long they will entirely cease.

I have now, Sir, finished my promised description of the earthquake, im-

perfect, it is true, but just as it occurred to my memory, many of the most of the truly awful scenes having occurred three or four years ago. They, of course, are not related with that precision which would entitle it to the character of a full confidence that it is given to a friend. And now, Sir, wishing you all good, I must bid you adieu.

Your humble servant,

ELIZA BRYAN.

The center of disturbance seems to have been in the vicinity of Little Prairie, as it was there the greatest damage was done. Mr. Godfrey Lesieur, then a boy living at that place, wrote a description of the phenomena, from which the following is condensed: The earthquakes spent their greatest force in Pemiscot County. The first shock occurred at 2 o'clock A. M., on December 16, 1811, and was very hard, shaking down log houses, chimneys, etc. It was followed at short intervals by comparatively slight shocks until about 7 o'clock in the morning, when a rumbling noise was heard in the west resembling distant thunder, and in an instant the earth began to shake and totter to such a degree that no one was able to stand or walk. This lasted about one minute. At this juncture the earth was observed to be rolling in waves of a few feet in height, with a visible depression between. Soon the swells were seen to burst, throwing upward large volumes of water, sand, and a species of charcoal, some of which were covered with a substance having a sulphurous odor. When these swells burst, large fissures were formed, running north and south, parallel with each other for miles. The rumbling noise and the waves seemed to come from the west and travel eastward. Slight shocks were felt at intervals until January 23, 1812, when the country was visited by another earthquake, equally as violent as the first, and characterized by the same frightful results. Then it was that the cry arose among the people, "*sauze qui peut!*" ("save who can"), and all but two families left the country.

After the terrible shock of the 7th of January slight ones were from time to time experienced, until the 7th of February, when another very severe one, having the same effects as the other occurred, and caused great injury to land, in forming more extensive fissures, sinking high lands, and forming it into lakes, and making deep lakes high land.

It is a remarkable fact that so few casualties occurred during these terrible convulsions. Among the citizens there were but two deaths. Mrs. Lafont died from fright, and Mrs. Jarvis received an injury from the fall of a cabin log, from which she died a few days later.

Several stories have been handed down of the curious freaks of the earthquake. One of the most remarkable incidents occurred ten miles below Little Prairie on Pemiscot River. An old man named Culbertson with his family lived on a short bend in the river. About an acre of ground lay between his house and the river, and in this space was situated the well and smokehouse. On the morning of the 16th of December, after the second hard shock had subsided, Mrs. Culbertson started to the well for water and to the smokehouse for breakfast meat, when, to her great astonishment, no well or smokehouse was to be seen. Upon further search, they were both found on the opposite side of the river, and a canoe was necessary to reach them. The swelling of the earth had formed a fissure across the bend wide enough to permit the whole volume of the water to pass through, and the great pressure upon the point thus isolated forced it to the opposite bank, when the next land wave appeared.

These earthquakes were felt all over the Mississippi Valley, but no serious damage was done beyond a radius of about one hundred miles from Little Prairie. The following letter, written from Cape Girardeau to the *Louisiana Gazette*, indicates the extent of the damage at that place.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, February 15, 1812.

The concussions of the earthquake still continue. The shock on the 23d ult. was more severe and longer than that of December 16, and the shock of the 7th inst. was still more violent than any preceding, and lasted longer, perhaps, than any on record (from ten to fifteen minutes—the earth was not at rest for an hour). The ravages of this terrible convulsion have nearly depopulated the district of New Madrid; but few remain to tell the sad tale. The inhabitants have fled in every direction. It has done considerable damage in this place by demolishing chimneys and cracking cellar walls. Some have been driven from their houses, and a number are yet in tents. No doubt volcanoes in the mountains of the west, which have been extinguished for ages, are now reopened.

The destruction of large areas of previously good land left many persons homeless and landless, who had obtained grants from the Spanish Government or had made entries under the

United States. For the relief of such persons Congress, on February 17, 1815, passed a law, providing for the relocation of their claims. Persons who had lost lands to the amount of 160 acres or less were permitted to locate any amount not exceeding one quarter section upon any lands then open for settlement, but relocations of more than one section were not allowed to those who had lost a greater amount. This beneficent act in a great measure failed of its object. The manner of procuring a title under it was tedious and expensive, and the claims in most cases were purchased by speculators and land-sharks, in whose hands they became instruments of fraud.

The settlement did not extend much beyond Little River until between 1820 and 1830. The first settlement in what is now Stoddard County was made not far from the year 1825. At that time Benjamin Taylor and a married son, Jacob Taylor, came from North Carolina, and located about three miles east of Bloomfield. There were two other sons, Abraham and Isaac, who, after marriage, made settlements—Isaac, two miles northwest, and Abraham, four miles north of Bloomfield. Peter and Jacob Crites, about the same time, came from Bollinger County, and located a short distance southwest of Bloomfield; John and Jonas Eaker, from North Carolina. Absalom B. Bailey, William Wray, Ephraim Snider, Thomas Neale and Jacob Miller were also among the pioneers of the county.

In 1829 the territory afterward organized as Stoddard County was attached to Cape Girardeau County, and by the court of that county it was divided into two townships. The part east of Castor River was called Pike Township, and the part to the north, Castor Township. Joseph Chapman and Thomas Wylie were appointed justices of the peace, and Joel Ramsey, constable in the first, and Thomas Neale and John Eaker, justices of the peace, and William Hardin, constable in Castor Township. The first election in Pike Township was ordered to be held at the house of Jacob Miller, and in Castor at the house of John Wray. The settlement went on very rapidly between 1830 and 1840, and at the latter date the population numbered over 3,000.

Dunklin County formed a part of Stoddard prior to its organization. It was difficult of access, and its settlement was

longer deferred than that of any other county in Southeast Missouri. One of the first persons to locate within its borders was Howard Moore, who, in 1829, built a small house four miles south of the present town of Malden. He was originally from Virginia, but had lived in Tennessee. In 1831 Moses Norman, a native of Alabama, located on West Prairie. He had previously lived near Marble Hill, however. At about the same time Jacob Taylor removed from his first location, near Bloomfield, to West Prairie. Within the next three or four years the following locations were made: Henry Meyers and N. W. Seitz on West Prairie; Hugh Shiply, four miles north of Kennett; Evan Evans, four miles south of Kennett; Adam Barnhart and Holcomb, on Grand Prairie; Pleasant Cockrum, James Baker and Hollis, in the vicinity of Cockrum postoffice; Russell and William H. Horner, at Hornersville; John Cude, at Cotton Plant, and George Sheppard and Thomas Varner, in the vicinity of Kennett.

Butler County was long the favorite hunting ground of Indians as well as whites, and it was not until about 1820 that any permanent locations were made. The first of which any exact information could be obtained was that of Solomon Kittrel. He came from Kentucky, reaching his location on Cane Creek in November, 1819. There were then some 200 or 300 Indians camped on the creek, and they remained there for about three years. He took up a large body of land, and subsequently opened a general frontier store, bringing his goods from Cape Girardeau with ox teams. He also built a distillery, and sunk a tanyard in which he did an extensive business. He died, at an advanced age, in 1872. Among the other pioneers were Daniel Epps, Sr., who lived on what was known as the "Military Road," on Ten Mile Creek, where he had a mill; Thomas Scott, who lived on Cane Creek; Malachi Hudspeth, also, on Cane Creek; Martin Sandlin, who lived on Little Black River; Samuel Hillis, William and Frank Whittington, Samuel Polk, James Brannam, and the Applebys and Vandovers.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION, COURTS, ETC.

Judiciary of Ste. Genevieve District.—The court of quarter-sessions of the peace for Ste. Genevieve District was organized at the house of Andrew Buat, on December 11, 1804. The judges present were Moses Austin, Jacques Guibourd, Benjamin Strother, John Hawkins and Francois Valle. There being no attorney for the United States present, William C. Carr was appointed prosecutor *pro tem*. Israel Dodge, sheriff of the district, returned the following *venire*: Joseph Spencer, William Hickman, John Price, Joseph Pratte, Andrew Henry, Paschal Detchemendy, Charles Smith, Robert J. Brown, John Stewart, Charles Bates, Thomas Alley, Abraham Baker, William Murphy, David Murphy, Francis Clark, Camille De Lassus, James Hunter, John Burget, Samuel Bridge and Aquilla Low. The Court then appointed constables as follows: Andrew Morris, New Bourbon; Peter Leural, Ste. Genevieve; Joseph Tucker, on the Saline; Thomas Donohoe, between the Saline and the Cape Girardeau line; John Paul, Belleview, and Bernard Foster, of Mine à Burton.

Israel Dodge was appointed to receive proposals for the building of a jail 25x15 feet, with double walls of timber one foot thick, the space between to be filled with rocks. The jail was to be built on the public square.

At this term the grand jury made no presentments. The next term was held in March, 1805, at which time, Nicholas and Gabriel Keith, James Hunter, Henry Dodge, Joseph Donohue and Jeremiah Able were indicted, and convicted of assault and battery.

At the September term the jail was reported finished. It was built by J. B. Valle. At the same time Henry Dodge qualified as sheriff. In December the judges present were St. Gem Beauvais, P. Detchemendy, Camille De Lassus, Charles Smith, Andrew Henry and J. Donohue. The judges changed frequently, and during the next year (1806) there appeared John Smith T., John Hawkins, J. B. Valle, Francois Valle, Nathaniel Cook, John Callaway, Isidore Moore, Amos Bird, John Perry and William James.

The tax levy for 1805 amounted to \$1,171.94, for the whole district. The assessors were John Perry and Nathaniel Cook,

for the settlements on Big River, the Mines, Belleview and the Murphy settlement, and J. B. Valle and Thomas Maddin for the settlements on the Mississippi and Apple Creek.

In 1807 the district was divided into six townships: Breton, Belleview, St. Michaels, Big River, St. Genevieve and Cinque Homme. In 1814 Saline Township was formed from the townships of Ste. Genevieve and Cinque Homme, including all of the south part of the present county of Ste. Genevieve and the west part of Perry County. At the same time Platin Township was laid out to include all of the district north of Isle au Bois Creek, and east of Big River.

No courthouse was built until 1821. The courts prior to that time had been held in various dwellings. In 1808 James Maxwell received \$50 for the use of the parish house. The tavern of John Price was used frequently, and after 1814 the courts met regularly at the house of Henry Dodge. This building is still standing, nearly opposite the courthouse, and is occupied as a saloon.

Prior to the organization of the circuit court, courts of oyer and terminer were held from time to time, for the trial of felony cases. At one of those begun on July 9, 1810, the first conviction for murder occurred. The judges were Otto Shrader, Amos Bird, St. Gem Beauvais, William James, and Nathaniel Cook. The defendant was Peter Johnston who was indicted for the murder of John Spear, in Big River Township, on May 25, 1810. Edward Hempstead was the attorney-general, and Henry M. Breckenridge and James A. Graham were assigned to defend the prisoner. A verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree was returned, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on the 3d of August. It was also ordered, as a part of the sentence, that the body be delivered after death to Dr. Walter Fenwick for dissection. The execution took place on the hill near the academy building in the presence of all the people of the town.

The second conviction for murder took place in the month of February, 1812, J. B. C. Lucas and Joseph Pratte being the judges. Charles Heath was convicted of the murder of Hugh Jones in the township of Breton. His attorneys were Richard S. Thomas and Andrew Scott. He was hanged on Academy Hill on March 9,

1812. These have been the only two executions in the history of Ste. Genevieve County. Many fatal encounters, however, have occurred, which excited great interest at the time. One of these took place in the year 1816. The parties were Auguste De Mun, a son of Jacques De Mun, captain of dragoons of St. Domingo, and an early settler in New Bourbon, and William McArthur, a brother-in-law of Lewis F. Linn. Both were candidates for the territorial House of Representatives. The former had repeated some slanderous statements concerning McArthur's alleged connection with counterfeiters, which, coming to his ears, caused him to send a challenge to De Mun, who refused to accept it on the ground that McArthur was not a gentleman. This incensed McArthur, and he denounced De Mun as a coward. The quarrel had now reached a stage where each proposed to kill the other on sight. They met on the stairway at the courthouse, De Mun going up and McArthur coming down. Both fired, and De Mun fell mortally wounded, while McArthur remained unhurt, and was never arrested or brought to trial.

A very tragical event occurred in the year 1811 in the form of a duel between Thomas T. Crittenden, and Dr. Walter Fenwick, both residents of Ste. Genevieve. Fenwick was one of four or five brothers, who came to Louisiana Territory about the beginning of the century. Three of them, Ezekiel, Thomas and James, lived in Bois Brule Bottom, in the neighborhood of Brazeau. Ezekiel did not bear the best of reputations, and had been tried for larceny at Ste. Genevieve. Crittenden was a lawyer, and a brother of Senator Crittenden of Kentucky. Dr. Fenwick was a very worthy citizen, a skilled physician, and held a high position in society, and originally had had nothing to do with the quarrel which led to the duel. The difficulty, the exact nature of which is not remembered, arose between his brother Ezekiel and Crittenden. Crittenden had acted as attorney-general in some cases, and perhaps had had something to do with the prosecution of Ezekiel Fenwick, but this is not certain. Whatever may have been the cause, Ezekiel Fenwick sent by the hand of his brother, the Doctor, a challenge to Crittenden. Crittenden refused to meet Ezekiel. This the Doctor took as a personal affront, and immediately offered himself in his brother's

place, which was accepted. The meeting took place on October 1, 1811, on Moreau's Island opposite Kaskaskia. Gen. Henry Dodge and John Scott were the seconds. At the first fire Dr. Fenwick fell mortally wounded, and died the next day. Crittenden remained unhurt. Dr. Fenwick was buried in the old Catholic cemetery, and his grave, marked by a sandstone slab, bearing the inscription: "Doctor Walter Fenwick, born 1775, died Oct. 2, 1811," may still be seen.

In the year 1830 the famous John Smith T. was tried for murder. Smith came to Louisiana Territory about 1803 from Roane County, Tenn., where he had lived for several years, and had held a large tract of land in defiance of all other claimants. When he reached Missouri he located at Shibboleth, in what is now Jefferson County, and engaged in lead mining. At this time there was more or less conflict, over the title to the mines, and he championed the cause of the miners against the owners or claimants, and even went to Washington to look after the interests of the former class. There was nothing in his manner or his personal appearance suggestive of the desperado, and yet, it is said, that no less than fourteen men met their death at his hands. He was under the medium size, of slight, wiry build, and ordinarily was mild and courteous in his manner. He had a sort of mania for fire-arms, and kept his house stocked like an armory. He was a good mechanic, and two of his slaves were skilled workmen, and together they manufactured the fire-arms he used, which were of superior accuracy and finish. He was of a restless and adventurous disposition, and when Burr was about to make his contemplated invasion of Mexico, in company with Henry Dodge, he started to join it, but turned back upon learning of Jefferson's proclamation. He also organized a company to gain possession of the lead mines around Galena, but was driven away by the Indians.

The murder for which he was tried, as mentioned above, occurred in September, 1830. Smith had come to Ste. Genevieve, and was stopping at a tavern kept by William McArthur. There he met a young man named Samuel Ball, and drank with him several times. While the two were alone in the bar room they became involved in a quarrel, and Smith with his ever ready

pistol, fired a shot, killing Ball instantly. He was arrested by Eloy Lecompte, then sheriff, without resistance, and at the November term of the circuit court was tried. He was ably defended by John Scott, who secured an acquittal. Ball was a young man and a stranger in the town.

The first county court under the State government met at Ste. Genevieve, on May 21, 1821. Joseph Pratte, James Austin and James W. Smith were the justices. Thomas Oliver was re-appointed clerk, and continued to hold the office until his death, five years later. At this time the county had become reduced to its present limits, and was divided into two townships, Ste. Genevieve and Saline. In 1827 Ste. Genevieve Township was divided, and the northern portion erected into the township of Jackson, and in 1832 Beauvais Township was formed from parts of Saline and Ste. Genevieve, and named in honor of St. Gem Beauvais. Two years later Jackson Township was divided, and Union Township formed from the western portion.

The present jail of the county was erected in 1875 by P. J. Pauley & Bro. at a cost of about \$8,000. At the same time a fire-proof building for the clerk's offices was built at a cost of \$2,500. In 1883 the present courthouse was erected, for which \$10,000 was appropriated. It is a two-story, brick building, trimmed with free-stone. In 1880 a farm, consisting of 118 acres, was purchased from Jules F. Janis for a poor farm. It has since been greatly improved, and is now one of the best institutions of the kind in Southeast Missouri.

Officials.—The officers of Ste. Genevieve County have been as follows: The clerk of all the courts from 1804-25, was Joseph D. Grafton.

Clerks of the County Court.—Joseph D. Grafton, 1825-42; Jesse B. Robbins, 1842-47; J. N. Amoreaux, 1847-48; John N. Littlejohn, 1848-54; Charles C. Rozier, 1854-65; John L. Bogy, 1865-82; Cyrus C. Kerlogon, 1882-86; J. F. Lecompte, 1886.

Clerks of the Circuit Court.—Joseph Bauman, 1870-75; Jules B. Guignon, 1875.

Judges of the County Court.—Joseph Pratte, 1821-22; James W. Smith, 1821-22; James Austin, 1821-22; Michael Goza, 1822-23; Joseph D. Grafton, 1822-25; John S. Barrett,



Mr. Grover

ST. FRANCOIS CO.

1822-24; James H. Relfe, 1823-27; Henry Keil, 1825-26; Joseph Bogy, 1825-32; John B. Bossier, 1826-27; William James, 1827-46; James Maddin, 1827-28; Lewis F. Linn, 1828-31; John B. Bossier, 1831-34; Philip Painter, 1832-34; Charles C. Valle, 1834; Joseph Coffman, 1834-38; John S. Barrett, 1834-42; Eloy Lecompte, 1838-45; Felix Valle, 1842-44; William Y. Ousley, 1844-46; Robert J. Boas, 1845-49; Joseph Coffman, 1846-50; Allen W. Holloman, 1846-50; Amos J. Bruce, 1849-50; W. Y. Ousley, 1850-54; William C. Varner, 1850-54; F. A. Roy, 1850-52; R. J. Boas, 1852-53; Lewis V. Bogy, 1853-54; William P. Doss, 1854-63; Charles Burks, 1854-65; John Daugherty, 1854-57; Ed. A. Rozier, 1857-58; F. C. Rozier, 1858-65; John Coffman, 1863-65; Alva Culver, 1865-67; J. B. Robbins, 1865-66; Joseph Bogy, 1865-67; N. J. Bantz, 1866-67; A. S. Jennings, 1867-73; F. C. Rozier, 1867-71; M. A. Gilbert, 1867-78; Herman Lelie, 1871-80; William H. Pinkston, 1873-83; George W. Griffith, 1878-84; Charles W. Hamm, 1880; Roman Huck, 1883-87; N. C. Sebastian, 1884-87; A. P. Carron, 1887; George W. Griffith, 1887.

Sheriffs.—Israel Dodge, 1804-05; Henry Dodge, 1805-21; Francois Valle, 1821-24; John S. Barrett, 1824-28; John Bapt, Vital St. Gem, 1828-29; Eloy Lecompte, 1829-33; Emanuel Pratte, 1833-35; William Adams, 1835-37; J. B. Robbins, 1837-42; William Adams, 1842; William C. Varner, 1846-50; Francis J. Moreau, 1850-53; Robert J. Boas, 1853-59; Jacob Boas, 1859-60; George D. Scott, 1860; Andrew Anderson, 1865-68; Robert G. Madison, 1868-72; Joseph Huck, 1872-75; J. J. Wilson, 1875-80; Louis Naumann, 1880-84; Leon Jokerst, 1884.

Treasurers.—Thomas Oliver, 1821-25; Peter Dagnet, 1826-27; J. D. Grafton, 1827-33; Joseph Bogy, 1838-42; Eugene Guibourd, 1842-44; F. C. Rozier, 1844-46; Eloy Lecompte, 1846-57; L. B. Valle, 1857-73; F. J. Ziegler, 1873-75; J. F. Janis, 1875-83; O. D. Harris, 1883-86; Leon Jokerst, 1886.

Assessors.—John Bapt. Vital St. Gem, 1821-28; John S. Barrett, 1828-31; James Clark, 1831-33; E. Pratte, 1833-34; J. D. Grafton, 1834-36; John Wells, 1836-40; J. W. Simpson, 1840-42; A. H. Tucker, 1842-53; James McDowell, 1853-55; John Crane, 1855-58; Joseph Vansickles, 1862-65; E. F. Boyd 1865-

69; Joseph Vansickles, 1869-73; Joseph A. Earnst, 1873-75; Charles Burks, 1875-79; Emile P. Vogt, 1879-81; Charles Burks, 1881-85; F. J. Huck, 1885.

State Senators.—Joseph Bogy, Sr., 1822; Lewis F. Linn, 1830; Charles C. Valle, 1834; C. C. Ziegler, 1854; Firmin A. Rozier, 1872.

Representatives.—A. G. Bird, 1822-24; Peter Daguett, 1824-26; Beverly Allen, 1826-28; John S. Barrett, 1828-30; Robert Moore, 1830-32; Joseph Bogy, Sr., 1832-34; Clement Detchemendy, 1834-38; Allen W. Holloman, 1838-40; Thomas M. Horine, 1840-42; Joseph Coffman, 1842-44; Robert J. Boas, 1844-46; Jeremiah Robinson, 1846-48; Johnson B. Clardy, 1848-50; Jesse B. Robbins, 1850-52; S. Roussin, 1852-54; Lewis V. Bogy, 1854-56; Firmin A. Rozier, 1856-58; Robert J. Boas, 1858-60; John C. Watkins, 1860-62; David C. Tuttle, 1862-64; George Bond, 1864-68; Joseph Bogy, Jr., 1868-70; A. Beltrami, 1870-72; R. J. Madison, 1872-74; William Fox, 1874-76; Jasper N. Burks, 1876-78; William Cox, 1878-80; L. S. Patterson, 1880-84; T. P. Boyer, 1884-86; H. S. Shaw, 1886.

Judicial History Cape Girardeau District.—The court of general quarter-sessions of the peace for Cape Girardeau District was organized on the 19th of March, 1805, the following judges, commissioned by Gov. W. H. Harrison, presiding: Christopher Hays, Louis Lorimier, Thomas Ballew, Robert Green, John Guething, John Byrd, and Frederick Limbaugh. Joseph McFerron produced his commission as clerk of the court, and the sheriff, John Hays, returned the panel, of the grand jury, of whom the following appeared and were sworn: Henry Sheridan, James Earls, Joseph Waller, John Taylor, Daniel Harkelrode, Louis Lathem, John Patterson, Matthew Hubble, Elijah Whitaker, Ithamar Hubble, Martin Rodney, Samuel Pew, James Boyd, William Boner, John Abernathy, Samuel Randol, James Currin, Robert Crump, Samuel Bradley and Frederick Bollinger. Indictments were returned against William Harper for an assault "upon Raccoon, an Indian of the Delaware tribe," and against Baptiste Menie, for burglarizing the store of Waters & Hall. Both were tried and convicted at the next term of the court.

John Randol, Jeremiah Still, William Hand, William Ross,

Wm. Lorimier and Michael Limbaugh were appointed constables.

At the June term, licenses were issued to Louis Lorimier and Thomas W. Waters, to keep ferries across the Mississippi River, at their respective residences. Edenston Rogers was also licensed to keep a house of entertainment at Hubble's Mill.

A petition was received from the inhabitants of Tywappity bottom for a road from that settlement to Cape Girardeau. This petition was reported upon favorably, and the road was ordered to be opened to pass near Charles Finley's, and thence to Charles Lucas', to meet the road from New Madrid. Another petition was received for a road from Cape Girardeau, to Andrew Ramsey's and thence to Hubble's Mill. This was signed by the following persons: Samuel Bradley, Andrew Ramsey, Sr., Andrew Ramsey, Jr., Enos, James, and John Hannah, Joseph Thompson, John and Robert Giboney, Samuel Worthington, Charles Bradley, Joseph and James Worthington, William Lorange, Jeremiah Simpson, Jacob Jacobs, Terence Doyle, Morgan Byrne, Jacob Friend, William Bonner, David Harris, James Ramsey, Luke Byrne, Daniel Sexton, Solomon Thorn, John C. Harbison, Moses Byrne, Isaac Smith and Matthew Hubble.

A third petition was for an extension of the road from Ste. Genevieve, "to pass the Upper Delaware town, to John Byrd's; thence to William Daugherty's; thence to Jeremiah Simpson's, thence to the edge of the Big Swamp to meet the New Madrid road." Joseph Young, Abraham Byrd Jacob Jacobs, Charles Bradley, and Jeremiah Thompson were appointed "to view the ground and make return to the next court."

The rates of taxation were fixed as follows: On each horse, 25 cents; each head of neat cattle, $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents; each bond servant or slave, 50 cents; each able-bodied single man, who shall not have taxable property to the amount of \$400, 50 cents; each \$100 worth of taxable property, 25 cents.

In accordance with the following proclamation the first courts were held at Cape Girardeau:

BY WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Indiana Territory, and of the District of Louisiana.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by my proclamation of the 1st day of October last, it was declared that the seat of justice for the District of Cape Girardeau should be at such place as should be thereafter determined upon, and

WHEREAS, I have not yet received sufficient information on the subject to enable me to determine upon the proper site for the permanent seat of justice, but as it is necessary a temporary one should be fixed upon, I have thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, notifying all whom it may concern that the Courts of Common Pleas, of General Quarter-Sessions, and the Orphans' Court for said district, shall, until otherwise directed, be held at Cape Girardo, upon the lands of Louis Lorimier, and for the purpose of enabling me to select the most eligible site for the permanent seat of justice, I do hereby appoint the justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions, of the said District of Cape Girardo, commissioners for the purpose of receiving proposals from such persons as may be possessed of situations that are decided proper for the purpose, and to report the same to me in writing, together with their opinions respecting the same.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Indiana Territory of Vincennes, this 1st day of January, 1805, and of the independence of the United States the 29th.

By the Governor,

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

JOHN GIBSON, *Secretary*.

In accordance with the provisions of this proclamation propositions for the seat of justice were received from Louis Lorimier, William Daugherty and Jesse Cain. Dougherty proposed to locate it on what is known as the Russell farm, then owned by him, and adjoining the present site of Jackson. Cain wished it established on the farm now owned by August Henecke.

The proposition of Lorimier was accepted and was as follows: He promised to convey in fee simple to the district four acres of land, to be located on any part of his grant north of his dwelling-house; and also to furnish all the timber necessary for the public buildings to be taken off his land anywhere "between Thorn's Creek and the Shawnee path," and give \$200 and thirty days' labor of a man toward the erection of the buildings. He further promised to reserve for the use of the inhabitants of the town "he means to lay off at Cape Girardeau" all the timber on that part of his land bounded on one side by a right line "from the mouth of Thorn's Creek to the intersection of his boundary line and the Shawnee path, and on the other side by the said town and the Mississippi River." The Governor issued a proclamation fixing the permanent seat of justice at Cape Girardeau, and on January 13, 1806, the court of quarter-sessions appointed the following commissioners to lay off the town, and locate the site of the public buildings: Anthony Haden, Edmund Hogan, Christopher Hays, Robert Hall and Benjamin Tennille. At the same time

John Guething, John C. Harbison and Pierre Godair were appointed to let the contract for the erection of a jail and courthouse. At the next term of the court Anthony Haden presented a plan of the town as laid off, and it was ordered that three acres of the public square be divided into lots and sold, which was accordingly done. Ezekiel Able bought Lot No. 1, for \$62; John Scott, Lots Nos. 2 and 4 for \$77 and \$89, respectively; Joseph McFerron, Lot No. 5, for \$62, and John Risher, Lot No. 6, for \$69.

The public square consisting of one acre was cleared by Moses Byrne, for which he received \$20.

The contract for building the courthouse and jail was let to Ezekiel Able. He completed the latter in December, 1806, but before beginning the courthouse, he became insolvent, and that building was never erected. The jail was a small log structure, built like most of the jails of that time, with a dungeon, and a somewhat more comfortable apartment known as the "debtor's room," in which persons held for debt or some minor misdemeanor were confined. It was twelve feet wide, twenty-five feet long, and nine feet high, the walls built of oak timbers one foot square. This building seems to have been badly constructed, as the sheriff protested against it from the first, and in 1812 the grand jury reported: "The present condition of the district jail is a great public grievance which deserves attention, and calls for relief from the competent authority. Prisoners have so frequently paid debts, or expiated or escaped punishment by passing through the jail, that the idea of imprisonment is publicly hooted at."

In 1813 the courts of common pleas and general quarter-sessions of the peace were superseded by a court of common pleas, whose jurisdiction was that of both—the former combined. At the same time Cape Girardeau County succeeded Cape Girardeau District, and a new seat of justice was established. From March, 1814, until the following year the courts were held at the meeting-house on the plantation of Thomas Bull.* In 1815 the courts of common pleas were abolished, and circuit courts established. The latter had a more extensive jurisdiction even

*Bethel Baptist Church, about one and one-half miles south of Jackson.

than the former, and besides taking cognizance of civil and criminal causes, and transacting all the probate business, it administered the affairs of the county. The first session of this court was held in the north end of a house attached to what is now the residence of Mrs. Schmuke in May, 1815, by Richard S. Thomas, judge of the southern circuit.

The commissioners for the new seat of justice were John Davis, John Sheppard, S. G. Dunn, Abraham Byrd and Benjamin Shell, who, in February, 1814, purchased from William H. Ashley fifty acres of land lying in the waters of Hubble's Creek. The house in which the first circuit court was held had already been erected, and it was used as a courthouse until 1818, when a large barn-like frame structure was completed on the public square. It was built by John Davis for \$2,450. The jail was erected some two years previous, at a cost of about \$1,400. It was destroyed by fire some time in 1819, but was immediately replaced by a new one, erected by William L. Byrd at a cost of \$1,994.

The town was laid off in 1815, and named in honor of "Old Hickory," who had just achieved his famous victory at New Orleans. The lots were sold at various times, and in May, 1820, the aggregate sales amounted to \$9,008.76.

The first division of Cape Girardeau District for municipal purposes was made in 1806, when it was divided for the purpose of taxation by a line "commencing at the upper corner of the northern boundary line of Louis Lorimier's large tract of land on which he resides; thence by the said boundary line one mile; thence in a straight line to the old fording place to Cape La Croix Creek on the old road to Andrew Ramsey's; thence in a straight line adjoining, and above the plantation of Samuel Randol; thence to and adjoining the plantation of Thomas Ballew; thence to the plantation of James Randol; thence to the plantation of John Patterson; thence to the mouth of Byrd's Creek; thence due west to the western boundary of the district." Charles G. Ellis and Abraham Byrd were appointed assessors for the northern district, and John Abernathy and Frederick Bollinger of the southern district.

The next year the district was divided into five townships:

Tywappity, German, Byrd, Cape Girardeau and St. Francois. The following were the boundaries:

Tywappity, bounded on the east by the Mississippi River, on the north and west by the middle of the "Big Swamp," and on the south by the district line. Cape Girardeau, bounded on the east by the Mississippi River, on the south by the middle of the "Big Swamp" and on the north and west by a line, beginning at Joseph Wallers' ferry on the Mississippi; thence in a straight line to Benijah Lafferty's; thence along the road to William Williams'; thence in a straight line to where the roads intersect each other between James Randol's and William Daugherty's mill; thence down Hubble's Creek to the middle of the "Big Swamp." Byrd, bounded on the east by the line of Cape Girardeau Township, on the north by the district line, on the south by the "Big Swamp" and on the west by the White Water River. German, bounded on the north by the district line, on the east by White Water River, on the south by the middle of the "Big Swamp" and on the west by Turkey Creek. St. Francois, bounded on the north by the district line, on the east by Turkey Creek, on the south by the middle of the "Big Swamp," and to extend as far west as there are any settlements. By reference to a map, it will be seen that Tywappity Township included nearly all of what is now Scott County; German Township, nearly all of Bollinger and a small portion of Madison; and Cape Girardeau and St. Francois Township, the settlements in what is now Wayne County. The line separating Byrd and Cape Girardeau Townships began at what is Robertson's Landing, and ran in a very nearly direct course to a point on Hubble's Creek, two miles south of Jackson.

By the organization of Wayne and Scott Counties, in 1818 and 1822, Tywappity and St. Francois Townships were cut off. The others remained the same as before until 1822, when Randol Township was formed from portions of Byrd and Cape Girardeau. In 1824 Byrd Township was divided, and Apple Creek Township erected from the northern portion of it. At the same time Lorance Township was formed from the southern part of German Township. In 1840 a new township called Union was erected from portions of Apple Creek and German, and four years

later all that part of Lorange Township south of the road running from Greenville to Jackson was made a new township by the name of Liberty. In May, 1848, the county court appointed to divide the county into municipal townships was composed of Snider, John M. Johnson and W. W. Horrell. They formed eleven townships: Lorange, Clubb, Union, German, Liberty, Hubble, Cape Girardeau, Randol, Shawnee, Byrd and Apple Creek, but three years later Bollinger County was organized, and the first four and a part of the fifth were cut off. The townships organized since have been White Water, in 1852; Welch, in 1856, and Kinder in 1872.

In August, 1837, the county court decided to build a new courthouse, and Edward Criddle, Nathan Vanhorn, Ralph Guild and Ebenezer Flinn were appointed commissioners to superintend its erection. It was built of brick and stone, forty-five feet square, two stories high with a cupola. It was occupied until 1870, when it was destroyed by fire. In November of that year the county court appropriated \$25,000 for the building of the present handsome brick structure, which was erected by John Lansmann, of Cape Girardeau. The architect was E. D. Baldwin.

The jail built in 1819 was used by the county until 1849, when a stone structure two stories high and twenty feet square was erected upon the public square west of the courthouse. William McGuire was the superintendent, and Jacob Kneibert, the contractor. This building was so badly constructed that ten years later it was torn down, and the present brick jail erected.

Criminal Record.—The criminal record of Cape Girardeau County is a creditable one. During a period of nearly a century only three persons have been executed in the county. One of these was a slave, and another was brought from an adjoining county. The first conviction on a capital charge occurred in 1828. The case came from Scott County on a change of venue, and was that of the State against Pressly Morris for the killing of Zach Wylie. The homicide was committed at a public sale at Kelso's. Morris was a blacksmith, and some tools used in blacksmithing were up for sale, when Wylie said to him, "Buy them and they will make a full set with those you stole in Illinois."

Morris resented the insult, and during the altercation stabbed Wylie, inflicting a fatal wound. Morris was tried, convicted and hanged. The execution took place in Jackson just east of the cemetery, and was witnessed by an immense crowd. Public opinion was against the sentence of the court, which was considered too severe. The offense had been committed in the heat of passion, and under great provocation. Wylie was of good family and well educated, but was a dissipated and quarrelsome young man, while Morris was a quiet, industrious mechanic.

At the December term of the circuit court in 1832, an indictment was found against Isaac Whitson for the murder of John M. Daniel. He was convicted, and was hanged on the 30th of January, 1833. On the day on which the murder was committed, Whitson and Daniel had been drinking at a saloon in Jackson, and at night started for home together. Whitson was carrying a gun. The next morning the body of Daniel was found about a mile from town, with a bullet in it. Suspicion at once fell upon Whitson as the murderer, and he was arrested. The evidence against him was mainly circumstantial, but it was deemed conclusive.

The only other execution was that of a slave, who had killed another slave with an ax.

A case which created great interest came from Madison County on a change of venue. On February 1, 1834, Valentine Heifner shot and killed Peter Chevalier, in the town of Fredericktown. He was arrested and brought to Jackson for trial. The case was ably managed on both sides. The attorneys for the defense were John Scott and N. W. Watkins. The prosecution was conducted by Circuit Attorney Greer W. Davis, assisted by Johnson Renney. They were the four ablest lawyers in Southeast Missouri at that time. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and the penalty was fixed at thirty days' imprisonment and \$300 fine. A new trial was secured with the same result, except that the imprisonment was increased to three months.

In 1831 there occurred two murders, which were not investigated by the courts. They are closely connected with the history of the family of John Dunn, Sr., which has in itself all the elements of a tragedy. John Dunn, Sr., was an early settler, and

a man of large wealth, but he possessed an evil disposition, and was cordially hated by all who knew him. He was a bully, and, like the most of bullies, a coward. Whenever he left home he was attended by two well-armed and athletic negroes, who never lost sight of him. His first wife died, leaving four children: Samuel, William, John and Anna. He then married Elizabeth Neal, a very estimable lady, who, after bearing him twin children, was driven from his home, and subsequently divorced. This happened in 1825. It is said that the children by his former wife became jealous of their stepmother and her children, and brought false charges of conjugal infidelity against her. On the other hand it is related by one familiar with the incident that Dunn had become enamored of a younger woman, and himself plotted to secure the divorce. Be that as it may, he soon after married Nancy Snider, whom he is said to have abused most shamefully. He was a hard task-master, and one day, having climbed a tree to see if his negroes were at work, a limb fell upon him injuring his spine and paralyzing his lower extremities. He lived several months, but never again arose from his bed.

William Dunn was married three times. His third wife was a widow, formerly a Miss Renfroe, with whom he quarreled. They separated, and he applied for a divorce. Soon after, in September, 1831, while crossing Neal's ford on Hubble Creek, he was shot and killed, it was thought by John Renfroe, his wife's brother. The latter was arrested, and had a trial before a magistrate, but there was no evidence against him, and he was discharged. Two or three weeks later, he with his wife and sister were in a peach orchard gathering and eating peaches, when a gun was fired from the woods near by, and Renfroe fell, mortally wounded. His assassin was never discovered, but suspicion fell upon Samuel Bowlin, who, it was alleged, was bribed by John Dunn, Sr.

Officials—Judges.—The judges of the court of common pleas, and of the court of general quarter-sessions of the peace of Cape Girardeau District between 1805 and 1813 were Christopher Hays, Louis Lormier, Thomas Ballew, Robert Green, John Guething, John Byrd, Frederick Limbaugh, John B. Scott, Edmund Hogan, James Currin, Robert Blair, John Ramsey, and

Thomas Byrne. From 1813 to 1815 the judges of the court of common pleas were Robert Green, Isaac Sheppard and Robert Kelso. Since 1821 the judges of the county court have been as follows: George H. Scripps, 1821-23; Joseph Frizel, 1821-23; Isaac Sheppard, 1821-27; James Russell, 1823-27; John Horrell, 1823-31; Caleb Fulenwider, 1824-31; Elijah Harris, 1824-25; John B. Wheeler, B. Snider, 1825-27; John Abernathy, 1825-27; George Henderson, 1827-34; Edward Criddle, 1831-33; Samuel B. McKnight, 1831-34; Andrew Martin, 1833-34; Welton O'Bannon, 1834-36; William Johnson, 1834-38; Joseph R. McClean, 1834-38; C. P. Fulenwider, 1836-40; Simeon English, 1838-40; David Green, 1838-42; Andrew Walker, 1840-44; E. Y. McKee, 1842-48; Reuben Smith, 1842-50; W. W. Horrell, 1844-50; Jeremiah Randol, 1848-50; John R. Henderson, 1850-65; John C. Walker, 1850-58; Welton O'Bannon, 1850-54; Benjamin Shell, 1854-58; Peter Byrne, 1858-60; John Drum, 1858-66; John H. Wilson, 1860-66; John Short, 1865-66; Henry Bruhl, 1866-70; R. M. Woods, 1866-72; Thomas Juden, 1866-70; John R. Henderson, 1870-76; Andrew Miller, 1872-78; M. Dittlinger, 1870-72; F. M. Williams, 1872-78; William Hager, 1878-86; William Peterman, 1876-78; Samuel Hitt, 1878-84; R. M. Snider, 1878-1884; James F. Caldwell, 1884-86; J. J. Sawyer, 1884; Levi J. Kinder, 1886; W. G. Schneider, 1886.

Sheriffs.—John Hays, 1805-22; William Creath, 1822-28; John Hendricks, 1828-30; John Sheppard, 1830-34; James Russell, 1834-38; John M. Johnson, 1838-42; William W. Horrell, 1842-44; James N. Bennett, 1844-48; J. P. Edinger, 1848-52; William Morgan, 1852-56; John F. Burns, 1856-58; Elam W. Russell, 1858-62; Preston Whitney, 1862; Henry Bruhl, 1863-67; Herman Bader, 1867-70; John Albert, 1870-78; J. M. Seibert, 1878-82; F. A. Kage, 1882-86; A. B. Carroll, December, 1886 to January, 1887; August Bierwirth, January to March, 1887; W. C. Cracraft, 1887.

Clerks of the County Court have been Joseph McFerron, 1805-07; Thomas Scott, 1807-1808; Joseph McFerron, 1808-21; John Juden, Jr., 1821-24; Peter R. Garrett, 1824-40; C. P. Fulenwider, 1840-54; Jacob Tobler, 1854-65; William Flentge, 1865-74; G. C. Pepper, 1874-86; William Paar, 1886.

Clerks of the Circuit Court have been Joseph McFerron, 1821; John Juden, 1821-23; Claiborne S. Thomas, 1823-25; Ralph Daugherty, 1825-28; Henry Sanford, 1828-42; Robert Brown, 1842-46; Henry Sanford, 1846-61; James F. Edwards, 1861-63; Leopold Horston, 1863-68; N. C. Harrison, 1868-79; H. R. English, 1879.

Treasurers.—George Henderson, 1805-12 (from 1812 to 1832, the county clerk was *ex-officio* treasurer); Nathan Vanhorn, 1832-52; J. W. Limbaugh, 1852; H. H. M. Williams, 1852-67; John Bonney, 1867-71; Charles Welling, 1871-84; J. H. Schaefer, 1884.

Assessors.—John Prim, 1825-26; Andrew Martin, 1826-28; John Hendricks, 1828-30; E. Flinn, 1830-32; William G. Byrd, 1832-33; William H. McKnight, 1833-34; James Ellison, 1834-35; M. Horrell, 1835-37; John M. Johnson, 1837-38; W. W. Horrell, 1838-39; S. G. Seely, 1839-41; John Drum, 1841-43; John P. Edinger, 1843-45; George Snider, 1845-48; William Morgan, 1848-50; A. H. Kinder, 1850-54; W. F. Kinder, 1854-60; Samuel T. Coker, 1860-61; William K. Hart, 1861-62; Delavan Shepherd, 1862-64; John J. Miller, 1864-65; Robert H. Query, 1865-72; Thomas B. Penny, 1872-76; H. L. Caldwell, 1876-80; L. M. Bean, 1880-84; N. C. Frissell, 1884-86; J. F. McLain, 1886.

Collectors.—John Hendricks, 1824-26; Benjamin Bacon, 1826-27; Ebenezer Flinn, 1827-30; William Reeves, 1830-31; Benjamin Shell, 1831-32; John C. Miller, 1832-33; William Moore, 1833-34; James Thompson, Jr., 1834-35; P. T. Frier, 1835-37; sheriff *ex-officio* collector, 1837-82; J. M. Seibert, 1882-84; Henry Schaefer, 1884.

*Representatives in the Legislature.**—N. W. Watkins, G. H. Scripps and Joseph Frizel, 1822; George F. Bollinger and N. W. Watkins, 1834; Alexander Buckner, John Martin and Abraham Byrd, 1830; George F. Bollinger, John Martin and N. W. Watkins, 1834; James Ellison, Aaron Snider and P. H. Davis, 1836; James Russell, Thomas B. English and Aaron Snider, 1840; Welton O'Bannon and John M. Johnson, 1844; Samuel A. Hill, 1846-48; J. M. Johnson, 1848-50; S. A. Hill, N. W.

*Incomplete.

Watkins, 1850-52; A. T. Lacey and W. McCombs, 1852-54; A. Clippard and W. H. McLane, 1854-56; John C. Walker and William Horrell, 1856; A. T. Lacey, 1860-62; W. H. McLane and W. N. Wilson, 1862-64; W. H. McLane and Thomas Haile, 1864-66; John Drum, 1866-68; Henry Bruhl, 1868-70; Linus Sanford, 1870-72; R. L. Wilson, 1872-74; W. C. Ranney, 1874-76; L. H. Davis, 1876-78; S. R. Burford, 1878-80; E. W. Russell, 1880-82; R. H. Whitelaw, 1882-84; L. F. Klosterman, 1884-86; R. H. Whitelaw, 1886.

County Court Proceedings of New Madrid District.—The courts of New Madrid District were organized in March, 1805, with Richard J. Waters, Elisha Winsor, Henry Masters, John Baptist Olive and Michael Amoreaux on the bench. Joshua Humphreys was the clerk, and George Wilson, sheriff. As the earliest records of the court of quarter-sessions have been lost or destroyed but little is known of its transactions.

By an act of the Legislature approved December 31, 1813, New Madrid County was established with the following boundaries: On the north, by the south line of Cape Girardeau County, which was a line "commencing on the Mississippi River at the head of Tywappity Bottom at the upper end of a tract of land where James Brady now lives;* thence west to the south side of the Big Swamp; thence a direct line to the Shawnee village on Castor River; thence due west to the western boundary line of the Osage purchase;" on the east by the main channel of the Mississippi River; on the south by a line commencing in said river opposite the lower end of the island laid down in the navigator as No. 19; thence in a direct line to strike White River at the mouth of Little Red River; thence up Red River to the western boundary of the Osage purchase; thence northwardly on said line to the south line of Cape Girardeau County. By an act passed the previous August, Samuel Cooper, Thomas Windsor, Daniel Sparks, John Guething and John Tucker were appointed to locate permanently the seat of justice.

At the same time the court of common pleas was reorganized, and Thomas Neale, John Levallee, William Winchester and William Gray were commissioned judges. They proceeded

*Near the present town of Commerce.

to divide the county into townships and appoint judges of election as follows: The territory before embraced in the townships of Little Prairie and New Madrid was constituted New Madrid Township, and John E. Hart, George Tennille and Robert McCoy appointed judges of election, which was to be held at the house of Samuel Cooper. Big Prairie Township remained as before. Enoch Liggett, Samuel Phillips and Thomas Bartlett were appointed judges of the election to be held at the house of Samuel Phillips. Tywappity Township was bounded on the west by New Madrid and Big Prairie Townships, on the north by a line running so as to include "the place whereon Thomas Phillips now lives, known as the Lucas place;" thence to the river Mississippi so as to include Stephen Harris' ferry; thence with the meanders of the river until it strikes Bayou St. John at its confluence with the Mississippi. John Tucker, Drakeford Gray and John Brooker were appointed judges of election, which was to be held at the house of Edward N. Matthews. Moreland Township was bounded as follows: Commencing at Harris' Ferry and running with the Mississippi until it intersects the line of Cape Girardeau; from thence with said line until it strikes the Shawnee town on Castor; thence down Castor until it intersects the mouth of Castor; from thence an east course so as to strike the south line of Big Prairie. The house of Charles Friend was fixed on as the place of holding election, and John Ramsey, Hugh Johnston and Timothy Harris were appointed judges. All the remainder of the county was formed into a township called White River, and the house of Capt. Harris on Spring River fixed as the voting place. George Ruddell, Asa Music and Capt. Hines were appointed judges of election.

In March, 1814, the court convened at the house of Samuel Phillips in Big Prairie, and at the next term at the house of Jesse Bartlett. In November of that year the commissioners located the seat of justice on fifty acres of land donated by Stephen Ross and Moses Hurley, lying about one-fourth mile south of the present town of Sikeston. It was surveyed and laid off into lots by County Surveyor Joseph Story. Sales of lots took place on November 28 and December 21, and the money obtained from this source was used in the erection of a jail, which

was completed in 1817. The courts were held at this place until the organization of Scott County, when New Madrid once more became the seat of justice. The old jail was then sold, and Mark H. Stallcup, John Shanks, Thomas Bartlett, Francois Lesieur and John Ruddell were appointed commissioners to erect a courthouse and a new jail. This they proceeded to do, and soon completed a log jail and a small frame courthouse, the first building of the kind erected in the county. The latter was used until 1854, when the present courthouse was built. A new jail was built in 1845. In 1822, the area of the county having been so greatly reduced, it was necessary to reconstruct the townships, which was done as follows: "All that part of the county north of a line to run in a westwardly direction through the county, passing north of the settlement at Rawl's old mill and the plantation of Thomas Hignight, and on westwardly to the western boundary of said county, shall be and constitutes the township of Big Prairie; and all that part of the county south of said line to a line beginning on the Mississippi River and running west on the line dividing the surveys of Robert McCoy and Joseph Vandenbenden, thence westwardly so as to include the plantations of R. G. Watson and Aaron T. Spear on Lake St. Ann, thence west to the western boundary of said county, shall be known and designated as the township of New Madrid, and all that part of the county south of the last said line shall constitute the township of Lesieur."

In 1829 Stoddard County was erected, and the territory in New Madrid County still further reduced, but there was no change in the townships until 1831, when St. John Township was formed from the eastern part of the county.

In 1834 Little Prairie Township was established with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the Mississippi River, at the south line of the land of Thomas Alexander; thence due west to the Little River, and down said river to the State Line; thence with said line to the Mississippi River." Pemiscot Township was formed in 1839 from that part of Little Prairie Township south of a due west line from Island No. 16. In 1842 the south part of Big Prairie Township was erected into a new township called Woodland; at the same time Big Lake

Township was formed from portions of Lesieur and Little Prairie. In 1845 Woodland Township was dismembered, and one-half attached to Big Prairie and the other half to New Madrid. In 1851 New Madrid County was reduced to its present size by the organization of Pemiscot County, and no more townships were organized until 1874, when East and Portage Townships were formed.

Circuit Court Proceedings.—The circuit court for New Madrid County was organized by Judge Richard S. Thomas, in December, 1815, at the house of William Montgomery, in Big Prairie. The first important case tried was that of the United States against William Gordon for murder. He was convicted, and was hung just below the town of Winchester. The sheriff at that time was Col. John H. Walker, and the circuit attorney, Greer W. Davis. The circumstances of the murder have been forgotten, and the papers relating to the case destroyed. From that time for sixty years there was not a conviction of murder for which the death penalty was exacted. Perhaps the most closely contested and most interesting case which has arisen in the history of the county was tried on a change of venue in Madison County. On December 12, 1855, Robert G. Watson was shot and killed by Sullivan Phillips. Watson was one of the most prominent, as well as one of the oldest citizens of the county. Phillips was a youth about sixteen years of age, the son of Pressly Phillips, and nephew of John L. Ross, both men of considerable wealth. Phillips had been hauling timber through fields belonging to Watson against his protest. He went out to lay up a fence that had been thrown down for the passage of the teams, and, while at work, Sullivan Phillips, accompanied by his father and uncle, rode up. He carried a rifle, and, without waiting for a demonstration on the part of Mr. Watson, fired at him, inflicting a mortal wound. With this the party turned and galloped away. A hand, who had been assisting Mr. Watson, reported the bloody deed, and the citizens of New Madrid at once made up a posse, and started in pursuit of the murderers. Young Phillips and his companions took to the swamps, but were surrounded and captured. The feeling against them in all of the surrounding counties was so great that a change of venue to

Madison County was granted. There, at the September term, 1858, Sullivan Phillips was tried and acquitted. The father and uncle were found guilty of murder in the second degree, and the penalty fixed at ten years in the penitentiary. The defense was conducted by Samuel Caruthers, Mason Frizzell, D. M. Fox and several others. A new trial was granted, and, upon various technicalities and pleas, it was postponed from time to time, until in 1863 it was still upon the docket. Frizzell had been appointed to the bench of the Ninth Circuit, and was incompetent to try it. It was, therefore, removed to Washington County, and finally was dismissed.

In 1881 a gang of desperadoes were found to have made their rendezvous in New Madrid County, and the attempt to arrest the outlaws resulted in the shooting of a citizen of New Madrid, the sheriff of Wayne County and his deputy, and, with one exception, in the extermination of the band. The gang had terrorized some families in the vicinity of their rendezvous, which was a short distance north of Bayne's store, and on May 9, 1881, Willie Knox had left his home, fearing an attack from them. When night came on his family became alarmed and started for the house of a neighbor accompanied by George Williams, a youth employed by Knox. Some of the gang were watching their movements, and, mistaking Williams for Knox, fired upon the company, wounding Williams in the thigh. The next day Knox went to New Madrid and swore out a warrant for Jesse Meyers, James Hamilton and Robert Rhodes. The sheriff, with a large posse, went in search of the desperadoes, and about noon found them at their rendezvous behind a fortification of logs. A fight ensued in which Robert La Forge was killed and two or three other members of the posse wounded. One of the outlaws was badly wounded, but the others made their escape. The wounded man gave himself up, but he either died soon after from the effects of his wounds or was disposed of by some of the posse. Another member of the gang, who gave his name as Lincoln Mitchell, was captured a day or two later and placed in jail. Vigorous efforts were instituted for the capture of the remaining members, and officers in adjoining counties were notified to keep a lookout for them. On the evening of May 19 two suspicious

looking individuals were seen in Greeneville, Wayne County, and the next day Sheriff J. T. Davis and his deputy, J. F. Hatton, started in pursuit of them. They found them at breakfast at James Lee's, three and one-half miles west of Greeneville. They dismounted, approached the house stealthily and reached the door unobserved. They covered the two men with their revolvers, but the desperadoes, for such they proved to be, were too quick for them. Their cocked revolvers were lying in their laps, and, quick as lightning, they fired at the sheriff and his deputy, both shots taking effect. Davis was struck under the right eye, and Hatton over the left ear. Both men fell, and the outlaws again made their escape. The news of the shooting spread rapidly, and the whole population turned out to assist in their capture. The entire western part of the county was picketed. Capt. W. T. Leeper with three companions were stationed at Campbell's switch, and two other men at a switch two miles below. Those at Campbell's switch remained in an old station house during the night, and at daylight, as they were preparing to go for their breakfast, they saw two men coming around the curve toward the station, but, thinking they were the two men who had gone to the switch below, stood watching their approach, and it was not until they were almost opposite the station house that they recognized two of the outlaws. Both men cocked their guns and laid them on their left arms, but Capt. Leeper and one of his companions, Ambrose Beatty, who stood upon the platform, instantly fired, bringing both to the ground. They were discovered to be Jesse Meyers and James Hamilton, and both were thought to be dead. Meyers was shot in the left side, and Hamilton in the back and shoulder. The former soon recovered consciousness, and informed his captors that another member of the gang, Frank Brown, would be at Mill Springs at 9 o'clock, and a party was sent in pursuit. He was captured ten miles west of Mill Springs, and he and Meyers were taken to New Madrid, but to prevent lynching were sent to St. Louis. Hamilton's wound was fatal. On June 10, 1881, the grand jury of New Madrid County returned an indictment against Meyers and Brown, for the murder of La Forge, and one against Mitchell as an accessory before the fact. R. M. Darnall, C. P. Hawkins and H. C. Riley were appointed to defend the accused,

while J. N. Morrison, prosecuting attorney of Wayne County, J. J. Russell, prosecuting attorney of Mississippi County, and Maj. R. A. Hatcher, assisted C. A. Laforge, prosecuting attorney of New Madrid County. Mitchell plead guilty to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to thirty years in the penitentiary. Brown and Meyers were found guilty, as indicted, and hung on July 15, 1881. They made a full confession before their execution, stating that the gang, consisting of Frank Brown, Jesse Meyers, Robert Rhodes, James Hamilton and Lincoln Mitchell, was organized at Mill Springs in March, 1881, for the purpose of emulating Jesse James' band. They planned to commit a few robberies in Missouri, and then to remove farther west. They had prepared themselves with breastplates cut from a circular saw, but these were found too cumbersome to wear. All the members of the organization were from other States, and were uneducated young men of little intelligence.

The officers of New Madrid District and County have been as follows:

Post Commandants.—Pierre Foucher, 1789-91; Thomas Portell, 1791-96; Charles Dehault De Lassus, 1796-99; Robert McCoy, from June to August, 1799; Henry Peyroux, August, 1799, to August, 1803; John Levallee, August, 1803, to March, 1804; Pierre Antoine Laforge, March to October, 1804.

Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter-Sessions of the Peace.—Richard Jones Waters, 1805-07; Elisha Winsor, 1805-12; Henry Masters, 1805-06; J. B. Olive, 1805-12; Michael Amoreaux, 1805-12; Dr. Samuel Dorsey, 1806-08; Joseph Hunter, 1808-12; P. A. Laforge, 1809-12; Thomas Neale, 1812-15; John Levallee, 1812-15; William Gray, 1812-15; and William Winchester, 1812-15.

Judges of the County Court.—Mark H. Stallecup, 1820-21; Robert D. Dawson, 1821-23; Robert G. Watson, 1821-22; George G. Alford, 1822-25; Thomas C. Powell, 1822-24; J. H. Walker, 1823-25; R. G. Watson, 1824-34; Samuel G. Hopkins, 1825-34; Thomas Turner, 1825-32; R. C. Johnson, 1832-38; A. N. Dillard, 1834-38; P. A. Laforge, 1834-38; J. F. Ross, 1838-42; Alexander Magee, 1838-44; James Love, 1838-42; R. G. Watson, 1842-50; Charles A. Levallee, 1842-52; Needham Sikes,

1844-46; William Kerr, 1846-49; Needham Sikes, 1849-52; Amos Riley, 1850-54; Frederick C. Butler, 1852-60; B. F. Boyce, 1852-58; John Till, 1854-60; R. C. Hayes, 1858-60; L. A. Waters, 1862-65; A. A. Laforge, 1862-65; John Till, 1865-72; J. H. Howard, 1865; B. F. Boyce, 1865-66; Richard Barkley, 1865-70; John A. Carnes, 1866-72; B. F. Boyce, 1870-74; Robert Lafont, 1872-80; Joseph Hunter, 1872-78; J. H. Howard, 1874-78; W. J. Denhart, 1878-82; Benton Aikin, 1878-82; J. M. Dockery, 1880-84; Oscar Kochtitzky, 1882-84; Robert Lafont, 1882-86; Philip Raidt, 1884; John A. Davis, 1884-86; John E. Powell, 1886; J. M. Dockery, 1886.

Clerks of the Court of Common Pleas and County Court.—Joshua Humphreys, 1805-13; R. H. Waters, 1813-15; Christopher G. Houts, 1821-28; Richard Jones Waters, 1828-32; Orrin Fay, 1832-36; Richard Barkley, 1836-52; John T. Scott, 1852-62; John A. Mott, 1862-71; Richard H. Hatcher, 1871-78; F. W. Maulsby, 1878-81; C. H. Riley, 1881-82; C. L. Mitchell, 1882.

Clerks of the Circuit Court and Recorders.—R. H. Waters, 1815-18; Richard Jessum, 1818-19; Enoch Evans, 1819-20; Christopher G. Houts, 1820-28; Alphonse Delaroderie, 1828-46; William S. Mosely, 1846-53; R. H. Hatcher, 1853-62; John A. Mott, 1862 (present incumbent).

Sheriffs and Collectors.—George Wilson, 1805-08; Joseph Lewis, 1808-13; Stephen Ross, 1813-19; Abraham Hunter, 1819-21; John H. Walker, 1821-22; Lemuel H. Maulsby, 1822-24; Richard Phillips, 1824-26; R. C. Johnson, 1826-30; Charles Seavers, 1830-32; John B. Powell, 1832-34; Frederick C. Butler, 1834-38; Charles Seavers, 1838-42; A. A. Laforge, 1842-44; James Love, 1844-46; James Weaver, 1846-50; William J. Denhart, 1850-54; Richard Barkley, 1854-58; James Howard, 1858-60; Thomas H. Dawson, 1860-62; B. F. Boyce, 1866-70; William Dawson, 1870-74; R. A. Dawson, 1874-80; Richard J. Waters, 1880-84; A. T. Neill, 1884.

Assessors.—Enoch Liggett, 1821-22; Stephen Ross, 1822-24; Godfrey Lesieur, 1824-26; Raphael Lesieur, 1826-28; John Grinnalds, 1828-32; James Love, 1832-34; F. A. Bryan, 1834-44; John Gordon, 1844-46; Robert Lafont, 1846-48; E. J. McFarland, 1848-52; F. A. Bryan, 1852-54; Walter McKay, 1854-

55; W. J. Denhart, 1855-57; Andrew S. Hunter, 1863-64; S. W. Maulsby, 1864-66; Isaac Hunter, 1866-68; R. H. Hatcher, 1868-70; T. J. O. Morrison, 1870-72; John Till, 1872-76; B. F. Boyce, 1876-78; H. E. Broughton, 1878-80; John Young, 1880-84; Robert L. Levallee, 1884.

Treasurers.—Orrin Fay, 1828-34; George G. Alford, 1834-36; H. P. Maulsby, 1836-40; H. D. Maulsby, 1840-46; R. J. Watson, 1846-56; T. J. O. Morrison, 1854-58; Washington Dawson, 1858-62; John E. Powell, 1863-67; James H. Howard, 1867-69; A. Augustine, 1869-78; J. H. Howard, 1878-84; H. C. Latham, 1884.

Representatives.—The representatives from New Madrid County to the first Territorial Assembly in 1813 were John Shrader and Samuel Phillips. This assembly nominated four men from the county from whom the President chose a member of the Territorial Assembly. The four nominated were Joseph Hunter, Elisha Winsor, William Gray, William Winchester. The first named received the appointment. In the Constitutional Convention of 1820 the county was represented by Dr. Robert D. Dawson and Christopher G. Houts.

The first representative to the State Legislature was Richard H. Waters. The first senator was Stephen Ross, who defeated Mark H. Stalleup and R. D. Dawson. During its earlier history the county was quite evenly balanced between the Whig and Democratic parties. For several years the Whig candidate for the Senate was Robert D. Dawson, and the Democratic candidate Col. Abraham Hunter, and they alternated in holding the office. In 1842 the vote for senator was: George Netherton, Whig, 474; Abraham Hunter, Democratic, 248. For representative, H. P. Maulsby received 343 votes and Joseph Hilterbrand, 240.

The representatives for New Madrid County since 1840 have been as follows: H. P. Maulsby, 1840-44; F. C. Butler, 1844-46; John W. Walker, 1846-48; James Walker, 1848-50; R. A. Hatcher, 1850-52; Luke Byrne, 1852-54; William S. Mosely, 1854-56; Luke Byrne, 1856-58; Richard Barkley, 1858-60; Robert E. Cloud, 1860-62; T. J. O. Morrison, 1862-66; John T. Scott, 1866-; Amos Phillips, 1870-72; Albert O. Allen, 1872-

74; James S. Barnes, 1874-76; Ed. Newsom, 1876-78; William Dawson, 1878-84; A. J. Moore, 1884-87; Abraham Hunter, 1887.

Wayne County Organized.—In the year 1815 the Territorial Legislature passed an act dividing the county of New Madrid, and establishing the county of Lawrence with the following boundary lines: "Beginning at the mouth of Little Red River, on the line dividing said county from the county of Arkansas; thence with said line to the River St. Francois; thence up the River St. Francois to the division line between the counties of Cape Girardeau and New Madrid; thence with said last mentioned line to the western boundary line of the Osage purchase; thence with the last mentioned line to the northern boundary line of the county of Arkansas; thence with the last mentioned line to the place of beginning, is hereby laid off and erected into a separate and distinct county, to be known by the name of Lawrence County." Louis De Mun, William Robinson, William Hix, Sr., Morris Moore, Solomon Hewitt, Andrew Criswell and Isaac Kelly were appointed to locate the seat of justice. In December, 1818, an act was passed for erecting the southwest part of the county of Cape Girardeau and the eastern part of the county of Lawrence into a separate and distinct county, of which the boundaries were as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of the county of Madison, running southwardly on the ridge which divides the waters of Crooked Creek and Castor until it strikes the edge of the "Big Swamp," between Jenkin's Creek and Castor; thence west to the river Castor; thence down the main channel of the said river Castor until it strikes the New Madrid County line; thence south so far that a due west line will leave the plantation of Edward N. Mathews on the north; thence west to the Osage boundary line; thence north with said line so far that a due east line will intersect the place of beginning." The new county was named Wayne, and owing to its great size it was often spoken of as the "State of Wayne." The commissioners appointed to fix upon a site for the public buildings were Overton Bettis, James Logan, Solomon Bollinger, William Street and Ezekiel Ruebottom, and until the seat of justice was located the courts were ordered to be held at the house of Ransom Bettis.

In 1854 the records of the county were entirely destroyed by fire, and nothing could be learned concerning the organization of the courts.

The first courthouse was a two-story, hewed log building, which in 1849 was replaced by a brick structure that burned four years later. Immediately afterward \$2,500 was appropriated to rebuild it, and Jeremiah Spencer and L. H. Flinn were appointed to superintend its construction. It was completed in 1856. The first jail was built of logs, and stood on the south corner of the public square. It was moved away, and in 1849 a brick one erected. In June, 1872, \$9,000 was appropriated for a new jail, and 10 per cent. bonds for that amount were issued. The contract was let to Pauley Brothers, who turned over the building to the county in March, 1873.

The first clerk of the courts was Solomon R. Bowlin. Thomas Catron also filled the office, but was not the immediate successor of Bowlin. He resigned in 1849, and went to California. The office was then administered by Nixon Palmer for a short time, after which George W. Creath was elected. Wiley Wallis was one of the first sheriffs.

But few notable criminal cases have come up before the circuit court of this county. In 1848 or 1849 four brothers named Greene were tried for murder. Three of them were sent to the penitentiary, and one, a boy, to the house of correction. They had killed a man in what is now Bollinger County. About 1854 Joseph Upton was tried, on a change of venue from Ripley County, for the murder of Parsons Burrows. The case was decidedly against the defendant, and he was convicted; but Solomon G. Kitchen, his counsel, succeeded in provoking Judge Jackson into making unfair rulings against him, and thus, on writs of error, obtained two rehearings. Upton was convicted a third time, and pending an appeal died in jail.

List of Officials.—The officers of Wayne County since 1854 have been as follows:

Clerks of the County Court.—George W. Creath, 1854-64; William T. Leeper, 1865; Albert Lloyd, 1865-67; S. W. Miller, 1867-68; A. J. Danforth, 1868-69; George C. Bowen, 1869-70; E. P. Settle, 1870-74; Schuyler Andrews, 1874-82; John F. Rhodes, 1882.

Clerks of the Circuit Court.—Same as above to 1874; E. P. Settle, 1874-82; R. E. Buehler, 1882.

Sheriffs.—William Dennis, 1854-58; W. K. Toney, 1858-60; Benjamin Holmes, 1860-62; Pleasant A. Hodges, 1862-65; A. A. Duncan, 1865; L. H. Linville, 1865-68; C. A. Bennett, 1868-72; Benjamin Holmes, 1872-76; J. F. Hatton, 1876-80; John T. Davis, 1880-82; William Womack, 1882-84; Wiley Daniels, 1884.

Collectors.—James F. Hatten, 1880-86; S. H. Carson, 1886.

Assessors.—Samuel Baird, 1854-57; Thomas J. Johnson, 1857-58; Benjamin Holmes, James Arnett, J. D. Lewis and James Kirkpatrick, 1858-59; W. A. Davis, G. W. Brooks, P. Mabrey and John Kemper, 1859-60; John A. Marshall, 1860-61; A. A. Duncan, 1861-62; J. A. Atkins, 1862-63; Nathan Montgomery, 1863-65; P. L. Powers, 1865-66; C. B. L. Rowland, 1866-68; George C. Bowen, 1868-69; Mark A. Taylor, 1869-70; M. A. Taylor, 1870-72; C. W. Sutherlin, 1872; James Carson, 1872-76; B. F. Sutton, 1876-78; J. D. Wallis, 1878-80; Stephen H. Carson, 1880-84; Franklin Farrell, 1884-86; James B. McGhee, 1886.

Treasurers.—Jeremiah Spencer, 1854-56; James M. Woods, 1856-58; J. A. Atkins, 1858-60; West Owenly, 1860-66; J. A. Atkins, 1866-67; W. F. Short, 1867-70; R. L. Wilkinson, 1870-74; Alexander McBride, 1874-76; John F. McGhee, 1876-82; C. A. Bennett, 1882-84; E. P. Settle, 1884-86.

Judges of the County Court.—William C. Arnold, 1854-55; James Kirkpatrick, 1854-55; Vincent A. Franklin, 1854-55; David Ramsey, 1855-56; H. B. Witherspoon, 1855-56; L. H. Flinn, 1855-56; Jonas Eaker, 1856-57 (district judge); David Ramsey, 1857-58; Robert J. McCullough, 1857-58; John Holmes, 1857- ; Alexander Sloan, 1858; V. A. Faulkner, 1858-60; Ed. Maxwell, 1858-60; Meshack Ward, 1858-60. Probate Judge with county jurisdiction—Joel D. Lewis, 1860-64; W. F. Short, 1865-66; James M. Woods, 1866-67; James T. Sutton, 1867-68; Henry Flentge, 1868-69; Rush Byrne, 1869-70; W. F. Short, 1870-72; F. C. Neely, 1872-74. County judges—M. A. Taylor, 1874-76; P. C. Ivy, 1874-80; F. C. Neely, 1874-78; E. J. Dalton, 1876-82; C. F. Bruhl, 1876-80;

James Carson, 1878-80; John H. Raney, 1880-84; James A. Rhodes, 1880-82; C. F. Bruhl, 1882-86; James Carson, 1882-84; E. C. Rubottom, 1884-86; M. P. Cayce, 1884-86; E. J. Dalton, 1886; M. N. Ijames, 1886; C. A. Bennett, 1886.

Representatives in the Legislature.—Elijah Bettis, 1822; John B. Conner, 1830; R. D. Cowan, 1834; Hardy Allard, 1836; Wiley Wallis, 1840, also 1844; M. N. Abernathy, 1846; William Welsh, 1848; Samuel Black, 1850; Benjamin Holmes, 1852, also 1854; D. L. Jennings, 1856; P. L. Powers, 1862; James McMurtrie, 1864, also 1866; W. T. Leeper, 1870-72; L. M. Pettitt, 1872, also 1874; P. L. Powers, 1878; Lewis McSpadden, 1880; George T. Lee, 1882; Lewis McSpadden, 1884; George T. Lee, 1886.

Formation of Madison County.—The act for the organization of Madison County was passed on December 14, 1818, on the same day that the counties of Lincoln, Pike and Montgomery were formed. At that time the circuit court transacted all the county business.

Court Proceedings.—The first term was held at the house of Theodore F. Tong, on July 12, 1819, by Judge Thomas. Charles Hutchings performed the duties of clerk, but at the next term Nathaniel Cook received the appointment. The sheriff was Joseph Montgomery, who returned the following list of grand jurors: Jason Harrison, John White, Adam Ground, John Clement, Jacob Shook, Elisha Bennett, Thomas Cooper, Lee Pettitt, Nicholas LaChance, John B. Deguire, Alexander Fletcher, William Dillard, James Pettitt, Thomas Crawford, Peter Sides, John Best, John Sides, Henry Whitener, John Wright and E. Mitchell. They returned indictments against John Callaway, Samuel Strother, J. G. W. McCabe, Joseph Bennett, D. L. Caruthers, George and Jacob Nifong, Peter Chevallier, Moses Baird, Samuel Anthony, Thomas Craddock, George Robertson, John Bridges, Adam Henderson and Arthur McFarland for assault and battery; against "Fred. Mires" for horse stealing; against George Wear for "cow stealing;" against J. B. Stephens for larceny, and against William Stephens for hog stealing. In the assault and battery cases all were found guilty, and fined in various sums, except Bridges and McFarland. In the other cases there were no convictions.

Stephens was charged with having stolen a considerable sum of money from his neighbor, Caruthers, but there was not sufficient proof to convict, and the case against him was discharged. Soon after a man named John Duncan came to the county from Tennessee, and, hearing the reports of the robbery, planned to murder Stephens, secure the money which he was supposed to have stolen, and make his escape. He went to Stephens' house, two and one-half miles east of Fredericktown, and represented himself as a land buyer. Stephens was at work in the woods, not far away, with his sons, two young lads, and thither Mrs. Stephens sent Duncan. The latter by stratagem succeeded in securing the ax and gun which Stephens and his sons had, and murdered all three. He went to the house, killed Mrs. Stephens, spent some time in searching for the money, and departed, leaving two small children unharmed. He was arrested a day or two later, tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung on April 5, 1821. The execution took place in the northeast part of town, near the creek, at what is still known as "Duncan's Hole." People came from all the surrounding counties, and several hundred were present. Duncan made a full confession upon the scaffold, entirely exonerating two worthy citizens who had been indicted as accessories.

At the November term, 1827, Conrad Cotner was brought on a change of venue from Cape Girardeau County, and tried for the murder of Charles Hinkle. He was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of \$500. To this the court added the following order: "It is ordered that said Cotner be put to labor in the blacksmith shop of Elisha Bennett in the town of Fredericktown, in the county of Madison, in the manner following: The said Cotner shall labor in said shop, chained to the anvil block therein, the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth and eleventh months of the time for which he is to be imprisoned, the said Bennett furnishing the said Cotner with diet, and returning him to prison every night."

In February, 1844, A. W. Smith killed John Vincent. The two men, who were neighbors, had had a quarrel about some stock of the one breaking into the field of the other. Smith, who had previously borne a bad reputation, waylaid Vincent as he was returning home one night, and shot him. He lived only long

enough to reach the nearest house and relate what had occurred. Smith upon trial was convicted, and was sentenced to be hung. His counsel took an appeal to the supreme court, and pending a decision an election was held in Fredericktown, at which several friends of the murdered man were present. After indulging very freely in whisky they proposed to take Smith from the jail and hang him, but this the sheriff with a posse of citizens prevented. After standing guard for about two hours the sheriff, to quiet the mob, proposed to vote upon the question of hanging, knowing that the majority present would sustain the law. This was agreed to, but no sooner had the guards left the jail than the lynchers made a dash, broke open the door, secured the prisoner, and, putting a rope around his neck, literally dragged him to the place of execution. Then they compelled a Methodist minister, Rev. Jesse P. Davis, to offer up a prayer for the condemned man, after which they proceeded with the hanging. Fourteen of the mob were subsequently arrested and indicted, but, with one or two exceptions, the entire number died within a year, and before any trial was had.

The county court of Madison County held its first meeting on February 12, 1821, at the house of J. G. W. McCabe, at which time William Dillon and Henry Whitener, justices, were present, and appointed Nathaniel Cook, clerk. At this time the county extended west to Black River, and was divided into three townships, Castor occupying the eastern part, St. Michaels the western, and Liberty the northern. Two new townships were now laid out. They were Twelve-Mile, which included all the southwest part of the county, and German Township, which adjoined it on the east. Election places were then fixed, and judges of election appointed, as follows: Liberty—at the house of John Renohue; Ephraim Stout, Anthony Sharp and Elisha Bennett, judges. St. Michaels—at the courthouse; Thomas Cooper, James Holman and Thomas Craddock, judges. Castor—at the house of William Anthony; Hugh Fulton, John White and David Ward, judges. German—at the house of the widow Whitener; John Bess, Michael Mouser and Anthony Clubb, judges. Twelve Mile—at the house of William Boren; William Boren, William Cravens and A. Johnston, judges. Other townships were subsequently or-

ganized—St. Francois in 1845, Arcadia in 1848, and Union in 1850. In 1857, by the organization of Iron County, Arcadia and the greater part of Union and Liberty were cut off. Liberty was then re-established and Polk Township formed.

Prior to 1822 the courts were held at private residences. In that year the present brick courthouse was completed. It is in a remarkably good state of preservation, and is the oldest structure of the kind now in use west of the Mississippi. A jail was completed a year or two before the courthouse. It stood on what is still known as the jail lot, and was built with triple walls of logs, in the middle wall the logs being placed upright. It was burned by an escaped prisoner named Mitchell. A brick jail was then built upon the public square. It met with the same fate as the first, and for over thirty years the county has been without a jail.

In 1822 the total receipts of the county were \$249.42, and the expenditures \$343.72. In 1859 the receipts were \$4,542.01, and the expenditures \$5,931.91. The indebtedness of the county was then \$14,946.76, of which \$12,850 was incurred in the construction of the Fredericktown and Pilot Knob gravel road. This indebtedness has been paid, and the county is now in a highly prosperous condition.

Officials.—The following is a list of the officers of Madison County since its organization:

Clerks of the County Court.—Charles Hutchings, from April to December, 1819; Nathaniel Cook, 1819–23; Thomas Moseley, Jr., 1823–32; William M. Newberry, 1832–42; Edward H. Evans, 1842–62; A. C. Leclere, 1862–63; William N. Nalle, 1863–65; H. H. Finley, 1865–67; William M. Newberry, 1867–70; Sol. D. Caruthers, 1870–74; Thomas E. Roussin, 1874–82; N. B. Watts, 1882.

Clerks of the Circuit Court and Recordors.—The same as the clerks of the county court to 1870; Thomas Holloway, 1870–74; T. H. Johnson, 1874–79; W. J. Collier, 1879–80; J. P. Gabriel; 1880–86; Hiram Berry, 1884.

Sheriffs.—Joseph Moore, 1819–21; John Callaway, 1821–23; Micajah Stone, 1823–28; Peter Chevallier, 1828–30; C. C. Burdett, 1830–32; Micajah Stone, 1832–34; Richard Britton, 1834–38;

James Marshall, 1838-42; Charles K. Henderson, 1842-46; Frederick M. L. Sullivan, 1846-50; David B. Brewer, 1850-54; David N. Griffin, 1854-56; J. M. Spiva, 1856-60; Thomas B. Grigsby, 1860-1865; Martin G. Foster, 1865-67; William H. Higdon, 1867-70; D. N. Griffin, 1870-73; R. C. Cooper, 1873-75; G. W. Lanpher, 1875-78; Felix Slater, 1878-80; J. M. Arnett, 1880-84; H. S. Spiva, 1884.

Assessors.—William Egar, 1820-22; E. H. Bennett, 1822-23; Robert M. Friar, 1823-24; Andrew Wight, 1825-27; William Anthony, 1827-28; Andrew Wight, 1828-29; Thomas Craddock, 1830-31; Elisha Spiva, 1831-32; D. L. Caruthers, 1832-33; Abraham Britton, 1833-34; James Marshall, 1833-34; Jeremiah Cravens, 1834-35; E. H. Spiva, 1837-; David N. Griffin, 1846-56; C. C. Burdett, 1856-58; B. C. Cooper and George W. King, 1858-59; C. C. Burdett, 1860; N. B. Allen, 1863-65; Philip Schulte, 1865-67; Ira L. Wood, 1867-69; D. E. Underwood, 1869-70; George W. Lanpher, 1870-74; Powell Callaway, 1874-75; Joseph Deguire, 1875-79; George L. Bruce, 1879-80; John H. Townsend, 1880; A. A. Deguire, 1880-82; William Matkin, 1882-84; R. A. Buckner, 1884.

Treasurers.—Thomas Moseley, Jr., 1820-34; Zenas Smith, 1834-37; Jeremiah Spencer, 1837-41; Caleb Cox, 1841-52; Hiram N. Tong, 1852-54; Anthony Leclere, 1854-59; W. F. Cox, 1859-63; J. W. Hill, 1863-65; Daniel Peterson, 1865-70; J. W. Hill, 1870-72; Frank T. Lee, 1872-78; R. H. Nalle, 1878-84; N. J. Berry, 1884.

Judges of the County Court.—William Dillon, 1821-22; Samuel Anthony, 1821-23; Joseph Bennett, 1821-25; John Burdett, 1822-23; John Bennett, 1823-24; Elijah O'Bannon, 1823-25; Thomas Cooper, 1824-25; William Anthony, 1825-26; John McArthur, 1825; Allen Duncan, 1825-26; Wesley Garrett, 1825-26; Caleb Cox, 1825-27; R. M. Friar, 1825-27; Joseph Bennett, 1826-27; Anthony Clubb, 1826-27; John L. Pettitt, 1826-27; Anthony Sharp, Sr., 1826-27; Elijah O'Bannon, 1827-31; George Weir, 1827-31; Isham Harrison, 1827-31; Moses Cox, 1831-32; Thomas Cooper, 1831-46; William Anthony, 1831-39; Anthony Clubb, 1832-35; Allen Duncan, 1835-41; Josiah Berryman, 1839-41; J. D. Villars, 1841-45; William Anthony,

1841-50; Richard Britton, 1846-50; R. M. Shannon, 1845-52; Uriah Duncan, 1850-52; J. C. Berryman, 1850-60; Robert Sloss, 1852-56; John B. Belmar, 1852-56; A. C. Farnham, 1856-57; Richard Britton, 1857-58; R. M. Shannon, 1856-63; William Maze, 1858-65; L. M. Clowninger, 1860-65; E. M. Spiva, 1863-65; James Finley, 1865-67; Caleb Berry, 1865-72; James Addison, 1865-67; J. C. Berryman, 1867-68; B. F. Kelly, 1867-70; John Schulte, 1868-74; E. H. Spiva, 1870-76; Ancil Mathews, 1872-78; John Schulte, 1878-82; Chris. Weigenstein, 1878-82; W. M. Matkins, 1878-80; John Q. A. Whitener, 1880-82; E. L. Graham, 1882-86; J. G. Donnell, 1882-84; W. B. M. White, 1882-84; John Hahn, 1884-85; Joseph Schulte, 1884; L. A. W. Clowninger, 1886; J. W. Vincent, 1886.

Judges of Probate Court.—D. M. Fox, 1850-51; S. D. Caruthers, 1851-53; Edward Evans, 1853-56; William M. Newberry, 1856-58; D. M. Fox, 1858-60; Thomas Holladay, 1860-65; Daniel Peterson, 1865-73; S. D. Caruthers, 1873-75; L. H. Alford, 1875-77; D. W. O'Bannon, 1877-79; Chris Weigenstein, 1879-83; N. B. Allen, 1883.

Collectors.—M. Stone, 1821-22; Edward Bennett, 1822-23; M. Stone, 1823-24; W. M. Newberry, 1824-25; M. Stone, 1825-31; John Holbert, 1831-33; James Marshall, 1833-34; James Henderson, 1834-35; John M. Teal, 1835-37. From 1837 to 1879 the sheriff was *ex-officio* collector. Since the latter date Thomas O'Bannon has filled the office with the exception of four years, 1881-85, when William Newberry was the incumbent.

Representatives in the Legislature.—Theodore F. Tong, 1830; Thomas Mosely, Jr., 1834; Jeremiah Cravens, 1836; N. B. Harris, 1840; Henry Kemper, 1844-46; C. K. Henderson, 1846-48; S. D. Caruthers, 1848-50; James Lindsay, 1850-52; G. W. King, 1852-56; John Polk, 1856-58; Josiah M. Anthony, 1858-60; Daniel Rhodes, 1862-64; J. F. Foster, 1864-66; Richard Britton, 1866-68; W. N. Nalle, 1868-70; S. C. Collier, 1870-72; J. B. Duchouquette, 1872-74; J. M. Anthony, 1874; John R. Turner, 1878-80; J. M. Anthony, 1880-84; J. G. Donnell, 1884-86; F. R. Newberry, 1886.

Perry County Organized.—The county court of Perry County was organized at the house of Bede Moore on May 21, 1821, by

Lewis Cissell, D. L. Caldwell and Samuel Anderson, who appointed Cornelius M. Slatterly, clerk. The county was divided into three townships: Brazeau, covering the territory between Cinque Homme and Apple Creeks; Bois Brule, which embraced the northeast part of the county, and Cinque Homme including the remainder of the county. The voting places and judges of the first election were: For Brazeau, the house of Samuel Anderson; John G. Love, James Fenwick and Benjamin Davis, judges. Bois Brule—the house of Charles Ellis; William Flinn, William Sincey and H. P. Harris, judges. Cinque Homme—Thomas Riney, Joseph Tucker and Aquilla Hagan, judges.

Robert T. Brown qualified as sheriff, and Joseph Tucker was appointed assessor. Commissioners were appointed to locate the seat of justice, but no move was made toward the erection of a courthouse until 1825, when the contract for a two-story frame building was let to Thomas Hayden. This house was completed and occupied by the courts in August, 1826. A log jail had previously been erected in the northeast part of the town. It was used until 1839, when a brick jail, thirty-three feet long and twenty-two feet wide, was erected on the public square, near the courthouse.

The circuit court for Perry County was organized on June 4, 1821, by Richard S. Thomas. The grand jury was composed of the following citizens: Aquilla Hagan, Zachariah Layton, John Tucker, Peter Holster, Guy Elder, James Manning, Daniel McAtee, James C. Moore, John P. Adams, Bernard Brown, Benedict Riley, Michael Hagan and Henry McAtee. No indictments were returned, nor was there much business before the court for the first four or five years. The first important trial was that of Ezekiel Fenwick, indicted for the murder of William R. Bellamy, on March 29, 1824. Fenwick had had a store at Brazeau, and had failed to pay some of his debts. Bellamy, who was a constable, was sent to attach the goods, but when he found Fenwick, the latter had his goods upon a boat preparatory to removing them across the Mississippi. He attempted to tie up the boat, but Fenwick resisted, and in a struggle which ensued shots were exchanged, one ball taking effect in Bellamy's arm. Bellamy was a dissipated man, and, owing to bad treatment of the wound,

it resulted in his death. Fenwick escaped to Cape Girardeau County, but, upon promise of being admitted to bail, surrendered himself. Judge Thomas, according to agreement, discharged him upon bail, and this afterward formed one of the charges in the impeachment case against the Judge. Fenwick, upon trial, was acquitted. At the July term, 1832, William Burns was tried for the murder of John Cummings, but was promptly acquitted on the ground of self defense.

The most atrocious crime ever committed in the county was the murder of Mary Layton by her husband, James Layton, in January, 1841. He was an habitual drinker, and very quarrelsome. He became enraged at his wife for not preparing his meals to suit him, and beat her to death with a billet of wood, in the presence of their little son, a lad eight or ten years old. Layton made his escape, but was arrested in Wayne County. He obtained a change of venue to St. Francois County, where he was convicted, and sentenced to hang on the 17th of June, 1843. At the appointed time several hundred people from Perry and St. Francois Counties assembled to witness the hanging, but, just before the hour of execution arrived, a reprieve was brought to the sheriff by the attorney for the defense, Ed. M. Holden. This greatly incensed the crowd, as the murder had been a most brutal one, and there was no doubt as to the guilt of the accused. The cry of "hang him anyway!" was set up, and spread through the crowd. A few advised allowing the law to take its course. It was therefore decided to take a vote upon the question. Accordingly all those in favor of immediate hanging betook themselves to one side of the public square, and those opposed to the other side. The party in favor of hanging carried the day by a large majority, and Layton was taken from the jail and hung to a beam placed across the "stray pen" on the public square in Farmington.

The present courthouse in Perry County was erected in 1859, when \$8,000 was appropriated for that purpose, and John E. Layton was appointed to superintend its construction. It is still in a good state of preservation. The offices have been furnished with large fire-proof safes, and there are few counties in the State that have as complete or as conveniently arranged records.



Mr. Biehle.

PERRY COUNTY.

The county is in a very prosperous condition financially, has no outstanding indebtedness, and there is a good surplus in the treasury.

Officials.—The officials of Perry County since its organization have been as follows:

Clerks of the County Court.—Cornelius Slatterly, 1821-27; Frederick C. Hase, 1827-41; James Rice, 1841-48; Lawrence Rice, 1848-49; H. L. Caldwell, 1849-53; Henry T. Burns, 1853-61; Charles A. Weber, 1862-78; P. F. Holbrook, 1878-82; Henry T. Burns, 1882.

*Clerks of the Circuit Court and Recorders.** John W. Noell, 1842-50; H. L. McArthur, 1850-51; Charles C. Ellis, 1851-62; James C. Noell, 1862-63; James Burgee, 1863-65; James C. Noell, 1865-70; John J. Seibel, 1870-74; James Burgee, 1874-86; James T. Greenwell, 1886.

Sheriffs.—Robert T. Brown, 1821-26; David L. Caldwell, 1826-29; William McCanley, 1829-31; John Logan, 1831-33; Joseph D. Simpson, 1834-35; Hugh Wells, 1835-40; Joseph D. Simpson, 1840-42; Henry Caho, 1842-46; Benjamin R. Albright, 1846-50; Henry T. Burns, 1850-53; John Bridgman, 1853-56; Peter Dean, 1856-58; S. Riney, 1858-61; John C. McBride, 1861; Thomas Layton, 1865-66; A. H. Cashion, 1866-68; Peter Dean, 1868-70; Robert N. Dean, 1870-74; N. Guth, 1874-78; R. M. Slaughter, 1878-80; Thomas Hoos, 1880-84; John L. Martin, 1884.

Collectors.—John C. Doerr, 1872-78; Henry F. Quick, 1878-80; R. M. Wilson, 1880-84; Thomas Hoos, 1884.

Treasurers.—Cornelius Slatterly 1821-25; Jones Abernathy, 1825-28; James H. Norfleet, 1828-30; F. C. Hase, 1830-33; Peter R. Pratte, 1833-36; Ferdinand Rozier, 1836-37; P. R. Pratte, 1837-38; Levi Block, 1838-40; W. B. Wilkinson, 1840-41; Ferdinand Rozier, 1841-42; John F. Hase, 1842-45; Reuben Shelby, 1845-49; Ferdinand Rozier, 1849-50; Bernard Cissell, 1850-65; William Litsch, 1865-76; William P. Faherty, 1876-80; John H. Simpson, 1880-86; R. M. Wilson, 1886.

Assessors.—Joseph Tucker, 1821-22; Zach. Layton, Henry Clark and William R. Bellamy, 1822-23; Joseph Tucker, 1823-

*The clerks of the county court were also circuit clerks and recorders, up to 1842.

25; Robert T. Brown, 1825-28; John Logan, 1828-29; Thomas Hayden, 1829-31; James Rice, 1831-34; Joab W. Burgee, 1834-35; Joseph D. Simpson, 1835-40; Hugh Wells, 1840-44; Joseph D. Simpson, 1844-45; William B. Hager, 1845-49; Peter Dean, 1849-55; Servius Riney, 1855-58 (assessed by districts, 1858-60); W. B. Wilkinson, 1860-61; Peter Dean, 1861-62; Jeremiah A. Abernathy, 1862-66; C. W. Conrad, 1866-67; John R. Moore, 1867-68; J. A. Abernathy, 1868-70; Peter Obuchon, 1870-72; W. A. Cashion, 1872-82; J. M. Manning, 1882.

Judges of the County Court.—Lewis Cissell, 1821-25; D. L. Caldwell, 1821-25; Samuel Anderson, 1821-22; Walter Wilkinson, 1822; Joab Waters, 1825-26; Benjamin Davis, 1825-26; James Mattingly, 1825-26; Jones Abernathy, 1826-27; Walter Wilkinson, 1826-27; John Layton, 1826-27, Joab Waters, 1827-31; James C. Moore, 1827-28; Fred C. Hase, 1827-28; John Logan, 1828-31; Walter Wilkinson, 1828-31; David Burns, 1831-34; Robert T. Brown, 1831-33; Isadore Moore, 1831-32; A. H. Puckett, 1832-34; Moses Farrar, 1833-34; Singleton H. Kimmel, 1834-37; John Noell, 1834-35; J. W. Burgee, 1834-38; John Layton, 1835-37; Reuben Shelby, 1837-42; Alonzo Abernathy, 1837-42; A. L. Parks, 1838-46; Joab W. Burgee, 1842-46; Mark Brewer, 1842-50; George Vessels, 1846-50; Martin Layton, 1846-50; George W. Entler, 1850-54; John C. Layton, 1850-54; Walter B. Wilkinson, 1850-58; R. M. Brewer, 1854-63; Clement S. Duvall, 1854-55; John H. Abernathy, 1855-65; Joab W. Burgee, 1858-65; Thomas Chadwick, 1865-66; Mark Brewer, 1865-66; Anton Hunt, 1865-66; J. W. Burgee, 1865; William Conrad, 1866-80; S. C. Duvall, 1866-68; James May, 1866-69; John H. Abernathy, 1868-81; Ferd. F. Fischer, 1869-74; J. G. Weinhold, 1874-78; Isadore Layton, 1878-80; Robert V. Brown, 1880; John L. Martin, 1880-84; J. G. Weinhold, 1880-82; Isadore Layton, 1882-84; R. M. Brewer, 1884; William R. Wilkinson, 1884.

*Representatives in the Legislature.**—D. L. Caldwell, 1830; James Rice and Alonzo Abernathy, 1834; John Layton and David Burns, 1836; Henry Seibert, 1840; J. T. Abernathy, 1846-48; Reuben Shelby, 1848-54; John C. Layton, 1854-56; William McCombs, 1836; Henry Caldwell, 1860-62; R. M. Brew-

* Incomplete.

er, 1862-64; John C. McBride, 1864-66; Charles F. Schneider, 1866-68, W. H. Bennett, 1868-72; A. G. Abernathy, 1872-74; Charles Hayden, 1874-76; John J. Seibel, 1876-78; R. M. Brewer, 1878-80; Felix Layton, 1880-82; J. F. Tucker, 1882-84; Edward Robb, 1884.

St. Francois County Established.—St. Francois County was established by an act of the Legislature passed December 19, 1821, from portions of Ste. Genevieve, Washington and Jefferson Counties. The judges of the county court, James Austin, George McGahan and James W. Smith, held their first meeting on February 25, 1822, at the house of Jesse Murphy, but after electing John D. Peers, clerk, adjourned to meet on the same day at the house of David Murphy. The county was then divided into four townships, Perry, Pendleton, Liberty and St. Francois. For these townships the following appointments were made: Perry—William Hale, constable; John Andrews Jr., assessor; Thomas Hale, Archibald McHenry and John Baker, judges of election. Pendleton—Wesley Garrett, constable and assessor, and James Milburn, Absalom Dent and John Sherrill, judges of election. Liberty—Robert Hays, constable; James Dunlap, assessor, and Reuben McFarland, James Dunlap and Samuel Kincaid, judges of election. St. Francois—Benjamin Burnham, constable; Laken Walker, assessor, and Richard Murphy, John Murphy and D. F. Marks, judges of election.

Until 1824 the courts were usually held in the Methodist meeting-house, which stood on the hill south of town, where the cemetery is. In that year a brick courthouse was built on the public square. At the same time a log jail was erected on the site of the present jail. It was two stories high, with a dungeon beneath, which was entered through a trap door from the upper room. The walls of the dungeon were three logs thick. It was burned by an inmate, who hoped thereby to effect an escape, but was nearly smothered before he was rescued. In 1856 a new jail was built, at a cost of \$4,400. It was used until 1870, when the present jail was completed, under the supervision of William Carter and L. D. Walker. The first courthouse was replaced by a second in 1850. The contract was let in December, 1849, to Henry H. Wright, for \$8,000, and the building was formally re-

ceived in December 1850. The contract for the present courthouse, which is the handsomest structure of the kind in Southeast Missouri, was let to James P. Gillick, of St. Louis, in July, 1885, for \$13,980. It was received on October 7, 1886, the total cost, exclusive of the furniture, having been \$15,560.41.

In August, 1836, a new municipal township called Marion was formed from the northern part of Perry, which had previously occupied all the north half of the county. In 1840 Black River Township was erected from that territory since cut off to form Iron County, and ten years later Iron Township was formed. Of the two remaining townships, Randolph was established in 1858, and Big River in 1863.

The circuit court was organized on April 1, 1822, by Judge N. B. Tucker, of St. Charles County. The sheriff, Michael Hart, returned the following *venire*: D. F. Marks, Archibald McHenry, G. Estes, Thomas George, John Baker, Hardy McCormick, George Taylor, William Spradley, William Gillespie, Dubart Murphy, Isaac Murphy, James Cunningham, Isaac Mitchell, John Burnham, Lemuel Holstead, Jesse McFarland, Eleazer Clay, Leroy Matkins, Vincent Simpson and Samuel Kincaid. They found no indictments. No court was held at the following term, owing to the absence of the judge. In August, 1823, Alexander Stuart was present and presided. The grand jury presented John Bequette for selling liquor without a license, and William, a slave of Jesse Blackwell, for stabbing Shadrach, a slave of James Kerr. The first important case was tried before Judge Cook, in July, 1825. It was that of the State against John Patterson and George Wilson for the murder of James Johnston, at Bequette's store, in March of that year. Patterson was a bully, and Johnston a small, quiet, unobtrusive man. Patterson sought a quarrel, and then took the opportunity to beat Johnston to death. Wilson was present and was tried as an accessory, but was acquitted. Patterson was found guilty and sentenced to be hung on August 31, following, but was released by some of his friends, and was never recaptured. There have been several other trials for murder, but executions have followed except the one mentioned in the sketch of Perry County.

Officials.—The following is the official list for St. Francois County:

Clerks of the County Court.—John D. Perris, 1821-36; John Cobb, 1836-60; William R. Taylor, 1860-65; William C. Evans, 1865-67; W. R. Taylor, 1867-70; Franklin Murphy, 1870-74; J. W. Brady, 1874-84; Thomas H. Stam, 1884.

*Clerks of the Circuit Court and Recorders.**—Thomas E. Douthitt, 1874-78; J. C. Alexander, 1878.

Sheriffs.—Charles Hart, 1822-26; John Rigdon, 1826-27; Joseph Rider, 1827-28; Laken Walker, 1828-33; John Cobb, 1833-36; A. K. Harris, 1836-39; E. H. Hibbits, 1839-40; M. P. Cayce, 1840-42; Charles Meyers, 1842-46; E. C. Sebastian, 1846-48; Elisha Arnold, 1848-54; Elisha Matkin, 1854-58; T. B. Matkin, 1858-60; Thomas S. McMullin, 1860-64; John L. Risinger, 1864-66; Rufus Alexander, 1866; Frank Murphy, 1866-70; L. D. Walker, 1870-74; John B. Highley, 1874-76; T. S. McMullin, 1876-80; L. D. Walker, September to November, 1880; Zach. Cole, 1880-84; P. A. Benham, 1884.

Assessors.—Samuel P. Harris, 1823-26; Laken Walker, 1826-27; Thomas Madison, 1827-28; Dubart Murphy, 1828-33; John Cobb, 1833-37; Richard Murphy, 1837-38; John Blue, 1838-40; Richard Murphy, 1840-43; Thomas H. Haile, 1843-46; Elisha Matkin, 1846-52; James S. Evans, 1852-54; L. Thomason, 1854-56; Nesbit Orton, 1856-58; William M. Cruncleton, 1860-61; L. D. Walker, 1861-62; William M. Cruncleton, 1862-64; Milton Poston, 1864-65; William P. Thompson, 1865-66; Charles Hart, 1866-67; Peter W. Murphy, 1867-70; John B. Highley, 1870-74; Jasper Horn, 1874-78; Leroy Dent, 1878-82; L. E. Hurry, 1882-86; Fillmore Harris, 1886.

Treasurers.—Richard Murphy, 1822-27; John D. Peers, 1827-33; Stephen Collier, 1833-34; Richard Murphy, 1834-36; Isaac Mitchell, 1836-37; M. P. Cayce, 1837-40; Richard Murphy, 1840-42; M. P. and E. P. Cayce, 1842-78; L. K. Peers, 1878-84; John B. Highley, 1884.

Collectors.—Michael Hart, 1822-24; James Matkin, 1824-25; Charles Hart, 1825-27; Corbin Alexander, 1827-30; Thomas Madison, 1830-31; John Cornell, 1831-32; John Kennedy, 1832-33; Isaac Mitchell, 1833-34; Henry Hunt, 1834-36; sheriff *ex-officio* collector, 1836-76; John B. Highley, 1876-80; John

*Same as the clerks of the county court to 1874.

K. Harris, 1880-December, 1881; Frank Murphy, 1881-82; B. F. Brown, 1882.

Judges of the County Court.—James Austin, 1822-23; George McGahan, 1822-27; James W. Smith, 1822-25; James Dunlap, 1823-25; Laken Walker, 1825-27; S. P. Harris, 1825-31; John Sherrill, 1825-27; Davis F. Marks, 1827-29; John Boyce, 1827-29; John Sherrill, 1829-31; Thomas Hale, 1831-38; Nathaniel Cook, 1831-33; George W. Robinson, 1833-34; Isaac Mitchell, 1834-40; William Murphy, Jr., 1833-46; Zach. B. Jennings, 1838-41; A. K. Harris, 1840-41; Ed. C. Sebastian, 1841-46; Nathaniel Cook, 1842-46; John Kennedy, 1846-50; Richard Murphy, 1846-50; Charles Meyers, 1846-50; Ezekiel Kinchloe, 1850-54; William R. Vance, 1850-54; John S. Pim, 1850-54; Henderson Murphy, 1854-58; Abner Bean, 1854-64; Charles Hart, 1854-58; H. W. Crow, 1858-60; David J. Meloy, 1858-62; Allen C. McHenry, 1860-65; John Q. Mitchell, 1862-65; Milton Sebastian, 1864-66; John Cobb, 1865-66; George H. Marks, 1865-66; A. C. McHenry, 1866-72; Wiley Layne, 1866-70; Isaac W. Barry, 1866-68; William Dent, 1868-70; John Q. Mitchell, 1870-74; George Dorman, 1870-72; John A. Weber, 1872-78; R. L. Sutherland, 1872-78; J. J. McFarland, 1874-78; James W. Carter, 1878-82; John W. Highley, 1878-82; Benjamin F. Simms, 1878-86; R. D. Clay, 1882-84; R. L. Sutherland, 1882-86; P. W. Murphy, 1884-86; C. P. Clark, 1886; Peter Obuchon, 1886; John W. Highley, 1886.

Representatives in the Legislature.—Corbin Alexander, 1830-36; Joseph Bogy, Sr., 1840; Francis Murphy, 1844; Thomas H. Hale, 1846; Joseph Bogy, Sr., 1848; W. M. Cruncleton, 1852; Corbin Alexander, 1854-56; V. C. Peers, 1858-60; P. W. Murphy, 1860-62; J. P. Smith, 1862-64; D. J. Meloy, 1864-66; W. D. Huff, 1866-68; E. C. Sebastian, 1868-70; P. W. Murphy, 1870-72; F. E. Walker, 1872-74; William Carter, 1874-76; L. D. Walker, 1876-78; George McMahan, 1878-80; R. L. Sutherland, 1880-82; F. M. Carter, 1882-84; S. C. Gosson, 1884-86; John D. Satterwhite, 1886.

Scott County Organized.—The territory now embraced in Scott County, during the Spanish domination was attached to the post of Cape Girardeau, and the proclamation issued by Gov.

Harrison, defining the boundaries of the districts of Upper Louisiana, in 1804, did not change the line between New Madrid and Cape Girardeau, but on June 7, 1805, Gov. Wilkinson, by proclamation, fixed the line as follows: "Beginning at an outlet of the river Mississippi, called the Great Swamp, below the Cape Girardeau, and extending through the center of the same to the River St. Francois, and thence until it strikes the present northern boundary of the district of New Madrid, and with the same westwardly as far as the same extends." This change proved very inconvenient to the people living in Tywappity Bottom, who had hitherto transacted all their business at Cape Girardeau, and in response to a petition from them the Governor, on August 15, 1806, issued a second proclamation fixing the boundary as follows: "The southern boundary of the district of Cape Girardeau shall form and, after the date hereof, be fixed and determined by a due west line, to be commenced on the right bank of the Mississippi adjoining to and below the plantation of Abraham Bird, opposite to the mouth of the Ohio." This remained the boundary between the districts of New Madrid and Cape Girardeau until the organization of the counties in 1813. The limits of New Madrid were then extended to include nearly all of what is now Scott County, but on December 28, 1821, the following act of the Legislature was approved:

AN ACT DIVIDING THE COUNTY OF NEW MADRID, AND ERECTING THE SAME INTO TWO SEPARATE AND DISTINCT COUNTIES.

The now county of New Madrid shall be and the same is hereby divided and erected into two separate and distinct counties, by a line running as follows: Beginning in the main channel of the river Mississippi, opposite a small creek or bayou, called James Creek or Bayou; thence in a direct line to the mouth of said creek; thence in a northwesterly course to a point in the swamp due north of the line between townships numbered 25 and 26 east of the fifth principal meridian, parallel with the northern boundary line of a tract of land situated in the upper end of the Big Prairie originally granted and confirmed to Moses Hurley, and where Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips now lives; thence running due west to the western boundary line of the said county of New Madrid; and that the said tract of country lying to the southward of said line shall be continued to be called and known by the name of New Madrid County, and the tract of country lying northwardly and eastwardly of said line shall be called and be known by the name of Scott County.

By the same act Enoch Evans, Abraham Hunter, Thomas Roberts, Joseph Smith and Newman Beckwith were appointed to locate the seat of justice for Scott County.

County and Circuit Court Proceedings.—The county court was organized at the house of Thomas Houts in February or March, 1822, at which time the judges were Andrew Ramsey, Richard Mathew and Thomas Houts.*

At this time the county contained but two townships, Moreland and Tywappity, the latter embracing all of what is now Mississippi County. Soon after the organization of the county court four new townships were formed—Richland, Kelso, Mississippi and Wolf Island. The judges of election appointed in 1830 were as follows: Mississippi—James Ramsey, Henry Clark and Thomas Hunter; Wolf Island—Drakeford Gray, Silas McBee and Alexander Mills; Kelso—John Byrne, William Hutson and Andrew Ramsey; Tywappity—W. B. Bush, John Weaver and A. McElmurry; Richland—John Evans, M. H. Stallcup and James Hunter; Moreland—Alexander Montgomery, Silas King and Thomas Houts. In 1836 Tywappity Township was divided, and St. James Township formed from the southern part. The voting place was fixed at McDaniel's Mill, and James Parker, N. G. Ferguson and A. B. McDaniel appointed judges of the next election. In 1839 St. James Bayou Township was formed, and the elections ordered to be held at the house of Jerry Cravens.

The first courthouse was a small log building erected on the public square at Benton soon after the town was laid out. A jail was not built until 1837, when \$500 was appropriated for that purpose. Previous to that time prisoners were taken to Jackson. About 1844 the log courthouse was torn down, and a brick building erected in its place. It was so poorly constructed that in a few years it became unsafe, and was replaced by a frame building. By an act of the Legislature, passed January 26, 1864, the county seat was removed to Commerce, and the courthouse sold. A small appropriation then made by the county court was supplemented by the citizens of Commerce, and a substantial brick building erected. In 1866 the contract for a jail, to cost \$3,800, was let, and the building completed the same year. In 1878, by a vote of the people, the seat of justice was returned to Benton, and in 1883 the present courthouse was built at a cost of \$11,000.

*The county court records were nearly all lost or destroyed during the war, so that but little is known of its transactions.

The circuit court of Scott County was organized by Judge Thomas on February 11, 1822. Joseph A. Hopkins presented his commission as sheriff, and gave bond in the sum of \$5,000 with John Hall and William Meyers as sureties. John P. Rutter was appointed clerk of the court, and was ordered to procure a seal. The court then adjourned until June, at which time the following grand jury was impaneled: L. R. Davis, John Ashley, Bartlett Conyers, John Wathen, Samuel Fowler, W. Benefield, Robert Wood, John V. Lucas, Edward Fowler, James H. Dudley, Thomas Moore, Thomas Whitaker, William P. Stidger, James Cardin, John Friend, James Purtle, Colburn Wiley, Silas Carpenter, Silas Risley, William Alexander, George Anderson, Solomon Hays, Bartholomew I. Evans. The first indictments were found against Samuel Glove and James Ramsey for assault and battery, Newman Beckwith for selling liquor to Indians, and Anthony Wills for vagrancy.

The first indictment for a capital offense was found against Pressley Morris in 1828, but he obtained a change of venue, and was tried in Cape Girardeau County. In February, 1836, Parmelia Yarber was indicted for the murder of her infant child. Upon being solemnly called, she failed to appear, and the judge declared her "outlawed and convicted of the crime whereof she stands charged in the indictment. It is therefore considered, ordered and adjudged that Parmelia Yarber be hung by the neck until she is dead." In 1854 or 1855 William Byrne was indicted for the murder of Thomas J. Calhoun, who was shot from ambush while plowing in his field. Byrne obtained a change of venue to Cape Girardeau County, was tried and convicted, but made his escape from the jail and was never recaptured.

The only person who has died upon the scaffold in Scott County was Travis Harris, who was convicted of the murder of his father-in-law, Squire Masterson, on November 7, 1872. One Miller was convicted of the murder of Frank Hamilton, and sentenced to be hung, but before the day for his execution arrived he succeeded in hanging himself to the door of his cell.

Official List.—The officers of Scott County have been as follows:

Clerks of the County Court.—John P. Rutter, 1822-28;

George C. Harbison, 1828-42; Felix G. Allen, 1842-56; George Pettit, 1856-57; James Parrott, 1857-58; Thomas J. Allen, 1858-62; William Ballentine, 1862-66; Wiley A. Hughes, 1866-70; William Wylie, 1870-78; James McPheeters.

Circuit Clerks and Recorders.—The office of circuit clerk and recorder was combined with that of clerk of the county court until 1856. Since that time the clerks of the circuit court and recorders have been Charles D. Cook, 1856-58; Dr. A. S. Henderson, 1858-62; A. J. Youngman, N. C. Johnson and Levi S. Green, 1862-64; Vincent Heisserer, 1864-66; George W. Arnold, 1866-78; John M. Leftwich, 1878.

Sheriffs.—Joseph A. Hopkins, 1822-24; Felix G. Allen, 1824-28; John Moore, 1828-30; Strong N. Hutson, 1830-32; H. Clark, 1832-34; John Moore, 1834-36; John Harbison, 1836-38; Elijah Randol, 1838-40; C. V. Randol, 1840-42; John Harbison, 1842-44; Thomas M. Shaw, 1844-46; Henry D. Spear, 1846-50; H. Winchester, 1850-54; Hartwell Brock, 1854-58; H. Winchester, 1858-60; William H. Howell, 1860-62; B. F. Sillman, 1862-66; Thomas S. Rhoads, 1866-70; Joseph T. Anderson, 1870-74; Alexander Wright, 1874-78; Jasper Trotter, 1878-80; George W. Arnold, 1880-82; Jasper Trotter, 1882-84; G. O. Winchester, 1884-85; H. H. Daugherty, 1885.

The office of collector was combined with that of sheriff until 1882, since which time B. F. Allen has been collector.

Assessors.—Strong N. Hutson, 1832-33; John Harbison, 1833-35; Henry Clark, 1835-36; John Harbison, 1836-37; A. Seavers, 1837-38; William Hutson, 1838 - ; Charles H. Kew, 184 - 57; W. A. Hughes, 1857-58. District assessors—1858-60, M. A. Hughes, John Barnes, B. B. Gaither, and George W. Austin; W. A. Hughes, 1860-61; Charles H. Kew, 1862-70; George Metz, 1870-72; James Boutwell, 1872-74; N. O. Ellis, 1874-78; Drury Vaughan, 1878-80; William Wylie, 1880-82; R. S. Coleman, 1882.

Treasurers.—Michael McLaughlin, 1832-36; Joseph Hunter, 1836-40; A. S. Henderson, 1846-56; Albion Crow, 1856-61; H. Brock, 1862-64; Charles D. Cook, 1864-66; Joseph T. Anderson, 1866-70; John T. Gaither, 1870-72; B. F. Allen, 1872-74; Vincent Heiserrer, 1874.

Judges of the County Court.—Thomas Houts, 1822-23; Andrew Ramsey, 1822-25; Richard Wathen, 1822-23; Abraham Hunter, 1823-25; John Weaver 1823-27; Thomas Fletcher, 1825-32; John Moore, 1825-28; Thomas Byrne, 1827-29; Abraham Hunter, 1828-32; Enoch Evans, 1829-44; A. H. Wilson, 1823-33; Samuel Duncan, 1832-44; Andrew Ramsey, 1833-35; Isaac Sheppard, 1834-37; Alexander Mills, 1835-36; Felix G. Allen, 1836-40; George Pettit, 1837-38; J. M. Overton, 1838-44; Noah Handy, 1840-44; William W. Cox, 1844-47; Edward A. Buckner, 1844-47; William Hamilton, 1844-51; Benjamin Benefield, 1847-48; George Pettit, 1847-52; William Hoskins, 1848-49; John Evans, 1849-50; Alexander Waugh, 1850-55; John Moore, 1851-54; E. B. Kelso, 1852-53; Benjamin Benefield, 1853-56; A. Hughes, 1854-56; James A. Powell, 1855-56; H. Winchester, 1856-58; T. G. Rhoads, 1856-60; Samuel E. McMullin, 1856-60; J. A. Powell, 1858-59; Benjamin B. Gaither, 1859-60; John Barnes, 1860-61; Benjamin F. Hunter, 1860-61; Francis Kirkpatrick, 1860-61; Benjamin Benefield, 1862-64; William M. Prince, 1862-66; Charles Messmer, 1862-72; H. Winchester, 1864-65; David Trotter, 1865-68; Joseph Miller, 1866-68; William M. Prince, 1868-70; Calvin Greer, 1868-74; Isaac Hunter, 1870-82; William P. Woodward, 1872-78; John Stike, 1874-78; A. J. Pigg, 1878-80; J. F. Lagran, 1878-82; J. G. Sherer, 1880-82; Simeon R. Jones, 1882-86; Ezra Harrison 1882-84; C. S. De Lay, 1882-86; L. D. Sibley, 1884; John E. Marshall, 1884-86; J. L. Hale, 1886; A. J. Pigg, 1886-88; Isaac Hunter, 1886.

Probate Judges.—Abraham Hunter, 1825-28; George Pettit, 1855-57; James Parrott, 1857-58; William Miller, 1866-67; Isaac Hunter, 1870-78; James H. Norrid, 1878-82; W. A. Hughes, 1882.

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.—William Ballentine, 1867-70.

Representatives.—The following list of representatives to the Legislature is as complete as could be obtained:

F. G. Allen, 1834-36; Abraham Hunter, 1836-40; Robert White, 1840- ; Harrison Hough, 1844-46; Abraham Hunter, 1846-48; W. P. Darnes, 1848-50; Abraham Hunter, 1850-

56; W. P. Darnes, 1856-60; James A. Powell, 1860-62; Noah C. Johnson, 1862-66; B. F. Sillman, 1866-68; H. Winchester, 1868-70; Edward Gray, 1870-72; Dr. R. B. Waide, 1872-76; M. Arnold, 1876-80; Benjamin B. Gaither, 1880-82; Isaac Hunter, 1882-86; Dr. T. F. Frazer, 1886.

Organization of Stoddard County.—In 1829 the Legislature passed an act defining the boundaries of a new county to be called Stoddard, in honor of Capt. Amos Stoddard, and annexed it to Cape Girardeau County, for civil and military purposes. It thus remained until January 2, 1835, when an act was passed for its organization. By this act it was made to embrace all the territory between the St. Francois and Little Rivers, and south of Black Mingo and the "Big Swamp."

Court Transactions.—The first county court met at the house of A. B. Bailey, which stood in the southwest part of the present town of Bloomfield, on February 9, 1835. Jacob Taylor, Field Bradshaw and John Eaker were the justices, and Jonas Eaker the clerk of the court. Soon after a small brick courthouse was erected upon the public square, and a log jail southeast of the square. These buildings were used until 1856, when \$10,000 was appropriated for the erection of a new courthouse, and Solomon G. Kitchen appointed as superintendent. At the same time a new jail was built by Daniel Kitchen. During Price's raid in September, 1864, the courthouse was burned by some stragglers, but fortunately the records had been removed. At the beginning of the war Maj. H. H. Bedford took the records into Arkansas, and concealed them, and, after the close of the war, returned them without the loss of a single book.

In 1867 the county court made an order for the rebuilding of the courthouse, and appointed William G. Phelan to superintend the work. The contract was let to George F. Miller and Samuel D. Henson, and the building was completed for occupancy in 1870. During that year the contract for a new jail was let to P. J. Pauley & Bro., for \$8,000, and an order made for the issuance of 6 per cent county bonds to the amount of \$10,000.

Upon the organization of the county it was divided into four municipal townships—Castor, Pike, St. Francois and Liberty. In 1850 a fifth township, Duck Creek, was added, and soon after

four more townships were erected. They were Prairie, Clay, Benton and Fillmore. In 1853 the territory of the county was reduced. A strip nine miles wide was taken off on the south, and added to Dunklin County, and a similar amount from the north, and added to Cape Girardeau. The townships were then reduced to five, and relocated under the following names: Liberty, Richland, Duck Creek, Castor and Pike, to which was afterward added New Lisbon. In 1868 the county was again redistricted, and Elk Township formed.

The first circuit court for Stoddard County was held at the house of Absalom B. Bailey, on March 21, 1836, by John D. Cook, and continued but one day. The grand jury empaneled was made up of the following men: Samuel Lesley, foreman; Andrew Neale, Benjamin Taylor, Frederick Varner, Ephraim Snider, Jacob Crites, William V. Carlock, George Slinkard, Frederick Slinkard, Peter Proffer, Levi Baker, Henry Miller, Henry Ashbranner, William W. Hicks, Daniel Bollinger, Samuel Moore, Thomas Neale and Horatio Lawrence. They were charged by the judge and retired, but reported no business before them, and were discharged. The next term of this court was held in February, 1837. At the following June term indictments were found against John Summers for larceny, against Lucien Barnhart for the same offense, against Davis Revelle for selling liquor without a license, against Green Freeman for adultery, and against John Cockerell for arson, but none of them were prosecuted to conviction. The first person sent to the penitentiary from Stoddard County was Peter Jones, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for stealing \$15 from William Henley. In 1843 Daniel Sanford and M. B. Koons were indicted for the murder of Samuel Chapman. The former was tried first and acquitted, and the indictment against the latter was then quashed. Sanford, Koons and Chapman were physicians practicing at Bloomfield, and considerable jealousy and enmity existed among them. Koons and Chapman met one day near where Maj. Bedford's office now is, and, after exchanging some words, engaged in a fight. Sanford, who happened to be present, laid hold of Chapman, who was a very high-tempered man, and attempted to stop the fight. At that Chapman struck at Sanford, but the latter

being much the stronger man pushed him away. He then drew a dirk, stabbed Sanford several times, and turned and ran. Sanford drew a large pocket knife, and, overtaking Chapman, plunged it into his neck, inflicting a fatal wound. To avoid imprisonment, Koons and Sanford escaped to Texas, but returned at the next term of court, and were indicted as above stated.

The next trial that excited general interest was that of Sarah Buckner, brought on change of venue from Bollinger County in 1856. Mrs. Buckner had been twice married. By her first marriage she had two children, a boy and a girl, who, at the time of the trial were aged about ten and fourteen years, respectively. Her second husband was a boy only nineteen years old, who had been employed by her to work the farm, and who, through her blandishments, had first become criminally intimate with her, and then had been forced to marry her. She soon tired of him and drove him away, but, after the birth of their child, she sent him word to return and take it away, as she did not wish to care for it. He returned for the child, and while sitting in front of the fire waiting for his wife to clothe it properly, the latter ordered her daughter to kill him with an ax. The daughter obeyed so far as to strike him a blow, which rendered him insensible, but did not kill him. Mrs. Buckner then seized the ax and finished the bloody work. To conceal the crime, she tore up the floor of the cabin and attempted to bury the remains, but, finding this impossible, set fire to the house. Afterward the heart and some of the bones that had not been consumed were gathered up, taken to a slough, and stamped into the mud.

The disappearance of the young man soon led to an investigation, and the little boy, who had witnessed the murder, related the details of the horrid deed. Mrs. Buckner and her daughter were arrested. The latter was tried in Bollinger County, and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, where she died a short time after her incarceration. Mrs. Buckner obtained a change of venue to Stoddard County, was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to hang on July 18, 1856. An appeal was taken to the supreme court, and the cause was remanded for a new trial. This resulted as did the first, and the date of execution was fixed for February 5, 1857. A second appeal was

taken, and, while pending, the jail at Bloomfield was broken open, and the prisoner rescued. At about this time the Civil War came on, and no attempt was made to recapture her.

Within the past twenty years, several persons have been tried in Stoddard County for murder, and three executions have taken place. At the March term, 1870, John H. Skaggs was brought on a change of venue from Dunklin County, and tried for the murder of Robert V. Richardson, whom he killed in Clarkton on January 6, 1870. He was convicted, and was hung on August 6, of the same year.

On October 2, 1876, William Shaw was shot and killed by some one in ambush, while working at Kapp's sorghum mill. Poindexter Edmundson was arrested for the crime, and the trial, which took place in March, 1877, resulted in the verdict, "guilty of murder in the first degree." He was sentenced to hang on May 15, 1877, but an appeal was taken, and the execution was postponed for a short time.

Soon after his imprisonment he and another prisoner overpowered the jailer, and made their escape, but were recaptured within a few days. He was hanged by Collin Morgan, then sheriff of the county.

In the autumn of 1879 Thomas Dixon and James McNabb, accompanied by a woman represented as the wife of Dixon, came to Stoddard County from Arkansas, and rented a farm two miles south of Essex. In March, following, McNabb disappeared. He was said by Dixon to have gone to Arkansas to arrest a man for whom there was a reward offered. A few weeks later he told several neighbors that McNabb had been killed in attempting to make the arrest. He appropriated McNabb's property to his own use, and, after making a crop, returned to Arkansas. Nothing more was thought of the matter for nearly two years. In February, 1882, a buyer of walnut timber came into the neighborhood, and the owner of the farm rented by Dixon and McNabb, remembering that Dixon had buried a large walnut log, decided to exhume it. He did so, and under it was the partially decomposed body of a man, which, by the clothes and some other articles, was identified as that of McNabb. Dixon was arrested, tried and convicted, and sentenced to be hung on May 18, 1883.

The evidence was purely circumstantial, but it was conclusive, and, although an appeal was taken, the supreme court refused to interfere, and Dixon was executed on May 2, 1884.

On July 30, 1880, John L. Ramsey killed Charles Flint at Jenkin's mill. Ramsey was a man of quarrelsome disposition and dissipated habits, while Flint was a reputable citizen. They had had some prior difficulty, when they met at the mill. There Ramsey sought a quarrel, and finally succeeded in engaging Flint in a fight, in which he cut him with a knife, killing him almost instantly. He was arrested and had two trials. The first resulted in a mistrial, and the second in conviction of manslaughter. He was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, but was soon pardoned by Gov. Marmaduke. Subsequently he was arrested for assaulting his wife, but escaped from the jail and left the State.

On September 6, 1881, John H. Harper killed Ambrose Snider in the road near Bloomfield. He escaped and went to East Tennessee, where he had previously resided. He was arrested there, and the officer had reached Charleston, Mo., with him on his way to Bloomfield, when he escaped. He went to Louisiana, and was finally recaptured at Vicksburg. He was tried, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, but has since been pardoned.

County Officials.—The officers of Stoddard County, from its organization to the present time, so far as could be ascertained, have been as follows:

Clerks of the County Court.—Jonas Eaker, 1835-41; Levi W. Tankersly, 1841-46; Reuben P. Owen, 1846-65; A. B. Owen, 1865-; R. W. Christy, 1869-78; Stephen Chapman, 1878-86; M. S. Phelan, 1886.

Clerks of the Circuit Court.—W. W. Norman, 1865-67; R. M. Fraker, 1867-70; George G. Pollard, 1870-72; Joseph L. Carmichael, 1872-74; G. J. Harvey, 1874-78; C. H. Barham, 1878.

Sheriffs.—William Wray, 1835-37; Harmon Ried, 1837-40; William A. Whitehead, 1840-44; William W. Hicks, 1844-48; Pittman Miller, 1848-52; William A. Whitehead, 1852-56; James Dowdy, 1856-60; John J. Johnson, 1860-; Lewis M. Ringer, 1865-66; S. D. Henson, 1866-67; George W. Kitchen, 1867-

70; R. M. Fraker, 1870-72; Reuben Harper, 1872-74; Collin Morgan, 1874-78; J. G. Lewis, 1878-82; N. M. Cobb, 1882-86; D. W. Sanford, 1886.

Treasurers.—Orson Bartlett, 1840-43; Richard Wall, 1843-46; Henry Miller, 1846-; William S. Welborn, 1865-66; William P. Knox, 1866-68; Henry E. Miller, 1868-70; John L. Buck, 1870-72; W. P. Renner, 1882-86; W. C. Hardy, 1886.

Assessors.—Absalom Faris, Jr., 1840-42; S. G. Kitchen, 1842-43; Jesse A. Gilley, 1843-44; James Stafford, 1844-46; James D. Shrader, 1846-49; James M. Purtle, 1849-54; J. K. Cook, 1854-56; R. W. Christy, 1856; Daniel Renner, 1865-66; J. M. Horton, 1867-67; Solomon B. Hobbs, 1867-68; John M. Allen, 1868-74; W. C. Harty, 1870-74; C. H. Barham, 1874-78; F. S. Evans, 1878-1880; Joseph Howell, 1880-82; S. A. Norrid, 1882.

Judges of the County Court.—Jacob Taylor, 1835-; Field Bradshaw, 1835-36; John Eaker, 1835-41; John N. Mitchell, 1841-45; Lawson Taylor, 1842-45; Sanders Walker, 1843-45; William Wells, 1845-46; S. G. Kitchen, 1845-47; Joseph B. Davis, 1845-52; Given Owen, 1846-49; John J. Jackson, 1848-52; John Tippen, 1847-48; N. W. Seitz, 1849-50; J. B. Kistner, 1850-53; Thomas J. Walker, 1852-54; Hiram A. Shook, 1852-55; W. D. Taylor, 1854-55; N. W. Seitz, 1854-55; Richard Wall, 1853-54; Jonas Eaker, 1855. *Judges of district court*—Green L. Poplin, 1865-66; J. G. Nall, 1865-67; Seth G. Hollis, 1865-67; Samuel Montgomery, 1866-67; John McMillen, 1867-69; John Seisin, 1867-73; John Brooks, 1867-69; J. K. Stafford, 1869-70; Caleb B. Crumb, 1869-70; S. D. Henson, 1870-75; A. J. Davis, 1870-75; Caleb M. Dowdy, 1873-75; P. G. Wilson, 1875-78 (sole justice); Jonathan Haislip, 1878-79; J. C. Blackshear, 1878-80; J. M. Middleton, 1878-79; W. N. Ringer, 1879-80; T. H. Mauldin, 1879-80; A. W. Ruidisill, 1880; John Humphreys, 1880-81; S. D. Henson, 1880-82; B. B. Lockard, 1880-82; Stephen Elliott, 1880-84; James W. Denny, 1884-86; C. P. Hollis, 1882-84; Thomas L. Wilson, 1884-86; W. N. Ringer, 1884; R. W. Thompson, 1886; Z. Goforth, 1886.

Representatives in the Legislature.—Fields Bradshaw, 1836-38; A. B. Bailey, 1838-40; Harmon Reid, 1840-44; William A. Whitehead, 1844-46; Robert Giboney, 1846-48; Orson Bartlett,

1848-50; Henry Hewitt, 1850-52; J. D. Smith, 1852-54; Richard Wall, 1854-56; H. H. Bedford, 1856-58; James Hale, 1858-60; James O'Dell, 1862-68; D. S. Crumb, 1868-70; George H. Crumb, 1870-72; William R. Slack, 1872-76; J. L. Hale, 1878-80; J. S. Richardson, 1880-84; N. C. Chasteen, 1884-86; J. S. Richardson, 1886.

Formation of Mississippi County.—Mississippi County was formed by an act of the Legislature passed February 14, 1845, from the southern portion of Scott County. The county court was organized in Charleston on April 21, 1845, and was composed of William Sayres, presiding justice, and Absalom McElmurry and James M. Overton, associate justices. George L. Cravens produced his commission as clerk of the court, and was duly qualified. The following constables were then appointed: John A. Gardner, Wolf Island Township; Peter W. Mott, James Bayou, and Samuel D. Kennedy, Tywappity Township.

For the first five years no effort was made to erect any public buildings, with the exception of a clerk's office, which was completed in the summer of 1846, and is still standing. The county court was held in the storehouse of Henry G. Cummings, and the circuit court, in the Methodist Church. In December, 1837, it was decided to erect a jail on a lot tendered by John Sheppard, but he withdrew his offer, and nothing more was done until 1850, when the contract was awarded to William Sayres. Two years later the present courthouse was erected by James T. Russell.

At its organization the county was divided into five townships: Tywappity, Mississippi, St. James, James Bayou and Wolf Island. In June, 1847, it was ordered that all of Mississippi Township included in the following boundaries be erected into a new township, by the name of Ohio: "Commencing on the county line in the Mississippi River opposite Lake Bayou, and running down the river with said line to the line dividing Sections 19 and 30, in Township 26 north, Range 18 east; thence west with said section line until it strikes Clear Lake, north of Judge Henson's; thence northwardly with the line of Tywappity Township to the place of beginning." At the same time the boundaries of the other townships were readjusted. In June, 1858, Long Prairie Township was formed from portions of Tywappity and St. James.

The first indebtedness of the county was incurred in 1864, when bonds to the amount of \$12,500, bearing 10 per cent interest, were issued to pay bounties to volunteer soldiers.

In June, 1872, \$8,000 was appropriated to build a new jail, and F. A. Randol was appointed to superintend its construction.

Circuit Court Issues.—The circuit court for Mississippi County was organized on September 29, 1845, by John D. Cook. The first grand jury was composed of the following men: Charles W. Moore, Evan Shelby, William Shelby, T. S. McElmurry, Jesse Davis, Howell Brewer, Felix Harrison, Lewis Barker, John Dalton, I. Brewer, Thomas J. Harrison, James Braswell, O. S. Simmons and William Woodward. Only one indictment was returned. This was against William Dunham for shooting with intent to kill. In October, 1847, an indictment was found against John Dawson, who obtained a change of venue to Scott County. The most of the indictments, however, before the war were for minor offenses, and those were numerous. At the October term, 1849, forty-nine indictments were returned. Of these, thirty-one were for gaming and playing cards on Sunday, two for keeping a gaming boat, six for selling merchandise and liquor without a license, and nine for failing to work the roads. The first person sent to the penitentiary from the county was William Gatewood, who pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny in November, 1854, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

The first legal execution in the county took place on December 8, 1882, when Alfred Sanders, a colored man was hanged for the murder of another colored man, Moses Wing, on the night of November 19, 1881.

A second execution took place on April 6, 1883. On that day Howard Underwood, colored, was hanged for the murder of his mistress, Belle Lucas, on August 6, 1881. He committed the deed in a fit of jealousy, and made his escape to Illinois. He was captured about a year later, brought back, tried and sentenced to be hung on September 22, 1882. An appeal was taken to the supreme court, where the judgment was affirmed, and the date of execution fixed at December 29, 1882. A rehearing was obtained, but there was no change in the decision of the court.

Official Directory.—The officers of Mississippi County since its organization have been as follows:

Judges of the County Court.—William Sayres, 1845-46; Absalom McElmurry, 1845-47; James M. Overton, 1845-47; Solomon W. Henson, 1846-50; Noah Handy, 1847-54; W. G. Cooley, 1847-50; H. W. Molder, 1850-54; J. B. S. Hays, 1850-54; William B. Bush, 1854-58; Felix G. Harrison, 1854-58; Thomas S. McElmurry, 1858-62; J. L. Shelby, 1858-60; John A. Gardner, 1860-62; William Stratton, 1862-63; William A. Rice, 1862-65; S. R. Allen, 1862-65; A. E. Simpson, 1863-65; William F. Lee, 1865-66; Barnard Banke, 1865-68; Benjamin M. Dukes, 1865-66; Thomas S. McElmurry, 1866-70; James H. Naive, 1866-72; A. E. Simpson, 1868-69; B. M. Dukes, 1869-70; James M. Brown, 1870-78; A. M. Holloway, 1870-78; William L. Shelby, 1872-77; J. M. Ringo, 1877-80; Silas S. Smith, 1878-80; W. T. Marshall, 1878-86; Jacob S. Goodin, 1880 (he is one of the present judges); Frank A. Jordan, 1880-84; George W. Hudson, 1884-85; M. V. Rodney, 1885-86; W. H. Lusk, 1886; F. J. Hess, 1886.

Clerks of the County Court.—George L. Cravens, 1845-48; George Whitcomb, 1847-67; J. H. Bethune, 1867-82; William A. Bush, 1882-86; John Heggie, 1886. Up to 1886 the offices of clerk of the county court, clerk of the circuit court and recorder were combined. In 1886 I. T. Clarkson was elected clerk of the circuit court and recorder.

Treasurers.—Arthur R. Newman, 1845-48; William Sayres, 1848-51; John Sheppard, 1851-60; C. C. Kalfus, 1860-63; W. F. Lee, 1863-65; Thomas S. McElmurry, 1865-67; C. P. Cumley, 1867-70; Franklin Howlett, 1870-71; James L. Moore, 1871-80; Joseph M. Ringo, 1880-84; E. W. Ogilvie, 1884.

Assessors.—David McElmurry, 1845-46; Charles F. Keese, 1846-47; George Whitcomb, 1847-49; John R. Roberts, 1849-51; H. G. Cummings, 1851-53; James W. Lee, 1853-54; William F. Myrick, 1854-56; Thomas P. Chambers, 1856-57. From 1857 to 1860 the county was assessed by districts. James H. Bridges, 1860-62; George M. Keyser, 1862-65; James H. Naive, 1865-66; James H. Bridges, 1866-70; James M. Brown, 1870-72; J. W. Parks, 1872-86; George H. Bridges, 1886.

Sheriffs.—Joseph Dyson, 1845-47; J. D. R. James, 1847-52; Jonathan Mills, 1852-56; William F. Myrick, 1856-62; Charles Atcher, 1862-65; L. W. Pritchett, 1865-67; Jacob L. Shelby, 1867-68; George W. Jackson, 1868-71; William P. Swank, 1871-76; Bird Fugate, 1876-78; Samuel Ogilvie, 1878-82; William M. Harris, 1882-84; Benjamin Huff, 1884.

Collectors.—The office of collector was combined with that of sheriff until 1872, and from 1878 to 1886. L. W. Danforth, 1872-74; Samuel Ogilvie, 1872-78; Miles T. Lee, 1886.

Representatives to the Legislature.—William Sayres, 1846-50; Dr. Hardin M. Ward, 1850-54; Dr. B. J. Moore, 1854-56; Dr. Hardin M. Ward, 1856-58; William A. Keyser, 1858-60; Robert White, 1860-62; Dr. B. J. Moore, 1862-64; Dr. A. E. Simpson, 1864-66; Robert Waide, 1866-70; D. A. Edens, 1870-72; J. H. Guthrie, 1872-76; H. J. Deal, 1876-80; William P. Swank, 1880-82; L. W. Danforth, 1882-86; J. J. Russell, 1886.

Dunklin County Formed.—Dunklin County was organized by an act of the Legislature of 1845 from the portion of Stoddard County south of the parallel of $36^{\circ} 30'$. To this territory, in 1853, was added a strip nine miles wide on the north. The county occupies a portion of part of the State which apparently belongs to the State of Arkansas. In 1804 Congress divided Louisiana into two Territories by a line running with the thirty-third parallel of north latitude. In 1812 the Territory of Missouri was organized from a portion of Upper Louisiana, and in 1819 Arkansas Territory was established. When, at this time, it was proposed to organize the State of Missouri, and the parallel of $36^{\circ} 30'$ was chosen as its southern boundary, there were many hardy pioneers on the Mississippi below that line, whose interests were linked with the settlements of the north, by ties both commercial and social, and they felt that by reason of their position, so far in advance of other portions of Arkansas Territory, they were entitled to all the privileges and immunities offered by a State government. Several of the leading citizens of this portion of the State, among whom were Col. John H. Walker and Godfrey Lesieur, by exerting their influence succeeded in having the line from the Mississippi to the St. Francois lowered to the parallel of 36° .

As the records of Dunklin County were entirely destroyed by fire in 1872, but little could be ascertained concerning the transaction of the courts prior to that date. The first county court is said to have been composed of Moses Farrar, Edward Spencer and Alexander Campbell. James S. Huston was the first clerk and Lewis Holcomb the first sheriff. Huston was succeeded by John H. Marsh, who continued in the office until 1861. The first courthouse was a log building erected in the middle of the public square in 1847. It was destroyed during or just after the war, and in 1870 the erection of a large frame building was begun. It was completed in 1872, and had been occupied but a short time when it was burned to the ground. Since that time the county has been without a courthouse. A log jail was built at about the same time as the first courthouse. It was subsequently replaced by a second structure of the same character, and in 1882 the present jail was erected.

The amount of crime committed in Dunklin County is no greater than that of other counties of Southeast Missouri, but the marked failure in the administration of justice by the courts, in one or two cases, has led to the administration of lynch law, by which three persons have met their deaths. In September, 1874, George Koons was taken from the jail, and hung for the murder of Bart. Reynolds. Koons was a worthless character, and had killed Reynolds while the latter was lying in a drunken stupor in front of Shelton's store in Kennett. About six months later a stranger was hung on the charge of horse stealing, and on September 10, 1886, Bowman Paxton was taken from the sheriff, while on his way with him from Kennett to Malden, about three miles south of the former place, and hanged to a tree by the roadside. For some trivial offense, he had shot and killed John McGilvrey, a blacksmith of Malden.

The most flagrant case of the failure of justice occurred at the December term of the circuit court, in 1883, when D. A. Smith, W. T. Barham and one Nash were tried for the murder of John C. Crawford, Smith having been indicted as principal and Barham and Nash as accessories. Barham was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and Nash pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, but Smith, the principal, was acquitted.

Officials.—No list of the county officers could be prepared in the absence of all records prior to 1882. The sheriffs since 1864 have been Elam G. Rathbun, 1864; James H. Barrett, 1870; W. P. Nicholas, 1874; J. F. Donaldson, 1882; J. R. Allgood, 1886. Leonard T. Bragg, William G. Bragg, Sr., R. R. Roberts, T. E. Baldwin and William G. Bragg, Jr., have been clerks of the circuit court and recorders; C. R. Mills, 1882, and D. B. Pankey, 1884, have been the clerks of the county court. G. T. Sloan, W. F. Shelton, N. F. Kelly, T. E. Baldwin and F. J. Rice have filled the office of county treasurer. J. M. Waltrip, James M. Douglass, W. J. Davis, G. T. Smith, Virgil McKay, have been assessors. The present county court is composed of J. M. Waltrip, president, J. W. Baker and J. M. Douglas.

Representatives.—The county has been represented in the Legislature by H. D. Flowers, 1846; Russell Horner, 1848; John S. Huston, 1850; C. T. Jones, 1852; T. J. Mott, 1854; C. T. Jones, 1856; H. A. Applegate, 1866; J. H. Barrett, 1874; Jesse Long, 1878; William M. Harkey, 1880; John P. Taylor, 1882; J. T. Wilson, 1884; T. R. R. Ely, 1886.

Organization of Pemiscot County.—*Pemiscot County was organized by an act of the Legislature approved February 19, 1851, and included all of New Madrid County south of the following line: "Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi immediately opposite Major's mill race, and running thence along said mill race to the Cushion Lake Bayou, thence along said bayou to the Cushion Lakes; thence along the middle of said Cushion Lake to a point opposite to the head of Collins Lake or Portage Bay; thence to the head of Collins Lake, or Portage Bay; thence along said lakes or bay to the junction with Little River, and thence due west to the eastern boundary of Dunklin County."

Court Proceedings.—The county court was organized at the house of James Eastwood, with James Eastwood as presiding justice, and Martin L. Stancil and Jonathan Scott, associates. Robert Stewart was the sheriff, and Theodore Case clerk of the court. The question of building county levees came up in 1853, and

*The data for the matter concerning Pemiscot County was obtained, principally, from Maj. G. W. Carleton and the files of his paper.

Judges Scott and Stancil resigned, and were succeeded by Ebenezer Oldham and Thomas Bartlett. Under the act of Congress of September 28, 1850, donating lands to the States to reclaim swamp lands within their limits, large bodies of these lands were ceded to the county by the State. The great majority of the people favored the building of the levee, and the taking of their pay for the work in lands at \$1.25 per acre. This was opposed by ex-Judge Stancil, who contended that the land should be put up to the highest bidder, at a minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, and the proceeds of the sales for cash appropriated to the work of leveeing and draining. He circulated a petition asking for the sale of the lands, which was signed by a few citizens, and presented it to the county court early in 1852, but it was not granted. William S. Mosely, then member of the Legislature from New Madrid and Pemiscot, took strong grounds against it. Judge Stancil also advocated the building of the levee on the west side of Cypress Bayou and Big Lake, in the upper end of the county, but in this, too, he was defeated, although subsequent events proved him right. The levee was built along the river front, and extended the entire length of the county, with the exception of about one mile above Gayoso, across Big Lake flats, and less than one-half mile across the bottoms below Gayoso. It was too near the river, and was long since washed away by the shifting current. Twenty cents per cubic yard was paid for most of the work. Payments were made in scrip which could be used in locating land at \$1.25 per acre. W. T. Harbert was the superintendent of public works.

The first register and recorder of the land office was G. W. Bushey. His successors were Sandford Jackson, J. A. McFarland, A. C. Foust, Sandford Jackson and W. G. Gray.

The first courthouse was a small frame building erected on the public square in 1854. It was used until 1873, when it was moved away, and is now used by Maj. Carleton for a stable. An appropriation of \$750 was obtained from the Legislature, to assist in building the new courthouse. It was completed, and was occupied until December, 1882, when it was destroyed by fire, with all its contents. Maj. Carleton, who was a member of the Legislature at that time, obtained another appropria-

tion of \$4,000, which was used in the construction of the present building. Two jails have been built, both of log. Both are still standing on a corner of the public square.

From 1862 to 1865 the county court did not convene. In April, 1862, the county records were taken to Memphis by Maj. Carleton, then clerk of the court, who returned them to the county again in August, 1865, with the loss of one or two unimportant books.

In March, 1863, T. J. O. Morrison secured the passage of a bill extending the jurisdiction of the courts of New Madrid County over Pemiscot County, and this arrangement continued until the reorganization of the courts.

The first circuit court for Pemiscot County was organized on October 25, 1852, by Judge Harrison Hough, at the house of Jonathan Scott, which was situated in Section 29, Township 19 north, Range 13 east, near the bank of the Mississippi. The term lasted but one day. The grand jury was composed of the following men: George M. Nolin, John G. Jacobs, James A. McFarland, John M. Wells, Mathew Wright, John G. Easley, Mexico Cole, Henry Houdischalt, Eblin Berry, C. S. Bush, John S. Wheeler, W. W. Mitchell, James A. Butler and John P. Foust. Six indictments were returned, mostly for selling liquor without license. The first clerk's office was built by Sandford Jackson, in his own yard. He made a rail pen, and ceiled it inside and out with cypress bark, and covered it with elm boards. This he occupied until October, 1854.

No circuit court was held from 1860 to 1868. In 1866 Judge Albert Jackson came to hold court, but, being strongly prejudiced against this section of the State, he sought some excuse to adjourn. This he found in the fact that the old seal had been broken, and a new one put in its place. He therefore decided that every instrument issued under the new seal was void, and went home without transacting any business.

During the war the county suffered greatly from guerrillas. They became so numerous in 1864 that the Federal commander at New Madrid issued an order declaring that, if the people of Pemiscot did not put them down, he would burn every house in the county. A company of home guards was organized to accom-

plish this. There were two gangs of the desperadoes, one headed by Lewis Powell, and the other by Pope Congers. In August, 1864, the guards attacked the Congers gang in the dry bayou east of Gayoso, and killed William Ingram, George Davis and one Nettles. In October, Powell, with about a dozen men, fortified himself in the same bayou, at the crossing of the road, and was there attacked by the home guards under Granville M. Hayes. Powell was killed, and his band dispersed. After the close of hostilities some of the guerrillas that had been driven away began to return to their old haunts, and on July 2, 1865, Capt. Alexander Barnes, with a squad of citizens, went in search of them. One, Turner Biggs, was overhauled, and in attempting to escape was shot. Pope Congers, after stealing some horses, fled to Arkansas, where he was killed by a man from New Madrid, who had followed him.

The most atrocious crime ever committed in the county was the murder of Mrs. James Atkinson and an infant child by her husband, on July 4, 1881. They lived about two miles below Stewart's Landing, near the river. There had been much domestic difficulty for some time prior to the tragedy, and Mrs. Atkinson had gone home to her father. She returned to her husband on the night of July 3, and was not again seen alive. On the 5th her body and that of her youngest child were found in the river. At the next September term of circuit court indictments were found against James C. Atkinson and his parents, Applegate Atkinson and Jane Atkinson. James was tried first, convicted and sentenced to be hanged on October 28, 1881. His father was then put upon trial as an accessory before the fact, convicted, and received the same sentence as his son. In the case against Mrs. Atkinson, a *nolle prosequi* was entered. The trial brought out the fact that James Atkinson, instigated by his father, had brutally murdered his wife and child, and then, attempting to give it the appearance of suicide, had put his wife's shoes on his own feet, carried the bodies to the river, and thrown them into the water. The tracks left were thus those of his wife, but her shoes were afterward found secreted in the house. The evidence against the accused, although largely circumstantial, was complete and convincing. Upon their conviction they were lodged

in jail, with a strong guard around it, but in some way they managed to escape, taking with them the guns of the guards. The following May they were traced to Catahoula Parish, Louisiana, by Capt. Jerry Hutchinson, a mail agent on the Anchor Line, who, with a small posse, went in search of them. They were found at a remote farmhouse. The old man was captured and handcuffed. Hutchinson then entered the house to look for the son. As he ascended the stairs he was shot by him and mortally wounded. Knowing that he must die, he turned to the old man, and sent a bullet through his heart. James Atkinson escaped, and has never been recaptured.

Directory of County Officials.—The following is as complete a list of the officers of Pemiscot County as could be obtained in the absence of records:

Clerks of the Circuit Court.—Theodore Case, 1851–52; Sanford Jackson, 1852–62; Wade H. Spencer, 1865–66; H. Tresenriter, 1866–70; John A. Gordon, 1870–74; Virgil P. Adams, 1874–78; William H. Hudson, 1878–83; Hina C. Schult, 1883.

Clerks of the County Court.—This office was combined with that of the clerk of the circuit court until 1886, with the exception of the time from 1855 to 1862, when the office was filled by George W. Carleton. In 1886 Henry P. Coleman was elected.

Sheriffs.—Robert Stewart, 1851–55; James A. McFarland, 1855–59; William T. Harbert, 1859–62; Joseph Darnall, 1865–67; James R. Permenter, 1867–69; Joseph Darnall, 1869–70; George I. Coleman, 1870–72; John W. Coleman, 1872–76; Benjamin F. Barcroft, 1876–80; Peter H. Scott, 1880–83; Thomas J. Green, 1883–84; George W. Curtner, 1884.

Representatives.—The county was represented in the Legislature with New Madrid County until 1866, and during that time but one representative was taken from Pemiscot—Robert E. Cloud, elected in 1860. He was a strong southern sympathizer, and went south with Gov. Jackson. In March, 1862, he met with the remnant of the Legislature on board a steamboat, in the waters of Pemiscot County. Since 1866 Pemiscot County has been represented as follows: James A. McFarland, 1866–68; Jesse Huff, 1868–70; John P. Stancil, 1870–74; S. H. Steel, 1874–76; H. M. Darnall, 1876–78; George W. Carleton, 1878–86; H. C. Garrett, 1886.

Butler County's Organization.—The county of Butler was organized in accordance with an act passed February 27, 1849. The first county court met at the house of Thomas Scott on June 18, 1849. It was composed of John Stevenson, Solomon Kittrell and Jonathan R. Sandlin, of whom the first named was chosen president. Jacob C. Blount received the appointment of clerk, and qualified. After appointing various township officers, and granting a license to Gabriel Davis to keep a ferry across Black River, the court adjourned to meet at the house of Daniel Epps. The first court held in Poplar Bluff was in November, 1850. It is said to have met in a log house on the bank of Black River, at the foot of Vine Street. About two years later a small frame courthouse was erected on the southeast corner of the public square. In 1859 the contract for a new courthouse was let to D. B. Miller and S. G. Kitchen, who employed William N. Ringer to erect the building. This house was occupied until December 14, 1886, when it was entirely destroyed by fire. The present building was erected the following year, and is one of the best courthouses in Southeast Missouri. It occupies a beautiful site on an elevation overlooking the city. A jail was completed in 1885 by P. J. Pauley & Bro. It is a small building, but is substantially constructed, and is furnished with a steel cage.

At the end of the first year, after the organization of the county, the collector reported the amount of county revenue collected at \$156.02, and the total State tax at \$122.28. In 1887 the tax levied was as follows: On personal property, \$4,760.50; on real estate, \$13,889.44; and on railroads, \$13,443.36; a total of \$32,093.30. The rate of taxation was \$1.70 per \$100, State and county, and \$.55 school tax. The indebtedness consists of \$58,850 in outstanding bonds, and about \$19,000 in outstanding warrants, mounting in the aggregate to about \$77,850.

When organized the county was divided into two townships, Black River and Otter Creek. In 1850 the county court made an order dividing the county into four townships: Beaver Dam, in the southwest; Epps, in the northwest; Butler, in the southeast, and Mud Creek, in the northeast. A few months later the name of Mud Creek was changed to Black River, and at the same time Polk Township was formed from the southeast portion of the



Harry I. Ruth

BUTLER COUNTY.

county. In 1856 the township of Ash Hills was established, and in 1860 Thomas Township was added. In 1866 the townships were relocated and established under the following names: St. Francois, Black River, Cane Creek, Epps, Beaver Dam, Thomas, Gillis Bluff, Ash Hills and Poplar Bluff. In 1871 Thomas Township was divided, and Neely Township formed. In 1886 Harviell Township was formed from a part of Beaver Dam.

Circuit Court.—The circuit court for Butler County was organized on September 15, 1849, by Judge Harrison Hough, at the house of Thomas Scott. No grand jury was empaneled until the next September term, when the following men were chosen: W. R. Griffith, William Hill, R. L. Brown, David Gower, Hamilton Scott, L. M. Byers, Jesse A. Gilley, William Ellison, William Whittington, S. R. Rutherford, Chris. Wright, L. L. Burgen, Exum C. Scott, Charles Appleby, James Cobb and John L. Davis. Several indictments were returned for selling liquor without a license, and one against Farmer High for assault with intent to kill. The sheriff at this time was Newton Wallace, who held the office until 1853, when he was appointed to draw \$1,200 from the State treasury belonging to the road and canal fund. He obtained the amount and returned to Poplar Bluff, but the next day started for Tennessee for a niece of his, he said, and never returned.

There was very little legal business during the early history of the county. The records for ten years cover less than one hundred pages. The first person sent to the penitentiary was James Wingo, sentenced to two years for grand larceny. The first case coming before the court, which excited general interest, was that of the State against John L. and Richard Fitts for the murder of Tallman Rich, on May 19, 1860. Rich was a physician in Poplar Bluff, and John L. Fitts, a prominent citizen of the county, and the father of Richard Fitts. Dr. Rich had been paying his addresses to a daughter of the elder Fitts against the wishes of the other members of the family. On the morning of the day mentioned above Dr. Rich and the Fittses, father and son, met at Yancey Hotel, and, in a quarrel which ensued, Dr. Rich was fatally stabbed. The Fittses were arrested, and, when the case came up for trial, took a change of venue to Wayne County.

There, in October, 1860, they were convicted of murder in the first degree, but the verdict was set aside, and a new trial ordered. The war coming on soon after they were released and went to Kentucky, where they had previously lived. In the summer of 1876 a requisition was sent to the Governor of that State, and John L. Fitts was returned to Butler County, where, in November, 1877, he was tried and acquitted.

In 1870 James Reed was tried for the murder of one Hardin, in 1866. He was convicted, and his execution was fixed for November 11, 1870, but, while the sheriff was conveying him to the jail at Ironton, he made his escape, and very little effort was made to recapture him. The murder was committed about one-half mile south of Poplar Bluff. The difficulty grew out of the war, and was one of the many incidents of the disturbed condition of society just after that conflict.

For many years there existed a gang of robbers and outlaws, whose headquarters were in Clay County, Arkansas. They were accustomed to go on expeditions in various directions for the purpose of robbery, and not unfrequently committed murders. More than once they entered Butler County. On April 9, 1879, four or five of the gang visited the house of Capt. Charles F. Hendricks, in the southeast part of the county. They shot a nephew of Capt. Hendricks, Ferdinand Yeager, who attempted to resist them, severely injured Capt. Hendricks, who was sick, and took all the money they could find. None of the band were captured and returned to the county, but they were pursued for this and other crimes until they were finally exterminated.

Officials.—The officers of Butler County have been as follows:

Clerks of the County Court.—Jacob C. Blount, 1849–60; J. S. Ferguson, 1860–; Isaac B. Tubb, 1865–70; William A. Spence, 1870–74; Lemuel Mills, 1874–78; George H. Kelly, 1878–82; R. L. Metcalf, 1882–86; W. B. Adams, 1886.

Clerks of the Circuit Court and Recorders.—Same as clerks of county court to 1870; James S. Ferguson, 1870–72; Thomas D. Ferguson, 1872.

Sheriffs.—Newton Wallace, 1849–53; Thomas B. Price, 1853–54; John Lacks, 1854–60; Jacob Jonas, 1860–61; Thomas B. Price, 1861–; James F. Tubb, 1865–68; Benjamin F. Turner,

1868-72; James F. Tubb, 1872-74; Charles W. Addy, 1874-78; Ben. F. Turner, 1878-82; Henry Turner, 1882-86; H. H. Miles, 1886.

Treasurers.—James S. Ferguson, 1849-50; Jesse A. Gilley, 1850-54; P. L. Varner, 1854-60; Thomas Herbert, 1860-; P. L. Varner, 1865-66; John S. Varner, 1866-68; B. R. Moore, 1868-72; John S. Varner, 1872-75; Isaac B. Tubb, 1875-76; T. H. Bradley, July to December, 1876; Josiah Harper, 1876-82; W. B. Adams, 1882-86; Martin Ferguson, 1886.

Assessors.—Thomas R. Davis, 1849-50; John Eudaley, 1850; John Lacks, 1850-54; John C. Smart, 1854-58; assessed by townships, 1858-60; Thomas B. Price, 1860; John Eudaley, 1865-70; John S. Darnell, 1870-72; Eli C. Lacks, 1872-74; Daniel Epps, 1874-76; Carroll Epps, 1876-80.

Judges of the County Court.—John Stevenson, 1849-50; Solomon Kittrell, 1849-50; Jonathan R. Sandlin, 1849-50; J. N. Yarber, 1850-61; Abraham Romine, 1850-54; William Vandover, 1850-54; John B. Lawson, 1854; Samuel B. Kittrell, 1854-55; John Eudaley, 1854-57; J. W. Morrow, 1855-58; N. W. Hendrickson, 1857-61; Exum C. Scott, 1858-60; John S. Varner, 1860-61; S. R. Harviell, 1865-66; E. C. Scott, 1865-66; John J. Gilliam, 1865-66; John S. Varner, 1866-70; John C. Patty, 1866-74; J. S. Ferguson, 1866-68; N. W. Hendrickson, 1868-69; Green L. Poplin, 1869-70; John A. Davidson, 1870-72; Daniel Kitchen, 1870-72; Thomas J. Caldwell, 1872-74; Isaac B. Tubbs, 1872; John F. Lane, 1872-75; John C. Patty, 1875-77; Thomas M. Lane, 1877-78; Daniel Epps, 1878-82; Joel Rushin, 1878-82; Thomas M. Johnson, 1878-82; Isaac N. Pearce, 1882-86; A. S. Armstrong, 1882-84; E. Miller, 1882-86; Alfred Kelly, 1884-86; Eli C. Locks, 1886; A. Holt, 1886; Thomas Hassler, 1886.

Representatives in the Legislature.—Represented with Wayne County until the war. J. W. Baldwin, 1866-68; James T. Adams, 1868-70; Joseph W. Baldwin, 1870-72; James T. Adams, 1872-74; Frank M. Lawson, 1874-76; John D. Ham, 1878-80; R. P. Liles, 1880-82; J. F. Tubb, 1882-84; Daniel Morris, 1884-86; D. F. Eskew, 1886.

Formation of Bollinger County.—The act for the organization

of Bollinger County was approved on March 1, 1851. It was formed from portions of Wayne, Cape Girardeau and Stoddard. The county court was organized at the storehouse of John C. Whybark, on March 24, 1851, by Reuben Smith, John Stevens and Drury Massey, justices. Oliver E. Snider qualified as clerk, and William C. Grimsley as sheriff. The records of the courts were burned on March 2, 1866, therefore no account of their transactions prior to that time can be obtained.

Soon after the organization of the county a brick courthouse about thirty feet square and two stories high was erected. It was destroyed by fire, and a similar building was completed the same year, partly by private subscription and partly by appropriation. In March, 1884, it was also destroyed by fire, but it had previously been condemned as unsafe, and had been abandoned by all the officers except the circuit clerk. At the general election in the following November a vote was taken upon the proposition to remove the county seat to Lutesville, but the corporation of Marble Hill voted \$1,000, and the citizens raised subscriptions to the amount of \$1,620, for the rebuilding of the courthouse in that town, and the proposition to remove it was defeated by a vote of 1,266 to 750. The county court, appropriated \$7,000, and the present courthouse was completed the following year under the supervision of J. J. Conrad.

The county is in a fairly good condition financially, the aggregate indebtedness amounting to only \$9,535.15. In 1887 the expenditures amounted to \$9,981.55, and receipts to \$11,701.54.

List of Officials.—The following is as complete a list of county officers as could be obtained in the absence of records.

Clerks of the County Court.—Oliver E. Snider, 1851–58; J. C. Noell, 1858–64; Philip Sutherlin, 1864–67; Jacob J. Conrad, 1861–74; B. F. Stevens, 1874–82; J. M. Snider, 1882.

Clerks of the Circuit Court and Recorders.—The same as the clerks of the county court to 1866; Lindsay Murdoch, 1866–69; Moses Whybark, 1869–74; John W. Revelle, 1874–86; William M. Morgan, 1886.

Sheriffs.—William C. Grimsley, 1851–56; Levi W. Tankersley, 1856–58; Jesse R. Henson, 1860; James Rogers, 1866–68; Erich Pape, 1868–72; John Hopkins, 1872–76; Benjamin Thorn-

burgh, 1876-80; Jasper Frymire, 1880-82; C. M. Thornburgh, 1882-84; James Seabaugh, 1884.

Collectors.—F. M. Wells, 1877-84; Samuel J. Lessley, 1884.

Assessors.—Daniel Belchamber, 1865-67; William C. Williams, 1867-68; J. J. Duffy, 1868-74; J. M. Burton, 1874; Isaac H. Sample, 1874-76; Samuel J. Lessley, 1876-80; J. M. Snider, 1880-82; F. C. Shell, 1882-86; M. H. Williams, 1886.

Treasurers.—David Lutes, 1866-68; Fred F. Dickman, 1868-70; H. C. Scholl, 1870-72; F. M. Sutherlin, 1872-74; W. F. Kinder, 1874-80; Benjamin Thornburgh, 1880-84; W. F. Kinder, 1884.

Probate Judges.—Alexander Barrett, 1871-72; William Welch, 1872-86; Jacob Frymire, 1886.

Judges of the County Court.—John Stevens, 1851-52; Reuben Smith, 1851-52; Drury Massey, 1851-52; D. R. Conrad, 1852-67; George Snider, 1852; Eli Richards, 1852-62; Milton Abernathy, Jacob Rhodes, Sampson Shell, 186-67; James G. Woodfin, 186-67; Erich Pape, 1867-68; Grandison Sample, 1867-70; C. J. Eaker, 1867-74; J. G. Woodfin, 1868-72; C. D. Rowe, 1872-73; W. A. McMinn, 1873-74; N. M. Zimmerman, 1874-78; Aaron McKelvey, 1878-81; J. H. Sample, 1878-80; J. G. Woodfin, 1878-82; A. G. Henson, 1880-82; G. W. Clippard, 1881-86; J. H. Sample, 1882-84; Charles Nenninger, 1882-84; Hezekiah Estes, 1884-86; Philip Frissell, 1884; David Stevens, 1886; N. M. Zimmerman, 1886.

Representatives in the Legislature.—R. Smith, 1852-56; Aaron Snider, 1856-57; J. H. Hunter, 1857-60; Milton Abernathy, 1860-62; R. Smith, 1864-68; John H. Dolle, 1868-72; William Berry, 1872-78; Robert Drum, 1878-82; Moses Whybark, 1882-84; William Berry, 1884-86; John I. Ellis, 1886.

Iron County Formed.—The county of Iron was erected from portions of the counties of St. Francois, Madison, Washington, Dent, Reynolds and Wayne, by an act of the Legislature approved February 17, 1857. Maj. John Polk, representative of Madison County (but a resident of the proposed new county), Conrad C. Ziegler, of Ste. Genevieve, member of the State Senate, and James Lindsay, enrolling clerk of the Senate, were instrumental in securing the passage of the act. Great difficulty was expe-

rienced in securing sufficient territory without reducing other counties below their constitutional limits, hence the peculiar shape of the county. At a special election ordered to held on the first Monday in June, 1857, J. V. Logan, John W. Miller and Moses Edwards were chosen members of the county court; John F. T. Edwards, clerk of the courts, and John Cole, sheriff. The county court held its first meeting in Arcadia, on August 4, 1857, when the county was divided into seven municipal townships, Dent, Kaolin, Iron, Pilot Knob, Arcadia, Liberty and Union, and the necessary officers appointed for each. At the same term Theodore F. Long was elected school commissioner, A. C. Farnham, treasurer, and Allen W. Hollaman, county surveyor.

By the act forming the county the county was made liable for its proportionate part of stock subscribed to the Fredericktown & Pilot Knob Gravel Road Company, incorporated February 5, 1855, and, accordingly, at the September term, it was ordered that the clerk issue bonds of the county to the amount of \$6,666. In January, 1858, an order was made for the erection of a courthouse and the issuing of county bonds, bearing ten per cent interest, for \$10,000. In April the contract for the courthouse was awarded to George S. Evans and William F. Mitchell for the sum of \$14,000, and John V. Logan was appointed to superintend the work. The corner-stone for the new building was laid on the 4th of July, 1858, and in October, 1860, it was completed and occupied. In April, 1866, \$10,000 was appropriated for the erection of a jail, and the contract for the building awarded to Thompson & Flynn for \$8,972.50. The total debt of the county had now reached the sum of nearly \$18,000, but from that time on it was steadily reduced. There is now no bonded debt, and during the year 1887, \$4,958 was appropriated for the improvement of roads, in addition to the road tax. On January 1, 1888, there was a balance in the treasury, above all outstanding warrants, of \$11,363.55.

The circuit court for Iron County was organized on May 17, 1858, by Judge John H. Stone. The members of the first grand jury were John F. Green, Elbridge Clayton, John Imboden, J. H. Russell, Joseph Sutton, George W. Young, James Sloan, John

P. Hayden, Samuel Rice, William Boatwright, Michael Vineyard, Andrew Henson, Frank P. Smith, Joseph Beal. An indictment was returned against Malinda and Washington Brannum for grand larceny. The former was convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. The latter was acquitted. In 1860 William H. Young was arrested for the murder of his father, whom he had stabbed in a fit of intoxication. He obtained a change of venue to Reynolds County, and while out on bail was killed in a fight. There have been several convictions of murder in the various degrees, but none have paid the death penalty in Iron County.

Official Directory.—The officers of Iron County have been as follows:

Clerks of the County Court.—John F. T. Edwards, 1857–61; David Humphreys, 1861–65; Joseph Huff, 1865–70; Joseph T. Ake, 1870–78; G. B. Nall, 1878–86; W. A. Fletcher, 1886.

Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder.—Joseph Huff, 1872 (the present incumbent).

Sheriffs.—John Cole, 1857–62; W. N. Gregory, 1862–65; Morgan Mace, 1865–68; James Buford, 1868–72; D. F. Martin, 1872–76; James Buford, 1876–80; W. A. Fletcher, 1880–84; S. E. Buford, 1884–86; P. W. Whitworth, 1886.

Collectors.—Same as sheriffs to 1880. James Buford, 1880–82; W. A. Fletcher, 1882–86; S. E. Buford, 1886.

Treasurers.—A. C. Farnham, 1857–58; David Carson, 1858–62; Theodore P. Russell, 1862–63; Amos N. Hunt, 1863–64; H. P. Russell, 1864–70; James A. Greason, 1870–76; D. F. Martin, 1876–78; Isaac G. Whitworth, 1878–86; William H. Whitworth, 1886.

Assessors.—J. M. Powell, 1860–61; Charles H. Collins, 1861–64; Joseph Huff, 1864–65; Richard F. Trow, 1865–66; Warren E. Peck, 1866–68; R. F. Trow, 1868–70; Ira M. Raney, 1870–72; A. D. Williams, 1872–74; William E. Bell, 1874–82; S. E. Buford, 1882–84; John W. Harral, 1884–86; Samuel P. Reyburn, 1886.

Judges of the County Court.—John V. Logan, 1857–65; John W. Miller, 1857–58; Moses Edmunds, 1857–59; Samuel Tulloch, 1858–60; Philip Pipkin, 1859–60; William Suits, 1860–62; John W. Hancock, 1860–65; John P. Hayden, 1862–66; Franz

Dinger, 1865-68; T. P. Russell, 1865-72; Joshua Mason, 1866-70; P. H. Jaquith, 1868-70; Franz Dinger, 1870-82; Nathan Johnson, 1870-74; Joseph L. Stephens, 1872-80; A. D. Williams, 1874-76; Leroy Matkin, 1876-78; John Kemper, 1878-80; D. H. Palmer, 1880-86; J. G. Clarkson, 1880; A. W. Holloman, 1882; Robert J. Hill, 1886.

Representatives in the Legislature.—John Polk, 1858-60; Jeff. C. Russell, 1860-62; David Carson, 1862-64; John V. Logan, 1864-66; P. H. Jaquith, 1866-68; C. R. Peck, 1870-72; Charles Van Roden, 1872-74; John F. T. Edwards, 1874-76; A. W. Holloman, 1876-78; John Berryman, 1878-82; Thomas Foley, 1882-86; W. T. Crocker, 1886.

RAILROADS.

The first movement toward railroad building in Southeast Missouri was made in 1853. On February 9, of that year, an act of Congress was approved, granting to the States of Missouri and Arkansas the right of way and lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point on the Mississippi opposite the mouth of the Ohio River, by the way of Little Rock, to the Texas boundary, near Fulton, Ark. This grant gave to Arkansas and Missouri the right of way through all government lands, and also gave every alternate section of land designated by even numbers for six miles in width on each side of the track. It was to expire by limitation on the 9th of February, 1863.

On June 9, 1853, a meeting of the citizens of Charleston was held at the courthouse to take some action to secure the road. Judge Noah Handy was chosen chairman, and John C. Thomas, secretary. George Whitcomb, Harrison Hough, H. W. Molder, H. M. Ward, A. M. Bedford, John Bird and Felix Badger were appointed a committee to enquire into the probable cost of constructing a railroad across the swamp country upon the projected Cairo & Fulton route. On November 14 and 15 following a large convention of delegates from most of the counties of Southeast Missouri, and from Kentucky to Tennessee, was held at Benton, Mo., to discuss the building of railroads. Resolutions were passed advocating the construction of the Cairo & Fulton road by the way of Bloomfield, and urging the extension of the

Iron Mountain road to meet it. Meantime, on September 12, 1853, certain citizens of Stoddard county had organized the Cairo & Fulton Railroad Company with a capital stock of 60,000 shares of \$25 each. John M. Johnson was chosen president. Subscriptions of stock were then made as follows:

Stoddard County.....	\$150,000
Butler.....	100,000
Dunklin.....	100,000
Scott.....	50,000
Ripley.....	19,500
Total.....	<u>\$419,500</u>

These subscriptions were paid in lands at \$1 per acre. On December 6, 1853, a mass meeting was held in Charleston to devise ways and means for the survey of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. It was recommended that the county court appropriate \$500 for that purpose, which was accordingly done, but the survey was not made. In January, 1853, the Legislature of Arkansas had incorporated the Cairo & Fulton Railroad Company; J. S. Williams was appointed chief engineer, and, after completing the survey of the road through that State, he proceeded to locate the line in Missouri, and made a report to the Legislature in February, 1855. On the 20th of that month the company in Missouri was incorporated, and an act was passed to issue bonds of the State to the road, equal to the amount that had been expended, but not to exceed \$250,000. The Governor vetoed the bill, but it passed over his veto. In 1856 Orson Bartlett was elected president of the company, and a new survey was made, beginning at Bird's Point. In March, 1857, new officers were elected, and under the stimulus of the "Omnibus Bill," which granted \$2 in bonds for every dollar expended by any railroad company, not to exceed \$400,000, the work of construction was begun. During the summer contracts were let for the grading of the road from Bird's Point to Charleston, and on October 1, 1857, the contractor, Col. H. J. Deal, threw the first shovel of dirt. The work was pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances would permit, and on April 1, 1859, the first train drawn by the engine "Sol. G. Kitchen" entered Charleston. The formal opening of the road, however, did not take place until the 4th of July, when a grand celebration was held.

The work of construction was continued until 1861, when about thirty miles were in operation. It was then taken possession of by the Government, and much of the rolling stock removed or destroyed. In the fall of 1866, it passed into the hands of the State by a sale under a lien, and on January 7, 1867, it was sold to McKay & Co. for \$350,000. They immediately transferred it to Thomas Allen, president of the Iron Mountain Railroad. It was extended to Poplar Bluff, and known as the Cairo, Arkansas, & Texas Road until 1874, when it was consolidated with the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, and is now known as the Cairo branch of that system.

The building of a railroad through Cape Girardeau County began to be agitated during the latter part of the fifties, and in 1859 the Cape Girardeau, Pilot Knob & Belmont Railroad Company was organized, with William C. Ranney as president, to build a road from Pilot Knob to Belmont by the way of Cape Girardeau. All the necessary preliminaries were arranged, a large private subscription was obtained, and the county of Cape Girardeau voted to take stock to the amount of \$200,000, but at this stage the Civil War began and put an end to all further operations until its close. The subject was then revived, and the Cape Girardeau & State Line Railroad Company was organized to build a road from Cape Girardeau to some point on the Arkansas State Line. On April 27, 1869, the following directors of the new company were chosen: G. C. Thilenius, John Albert, T. J. Rodney, Robert Sturdivant, John Ivers, A. B. Dorman, M. Dittlinger, L. F. Klosterman, William Woeleke, F. Hanney, M. M. Kimmel, A. D. Leech, H. Bader, C. Hirsch, William Regenhärdt, William Hamilton, J. Vasterling, and Casper Uhl. Subsequently G. C. Thilenius was chosen president, John Ivers, vice-president, and S. G. Kitchen, manager. The city of Cape Girardeau voted a subscription of \$150,000, and the township of Cape Girardeau an equal amount. With this money the work of construction was begun, but through bad management the funds were exhausted before a single mile of road was completed. A contract was then made with Gov. Fletcher and others to build the road, for which they were to receive a deed to the road bed, provided twenty-five miles of the road were completed by December

1, 1871. Gov. Fletcher and his associates organized a company known as the Illinois, Missouri & Texas Railway Company, and issued bonds to the amount of \$1,500,000, to secure which a mortgage on the property of the Illinois, Missouri & Texas, and the Cape Girardeau & State Line Companies was executed. This plan of procuring money to build the road failed, and nothing was accomplished. For ten years the road was abandoned. The wood-work decayed, and the road bed grew up to underbrush. In 1880 Louis Houck became interested in the road, organized the Cape Girardeau Railway Company, and on the condition of completing the road from Cape Girardeau to Delta, a distance of fifteen miles, by January 1, 1881, received a title to the property of the old Cape Girardeau & State Line Company. Mr. Houck, with characteristic energy, fulfilled the contract, and by August, 1881, had the road in operation to Lakeville, Stoddard County, eleven miles beyond Delta. In 1882 the name of the company was changed to the Cape Girardeau Southwestern Railway Company, and the road extended to Brownwood, a distance of four miles. In 1883 the road reached Idlewild, ten miles from Brownwood, and in 1884 was opened to Wappapello, in Wayne County, a total distance of fifty-one miles from Cape Girardeau. In 1886 the road acquired by lease the Brownwood & Northwestern, a railroad built by William Brown from Brownwood to Zalma, (Bollinger's Mill), a distance of nine miles. In 1887 the company constructed seven miles of road from Wappapello to Chaonia, and is now engaged in extending the road from Chaonia to a connection with the Current River Railroad, a distance of thirty-five miles, thus forming with the Current River Railroad a continuous rail route through Southern Missouri. The road is an exclusively Missouri enterprise, and owes its existence to Mr. Houck, who is the principal stockholder and manager of the road. Mr. William Brown, of St. Louis, also has a large interest in the road, and is entitled to much credit for the successful way in which the enterprise has thus far been managed.

In 1852 a survey for a road from St. Louis to Iron Mountain was made by J. H. Morley. In January, 1853, a board of directors was chosen for the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railway Company, and a new survey made. In 1857 the road was opened

to Pilot Knob, which remained the terminus until 1871. The road received a large amount of aid from the State, and after its completion failed to pay the interest on its bonds. On September 22, 1866, it was sold at public auction, and was bid in for the State. It was managed by three commissioners until January 12, 1867, when it was again sold, McKay, Simmons and Vogel being the purchasers. They transferred it to Thomas Allen. Work was soon after begun on the Belmont branch, at both ends, and on August 14, 1869, the last rail was laid in the middle of the tunnel in Bollinger County, and the first train run through. In the fall of 1870 the work of constructing the road from Pilot Knob to the Arkansas line was begun, and on November 4, 1872, the whole road was completed. On April 2, 1873, trains began running regularly from St. Louis to Little Rock.

A short time prior to the war a charter was granted to what was known as the Blanton Plank Road Company for the purpose of building a plank road from Point Pleasant to Clarkton, and a large grant of land was made to it by New Madrid County. During the war the property was destroyed, and nothing was done toward restoring it until 1875, when Oscar Kochtitzky, register of the land office, and George B. Clark, State auditor, obtained the charter and franchises of the plank road company. They associated with themselves A. M. Shead, American agent of the Glasgow Ship Building Company. Instead of rebuilding the plank road it was decided to construct a narrow gauge railroad, and to this New Madrid County assented, transferring the grant made to the plank road company to the railroad company. Work upon the railroad was begun in October, 1876, and in February, 1878, it was completed between New Madrid and Malden. It was soon after rebuilt on the standard gauge, extended to Cairo, and now forms a part of the St. Louis, Texas & Arkansas Railroad, which was opened, and through trains put on in 1882.

BENCH AND BAR.

Judicial Circuits Formed.—Prior to 1803, the Territory of Louisiana was governed by the civil law, modified by the law of France and the colonial regulations of Spain. The judicial power was vested in the district commandants, the lieutenant-governor and the governor-general.

The extent of the jurisdiction of the commandants was not the same in all districts. Some were invested with less and some with greater authority, but usually in civil causes it extended to all suits in which the amount involved did not exceed \$100, and in criminal cases to all offenses, except those for which the penalty was death. They received no salaries except an allowance of \$100 per year for stationery, but if they belonged to the army as they usually did, their fees supported them comfortably. Appeals lay from district commandants to the lieutenant-governor, and from him to the governor-general.

There were few lawyers. Forensic disputations were excluded from their tribunals, and their judicial decisions resulted entirely from the law and the written evidence produced. There were no jury trials, but frequently in minor causes the whole matter was referred to a committee of arbitration. The acts of Congress of 1804 and 1805 continued all the laws in force in the Territory at the time of their passage except such as were inconsistent with these acts or the acts of the territorial judges. On October 1, 1804, the Governor and judges of the Indiana Territory passed sixteen acts for the government of the new Territory. One of these was for the establishment of a court of quarter-sessions of the peace, and a court of common pleas, both presided over by the same justices. These courts consisted of a presiding justice and four associates, appointed and commissioned by the Governor. The first transacted county business, and had jurisdiction over all misdemeanor cases. The latter transacted the civil business. For the trial of felony cases, courts of oyer and terminer were held, presided over by one of the territorial judges, and one or more of the justices of the court of quarter-sessions.

On June 4, 1812, Congress passed an act reorganizing the territorial government. The judicial power was vested in a supreme court, an inferior court and the justice of the peace. The superior court consisted of three judges, who held their office for four years, and had original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. The Legislature was also authorized to require the judges of the superior court to act as circuit judge, and as such to hold regular sessions in all the counties of the Territory, but this was not done. A court of common pleas, con-

sisting of three judges, was established for each county, with about the same jurisdiction as the courts of quarter-sessions and common pleas combined had previously exercised.

In 1815 circuit courts were established. The State was divided into two circuits, a northern and a southern circuit. Richard S. Thomas was appointed judge of the southern circuit. This court had original jurisdiction in all criminal and civil cases, and also transacted all county business.

On January 19, 1816, the Territorial Assembly passed an act by which the common law of England and the statutes of England framed prior to the fourth year of the reign of James I, of a general nature, were adopted as the law of Missouri Territory, provided that they did not conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States and the statutes of the Territory. This act, however, did not expressly abrogate the Spanish laws, and they were not entirely abolished until 1825.

Upon the organization of the State Government the counties of Southeast Missouri were constituted the Fourth Judicial Circuit. In 1837 the State was redistricted. The counties of New Madrid, Scott, Cape Girardeau, Madison, Stoddard, Wayne and Ripley were constituted the Tenth Circuit, and the counties to the north of these the Ninth Circuit. In 1854 the Fifteenth Circuit was formed from the counties of Wayne, Ripley, Reynolds, Shannon, Oregon, Butler, Dunklin and Stoddard. In 1864 the old Ninth Circuit was broken up, and the counties of Washington and Jefferson attached to the Fifteenth Circuit, while Ste. Genevieve, Madison, Perry and St. Francois were constituted the Twentieth Circuit, to which has since been added Bollinger County. In 1870 the Fifteenth Circuit was divided, and the counties of Dunklin, Stoddard, Butler, Ripley, Carter and Wayne were constituted the Twenty-third Circuit. Two years later the Fifteenth Circuit, which was then composed of the counties of Jefferson, Washington, Iron and Reynolds, was made the Twenty-sixth Circuit.

Judges.—The judges of the courts of common pleas and quarter-sessions of the peace, like the judges of the county court at the present time, were not often lawyers by profession, but were usually farmers, mechanics or merchants. Richard S.

Thomas, the first circuit judge of South Missouri, at the time of his appointment was a resident of Ste. Genevieve County. He was a native of Virginia, and had lived in Ohio, where he married. He came to Ste. Genevieve about 1810. His name first appears on the records of that county in 1811 as counsel for the defendant in a murder case. Upon receiving his appointment as judge he removed to Jackson, where he remained until his death. He did not rank high as a lawyer, and became so unpopular with the bar that in January, 1825, he was impeached. The charges against him seem to have been somewhat trivial. The first article of impeachment charged him with conducting himself in a manner highly arbitrary, oppressive and unjust, first, in refusing to recognize John Juden, Jr., as clerk of the circuit court for Cape Girardeau County, under the pretense that the office was vacated by the amendments to the constitution of the State made in 1822; second, in declaring "his own son," Claiborne S. Thomas, to be clerk of the said court, and in demanding that the records and papers of the office be delivered up to him; third, in ordering, on the first day of the April term, 1823, the court to be adjourned, and refusing to transact the business of the court on the pretense that the office had been vacated, and that Juden had refused to deliver up the records to Claiborne S. Thomas. Another article charged him with partiality toward his son in a suit between his son and Charles G. Ellis, and a third charge was that he had corruptly agreed with the counsel of Ezekiel Fenwick, charged with murder, to admit him to bail provided he would surrender himself to the sheriff. The result of this trial could not be ascertained, but, as his successor was appointed soon after, he must have been convicted, or else resigned the office. He resumed the practice of law at Jackson, but his career was short. While on the way to attend court at Greenville he was thrown from his horse, and sustained injuries from which he died in a few hours. He was very unfortunate in his domestic relations. His son, Claiborne S., and a daughter, Sebrina, both became insane.

Judge Thomas was succeeded by John D. Cook, who had been one of the first supreme judges. He began the practice of law in Missouri, at Ste. Genevieve, about 1817, and represented

that county in the constitutional convention of 1817. After his appointment to the bench he removed to Jackson. He was an excellent judge. He had a judicial mind and was thoroughly imbued with the principles of the common law, and it was a rare thing for one of his decisions to be reversed by the supreme court. But he was lacking in energy, and it is said that on more than one occasion he adjourned court to go a fishing. In ugliness of features he is said to have been equaled by only one other member of the profession on the circuit, Johnson Ranney, and their comparative ugliness afforded the theme for many a joke between them. He retired from the bench in 1849.

The next judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit was Harrison Hough, of Mississippi County. He was a native of Hardin County, Ky., and in youth had learned the blacksmith's trade. His inclination and ambition carried him into the law, where his brilliant intellect and sound judgment soon placed him in the front rank of his profession. He was a fine conversationalist and a pleasant companion, and was popular with the bar and the people. Upon the breaking out of the war he retired to his farm in Wolf Island Township, in Mississippi County, where his death occurred in 1864. He was a Union man, and a member of the Peace Conference which met at Washington in 1861.

During the greater part of 1861 and 1862 the courts were suspended. In the latter part of 1862 Mason Frissell, a nephew by marriage of Judge Cook, was appointed judge of the Tenth Circuit. He had been engaged in practice in Washington County for several years, but now removed to Cape Girardeau. He remained upon the bench only until 1865. Thomas B. English was appointed his successor, but was thrown out by the Drake constitution.

Judge Albert Jackson, of Cape Girardeau, was then appointed to fill the vacancy. Jackson was an Eastern man, and had received a part of his education at West Point. He came to Missouri about 1835, and began the practice of law at Jackson. He was soon appointed circuit attorney, and in 1854 was made judge of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit. He filled that office until the suspension of the courts in 1862, and was judge of the Tenth Circuit from 1865 to 1869. He was a man of good address, and a

good declaimer, but he was possessed of strong prejudices, and upon the bench was very tyrannical. These latter qualities brought him into disfavor, especially with the bar, and in 1859 he was impeached upon various charges of tyranny, oppression and favoritism. The case was taken up on the 6th of June, 1859, and was conducted on the part of the House of Representatives by James P. Knott and C. H. Hardin. He conducted his own defense, and after a trial lasting sixteen days he was acquitted. Almost the entire bar of the Fifteenth Circuit were summoned as witnesses, and the published record of the proceedings fills a large volume. While on the bench of the Tenth Circuit he was even more arbitrary than he had previously been. He was prejudiced against the people of Southeast Missouri, and convened and adjourned court to suit his own convenience. After retiring from the bench he resumed his practice at Cape Girardeau, where he died in poverty in 1878.

The successor of Judge Jackson was D. L. Hawkins, of Scott County, who continued upon the bench for two successive terms. He is a native of Vermont and a graduate of Dartmouth College. He came to Missouri in 1847, and, after serving some time as a telegraph operator, began the study of law under Thomas B. English. He was licensed to practice in 1857, and in 1863 located in Scott County.

From 1880 to 1886 the courts of the Tenth Circuit were presided over by Judge John D. Foster, of Scott County, a sketch of whom appears in another portion of this work. His successor and present incumbent is H. C. O'Bryan, of Mississippi County.

The first judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit was James Evans, who is mentioned elsewhere. He was succeeded in 1839, two years after his appointment, by David Sterigere, of Boone County. In 1844 John H. Stone, of Boone County, was appointed, and remained upon the bench until 1862. His successor was James W. Owens, of Franklin County. In 1864 William Carter was appointed judge of the Twentieth Circuit, and was afterward continued upon the bench by appointment and election until 1873, when he resigned. He is a graduate of the Louisville Law School, and practiced at Potosi from 1855 to 1862, when he removed to St. Francois County. John B. Robinson,

who succeeded Judge Carter, began the practice of law at Ste. Genevieve in 1863. Two years later he was appointed circuit attorney for the Twelfth District, and in 1868 was a presidential elector. He removed to Perryville in 1865, and to Fredericktown in 1876. He died September 11, 1878, while still upon the bench. He was a sound lawyer and an able and impartial judge. The vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Robinson was filled by the appointment of William N. Nalle, then living at Fredericktown. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, and had served as circuit attorney for a short time in 1867 and 1868. At the election in November, 1878, John H. Nicholson was chosen to fill out the unexpired term. In 1880 J. D. Fox, of Madison County, was elected to the office, and re-elected in 1886. He is a native of Madison County and a son of D. M. Fox. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, at the age of nineteen.

The first judge of the Fifteenth Circuit was Albert Jackson, of whom mention has been made. In 1863 John W. Emerson, of Ironton, was appointed to preside over the courts of this circuit, but soon resigned, and was succeeded by James H. Vail, also of Ironton. Vail was a Republican, and was not popular. He was appointed by the Governor in 1866, to hold until his successor should be duly qualified. Two years later he became a candidate for the office against Louis F. Dinning, of Washington County. The latter received the greater number of votes, but the Governor declared him ineligible, and gave the commission to Judge Vail. Dinning instituted legal proceedings to oust Vail, but meanwhile the latter continued to hold the office, and in 1872 the Legislature changed the number of the Fifteenth Circuit to the Twenty-sixth, and commissioned Philip Pipkin to preside over its courts. Judge Vail protested against this proceeding and the supreme court decided that the change in the number of the circuit did not deprive him of his office, but in 1873 the same tribunal decided that Judge Dinning had been lawfully elected in 1868, and issued an order of ouster against Judge Vail. In 1874 Judge Dinning was re-elected, and remained upon the bench until 1880, when he was succeeded by Judge John L. Thomas, of Jefferson County, the present incumbent.

Upon the formation of the Twenty-third Circuit Ira E. Leonard,

of De Soto, was appointed to hold the courts until the next regular election, when Reuben P. Owen, of Stoddard County, was chosen to the office. He was a very popular judge, and was continued upon the bench until 1885, when he resigned. In 1886 John G. Wear, of Poplar Bluff, was chosen to succeed Judge Owen.

Legal Talent in Southeast Missouri.—The practice of law in Missouri is very different from what it was fifty years ago. It was then customary for the lawyers of a circuit to attend all the courts, and to go from one county seat to another as regularly as the judge. Thus the lawyers of Ste. Genevieve, and even of St. Louis, were as well known in New Madrid and Scott as though they had been residents of those counties. The number of lawyers was small as compared with the present, and a half dozen of them controlled the greater part of the practice. As the supreme court held sessions at Jackson, and as that place was near the center of the Fourth Circuit, it was the home of an unusually large number of the prominent attorneys. The most conspicuous of the early members of the bar in this portion of Missouri, however, was a resident of Ste. Genevieve. John Scott came to Ste. Genevieve in 1806. He was born in Hanover County, Va., in 1782, graduated at Princeton College, and in 1805 removed with his parents to Indiana. His superior education and ability, united with an aggressive nature, soon placed him in the front rank of his profession. In 1813 he was appointed a member of the Territorial Council, and in 1817 became a candidate for the office of delegate to Congress, and was elected. At the end of his term he was re-elected, and after the admission of the State to the Union became its first representative. He was three times elected a representative, but in 1825 cast his vote for John Quincy Adams for President, much against the wishes of his constituents, and at the end of the third term he was retired. He was never again elected to office. He became a member of the Whig party, and was an ardent admirer of Henry Clay. He was a thorough lawyer, and a strong, logical and impressive but not showy speaker. He was very rapid in his enunciation, and quick in all his movements. He was very eccentric in dress, always wearing a cloth cap and very large pantaloons. He always went armed with revolvers and knives, yet was never known to use either. He

was habitually profane, and when, a short time before his death, he was urged by friends to seek religion replied, "I have served the devil all my life, and it wouldn't be right to desert him now." He was not a bad man, however, and always enjoyed the respect of those who knew him best. He died about the beginning of the Civil War.

Nathaniel Pope and Thomas T. Crittenden were both residents of Ste. Genevieve for a short time. The former went to Illinois, and in 1809 was appointed secretary of the Territory. The latter remained some two or three years longer, when he left on account of the duel mentioned on another page. About 1820 Beverly Allen began the practice of law at Ste. Genevieve, and continued some eight or ten years. He was succeeded by Conrad C. Ziegler, who, after studying with John Scott, was admitted to the bar about 1833. He was a man of talent, but was not strong, physically. He became interested in the iron business, and to a great extent abandoned legal business afterward. He died in 1863. In 1849 Lewis V. Bogy removed from St. Louis to Ste. Genevieve, and remained until about the beginning of the Civil War, when he returned to the former city. He was the son of Joseph Bogy, and was born in Ste. Genevieve on April 13, 1813. He studied law with Judge Pope, of Kaskaskia, and afterward at Lexington, Ky. In 1835 he began practice at St. Louis, where he remained until coming to Ste. Genevieve. In 1854 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1867 was appointed commissioner of Indian affairs by President Johnson. The Legislature, in 1872-73, elected him to the United States Senate. He died in 1877.

Gen. F. A. Rozier graduated in law in 1848, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession at Ste. Genevieve, but has given considerable attention to other matters. He established an academy in 1854; in 1856 represented the county in the Legislature; in 1858 became the president of a bank, and in 1872 was elected to the State Senate. His brother, E. A. Rozier, was admitted to the bar at Ste. Genevieve in 1838, and for many years was one of the leading attorneys of the county. Another brother, C. C. Rozier, was clerk of the circuit court from 1854 until the close of the war, and has since been engaged in the practice of law. Jesse B. Robbins, who served as clerk of the court from

1842 to 1847, was also long a member of the Ste. Genevieve bar. In 1856 a court of common pleas was established, and he received the appointment of judge of that court. He continued in the office until it was abolished, three years later.

Gen. Firmin A. Rozier, Charles C. Rozier, H. S. Shaw, Ed. Rozier and Joseph Flynn constitute the present bar of Ste. Genevieve.

The first attorneys to locate at Cape Girardeau were James Evans, John C. Harbison and Anthony Haden. Haden remained but a short time, and Harbison soon left the law for the ministry. Evans remained in the county for many years, and at one time was one of the most popular lawyers at the bar, but he yielded to the seductive influences of the wine glass and became a mental, as well as a financial wreck. In 1837 he was appointed judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit. He had not practiced for years, and, owing to habitual intoxication, he was totally unfit for the position, but his term of office was short, and he was appointed by the Governor to avoid political complications. During the latter part of his life he resided at Perryville, but finally went to Kentucky, where he died.

Johnson Ranney, who came to Jackson in 1815, was one of the ablest of the early lawyers. He was a native of Connecticut, and had been a teacher in early life. "Yankees" were not popular in Jackson at that time, and he met with much opposition, but he went quietly on, overcame it all, and acquired a large practice. He was not a brilliant or impressive speaker, but he was a thorough student, and labored indefatigably in the interests of his clients. He served one term in the Legislature, and was a major-general of militia. He died in Jackson on November 11, 1849.

In 1819 Gen. Nathaniel W. Watkins, a half-brother of Henry Clay, began the practice of law at Jackson. He was a man of fine appearance, and in his bearing resembled Clay. He was a natural orator, and before a jury was very strong, especially when upon the defense. He was not, however, a close student, and was a better advocate than lawyer. He served several terms in the State Legislature, and in 1850 was speaker of the House of Representatives. Upon the breaking out of the war he espoused the cause of the Southern Confederacy, and became a brigadier-gen-

eral in the State Guard service. He soon resigned, and went to Scott County, where he resided until his death in 1876.

Timothy Davis located at Jackson in 1818, and remained about eighteen months. He then went to Ste. Genevieve, and thence to Iowa, from which State he was sent to Congress. Greer W. Davis, his nephew, came with him to Jackson, from Kentucky, and two years later was admitted to the bar. He was soon elected circuit attorney, and held the office over seventeen years. He was careful and painstaking, very attentive to business, and succeeded in accumulating a large amount of property. He was a fluent, logical and impressive speaker, possessing the power of condensation in a high degree. For more than half a century he was one of the most conspicuous figures before the bar of Southeast Missouri. He ended a life full of years and honor at his home in Jackson on February 25, 1878.

In 1818 or 1819 Alexander Buckner, a lawyer from Kentucky, came to Cape Girardeau County with his mother and five sisters, and located on a farm on Randol's Creek. He was a man of ability, and enjoyed a good practice. He was a member of the State Senate in 1822, and again in 1830. In 1831 he was elected to the United States Senate, but died from cholera in 1833.

Among the early attorneys of Jackson, of less note, were John Payne, Gustavus A. Byrd, Benjamin Wright, Alexander Anderson and Jasen Chamberlain. The first named was a Virginian by birth, somewhat pompous in his manner, but withal a sensible young man. He died in 1824. Wright was one of the best young lawyers in Jackson at the time he practiced there, ranking with Davis, Watkins and Ranney, but in a short time he immigrated to Florida. Chamberlain came from some of the Eastern States about 1820. He was well read, laborious and indefatigable, but his career was cut short by death. Anderson was a Virginian by birth, and a man of fine acquirements. He went to California, where he met with success.

Thomas B. English was a native of Louisiana. He came to Cape Girardeau in 1817 with his uncle, Simeon English, and was educated at St. Mary's College. After his marriage he studied law with Johnson Ranney, and was admitted to the bar

in 1834 or 1835. He soon took high rank in his profession. He was modest and conciliatory in manner, and possessed untiring energy. He was a popular member of the Democratic party, served a term as circuit attorney, and in 1860 was elected a member of the State Senate. In 1865 he was made judge of the Tenth Circuit, but was ousted by the Drake constitution. He died in 1866.

About 1835 Samuel A. Hill located at Jackson, for the practice of law. He was a successful advocate and a popular man. He was a Democrat, and served three or four terms in the Legislature. During the latter part of his life he lived at Cape Girardeau.

Robert Brown was a licensed attorney, but practiced very little. For some years he was editor of the *Southern Advocate*, published at Jackson. He was a native of Maryland, and a brother of Wilson Brown. This latter gentleman may, with propriety, be mentioned in this connection. He came to Missouri in 1827, and in 1836 represented Scott County in the Legislature. From 1849 to 1853 he was auditor of the State, and from the latter date until his death, in 1855, he was lieutenant-governor.

M. H. Moore was located at Cape Girardeau during the "fifties." During the war he went south and never returned.

At the close of the war Lewis Brown located at Cape Girardeau, and was engaged in the practice of the profession until his death in 1886. He was a good criminal lawyer, but his standing with the public was not high.

Jacob H. Burrough located at Cape Girardeau in 1853, and was engaged in the practice of law at that place until his death, thirty years later. He was a native of Philadelphia, and had practiced in Tennessee, St. Louis and Iowa. He rarely entered the courtroom as an advocate, but was a successful solicitor.

The following are the members of the bar in Cape Girardeau County at the present time, with the year in which they were admitted: Linus Sanford, 1860; Robert L. Wilson, 1868; J. B. Dennis, 1869; Louis Houck, 1869; Wilson Cramer, 1870; R. H. Whitelaw, 1873; R. G. Ranney, 1873; Samuel M. Greene, 1873; R. B. Oliver, 1877; W. J. Roberts, 1878; W. H. Miller, 1879;

Ed. D. Engelmann, 1879; J. W. Limbaugh, 1879; R. P. Wilson, 1880; M. Cramer, 1881; B. F. Davis, 1883; J. A. Snider, 1885; F. E. Burrough, 1885; Thomas D. Hines, 1886.

In 1851 the Legislature passed an act establishing a court of common pleas at Cape Girardeau, of which William C. Ranney was appointed judge. He continued in the office until 1864, when he was succeeded by George H. Greene. In 1866 James McWilliam, who had previously been circuit attorney, was elected judge of this court, and served for four years. His successor was H. G. Wilson, who was re-elected in 1876. In 1882 Robert L. Wilson, the present incumbent, was elected.

One of the first lawyers to locate in Perry County was Edward M. Holden, an Irishman, who came about 1840. He had little education, and bore a bad reputation for honesty and truthfulness. It is said that in his pleadings he covered up his ignorance in bad penmanship, and when not sure of the right word, made an indefinite character that might stand for anything. He belonged to a species that, unhappily, is not yet entirely extinct.

In 1843 J. W. Leal, a talented young lawyer, was admitted to the bar at Perryville, and remained until the Mexican War. He then joined the army, and was captured and killed by the Indians at Taos.

Elijah Bell located at Perryville about 1844. He was an able lawyer, and might have won distinction had he not given himself up to dissipation. Of similar character was Henry L. McArthur, who came to the county some time between 1845 or 1850 and remained several years.

One of the ablest lawyers ever at the bar of Perry County was John W. Noell. He came to the county from Virginia in 1831, when he was seventeen years of age. He began the practice of law somewhat late in life, after having served for several years as clerk of the circuit court. In 1850 he was sent to the State Senate, and in 1858 was elected to Congress as a Douglas Democrat. He was re-elected in 1860 and again in 1862. He was a staunch Union man, and supported the war measures. He was a strong, forcible and logical speaker, and was attentive to the interests of his client in court, and of his constituents in Congress. He died in March, 1863, and was succeeded in Con-

gress by his son, Thomas E. Noell. The latter began the practice of law in Dubuque, Iowa, but soon formed a partnership with his father. When elected to Congress he held the rank of captain in the Federal army. He died on October 3, 1867; at the age of thirty-one.

Col. J. C. Killian was for a long time one of the leading lawyers of the county, and during the war served as circuit attorney.

The attorneys of Perryville at present are John H. Nicholson, James C. Noell, John V. Noell, Ed. Robb, Charles A. Killian, J. J. Seibel, William Robb and John B. Davis.

The leading lawyers of St. Francois County prior to the Civil War were Ignatius G. Beale, William D. McCracken and Walter K. Brady. Beale came from Kentucky early in the "forties." He was not an eloquent or fluent speaker, but was a sound lawyer, and was very successful. McCracken was more of a politician than lawyer. He was secretary of the State Senate two or three times, and in 1856 was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. He was rewarded for his services by a consulship to one of the South American States, and died on board of an American man-of-war off the coast of Cuba, while on his return home.

Brady came to the county from Murfreesboro, Tenn. He died just prior to the war, and while a comparatively young man.

St. Francois County now has one of the ablest as well as one of the largest bars in Southeast Missouri. The members are William Carter, William R. Taylor, F. M. Carter, H. B. Ledbetter, M. R. Smith, George M. Wilson, K. W. Weber, John F. Bush, Merrill Pipkin, J. J. Brady and Jasper N. Burks.

In Madison County the lawyers who, prior to the Civil War, remained long enough to gain a reputation, were William M. Newberry, Samuel Caruthers and D. M. Fox. Newberry was born in Frankfort, Ky., in the year 1800, and at the age of eighteen came to Missouri, and engaged in teaching school. His name appears on the roll of attorneys as early as 1826, and from that time until his death, in 1876, he was engaged in the practice of his profession. He was a good lawyer, and a fair speaker, but, although he lived to an advanced age, he was never very strong, physically.

Samuel Caruthers was born in Madison County. He was a nephew of Robert L. Caruthers, of Tennessee, and obtained his legal education in Cumberland University. His tastes ran more in the direction of politics than law, and in 1852 he was elected to represent the Southeast Missouri District in Congress. He possessed a whole-souled, genial disposition, was a fine campaign speaker, told a good story well, and was an adept in all the arts of the politician. These qualities, combined with the fact that his district was supposed to be largely composed of swamps, won for him the sobriquet of the "Swamp Fox." He was twice re-elected, and died soon after the expiration of his third term.

D. M. Fox was the father of Judge James D. Fox. He was educated for the priesthood, but his health became impaired, and he subsequently, about 1845, began the practice of law. He was possessed of fine legal ability, and was a successful practitioner. S. C. Collier, John F. Edwards and J. D. Perkins have more recently been members of the Madison County Bar. Collier died about 1875. Edwards recently located in Kansas City, and Perkins is now a resident of Carthage, Mo. B. B. Cahoon, Robert A. Anthony, O. K. Clardy, Medford Cahoon and E. Anthony constitute the present bar.

Bollinger County may be said to have had no resident bar prior to about 1868. The first lawyers to locate there were A. C. Ketchum and Alexander Barrett. The former had practiced in several different States, and was of a roving disposition. He continued only six or eight years. Barrett came from North Carolina, and remained until his death, about 1876. James H. Wilson located at Lutesville about 1872, and served a term or two as prosecuting attorney. He died of consumption. The members of the present bar are Moses Whybark, W. K. Chandler, George E. Conrad, C. P. Caldwell, S. W. Meeks and J. W. Caldwell.

The first lawyers of Stoddard County are still in active practice there. They are Col. Solomon G. Kitchen and Maj. H. H. Bedford. The former came to the county in 1838, and began the practice of law some four or five years later. He removed to West Prairie in 1843, but returned to Bloomfield in 1849, and is now a resident of Dexter. Maj. Bedford is a native of Tennessee, and a brother of the late A. M. Bedford, of Charleston, Mo. He began the practice of law at Bloomfield in 1847.

About 1850 Richard Wall and William G. Phelan were admitted to the bar at Bloomfield. The former came from Illinois, and a year or two after his arrival located on a farm in the west part of the county. Phelan was a well-educated Irishman, witty and quick at repartee. He was a good speaker, and was very successful before a jury. He remained in the county until his death. James V. O'Dell, an attorney from Illinois, came to the county about 1857 and remained until 1869, during which time he served two or three terms in the Legislature. A short time before the war C. B. Crumb came from New York, and was employed as a teacher in the academy. He had previously graduated in law, and at the close of hostilities, he began the practice of his profession. He was not an eloquent speaker, but was a thorough lawyer, and especially was a good pleader. He served as both probate judge, and public administrator.

The attorneys of Stoddard County at present are H. H. Bedford, R. P. Owen, George Houck, Thomas Connelly, J. L. Fort and W. F. Ford, of Bloomfield, and C. L. Keaton, S. G. Kitchen and George N. Broughton, of Dexter.

The first lawyer to locate at Poplar Bluff was Daniel L. Jennings, who came from Kentucky soon after the organization of the county. He was energetic and witty, but superficial. He removed to Stoddard County, where he died soon after the close of the war. About 1858 James D. Dennis, a Tennessean located at Poplar Bluff for the practice of law. In 1870 he was elected prosecuting attorney, but died before the end of his term. His successor was Andrew Giboney, who had come to this county about 1870. He was well educated, and was a good speaker, but his career was closed by death before reaching mature years.

The first lawyer to locate in Mississippi County was John C. Thomas, who began practice about 1842. He was a successful advocate and a good lawyer, and when, in 1849, a common pleas and probate court was established he was commissioned judge of that court. The court was abolished in 1857, and he soon after removed to Texas, where he is still living.

Judge Hough, who is mentioned elsewhere, came to the county soon after its organization. About 1848 Henry F. Porter located in Charleston. He was a lawyer of only moderate ability, and soon left the town in disgrace.

In 1851 or 1852 A. M. Bedford came from West Tennessee, and located at Charleston, where he remained until his death in 1872. He was a fairly good lawyer, but gave more attention to speculation and trading than to his profession.

Messer Ward, Joseph C. Moore and Leroy Keesee were all admitted to the bar at about the same time. Ward was a fine speaker, with a good, legal education, and had he applied himself closely to his profession would have ranked among the best lawyers of the State. He was a native of Calloway County, Ky., and died in Charleston in 1884. Moore began practice as a partner of Ward, but extensive business interests have occupied the greater portion of his attention. He is now a resident of Nashville, Tenn. Keesee was a young man of good ability, and a student of Judge Hough's. During the war he was taken prisoner for some alleged disloyalty, and confined at Alton, Ill., where he died.

C. C. Kalfus came to Charleston about 1856. He was a native of Kentucky, and had studied law with Judge Purtle, of St. Louis. He died in 1868.

E. D. Bigger, Samuel C. Moore and N. E. Quimby all practiced for a short time at Charleston during the latter part of the "fifties."

The oldest member of the bar in Mississippi County at the present time is Robert Waide, who was admitted to practice in 1852. The other members are Joseph J. Russell, Geo. S. Elliott, J. T. Wilson, J. A. Boone, Alonzo Hawkins, W. N. Randolph, H. J. Cantwell, E. J. Deal.

The first resident lawyer at Benton was Alvan Cook, a brother of John D. Cook, who began practice at that place about 1831 and continued until 1849, when he started for California by the overland route, but died before reaching there.

John Cook, a nephew of Alvan, located at Benton, about 1840, and went to California in 1849. Contemporary with John Cook were Alexander Giboney and John Chapman. The latter was an Eastern man and died in 1845. Giboney came from Cape Girardeau County and also died young.

Levi S. Green, a native of New York, came to Missouri in 1850, and located at Benton. He had been a teacher, and was

an excellent lawyer. He retired from practice several years ago, and has since been living at Sikeston.

Charles D. Cook, a son of Judge John D. Cook, located at Benton about 1850. He was a fine lawyer, but only a moderate advocate. His forte was special pleading. As treasurer of the county he became financially involved, and died from sickness brought on by care and anxiety, soon after leaving the office in 1866.

The amount of legal business in Wayne County has never been large, and the number of resident attorneys has been correspondingly small. Among the first were Joseph White and Henry B. Barnhart. The former came from Kentucky about 1850, and after remaining a few years went to Ripley County. Barnhart lived on a farm on Bear Creek. He had some practice, but it was mostly before justice's courts. Shortly before the war W. T. Leeper was admitted to the bar, and has since been one of the most successful lawyers of the county. Among the other attorneys at the present time are E. P. Settle, of Greenville, and C. D. Yancey, S. R. Brown, William N. Nolle and John H. Rainey, of Peidmont.

The first resident attorney in Iron County was Philip Pipkin, who had previously lived in Jefferson County. He located in Arcadia at about the time the county was organized. He was a very able lawyer, but of a somewhat irascible disposition. In 1872 he was appointed judge of the newly constituted Twenty-sixth Circuit, but, as related elsewhere, it was decided there was no vacancy. He subsequently returned to Jefferson County, and finally removed to Farmington, where he died.

John W. Emerson, now United States marshal, came to Missouri from New England as a millwright. He studied law with Judge Pipkin, and has been a very successful advocate. He was a Union man during the war, and at its close served for a short time as judge of the Fifteenth Circuit. Among others who have been engaged in practice in Iron County may be mentioned Thomas Sandford, James H. Chase, J. P. Dillingham and Bernard Zwart, J. S. Jordan, J. B. Walker and W. R. Edgar, who constitute the present bar.

Asahel Smith, popularly known as "Counselor Smith" was

one of the first lawyers of New Madrid. He came from one of the Eastern States some time in the twenties and remained until his death, about 1842. He was a man of good legal attainments, but was unable to make an effective speech.

Hezekiah P. Maulsby, a son of Lemuel Maulsby, a pioneer of New Madrid County, began the practice of law about 1830, but during a large part of his life was engaged in filling some official position. He served several terms in the Legislature, and at the time of his death in 1853 was clerk of the circuit court.

William S. Moseley was admitted to the bar at New Madrid about 1841. He was a native of this county and married Eliza LaForge. He was State auditor under Gov. Jackson, but did not go south with the other State officials. Subsequently he removed to Texas, where he died. He was well educated, and was a good speaker, but was somewhat lacking in energy.

Robert A. Hatcher came to New Madrid in 1848, and took a position as clerk on the steamer "Selma," of which William S. Moseley was captain. The boat was sold for debt, and he began the study of law with Moseley. In 1850 he was elected to represent the county in the Legislature. In 1852 he engaged in a mercantile business with F. V. Lesieur, but in a short time sold out and began the practice of his profession. He was very successful, and soon had a very good practice. During the war he espoused the Southern cause, and was elected to the Confederate Congress. After the war he continued to practice at New Madrid until 1872, when he was elected to the United States Congress, in which body he held a seat for four years. In 1877 he removed to Charleston, where he recently died.

John T. Scott came to New Madrid from Union City, Tenn. in 1846, and published a newspaper until 1850. From that time until his death he was engaged in practicing law. He was a self-made man, and a lawyer of moderate ability. In 1866 he was elected to the Legislature.

John C. Underwood, like Scott, was from Tennessee, and was an editor as well as lawyer. After the war he was engaged in merchandising for a short time, and subsequently removed to one of the States farther south.

The present bar of New Madrid County consists of the fol-

lowing attorneys: H. C. Riley, M. J. Conran, C. A. LaForge and Henry Bishop.

Until within the past ten years the greater part of the legal business of Dunklin County was done by lawyers from other counties, but it now has a large and able bar, composed of the following attorneys: T. R. R. Ely, C. P. Hawkins, S. P. and Julian Tribble, R. M. Finney and W. D. Penny, of Kennett, and Henry N. Phillips, J. L. Downing, Robert C. Vincent, H. C. Young and J. A. Barlow, of Malden.

The first resident lawyers in Pemiscot County were Joseph Crablebaugh and E. G. Walker, who came in 1856 and remained about two years. The former was from Ohio and the latter from Mississippi.

John E. Averill came from New Madrid in 1857. He entered the Confederate army in 1861, but resigned in a short time. He was a fine lawyer and a good speaker, and remained in the county until his death, in December, 1884.

E. G. Hill came from Tennessee in 1858, but returned to that State in 1862.

Since the close of the war the leading attorney of the county has been Maj. G. W. Carleton. The remaining members of the Pemiscot Bar at the present time are William A. Moore, F. J. Roberts, H. J. Wilkes, B. F. Barcroft, of Caruthersville, and Samuel B. Dennis, of Coutre.

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Ste. Genevieve.—The history of Ste. Genevieve as an incorporated town begins with 1808, when the court of quarter-sessions defined its boundaries, which included New Bourbon, and passed an order of incorporation. The first board of trustees consisting of James Moore, John B. Valle, Aaron Elliott, John B. Pratte and J. B. St. Gem, met on August 19, 1808, and elected John B. Pratte, chairman, and Nathaniel Pope, clerk. Parfait Dufour was chosen syndic, and Francois Janis overseer of roads. Ordinances were passed regulating the Big Field, prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians, and prescribing the duties of citizens in regard to fires. Every citizen was required to provide himself with a leathern bucket, a ladder and a large

vessel to hold water, and at the outbreak of a fire he was to run with all possible haste to it. August Obuchon, Louis Buat, Julian Pratte and Bartholomew St. Gem were appointed fire wardens. At the next election, which took place in 1810, the trustees elected were Judge Otto Shrader, Camille De Lassus, Charles Gregoire, Francois Janis and Vital Beauvais, all prominent citizens of the town at that time.

Of the towns on the Mississippi above New Orleans, Ste. Genevieve was at this time second only to St. Louis. Up to the transfer of the government in 1804, these two towns were very nearly on an equality in point of trade and population. By the census of 1799 Ste. Genevieve, not including New Bourbon, had a population of 949, while St. Louis at the same time had 925. The commerce consisted chiefly of lead and peltries, either of which passed current as money. There was a large profit in the trade with the Indians, and some of the merchants became very wealthy. It is related by Gen. Rozier that on one occasion Thomas Maddin, one of the richest of the American settlers, laid a wager with Louis Bolduc, an old merchant, that he could show more wealth than Bolduc, but he quickly acknowledged that he had lost, when Bolduc requested him to bring a half bushel to measure the silver money he had in his cellar.

Among the leading citizens of Ste. Genevieve between 1810 and 1820 were Charles Gregoire, Ferdinand Rozier, Joseph Pratte, Jacob Phillipson, Joseph Bogy, Julian and Ed. Depestre, L. and J. B. Valle, J. B. Bossier and Vital St. Gem, merchants; Louis Guignon and Walter Fenwick, physicians; John Scott, lawyer, and William Shannon, Aaron Elliott and Nathaniel G. Wilkinson, who in the records of the courts are styled "gentlemen."

Ferdinand Rozier came to Ste. Genevieve about 1812 in company with Audubon, the naturalist. They were both natives of Nantes, France, had both served in the French navy, and had come to America together. Mr. Rozier engaged in trade immediately upon his arrival, and continued in business until within a few years of his death. He was an enterprising merchant, and established branch stores at Perryville and Potosi. When he first began business he made six trips to Philadelphia on horse-

back to buy goods. Keel boats were about the only means of transportation by water, and nearly all of the commerce was carried on on the Mississippi and the Ohio. With these boats it was not very difficult to descend the river. They glided swiftly and smoothly along with the current, but to bring a loaded boat up the stream was a very different matter, especially where the current was strong. It was necessary to keep close to the bank, and work the boat along with set poles, or the slow and tiresome process of cordelling. Except under the most favorable circumstances could much progress be made with oars.

On August 1, 1817, the first steamboat, the "General Pike" commanded by Capt. Jacob Reed, arrived at Ste. Genevieve, and was received with great demonstrations of joy. In September a second boat, the "Constitution," Capt. R. T. Guyard, arrived, and during the following year several boats made trips up the river, but it was not until about 1824 that regular steamboat navigation began. This revolutionized river transportation, and added to the importance of the towns along the Mississippi. Ste. Genevieve became the point from which was shipped all the lead, iron and copper from the whole mining region, and after the opening of the furnaces at Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob these shipments were very large. This period, from 1846 to 1858, when the Iron Mountain road was completed to Pilot Knob, marks the high tide of the prosperity of Ste. Genevieve. It is still a very beautiful little city, but its commercial prestige has gone for a time at least.

In 1822 was established the first newspaper published at Ste. Genevieve, and the second south of St. Louis, it having been preceded by the "*Patriot*" at Jackson. It was called the *Correspondent and Record*, and was edited by Thomas Foley. The second journalistic enterprise in Ste. Genevieve was the *State Gazette*, established in 1833, and edited by William B. Baker. This was followed by the *Missouri Democrat*, published by P. G. Ferguson. In 1849 the *Pioneer* was established by Concannon & Lindsay, and the following year was transferred to James H. Dixon. In 1850 Charles C. Rozier began the publication of a second paper, the *Creole*, which in one year was moved to St. Louis. Then followed the *Inde-*

pendent, in 1854, published by Amable Rozier, and the *Missouri Gazette* in 1859, by E. K. Eaton. In February, 1860, O. D. Harris issued the first number of the *Plain Dealer*, which, about a year later, was suppressed by the provost-marshal. In 1865 the *Representative* was established by Halleck & Bro., and in 1868 the *News and Advertiser*, by G. M. Setto. In June, 1872, S. Henry Smith began the publication of the *Fair Play*, and continued it until about 1880. He was succeeded by Valle Harrold from 1880 to 1884, and Henry S. Shaw, 1884-86. The present editor is Joseph Flynn, one of the best journalists in Southeast Missouri. In 1872 a German paper, the *Freie Presse and Freie Blatter*, was established by Frank Kline. Two years later it was succeeded by the *Freie Presse*, edited by Kline & Earnst, and the *Freie Presse*, by Dr. C. F. Carson. In 1882 the *Ste. Genevieve Herald* was established, and is edited and published by Joseph A. Earnst. It is printed one-half in English and the remainder in German, and is very popular in the county.

On June 21, 1808, the governor and judges of the Louisiana Territory incorporated the Ste. Genevieve Academy, with the following board of trustees: Rev. James Maxwell, J. B. Valle, Jacques Guibourd, St. Gem Beauvais, Francois Janis, J. B. Pratte, Dr. Walter Fenwick, Andrew Henry, Timothy Phelps, Aaron Elliott, Nathaniel Pope, Joseph Spencer, John Scott, William James, Thomas Oliver, Joshua Penneman, William Shannon, George Bullitt, Henry Dodge and Henry Diel. During the same year a large stone building was erected on a beautiful hill overlooking the town and the river, but it was not entirely finished, and the academy was not opened until 1818, when Bishop Dubourg employed Man. Butler, the historian of Kentucky, as a teacher, and began a school which, however, was of short duration. In 1815 Joseph Hertich opened a school in the country, ten miles from Ste. Genevieve, called the "Asylum." The school soon gained a high reputation, and from that time until it was closed, some twenty-five years later, it was the place at which nearly all the male youths of Ste. Genevieve were educated. Among its students were three who afterward reached the United States Senate. Mr. Hertich was a native of Switzerland, and a thorough scholar.

In 1854 Firmin A. Rozier completed the old academy building, and on February 1 opened a school, which developed into a flourishing institution under his management. It was continued until 1862, when it was suspended on account of the war, and was not again reopened. The building remodeled is now occupied by Gen. Rozier as a residence. In June, 1837, a flourishing house of the Loretto Sisters, called "Our Lady of Mt. Carmel" was established in the building known as the Detchemendy House. Here the girls of Ste. Genevieve received instruction until 1858, when the St. Francois de Sales Academy was opened by the Sisters of St. Joseph. This institution at first occupied a frame building, but about 1872 a large four-story brick structure was erected.

In 1846 the first board of directors of common schools was elected. The members were Eloy S. Lecompte, Felix Valle, Francis C. Rozier, Eugene Guibourd and Ichabod Sergeant. No schools, however, were opened for about ten years. The first was taught in what was known as the "Old Fort." In 1860 the building now occupied by the colored schools was erected and was used by the white schools, until 1874, when the present house was completed. It is a two-story building with a basement, and cost \$6,000. At first one teacher taught all the pupils, now three teachers are employed for the white school, and one for the colored. In September, 1887, A. S. Coker was installed as principal, and the schools were more thoroughly graded than they had before been. The present board of education is as follows: John S. Whitlock, president; Joseph N. Simon, vice-president; Charles C. Jokerst, secretary; William W. Weber, treasurer; E. C. Lelie and William H. Bantz.

Ste. Genevieve now has a population of about 2,000 souls. The business interests are represented as follows; John L. Boverie, Rozier & Jokerst, Wilder Bros., Charles H. Biel, Mrs. J. Falk & Son, and C. A. Herter, general merchandise, Dr. Charles F. Carson and Dr. R. F. Lanning, drugs; P. V. Jaccard and Mrs. Louisa Kempf, jewelery; Gottlieb Kammerer, K. A. Mueller, H. Okenfuss, stoves and tinware; H. Lelie & Son, harness; Hoffman & Sucher, agricultural implements. The manufacturing consist of two large flouring mills, the Cone Mill and

the City Mill. The former was built by Elay S. Lecompte in 1856, and run by him for about fourteen years. It has since been greatly enlarged and improved, and is one of the best mills in Missouri. It is owned by Mauntel, Borgess & Co., and run by Joseph B. C. Lecompte as manager. The City Mill was built about four years ago by Wehner & Bolle.

St. Marys.—St. Marys is a town of about 500 inhabitants, situated on the Mississippi River a short distance below the mouth of Saline Creek. It was originally known as "Camp Rowdy," and was at one time the home of Gen. Henry Dodge, who lived in a double log house in what is now the lower part of the town. Later it became the shipping point for Perryville and Mine La Motte, and a store was opened by Kent & Sparrow. They had come from some of the Eastern States, and the village then became known as "Yankeetown." Kent & Sparrow were succeeded by Miles A. Gilbert, and at about the same time a second store was opened by Richard Bledsoe. The town then received its present name. In the year 1857 or 1858 a flouring mill was built by John F. Schaaf, but after running a short time it was burned. It was rebuilt by Henry L. Caldwell, and began running again in the fall of 1860. It has since changed owners two or three times, and has been greatly enlarged and improved. It now has a capacity of 300 barrels per day, and is owned by Fath & Ewald of St. Louis. The mercantile interests of the town are now represented by the following firms: Jules Rozier & Son, Philip Karst, William H. Hoffman, J. A. Townsend, J. E. Cissell and Anton Lenz, general merchandise, and E. S. Lawbaugh, drugs.

Cape Girardeau.—Cape Girardeau was surveyed and laid off into streets and lots some time in February or March, 1806, by Bartholomew Cousin, under the direction of the proprietor, Louis Lorimier. As then surveyed its limits were North Street on the north, Williams Street on the south, and Middle Street on the west. The cross streets within the area were of the same number and width as at the present time. The first lots were sold at private sale at the uniform price of \$100 each. John Risher purchased Lot No. 5, Range D; John Randol, Lot No. 6, Range D; Solomon Ellis, Lot 10, Range E; William Ogle, Lot No. 11,



William H. Coerver

CAPE GIRARDEAU CO.

Range E; Ezekeil Able, Lot No. 14, Range E; John C. Harbison, Lots No. 8 and 9, Range F; William White, Lot No. 9, Range B; Charles G. and Solomon Ellis, Lot 5, Range F. Besides the above there were among the earliest residents of the towns D. F. Steinbeck, Robert Blair, Dr. Erasmus Ellis, Anthony Haden, James Evans, Frederick Gibler, Levi Wolverton, Robert Worthington, Frederick Reinecke, Joseph McFerron and George Henderson. Louis Lorimier lived in a long low frame house, which he built three or four years before the town was laid out, on the lot now occupied by St. Vincent's Academy. It was subsequently known as the "Red House," and was thought by the superstitious to be haunted. The Ellises came from Georgia about 1805. There were some four or five brothers of whom those mentioned above located in the town. Charles G. erected a large, two-story log house on the site of the present Turner Hall, where he kept the leading hotel in the town until his death, which occurred in 1831. He also kept a stock of goods, and carried on a general mercantile business for a number of years. In 1826 he assisted in organizing the Cape Girardeau Mill Company, which erected a small mill in the upper end of town. It was built out over the river, and was propelled by a screw turned by the force of the current. Erasmus Ellis was a physician. He lived in a two-story log house on the site of the Baptist Church. Solomon Ellis lived in a brick house near the corner of Lorimier and Bellvue Streets.

D. F. Steinbeck, a son-in-law of Louis Lorimier, lived on the corner now occupied by the Sturdivant Bank until 1810, when he removed to Cape La Croix Creek. In partnership with Frederick Reinecke he opened one of the first stores in the town. Garah Davis and William Ogle also opened a store in 1806. From the books of this old firm it is found that calico then sold for \$1 per yard; linen, 75 cents per yard; pins, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per paper; sugar, 25 cents per pound; note paper, 50 cents per quire; and other articles in the same proportion. The senior member of the firm was a cousin of Charles G. Ellis, and a native of Georgia. Ogle was from Maryland, where he had held the position of collector of internal revenue. The partnership was abruptly brought to an end by the death of Ogle, as related below,

but the business was conducted by the surviving partner two or three years longer.

Robert Blair was a judge of the court of quarter-sessions and common pleas. He was a native of Ohio, and came to Cape Girardeau about the time the town was established. He died in December, 1810, and the following year his widow married George Henderson. The latter was one of the earliest settlers in Cape Girardeau District, and a man of considerable prominence. From 1807 to 1813 he was judge of the probate court, recorder, and auditor, and upon the organization of the county was appointed treasurer. Subsequently he served several terms as a judge of the county court. He died about 1835.

Joseph McFerron was the first clerk of the courts of Cape Girardeau District. He was an Irishman by birth, and a man of fine sense, and superior education, but in appearance he was unprepossessing. His face bore a hard and stolid expression, and his eyes were overhung by long, projecting eyebrows. He was very reserved in his manner, but by those who knew him best he is said to have been a genial and pleasant companion. His chirography was very peculiar, presenting a beautiful appearance, but being almost indecipherable. In the autumn of 1807 a duel was fought between him and William Ogle. The cause of this duel is not now remembered, but tradition says that Ogle was somewhat of a bully and had repeatedly insulted McFerron. The latter at last struck Ogle in the face, and at once received a challenge from him. McFerron was no craven and promptly accepted it. The preliminary arrangements were made, and pistols chosen as the weapons. It is said that McFerron had never fired a pistol, but at once obtained one, and spent the interval before the duel in constant practice. At the appointed time they met on a sand bar in the Mississippi, not far from Cape Girardeau, and at the first fire Ogle fell dead with a bullet in his brain, while McFerron remained unhurt. He at once gave up his office, but public sympathy was with him, and he was soon reinstated, and remained in that position until his death in 1821. Upon the removal of the county seat he bought six acres of land adjoining Jackson on the north, where he lived the remainder of his life.

James Evans was a lawyer, as were also at that time John

C. Harbison and Anthony Haden. Ezekiel Abel, a native of Maryland, was also prominent among the early settlers of Cape Girardeau. He was a blacksmith by trade, but was chiefly engaged in trading in land and land grants. He obtained the contract for erecting the first public buildings for Cape Girardeau District, but before completing them he became bankrupt. Subsequently, however, he succeeded in acquiring large wealth. He built the first brick house in Cape Girardeau. It was completed in 1811, and was badly injured by the earthquakes. Mr. Able was the father of four sons, Wilson, John, Jeremiah and Ezekiel, and two daughters, Mary, who married Gen. W. H. Ashley, and Elizabeth, the wife of W. J. Stephenson.

In 1808 the village of Cape Girardeau began to feel itself of sufficient importance to become an incorporated town, and the following petition was presented to the court of common pleas:

LIMITS OF THE TOWN OF CAPE GIRARDEAU.

The town of Cape Girardeau extends in front 3,058 feet 9 inches from Botany Street (North street), the northern boundary, to the street of Fortune (Williams Street), the southern limits, inclusively, and its depth is 1,773 feet 2 inches, exclusive of Water Street—that is, from the front of the easternmost to the street of Honor (Middle Street), inclusively, containing 126 acres and $\frac{1}{2}$ nearly, the divers parts and divisions of the town to be more particularly designated in the plan of the same.

July 23, 1808.

LOUIS LORIMIER.

To the Honorable, the Court of Common Pleas for the District of Cape Girardeau:

Your petitioners pray that the Court will appoint commissioners agreeable to a law passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Louisiana for the incorporating of towns and villages within the said Territory, agreeable to the above metes and bounds.

JOHN RANDOL,

JAMES EVANS,

A. HADEN,

ROBERT WORTHINGTON,

CHARLES G. ELLIS,

D. F. STEINBECK,

LEVI WOLVERTON,

JOHN C. HARBISON,

WILLIAM WHITE,

ISAAC M. BLEDSOE,

JOSEPH WHITE,

J. MORRISON, JR.,

EZEKIEL ABLE,

FREDERICK GIBLER,

JOHN VANGILDER.

The petition was granted, and an election for five trustees was held on August 13, 1808, at which time Joseph McFerron, Anthony Haden, Robert Blair, Daniel F. Steinbeck and Isaac M. Bledsoe were elected. The town continued to prosper and grow until the organization of Cape Girardeau County, when it was dealt a severe blow in the removal of the seat of justice. During the next twenty years very few improvements were made. In

1818 it was described as a village containing two stores and about fifty houses. About this time a tanyard, which afterward became an enterprise of considerable importance, was established by Moses McClean on the site of the "Bee Store." A similar business had been put in operation on the place where John Painter now lives, in 1810, by William Scripps and his son, John. It was purchased in 1826 by the Painter brothers, Aaron, Louis, John, Wilson, Mason and Hiram, who carried on an extensive saddler's shop in connection with the tannery.

During this period, too, Levi L. Lightner built and operated a "still house" just north of town. He erected and occupied the house now the residence of Rev. Mr. Mooney, and for a time was engaged in business with Charles G. Ellis.

In 1818 the commissioners appointed to divide the estate of Louis Lorimier made an extensive addition to the town, and sold the lots at public auction. The first, which took place on November 22, was widely advertised, and largely attended. Many lots sold at prices that even now would be deemed extravagant. Ninety-three lots sold for an aggregate of \$34,733, and twenty-one outlots for \$26,923, a total of \$61,656. Cape Girardeau, however, did not assume a position of much importance until about 1835, when the great increase in the steamboat business on the Mississippi gave it a decided impetus, or, in modern parlance, a "boom." Its superior location soon made it the metropolis of Southeast Missouri, and the shipping point for a portion of Arkansas also.

Among the leading merchants of the town, from this time until the Civil War, were Andrew Giboney, James P. Fulkerson, Alfred P. Ellis, I. R. Wathen, H. L. Sloan, Robert Sturdivant, Thomas J. Rodney, A. D. Leech, T. & W. Johnson, Joseph Phillipson, Albert Bros., Eugene Garaghty and C. T. Gale. In 1853 the third branch of the State Bank was removed from Jackson to Cape Girardeau, and went into operation with Ignatius R. Wathen as president, and A. T. Lacey, cashier. In 1857 Mr. Lacey became the president, and was succeeded as cashier by Robert Sturdivant. The following statement of the condition of the bank on September 30, 1859, is an index to the extent of the business interests of the town at that time:

ASSETS.

Bills discounted.....	\$162,770 14
Exchange maturing.....	164,857 09
Expense account.....	1,339 49
Real estate.....	930 00
Due from parent bank.....	63,997 76
Due from old branch bank.....	2,208 55
Suspended debt.....	6,403 15
Bills of other banks.....	4,508 00
Specie on hand.....	165,746 36
	<hr/>
	\$593,526 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$167,400 00
Due depositors.....	28 042 56
Interest and exchange.....	8,212 77
Protest account.....	10 86
Circulation.....	389,860 00
	<hr/>
	\$593,526 19

During the war business was necessarily at a standstill, but at the close of hostilities it soon regained its wonted activity, and the population of the town was augmented by a considerable influx of German immigrants. In March, 1867, the business and manufacturing interests were summed up as follows: 27 dry goods stores, 3 hardware stores, 12 grocery and provision stores, 5 drug stores, 5 furniture stores, 1 notion store, 14 shoe shops, 5 tinshops, 2 jewelry stores, 11 blacksmith shops, 7 tailor shops, 5 hotels, 3 livery stables, 3 flouring mills, 1 saw mill, 5 breweries, 1 distillery, 2 tanneries and 2 cotton-gins. Three years later the population of the town was found to be 3,640. At this time the completion of the Iron Mountain Railroad had cut off a large territory previously tributary to Cape Girardeau and the river commerce had begun to decline. It therefore became more necessary than ever before to secure better transportation facilities. The Cape Girardeau & State Line Railroad was projected, and, as related elsewhere, its construction begun. A subscription of \$150,000 by the city, and a similar amount by Cape Girardeau Township, were voted by large majorities, and the subsequent failure of the road resulted most disastrously to the city. The heavy indebtedness thus recklessly incurred did not present an inviting aspect to manufacturers and other capitalists. The next

decade, therefore, was not one of great prosperity. But the opening of the Cape Girardeau Southwestern Railroad, and the funding and reduction of the bonded debt, have placed the city once more in a condition for rapid growth. The commercial interests of the town at the present time are represented by the following individuals and firms: Otto Buehrmann, H. P. Peironnet, Ed. D. Engelmann, David A. Glenn, L. F. Klosterman & Co., William Burgess, Bernard Bremmerman, William C. Bergmann, W. V. Leech, F. Himstedt & Co., Henry Brandes, Doyle Bros., George Hirsch, John C. Ludwig & Co., Herman Noeninger, Henry Nussbaum, John H. Sanders, William Woeleke and William Hutters, dry goods and general merchandise; S. Albert & Co., Henry Stratman, P. H. Dempsey, John St. Avit & Son, Charles McDonald & Co., Hobbs & Co., Henry Meysted, John F. Schwepker and Joseph Fuerth, groceries and commission merchants; Dr. William B. Wilson & Co., Rider & Schwepker, Dr. William N. Finney and William Curver, drugs; Ed. S. Lilly & Co., Thiessen & Hauenschild and B. Bahn & Co., hardware; William Williams, boots and shoes; Henry A. Pott, Herman Steinbach and C. Klagus, harness and saddles; H. S. Doyle, hats and caps; James Carroll, John M. Cluley, August Walters, furniture; Louis Hendricks, Herman Willer, John Gawronski, jewelry; William H. Vogel, A. Leager, Henry Lehr and John Gawronski, stoves and tinware.

The first manufacturing establishment of much importance erected in Cape Girardeau was a steam flouring mill, built by James Reynolds and B. M. Horrell. A few years later I. R. Wathen erected the Marble City Mill, and about 1862 the Union Milling Company was organized to operate both of the above mills, but in 1866 the latter was closed. The company continued to run the Union Mill until 1880, when it was transferred to Robert Sturdivant, the present proprietor, who in 1884 made it a roller-mill, with a daily capacity of 300 barrels. In 1866 George C. Thilenius erected a large flouring mill on Harmony Street, which was recently burned, and in 1877 F. W. Pott built the Planter's Mill, which he still operates.

The remaining manufactories now in operation are the Cape Girardeau Foundry, owned by Albert & Klosterman; the Cape

City Woolen Mills, owned and operated by L. F. Klosterman; an extensive brewery, owned by Caspar Uhl, and cigar factories by Geo. H. Cramer, August Bierwirth and Louis Roth.

The branch bank of the State at Cape Girardeau was discontinued in 1866. Its assets and effects were then purchased by Robert Sturdivant, who established a private bank, which he conducted until 1884. In that year the institution was incorporated under the name of the Sturdivant Bank, with a capital of \$30,000. The stockholders and officers are Robert Sturdivant, president; L. J. Albert, cashier; Louis Houck, L. F. Klosterman and E. S. Lilly.

The Cape Girardeau *Patriot* was established in 1836 by Edwin White, who, the following year, sold the office to Robert Sturdivant. Mr. Sturdivant continued the publication about two years, after which it was conducted successively by Robert Renfroe and Charles D. Cook until about 1842 or 1843. It was an advocate of the Whig party, and was succeeded by another Whig paper, the *South Missourian*, which was edited by John W. Morris. The paper, however, which became an institution in Cape Girardeau was the *Western Eagle*, afterward the Cape Girardeau *Eagle*, which was founded by W. R. Dawson in 1847, and continued by Moore & Herr and Ben F. Herr until 1861. It was established as a Whig paper. In the campaign of 1860 it supported the Bell and Everett party, but after the election advocated disunion. Finally the editor entered the Confederate army, and the press was destroyed by the Federal soldiers.

During the war there was no regular publication of a paper, but the soldiers stationed in the town issued a small sheet for a time. In November, 1866, the *Marble City News* was established by A. M. Casebolt, who continued its publication, changing its name in 1874 to Cape Girardeau *News*, until 1878, when he sold the office to C. E. Barroll and J. A. Coker. Up to this time it had been published in the interest of the Republican party, but its politics have since been Democratic. Barroll & Coker conducted the *News* about a year. The former then sold his interest to T. J. Sylvius, and about three years later Coker sold to Thomas E. Penny. Penny & Sylvius in a few months were succeeded by W. D. Penny, who continued the publication but a short time.

In January, 1885, D. L. Hoffman purchased the office, and has since been the editor and proprietor.

Before the close of the war the Cape Girardeau *Argus*, a Democratic weekly, was established by William M. Hamilton, who continued it until 1869, when it was consolidated with the *Missouri Democracy*. The latter was established by Wallace Gruelle, in 1868. It was a radical Democratic sheet, and about two years later was removed to Clarkton. The *Westliche Presse* was established by Charles Weidt, in 1871. After about two years he began the publication of an English edition, and continued both the German and English editions until 1876, when, owing to financial embarrassment, they were suspended. About 1878 the *Courier*, a Democratic paper, was established by Ex-State Auditor George B. Clark. It was afterward conducted successively by Green Bros., Green & Franklin, A. S. Coker, Adams & Hoffman and John A. Wall.

On July 1, 1876, Ben. H. Adams issued the first number of the Cape Girardeau *Democrat*, which he has successfully conducted for a term longer than any other newspaper in the county has continued under one management. A few other publications have existed for a short time, among which may be mentioned the Cape Girardeau *Expositor*, published early in the "fifties"; the *Mississippi Valley Globe*, established in February, 1872, and *Cape Talk*, in 1886.

The first schools in Cape Girardeau were taught in a small log house, which stood somewhere near the present site of the St. Charles Hotel, in an orchard. But little is known of the early teachers, as they were usually transients, who taught only a few months. These schools were usually of an elementary character, and the instruction not always of the best, as children were frequently sent from the town to the Mount Tabor school. In 1830 George Henderson, Abner Vansant, Ezra J. Dutch, Alfred P. Ellis and Levi L. Lightner were elected trustees to purchase a lot and build a schoolhouse. They obtained a lot at the corner of Fountain and Meriwither Streets, and erected a small, brick building, which was used for several years. In February, 1843, Cape Girardeau Academy was incorporated, with Hiram L. Sloan, P. H. Davis, W. S. Watson, E. B. Cassilly, I. R. Wathen, Thomas

J. Rodney and B. M. Horrell as trustees. Six years later a charter was granted to the Washington Female Seminary. The trustees of this institution were George Trask, Edward Dobbins, Noah Handy, John B. Martin, John D. Cook, Wilson Brown and Samuel A. Hill. Both of these institutions were very creditably maintained until the Civil War, since which time the public schools and the Normal School have taken their places. The principal teachers in them during their existence were Lyman B. and L. F. Andrews and J. J. Gardiner. They both occupied the old Ellis Hotel building.

Another institution which has done much for education, not only in Missouri but the entire Southwest, is St. Vincent's College, which was founded in the year 1843. At the same time it was chartered by the Legislature of Missouri, and empowered to confer all the degrees usually granted by the universities of this State or the United States. Rev. John Timon, afterward bishop of Buffalo, N. Y., was the first president. From its very inception up to the Civil War it was the great educational rendezvous for the Catholic youth of the Southern States that border the Mississippi. Many of its graduates held prominent public positions, especially in Louisiana, and not a few of them held distinguished places in the armies of the Confederacy.

In 1849 the college buildings were seriously injured by the explosion of the steamboat "Sea Bird," which, with her cargo of 1,500 barrels of gunpowder, was ice-bound in the river, just in front of the college. In 1851 a tornado carried the entire metal roof off the main building, and hid it from view beneath the muddy current of the Mississippi.

In 1859 St. Vincent's was made exclusively an ecclesiastical seminary, and for twenty years it was the *alma mater* of the Catholic clergy of a great part of the West. The seminary is still continued in connection with the collegiate department, and there are always a number of young men in the advanced classes of philosophy and theology, preparing themselves for the ministry. There are three distinct courses of study—theological, classical and commercial—each independent of the other.

The college has a beautiful location commanding a view of the Mississippi for miles up and down. The faculty number

from ten to twelve regular professors, with a long corps of assistants. The present president is Rev. P. V. Byrne, C. M.

One of the best conducted and most useful institutions in the State is the Southeastern Missouri Normal School, which was established in accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved March 22, 1873, with the following board of regents: John Monteith, superintendent of schools; E. F. Weigel, secretary of State, and H. C. Ewing, attorney-general, *ex-officio* members, and George W. Farrar, Jacob H. Burrough, T. J. Morrison and C. C. Rozier. The first step was to secure a location, and for this purpose bids were received from Byrd Township, Cape Girardeau County, Cape Girardeau and Iron County. The first was not considered, as it depended upon an enabling act of the Legislature, and of the other two that of Cape Girardeau was considered the most advantageous, and was accepted. Fifty thousand dollars in bonds was voted by the city, and private subscriptions to a considerable amount were made. The hill known as "Fort B" was chosen as a site for the buildings, and the contract for their erection was soon after let to William E. Gray, for \$39,000. Meantime, by arrangement with the trustees of the public schools of Cape Girardeau, the Normal School was opened in the high school rooms, in December, 1873. The faculty was as follows: L. H. Cheney, principal and professor of pedagogics; R. P. Rider, professor of language and mathematics; F. A. Cheney, professor of history and geography; G. T. Lemmon, professor of natural history and drawing, and L. C. Scheich, instructor in German. The school opened with thirty-five pupils, but increased during the year to fifty-seven.

In April, 1875, the architect, C. B. Clarke, reported the new building completed. It is of the early Renaissance order of architecture, and is two hundred feet in length; the main building is seventy-two feet wide and four stories high, and the wing forty feet wide and one story high. It contains seventeen commodious class rooms, four large halls and a magnificent auditorium. Altogether it is the finest building in Southeast Missouri. The site is a most beautiful and commanding one, offering an extended view of river and country. The old campus, embracing ten acres, has been graded, terraced, and made beautiful with

trees, shrubs and flowers. To this an addition of seven acres has recently been made.

Prof. Cheney remained at the head of the institution until 1877, when he was accidentally killed while making some explorations in Kentucky. His successor was C. H. Dutcher, who remained until 1881. Since that time the school has been under the able management of R. C. Norton, LL. D., formerly of the Warrensburg Normal.

The following has been the attendance since the organization: 1873-74, 57; 1874-75, 164; 1875-76, 229; 1876-77, 230; 1877-78, 236; 1878-79, 261; 1879-80, 184; 1880-81, 229; 1881-82, 225; 1882-83, 269; 1883-84, 248; 1884-85, 279; 1885-86, 278; 1886-87, 299. The alumni at the close of the school year in 1887 numbered 58. The following is the present faculty: Richard C. Norton, LL. D., president, professor of mental and moral philosophy, political science and didactics; John S. McGhee, A. M., professor of mathematics; Alexander E. Douglas, A. M., professor of English language and literature; Frank Puryear, A. M., professor of natural science; A. Kate Shoot, M. S. D., professor of history and geography; Anna Bates, A. B., assistant in mathematics; Annie Mehaffee, assistant in English language and literature; W. J. Spillman, A. B., assistant in science; Otto Eckhart, professor of music.

In addition to the large number of parochial schools and academies Cape Girardeau has an excellent free school system, which has been in existence about twenty years. In pursuance of an act authorizing any city or town to organize for school purposes with special privileges a number of the leading citizens published a notice, calling an election for January 24, 1867, to vote upon the adoption or rejection of the act. The proposition was carried unanimously, and a convention was then held to elect a board of trustees. George H. Cramer, H. G. Wilson, M. Ditlinger, G. G. Kimmel, N. C. Harrison and J. M. Cluley were chosen. Preparations were at once made for the opening of schools. F. M. Grove, county school commissioner, was employed as principal teacher, and Misses E. Wooden and H. Cluley as assistants, and on April 1, 1867, the schools went into operation in the basement of the Presbyterian Church. In September following another

room was rented from Henry Nussbaum, on Goodhope Street, and four assistant teachers were employed. The next year the number of teachers was increased to eight, including a teacher of a colored school and a German teacher. The superintendent was William G. Provines, who continued in that position until 1870, when he was succeeded by D. L. Morrison. The accommodations for the schools were very inadequate, and the erection of a school building soon became a necessity. In the spring of 1871 a large lot was purchased from William Cross, and the contract for a building, designed by E. D. Baldwin, was let to D. F. Tiedeman, at \$15,000. The alterations and delays, which so frequently occur in the erection of public buildings, took place, and it was not completed ready for occupancy until September, 1872. James Barkley was then elected superintendent. In 1874 arrangements were made with the regents of the Southeastern Normal School by which a portion of the building was occupied by that institution, and the high school pupils were taught by its faculty. This plan was followed until the completion of the Normal School building, when J. B. Scott became superintendent. His successors have been as follows: Mrs. Hope, 1876-78; J. Q. A. Kimmel, 1878-81; W. T. Carrington, 1881-83; James H. Van Amburgh, 1883-85; A. V. Hamilton, 1885-87; T. E. Joyce, 1887.

Until 1880 the colored schools were taught in the hall of the Union Aid Society. They were then transferred to the old Lutheran Church, and since that building burned they have occupied the colored Masonic hall.

The district now has an outstanding bonded debt amounting to \$22,000. The rates of taxation are, for school purposes, four-tenths of one per cent; for interest fund, two-tenths of one per cent, and for sinking fund, two-tenths of one per cent. The debt is thus being reduced at the rate of about \$2,000 annually.

The secret order first to establish a lodge in Cape Girardeau was the Masonic fraternity. In June, 1847, Jacob Ingram, William R. Dawson, John Cross, Samuel H. Ford, Nathaniel W. Watkins, James McClean, James Bellamy, Alexander Criddle and Thomas Neal were granted a dispensation to form a lodge of A. F. & A. M., which they worked under, adding to their number

Giles T. Clark, John W. Morris, Alfred T. Lacey, John H. Stokes, Elijah W. Horrell, Wilson Brown, Edgar Mason, B. M. Horrell, Thomas M. Horrell, E. B. Bridgeforth, J. W. Gayle, George M. Beattie, William E. McGuire and Amaso Alton, to whom, on October 14, 1847, was granted a charter to organize St. Mark's Lodge No. 93, A. F. & A. M., with Jacob Ingram as W. M.; John Cross, S. W.; W. R. Dawson, J. W.; A. T. Lacey, Treas.; John W. Morris, Sec.; Edgar Mason, S. D.; G. T. Clark, J. D., and John H. Stokes, Tyler. The organization took place on October 28, at which time the petitions of Samuel A. Hill, Alexander Waugh and W. C. Ranney were presented. From that time until 1860 the lodge continued to work under favorable auspices, and, unlike many other lodges of the State, it was not disrupted by the Civil War. This was in a large measure due to the firm and conservative course of the Worshipful Master, Dr. W. B. Wilson. In 1871 the lodge room was remodeled, refitted and refurnished. The present membership is seventy-one. Since 1860 the office of Worshipful Master has been filled by Dr. W. B. Wilson the greater portion of the time, and in recognition of his services to the order the Royal Arch Chapter was named in his honor. This chapter was organized under a dispensation on April 5, 1872, by Henry M. Rhodus, of Belfontaine, R. A. C., No. 25, with the following officers: W. B. Wilson, H. P.; J. H. Rider, E. K.; R. T. Henderson, E. S.; E. A. Kimmel, C. of the H.; J. S. Jordan, P. S.; C. D. Rowe, R. A. C.; W. Gessner, M. 3d V.; L. S. Mitchim, M. 2d V.; H. L. Jones, M. 1st V., and D. Richardson, Guard. The charter was received on October 22, 1872, at which time there were twelve members. Dr. Wilson continued as High Priest until 1885, when he was succeeded by F. W. Pott. The present membership is fifty-nine.

Cape Council No. 20 was opened July 13, 1876, by Allen McDowell. W. B. Wilson, William Bonner, H. A. Pott, J. C. Lewis and H. A. Astholz were introduced as Royal Masters, and at the next meeting given the Select Master's degree. The council worked under a dispensation until October 6, 1876, when a charter was granted. The first officers were as follows: Dr. W. B. Wilson, T. I. M.; E. A. Kimmell, D. I. M.; F. A. Kage, P. C. W.; Henry Pott, C. G.; J. Graham, Treas.; J. H. Rider,

Rec.; William Bonney, C. C.; J. C. Maple, Sec., and H. A. Astholz, Steward. The members now number twenty-four.

Cape Lodge No. 62, I. O. O. F., was instituted on October 21, 1853, with J. F. Scheifer, N. G.; Z. M. Lapierre, V. G.; Cyrus Eversole, Sec., and M. Goodchild, Treas. The first members initiated were R. E. McNeely, Amasa Alton, D. E. Y. Rice and Jacob Ingram. The lodge was successfully maintained until 1862, when, owing to the unsettled condition of society, the charter was forfeited. August 6, 1872, a reorganization was effected, with J. M. Cluley as N. G.; W. Bader, V. G.; A. Yeager, Sec., and H. Bader, Treas. Since that time the lodge has been uniformly prosperous, and now numbers forty-three members.

Justi Post No. 173, G. A. R., was organized on June 21, 1884, with thirty-five charter members. The officers were H. A. Astholz, Post Commander; Henry Kopper, Senior Vice Commander; F. A. Kage, Junior Vice Commander; Christ. Allert, Adjutant; Henry Thiessen, Quartermaster; Dr. W. N. Finney, Surgeon; F. W. Pott, Chaplain. The present membership is nearly 180.

Uhland Lodge No. 343, German Order Harugari, was organized in 1881, with fifteen members, of whom William Bleckwendt was Ober Bahn. The membership has now increased to forty. B. Buehrmann is O. B. and Otto Eckhardt, Sec.

An institution of great importance to Cape Girardeau and Southeast Missouri is the Southeast District Agricultural Society, which was first incorporated in 1855, and comprised at that time all the counties in the congressional district. The act of incorporation named Gen. N. W. Watkins as president for the first year, and fixed Cape Girardeau as the place of meeting; at the same time an appropriation of \$3,000 was made to assist in defraying expenses. A fair was held the first year, but on a rather limited scale. The next year Judge W. C. Ranney became president of the society, and continued in that position until 1860. Under his management the grounds were improved, and better fairs were held each year. In 1861 the grounds were taken possession of by troops, and all the improvements destroyed. In 1870 an act was passed reviving the society, and in August of that year it was reorganized, with M. M. Kimmel as president. No fair, however, was held until October, 1871. Since that time annual fairs have been successfully held.

Cape Girardeau was incorporated as a city by a special act of the Legislature in 1843. By this act the corporate powers were vested in a mayor and seven councilmen, and at the first election E. Mason was chosen mayor, and W. S. Watson, Thomas J. Rodney, J. Rigby, John Ivers, J. Litton, E. F. Evans and E. B. Cassilly, councilmen. The usual routine of municipal affairs was broken by no very important event until 1869, when the proposition to subscribe \$150,000 stock in the Cape Girardeau State Line was submitted to a vote of the people, and carried. Bonds to the amount, bearing 8 per cent interest, were then issued. In 1873 this indebtedness was increased by a donation of \$50,000 in 8 per cent bonds to the Southeastern Missouri Normal School.

To pay the interest on this debt soon became burdensome. The railroad, to secure which so large a part of the indebtedness had been incurred, remained uncompleted. The bonds had been purchased by the holders at a heavy discount, and the city had received no benefit from them. It was, therefore, thought by a majority of the taxpayers that a considerable reduction in the railroad debt should be made, and in 1877 an ordinance was passed providing for the refunding and settlement of the debt on a basis of 50 cents on the dollar, in bonds bearing 6 per cent interest, due in fifteen years, and payable at the option of the city. This was afterward modified to permit the mayor to negotiate for the outstanding bonds at the best rates obtainable. By this means this portion of the debt has been refunded and reduced until it now amounts to less than \$50,000, and the entire bonded indebtedness to less than \$100,000.

The mayors of the city since 1843 have been as follows: G. W. Juden, 1844-45; E. Mason, 1845-46; Thomas Johnston, 1846-49; P. H. Davis, 1849-51; Alfred T. Lacey, 1851-52; Thomas Baldwin, 1852-53; John C. Watson, 1853-54; Amasa Alton, 1854-55; C. T. Gale, 1855-57; John Ivers, Jr., 1857-60; John Albert, 1860-62; George H. Cramer, 1862-67; G. C. Thilenius, 1867-73; Edward D. Engelmann, 1873-77; Leon J. Albert, 1877-79; George H. Cramer, 1879-86; Leon J. Albert, 1886.

Jackson.—As has been stated, Jackson was laid out in 1815.

At that time the surrounding country had become quite compactly settled, and the site of the town itself formed part of an improved plantation, which was purchased from William H. Ashley, who had obtained it by marriage with the daughter of Ezekiel Able. Adjoining on the west was the farm of Col. William Neely, on the north that of Joseph Seawell, and on the south that of William Daugherty. Soon after the sale of lots was begun the town received a considerable population, numbering in 1818 some 300. It was described by a writer at that time as "a considerable village on a hill, with the Kentucky outline of dead trees and huge logs lying on all sides in the fields." The population consisted of a heterogeneous assemblage of people, young men predominating, gathered from almost every State in the Union. There were three or four small stores, a few mechanics' shops, several taverns and boarding-houses, one or two tanyards, a printing office, a frame courthouse, a log jail and a little log schoolhouse.

Society was in a rather chaotic state, and some of the restraint and much of the refinement of older communities were lacking, yet many of the early residents were people of intelligence, whose influence was not bounded by county lines. The following extract from one of the letters of Rev. Timothy Flint, who visited the town in 1819, is to be taken with many grains of allowance, for Mr. Flint was a "Yankee," and Yankees were not then the most popular class in Southern Missouri. It is hinted, too, by those who knew him, that his character was not immaculate, and that his dislike of the people was most heartily reciprocated by them. He says: "Among these people I sojourned and preached more than a year, and my time passed more devoid of interest, or of attachment, or comfort, or utility than in any other part of the country. The people are extremely rough. Their country is a fine range for all species of sectarianism, furnishing the sort of people in abundance who are ignorant, bigoted, and think by devotion to some favored preacher or sect to atone for the want of morals and decency, and everything that appertains to the spirit of Christianity."

The first store in Jackson is said to have been opened by a Mr. Eckhardt, a Virginian, who in about a year sold out to Clif-

ton and Charles Mothershead. They remained but a short time. Samuel Cupples, who married a daughter of Judge Thomas, was also one of the first merchants. About 1817 Joseph Frizel, a son-in-law of Col. George F. Bollinger, opened a store on the lot now occupied by H. H. M. Williams, where he continued until his death. David Armour formed a partnership with John Juden, and began business on the opposite corner. They employed Robert Morrison to drive a team to Baltimore for goods, a trip which was accomplished in about three months. George H. Scripps, a brother of Rev. John Scripps, had a store on the lot now occupied by the jail. Nathan Vanhorn and Dr. Thomas Neale, both prominent citizens of Jackson for many years, also opened stores in the early history of the town. The former occupied the lot where Dr. Pace's drug store now is, while the latter did business on the corner of Main Street and the public square. A tanyard in the edge of the town was owned by Col. William McGuire, a popular and influential citizen, and once a member of the Legislature. He came to Jackson from Kentucky in 1818. At about the same time Caleb B. Fylenwider located just west of town, where he had a "stillhouse." He was for several years a judge of the county court, and subsequently became clerk of that court. John Delap had a shop near where Howell's mill now stands, and was engaged in making bells for cattle, sheep and hogs, which were in much demand at that time. The first persons licensed to keep houses of entertainment in Jackson were James Edwards, Thomas Stewart, William Sheppard and John Armstrong. They were succeeded by Samuel Lockhart, John Brown, William Sublett and Ignatius Wathen. Lockhart kept the principal tavern in a log building standing where the Jackson House now is.

The first physicians were Dr. Zenas Priest and Dr. Thomas Neale. The former came from New York about 1807, and for many years was one of the leading physicians of the county. Dr. Neale, who is mentioned above as a merchant, was a Virginian by birth, but came to Jackson from New Madrid. Drs. Gantt, Posey, Slaughter, Ellis and Cannon were also among the early residents of Jackson, but only Dr. Franklin Cannon remained permanently. He was a native of North Carolina, and married a daughter of Gov. Dunklin. He was prominent, both

as a physician and citizen, and in 1836 was elected lieutenant-governor on the Democratic ticket. Dr. Edward S. Gantt was an elderly man, who came from Maryland, and after a short residence in Jackson removed to Alabama.

Among the other early residents of the town may be mentioned Louis Painter, a saddler; John Glasscock and Samuel Mitchell, blacksmiths; Edward Criddle, a hatter; William Surrell, a cabinet maker; Scarlet Glasscock, a carpenter; William Hand, a tanner; C. G. Houts and E. De Lashmutt, merchants, and Peter R. Garrett, first clerk of the chancery court, and afterward clerk of the county court. There were also several lawyers, who are mentioned elsewhere.

For the first few years Jackson grew quite rapidly, and somewhat retarded the growth of Cape Girardeau, but when steamboats began plying regularly on the Mississippi the superior location of the latter place enabled it to distance its rival. Among the principal merchants of Jackson prior to the Civil War, besides those mentioned, were William T. Graham, Ralph Guild, Charles Welling, H. L. Sloan, John W. Gayle, A. H. Brevard, Jacob Kneibert, George M. Beattie, John Albert & Bro., J. J. Turnbaugh and J. M. McGuire.

Graham began business about 1822 or 1823, but in 1826 sold out to Guild, who displayed the finest stock of goods brought to Jackson up to that time. After several years he returned to New Jersey, his native State.

Mr. Welling came to Jackson in 1831, and for nearly fifty-seven years, with various partners, carried on a business on Main Street, opposite the Jackson House. He is now the postmaster at Jackson.

Brevard & Gayle occupied the building where Hoyt's saloon now is. They were succeeded by Beattie.

In 1841 a third branch of the State Bank was established at Jackson, with A. H. Brevard as president, and Thomas B. English, cashier. In 1844 it reported a capital of \$120,000, and a circulation of \$93,660. It did a large business until 1853, when it was removed to Cape Girardeau.

At the close of the war Jackson, in population and commercial importance, stood about where it had thirty years before,

but since that time there has been a marked improvement. It now contains two large flouring mills, one of which has a capacity of 300 to 400 barrels per day, and gives employment to some seventy-five men. The mercantile interests are represented by the following firms: H. H. M. Williams & Son, Boss & Huffman, B. Weil and Wiggington & Howard, general merchandise; J. H. Schaefer, hardware and groceries; D. T. Pace and H. L. Jones, drugs; Kneibert & Wessel, furniture; Mrs. Ella Dormeyer, Obermiller & Co. and William Wagner, groceries; S. D. Williams, hardware and machinery; H. Frederichs, stationery. In October, 1884, a branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad was completed from Allen-ville to Jackson, and now runs two daily trains.

The first printing press in Jackson was set up in 1819, by T. E. Strange, who published the *Missouri Herald*. He was succeeded by James Russell, who changed the name to the *Independent Patriot*. It was a medium size, five-column folio, and for a little frontier town was a very creditable paper. Mr. Russell sold the office to William Johnson, who published the *Jackson Mercury* and *Cape Girardeau Farmer*. He continued it until March, 1831, when he sold out to G. W. Davis and R. W. Renfro, who, three years later, removed the press and office material to Rushville, Ill. Under their management the paper was known as the *Jackson Eagle*. About that time the *Southern Democrat* was removed from Cape Girardeau to Jackson, and was edited and published by Robert Brown until January, 1845. It was a six-column folio, and was a strong advocate of democracy. Its successor was *The Review*, also a democratic sheet, published by Niedner & McFerron. The next newspaper established was the *Southern Democrat*, the first number of which appeared on December 21, 1849. Its name implies its politics. Its motto was, "The Constitution in its purity—the bulwark of American liberty." It was edited and published by J. W. Limbaugh, until his death in 1852. The name was then changed to the *Jeffersonian*, and as such was published until November, 1853, when it was succeeded by the *Jackson Courier*, Joel Wilkinson, editor and proprietor. This was the last newspaper published at Jackson prior to the Civil War.

The *Missouri Cash-Book* was established in 1871, the first number appearing on August 4, 1871. It was founded by W. L. Malone, who continued its publication until June, 1875. It was then conducted by the Cash-Book Publishing and Printing Company until the following November, when it was purchased by D. D. Hampton, who died one year later. It was then published by A. S. Coker and Coker & Honey until January, 1882, at which time F. A. McGuire purchased Coker's interest. In June, 1883, McGuire became the sole proprietor, and the *Cash-Book* has since been under his management.

On March 11, 1886, Rev. Fred. Kies began the publication of the *Deutscher Volks Freund*, a weekly newspaper printed in the German language, which he has successfully continued.

Jackson has twice suffered severely from epidemics of cholera. It first made its appearance in the county in June, 1833, in a family living about five miles south of the town, and spread rapidly northward, exciting terror and dismay. Drs. Cannon, Priest and Davis worked incessantly, but were powerless to stay the progress of the dread disease. It attacked the family of Col. Alexander Buckner, and soon himself, wife and two servants were cold in death. Altogether the deaths numbered 128. There were a few cases in 1849, but only one death resulted. On June 10, 1852, a case of cholera was declared to exist in a house near the jail, which then stood on the public square; thence it spread quickly through the town, baffling the best skill of the physicians. Before the third week nearly every person able to do so had fled, scarcely enough remaining to care for the sick and bury the dead.

The following secret societies in the place are well sustained: Acacia Lodge No. 95, A. F. & A. M., was chartered by the Grand Lodge on December 13, 1847, with the following officers and members: George M. Beattie, W. M.; Edward Criddle, S. W.; James McClean, J. W.; Samuel A. Hill, S. D.; W. C. Ranney, Sec.; William E. McGuire, Tyler; W. W. Gitt, N. W. Watkins and R. H. Lawton. At the first meeting petitions were received from A. T. Search, Andrew Summers, and Jason Watson, all of whom were received into the lodge. Meetings were held in the second story of a brick building on Main Street, owned by

Dr. Neale. For the first two or three years the lodge was very prosperous. It then led a somewhat precarious existence until 1858, when it was disbanded. The Worshipful Masters during its existence were George W. Ferguson, 1848-49; A. T. Search, 1849-50; G. Dennison, 1850-51; George M. Beattie, 1851-54; William E. McGuire, 1854-55, and George M. Beattie, 1855-58.

On February 17, 1872, Excelsior Lodge No. 441, A. F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation issued to N. C. Harrison, W. M.; James F. Edwards, S. W.; and Leo Russell, J. W. At the first meeting Jacob Tobler was installed as Secretary; John V. Priest, Treasurer; C. H. Friedrichs, S. D.; J. P. Isbell, J. D.; and F. M. Williams, Tyler. A charter was granted October 16, 1872, and the lodge entered upon a prosperous career. On August 7, 1879, the corner-stone of a large, two-story masonic hall was laid with appropriate ceremonies, attended by many members of the Grand Lodge and delegations from Marble Hill and Lutesville lodges. The building was completed and occupied in January, 1880.

An Odd Fellows lodge was in existence in Jackson some time prior to the Civil War, but no record of it can now be found. The present lodge, Sylvan Lodge No. 379, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 23, 1875, and J. H. Schaefer was elected the first Noble Grand. The membership has never been large, and now numbers about twenty-five.

Jackson Lodge No. 138, A. O. U. W., was chartered June 11, 1879, with the following officers: B. F. Wiggington, P. M. W.; A. S. Coker, M. W.; Henry Boss, G. F.; John Hart, O.; H. W. Recorder, Recorder; James W. Cannon, Financier; Charles H. Macke, Receiver; Henry Wagner, G.; Uz. McGuire, I. W.; Henry Scherer, O. W. This lodge has experienced an unusual degree of prosperity, and now owns a large, two-story brick building, in the upper part of which is a well-furnished lodge room. On March 26, 1883, a legion of Select Knights of A. O. U. W. was established, with J. R. Jenkins as Senior Commander.

Major A. B. Carroll Post No. 310, G. A. R., was organized on February 19, 1887, with the following officers and members: J. H. Schaefer, 1st Neb. Inf., P. C.; E. S. Templeton, 29th Mo.

Inf., S. V. C.; D. J. Hamilton, 30th Ill. Inf., J. V. C.; C. H. Hoffmeister, 2d Mo. Inf., Adj.; A. Grotehen, 2d Ill. Artillery, Q. M.; A. Obermiller, 82d Ill. Inf., Surgeon; T. C. Moss, 60th Ill., Chaplain; W. A. Campbell, 29th Mo. Inf., O. of D.; Adam Sander, 1st Mo. Inf., O. of G.; Henry Koehler, 2d Ill. Artillery, S. M.; Thomas Rose, 2d Mo. Artillery, Q. M. S.; Jacob Loos, 29th Mo. Inf.; August Jordan, 2d Ill. Artillery; C. Koehler, 2d Ill. Artillery; Fred Arnfeld, 29th Mo. Inf.; H. B. Sands, 13th Mo. Inf.; Henry Mogler, M. S. M.; D. W. Anderson, 29th Mo. Inf.; Fred. Sternberg, 1st Mo., Engineer; John W. Savers, 5th Cav. M. S. M.; E. Wetherford, 10th Mo. Cav. The post now numbers fifty members.

The first schoolhouse in Jackson was a small, log building erected upon the site of the present school lot soon after the town was established. This lot was conveyed by the commissioners of Jackson, in accordance with a special act of the Territorial Assembly, passed January 30, 1817, to Joseph McFerron, Zenas Priest, Thomas Neale, Joseph Seawell and Thomas Stewart, trustees appointed by the act. Three years later Jackson Academy was incorporated, with David Armour, Joseph Frizel, Dr. Thomas Neale, V. B. De Lashmutt, and William Surrell. No action toward putting this institution into operation seems to have been taken by these trustees, and the charter was allowed to lapse. Meanwhile there were private subscription schools, of various degrees of excellence. The first grammar school was taught by Henry Sanford, afterward, for thirty years, clerk of the circuit court. Dr. Barr was another early teacher. Primary schools were taught by Mrs. John Scripps, Mrs. Edward Criddle, Mrs. Wathen and Miss Rhoda Ranney.

In the latter part of the thirties a two-story brick building was erected, and in January, 1839, Jackson Academy was again incorporated, with P. R. Garrett, Edward Criddle, Nathan Vanhorn, John Martin, Johnson Ranney, Charles W. Welling and N. W. Watkins as the first board of trustees. J. G. Gardiner was installed as principal, with Miss Elmira Gregory, assistant. Under Mr. Gardiner's management the school became one of the leading educational institutions in this portion of the State. He remained for five or six years, and was succeeded by D. E. Y.

Rice. From that time until the Civil War the changes in teachers were numerous, and for a time the academy was conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Church. After the close of the war the school was reopened, but the building and grounds were soon transferred to the trustees of the public schools.

The public schools of Jackson were established in 1867. Charles Welling, Jacob Kneibert, Jacob Tobler, James W. Cannon, Charles M. Slack and C. H. Friedrichs composed the first board of directors, or trustees. They met on August 20, 1867, and elected Charles Welling, president, and J. W. Cannon, secretary. James Alderson was employed as principal teacher, and the schools were opened in the following September. The next year Dr. A. W. Millster was elected principal, and Margaret A. Goode and Rev. Fred. Kies, assistants. In 1870 a colored school was established. The white scholars were taught in the old academy building until 1881, when it was determined to erect a new building. The contract was at once let, and in January, 1882, the present substantial and commodious brick building was completed. It is two stories high, with a basement, and contains six schoolrooms.

Five teachers are now employed in the white schools and one in the colored school. The following is a list of the superintendents of the schools since their organization: James Alderson, 1867-68; A. W. Millster, 1868-69; Rev. James Reid, 1869-71; James Barkley, 1871-72; M. Barkley, 1872-74; A. S. Coker, 1874-75; J. A. H. Francis, 1875-76; A. S. Coker, 1876 to January, 1877; A. R. Byrd, 1877-79; H. D. Walker, 1879-81; A. S. Coker, 1881-82; James A. Brooks, 1882-84; T. M. Wilson, 1884.

Jackson was first incorporated by the county court in April, 1819, when an order was made defining the limits of the town, and appointing William G. Gantt and Joel Blount to hold an election for trustees. No other mention is found of this incorporation until 1828, when Nathan Vanhorn, Franklin Cannon, G. W. Davis and Edward Criddle met and organized by electing Nathan Vanhorn, chairman, and C. S. Thomas, clerk. Several ordinances were passed, and rules for the government of the board adopted, but no more meetings were held until 1831, when George

W. Juden was made clerk, and Welton O'Bannon, town constable. From that time until 1847 only one meeting was held. The incorporation was then revived, and N. W. Watkins, Charles Wellington, A. H. Brevard, Jason Watson and Cyrus Walker elected trustees. The board then met quite regularly until 1859, when a special charter was granted by the Legislature. The first board of trustees elected under this act was composed of Thomas B. English, John W. McGuire, Jacob Kneibert and Charles Litterer. With the exception of four years, during the war, the municipal government was maintained under this charter until December, 1884, when, by popular vote, it was decided to incorporate Jackson as a city of the fourth class. The first election for officers under the new government was held on April 7, 1885. J. W. Limbaugh was elected mayor, and A. Hoffman, J. V. Priest, J. H. Schaefer, and C. H. Macke, aldermen. Mr. Limbaugh continued mayor until 1887, when he was succeeded by R. P. Wilson.

Oak Ridge.—There are several villages of more or less importance in Cape Girardeau County. One of the largest is Oak Ridge, which was settled about 1852. It is situated in Apple Creek Township, about ten miles northwest of Jackson. It has a population of about 300. Mystic Tie Lodge No. 221, A. F. & A. M., meets here. It was chartered May 30, 1861, with G. C. Pepper, W. M.; Henry Bruhl, S. W.; Morris Hatler, J. W., and Charles F. Schneider, Secretary. Its present membership is thirty-five. Oak Ridge Lodge No. 228, A. O. U. W., was chartered September 10, 1881, with J. T. Ford, P. M. W.; O. S. Harris, M. W.; W. K. Hart, Foreman; G. D. Statler, Recorder; James Day, Receiver; Dr. J. H. Walker, O.; James Davenport, Financier; Wm. L. Horn, G.; A. C. Ford, I. W.; H. Goodwin, O. W. The lodge is now in a highly prosperous condition, with a membership of fifty-seven. There are also three church organizations, which are mentioned elsewhere.

Appleton, situated on Apple Creek, north of Oak Ridge, was settled in 1824, by John McLane and John Scholtz. The first store was opened by Kimmel & Taylor in 1829. They were succeeded at a later date by George Clodfelter and W. H. McLane. A mill was built by Alfred McLane in the early history of the town. The village acquired a considerable population, and was

an active business point during the "fifties," but it has now declined somewhat.

Pocahontas was settled about 1856, and was laid out as a village in 1861. It has a Masonic lodge—Wilson Lodge No. 191, which was organized on August 17, 1878, from members from Mystic Tie Lodge, of Oak Ridge. The officers were R. T. Henderson, W. M.; J. L. Morton, S. W.; E. L. Hope, J. W.; T. A. Wilson, Treasurer, and L. N. Torrence, Secretary. The lodge is now in a very prosperous condition, and owns a good hall.

Shawneetown was established soon after the war, at which time a large woolen mill was erected. This mill has since been in operation, and constitutes the leading industry of the village. Shawneetown Lodge No. 379, A. O. U. W., was organized March 31, 1887, with David E. Hope, P. M. W.; Eli Abernathy, M. W.; E. O. Cowan, O.; E. L. Hope, Financier; C. C. Hines, Foreman; L. N. Torrence, Recorder; H. C. McCain, Receiver, and E. H. Neuenhahn, Guide. There are sixteen members, and the lodge is financially in good condition.

Burfordsville is located at the site of Bollinger's Mill, on Whitewater. It has a mill, a store or two, a Baptist Church recently organized, and a lodge of A. O. U. W. The last was chartered February 15, 1887, with S. R. Buford, P. M. W., and G. W. Bast, M. W., and now has a membership of thirty-two. There is also a lodge at Gravel Hill, which was organized January 16, 1882, with S. J. Lassley, P. M. W., and W. K. Chandler, M. W.

Allenville, at the junction of the Jackson branch with the Belmont branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad, was laid out in 1869, and *Gordonville*, a station on the Jackson branch, in 1878. Both are small villages.

Millersville is a little village in White Water Township, containing two churches—Baptist and Methodist—and two lodges. West View Lodge No. 103, F. & A. M. was chartered June 2, 1866, with John J. Miller, W. M.; W. C. Talley, S. W.; J. R. Talley, J. W., and Levi Welty, Secretary and Treasurer. It was organized under a dispensation on May 26, 1865. The present membership is twenty-nine. Millersville Lodge No. 232, A. O. U. W., received its charter October 21, 1881. N. P. Stearns was

P. M. W.; J. T. Wood, M. W.; J. W. Miller, Foreman; J. H. Miller, Overseer; John R. Hendricks, Recorder; David Hendricks, Financier; G. G. Harp, Receiver.

New Madrid.—New Madrid, *la Nouvelle Madrid*, as it was known to our grandparents, was laid out by Pierre Foucher, the first commandant, in 1789. It occupied an irregular piece of ground lying between Bayou St. John and Bayou Desroches, or "Coulee Cipriere," and fronted the river on the southeast. The streets were laid off perpendicular to the river or parallel with it, and were consequently at an angle of about forty-five degrees from a meridian line. Beginning on the northwest and going toward the river the streets were named as follows: Ste. Mary, St. Guillaume, St. Ignace, D'Espagne, Dauphine, Royale, St. Joseph, St. Charles, St. Antoine, St. Ramor. In the southwestern part of the town there were several short streets extending between the river and Bayou Desroches, which streams run nearly parallel for a considerable distance. Beginning on the southwest there were De Portell, Roderique, St. Bernard, Ste. Isabella, St. Philip, St. Martin, St. Jean Baptiste and Ste. Etienne. Next to these, and running back the full length of the town, were St. Pierre, Ste. Eulalie, St. Louis, St. Narcisse, St. Andre, St. Laurent and St. Roch. There were also several irregular streets, Ste. Catherine, Ste. Felicite and Ste. Marguerite. The lots were laid off to contain one arpent each. On an open space on the river front was built Fort Celeste. A short distance to the northeast of the fort was a slough, "Terrein Mowille," which during high water was connected with Bayou St. John by an arm of the latter, thus making the northeast part of the town an island. To the north of the town was a branch of Bayou St. John, called Bayou St. Thomas, which has now entirely disappeared.

Since the settlement of the town the Mississippi has made annual encroachments upon it, sometimes greater, sometimes less, but always considerable, until now the original site lies, perhaps, a mile from the bank upon the Kentucky side. Addition after addition has been made only to be swallowed up. The old fort, the queer old French houses, the old church and convent, the old cemetery, *la grand cole*, all the old landmarks, with their sacred memories, have succumbed one by one to the devour-

ing current, and the New Madrid of to-day has nothing about it that would suggest its origin.

Most of the first residents of the town have been mentioned in another chapter. The greater portion of the business was in the hands of Richard J. Waters until his death. Joseph Michel came from Bonne Terre, La., soon after the town was established, and opened a store. He continued until his death, which occurred in 1811. He was then succeeded by his nephew, Matteo Bogliolo, who came from Marseilles, France, and continued in business for many years. In 1793 B. Tardiveau, Louis Vandenbenden, Pierre Audrain and two others formed a company to supply the garrisons of Upper Louisiana with flour, bread and other provisions. They built two mills on Bayou St. Thomas, north of the town, on what became known as Prairie du Moulin (Mill Prairie). They operated extensively. They had an agent at Pittsburgh to buy wheat, and had mills or bakeries in Ste. Genevieve. In a few years the company became insolvent, and a long litigation ensued, a record of which is at New Madrid. In 1804 Robert G. Watson, for half a century one of the leading merchants of the town, arrived in New Madrid. He was born in Inverness, Scotland, and, with an elder brother, came to America in 1802. He remained with an uncle in Detroit for about a year, and then set out for New Madrid to take charge of a business established by his uncle and managed by Gabriel Hunot. He bought large quantities of furs, and once each year made a trip with them to Detroit, going up the Ohio to the Wabash, up the Wabash to Little River, up Little River as far as it is navigable, then by land to the Maumee at Fort Wayne, and thence by river and lake to his destination. At that time Detroit was the chief market for furs, as New Orleans was for produce.

In November, 1808, New Madrid was incorporated with the following metes and bounds: "Beginning at the bend formed by the junction of the Bayou St. Thomas and Bayou St. John, to the upper corner of the land claimed by John Lavallee; thence on a southeast course, running on the most westwardly line of John Lavallee's tract, on a course toward Lake Ste. Marie, and on to said lake, to exclude the plantation belonging to the heirs of John B. Barsaloux; thence down said lake to its junction with Bayou

St. Martin (Cipriere); thence down said bayou to the Mississippi; thence up the Mississippi to the beginning." But although it was thus dignified by an incorporation, Mr. Bradbury, the scientific explorer, who visited New Madrid in 1811, says of it: "I was much disappointed in this place, as I found only a few straggling houses situated round a plain of from 200 to 300 acres in extent. There are only two stores, and those very indifferently furnished."

It is not probable that the town improved very much until after 1822. In that year the seat of justice was permanently located, and the county commissioners laid out an addition to the place. At that time there were three merchants licensed to sell goods at New Madrid: Robert G. Watson, Robert McCoy and Matteo Bogliolo. The next year George G. Alford opened a store, and continued in business until about 1840, when he went to Texas. These merchants were succeeded in the "forties" by H. D. Maulsby, Napoleon Lesieur, B. Powell, R. J. Waters & Samuel Allen, W. B. Harper and Thomas Dow, and from a Missouri directory of 1856 the following list of merchants is taken: Allen & Waters, R. A. Hatcher & Co., Hunter & Watson, F. V. Lesieur, T. J. O. Morrison, Warrington & Purnell, and A. Audibert. The first physician in New Madrid was Samuel Dorsey. He was succeeded by Dr. Robert D. Dawson, a prominent citizen and a skillful physician. Among the other members of the profession, resident at New Madrid prior to the war, were Drs. Martin, Bennett, Kirkwood, Horrell, Smith and Lindsay, and W. W. Waters.

The first newspaper published in New Madrid was the *Gazette*, established in 1846 by John T. Scott, a lawyer who came from West Tennessee. He was succeeded in 1850 by a Mr. Barber, who, in about one year, sold out to Hopkins & Nash. They continued the publication until 1854, when they were succeeded by John C. Underwood, who changed the name to the *Times*, which he published until the Civil War. After the close of the war Albert O. Allen began the publication of the *Record*, which he has since owned with the exception of a few months, when it was under the control of Frank Jones. In 1886 Mr. Allen was appointed swamp land commissioner, and since that time the paper has been edited by E. A. Wright.

A newspaper known as the *Chronicle* was published by Masterson & Mulkey for about eighteen months, about 1872.

New Madrid was re-incorporated by the county court in 1834, with William Pierrepont, George G. Alford, Dr. Robert D. Dawson, Ashael Smith and Alphonse Delaroderie as trustees. How long this incorporation was maintained is not known, but in 1868 the county court again made an order incorporating the town, and appointed L. A. Waters, James H. Howard, L. J. Harris, John E. Powell and John A. Mott, trustees. In April, 1878, New Madrid received a charter as a city of the fourth class, and the municipal government was organized, with John W. Brownell as mayor, and H. C. Latham, T. H. Digges, John E. Powell and F. Kopp, aldermen.

The present business interests of New Madrid are represented by the following firms and individuals: Howard & Block, Joseph Weigle, S. Levi and Mann Bros., general merchandise; Gus. V. Lesieur and Sheehy & Cooke, groceries; H. C. Latham, M. G. Hatcher and Powell & Hummel, drugs; Hunter & Mathewson and — Michaels, furniture; Lilburn Lewis and Parks & Akin, hardware; Leo Jasper, bakery and confectionery; Henry Jasper and T. H. Digges, warehouse and commission men. Parks & Akin are also extensively engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, especially plows. They have the largest establishment of this kind in Southeast Missouri. Henry Broden and Henry Digges own and operate a large corn mill, and Zenas G. Lewis a cotton-gin.

Point Pleasant.—The old village of Point Pleasant was founded in 1815 by Francois Lesieur, the first settler of "L'anse a la graisse" and of "La Petite Prairie." He opened a store, which he conducted in partnership with his son Godfrey until his death in 1826. A hotel and store were also kept at this place by John Woodward. The formation of a sand bar prevented the landing of steamboats, and the business was transferred to the present town, about one mile below the original site. Here a wood yard had been established by Alphonse Delaroderie in 1817. The new town was laid off in 1846 by William Summers. The first buildings erected were warehouses, built by John Woodward and Pleasant Bishop. John J. Coe was the first mer-

chant. The town is now a pleasant village of about 200 inhabitants. It at one time had a charter, with a board of trustees, but the incorporation has been allowed to lapse.

Portageville is a little village in the extreme south end of the county. The first store was opened here about 1848, by Edward Meatt and Charles Davis, who, in 1851, were succeeded by Robert G. Franklin. There are now a general store, drug store, grocery and restaurant, a cotton gin and grist mill.

Farmington was laid out in 1822, upon fifty-two acres of land donated to St. Francois County by David Murphy. The commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice were Henry Poston, John Andrews, William Shaw, Mark Dent and William Alexander. The survey was made by Henry Poston. The first store was opened by John D. Peers in 1823, in a small log building standing on the west side of the public square. Subsequently he removed to the east side, where the bank now is, and in 1833 formed a partnership with M. P. Cayce. The building vacated by him was occupied by Joseph Bogy, Jr., who came from Ste. Genevieve to Farmington in 1826. At about the same time Mr. Day, a saddler, built the house where Mrs. Peers now lives, while on the opposite side of the street Isaac Mitchell erected a building which was occupied by John Boyce as a hotel. In 1836 Farmington was incorporated by an order of the county court, and John D. Peers, M. P. Cayce, Ed. C. Sebastian, William O. Ross and Nicholas L. Fleming were appointed the first board of trustees. The progress of the town was not rapid, and its history prior to the Civil War is the same as that of other small county seat villages. The building of the Ste. Genevieve & Pilot Knob Plank Road added something to its prosperity, but it had a population of less than 500 in 1860. Among the business men of the "fifties" may be mentioned M. P. Cayce, S. E. Douthitt & Son, Arnold & Rucker and V. C. Peers & Co. In 1856 M. P. Cayce and S. E. Douthitt built a grist mill, which, remodeled and enlarged, is now known as the Farmington Roller Mills. It was operated in connection with a carding machine. When the Belmont branch of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad was built the county refused to vote a subscription of stock, and in retaliation the road was located as far as possible

from Farmington—about two and one-half miles. It was then thought that the town would be greatly injured, and that the business would all be transferred to De Lassus, but this has not proven true, and Farmington has since been more prosperous than ever before. The following is a directory of the present business interests: Dalton & Marks, J. Krieger, S. S. Smith, Cole & Hockaday, M. Rosenthal, Simon Jacobson, Thomas Williams, Thomas Taff and Louis Wiley, general merchandise; Orten & Davis, F. E. Klein & Co., J. H. Waide and S. C. Gossom, groceries; J. R. McCormick, Brad. Robinson, A. Rucker and A. Parkhurst, drugs; J. Helber, hardware and stoves; George Eisenberg and McCoun & Marks, harness; Robert Tetley, jewelry and musical instruments; P. Lorenz, furnishing goods; Frank Gersie, merchant tailor; C. E. Barroll, stationery and job printing; Sam Peltz, cigar factory; Theodore Rottger, bakery; Mrs. A. Rucker, Mary Dolan and the Misses Ferguson, millinery; Finley & Spaugh and Henry Morris, marble works; Lang & Bro., dealers in lumber and agricultural implements, and proprietors of sawmill and blacksmith and wagon shop; Giessing Bros., proprietors of the Farmington Roller Mill; D. J. Doughty, proprietor of planing mill; Farmers' Alliance custom mill; John Isenman & Co., blacksmith and wagon shop.

In 1887 a bank was opened with A. Parkhurst as president, and M. P. Cayce, cashier. It has a capital stock of \$15,000, and is doing a good business.

In April, 1860, Nichol, Crowell & Shuck began the publication of *The Southern Missouri Argus*, in support of the Douglas Democracy. Nichol was from Kentucky, Crowell from Massachusetts, and Shuck, a native of Missouri. Early the next year they sold out to Joseph J. Brady, who continued the publication as the *Missouri Argus*, until about 1865, when he transferred it to his sons, J. J. Brady, Jr., and S. B. Brady. A year or two later they changed the name to the *Farmington Herald*, and in 1872 removed it to De Soto. In 1871 Wash. Hughes began the publication at Libertyville of the *New Era* which he soon removed to Farmington, where he continued it until about 1876. He then sold to George W. Harrington, who, four or five years later, removed to Marble Hill. The Far-

ington *Times* was established by C. E. Ware and I. H. Rodehaver, in 1872, and conducted by them until about 1875, after which for a year or two it was under the management of R. H. Sylvester. In January, 1879, T. D. Fisher, became the editor, and since 1881 has also been the proprietor. The *Farmington News* was established by T. P. Pigg in 1884, and is still conducted by him. In March, 1886, Isaac Rodehaver began the publication of the *St. Francois County Democrat*, as a Democratic paper, but in November of the same year it was purchased by John Hartshorn, and has since been published in the interest of the Republican party.

Farmington Lodge No. 132, A. F. & A. M., was organized on November 3, 1849, but did not receive a charter until May 11, 1851. The first officers were William Vance, W. M.; Elisha Arnold, S. W.; Charles Meyers, J. W.; John Cobb, secretary; H. W. Crow, treasurer; J. C. Metcalf, S. D.; M. Doughty, J. D.; and Elizman Basey, Tyler.

At the first regular election, which was held on June 7, 1851, Jesse P. Davis was elected Worshipful Master. He was succeeded by L. T. Pim in 1852, Elisha Arnold in 1854, E. W. Prewitt in 1855, J. J. Brady in 1857, and W. R. Taylor in 1858. The lodge did not suspend during the war, and has had a continuous existence since its organization. The present membership is sixty-six.

St. Francois Lodge No. 48, I. O. O. F., was instituted on October 10, 1850, with V. C. Peers, H. T. Bailey, John Hunter, Gilbert Nettleton and Rosamon Pratte as charter members. They rented a room over Peers' store until 1867, when they purchased the three-story frame building which they still own. The lodge is one of the strongest in this State, having a membership of ninety-seven.

Crystal Lodge No. 50, K. of P., was chartered on October 17, 1878, with the following members: J. W. and P. C. Brady, R. R. Highley, N. E. Littlefield, E. C. McCormick, J. B. O'Bannon, A. Parkhurst, A. J. Prosser, R. Perkins, S. A. Rudy, M. Rosenthal, R. H. Sylvester, Jr., G. J. Swank, G. H. Smith, T. Stone, W. H. Wonderly, A. F. H. Wonderly and W. F. Wonderly.

Farmington Lodge No. 1995, K. of H., was chartered on August 19, 1880, with thirty-six members.



A. Wendell Keith, M.D.

BONNE TERRE, MO.

Farmington Lodge No. 216, A. O. U. W., was established on April 6, 1881, with Silas S. Smith as P. M. W.; John G. Terrill, M. W.; Jesse R. Pratte, G. F.; D. J. Doughty, O.; J. C. Alexander, Recorder; L. K. Evans, Financier; Thomas Williams, Receiver; Peter A. Benham, G.; W. D. Pratte, I. W.; T. J. Simms, O. W. The present membership is over forty.

The St. Francois Agricultural and Mechanical Association was incorporated in 1872, and has since been in successful operation. The present officers are J. C. Alexander, president; Reinhardt Lang, treasurer, and William M. Harlan, secretary. The fair grounds consist of a beautiful grove of twenty acres, just west of the town, and are supplied with sheds, halls, an amphitheater and other buildings.

The educational facilities of Farmington are unexcelled. Besides an excellent system of public schools there are three colleges. The public school system was established about 1870, when a two-story frame building was erected and teachers employed. The schools grew in favor and increased in number until 1884, when it became necessary to erect another building. An appropriation of \$8,000 was made by a vote of the taxpayers in February, 1884, and a large brick house was completed during the following summer. There are now employed six teachers in the white schools, and one in the colored school.

Carleton Institute is under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was founded by Miss E. A. Carleton, eight miles north of Farmington, and was opened for the admission of pupils in April, 1854. In 1859 it was incorporated, with university privileges, by an act of the Legislature. In 1878 the institute was removed to Farmington, when a four-story brick building, containing about thirty rooms, was erected on attractive grounds of about sixteen acres, overlooking the town. The school was opened in the new building on December 2, 1878, and so great was its progress that in 1884 an addition fifty-seven feet long and four stories high was made to the main building. It contains the chapel, library, museum, laboratory and other rooms, and is called the Henry Annex, in honor of the late Henry Carleton. The management of the institution in all its departments is excellent, and a remarkable fact connected with it is

that during a period of thirty-four years but one death has occurred in the school.

Farmington College, an institution under the control of the Baptists of Franklin Association, was opened on September 13, 1886, with E. F. Jennings as president. The college is the successor of a school established in 1883 by J. S. Gashwiler, who, in 1884, erected a two-story brick building. He became involved in debt, and transferred the property to Franklin Association. Under the present management the institution has made rapid progress, and is gaining an enviable reputation.

Elmwood Seminary and Presbyterian Normal School for young ladies was opened in 1886, with A. W. Wilson as principal. It is conducted under the auspices of the presbyteries of St. Louis and Potosi. No school building has yet been erected, but the lecture room of the church is used for a class room. Valuable property has been purchased, upon which it is proposed to erect suitable buildings as soon as sufficient funds are procured. This institution is looked upon as the revival of Elmwood Academy, which was established early in the "forties" by M. P. Cayce.

Bonne Terre is a mining town situated in the northern part of St. Francois County, about thirteen miles northwesterly from the county seat. It was, until after the close of the Rebellion, a small hamlet, or mining camp, of perhaps half a dozen miners' shanties. During the early mining done at this place, which was then a French settlement, the name "bonne terre" was given by the miners to the mine, owing to the fact that a great deal of lead ore was found disseminated in small particles through the clay near the surface of the ground, and these deposits, from which the mineral was obtained by carting the earth to the creek and washing out the clay, were called "bonne terre," meaning "good earth," to distinguish them from the poor clay adjacent. The name attached itself to the "diggings," and in course of time a postoffice was established in the vicinity to which the same name was given, and when, many years later, a town began to spring up, the postoffice was moved to town, name and all, and being thought a very good, as well as a significant name, the town was christened Bonne Terre.

In 1864 the mine, which up to this time had been operated in a very primitive manner, passed into the hands of a company of Eastern gentlemen, who organized under the name of the St. Joseph Lead Company, and at once began in a vigorous and systematic manner to develop their property. As the mine was opened, and its great value became more and more apparent, the company from time to time enlarged the business, necessitating the employment of more men; and thus a considerable village grew up around the works.

Early in the "eighties" the company, foreseeing the necessity for providing more permanently for the growing wants of the place, planted a town, laying it off in large lots, with wide streets, giving long leases for residence purposes, but restricting business privileges to such lines of business as they did not wish to carry. From this time forward the town began to assume "shape and form," but, owing to the restrictions on business imposed by the company, other villages sprang up on lands adjacent, but outside of the company's claim, until now Bonne Terre consists of the original town together with the villages of Moontown, Settleton, Bogytown, Hilltown and Elvinsville, with a total population of near 4,000 persons.

In the way of educational facilities the town has a well-conducted select school belonging to St. Joseph's (Catholic) Church and four public schools—three white and one colored. These are kept open eight months in the year, and ten teachers are employed. The school population is about 1,100.

The Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and A. O. U. W. have strong organizations here, each of the orders named owning their own hall or lodge room.

There are two newspapers—the *Register*, established in 1885, J. M. Kirkpatrick, editor, and the *Critic*, in 1887, John La Chance, editor. The former is independent, though leaning to the principles of Democracy, and strongly favors prohibition.

In February, 1883, and again in March, 1885, the place had a serious visitation from fire, the extensive works of the St. Joe Company having been laid in ashes by the first, and those of the Desloge Company by the second. The town having been entirely supported, either directly or indirectly, by these two works,

the effect of the enforced suspension of business was severely felt for the time being. But, notwithstanding these set-backs, Bonne Terre has probably grown more within the ten years preceding 1888 than any other town in Southeast Missouri.

Bismarck was laid out in 1868, at the intersection of the Belmont branch with the main line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, by C. T. Manter, P. R. Van Frank, J. H. Morley and E. H. Cordell. It now has a population of about 400, contains several hotels and stores and a large flouring-mill. It was incorporated by the county court in June, 1877, with William H. Gulliver, Benjamin Schach, C. C. Grider, George H. Kelly and A. A. Tegmeyer as trustees. This incorporation, however, was abolished four years later.

De Lassus was laid off by A. D. De Lassus in October, 1869. It is the shipping point for Farmington and Doe Run. It contains two stores and a hotel.

Knob Lick is a station on the Belmont branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and is the principal shipping place for the granite quarries in the south part of St. Francois County.

Libertyville is a village in the midst of what is known as Cook's settlement, and has a population of about 150. It contains two general stores, two blacksmith shops, a large roller flouring-mill, a church and a schoolhouse. It is one of the oldest communities in the county.

Doe Run is one of the most rapidly growing towns in Missouri. Two years ago where it now stands there was nothing but pastures and orchards; now it is a town of 1,000 or more inhabitants. It has four or five stores, a church, a lodge of I. O. O. F. and of A. O. U. W., and all the other institutions of a growing town.

Iron Mountain is a mining town situated on the tract owned by the Iron Mountain Company. It contains three churches, a public and select school, a large hotel, and an extensive general store conducted by the company.

Fredericktown.—The village of St. Michaels, of which Fredericktown is the successor, was established about 1802 by several French families that had received grants of land in the vicinity. It consisted of a little cluster of log houses, some

twelve or fifteen in number, and a store kept by Charles F. Goin. When, in June, 1814, the Saline and Castor Creeks overflowed their banks, and drove the inhabitants out, some of the families refused to return, and established what was known as the new village, one and one-half miles north of St. Michaels, where in 1820 a church was built. In 1819 Fredericktown was laid off on the Saline, opposite St. Michaels, on land owned by Nathaniel Cook, by Theodore F. Tong, John Burdett, Joseph Bennett and Henry Whitener, commissioners appointed for that purpose. It was named in honor of George Frederick Bollinger, of Cape Girardeau County. The first stores were opened by S. A. Guignon, S. B. Pratte, and Moses and Caleb Cox. The former occupied a house just below where Dr. Nifong's office now is, and the latter a house standing on the site of W. L. Cohen's residence. Zenas Smith, Henry Janis & Co. and John B. Bossier were merchants there at a little later date. A hotel was opened by Moses Baird, where Judge Allen now lives. In 1827 the town was incorporated with Moses Cox, Thomas Mosely, Jr., Zenas Smith, Moses Baird and S. A. Guignon as the first board of trustees. The town grew slowly, but did not change very much until after the completion of the railroad. In a list of the business men of the "fifties" are found S. A. Guignon, Gregoire & Leclere, William Cox, George Janis, T. S. Nifong, H. N. Tong and Henry Wernecke.

In 1847 a newspaper called the *Espial* was established by James Lindsay, and is said to have been the first Free Soil paper in the State. It was published but a short time. About 1855 W. H. Booth began the publication of the *Fredericktown Journal*, which he continued until September, 1861. In 1866 the *Conservative* was established by S. Henry Smith. He sold the office to Charles E. Barroll, who published the *Bee* about two years. It was then purchased by E. P. Caruthers, and in 1875 was merged into the *Plain Dealer*, which was established by William Gosner in 1874. In 1876 W. J. Collier became the editor and proprietor, and continued the publication until 1882, when it passed into the hands of the present owner, O. K. Clardy. The *Fredericktown Standard* was established by E. D. Anthony in December, 1887. The *Jeffersonian*, edited by H. M. Williams, the *Farmer and Miner*,

by C. W. Dunifer, and the *Clarion*, by Perry D. Martin, have each had a brief existence at Fredricktown. A paper called the *Advertiser* was published at Mine La Motte for a few months in 1877.

During the past ten years Fredericktown has made great progress, both in the number of inhabitants and the character of its buildings. It now covers, not only the original site of Fredericktown, but that of the old village of St. Michaels and all the intervening ground. The following is a business directory of the town: A. & W. Pierce, J. & V. Schlessinger, John E. Clardy, Crow & Buford Bros. and W. L. Cohen, general merchandise; Dr. L. J. Villars and H. Christoph, drugs; L. Riggs & Co. and C. Bengert, hardware; Menteer Bros., Henry Jones and James G. Donnell, groceries; H. W. Schwarner and James McKinney, harness; R. Brooks and E. H. Day, undertakers; L. M. Hebner, marble works; T. N. Horne, wagon and blacksmith shop, and M. De Guire & Co., Liberty Roller Mills.

Marcus Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Fredericktown, was organized on November 25, 1848, with F. L. Sullivan as temporary Worshipful Master. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and several petitions for admission received. One of the rooms in the courthouse was leased, and the following month an organization was effected, with A. Peace as W. M.; F. L. Sullivan, S. W.; D. P. Lanius, J. W.; J. Kemper, S. D.; G. M. Davidson, J. D.; A. C. Lewin, Secretary; R. H. Lane, Treasurer, and J. A. Cain, Tyler. The lodge has since maintained a continuous existence, and is now in a prosperous condition, with a membership of about sixty. The present Worshipful Master is N. B. Allen, who has been a member for nearly forty years, and has served some fourteen or fifteen years in his present office.

Nickel Lodge No. 125, A. O. U. W., received its charter April 30, 1879. The officers were Benjamin Colman, P. M. W.; William Nifong, N. W.; G. W. Lanpher, G. F.; F. R. Newberry, O.; O. K. Clardy, Recorder; John Schulte, Financier; Joseph Schulte, Receiver; B. T. Hartkopf, G.; William Newberry, I. W., and W. H. McClure, O. W. The lodge holds its meetings in Odd Fellows Hall, and is in a very prosperous condition.

Madison Lodge No. 172, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 20,

1868. It is one of the strongest lodges of the order in Southeast Missouri, and in 1887 completed a large brick hall.

Major Hiram Gavitt Post, G. A. R., was established on May 26, 1884, with the following charter members: B. B. Cahoon, R. Albert, Andrew Roth, W. P. McCanns, E. H. Day, K. D. Rhodes, R. Brooks, B. G. Burks, William Stone, John Santhoff, J. M. Rhodes, F. S. Leech, James Holly, Vardy Baldwin, John Sunderman, Samuel Johnson, B. O'Conner and W. J. Alexander.

The present graded school system in Fredericktown was established in 1881, with J. B. Scott as principal teacher. He was succeeded by J. H. Gans, and since 1883 the schools have been under the management of J. L. Frohock. Five teachers are employed in the white schools and one in the colored school.

Marquand, a village on the railroad in the west part of the county, was laid out on land owned by Henry Whitener, in 1869. The first business house was built by John Q. Whitener, who opened a store in partnership with Jacob Lutes. The town was named in honor of W. G. Marquand, who made a donation of \$1,000 for a church. There are now three churches, three general stores and a large steam flouring-mill, the latter owned and operated by A. J. Beardsley.

Perryville.—The town of Perryville was located by Robert T. Brown, Joseph Tucker and Thomas Riney, commissioners appointed to fix the seat of justice for Perry County. It was surveyed in 1822, William McLane, Bernard Layton and Bernard Hagan being the chain carriers. The land was donated by Bernard Layton, and consisted of a tract of fifty-one acres. The lots were sold at public auction, the first fifty-three bringing an aggregate of \$1,468.25. The first store was opened in a small log house on the north side of the public square by Ferdinand Rozier, Sr., of Ste. Genevieve. A few years later he erected a brick building on the same site, which is still standing, occupied by William Furth as a wareroom. There Ferdinand Rozier, Jr., did business for many years. The next store was opened by Levi Block, succeeded by Avery & Block. About 1840 T. & L. Landry and Bernard Cissell & Co. began business. The former built the house now occupied by Doerr's Hotel. Among the other early residents were John Logan, who had a tanyard in the

northwest corner of town; Leonard Fath, a blacksmith; Richard S. Dorsey and Reuben Shelby, physicians; Luther Taylor and Valario Faina, brickmakers and stonecutters, and Frederick C. Hase, clerk of the court. The town was first incorporated in 1831, with the following board of trustees: Clayton D. Abernathy, Luther Taylor, George Killian, William A. Keyte and Dr. Richard S. Dorsey. This corporation was not maintained long, and a second order of incorporation was made by the county court in 1856, when Leon De Lassus, George W. Entler, John Bridgeman, Bernard Cissell and Leonard Fath were appointed trustees. The town improved but little prior to the close of the Civil War, in fact the population was not more than 300 up to that time. It is now not less than 1,000. The business of the town at the present time is represented by the following firms: J. & L. Hooss, Anderson, Hooss & Schindler, William Furth, William P. Faherty, Charles Litsch and Louis Doerr, general merchandise; James Moore and N. E. Farrar, groceries; J. & L. De Lassus and Phillips & Morton, drugs; Kurre & Mischwitz, hardware; Daniel Kline and A. Preuser, harness; Louis Luders and Isaac Kampe, jewelry; J. C. McBride and A. H. Cashion, furniture; Sandler & Bergman, T. & J. Hooss and Faherty & Schindler, agricultural implements; William Furth and R. M. Wilson, bank; M. Biehle, Welcome Flour Mill; Hooss Bros., fruit evaporator; Blechle & Huber, Henry Markwort, William Blechle, Joseph Weixel, William Holtman, John Dewein and Joseph Rosseau, saloons.

The first newspaper published at Perryville was the *Perryville Union*. It was established in June, 1862, by W. H. Booth, as the *Fredericktown Conservative*, but after two issues he removed to Perryville, where he continued the publication for twenty years. About 1875 John B. Robinson established the *Forum*, which, a year or two later, was transferred to a stock company, and in March, 1880, was succeeded by the *Perry County Sun*, under the editorial management of John B. Holmes. It subsequently absorbed the *Union*, and is now under the control of John B. Davis. In 1886 the *Perryville Chronicle* was established by E. H. Elliff.

The principal villages of Perry County are *Attenburg*, laid out in 1839 and incorporated in 1870; *Wittenburg*, situated on

the Mississippi River at the mouth of Brazeau Creek, incorporated in 1867; *Longtown*, laid out in 1871, on the Perryville & Jackson Road; *Clearyville*, laid out in 1871, on the Mississippi River, and *Lithium*, a health resort, established in 1882 by C. F. Laurence, and incorporated in 1883. There was also a town laid off at the mouth of Apple Creek in 1837, by John Scudder and Andrew Osborne, and called *Birmingham*, but it existed only upon paper.

Marble Hill.—Immediately after the passage of the act for the organization of Bollinger County, in June, 1851, Thomas Hamilton selected a point near the center of the county and laid off a town, which he named New California. On December 22, of the same year, David Ramsey, Isaac Shepherd and J. J. Daugherty, commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice for Bollinger County, laid off a town including New California, which they named Dallas. Of the site of the new town seventeen acres were owned by Joseph Baker, eleven acres by Jacob Lutes, ten acres by Daniel Crader, and twelve and one-half acres by Thomas Hamilton. John C. Whybark had been carrying on a store about one-fourth of a mile east of the town, and he now removed it to the east side of the public square. At about the same time a second store was opened by William Grimsley, and at a little later date Ed. Wilson and George Clippard engaged in business. A hotel was opened by Calvin Cook where Bohnsach's hardware store now is. About the close of the war the name of the town was changed to Marble Hill, and an order of incorporation made by the county court, appointing Levi E. Whybark, F. J. Williams, J. J. Conrad, Lindsay Murdoch and J. J. Duffy a board of trustees. Since the completion of the railroad and the building of Lutesville, Marble Hill has improved but little. The business interests of the present are presented by Robert Drum and H. C. Scholl, general merchandise; L. M. Whitmer and August Sanders, drugs; Henry Elfrank, saddler; A. Mayer & Co., groceries, and August Bohnsach, hardware.

About 1868 a newspaper called the *Standard* was established at Marble Hill by one Osborne. A few months later he sold the office to Col. Lindsay Murdoch, who continued the publication until 1874, when the office material was removed to Frederick-

town. It was a Republican paper, but during the campaign of 1872 a printer named Burton, who managed the office, issued the *True Democrat*, in support of the O'Connor ticket. In opposition to the *Standard* Thomas Johnson established the *Herald*, a Democratic paper, which was conducted by various editors and publishers until about 1883, when it was removed to Ironton. In 1881 the *Reflector* was established by George W. Harrington, who in a short time sold to James G. Finney, who changed the name to the *Press*, and has since continued it. In the winter of 1878 P. T. Pigg began the publication of the *Marble Hill Palladium*, and continued it for over two years. He then turned over the subscription list to the *Herald*.

Marble Hill Lodge No. 298, A. F. & A. M., received its charter on October 15, 1868, at which time the officers were W. C. Talley, W. M.; S. A. Colbert, S. W.; J. H. Rider, J. W.; T. B. Lawrence, Treas.; J. M. Rider, Sec.; F. Deckman, S. D.; W. Stratton, J. D.; and J. B. Stevens, Tyler. Two years later there was a membership of twenty-four, which in 1885 had increased to seventy. In 1886 Sedgewickville Lodge was organized, mainly from members from this lodge, but there is still remaining a membership of over sixty. In 1877 a hall was built in partnership with the I. O. G. T., but it has since become the property of this lodge. It has been furnished at a cost of \$300.

Marble Hill Lodge, No. 449, I. O. O. F., was instituted on April 8, 1884, with the following charter members: A. Sanders, T. J. Teters, Henry Berry, Louis Mayer, A. Bohnsach, C. W. Whitmer and F. M. Wells.

Mayfield-Smith Academy, of Marble Hill, went into operation in September, 1885, with D. W. Graves as principal. It is named for its two principal founders, Dr. W. H. Mayfield and Dr. H. J. Smith. These gentlemen, in February, 1878, started a subscription for the founding of an institution of learning for the Baptists of Southeast Missouri. Smithville, Bollinger County, was selected as the site, and there the first session was taught, in a hall owned by Dr. Smith. In the spring of 1879 work was begun upon a suitable school building, but it was suspended, on account of a lack of funds, after the foundation had been laid. It was then decided to remove the location to Marble Hill, and

work was begun upon the building, which was completed in 1885. It is a two-story brick structure, 30x60 feet, and stands on an eminence overlooking the surrounding country. The enrollment for the first session was 83, for the second, 99, and for the present session, 118.

Lutesville is situated on the west side of Crooked Creek, about one-half mile from Marble Hill. It was laid out in 1869 by Eli Lutes, who donated to the railroad company ten acres for depot grounds and one-third of the lots, in addition to the right of way. The first store was opened in a small box house, by C. D. Rowe, before the town was surveyed. He afterward erected a new building, and continued in business until his death. The town has steadily improved, and now contains a population of about 500.

The business interests of the present consist of the general stores of Sample & Co., William C. King and George E. Statler, the drug stores of Dr. A. R. Jaques and Dr. A. J. Mayfield, the hardware store of George E. Clark, a stave factory, operated by Stanton & Co., and a custom mill, operated by F. P. Trautwein.

Two newspapers have been published in Lutesville for a few months each, the *Herald*, established in 1872, and the *Vidette*, in March, 1884.

Trowel Lodge No 440, A. F. & A. M., of Lutesville, was organized on March 19, 1872, and worked under dispensation until the following October. The first officers were J. H. Rider, W. M.; C. D. Rowe, S. W.; David Clippard, J. W.; Ed. Hubbard, Treasurer; A. R. Jaques, Secretary; George M. McNeil, S. D.; Robert Sullivan, J. D.; J. J. Shultz, Tyler. A hall was purchased in partnership with the A. O. U. W. and the I. O. O. F. lodges, but in 1882 it was destroyed by fire. The present membership of the lodge is twenty.

Lutesville Lodge No 385, I. O. O. F., was organized, on June 13, 1878, with the following charter members: A. J. Martin, George E. Clark, F. M. Wells, H. A. Sanford, W. G. Waldo, A. J. Tibbs, Eli Lutes, G. W. Mollineaux and A. Bohnsach.

Lutesville Lodge No 129, A. O. U. W., was organized on May 9, 1879, with George E. Statler, P. M. W.; G. W. Mollineaux, M. W.; H. A. Sanford, G. F.; D. L. Phelps, John Foley, Recorder;

Eli Lutes, Financier; J. M. Welch, Receiver; William Price, G.; J. T. McGuire, I. W., and Eli Johnson, O. W. On March 30, 1883, Lutesville Legion No. 55, Select Knights, was organized, with George E. Statler as S. C. Both branches of the order are well supported and have a good membership.

Franklin Shanks Post No. 100, G. A. R., was established on August 18, 1883, with Dr. A. R. Jaques as Post Commander. He served in that capacity two years, and was succeeded by Col. Lindsay Murdoch. The present Commander is Randolph James. The prosperity of the post is proven by the fact that the original membership of twenty-five has been increased to sixty. There is also a post known as Erich Pape Post at Bollinger's Mill.

Arcadia.—When Iron County was organized there were two villages within its borders, Arcadia and Middlebrook. Arcadia was laid out in 1849, and owes its existence to what was the Arcadia High School. That institution was founded by Rev. J. C. Berryman, and conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The school was a grand success, and from it graduated many of the best citizens of Southeast Missouri. A short time prior to the war, he became the proprietor of the institution, and managed it until forced to abandon it in 1861. Two years later, at the request of Gen. C. B. Fisk, then in command at Ironton, Mr. Berryman reopened the school, and continued it until 1867. In 1869 Rev. L. M. Lewis purchased the school, and by the liberal donations of citizens erected a new brick building, but becoming embarrassed financially he transferred the property to a joint stock company, composed of those who had furnished the most of the means to build the new edifice. From that time by an amended charter it became known as "Arcadia College." In 1875 Prof. C. O. Jones took charge of the college, but failed to make it a success, and a few years later it was transferred to the Ursuline Sisters for the amount of the indebtedness upon it. The property cost over \$40,000. The building is a four-story brick edifice, 60x120 feet, and is situated in the midst of large and beautiful grounds.

The first stores at Arcadia were opened by Ezekiel Mathews and Smith & Love, who were soon succeeded by John F. T. Edwards and William N. Gregory. G. B. Nall, Pease & Hill and

Harris & Chinn were also in business in Arcadia before the war. In 1847 Josiah and J. C. Berryman built a steam saw and grist mill a short distance from the town, which they sold to Holloman Bros. In 1859 a newspaper, the *Arcadia Prospect*, was established by A. Coulter, with W. L. Faber as editor. It was subsequently moved to Ironton, and in 1861 discontinued. In 1870 Arcadia was incorporated, with Charles S. Eisner, John R. Higdon, John Albert, William Fletcher and A. Roberson as trustees. At that time it was a thriving business point, but for the past few years it has steadily declined, and now only two small stores are maintained. It is a beautiful village, however, and some handsome summer residences have been built by St. Louis business men.

Middlebrook is a small village a few miles north of Ironton, on the St. Francois County line, laid out in 1856.

Ironton.—When the county was organized H. N. Tong and David Carson were doing a mercantile business at the eastern base of Shepherd Mountain, opposite where Mrs. Haller's store now is. They at once purchased land and laid off a town, named it Ironton, and entered it on the list with Arcadia and Middlebrook as competing points for the county seat. The election took place on September 7, 1857, and Ironton was selected. Tong and Carson having given alternate lots to the county, they were sold at public sale, by Samuel A. Reyburn, commissioner of the seat of justice, realizing to the county the sum of \$10,600. A village had already sprung up at the base of Pilot Knob, composed of mining operatives, and during this year it was made the terminus of the Iron Mountain Railroad. In 1859 its population was placed at 600, while that of Arcadia and Ironton was about 300 each. These towns are situated adjoining each other, and may almost be considered as one straggling village scattered along the railroad for a distance of three miles. As the terminus of the railroad, the position was one of importance during the war, and was early occupied.

Of the three towns Ironton, as the county seat, is of the most importance. It now contains a population of about 800, and embraces the following mercantile and manufacturing establishments: Whitworth & Son, Lopez & Son, Mrs. Haller,

Reese & Bro., John Barnhaus, W. H. Byers, William H. Delano and G. W. Fairchilds, general merchants; William P. McCarver and R. Beard, grocers; J. N. Bishop and John Albert, house furnishers; P. R. Crisp, druggist; Granhomme & Gevonina, undertakers; Mr. Kiddle, agricultural implements; William Gay & Co., blacksmiths and lumber dealers; William Newman, blacksmith; Frederick Kindell, boot and shoe maker; Baldwin Bros., planing mill; John Schwab, roller mill; Clarkson & Son, Valley Mills.

The first newspaper in Ironton was the *Furnace*, a Free Soil sheet, established in 1858 by James Lindsay, and discontinued in 1861. The following year the *Baptist Journal*, a religious paper, was established by Rev. William Polk, and continued by him until 1861. In 1865 the Ironton *Forge*, a Republican paper, was started by Eli D. Ake, upon the office material of the *Furnace*. The next year it was sold to G. A. & J. L. Moser, who changed the name to the *Southeast Missouri Enterprise*, and continued the publication until 1873. In 1866 R. E. Craig established the *Review*, a Democratic paper, which in July, 1867, was changed to the *Iron County Register*, with Thomas Essex and W. H. Winfield as editors. In May, 1869, it was sold to Eli D. Ake and C. K. Miller. Two years later Mr. Ake became the sole proprietor, and has since continued the publication. Mr. Ake, in addition to being a good editor, is one of the best job printers in the State, and has a large trade in that line of work. The *Liberal*, a campaign paper of 1870, Robert L. Lindsay, editor, the *Commonwealth*, conducted by Crawford & Duncan as an independent religious political paper for a few months in 1874, and the *Herald*, a Democratic paper, established and run a few months in 1884 by John Smith, complete the list.

Star of the West Lodge No. 133, A. F. & A. M., was organized at Iron Mountain on May 11, 1849, by A. Hudspeth, Moses Edmunds, Reuben Thomas, Benjamin Johnson, Charles L. Edmunds, Robert Ferguson, W. H. Thomas and Albert Reeves. In 1851 the lodge was removed to Arcadia, where, in 1861, the charter was lost. In May, 1862, a new charter was procured, and the lodge removed to Ironton, where, after the close of the war, a hall was erected at a cost of \$2,500. On April 15, 1871, Midian Royal Arch Chapter No. 71 was organized, with the following

charter members: J. T. Ake, J. R. Higdon, A. T. Shepherd, D. F. Martin, J. Grandhomme, H. M. Hutchins, C. K. Miller, S. J. Harkey, H. A. Turner, C. A. Butts, F. Scoville, W. R. Edgar, S. Buford, W. J. Collett, W. C. R. Williams, L. M. Lewis, Lawrence Ryan, M. K. Havens, Henry Zimmerman, Joel Yancey, J. P. Duley, S. C. Lipscomb, J. R. McCormick, F. Roan, D. H. Cheeney, B. Shepherd, D. C. Bugg, E. D. Ake, Daniel Miller, G. B. Clark, W. C. Thomas and J. C. Williams. At its organization it was the only chapter south of St. Louis, but one was organized the next year at Cape Girardeau. The present High Priest is B. Shepherd.

Iron Lodge No. 107, I. O. O. F., was organized in Arcadia June 12, 1857, at which time there were present John H. Henry, W. F. Mitchell, C. R. Peck, Elias Kemp, J. F. T. Edwards, P. Ake, Henry Zimmerman, J. T. Garner, Benjamin Johnson, Z. G. Harris, W. N. Gregory, A. C. Farnham and August Travernicht. In 1858 the lodge removed to their own building in Ironton. In 1872 the old hall was sold, and the following year a large brick hall erected at a cost of \$6,000. Ironton Encampment No. 29 was instituted on May 20, 1860, with the following members: B. Shepherd, C. R. Peck, J. T. Ake, William Ake, D. H. Kenny, P. Ake, David Humphreys, Franz Dinger and William Suits.

Pilot Knob Lodge No. 156, I. O. O. F., was organized on November 4, 1865, with twelve members. They work in the German language, and own their own hall. There is also at Pilot Knob a lodge of A. O. U. W. and a lodge of the Sons of Herman.

Phoebe Lodge No. 330, I. O. O. F., was organized at Belleview on November 12, 1874, with John H. McHenry, Elias Kemp, A. P. Dace, J. W. Lashley and W. R. Read as charter members.

Mosaic Lodge No. 351, A. F. & A. M., was organized on February 9, 1870, in Belleview, a little post village in the valley of that name. The charter members were John D. Webb, Joseph C. Moyer, E. H. Mathews, J. E. Lowe, W. R. Moyer, James Logan, J. L. Stephens and James Fitzpatrick. A hall valued at \$800 was soon after erected. In July, 1875, a chapter of the order of Eastern Star was organized, with thirty-five members.

The public schools of Ironton were established in 1866.

Franz Dinger, David Carson and M. B. Tetwiler constituted the first school board. Until 1868 the schools were taught in the Baptist Church. In that year the building now occupied by Crisp's drug store was erected, and was used until 1881, when the present handsome brick building was built at a cost of \$6,000. The schools are now taught eight months in the year, by three white teachers and one colored teacher.

Greeneville was laid out as the seat of justice for Wayne County in 1819, upon the bank of St. Francois River, on Spanish Grant No. 787. Little could be learned of the first settlers of the town, but a store was opened there as early as 1824 by Van Horn & Wheeler, in a little log house on the corner opposite where E. P. Settles now lives. In 1827 William Creath began business in what now forms a part of Mr. Settles' house, where he continued until his death in 1839. Lysander Flinn and Zenas Smith were also merchants there for many years. Moses Timmons and Joseph Bennett were among the early hotel-keepers. Elijah Bettis was the first medical practitioner, but was not a regular physician. Dr. Ed. H. Bennett and Drs. Payne, Capp and Dickey were among the pioneers of the profession in Wayne County. *Greeneville* has never been more than a small village, but in *ante-bellum* days it is said to have done a good business. In those times all goods sold were hauled in wagons from Cape Girardeau. The town is situated on level ground, and in 1826 it was inundated to the depth of several feet by an overflow of the St. Francois. From that time until 1863 there were no overflows, but several have since occurred. The business interests at present consist of three general stores, conducted by C. A. Bennett, Lacey & Warmack and Joel A. Meador. Several newspapers have been published at *Greeneville* since the war. One of the first was the *Reporter*, established about 1869 by C. P. Rotrock, and afterward published by Frank C. Neely & Co. In March, 1872, A. W. Banks commenced the publication of the *Greeneville Democrat*, which was soon after removed to Piedmont. In February, 1877, the *Weekly Journal* was established by J. N. Morrison, who conducted it for about two years. He was succeeded by John F. Rhodes, and in January, 1881, A. T. Lacey became the editor. He continued the publication until the latter

part of 1886, since which time it has been under the management of John G. Settle. Until recently an Odd Fellows and a Masonic lodge have been maintained, but both have surrendered their charters. The latter, known as Johnson Lodge, was chartered in October, 1867, and dissolved in April, 1885.

Piedmont was laid out by the railroad company upon the completion of the Iron Mountain Road to that point. The first stores were opened by Hatten & McSpadden, in what was called Danielsville, and L. F. Medley, in the house now occupied by Eli Klotz. The growth of the town was rapid, and, until the opening of new railroads within the past five years, it controlled trade for a distance of seventy-five miles westward. In February, 1888, a fire destroyed several business houses, and added another blow to the prosperity of the town. The present business interests are represented by the following firms: McSpadden & Blaine, J. E. Brown & Co., T. S. Lopez & Son and Eli Klotz, general merchants; E. Bisplinhoff, W. P. Toney and A. Blaine, druggists; J. F. Lindsay, dealer in hardware and implements, and J. W. Ames, manufacturer of soda water.

The newspaper enterprises of Piedmont have been of a rather transitory character. In 1872 Banks & Craig began the publication of a paper, which they soon sold to S. B. Sprowl, who removed it to Patterson, and published the *Patterson Times* until 1876. He then returned to Piedmont, where he continued the publication a few months. In March, 1878, B. E. H. Warren established the *Vindicator*, which, about the close of the year, was moved to Bloomfield by T. L. Roussin. In 1885 the *Piedmont Rambler* was established by G. Y. Gale, and when the fire of February, 1888, occurred W. B. Harris was publishing the *Piedmont Leader*. The office and its contents were destroyed, and it has since been suspended.

Friendship Lodge No. 9, K. of P., of Piedmont, was organized in November, 1883, and received its charter June 15, 1884. The original members were D. Bear, H. R. Holland, C. E. Creath, J. M. Wilson, W. A. Butts, G. P. Woodward, Z. T. Stearns, E. Kohn, John Schuster, W. B. Harris, J. Schiek, O. H. Teichman, J. S. Berryman, H. Van Roden, L. M. Byrne, J. C. Vandyke, A. Struble, S. A. Bates, W. L. Sandfelter and F. Weaver. The

lodge now has a membership of seventy-five, and is one of the strongest in the State. In November, 1887, a three-story frame building, 50x80 feet, was completed at a cost of \$5,000. There are two storerooms on the first floor, a large hall on the second floor, and two lodge rooms on the third floor.

Piedmont Lodge, F. & A. M., was organized in October, 1872, and continued until May 21, 1884. The charter was then surrendered, and Wayne Lodge No. 526 was organized. It now has a membership of twenty-five.

Gen. James H. Hart Post No. 333, G. A. R., was organized on August 16, 1887, with the following officers: Ben. A. Hamilton, P. C.; O. L. Davis, S. V. C.; John Head, J. V. C.; Jacob Collier, Chaplain; B. F. Harrison, Surgeon; T. C. Hayley, Q. M.; J. F. Lindsay, Adj., and John Short, O. of G. There are now about forty members.

Piedmont is not excelled by any town in Southeast Missouri in her school system. In 1873 bonds were issued for the sum of \$6,000, and a two-story frame school building containing six rooms was erected. Three teachers were at first employed, but now the schools with five teachers are crowded. The length of term is usually seven months. The bonded debt of the district has been liquidated with the exception of about \$500.

Patterson is a little village in Logan Township, Wayne County, containing three churches and two stores. It was formerly known as Isbell's Store, as Isbell opened the first store there about 1854. From the close of the war until the opening of the Iron Mountain Railroad it was a business point of considerable importance.

Mill Spring, laid out in November, 1871, by the Iron Mountain Railroad Company; *Gad's Hill*, established in 1872 by George W. Creath; *Williamsville*, laid out in 1872 by Asa E. Williams; *Wappapello*, on the Cape Girardeau Southwestern Railroad, laid out in June, 1884, by S. R. Kelly, and *Wellsdale*, on the St. Francois River, at the crossing of the Cape Girardeau Southwestern Railroad, laid out in 1887 by Peter F. Wells, are all villages of more or less importance in Wayne County.

Benton.—The town of Benton was laid out in 1822, upon land owned by Col. William Meyers. At that time Col. Meyers and

Thomas Houts both lived in the immediate vicinity, but the latter soon moved to the country. Among the first residents of the town were Edmund Rogers, who built a log tavern where Heiserr's Hotel now is; John Houts, who lived where James McPheeters now does, and ran a tanyard; Michael McLaughlin, who sold goods in a house on a lot now occupied by the *Record* office, and John P. Rutter, clerk of the court, who lived where Mr. Allen now resides. The first frame house was built by Joseph Hunter, and occupied by him as a storehouse. It stood on the lot where James Walker now lives. He began business about 1830, and continued until his death some ten years later. Among the other merchants during the "thirties" were Dr. E. B. Lavallee and John Harbison, who occupied the McLaughlin house from 1831 to 1833, and George Netherton and Abraham Winchester, whose store stood on the Heiserr corner. Hunter was succeeded by Crow & McCrary, the former of whom married Mrs. Hunter. George and Thomas Williams were the leading merchants of the "forties." The hotel or tavern built by Rogers changed hands frequently, and was owned successively by Robert Ravenscroft, John Hall, H. D. Spear, William A. Penney and James Weaver.

The first physicians in Benton were John Gouldin and Samuel Chapman. In 1842 Dr. A. S. Henderson located in the town, and soon after associated with himself as partner Edward Cridle.

The first schools for the youth of Benton were taught in a house about one-half mile northwest of the town by James Dye. James Douglass also taught for several years.

The first newspaper in Benton was established by George M. Moore in July, 1879, with Louis Dehls as editor. It was called the *Benton Record*. Dehls was succeeded by Jeff. Shelton, and he by S. H. Smith, who purchased the *Express*, a paper established two or three years before by T. S. Adams. He consolidated the two under the name of the *Express-Record*. In August, 1886, the office was purchased by J. F. Mitchim, who has since published the paper under its original name. In February, 1888, the publication of the *Scott County Newsboy* was begun.

Benton was incorporated by the county court in April, 1860, with James Parrott, A. S. Henderson, D. H. Leedy, Daniel Abbey and Edwin Burke as trustees. This incorporation was soon allowed to lapse, and was not revived until November, 1880.

Commerce was laid out in February, 1823, but it had been the site of a trading post twenty years before. The land upon which it is built was originally granted to Thomas W. Waters, and was owned by his heirs when the survey was made. The commissioners who laid it out were Wilson Able, James Purtles, Thomas Roberts, Joseph Smith and James Wellborn.

Of the early residents of the town may be mentioned Archibald Price, Weaver & Echols (James Weaver and J. W. Echols), Shaw & Pettit and Ignatius Wathen, merchants; John Brown, hotel keeper; Lyon & Applegate, cabinet-makers, and William & Samuel Gracy, manufacturers of stoneware. The last named firm came from Philadelphia in 1833, and for many years carried on an extensive business. In 1844 a tanyard was opened by Benjamin B. Gaither. At that time the mercantile business was in the hands of Thomas M. Shaw and John Hoskins. Later Moses Baker and Moreau & Burgess opened stores. In 1856 a large steam mill was built by Ignatius R. Wathen, of Cape Girardeau. It fell into disuse several years ago, and is now used by Anderson Bros. as an elevator.

The present business interests are as follows: Anderson Bros., John T. Gaither, Carroll Maye and B. J. Tinkhoff, general merchants; C. F. De Wint and William Hutton, druggists; Fritz Baumgardner, harness maker; R. B. Heuchan, cabinet maker, and G. G. Mathews, Benjamin McKinley, Herman Wahl, J. B. Torbert and William McPheeters, grocers. Grand Chain Flouring Mill was built in 1881, by a company of which B. B. Gaither was president. It is now owned and operated by Anderson Bros. The first newspaper published in Commerce was the *Dispatch*, established in 1867 by William Ballentine and H. P. Lynch. It was published under the management of various editors until the removal of the county seat to Benton. On March 23, 1888, the first number of the *Scott County Agricultural Wheel* was issued. It was established by the association of that name, with Rev. S. A. Mason as editor.

Commerce was first incorporated in July, 1834, with the following board of trustees: William Gracy, Jacob Spear, J. S. Smith, John Brown and Joseph W. Echols. In January, 1857, a charter was obtained from the Legislature, and a municipal government organized under it. This was suspended during the war, but in January, 1867, it was revived, and the following board of trustees elected: J. T. Anderson, William Ballentine, H. P. Lynch, Carroll Maye, A. J. Youngman, George Fricke and F. DeWint. The charter was amended in 1873, and the government is now that of a city of the fourth class.

Sikeston was laid out in 1860 by John Sikes, about one-half mile north of the site of the old town of Winchester, on the King's Highway, and what was then the Cairo & Fulton Railway. Winchester was laid out in 1814, and lots were sold to Daniel Sparks, Edward N. Mathews, Samuel Phillips, Stephen Ross, Thomas Phillips, John Shields, Sr., and Moses Shelby. A store was opened by Thomas Bartlett, and a tavern by Hartwell Baldwin. Later David Hunter and Mark H. Stalleup and Christopher Houts were engaged in business at this place, but after 1822, when it ceased to be the seat of justice for New Madrid County, it speedily went down. It was named in honor of Col. Henderson Winchester, who lived in the vicinity.

The first store in Sikeston was opened by John Sikes, who continued in business until his death in 1867. James E. Waugh and Samuel Keith also engaged in business soon after the town was laid out, the latter having built the first dwelling.

The Cairo & Fulton Railroad was completed to Sikeston in 1860, and it remained the terminus of the road until about 1872. The town is situated in the midst of the "garden spot" of Southeast Missouri, and is steadily improving. It ships more grain than any other town of its size in the State. The mercantile interests at the present time are represented by the following individuals: Ebert & Emory, dry goods; Needham Sikes, Calvin Greer and Jones Bros., groceries and hardware; J. T. Martin and W. H. Adams, groceries and dry goods; Wilson Kendall, groceries; Otto Kochtitzky and B. F. Chaney, drugs. A gristmill is now building by Schafer & West, and the Bank of Sikeston was recently established by C. D. & A. J. Mathews. A

weekly newspaper, the *Star of Sikeston*, was established by J. F. Mitchim in January, 1884. and is now edited and published by W. S. Mitchim.

Sikeston Lodge No. 310 was chartered on October 12, 1869, with fourteen members. The original officers were Isaac Hunter, W. M.; W. S. Lenox, S. W.; Samuel Keith, J. W.; Samuel Stringer, Treasurer; Joseph O. Davis, Secretary; C. Vancil, S. D.; Ira Wilburn, J. D.; B. F. Hunter, Tyler. The lodge now numbers thirty-eight members, and has a nicely furnished hall. Dr. O. E. Kendall is the present W. M., and A. A. Harrison, Secretary.

Sikeston Lodge No. 358, I. O. O. F., was organized under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge on September 1, 1876, by J. H. Bethune of Charleston. The first officers were Samuel Keith, N. G.; T. A. Brown, V. G.; George W. Shields, Treas. and John Arkison, Sec. The present membership is fifty-two.

Sikeston Lodge No. 86, A. O. U. W., received its charter on September 16, 1886, at which time the officers were William Joyce, P. M. W.; H. L. Matchen, M. W.; W. H. McKnight, F.; James A. Hopkins, O.; Charles Cook, Recorder; H. F. Emory, Financier; E. J. Malone, Receiver; J. D. Cresup, G.; J. A. Cheap, I. W.; David Grojean, O. W.

Sikeston also contains two churches and a good graded school.

Morley, a station on the Iron Mountain Railroad and the shipping point for Benton, was laid out in 1869. Among the first merchants were B. B. Gaither, W. A. Cade, Hughes & Watkins, Harris & Rosenbaum and J. T. Anderson & Bro. A grist and corn mill was built soon after the town was established by L. C. Martin & Bro. The present merchants are L. C. Martin & Bro., M. S. Harris, E. Daugherty and B. F. Hunter. The town was first incorporated in 1870, with James Boutwell, Henry Wadsworth, George R. Wilson, B. V. Yandell and L. O'Brien as trustees.

Oran, a station on the railroad north of Morley, was laid out in 1869, and known as Sylvania for several years. It has a population of about 300, and is incorporated as a city of the fourth class. It is one of the most enterprising business points in Scott County.

Blodgett, a station on the railroad below Morley, is the leading shipping-point for watermelons. It was laid out in 1870.

New Hamburg, a little post village in Township 28 north, Range 14 east, was laid out in 1866 by Francis Heurig.

Charleston.—The town of Charleston was laid off by John Rodney, surveyor of Scott County, on May 11, 1837, on lands owned by Thankful Randol, Joseph Moore and W. P. Barnard. It covered an area of $16\frac{3}{10}\frac{5}{10}$ acres of land, and was laid out into twelve blocks of ten lots each with streets sixty-six feet wide. Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 9 and 10 were owned by Thankful Randol; Block 11 by W. P. Barnard, and the remainder by Mr. Moore. The site was originally entered in 1830 or 1831 by Humphrey Warren, who built a small log house where the Kenrick House now stands. In a short time he sold the house and forty acres of land to Thankful Randol, who continued to reside upon it until her death. After the town was established she kept a sort of hotel or boarding-house. The first store was opened in the same house by John West and a man by the name of Neil. They afterward removed to a small slab-covered house, which they built on the lot now occupied by John Lindsey's store. They were succeeded by Arthur R. Newman, who built a hewed-log house on the same site, and sold goods there for several years. At about the same time Henry G. Cummings built a store and put in a stock of goods near where Kenrick's store now is. The largest merchant in the town prior to the war was Kieran Gorman, whose store was on the northwest corner of Commercial and Main Streets. He accumulated a large fortune, and died about 1865.

One of the most prominent and useful pioneers of Charleston was George Whitcomb, who came to the county from Massachusetts in 1837. He located on the site of Belmont, where he remained until the organization of the county, when he removed to Charleston. He lived in a double-log house where the residence of J. J. Russell now stands. He served as clerk of the courts for twenty years, and traded largely in real estate. He was an advocate of every commendable public enterprise, and was largely instrumental in securing the Cairo & Fulton Railroad for Charleston. In 1854 he erected a brick hotel on the corner

now occupied by the Hotel Kenrick, which was the second brick building in the town. The first was built by James L. and Charles Moore about 1848. Mr. Whitecomb died on July 10, 1872.

In 1859 Charleston contained three dry goods stores, three groceries, one drug store, one hardware store, two hotels, a printing office, a saddler's shop, a tailor's shop, two blacksmiths, one wheelwright, seven doctors and eight lawyers. Among the doctors were B. J. Moore, S. D. Golder, T. C. Poor, J. L. Haw, A. E. Simpson. The lawyers were Robert Waide, A. M. Bedford, N. E. Quinby, Sam C. Moore, Joseph C. Moore, Leroy Keese, M. Ward and C. C. Kalfus. The merchants and grocers were K. Gorman, L. Rosenberg, Hayes & Bartlett, Frank Myrick, J. H. Bridges and W. G. Cooley. The druggist was W. A. Lynn and the hardware merchant F. J. Jecko.

In February, 1860, a branch of the Union Bank was opened in Charleston, with John Bird as president, J. C. Moore, cashier, and G. W. Whitecomb, C. C. Kalfus, Thompson Bird, J. S. Bledsoe, Noah Handy, James Smith, J. L. Moore, K. Gorman, directors. In 1862 the bank was raided by Gen. Jeff. Thompson, and \$58,000 in gold and silver taken from it to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Federals. It was turned over to the depositors.

The growth of Charleston was slow until after the completion of the Iron Mountain Railroad, since which it has steadily increased in population and wealth. The business portion of the town is substantially built of brick, and there are many handsome residences. The following is a directory of the present business interests: F. M. Stotts, S. G. Rosenstein and J. A. Siegelmann, dry goods, clothing, etc.; George W. Kenrick, A. McElmurry, Danforth & Lee and J. W. Lindsay, dry goods, groceries, etc.; W. L. Baldwin & Co., L. B. Waller, Mrs. E. Fletcher, Mrs. C. Loebe and Margaret Bastian, groceries; F. G. Schuh and F. B. Rice, groceries and confections; J. H. Hess, C. A. Stotts and J. C. Bondurant & Co., drugs; D. Rusk, jewelry; A. H. Danforth, James A. Lee and S. G. Rosenstein, warehouses; Joseph Hart and C. M. Slack, hardware; C. M. Slack, John Hart and M. J. Risinger, furniture; M. V. Golder, books and stationery; Martin Stolpman, merchant tailor; F. J. Jecko & Co., At-



Geo. W. Kenrick,

MISSISSIPPI CO.

lantic Mills; J. C. & J. A. Crenshaw, City Roller Mills; J. P. Dever & Son, planing mill; H. J. Deal & Son, shingle mill.

The Bank of Charleston was opened in October, 1887, with a capital stock of \$15,000. The officers are A. H. Danforth, president; Scott Alexander, cashier; Alfred Orr, J. J. Russell, A. A. Bondurant, F. M. Stotts, F. J. Hess, A. H. Danforth and Scott Alexander, directors.

Constantine Lodge No. 129 was organized in May, 1851, and a few years later a chapter and council were instituted. Among the early members were George Whitcomb, F. A. Randol, J. M. Brown, C. C. Kalfus, J. H. Bethune, A. E. Simpson. Mr. Whitcomb in 1862 was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. In 1875 the old charter was surrendered, and a new one obtained, under which an organization was effected on March 30, with J. H. Bethune as W. M.; A. E. Simpson, S. W.; W. P. Swank, J. W.; J. M. Brown, Sec.; James L. Moore, Treas.

Charleston Lodge No 84, I. O. O. F., was organized under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge, by Deputy Grand Master J. F. Shiefer on March 28, 1855. W. W. Campbell, J. S. Goodwin and B. C. Adams were initiated into the order, and the following officers chosen: J. P. Bridwell, N. G.; J. C. Thomas, V. G.; W. W. Campbell, Treasurer; J. S. Goodin, Secretary; R. Stovall, Warden; B. C. Adams, I. G. The lodge received its charter from the Grand Lodge on May 17, 1855, and continued to work until January, 1861, when it was suspended. During that time the following persons filled the office of Noble Grand: J. C. Thomas, A. M. Bedford, J. S. Goodin, Samuel Keith, David Swank, J. L. Shelby, J. C. Rice, B. C. Adams, J. H. Bethune and L. Rosenberg. On January 27, 1872, seven of the old members met and effected a reorganization with B. C. Adams as N. G.; G. Crenshaw, V. G.; L. F. Danforth, Treas. and J. L. Shelby, Sec. The other three members were J. H. Bethune, J. C. Crenshaw and T. H. Bryant. The lodge has since been very prosperous, and now has a membership of eighty-two. On January 24, 1885, it was incorporated by the Legislature. On May 20, 1886, Mystic Degree Lodge No. 69, Daughters of Rebekah, was chartered with thirty-six members, and now has a membership of fifty-eight.

Charleston Encampment No. 103 was organized on February

6, 1888, with J. A. Boone as Chief Patriarch; I. T. Clarkson, Senior Warden; H. C. O'Bryan, Junior Warden; D. Rusk, High Priest; F. B. Rice, Scribe, and Benjamin Huff, Treasurer.

Charleston Lodge No. 130, A. O. U. W., was chartered on May 15, 1879, with Messer Ward, P. M. W.; C. W. Hequembourg, M. W.; H. H. Hancock, F.; D. Rusk, O.; G. H. Bridges, Recorder; W. A. Rush, Financier; Solomon Rosenstein, Receiver; David Black, G.; F. G. Schuh, I. W.; J. C. Crenshaw, O. W.

The first newspaper published in Charleston was the *Courier*, established by George Whitcomb in the latter part of 1857. It was ably conducted, and was a credit to the town. When first established it was independent in politics, and was one of the few papers in Southern Missouri that was published during the war, and even it was subject to frequent interruptions. The office, from 1858 to 1872, was managed by W. F. Martin, who was also the editor a portion of the time. After the death of Mr. Whitcomb, in 1872, the office was purchased by Frank M. Dyer, who published the *Courier* until September, 1877, when he sold it to C. W. Dunifer. In 1875 George M. Moore established the *Charleston Gazette*, and in 1877 the two papers were consolidated, under the name of the *Courier-Gazette*. Dunifer soon after withdrew, and established the *Sentinel*, which, two years later, was removed to Arkansas. Moore sold the *Courier-Gazette* to a joint stock company, and they in turn to Prof. W. H. Campbell, who conducted it for about one year. It then went into the hands of Andrew Hill, and in April, 1886, the office, material and press were removed to Malden, Mo.

In the spring of 1865 George Martin, a son of the former manager of the *Courier*, began the publication of a little sheet called the *Enterprise*, which was printed on a job press. He was then a lad of fifteen, and was at first assisted by another boy about his own age—M. V. Golder. He has ever since continued the publication, enlarging and improving it from time to time. It is now one of the most widely circulated and influential papers in Southeast Missouri.

In January, 1887, the *Democrat* was established by a stock company, with S. G. Tetwiler as editor. At the end of one year Mr. Tetwiler became sole proprietor.

The schools of Charleston, prior to the Civil War, were of an elementary character, and were taught but three or four months in the year. Before the town was laid off, as early as 1830, a little log cabin, known as the Indian Grove schoolhouse, was built for the education of the youth of Mathews' Prairie. Among the first teachers were Hartford Hayes, James L. Moore, — Beadle and John C. Thomas.

After the close of the war, to provide better educational facilities for Charleston, a number of the leading citizens formed a company, and erected a large brick building, in which, in September, 1870, was opened the Charleston Classical Academy, under the supervision of Justin Williams. The academy did not prove so successful as had been anticipated, and the building was rented to the directors of the public school. The district, however, found it more economical to own its building, and in 1882 a handsome brick structure, containing four large school-rooms, was erected at a cost of \$6,000. The public schools, then properly graded for the first time, went into operation, with W. H. Campbell as principal. They continued under the direction of Prof. Campbell until 1884, when he was succeeded by Prof. H. L. McCleary. The schools are now taught ten months in the year, and are equal to any in the State. In 1887 the number of youths of school age in the district was 311 whites and 147 colored. Of this number there were enrolled in the schools in February, 1888, 209 white and 53 colored pupils, with an average attendance of 163 white and 40 colored. Four white teachers and one colored teacher are employed, at salaries ranging from \$40 to \$90 per month.

Several villages have been laid out in Mississippi County, but only two or three have had more than a nominal existence. *Bertrand*, the largest of these villages, is pleasantly situated on the Cairo branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad, about six miles west of Charleston. It was laid out in 1859 by H. J. Deal, and now has a population of about 200.

Belmont, the terminus of the Belmont branch of the Iron Mountain, on the Mississippi River, was laid out by a stock company in 1853. *Norfolk* was the first town laid out in the county. It was established in November, 1836, by James Ramsey, William

Lester and others, on the Mississippi, about six miles below the mouth of the Ohio.

Ohio City was laid out on May 15, 1846, by Hiram Pearsons, about one mile above Bird's Point, on the Mississippi River. *Hibbard* was laid out in 1883 by an improvement company. It is a station on the Texas, Arkansas & St. Louis Railway.

Bloomfield.—The location of the seat of justice for Stoddard County was made by John McCombs, Michael Rodney and Henry Shaner. They selected fifty acres of land donated to the county by Absalom Bailey, and laid out a town, which they named Bloomfield, because the spot at the time was covered with a profusion of flowers. William C. Rauney was appointed commissioner to sell the lots. Among the first residents of the town were Orson Bartlett, who had a store where William C. Cole now lives; John N. Mitchell, a Methodist local preacher; Thomas Neil, who had a tanyard in the northwest part of town; Absalom Bailey, who at first lived in a small log house in the southwest corner of the town, but soon after built a small brick house where Renner & Harty's store now is; Harmon Reed, who kept a hotel near Bailey's, and Drs. M. B. Koons, Daniel Sanford and Samuel Chapman. In 1844, or 1845, Edmund White opened a store on the south side of the public square, and put in the first complete stock of goods in the town. He remained about three years, and then removed to New Orleans. Shortly afterward Daniel Miller began business in a building standing where the postoffice is, and his brother, Henry Miller, opened a store on the site of the *Vindicator* office. About 1854 John M. Johnson, R. P. Owen and N. G. H. Jones each opened stores. Elijah Miller and John L. Buck, Paramore & McDaniel, Lewis Ringer and John Leach, and Harper & Christy were also in business prior to 1860. During the decade prior to the Civil War Bloomfield experienced a good degree of prosperity, and, with the exception of Cape Girardeau, was equal to any town in Southeast Missouri, but during the war nearly every building was destroyed, and it has never recovered from the shock. In fact, had it not been the county seat, it would doubtless, before this time, have ceased to exist as a town.

The first newspaper published in Bloomfield was the *Her-*

ald, established in 1858 by A. M. Bedford, of Charleston, Mo., and placed under the management of J. O. Hull. It was established to advocate the construction of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, and was continued until 1861. In July, 1866, James Hamilton began the publication of the *Bloomfield Argus*, and continued until about 1873. In 1874 the *Bloomfield Messenger* was established, and, under the management of George H. Crumb and O. C. Jones, was published until September, 1877, when it was consolidated with the *Dexter Enterprise*. In December, 1878, T. L. Roussin established the *Vindicator* which he soon sold to Buck & Miller, who continued the publication, with H. N. Phillips as editor. In 1880 it was purchased by Charles E. Stokes, who in 1882 sold it to the present proprietor, Ligon Jones.

The first schools in Bloomfield were taught in the Methodist Church. In 1853 the Bloomfield Educational Society was organized, with S. G. Kitchen, Orson Bartlett, Henry Miller, D. B. Miller and Michael A. Wilson as trustees, and a two-story frame building erected, in which was carried on a seminary until the war. After the cessation of hostilities small private schools were taught in the same building until 1871, when a public school system was established. H. H. Bedford, Samuel Montgomery, George G. Pollard, William Litton, John E. Liles and John L. Buck were elected a board of directors, and a tax of one-half of one per cent was levied for school purposes. B. B. Allen was employed as teacher, and the school was opened in the seminary building, which was occupied until 1886, when a new frame house was completed at a cost of \$3,000. Three teachers are now employed.

Dexter was surveyed in 1873, and the first sale of lots took place in August of that year. The first stores were opened by R. P. Liles & Co., William Edwards, J. N. Miller, Sisel & Plaut and Riggins & Co. *Dexter* has grown rapidly, and bids fair to become one of the best towns in this portion of the State. It has a very large trade in grain, cotton, and live stock. The leading business houses are Miller, Ladd & Co., N. A. Riggins, Dowdy & Co., Ed. Webber and T. N. Daugherty, dry goods, groceries, etc.; R. A. Sisler & Co., J. J. Dowdy, drugs; T. S. Ulen,

hardware and furniture; A. E. Bohlcke, E. E. Carter and J. R. Clark, groceries. Cooper & Jorndt operate a flouring mill having a capacity of fifty barrels per day, William Kirkpatrick, an extensive pottery, and Miller, Ladd & Co., a cotton-gin and cornmill. The last named firm are also heavy dealers in grain and produce.

In February, 1875, Charles E. Stokes established the *Dexter Enterprise*, a weekly newspaper, and in 1877 purchased the *Bloomfield Messenger*, which he consolidated with it under the name of the *Dexter Enterprise-Messenger*. This paper he continued until the fall of 1887, when he transferred it to R. H. Jones, and founded the *New Southeast*, which he has since removed to St. Louis.

Star Lodge No. 1924, K. of H., of Dexter, was organized on December 15, 1879, with Charles E. Stokes as P. D.; J. C. Walker, D.; Charles Peters, V. D.; E. W. C. Weber, Reporter; Henry Bohlcke, Financial Reporter; James A. Collins, Treasurer; N. P. Riggins, Chaplain; J. H. Lee, Guide; E. W. Palmer, Guardian, and T. A. Suit, Sentinel. It now has a membership of thirty-two, including many of the best citizens.

Dexter Lodge No. 532, A. F. & A. M., was organized on April 28, 1887, and received its charter October 22, 1887. The officers are J. A. Sisler, W. M.; A. F. Cooper, S. W.; C. E. Stokes, J. W.; Thomas J. Ulen, Treasurer; J. C. Jennings, Secretary; W. H. Oathout, S. D.; J. W. Morgan, J. D.; John Wilson, Tyler.

Dexter Lodge No. 389, A. O. U. W., was organized in May, 1887, with Thomas J. Toole, M. W.; G. N. Broughton, Recorder and Financier; J. L. Slayton, Receiver; A. J. Thrower, I. W., and James Grimes, O. W. The membership is now twenty-two.

Dexter was organized into a school district in 1874, but the schools were not graded until 1882. In that year a large brick building costing \$5,000 was erected, and since that time three teachers have been employed.

Puxico is a flourishing new town in the northern part of Stoddard County, on the Cape Girardeau Southwestern Railroad. It was located in 1883 and incorporated as a village in 1884.

It now has a population of 400 or 500. This rapid growth is due mainly to its position in the center of the large timber industry of T. J. Moss, the largest tie-contractor in the State. There are now three general stores, conducted by T. J. Moss, John A. Hickman and H. B. Purcell & Co.; two drug stores, by J. M. Simpson and J. A. Hickman; a hardware store, by Hawks & Evans, and a newspaper, the *Puxico Express*, edited by E. S. Hickman, besides two churches and a schoolhouse, a Masonic lodge and a lodge of A. O. U. W.

Puxico Lodge, A. O. U. W., was organized on September 17, 1885, with Bird Martin, M. W.; J. H. Tanner, P. M. W.; F. H. Bilbrey, G. F.; G. B. Desken, O.; W. A. Bacon, Financier; A. H. Carver, Receiver; J. N. Clark, I. W., and G. W. Clodfelter, O. W.

Puxico Lodge, A. F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation in January, 1888, with W. H. Hickman, W. M.; J. W. Fristoe, S. W., and T. S. Hickman, J. W.

New Lakeville is another village of recent origin, on the line of the Cape Girardeau Southwestern Railroad, in Stoddard County. It has three general stores, three hotels, two family groceries, a large stave factory, two corn mills, a church and a schoolhouse.

Kennett was laid out in 1846, near a village of the Delaware Indians, under the chief Chilliticoux, by which name it was known until 1849, when the Legislature changed it to Butler. A year or two later it received its present name. The first store was opened in a house on the north side of the public square, by Elbert C. Spiller, who remained for several years, but finally returned to Illinois, from which State he came. For a time he was in partnership with James Cude. They were succeeded by A. M. Davis & J. R. McCullough, John S. Houston, John H. Marsh and Campbell Wright. At the close of the war W. F. Shelton began business, and has since been one of the leading merchants of the county. The business of the town at the present time consists of general stores by T. E. Baldwin & Co., Tatum Bros., Phillips & Co., S. S. White & Co., a drug store by A. B. Mobley, a family grocery store by G. W. Huskey, a gristmill and cotton-gin by D. H. Moore, and a gristmill by Fuller Ballard.

The first courthouse was a log building, erected on the public square in 1847. It was destroyed during the war, and about 1870 a large frame building was begun. It was scarcely completed when it was burned with all its contents. A log jail was also built in 1847, and another at the close of the war. The latter was poorly constructed, and in 1882 the present frame building, furnished with Pauley Bros.' cells, was erected.

The first paper published at Kennett was the *Dunklin County Herald*, established in 1870, at about the same time the *Missouri Democracy* was removed from Cape Girardeau to Clarkton, and in January, 1871, the two were consolidated and published at Kennett.

The next newspaper in Kennett was the *Enterprise*. It was established at Clarkton in 1872, by Albert & Baldwin, as the *Clarkton Advertiser*. In a short time it was purchased by Charles E. Stokes, who in September, 1874, enlarged it, and changed the name to the *Enterprise*, which in 1876 was removed to Kennett, and about the close of the year suspended. In October, 1877, the *Dunklin County Advocate* was established at Clarkton by W. R. McDaniel, but very soon after the office was taken to Kennett, and for a time it was published by J. W. Baldwin. He was succeeded by Frank Sanders, who conducted it for a few months. In 1886 the *Clipper*, previously published at Malden, was removed to Kennett, and the publication continued for about a year. It was then suspended, but it has recently been revived by Mr. R. H. Jones, publisher of the *Dexter Enterprise-Messenger*.

Pioneer Lodge No. 165, I. O. O. F., of Kennett, was chartered May 22, 1867. Among the original members were W. G. Bragg, Sr., L. T. Bragg and E. G. Rathbun. There are now thirty-two members, with T. N. McHaney, N. G., and Robert F. Sanders, Secretary.

Clarkton was founded about 1860, and named in honor of Henry E. Clark, a contractor on the pole or plank road between Clarkton and Weaverville. The first settler on the site of the town was Dr. Skaggs, who sold out to a man named Parker. Parker sold his interest to John Timberman, who with a partner named Muse opened the first store.

Clarkton now has a population of about 300, and is one of the most pleasantly situated villages in Southeast Missouri. It has a good school building, three churches, six stores and a gristmill.

Malden, the largest town in Dunklin County, is situated on the Texas, Arkansas & St. Louis Railroad. It was laid out in 1877, under the direction of Maj. George B. Clark. The first house was built the same year, by S. W. Spiller and Daniel Haynes, and occupied by a store furnishing supplies for the railroad then building. It is now occupied by Mr. Yearwood. The first regular merchant was James Gregory, who opened a store in the house now occupied by Gregory & Gardner. Succeeding merchants were Jackson & Erlich, W. M. Harkey and Sisel & Plaut.

In 1879 the *Dunklin County Advocate*, a newspaper previously published at Kennett, was removed to Malden by Charles E. Stokes, and its publication continued under the name of the *Malden Clipper*. It was published by successive owners until the spring of 1886, when it was returned to Kennett, and was succeeded by the *Dunklin County News*, which is now published by John P. Allen and edited by R. G. Sandidge.

The following individuals and firms represent the mercantile interests of Malden: J. S. Levi & Co., Squires & Laswell, Decker & Co., Gregory & Gardner, Davis & Co. and Mr. Yearwood, general merchandise; O. M. Wallace, hardware and furniture; Malden Stove and Implement Store; H. P. Kinsolving, E. Mayes & Co., G. T. Van Cleve and Dr. F. M. Wilkins, drugs. There are also five cotton-gins, a planing-mill operated by H. B. Spooner, and a cornmill by Gillen Hopper.

Malden Lodge No. 406, A. F. & A. M., was organized in 1879, with Daniel Haynes as the first Worshipful Master. In 1881 a hall was built, in connection with a church and schoolhouse, but in July, 1882, it was destroyed by a cyclone. Since that time, however, another hall has been purchased.

Cotton Hill Lodge No. 306, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1872 at Cotton Hill, with Col. T. H. Mauldin as N. G.; Garrett Weaver, V. G.; D. R. Cox, Sec., and R. C. Allen, Treasurer. It was removed to Malden in 1878, and is now in a prosperous condition.

Malden was incorporated at the April term of the county court, 1878. The first trustees elected were Daniel Haynes, chairman; James Gregory, S. W. Spiller, Samuel B. Dennis and J. P. Laswell.

Hornersville, a post village in the southern part of Dunklin County, was established about 1840 by William H. Horner, who opened a store there. A Masonic lodge, Hornersville Lodge No. 215, was organized prior to the war, with William Horner as the first Worshipful Master. After the war it was removed to Cotton Plant, where a chapter and a council were organized and maintained for several years. The latter have been dissolved, but the lodge is still in a prosperous condition. Utopia Lodge No. 283, I. O. O. F., is also situated at Cotton Plant.

Cotton Plant is a postoffice four miles north of Hornersville, founded by Judge Langdon. It contains three or four dwellings, a store, and a schoolhouse and church, with a Masonic hall in the second story.

Gayoso.—The commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice for Pemiscot County were Albion Crow, of Scott County; William Sayres, of Mississippi County, and William S. Mosely, of New Madrid. They met on the 23d of April, 1851, and purchased of James A. McFarland fifty acres of land, which was laid out by William Bigham, and named Gayoso, in honor of the Spanish governor of Louisiana, Don Manuel Gayoso. The first house was built by Sanford Jackson in 1854. It is still standing, and is now close to the river, although when it was built the river was three-fourths of a mile away. The next house was built by Charles A. Kimball, near the northwest corner of town. The first business house was built by Warrington & Purnell, of New Madrid, who opened a branch store in it in 1854. It is now occupied by Henry Madden. Warrington & Purnell after about two years were succeeded by Benjamin Sellers, who continued in business until the war. John H. Kelly sold goods in the house now occupied by Dolly Dorris. In 1856 Wade H. Spencer built the Star Hotel building, and in a short time sold it to A. C. Foust. In 1859 a schoolhouse, a little frame building, covered with oak boards, was built near where the cotton-gin now stands. The first teacher was an Englishman named Francis Baxter. Before that time schools had been taught in the courthouse.

The first physicians resident in Gayoso were Robert E. Cloud and James A. McFarland. The first regular graduate of a medical college in the county was Dr. John H. Alexander, who came from Point Pleasant in 1858.

The *Gayoso Democrat* was established in May, 1871, by B. H. & T. S. Adams. It was a six-column folio, and was published at Cape Girardeau until July, 1871. In August, 1872, W. S. Carleton became the publisher, and Maj. G. W. Carleton, editor. It was thus continued until November 22, 1875, when the name was changed to the *Southeast Missouri Statesman*. It has since changed hands several times, and is now again under the able editorial management of Maj. George W. Carleton. In 1879 the old name was resumed.

Justice Lodge No. 399, I. O. O. F., was organized at Caruthersville about 1882, and removed to Gayoso in 1887. Gayoso was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed February 21, 1861, but the municipal government was scarcely inaugurated when the war began. In 1872 George W. Carleton drafted a new charter, and John P. Stancil secured its adoption by the Legislature.

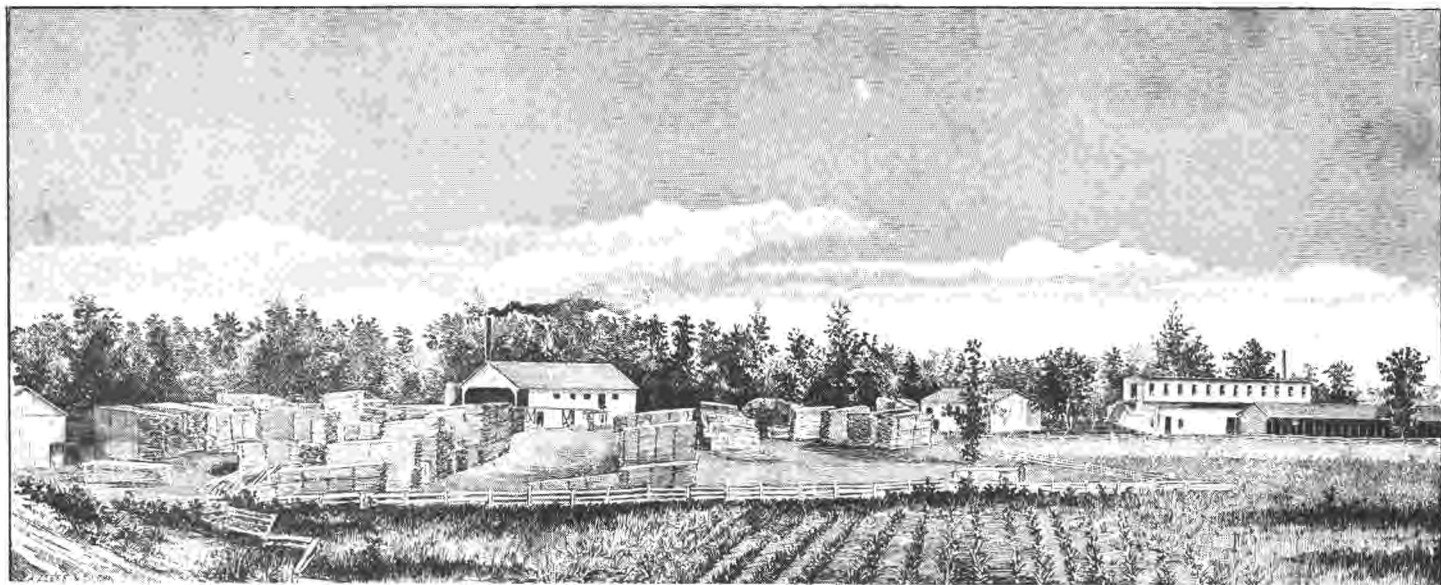
Caruthersville is the largest and most important town in Pemiscot County. It was laid out near the site of the old village of Little Prairie, by G. W. Bushey and Col. J. H. Walker, in 1857, and named in honor of Hon. Sam. Caruthers, of Madison County. Among the first merchants were Harbison & Christie and Davidson & Edwards.

Caruthersville Lodge No. 461, A. F. & A. M., was organized in 1870, with Thomas J. Bracken as W. M.

Poplar Bluff.—The commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice in Butler County were John Stevens, of Cape Girardeau County; William Henly, of Stoddard County, and Martin Sandlin, of Ripley County. The last named died before any action was taken, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of John F. Martin, of Ripley County. The commissioners fixed upon 160 acres of land on the banks of Black River that had not yet been entered from the Government. The county court thereupon appointed Obadiah Epps, commissioner, to receive small loans from individuals, to raise a sum sufficient to

pay for the land. Among the contributors to this fund were T. C. Catron, S. R. Harviell and Allen McElmurry. The town was surveyed early in 1850, and the first sale of lots took place on May 17, followed by another in August. About this time a store was opened in a small cabin made of hickory poles, and standing on the corner of Second and Vine Streets. The proprietor was Charles S. Henderson, who died about 1874. The postoffice was established on February 27, 1850, with J. A. Gilley as postmaster. He was soon after succeeded by Jacob C. Blount, who kept the postoffice in a small cabin at the end of the old county bridge. Among the merchants of the new town, prior to the war, besides Henderson were Harviell & Rainbolt, Blount & Waugh, James M. Jennings and Thomas B. Price. The town grew very slowly, and in 1861 it is said there were not more than twelve or fifteen houses. In February, 1870, it was incorporated as a village by the county court, with B. R. Moore, John Snoddy, D. Kitchens, William C. Breeden and James J. Hise as trustees. In May, 1872, the main line of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad was completed to Poplar Bluff, and about two years later the Cairo branch was finished. These roads, together with Black River, gave the town unexcelled shipping and manufacturing facilities, and its growth has since been steady and substantial. The greatest improvement has occurred since 1880. In that year the population was 791; now it is not less than four times that number. In 1880 J. N. Roberts & Co. established an extensive veneering factory, and now employ a large number of hands in the manufacture of veneering and fruit baskets. The Poplar Bluff Lumber and Manufacturing Company, established in 1883, and the Keystone Lumber and Land Company, established in 1882, are both extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber. The mills of the latter company are situated on the railroad, three miles east of town. The F. G. Oxley Stave Company is the successor of the firm of Gilman & Reynolds. The factory is perhaps the largest of the kind in the State, and gives employment to more men than all the other industries of the town combined. The company pays for timber and expenses over \$100,000 per year.

The remaining manufactories of Poplar Bluff are a plan-



POPLAR BLUFF LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING CO.'S WORKS, POPLAR BLUFF, MO.

ing-mill operated by L. B. Walker & Co., the Craven Pottery and the City Flour Mills. The mercantile interests are represented by the following firms: Ferguson & Wheeler, William F. Neal, Babcock & Randall, M. D. Treece, Peter Cohn and T. H. Moore & Co., dry goods and groceries; W. B. Adams, L. F. Quinn, William C. Graddy and Milton Wyatt, drugs; B. Duncan & Co., hardware; George Begley, wagon maker and hardware; Wright & Dalton, hardware and furniture; Charles Giese and Grafe Bros., merchant tailoring; Henry Schwaner, boots and shoes; John L. Clevlen and Johnson & Brill, jewelry; Murry & Quinn, G. C. Orchards, Lemuel Mills and G. L. Garitson, groceries.

The first newspaper published at Poplar Bluff was the *Black River News*, established in 1869, and edited by G. L. Poplin and G. T. Bartlett. The latter soon withdrew, and the paper was continued until 1874 as *Poplin's Black River News*. It then passed into the hands of W. T. Kitchen and George H. Kelly, who changed the name to the *Headlight*. It has since changed hands frequently. In 1877 George H. Crumb took charge of the paper, and changed the name to the *Poplar Bluff Citizen*, under which it has since continued. In 1875 the *Black River Country New Era* was established, but continued only a few months. In 1879 the *Southeast Missourian* appeared, and eighteen months later was consolidated with the *Citizen*. In 1882 John G. Wear and others began the publication of the *Renovator*, which about two years later was closed out by the *Citizen*, which had obtained an interest in the office. While in the hands of the sheriff the property was burned, but Mr. Wear purchased a new outfit, and resumed the publication. In December, 1887, the *Renovator* was purchased by the present editor, W. L. Oury, formerly proprietor of the *West Plains Gazette*. On April 1, 1888, George H. Crumb, a former editor of the *Citizen*, issued the first number of the *Republic*, a weekly, Republican in politics.

Poplar Bluff Lodge No. 209, A. F. & A. M., was organized May 7, 1860, with the following members: J. W. Baldwin, W. M.; J. T. Adams, S. W.; James M. Jennings, J. W.; T. J. Bledsoe, Treasurer; T. M. Rich, Secretary; J. S. Ferguson, S. D.; C. P. Phelps, J. D.; C. L. Scott, Tyler; S. W. Miller, B. D. Jennings and J. D. Dennis.

Poplar Bluff Lodge No. 1419, K. of H., was instituted on February 25, 1879, with thirty members, of whom the following were officers: Charles F. South, P. D.; J. T. Davidson, D.; R. P. Liles, V. D.; J. D. Greason, A. D.; William B. Crouch, R.; J. L. O'Brien, F. R.; W. A. Spence, Treasurer; Isaac M. Davidson, Chaplain; William Ferguson, Guide, and T. H. Bradley, Guardian.

Orion Lodge, K. of P., was installed with twenty members on August 11, 1880. The officers were J. T. Davidson, C. C.; H. H. Blackstone, V. C.; I. M. Davidson, P.; R. P. Liles, M. of E.; T. M. Johnson, M. of F.; George Bigley, K. of R. & S.; J. D. White, M. at A.; W. E. Massey, I. G.; Henry Turner, O. G.

R. H. McCook Post, G. A. R., was established in October, 1883, with J. K. Leech, P. C.; John W. Ingraham, S. V. C.; William Dilley, J. V. C.; C. W. Weber, Chaplain; J. T. Davidson, O. of D.; Gustav Schoenau, O. of G.; C. A. King, Surgeon, and I. M. Davidson, Adjutant.

Poplar Bluff Lodge No. 179, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1869, and for about ten years was very prosperous. It then began to decline, and for several years was suspended. An unsuccessful attempt was made to revive it in 1885, but in September, 1887, a reorganization was effected, with W. S. Randall as N. G.; W. A. Spence, V. G.; A. Frank, Treasurer, and A. W. Davidson, Secretary.

The first school in Poplar Bluff was established in 1869 by the Butler County Educational Society, the incorporators of which were Green L. Poplin, J. W. Baldwin, James Tombs, J. M. Henderson, J. M. Spence, B. F. Turner, J. S. Ferguson and G. T. Bartlett. The institution was known as the Black River Seminary, and was opened, with Prof. H. McKinnon as principal, in a two-story frame building erected for that purpose. The seminary was succeeded by the public schools, and in 1880 a new, two-story brick building costing \$7,000 was erected. Four teachers are now employed in the white schools, and one in the colored school.

MILITARY RECORD.

Early Indian Outbreaks.—Under the Spanish Government each commandant of a post was required to organize the able-bodied male inhabitants into militia companies, that were to be ready for service whenever called upon. No regular troops were maintained, except small detachments at St. Louis and New Madrid.

Attack Upon St. Louis.—The first important service required of the militia of Ste. Genevieve, which at the time was the only company south of St. Louis, was to assist in the defense of the latter place in the year 1780, known as "L'Annie du Coup" (the year of the attack.) Early in that year rumors of a contemplated attack upon St. Louis by the Indians and British from Ft. Michilimacinae became prevalent, and Don Ferdinand Leyba, lieutenant-governor and the commandant of the post, sent an officer, Silvio Francisco Cortobona, to Ste. Genevieve for a company of militia. Sixty men were placed under the command of Charles Valle, a brother of the old commandant at Ste. Genevieve, and sent to St. Louis in a keel boat. On May 26, 1780, the expected attack was made by a force of nearly 1,500 Indians—Winnebagoes, Sioux and other tribes—under the leadership of a British officer. Gov. Leyba was intoxicated, and acted in the most shameful and cowardly manner. The citizens, however, made an energetic and resolute defense, and succeeded in repelling the enemy. Gov. Leyba had refused to supply the Ste. Genevieve company with ammunition, and by his orders endeavored to prevent the company from rendering any assistance during the fight. This placed them in a false position, and laid them open to the charge of cowardice, which has been made by some writers, but the following from the pen of Gen. F. A. Rozier is a true explanation of the affair:

About the time of the attack upon St. Louis the captain of the Ste. Genevieve company, seeing that he was deprived of powder by Lieut.-Gov. Leyba, sent five men to take three kegs of powder, which an old lady resident of the town had at the time, but did not wish to deliver up, insisting that they would do her no harm if she refused to give it up. They, however, conveyed the powder to headquarters. Capt. Vallé at this time, seeing the treachery of the lieutenant-governor, determined not to obey orders. While the Captain was temporarily absent from his headquarters, Leyba ordered the company to spike their

guns, and to march up into a garret, and some of the men had partly obeyed the order, and it was about being executed by the whole company, when the brave captain of the Ste. Geneviève company came up, and, at once perceiving the treacherous intent of the order, refused, and said, '*Que son porte est près de son canon et non dans un grenier, et que si l'ennemi venait, il serait prêt à se défendre* (that his post was near his cannon and not in a garret; if the enemy came that he would be ready to defend himself), and, standing to his post, he ordered his men to stand by him, and did all he could under the circumstances to aid the citizens of St. Louis when that post was attacked by the enemy.

It is a well-known fact that Lieut.-Gov. Leyba acted in bad faith, and was despised by all the inhabitants of St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve on account of his treacherous conduct, and feeling conscious of his own foul acts died shortly afterward, and it was thought that he terminated his life by poison. After the attack on St. Louis had failed the company returned to their home, *Le vieux village de Ste. Genevieve*.

Expedition to New Madrid.—In 1802 a citizen of New Madrid District named David Trotter was killed by Indians, who proved to be renegade Creeks. Five of them were captured and sent to New Orleans, where sentence of death was passed upon one of them by the governor-general. They were then returned to New Madrid, where the sentence was put into execution. They were conveyed to New Orleans in a galley commanded by Robert McCoy and stationed at New Madrid. While on the return trip between New Orleans and Natchez the condemned prisoner, in an attempt to escape, attacked McCoy, severely wounding him and crippling him for life, but was overpowered and put in irons. The execution was fixed for January 3, 1803, and was under the direction of the lieutenant-governor himself. That officer made the most extraordinary preparation for what seems to have been a very simple affair. About two weeks before the execution he set out from St. Louis for New Madrid. When he reached Ste. Genevieve he ordered the three companies of militia of the district under arms, and to join him on the expedition to New Madrid. At Cape Girardeau the militia of that post joined him, and when New Madrid was reached the three companies there increased the command to almost a regiment. All this force was employed to hang one poor Indian, who, with his four companions, was in irons and under guard.

On this expedition Col. De Lassus issued more orders than a modern general would issue on a month's campaign with an army of 20,000 men. His order book is in possession of his grandson,

Placide De Lassus, of St. Francois County. A few only of the orders are here given, but they serve to illustrate with what punctiliousness the Spanish officers adhered to the military customs in which they had been trained. He directed the militia to recognize Don Francis Valle as second in command of the expedition, and assigned Don Joseph Pratte, Don Francis Valle, Jr., and Don Camille De Lassus to the command of companies. The last named was also made aid-de-camp and adjutant. Each company was required to furnish a mounted orderly as a body guard for the lieutenant-governor and commander-in-chief, and first corporals were required to replace sergeants when the latter were otherwise engaged.

ORDERS FOR THE MARCH OF THE EXPEDITION.

1. Men will be taken from each company to form the advance-guard, which will be commanded by each sergeant alternately.

2. This guard will have twelve axes, and will start every morning two hours before the main body of the militia; when, toward noon, they will have reached a suitable place for the noon-day halt, they will halt there and kindle two fires at the distance of an arpent apart.

3. On the arrival of the main body at the halting place, the vanguard will remount and proceed on to select the camping-ground for the night, where they will kindle five fires at the distance of half an arpent apart, taking care to select the said camp-ground early enough to enable the main body to reach it a half hour before sunset.

4. The vanguard will be released every morning, and will then form the rear-guard for the day.

5. The sergeant commanding the vanguard will proceed at a slow trot in good roads, and at a walk in bad places.

6. Should there be met in the route, which will be indicated to him, any serious impediment, such as rivers, creeks, bad crossings, etc., he will await the arrival of the main body of the militia.

7. Should he meet with any gathering of Indians, or other armed men, he will at once communicate the same to the chief commandant by mounted messenger.

8. In such bad places as may not require his waiting for the main body, as per article 6, he will expedite the passage of the said body as much as possible, by cutting the ice, if not strong enough to bear the horses, or bridging it with branches of trees or saplings to make the crossing practicable.

9. The main body of the detachment will start two hours after the vanguard, going on a good trot in good places, and at a walk in bad, and will maintain, as far as possible, the order of march which will be given them at starting.

10. In all cases when Messrs. the officers may command silence, or other orders, we doubt not that all who compose our detachment will be eager to obey.

11. Immediately on arriving at a camping ground a guard will be formed of seven men from each company, commanded by an officer, a sergeant and a corporal, who will place the sentinels that the location may require to guard against surprises and prevent the escape of any of the horses. The officer commanding the guard will report every morning, and his sergeant will immediately take the command of the advance guard.

12. The officers will carefully watch over their respective companies, and have the roll called every morning; they will see that no arms are loaded without orders, and make their report on each day before resuming the march.

13. If, while marching, the officer or sergeant at the rear perceives that they go too fast he will immediately notify the commandant at the front by passing the word to halt.

14. All the horses, packed or loose, with their drivers, will be placed between the detachment and the rear guard, allowing none to pass the front by the flanks nor remain in rear of the said guard.

15. The rear guard will keep at about two arpents in rear of the detachment, and will take care to pick up anything that may have been dropped. Should any one, from sickness or fault of his horse, be compelled to drop behind, the guard will at once notify the commander by a messenger.

16. They will see that no horse driver remain behind, their place on the march being between the detachment and the guard. Should anything fall or become disarranged they will call a halt, and lend assistance to remedy it, and then resume their march at the proper distance from the detachment. This order will be read to each company under arms, by its respective commanding officer, at the hour to be named by the second in command.

New Bourbon, February 11, 1862.

DON FRANCIS VALLE.

ORDER OF THE 17TH DECEMBER AT CAPE GIRARDEAU.

Don Louis Lorimier, commandant of Cape Girardeau, will be recognized as captain of the militia of said post, and Don William Lorimier as lieutenant of said militia, and they will be obeyed in all their orders, either verbal or written, in this expedition for the service of his Catholic Majesty.

Afterward Don Louis Lorimier, at the head of his militia, will designate the sergeants and corporals of his company.

From to-day an officer, a sergeant and a corporal of the company of the Cape, with twenty of her men, will set out as an advance guard one hour before the detachment; on arriving at the camping place they will kindle ten fires, at the distance of half an arpent from each other; they will clear the snow from around the fires, so that the militiamen may encamp there comfortably. The colors of the Cape Girardeau company will remain attached to its company, but it will be placed in the center of the detachment, with a guard of two men from each company, who will surround it in the order in which we put them.

On arriving at each camping place, or settlement, the officer, Don Camille De Lassus, will repair to the fire of the vanguard of the detachment, and if in a settlement to the quarters of the commander-in-chief, where the guard will repair.

The eight ax-men of the company of the Cape will always march at the head of the main body of the detachment, a half arpent in advance, and when in line they will repair to the center of the detachment, where they will form themselves in the manner there indicated.

The companies will be formed as follows: The Ste. Genevieve company on the right, next in line that of New Bourbon, then that of Cape Girardeau, and then the Platin company, all according to the seniority of the settlements.

EXTRACTS FROM GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED AT NEW MADRID.

The guards and mounted orderlies will be relieved each day at 5 o'clock. For this purpose they will assemble at the fort, from which the adjutant, Don Camille De Lassus, will despatch them to their respective posts, and the duties, until new orders, will be as follows: The guard by the foot militia of New Madrid for the prisoners of the Mashkoux Nation will remain as at present. The color guard will consist of an officer, a sergeant, a corporal, and four men of the militia who came here. Each of the companies here united will send each day a mounted orderly to the quarters of said Maj. Don Camille De Lassus. The sergeants and the corporals of the companies who came here will, alternately, every two days, take their men to the fort, to be present at distribution of the rations which will be made them for themselves and their horses. The commandants of companies will take care to read every day, at the roll-call, the present order and all those that I may give in future.

It will be made known to the militia of this post of New Madrid the officers of the arriving detachments, as follows:

Don Francis Valle, captain commanding, Ste. Genevieve company, second in command.

Don Louis Lorimier, commanding, Cape Girardeau company.

Don Joseph Pratte, lieutenant commanding, Ste. Genevieve company.

Don Francis Valle, sub-lieutenant commanding, Platin company.

Don Camille De Lassus, lieutenant, New Bourbon, aid-de-camp.

Don William Lorimier, lieutenant, Cape Girardeau.

Don William Strader, standard bearer.

CHARLES DE HAULT DE LASSUS.

The officers of the companies of cavalry will assemble their respective companies to-morrow at 9 o'clock A. M., near their quarters; they will order arms to be loaded, and to take the necessary precaution to strictly charge every man to exercise the greatest possible care that his piece is not discharged involuntarily without orders, and as soon as the companies are formed, each will advise me of it by an orderly he will despatch to me.

Each commandant of said companies will await the cannon shot which will be fired from the fort as the signal of assembling, and will march his company, according to orders previously given him, to form the line, and the officers, sergeants and corporals will take their positions as previously ordered.

The Adjutant, Don Camille De Lassus, will detail a guard of a sergeant, a corporal, and one man from each company, to go for the standard, with drums beating, which having brought they will place it opposite the cavalry in the center.

When he will be commanded to carry the order to the officer of the prisoner's guard, to deliver up the criminal Tewanaye to the commandant of the detachment of the Louisiana regiment, he will repair there, and cause his shackles to be taken off by the blacksmith he will find there for the purpose, and will give the order to the officer of the guard to immediately place the four other prisoners on the gallery, to enable them to witness the execution of Tewanaye.

He will place himself at the head of the regiment of Louisiana, which he will march opposite the standard, where the sentence of Tewanaye will be read by Don Pierre Antoine Laforge, adjutant of the militia of this post, public writer, and appointed in that capacity for the instruction of said prisoners, which sentence will be interpreted to them by the interpreter.

Immediately following the prisoner will be conducted in the same manner to the place appointed, and there shot to death by the detail from the garrison for the purpose. The corpse will be placed in the coffin, and carried by the soldiers in the garrison to the place of interment; the detachment of cavalry will then form by fours on the right, at the command of the adjutant, and will then pass opposite the grave, drums beating, and form as in the first position. The standard will then be returned, in the manner it was brought, to its place of keeping. The senior officer, having brought back the detachment, will give an order for each company to return to its place of meeting near its quarters, where they may dismount for a brief period, leaving their horses saddled ready to remount at the first order, under the command of the sergeants and corporals of the respective companies, the officers having to assemble at my quarters to be present and witness the release of the other four prisoners, to which end the senior officer will carry the order to the officer of the guard to take off their shackles, and send them with one-half of his guard to my quarters, to be restored to the Chief Agypousetchy of the Mashkoux Nation."

CHARLES DE HAULT DE LASSUS.

EXTRACT FROM AN ORDER FOR THE BETTER DISCIPLINE AND ORGANIZATION OF
THE MILITIA OF NEW MADRID.

Commencing on the next Sunday, Mr. Henry Pyroux, commandant of this post, will assemble all of the militiamen, including therein all persons able to bear arms, from the age of fourteen years up to fifty and not above, as I perceived on my arrival here children of not more than eight or nine years, who were on guard of the Mashkoux prisoners, and each captain, or commandant of each company, will organize his own in the best manner possible, and he will make them understand that, no matter at what hour it may be, at the signal of assembling, which will be the same promulgated in our order of — —, they will immediately report themselves at the place indicated for that purpose.

The following officers were appointed at this time:

Richard F. Waters, captain; George K. Reagan, lieutenant; John B. Barsaloux, ensign of the company of cavalry. John La-vallee, captain; Pierre A. Laforge, lieutenant; John Charpentier, ensign of the first company of infantry.

Robert McCoy, captain; Joseph Hunot, lieutenant; John Hart, ensign of the second company of infantry.

GENERAL ORDER TO TAVERN KEEPERS, TRADERS AND DRAM-SHOP KEEPERS AT ALL
THE POSTS OF THE UPPER LOUISIANA.

Mr. Charles De Hault De Lassus, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of Louisiana, and Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana and Dependencies:

In virtue of strict orders conveyed to us from his lordship, the Governor-General of this province, to entirely eradicate the prime cause of all the disorders occasioned by liquors sold by tavern keepers, dram-shop keepers, traders and other inhabitants to the Indians, in spite of the reiterated prohibitions of our predecessors and ourselves, and without the fines which have been paid by the delinquents serving as an example to prevent, it being generally proven

that the said Indians commit no excesses but when drunk. This is proven by the assassination of Mr. Trotter by the Indians, to whom he had traded liquor. All this compels us to use the most vigorous measures for the public tranquility.

1st. At each post there shall be but a certain number of tavern and dram-shop keepers that we will appoint, and who shall be persons of good conduct and devoted to the Government; these under no pretext can either sell or give liquor to Indians or slaves.

They will give immediate notice of the least disturbance at their house which may lead to disorder, to the commandant or nearest syndic, of its occurrence, so that he may apply the most prompt remedy. And all other persons than those who shall be authorized to keep tavern or dram-shop, who shall be found to have sold liquor, will undergo, for the first offense, three days' imprisonment and \$2 fine; the second offense, \$50 fine and fifteen days' imprisonment, and for a third offense they shall be sent to New Orleans, under safe conduct, at their own cost and expense.

2d. Every person whomsoever, either keeper of tavern or dram-shop, or any other who shall be found to have given or sold liquor to Indians, will be at once arrested, put in irons, and sent under escort of a detachment of militia, at his cost and expense, to New Orleans, and his effects will be seized and sequestered until the decision of his lordship, the Governor-General.

3d. All commanders of every post will be held responsible to the Government for the least neglect of the articles above, and of the least negligence in listening to the complaints which may be made to him on the subject, and to make the strictest inquiry and investigation to ascertain the truth.

4th. For the post of New Madrid, one single tavern being sufficient, Mr. John B. Olive will be the only one who will have the privilege of selling and putting off liquors, in conformity to present regulations, and for the convenience of travelers on the road to Illinois, in this district, Mr. Edward Robertson will have the right to sell and put off liquors, in conforming strictly to present regulations, and at the Little Prairie, Mr. Charles Guilbault, etc.

5th. The two tavern keepers above named will pay per annum such sums as a tax that the Governor-General may deem just, to be applied to the construction of a prison at this post.

This order will be translated into English by the interpreter of the King, Mr. J. Charpentier, published, and posted up in the public places of this post, and at the doors of the tavern keepers above named, and a copy will be sent to each district dependent upon this post.

ORDER ISSUED JANUARY 6, 1803.

The militia of the upper posts, here assembled, will present themselves at 3 o'clock P. M. to receive their rations to Cape Girardeau; to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A. M., they will assemble in the street opposite the colors, and, as soon as formed, we will start for our first camp at the hole. An officer, a sergeant, a corporal, and seven men from each company will start at 9 o'clock A. M., to prepare the encampment in the same manner as in coming.

The officers will be careful to have gathered up the axes brought with us, and to have them delivered to the vanguard.

The main guard for this day will be detailed from the company of mounted men of this post, and will comprise a corporal and four men, who will not patrol the village, but only an armed sentinel on duty day and night.

CHARLES DE HAULT DE LASSUS.

When Col. De Lassus turned over the government of Upper Louisiana to Capt. Stoddard he sent him the following communication concerning the Mashcoux Indians:

MR. AMOS STODDARD, CAPTAIN OF ARTILLERY AND FIRST CIVIL COMMANDANT OF UPPER LOUISIANA,

Sir:—I think it essential, for the measure you may probably take for the safety and tranquility of these inhabitants, to inform you that there exists in these parts, since nearly ten years, a party of vagabond robbers of the Mashcoux Nation, or self-styled Talapousa Creeks, expelled from their tribe, and not daring to return on account of the crimes they there committed, and who, since that time, have been wandering about on both the east and the west banks of the river, scattered along this side from New Madrid to the upper waters of the Meramec, and constantly committing barbarities in stealing, killing, violating, or burning houses.

In the year 1802 they carried their audacity to the extent of killing an inhabitant of New Madrid named David Trotter, and afterward burnt his house. Some time thereafter this same party, to the number of five, were captured through the watchfulness and vigilance of Mr. Louis Lorimier, commandant of Cape Girardeau, who went with a detachment of militia of his post and took them in custody, since which time I had them taken to New Madrid, where they were detained as prisoners, guarded by the militia of that post, until the decision of the Governor-General, who subsequently sent me his orders to execute, by shooting, the principal culprit, named Tewanaye, with all the necessary care and preparation, as an example, usual in similar cases, and which orders I executed in January of the past year, 1803, in presence of the four other culprits and one of their chiefs, named Aypulethey, and one of consideration called Kaskaloua. This sentence, after some representations of these two chiefs, without bitterness, was finally put in execution with their own consent; and after they had again admitted in full council that it was but an act of well-merited justice, and that their principal chief would be satisfied with it—as it is stated in the copy of the sentence of execution which I transmit you herewith, and which is verified by a party of their nation who came to accompany the chiefs of said nation to collect the balance of this gang of vagabonds—as you will see by the official statement appended hereto of the council held by the commandant of New Madrid, Mr. John Lavalley, in which the chief very clearly says to *run after and chastise them, and cut off their ears, and if they cannot be caught to fire on them as on deer*.

Sir, yours, etc.,

CHARLES DE HAULT DE LASSUS.

From the acquisition of Upper Louisiana until 1811 there was little difficulty with the Indians. In that year, however, instigated by the English, they began to commit outrages upon the most exposed settlements. During the following winter murders and other depredations became more frequent all along the frontier, from Ft. Madison to St. Charles. The militia of St. Charles District, under Col. Kibby, was called out, and afforded some pro-

tection, but it was inadequate to the demands. Early in May, 1812, a convocation of the chiefs of the Little Osages, Sacs, Shawnese, Delawares and other tribes, was held at St. Louis, and with Gen. Clarke they went to Washington, but Tecumseh's influence neutralized the effect of the visit, and on the 26th of the following June a council of the Winnebagoes, Kickapoos, Miamis, Sacs, Foxes, Iowas, Sioux, Pottawattomies and some of the Shawnese was held, and they decided to go upon the war path. The Shawnese and Delawares were generally neutral, or were allies of the settlers. As soon as war was determined upon, murders and outrages were multiplied on all the northwestern frontier. Troops were called for, and several companies of rangers were organized in Missouri. As most of the depredations in the territory were committed in St. Charles District, a number of forts were built there, and at these forts the troops rendezvoused. One of the first companies recruited south of the Missouri River was raised in Cape Girardeau District, by Andrew Ramsey, Jr., in the spring of 1813. The officers were Andrew Ramsey, captain; James Morrison, first lieutenant; Peter Craig, second lieutenant; Drakeford Gray, third lieutenant; William Ramsey, ensign; Wilson Able, Edward Spear, John Giles, John Gray and James Ramsey, sergeants; Daniel Harklerood, George Simpson, Willis Flannagan, Michael Ault, Alexander St. Scott and Edward Tanner, corporals, and Solomon Fossett, trumpeter. The extent of the service of this company could not be ascertained, but it is not thought to have been extensive. In the summer of 1814 Gen. Henry Dodge, of Ste. Genevieve, got together a force of about 300 mounted infantry, including forty or fifty Shawnese Indians. His force consisted of Capt. John Thompson's company from St. Louis, Capt. Abraham Daugherty's company from Cape Girardeau, Capt. Cooper's company from the Boone's Lick settlement, Capt. Bernard Pratte's company from Ste. Genevieve, and the Indians under the especial direction of Capt. J. B. St. Gem. They marched to the upper settlements in St. Charles District, where they were met by a company under the command of Edward Hempstead, who had ascended the Missouri in boats. The whole body of troops then proceeded to the camp of the Miamis, a little below that of the Osages on the south side of the

Missouri. The Indians had deserted the camp, and scattered into the woods, but they were soon collected to the number of 152—men, women and children—and taken to St. Louis. From there they were sent to their nation on the Wabash. The Cape Girardeau and St. Louis companies went on to Cape au Gris, thence returned to their homes. Capt. Daugherty's company was mustered into service on the 15th of August for sixty days, their time expiring on October 12. The following were the lieutenants and non-commissioned officers of this company: Medad Randol, first lieutenant; Andrew Patterson, second lieutenant; Robert Buckner, third lieutenant; Frederick Keep, ensign; Michael Rodney, William Cox, James Thompson, Benjamin Anthony, sergeants; Jacob Yount, Henry Shaner, Hall Hudson, John Davis, Nero Thompson and John Ezell, corporals.

In May and June, 1814, there was a company of mounted rangers recruited by Peter Craig, of Cape Girardeau County, who, with many of the company, had served under Capt. Ramsey the previous year. The company was enlisted for one year for service on the frontiers of Missouri and Illinois, and was attached to Col. William Russell's regiment. As it was this company which fought the battle of the "Sink Hole," and did much other arduous service, the official muster roll is here inserted: Peter Craig, captain; Drakeford Gray, first lieutenant; Wilson Able, second lieutenant; Edward Spear, third lieutenant; John Giles, ensign; John Rodney, Enos Randol, Daniel Harklerood, William Fugate and William Blakeney, sergeants; Abraham Letts, Perry W. Wheat, Jeremiah Able, William McCarty, Charles Sexton and Thomas S. Rodney, corporals.

The privates were James Atkinson, John Able, Stephen Byrd, Jonathan Brickey, John Brown, Tessant Barkume, James Brown, William B. Bush, George P. Bush, Peter Barrado, Francois Baraboe, Thomas Boyce, Burrell Castly, John Cameron, Charles Cardinal, William Crump, John Cooper, Jesse Cochran, Baptiste Cotie, Alexander Cotie, James Cowan, Hugh Dowlin, Elias Davis, Ludwell Davis, John Dotson, Samuel Foster, Able Galland, Alexander Giboney, Louis Guliah, Charles Hamilton, Louis Heneaux, Abijah Highsmith, John Houk, Benjamin Hail, John Holcomb, James Hamilton, Frederick Hector, Thomas Hail,



Leon J. Albut

CAPE GIRARDEAU CO.

John Hodge, Stephen Jarboe, Jehoida Jeffrey, Andrew Johnson, Baptiste Janneaux, Jr., Baptiste Janneaux, Sr., William King, Charles Lloyd, Francis Lemmey, Joseph Lemmey, John Langston, Baptiste La Croy, Baptiste Labeaux, Stephen McKinzie, James Massey, Nathan McCarty, James Masterson, Mark Murphy, William Martin, Benjamin Ogle, Samuel Parker, James Putney, Samuel Philip, John Patterson, Antoine Pelkey, John Roach, Tessant Reeves, Robert Robertson, Joshua Simpson, John Sorrells, John Shepherd, Alexander St. Scott, Joseph Sivwaris, Edward Stephenson, Solomon Thorn, Hubbard Tayon, John D. Upham, John Vance, Louis Vanure, Pascal Valle, George Wilt, John Watkin, Isaac Williams, John Wiggs, David Wilt, William Wathen, Jenkin Williams, William Wells, Levi Wolverton, Michael Wigo, Frederick Webber, Isaac Gregory, George Vanleer. The company was completed and mustered into service on the 2d of July, and was engaged in guarding the frontiers when the battle of the "Sink Hole" occurred. This battle was fought in what is now Lincoln County not far from Cap au Gris. The following is an account of the battle furnished by Col. John Shaw to the Wisconsin Historical Society.*

"Capt. Peter Craig commanded at Fort Howard. About noon five of the men went out of the fort to Byrne's deserted house on the bluff, about one-fourth of a mile below the fort, to bring in a grindstone. In consequence of back water from the Mississippi they went in a canoe, and on their return were fired on by a party supposed to be fifty Indians, who were under shelter of some brush that grew along at the foot of the bluff near Byrne's house, and about fifteen rods distant from the canoe at that time. Three of the whites were killed and one mortally wounded, and as the water was shallow the Indians ran out and tomahawked their victims. The people of the fort ran out and fired on the Indians across the back water, a few inches deep, while another party of about twenty-five ran to the right of the water with a view of intercepting the Indians, who seemed to be making toward the bluff or high plain west and northwest of the fort.

*Col. Shaw was a hunter and explorer. He relates that in 1809 he obtained a permit to search for gold, and taking Peter Spour and William Miller he set out from the extreme western settlements of Cape Girardeau at the head of St. Francois. They crossed a branch of White River, which he named Current River, and the Black and Spring Rivers, and traversed Western Arkansas and Missouri. Returning Col. Shaw participated in the Indian campaigns.

The party of twenty-five and Capt. Craig's soon united. On the bluff was the cultivated field and deserted residence of Benjamin Allen. The field was about forty rods across, beyond which was pretty thick timber. Here the Indians made a stand, and here the fight began. Both parties fired, and as the fight waxed warm the Indians slowly retired as the whites advanced. After the fight had been going on perhaps some ten minutes the whites were reinforced by Capt. David Musick, of Cape au Gris, with about twenty men. He had been on a scout toward the head of Cuiver River, and had returned to within about one-half a mile of the fort and about one and a half miles of the scene of the conflict, and had stopped with his men to graze their horses, when, hearing the firing, they instantly remounted and dashed toward the place of battle. Dismounting in the edge of the timber on the bluff, and hitching their horses, they rushed through a part of the Indian line, and shortly after the enemy fled, a part bearing to the right of the sink hole toward Bob's Creek, but the most of them taking refuge in the sink hole, which was close by where the main fighting had taken place. About the time the Indians were retreating Capt. Craig exposed himself about four feet beyond his tree and was shot through the body and fell dead. James Putney was killed before Capt. Craig, and perhaps one or two others. Before the Indians retired to the sink hole the fighting had become animated; the loading was done quickly and shots rapidly exchanged, and when one of our party was killed or wounded it was announced aloud. The sink hole was about sixty feet in length, and from twelve to fifteen feet in width, and ten or twelve feet deep. Near the bottom, on the southeast side, was a shelving rock under which perhaps some fifty or sixty persons might have sheltered themselves. At the northeast end of the sink hole the descent was quite gradual, the other end, much more abrupt, and the southeast side almost perpendicular, and the other side about like the steep roof of a house.

"On the southeast side the Indians, as a farther protection in case the whites should rush up, dug under the shelving rock with their knives. On the sides and in the bottom of the sink hole were some bushes which also served as something of a screen for the Indians. Capt. Musick and his men took part on

the northeast side of the sink hole, and others occupied other positions surrounding the enemy. As the trees approached close to the sink hole, these served in part to protect our party. Finding we could not get a good opportunity to dislodge the enemy, as they were best protected, those of our men who had families at the fort gradually went there, not knowing but a large body of Indians might seize the favorable occasion to attack the fort while the men were mostly away engaged in the exciting contest. The Indians in the sink hole had a drum made of a skin stretched over the section of a hollow tree, on which they beat quite constantly, and some Indian would shake a rattle called *She-shuqui*, probably a dried bladder with pebbles within, and even for a moment would venture to thrust his head in view, with his hand elevated, shaking his rattle and calling out, "peash! peash!" which was understood to be a sort of defiance, or, as Black Hawk, who was one of the party, says in his account of that affair, a kind of bravado to come and fight them in the sink hole. When the Indians would creep up and shoot over the rim of the sink hole they would instantly disappear, and while they sometimes fired effectual shots they in turn became occasionally the victims. From about 1 to 4 o'clock P. M. the firing was incessant, our men generally reserving their fire till an Indian should show his head, and all of us were studying how we could more effectually attack and dislodge the enemy. At length Lieut. Spears suggested that a pair of cart wheels, axle and tongue, which were seen at Allen's place, be obtained, and a moving battery constructed. The idea was entertained favorably, and an hour or more was consumed in its construction. Some oak floor puncheons from seven to eight feet in length were made fast to an axle in an upright position and port holes made through them. Finally the battery was ready for trial, and was sufficiently large to protect some half a dozen or more men. It was moved forward slowly, and seemed to attract the particular attention of the Indians, who had evidently heard the knocking and pounding connected with its manufacture, and who now frequently popped up their heads to make momentary discoveries, and it was at length moved up to within less than ten paces of the brink of the sink hole on the southeast side. The upright plank did not reach to the ground

within some eighteen inches, the men calculating to shoot beneath the lower end at the Indians, but the latter from their position had a decided advantage of this neglected aperture, for the Indians, shooting beneath the battery at an upward angle, would get shots at the Whites before the latter could see them. The Indians also watched the port holes, and directed some of their shots at them. Lieut. Spears was shot dead through the head, and his death was much lamented, as he had proved himself an intrepid officer. John Patterson was wounded in the thigh, and some others were also wounded behind the battery. Having failed in its design, the battery was abandoned after sundown. Our hope all along had been that the Indians would emerge from their covert and attempt to retreat to where we supposed their canoes were left, some three or four miles distant, in which case we were firmly determined to rush upon them and endeavor to cut them off totally. The men generally evinced the greatest bravery during the whole engagement.

"Night was now coming on, and the reports of half a dozen guns in the direction of the fort by a few Indians, who rushed out of the woods skirting Bob's Creek not more than forty rods from the north end of the fort, was heard. This movement on the part of the few Indians who had escaped when the others took refuge in the sink hole was evidently designed to divert the attention of the whites and alarm them for the safety of the fort, and thus effectually relieve the Indians in the sink hole. This was the result, for Capt. Musick and men retired to the fort, carrying the dead and wounded, and made every preparation to repel a night attack.

"The men at the fort were mostly up all night, ready for resistance, if necessary. There was no physician at the fort, and much effort was made to set some broken bones. There was a well in the fort, and provision and ammunition to sustain a pretty formidable attack. The women were greatly alarmed, pressing their infants to their breasts, fearing they might not be permitted to behold another morning's light, but the night passed away without seeing or hearing an Indian. The next morning a party went to the sink hole and found the Indians gone. They had carried off all their dead and wounded except five dead

bodies left on the northwest side. From all signs it appeared some thirty of them were killed or wounded. Lieut. Gray reported eight of our party killed, one missing and five wounded. The dead were buried near the fort, and a man sent to St. Charles for medical assistance. Lieut. Gray assumed command."

The killed in Capt. Craig's company, besides himself and Lieut. Spear, were Alexander Giboney, James Putney, Antoine Pelkey, Hubbard Tayon and Francois Lemmey. The wounded were John Patterson, Benjamin Hail and Abraham Letts. The term of service of the greater portion of the company expired within ten days after the battle, and the last were mustered out on the 19th of June, 1815.

Col. Shaw further relates that early in the spring of 1815*, while the Indians were still hostile, the young men of Cape Girardeau, Ste. Genevieve and parts of St. Charles and St. Louis Counties, to the number of 750, formed themselves into a regiment with a view of offering their services for the protection of Upper Louisiana. Meeting at Cape Girardeau, John Shaw was elected colonel, and Levi Roberts, major. Two hundred and fifty of the regiment met at Portage des Sioux, about April, 1815, and, taking command, Col. Shaw marched them up the Mississippi to Rock Island, and thence across toward the Illinois River. Before reaching their destination they were met by an express from Gen. Clark stating that hostilities were over.

Recruits for the Mexican War.—Southeast Missouri did not take a notable part in the Mexican War. Only three or four companies were recruited for that service, but many individuals from the various counties joined commands from other portions of Missouri, and from other States. Early in the summer a company was organized at Ste. Genevieve, by Capt. Thomas M. Horine, and marched to Fort Leavenworth, where it became a part of the Second Missouri Regiment, commanded by Sterling Price. The regiment set out for Santa Fe, which place it reached on September 28. January 24, 1847, it encountered 2,000 of the enemy at Canada, and repulsed them with slight loss. A second encounter took place on the 29th, and on February 4 the regiment attacked the combined force of Mexicans and Indians

* This date should doubtless be 1816, as Col. Shaw fixes the date of the battle of the Sink Hole at May 24, 1814, while official reports show that it occurred one year later.

in a strongly fortified position at Taos. The battle lasted all day, resulting at night in the surrender of the enemy. The total loss of the regiment in these engagements was only fifteen killed, and forty-seven wounded.

On August 23, 1846, Capt. Firmin A. Rozier organized a company of 115 men from Ste. Genevieve and Perry Counties, called the "South Missouri Guards." They were recruited for service in California, but when they reached Fort Leavenworth, where the regiment was organized, the season was so far advanced that no effort was made to cross the plains, and they remained at Fort Leavenworth.

Early in 1847 a company was recruited at Fredericktown, and organized and mustered into service at Jefferson Barracks, with Robert H. Lane as captain. It was enlisted for the war, and was organized as Company I of the Third Missouri Mounted Volunteers, of which John Ralls was elected colonel, and Robert H. Lane, lieutenant-colonel. Upon the promotion of Capt. Lane John Haley was elected to succeed him. The regiment was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, and thence marched for Mexico, by the way of Santa Fe and El Paso, and went into winter quarters at Chihuahua. On March 16, 1848, the regiment, with three other companies or detachments, constituting a force of about 600 men, fought a battle with the Mexicans under Gen. Frear at Santa Cruz. The latter were in the town and behind breast-works, but, in an engagement lasting from 9 o'clock in the morning until sundown, were defeated with a loss of 330 killed. Seven companies of the Third Regiment, of which Company I was one, were then stationed at Santa Cruz until the following July, when they were ordered to Independence, Mo., and in October were mustered out.

Civil War in Southeast Missouri.—The history of the Civil War in Southeast Missouri furnishes but few striking incidents. The conflict partook largely of the character of a guerrilla or partisan warfare, and, with two or three exceptions, there were no regularly planned and executed campaigns by regular troops.

At the beginning the most of the inhabitants of this portion of the State occupied that anomalous position of desiring to preserve the Union, but at the same time were opposed to the coer-

cion of the seceding States. When, however, the alternative of union or disunion was presented, the majority went with the South. This was especially true of the lower counties, while in those having a large German population, as Cape Girardeau, Perry and Ste. Genevieve, the Union men were in the majority.

In May, 1861, the Legislature passed an act providing for the organization of the Missouri State Guards, and the Governor appointed N. W. Watkins, of Cape Girardeau County, brigadier-general to command in the First Military District, which embraced Southeast Missouri. Gen. Watkins was an able lawyer and politician, but he found himself totally unfitted for the duties of his new office, and he soon tendered his resignation, which was accepted. His successor was Gen. Jeff. Thompson, who had previously assisted in the organization of the militia in the vicinity of St. Joseph. His chief characteristic was a braggadocio manner, and he employed his talents in writing loud-sounding proclamations and orders. Upon assuming command he issued the following characteristic pronouncement:

MISSOURIANS! STRIKE FOR YOUR FIRESIDES AND YOUR HOMES!

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT MISSOURI STATE GUARDS. }
BLOOMFIELD, Mo., August 1, 1861. }

** To the People of Missouri:*

Having been elected to command the gallant sons of the First Military District of Missouri in the second war for independence I appeal to all whose hearts are with us immediately to take the field. By a speedy and simultaneous assault on our foes we can, like a hurricane, scatter them to the winds, while tardy action, like the gentle south wind, will only meet with northern frosts, and advance and recede, and, like the seasons, will be like the history of the war, and will last forever. Come now! Strike while the iron is hot! Our enemies are whipped in Virginia. They have been whipped in Missouri. Gen. Hardee advances in the center, Gen. Pillow on the right, and Gen. McCulloch on the left, with 20,000 brave Southern hearts to our aid. So, leave your plows in the furrow, your ox to the yoke, and rush like a tornado upon our invaders and foes to sweep them from the face of the earth, or force them from the soil of our State! Brave sons of the First District come and join us! We have plenty of ammunition, and the cattle on ten thousand hills are ours. We have 40,000 Belgian muskets coming, but bring your guns and muskets with you, if you have them; if not, come without them. We will strike our foes like a southern thunderbolt, and soon our camp fires will illuminate the Meramec and Missouri. Come, turn out!

JEFF. THOMPSON,

Brigadier-General Comd'g.

*Rebellion Record.

At about this time there was an attempt to put into operation a plan for an extensive campaign of Mississippi by the Confederates. There was to be a simultaneous advance of McCulloch in the west, Hardee in the center, and Pillow in the east. Gen. Hardee advanced to Greeneville with 5,000 men, while Gen. Pillow took possession of New Madrid. The invasion from this force, however, went no further. Gen. Thompson with his State Guards entered upon an active but somewhat desultory warfare, and, while he did not do any serious damage to the Federal army, succeeded in drawing the attention of a considerable force. On August 11, 1861, a detachment dashed into the village of Hamburg, Scott County, where there was a small body of Home Guards, killed one man, wounded five, and captured thirteen. On the 20th of the same month Col. Jason H. Hunter was sent out to develop the Federals in the vicinity of Bird's Point. At Charleston he met Col. Dougherty with the Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, and engaged him in a skirmish in the town, but was driven back in confusion. When he returned to Camp Hunter he was placed under arrest by Gen. Thompson for disobeying orders, his instructions having been not to engage the enemy.

In October Gen. Thompson with his entire force marched northward to Fredericktown, followed by a considerable force under Col. J. B. Plummer, from Cape Girardeau. Before the arrival of Plummer he left Fredericktown, and it was thought by the citizens of the town that he was in full retreat, and they so informed his pursuers. The latter at once turned to follow him, and when about a mile south of town they were met by Thompson in full force. He had marched only a mile or two on his retreat, and facing about had waited for their approach. During the fight that ensued neither side suffered serious loss. Gen. Thompson was driven back, and retreated in safety to Greeneville.

Meanwhile the Federal forces had not remained inactive. On July 17, 1861, B. Gratz Brown, with a regiment of three months' volunteers, was ordered to take possession of Pilot Knob, then the terminus of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, where he remained until about the 8th of August, when he was relieved

by Gen. U. S. Grant, with his Twenty-first Illinois Regiment. Gen. Grant at once prepared to take the offensive against Hardee at Greeneville, but when ready to begin active operations he was relieved by Gen. B. M. Prentiss. Prior to his arrival he had been appointed brigadier-general, but had not received his commission, which came a few days later. His headquarters were at the house of Col. James Lindsay, now the property of Judge J. W. Emerson, and the spot where he stood when the commission reached him is marked by a monument, recently erected by members of his old regiment.

At about the same time Col. Brown was ordered to take possession of Pilot Knob and Ironton, Col. Marsh, with the Twentieth Illinois, was ordered to Cape Girardeau, and as soon as possible thereafter the work of constructing fortifications was begun. Four forts, named, respectively, A, B, C and D, commanding the approaches to the town on all sides, were built. About the 1st of September Gen. U. S. Grant was appointed to the command of the district of Southeast Missouri, which also included Southern Illinois. He established temporary headquarters at Cape Girardeau, but three or four days later removed to Cairo, Ill. By order of the department commander he was first to take command of a combined expedition from Cairo and Bird's Point, and from Ironton for the capture of Jeff. Thompson. Gen. Prentiss had been ordered to move from Ironton to Cape Girardeau, and the forces at Cairo were to be ready to drop down the river to Belmont and march westward from that point. When Gen. Prentiss reached Jackson he found orders from Grant to halt his troops there, but, disregarding them, he pushed on to Cape Girardeau, where he was met by Grant, who ordered him to return his men to Jackson at once. He believed himself to be the ranking officer, and, feeling much aggrieved at being placed under one whom he considered his junior, he left his command when he had countermarched them to Jackson, and went to St. Louis. This put an end to the expedition against Thompson.

On September 4 Gen. Grant reached Cairo, where he found Col. R. J. Oglesby in command of the post. He at once relieved him, and placed him in command of the post at Bird's Point on

the opposite side of the river. Two days later he took possession of Paducah, and placed Gen. C. F. Smith in command of the garrison there. During the next two months no movement of importance was made. Troops were constantly arriving at Cairo, and the time was spent in drilling and disciplining them. By the 1st of November Grant had an army of 20,000 men fairly well drilled but entirely inexperienced in war. On the 5th of November a telegram from St. Louis was received informing him that the enemy were reinforcing Price from Columbus, by the way of White River, and directing him, if possible, to prevent it. Col. Oglesby had been despatched with a force of nearly 3,000 men a day or two before in pursuit of an equally large body of Confederates, who were reported to be on the St. Francois River, about fifty miles to the west. Now Col. W. H. L. Wallace was sent with a regiment to overtake and reinforce Oglesby, and to change the direction of the expedition to New Madrid. At the same time Gen. C. F. Smith was ordered to make a demonstration on Columbus from Paducah, while Gen. Grant, with the remainder of his available force, amounting to 3,000 men, dropped down the river on steamers convoyed by two gun-boats to within about six miles of Columbus, where a few men were debarked to establish connection with the troops from Paducah. Early the next morning it was learned that the Confederates were crossing troops to Belmont to reinforce the camp at that place, and Grant resolved to push down the river, land on the Missouri side, capture and break up the camp and return.* About an hour after daylight he was debarking his troops on the west bank of the Missouri, about one and a half miles above Belmont. At 8 o'clock everything was in readiness for the advance. Two companies from each regiment were thrown forward as skirmishers, and in a short time they met the enemy. The engagement soon became general, and continued for about four hours, the Confederates falling back until finally compelled to take refuge below the river bank. Here the Federals forfeited an opportunity to secure a signal victory. As soon as they reached the deserted camp they threw down their arms and began plundering the tents, giving the enemy time to work along the river bank and get between them

* Grant's Memoirs.

and their transports. It also gave them time to dispatch two boat loads of reinforcements from Columbus. Gen. Grant was powerless to control his men, until they found themselves in danger of being surrounded and cut off from retreat; they then formed in line and started for their boats, which were reached with but slight resistance from the enemy. A few shots were fired by the Confederates at the retreating boats, but no serious damage was done. The Union loss in this battle was 485 killed, wounded and missing, while the Confederate loss as reported by Gen. Polk was 105 killed, 419 wounded and 117 missing. This closed the campaign of 1861, and Gen. Grant set about preparing for his expedition against Forts Henry and Donelson.

In February, 1862, Gen. John Pope concentrated an army in Southeast Missouri for the capture of New Madrid, and Island No. 10, to which the Confederates from Columbus had retreated. Forts and earthworks had been constructed in the vicinity of New Madrid and Point Pleasant, and these were first reduced. This occupied the first two weeks in March. The only practicable point of attack on Island No. 10 was from the rear, and in order to make such an attack it was necessary to transfer the gunboats and transports, then above the island, below it. The river at this point makes a sharp bend, and it was decided to cut a canal across the narrow neck of the peninsula. As the river was high, and the bayous overflowed, the work consisted principally in cutting off trees and removing obstructions from the water, although in some places it was necessary to cut through solid earth. The work was begun on March 17, under the direction of Col. J. W. Bissell, of the First Missouri Engineers, and was completed on the 4th of April. The canal was twelve miles long, and for six miles it was cut through heavy timber, the trees being sawed off several feet under water. Through this canal were taken the transports and smaller boats, while two large gunboats, the "Carondelet" and "Pittsburg," under cover of darkness ran the batteries on the island. The former passed down on the night of the 4th, and the latter on the night of the 6th. The Confederate position was now untenable, and on the 7th they evacuated the island, and marched down the river to Tiptonville, Tenn., where, on April 9, they were surrounded and captured. The force surrendered

consisted of 273 field and company officers and 6,700 privates. During the remainder of the year 1862, small detachments of militia and other troops kept up a desultory struggle in Southeast Missouri. One of the best of the Confederate officers was Col. W. L. Jeffers, who did much to harass the State Militia. He was a brave and skillful officer, and had seen service in the Mexican War. He is now a resident of Dexter, Mo. On April 6, 1862, he attacked a company of militia under Capt. William Flentze, near Jackson, and scattered them. On August 24, 1862, with 100 men he attacked four companies of the Twelfth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, under Maj. B. F. Lazear, on Crooked Creek, in Bollinger County, and after a short fight drove them back. On May 16 of the same year he had a fight at Chalk Bluff, Ark., with a Wisconsin regiment, under Col. Ed. Daniels, and defeated them, with a loss of only two wounded. Col. Daniels, however, went on into Dunklin County, and captured the steamer "Daniel E. Miller," at Hornersville. He had previously, on May 11, had a skirmish about ten miles from Bloomfield, with four companies commanded by Col. Phelan, killing one man and capturing eleven.

On October 29, 1862, there was a skirmish at Clarkton, Dunklin County, between some Illinois troops sent out from Columbus, and Col. John M. Clark. The former captured about forty men and over sixty horses and retreated.

In April, 1863, Gen. Marmaduke with about 8,000 men made a raid into Southeast Missouri from Northern Arkansas. At Patterson, Wayne County, he attacked a small force of Federal cavalry, and drove them back toward Ironton. He then pushed on to Cape Girardeau, but, finding that post too well defended to risk an assault, he fired a few shots into the town and withdrew. He was followed by Gens. Davidson and Vandever, who pursued him into Arkansas.

Near the last of August, 1863, Col. R. G. Woodson with the Third Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, made a raid from Pilot Knob to Pocahontas, Ark., and captured Gen. Jeff. Thompson and his entire staff, all of whom were sent to Gratiot prison, St. Louis. From this time until the close of the war the military operations in Southeast Missouri, with the single exception

of Price's raid, degenerated into a merciless guerrilla warfare, in which many citizens lost their lives at the hands of such bands as were led by Pope Congers, Timothy Reeves, Hilderbrandt and the Bowlins.

In September, 1864, Gen. Rosecrans, the department commander, with headquarters at St. Louis, received information of the approaching invasion of Missouri from Northern Arkansas by Gen. Price, and, sending this information to Washington, was reinforced by Gen. A. J. Smith, with 6,000 troops that had been destined to join Sherman in Northern Georgia. Gen. Price, reinforced by Shelby, entered Southeast Missouri between the Big Black and St. Francois Rivers, and pushed on toward Pilot Knob. There were but few Federal troops in this portion of the State, and they met with little opposition. A portion of the cavalry under Col. Jeffers marched by the way of Jackson, where they had a skirmish with a Federal company under Capt. Tacke.

On the night of September 24 Gen. Rosecrans ordered Gen. Hugh S. Ewing to take a brigade of the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, then at Jefferson Barracks, and patrol the Iron Mountain Railroad, while Gen. A. G. Smith and his command was to follow. Gen. Ewing, leaving the remainder of his brigade at De Soto, pushed on with the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry to Pilot Knob, where he found Maj. James Wilson with a force of only about 1,000 officers and men, consisting of Companies A, F, E, G, H and I, of the Forty-seventh Missouri Infantry; Capt. Lindsay's company of the Fiftieth Missouri; Companies A, C, D, H, I and K, of the Third Cavalry, Missouri State Militia; Company L, of the Second Cavalry, Missouri State Militia; Company G, First Cavalry Missouri State Militia and Capt. Montgomery's battery.

On the plain south of the village of Pilot Knob was Fort Davidson, a hexagonal work about 700 yards in circumference, and mounting four thirty-two pound guns and three twenty-four pounders. The plain, consisting of some 300 acres, is surrounded by mountains from 500 to 600 feet high, with the exception of a gap between Shepherd Mountain and Pilot Knob, through which runs a small stream known as Stout's Creek. Gen. Ewing obstructed the roads

leading up the mountains, cleared the sides next the fort of most of the timber, and dug two rifle pits commanding the best approaches. About four miles southeast of Pilot Knob is a gap known as the "Shut In," through which passes the Fredericktown road. By this road the army of Gen. Price entered the Arcadia Valley. On the 26th of September Gen. Ewing ordered two companies to make a reconnoissance in the direction of Fredericktown, and a small party under Capt. Powers was started out to cross the roads leading from the south to that place. Both detachments met the advance of Price's army near the "Shut In," and were forced back into Iron-ton, where, with Company E, of the Forty-seventh Missouri, a detachment of the Fourteenth Iowa and a section of Montgomery's battery, together with the available cavalry, all under the command of Maj. Wilson, a stand was made. Price's advance was thus temporarily checked, when night and a rain storm put an end to the engagement. Price's army kept coming in during the night, and Gen. Ewing ordered all the quartermaster and commissary stores not needed for immediate use sent up the railroad, while details were set to work to construct six platformed barbettes for the artillery, which was under the command of Lieut. David Murphy. At daylight, on Tuesday the 27th, Wilson was driven back into the gap between Pilot Knob and Shepherd Mountain, and while the enemy were attempting to force the gap Gen. Ewing ordered a detachment of the Fourteenth Iowa to take position on the east end of Shepherd's Mountain, and ordered Wilson to fall back along the side of Pilot Knob, thus opening a clear range from the fort. A long and severe struggle ensued, in which the loss to the enemy was great. Finally Gen. Marmaduke obtained a position on the east side of Shepherd Mountain with two pieces of artillery, and from there, with his division, made an assault, gaining the bed of the creek from which his men kept up an incessant fire on the fort. At the same time Gen. Fagan marched over Pilot Knob, and made an assault from that side upon the fort, but was repulsed, after a gallant charge. Night now came on, and the troops of Gen. Price's command, thinking that they had bagged their game, gave themselves up to enjoyment and jolli-

fication. Gen. Ewing, recognizing that to remain longer in the fort was to invite capture, determined to evacuate and, if possible, to make his escape unnoticed. This was rendered very difficult, as a large mass of charcoal at the works of the Iron Company had been fired during the engagement, and now lighted up the entire plain. He ordered Col. Fletcher to make arrangements to have the magazine blown up two hours after his departure, and sooner if discovered. He left by the Potosi road unseen, and two hours later, and an hour before day, the magazine was fired by Daniel Flood, of the Third Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, but the Confederates even then did not realize what had occurred, and it was not until 8 o'clock in the morning that Marmaduke started in pursuit. The Federal loss in this battle was about 200 killed, wounded and missing, while the Confederate loss is estimated at about 1,000. Maj. Wilson was wounded and captured at Pilot Knob, and subsequently, with six men of his command, was shot by order of Gen. Price's officer of the day.

Upon leaving Pilot Knob Gen. Ewing sent a detachment toward Mineral Point to apprise the troops there of his evacuation, but at Caledonia they came upon the advance of Gen. Shelby, who had not been at Pilot Knob, but had marched from Fredericktown by the way of Farmington. Finding the road to Potosi thus blocked Gen. Ewing turned toward Rolla, but upon reaching Webster he decided to march for Harrison, where he was attacked by the force under Shelby, which had been chasing him. He held his ground, however, until reinforcements came, and Shelby was driven off. He then pushed on to Rolla. This ended the war in Southeast Missouri.

Troops Furnished.—Prior to the beginning of the war a company of militia, known as the "Marble City Guards," was organized at Cape Girardeau under the command of Samuel J. Ward. In the spring of 1861, after the first call for troops by President Lincoln, the members of the company whose sympathies were with the South went to Jackson and joined Ward's battalion of State Guards, which was organized for the six months' service. About the same time a company of cavalry was organized at

Jackson for the same service. They were known as the "Swamp Rangers," and were commanded by W. L. Jeffers, with Dr. S. S. Harris as first lieutenant; Wash. Watkins, second lieutenant, and Joel Wilkerson, third lieutenant. Shortly after the organization of this company a battalion was formed, with W. L. Jeffers as lieutenant-colonel and Solomon G. Kitchen, major. It was composed of four companies—one from Stoddard County, commanded by Solomon G. Kitchen; one from Boilinger County, commanded by Edward Wilson; one from Washington County, commanded by John J. Smith, and Jeffers' Company, from Cape Girardeau County. At the end of six months the battalion was mustered out of service, and several of the officers organized independent commands. Lieut. Harris recruited an artillery company, which, in March, 1862, was ordered to Fort Pillow, and on the flag ship "Gen. Bragg" participated in the fight there. The company was then ordered to Yazoo City on the ram "Arkansas," and participated in the engagement with Porter's fleet on July 15, 1862. Subsequently it was attached to the regiment of Col. Martin Greene, and served until the close of the war. In February, 1863, Capt. Harris gathered together a company of Southeast Missouri men at Camden, Ark., and organized a battery for Marmaduke's brigade.

A regiment was organized early in 1861 in Dunklin County, for the State Guard service. James A. Walker was elected colonel and D. Y. Pankey, lieutenant-colonel. Among the captains of companies were S. P. Eldridge, Lee Taylor, A. J. Dooley, W. P. Jones and Taylor Pickard. The regiment was organized at Clarkton, and after spending some time in drilling joined Thompson's force, and was in the fight at Fredericktown. After that campaign it returned to New Madrid County, and at the end of six months was mustered out. In the summer of 1862 a battalion was organized at Hornersville, Dunklin County, by Andrew Jones. Jones was soon after killed by deserters, and was succeeded by Charles Williford. The battalion consisted of two companies, the second company being under the command of Lewis Chandler. A regiment was also raised in Stoddard County for the State Guard service by William G. Phelan. It marched from Bloomfield to Camp Hunter, thence to Belmont,

Columbus and Belmont, and was with Thompson at Fredericktown. It was disbanded on January 1, 1862. A battalion of State Guards was organized in Butler County, and placed under the command of Daniel L. Jennings. It was composed of four companies, commanded by James M. Jennings, John C. Smart, William Gregory and N. C. Dodson, respectively.

The troops raised in Scott County for the State Guard service were placed under the command of Alexander Waugh, and those organized in Bollinger County, under J. H. Hunter. A company was raised in Mississippi County by Charles B. Price, and another by Capt. Taylor.

After the disbanding of the State Guards a regiment was organized at Belmont, with John Smith as colonel, Solomon G. Kitchen, lieutenant-colonel, and H. H. Bedford, major. Before the battle at Belmont the regiment was ordered to New Madrid. In 1863 it crossed the river to Memphis, and joined Price's command. It then operated with Price until the close of the war.

In the spring of 1862 W. L. Jeffers organized a company of cavalry, with W. E. McGuire as first lieutenant, and John A. Bennett, second lieutenant. He operated in Southeast Missouri and Northern Arkansas. Subsequently he recruited a regiment, which was designated as the Eighth Missouri Cavalry. It was organized with W. L. Jeffers, colonel; Samuel J. Ward, lieutenant-colonel; James H. Parrott, major; Albert O. Allen, adjutant, and John Craig, sergeant-major. Of the companies six were from Cape Girardeau County, one from Scott, one from New Madrid, one from Mississippi and one from Bollinger. Company H was recruited from Scott County men, and was organized at Bloomfield, with Alexander Wright, captain; W. Powers, first lieutenant; Ed. H. Coleman, second lieutenant, and Charles Vaughn, third lieutenant. Company I was from New Madrid County; Edward Phillips was captain; William Riley, first lieutenant; James Ferguson, second lieutenant, and T. W. Lynch, third lieutenant. The companies from Cape Girardeau County were Company A, John Cobb, captain, and James Caldwell, first lieutenant; Company—, Capt. Suggs commanding; Company F, White Craig, captain; William Jenkins, first lieutenant; Thomas Dalton, second lieutenant, and Alexander Summers, third lieutenant; Com-

pany G, Stephen J. Campbell, captain; R. M. Snider, first lieutenant, and Ed Robbins, second lieutenant; and Company——, A. J. Brooks commanding. The company from Mississippi County was commanded by Capt. Pritchett. The regiment marched to Jonesboro, Ark., and about two months later joined Gen. Porter's brigade at Pocahontas. It remained with Gen. Porter until his death, when it was placed in Gen. Marmaduke's command. It participated in the battle at Hartsville, after which it withdrew to Batesville, Ark., where it spent the winter of 1863-64. In the spring it was ordered to Northern Louisiana, and was there engaged in recruiting until late in the summer. It then marched northward with Price, and was present at the battle with Steele at Jenkin's Ferry, where Col. Jeffers with his regiment was ordered to bring on the fight. It continued with Marmaduke until the close of the war, participating in all the battles on the raid into Missouri, and was surrendered at Shreveport, La.

In the spring of 1862 Col. Solomon G. Kitchen recruited a battalion of four companies of volunteers, and, crossing the Mississippi, reported to Van Dorn at Memphis. There his battalion was consolidated with some troops from Northern Missouri, and a regiment of cavalry was organized, with Robert McCulloch as colonel; S. G. Kitchen, lieutenant-colonel, and A. J. Smith, major. The regiment formed a part of the command of Gen. Price, and participated in all of his campaigns. When Gen. Price moved down to Meridian, Col. Kitchen returned to Stoddard County and recruited a regiment of which Jesse Ellison was made lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Walker, of Dunklin County, major. Col. Kitchen also recruited a battalion in Arkansas, which with the above regiment constituted a legion. This force joined Gen. Price in his operations against Steele in Southern Arkansas, and remained with him until surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., on June 5, 1865.

In 1861 a battalion of cavalry was organized at Bloomfield, consisting of two companies composed mainly of men from Ste. Genevieve and Madison Counties, and commanded by Capts. John I. Casey and William Cousins. In the fall they went to New Madrid, and in January following to a point near Pocahontas, Ark., where they were attached to Col. Lowe's reg-

iment of infantry. In the spring of 1862 the command, with the exception of Capt. Casey's company, was ordered to the east side of the Mississippi with Gen. Price's force. Capt. Casey's company remained at Helena, Ark., during the summer of 1862. When Gen. Thompson crossed the Mississippi he took a detail of picked men from the companies of Capts. Casey and Cousins, and the remainder were consolidated and placed under the command of James Surge, an Englishman. They were then ordered to report at Brownsville, Ark., where the company were dismounted. This proceeding was so distasteful to the men, however, that they were ordered to Thomasville, Ark., where they joined the Third Missouri Cavalry, of which Cotton Green was colonel and Alonzo Campbell, lieutenant-colonel. After the battles of Prairie Grove and Cane Hill they were ordered to join Gen. Porter, and after his death served under Gen. Marmaduke until the close of the war.

The Ninth Regiment Missouri Infantry was made up mainly of men from Southeast Missouri. It was organized in September, 1862, at Little Black River Bridge, in Butler County, with James B. White as colonel, and William S. Ponder, lieutenant-colonel. It marched to Pocahontas, Ark., and thence to Fort Smith, and participated in the battle of Prairie Grove on December 7, 1862. Subsequently it was present at the battle of Helena, thence retreated by the way of Little Rock to Camp Bragg, where it was consolidated with the Tenth Infantry, Col. Moore commanding. The consolidated regiments were then ordered to Shreveport, La., and in April following participated in the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill. They then turned back to assist in the campaign against Steele, and were present at the Jenkin's Ferry fight, after which they fell back to Camden and Shreveport, and there remained until the war closed.

The Second Missouri Infantry (Confederate) was composed largely of men from the counties of New Madrid and Pemiscot. It was organized at Memphis, Tenn., about July 1, 1861, with John S. Bowen as colonel, L. L. Rich, lieutenant-colonel, and — Campbell, major, and was composed of the following companies: Company A, Capt. Sprague, from New Orleans, all Irishmen; Company B, Capt. Duffie, from St. Louis; Company

C, Capt. Hearst, made up of men from St. Louis, New Madrid and Pemiscot Counties; Company D, Capt. Burke, from St. Louis; Company E, Capt. Rice, from Hickman, Ky., men mainly from Southeast Missouri; Company F, Capt. Garland, from St. Louis; Company G, Capt. John A. Gordon, from Pemiscot and New Madrid; Company H, Capt. Hogan, from Pemiscot; Company I, Capt. Thomas J. Phillips, from New Madrid; Company K, Capt. John E. Averill, from Pemiscot.

The regiment went from Memphis to Fort Pillow, thence to New Madrid, Columbus, Ky., and to Camp Beauregard, where it remained until December 25, 1861, when it proceeded to Bowling Green; thence to Nashville, Murfreesboro, Iuka and Burnsville. It then marched to Shiloh Church, and participated in the battle at that place, after which it fell back to camp at Milldale, not far from Corinth. There the men re-enlisted for three years or during the war. Just before the battle of Shiloh Col. Bowen was placed in command of a brigade, Rich was promoted to colonel, and A. C. Riley, first lieutenant of Company I, was made lieutenant-colonel. The promotion of Riley gave offense to Maj. Campbell and some other officers, who resigned their commissions. Col. Rich was wounded at Shiloh, and died soon after, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Riley.

The regiment participated in the battle of Corinth, and then went into camp at Lumpkin's Mill, near Holly Springs, where it was consolidated with the Fourth Missouri, and assigned to Cockerill's brigade. The winter of 1862-63 was spent in Mississippi. Toward spring an expedition was made into Louisiana and thence to Grand Gulf. The regiment next participated in the battle of Champion's Hill, and fell back into Vicksburg, where it was surrendered with the army on July 4, 1863. It then went into parole camp at Demopolis, Ala., where it remained until exchanged in the following September. It was ordered to Corinth, but soon proceeded to Mobile, where several weeks were spent in winter quarters. It was then returned to Lauderdale Springs, and from there went to Gainesville, Ala. A short time was spent in recruiting in North Alabama, and in preparing for the Atlanta campaign. The regiment performed gallant service in all the battles of this campaign. It

then returned with Hood's army, participating in the battles of Franklin and Nashville and the lesser engagements of that ill-starred campaign. Of about 140 men of the Second who entered the battle of Franklin not more than thirty came out uninjured. After Hood's retreat from Nashville the remnant of the regiment proceeded to Mobile, and was captured at Fort Blakely. The Second Regiment was one of the best regiments in the army, and has a record for bravery and hard service that is unsurpassed.

Col. Riley was killed at New Hope Church, and was succeeded by Capt. Garland, who was subsequently wounded. The regiment was then placed under the command of Ambrose Keith, who entered the service as first lieutenant in Company H.

The first Union troops raised in Southeast Missouri were the Home Guards, who were enlisted for three months. In Cape Girardeau a battalion of four companies was organized in June, 1861, and placed under command of Maj. George H. Cramer. The companies were commanded as follows: Company A, John M. Cluley, captain; Company B, William J. Stevenson, captain; Company C, Michael Dittlinger, captain, and Company D, Arnold Beck, captain. The battalion was employed in the town and county until September, when it was disbanded. A similar battalion was organized in Scott County in May, 1861, by Maj. Daniel Abbey, acting under authority from Gen. Lyon. There were four companies, under command of Capts. John Orth, Constantine Grojean, James Daniels and Frank Klepman.

In August, 1861, Gen. Fremont gave Lindsay Murdoch, of Bollinger County, a commission as lieutenant-colonel, with orders to recruit a battalion for the defense of Cape Girardeau. With the assistance of Maj. Abbey he raised four companies, which were known as the Fremont Rangers. They were recruited mainly in Bollinger, Scott and Cape Girardeau Counties, and were commanded by Capts. J. T. Burk, William P. Harris and Michael S. Eddlemon. From August 4 to December 25, 1861, the Rangers served without pay or clothing, and did nearly all the scouting in Southeast Missouri.

Of the Missouri State Militia, but one regiment, the Twelfth Cavalry, was organized in Southeast Missouri. It was composed of eight companies, organized during the winter and spring of

1862. Company A was organized at Cape Girardeau, on February 10, 1862, with Lindsay Murdock as captain; George W. Hammel, first lieutenant; Erich Pape, second lieutenant. Company B was from Wayne County, and was organized on January 23, 1862, with William T. Leeper as captain; Evan Francis, first lieutenant; C. W. Purcell, second lieutenant. Company C was recruited mainly in Stoddard County. It was organized on the 4th of February, when Thomas B. Walker was made captain; Anthony Arnold, first lieutenant; John McMillin, second lieutenant. The officers of Company D, which was organized on February 27, were William Flentge, captain; Henry Walfers, first lieutenant; Lewis Stortz, second lieutenant. Company E was organized in Perry County, on March 26, with Peter Hogan as captain; Ferd. Charveau, first lieutenant, and Thomas Goin, second lieutenant. Company F was recruited in Perry and Bollinger Counties, and was organized on the 26th of March, with Levi C. Whybark as captain; M. S. Eddlemon, first lieutenant; Samuel G. Bidwell, second lieutenant. Company G was recruited in Bollinger and Wayne Counties, and organized on March 29. The officers were A. R. Dill, captain; Philip Sutherlin, first lieutenant, and Henry W. Worth, second lieutenant. Company H was from Washington County, and was commanded by William T. Hunter.

The regimental organization was completed on May 14, 1862, when Albert Jackson was appointed colonel; Samuel P. Simpson, lieutenant-colonel; Benjamin F. Lazear, major, and H. M. Mathews, surgeon. Neither of the senior officers took the field, and the command of the regiment during its separate existence devolved upon Maj. Lozear. On February 2, 1863, the regiment was broken up. Three companies, A, B and H, were attached to the third cavalry as Companies K, L and M, and three, D, E, F, to the fifth cavalry, becoming Companies K, L and M of that regiment. Companies C and G, of the Twelfth, were broken up and distributed to the companies of the Fifth. The Third Regiment was then at Pilot Knob, where it remained until the following month, when it marched to Patterson. There, on April 20, 1863, it was attacked by Marmaduke's command, and forced back to Pilot Knob. From that time until the latter part of 1864

the regiment acted in detachments, doing guard and escort duty, and fighting guerrillas. After Price's raid it was concentrated at St. Louis, and thence was ordered to St. Joseph, Mo. It was then employed in that portion of the State until mustered out, about May 1, 1865.

The companies of the Twelfth Regiment which were attached to the Fifth were stationed at Rolla, and were engaged in scouting in that vicinity until Price's raid. They then went in pursuit of him, under Gen. John McNeil, and participated in the engagements at Jefferson City, California, Boonville, Lexington, Big Blue, Independence, Hickman's Mills and Fort Scott. On November 15 they returned to Rolla, where they remained until mustered out of service.

Of the several regiments of Enrolled Missouri Militia organized in Southeast Missouri, the Fifty-sixth was raised in Cape Girardeau County. It was organized on October 4, 1862, with W. H. McLane as colonel, G. Thilenius, lieutenant-colonel, and Caspar Uhl, major. The companies were commanded as follows: Company A, P. Schreiner; Company B, William Reinhardt; Company C, Lemon Haile; Company D, William N. Wilson; Company E, R. H. Ruhl; Company F, S. W. Whybark; Company G, J. S. Needham; Company H, Elisha Sheppard, and Company I, Adolph Tacke.

The Sixty-fourth Regiment was organized in Perry County on October 27, 1862. The officers were Robert M. Brewer (colonel), Joseph C. Killian (lieutenant-colonel), Charles A. Weber (major), and Thomas Hooss (adjutant). The company commanders were as follows: Company A, William T. Wilkinson, succeeded by John J. Seibel; Company B, Felix Layton, succeeded by W. H. Bennett; Company C, John C. Ochs, succeeded by Anton Hunt; Company D, Thomas G. Chadwick; Company E, Henry Little; Company F, Joseph Meyer; Company G, W. J. Abernathy, succeeded by Henry B. Knox; Company H, Chris. Feig; Company I, Emanuel Estel; Company K, Joseph Lukefahr.

The Sixty-eighth Regiment was formed chiefly from companies in Iron and Wayne Counties. The original organization was perfected on November 20, 1862, with James Lindsay,

colonel; George W. King, lieutenant-colonel; Robert L. Lindsay, major, and C. R. Peck, adjutant. In March, 1864, John W. Emerson was appointed colonel, *vice* Lindsay, dismissed. The companies composing the regiment were as follows: Company A, William P. Adair, captain; Company B, Ross Jekyll, captain, succeeded by W. B. Connelly; Company C, E. A. Killian, captain, succeeded by Franz Dinger; Company D, Morgan Mace, captain; Company E, W. J. Ezell, captain; Company F, W. W. Bunyard, captain, succeeded by Pleasant A. Hodges; Company G, James E. Davis, captain; Company H, H. H. Finley, captain; Company I, Jasper Beikin, captain; Company K, P. L. Powers, captain.

The Seventy-eighth Regiment was organized from companies in Ste. Genevieve and surrounding counties on April 21, 1863, with F. Leavenworth as colonel; George Bond, lieutenant-colonel; Joseph Hodgmeiller, major, and Leon Bogy, adjutant. The companies were commanded as follows: Company A, C. H. Edleman; Company B, Thomas Stone; Company C, Philip Wagner; Company D, John B. Everett; Company E, Lawson Hughes; Company F, Andrew Miller; Company G, Herman Kustner; Company H, John B. Benham; Company I, S. E. Montgomery; Company K, William Roth.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment, E. M. M., was organized from companies in Scott and Mississippi Counties in June, 1863. Henry J. Deal was made colonel, George M. Kayser, adjutant, and Solomon D. Golder, surgeon. The companies were as follows: Company A, Edwin P. Diehl, captain; Company B, L. W. Pritchett, captain; Company C, Samuel Coleman, captain; Company D, George C. Vail, captain; Company E, W. W. Campbell, captain, succeeded by C. Grojean; Company F, Samuel Tanner, captain; Company G, James H. Howard, captain; and company J, John L. Rainsbury, first lieutenant.

Up to January 1, 1864, the enlistments from each county in the various commands of regular volunteer troops were as follows: Second Infantry, Cape Girardeau 58 and St. Francois 14; Eighth Infantry, Cape Girardeau 33; Twenty-ninth Infantry, Cape Girardeau 186, Stoddard 43, Scott 69, Perry 17; Thirtieth Infantry, Perry 92, Ste. Genevieve 13; Second Artillery, Cape

Girardeau 68, Bollinger 18; Sixth Cavalry, St. Francois 30, Madison 19, Wayne 17, Butler 26; Tenth Cavalry, Cape Girardeau 52, Perry 10, Ste. Genevieve 19, Stoddard 21, Scott 31; Engineer Regiment, Cape Girardeau, 116.

The Second Infantry was organized and mustered into service at St. Louis, on September 10, 1861, and soon after marched for Southwest Missouri. It was engaged in the battle of Pea Ridge, marched afterward to Batesville, thence to Cape Girardeau, and from there to Corinth and Rienzi, Miss. In September, 1862, it was ordered to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence to Louisville. On October 1, 1862, it marched for Nashville, and on the way participated in the fight at Perryville. It reached Nashville on December 26, and took part in the battle of Murfreesboro. It was subsequently engaged in the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, defeated Wheeler at Charleston, Tenn., and repulsed him again at Dalton, Ga., on August 14, 1864. The regiment, with the exception of recruits, was mustered out September 29, 1864.

The Twenty-ninth Missouri Infantry was recruited under the call of July, 1862, and the companies were mustered into service in September and October following. The regiment was organized at Cape Girardeau on October 18, 1862, with John S. Cavender, colonel; James Peckham, lieutenant-colonel, and B. H. Peterson, major. Companies F, G and H were recruited in Southwest Missouri. Of Company F Christian Burkhardt was the first captain. He was promoted to major in November, 1864, and was succeeded by Herman Bader. The first captain of Company G was James McGarvey, with Thomas Rhoades, of Commerce, Mo., first lieutenant. Company H was commanded successively by N. A. Cole, Thomas Doak, Willie H. Gray and David Allen, Jr. The regimental organization being complete, it was ordered to report to Gen. Davidson, at Patterson, but was soon returned to Cape Girardeau, and, on December 8, was embarked for Helena, where it arrived on the 16th. It was assigned to Gen. Blair's brigade, and participated in the campaign in Louisiana and Mississippi under Sherman. During the following summer it took an active part in the operations against Vicksburg, and bore its part in the siege and reduction

of that place. In the latter part of September it was ordered to Chattanooga, participating on the way in the engagement of Tusculum. It arrived in the vicinity of Chattanooga in time to join Hooker in the storming of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge and the engagement at Ringgold, Ga. The winter of 1863-64 was spent at Woodville, Ala. On April 30, 1864, the regiment rejoined the First Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and was with that command in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign and the campaign against Hood. Returning to Atlanta it was mounted, and thereafter led the advance of the Fifteenth Corps during its campaign in the Carolinas. It was mustered out in Washington, and arrived in St. Louis on June 9, 1865.

The Thirtieth Regiment Missouri Infantry was completed on October 30, 1862, by the consolidation of eight companies of the Thirtieth Regiment with two companies recruited for the Thirty-fourth Regiment, which failed of organization. The officers were B. G. Farrar, colonel; Otto Schadt, lieutenant-colonel, and John W. Fletcher, major. Company B was organized in Perry County on September 15, 1862, with William T. Wilkinson as captain; George S. Ziegler, first lieutenant, and C. M. French, second lieutenant. The regiment formed a part of Blair's brigade, and early entered the field, sharing in most of the battles of the campaigns on the Mississippi and in the interior. The winter of 1864 was spent in Louisiana on guard and scout duty, and during the following summer the regiment participated in various expeditions in Mississippi and Louisiana. On November 30, 1864, it was consolidated into a battalion of four companies, and placed under the command of W. T. Wilkinson, who was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The battalion was in active service in Louisiana and in the vicinity of Mobile Bay until June, 1865, when it was transferred to Texas. It was mustered out at Columbus, Tex., on the 21st of August following.

Early in August, 1864, Col. Thomas C. Fletcher was authorized to raise the Forty-seventh Regiment, and was assigned to Southeast Missouri to recruit it. Commissions were issued to a number of active, loyal men, with orders to bring in detachments or companies. The work was entered upon so zealously that

more companies than could be assigned to the Forty-seventh were organized, and at the request of Col. Fletcher Gen. Rosecrans ordered another regiment, the Fiftieth, to be formed. The Forty-seventh Regiment was organized in September, 1864, and as soon as completed the companies were sent to their respective counties to assist in the defense against Gen. Price. Companies A, G and H were engaged at Patterson, and fell back to Pilot Knob, where they were joined by Companies F and I, and did gallant service. After the battle with Company D they marched to Rolla. Soon the regiment was ordered to join Gen. Thomas in his defense of Nashville, but did not arrive at that place until three days after the battle. They were then marched to Pulaski, Spring Hill and Columbia, and guarded the communication of Gen. Thomas until March, 1865. About the 1st of April the regiment was mustered out.

The original regimental officers were Thomas C. Fletcher, colonel; A. W. Maupin, lieutenant-colonel; John W. Emerson, major. In November, 1864, Col. Fletcher, who had been elected governor, was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Maupin. The companies were recruited and officered as follows: Company A, Iron and Wayne Counties, J. S. McMurtry, captain; J. T. Sutton, first lieutenant, and P. A. Hodges, second lieutenant. Company B, Jefferson County, W. J. Buxton, captain; J. C. Hammel, first lieutenant, and B. F. Butler, second lieutenant. Company C, Perry County, C. A. Weber, captain; Felix Layton, first lieutenant, and Thomas Stone, second lieutenant. Company D, Washington County, J. W. Maupin, captain; S. J. Crowe, first lieutenant, and A. J. Gilchrist, second lieutenant. Company E, Iron County, F. Dinger, captain; George J. Fetley, first lieutenant, and John Schwab, second lieutenant. Company F, St. Francois County, W. P. Adair, captain; C. Helber, first lieutenant, and W. B. Connelly, second lieutenant. Company G, Wayne and Bollinger Counties, Morgan Mace, captain; Samuel W. Whybark, first lieutenant, and W. B. Wilson, second lieutenant. Company H, Wayne County, P. L. Powers, captain; W. P. Tate, first lieutenant, and E. P. Settle, second lieutenant. Company I, Madison County, H. M. Bradley, captain; C. H. Cummings, first lieutenant, and W. A. Dunlap, second lieutenant. Company K,

Ste. Genevieve County, Gustav St. Gem, captain; Leon Bogy, first lieutenant, and Robert D. Brown, second lieutenant.

As before stated, the surplus companies recruited for the Forty-seventh Regiment were organized into the Fiftieth, but before the organization was effected Gen. Price made his raid, and the companies were sent to their respective counties, Company F being the only one left at Pilot Knob. After the din and smoke of battle had cleared away the organization of the regiment was begun, and David Murphy commissioned as lieutenant-colonel, but it was not until the spring of 1865 that the last four companies were mustered into service. Murphy then became colonel and B. Montgomery lieutenant-colonel. All the companies performed duty in the vicinity of their own counties until June, 1865, when they were ordered to St. Louis. There companies C, D and F were mustered out, and the remainder of the regiment reorganized with some men from the Forty-fifth Infantry, afterward being stationed at Camp Lincoln until August 1, 1865, when they were also mustered out.

Company A of this regiment was raised in Mississippi County, and was commanded by E. P. Diehl. Company B was organized on the 30th of November, 1864, with Charles Perry as captain, and James A. Daniels as first lieutenant. Company C was organized in Cape Girardeau County on November 8, 1864, and placed under the command of Charles F. Bruhl. Company D was recruited in Scott County, and was organized with W. W. Campbell as captain, W. H. Thurbor, first lieutenant, and Henry Smith, second lieutenant. Company E was organized in November, 1864; Harrison Hannahs was elected captain, but was soon after made major of the regiment, and was succeeded by Arthur Wilkinson. Company F was organized in Iron County on the 30th of November, with Robert L. Lindsay, captain; Henry O. Clarke, first lieutenant, and W. J. Counts, second lieutenant. Company G was from Perry County, and was commanded by Christian Popp. Company H, Lindsay Murdoch, captain; Company I, William R. Vaughn, captain, and Company K, Clinton E. Spencer, captain, were not organized until the spring of 1865.

The Sixth Regiment, Missouri Cavalry, was organized in February, 1862, by the consolidation of Wright's and Wood's battal-

ions, and Henry P. Hawkin's company. C. Wright was appointed colonel; S. N. Wood, lieutenant-colonel; H. P. Hawkins, first major, and Samuel Montgomery, second major. The regiment served in detachments in Southwest Missouri and Arkansas until December, 1862, each detachment participating in various battles and skirmishes. The regiment was then ordered to Memphis, Tenn., and there joined the fleet which was to operate against Vicksburg. It participated in all the battles fought by Sherman in his campaign against that city; among them Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Greenville, Champion's Hill, Black River and Bridgeport. After the fall of Vicksburg it assisted in the capture of Jackson. It was then sent to Louisiana, and from that time was in active service in the Department of the Gulf until its muster out.

The Tenth Regiment Missouri Cavalry was organized in December, 1862, under Col. F. M. Cornyn at Camp Magazine, near Jefferson Barracks, and was immediately sent south. For a time it was divided and stationed at Helena, Memphis, and Columbus, Ky., but in February it was concentrated at Memphis, and was sent to Tuscumbia to attack Van Dorn's rear. From that time until the close of the war it operated in Northern Mississippi and Alabama, and won distinction for its bravery and activity.

The third company of the Engineer Regiment of the West Missouri Volunteers was recruited and organized at Cape Girardeau in August or September, 1861, and was engaged upon the defenses of Cape Girardeau and Bird's Point until March, 1862, when, in a battalion of four companies, it became the Pioneer Corps of Gen. Pope's army in its advance upon New Madrid, and Island No. 10. After the evacuation of Island No. 10 the regiment proceeded to Northern Mississippi with Pope's army, and participated in the operations against Corinth. The remainder of the year was spent in West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi and Alabama, the regiment being divided up into detachments, and employed in repairing railroads, bridges, cars, locomotives, etc. During 1863 the regiment operated in two battalions. The first battalion participated in the operations against Vicksburg, while the second battalion was engaged in

repairing the railroad between Grand Junction and Corinth until June 20, and afterwards in getting out timber and ties, with headquarters at Pocahontas. In December, 1863, the regiment was consolidated with the Twenty-fifth Missouri Volunteers, and was then ordered to complete the western part of the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad. It was engaged in this work until September, when it was ordered to report to Gen. Howard before Atlanta. After the surrender of that city it was employed in building an inner line of fortifications until Sherman began his march to the sea. Meanwhile the terms of many of the men had expired, and the twelve companies were now consolidated into a battalion of five companies. This battalion accompanied the Army of the Tennessee to the sea, and through the Carolinas in charge of the pontoons.

Battery F of the Second Illinois Light Artillery was recruited in Cape Girardeau and Scott Counties, and was organized on December 11, 1861, with John W. Powell as captain; Michael Dittlinger, senior first lieutenant; Joseph W. Mitchell, junior first lieutenant; David Bliss, senior second lieutenant; G. A. Tirmenstein, junior second lieutenant; Fred Roebach, commissary sergeant; H. R. Henning, orderly sergeant, and J. B. Walker, Lucius Moore, William Buchanan, Albert Gratenheim, W. H. Powell and Alfred S. Looker, duty sergeant. It remained at Cape Girardeau until March, 1862, when it was ordered to Savannah, Tenn. The battery was stationed at various points in West Tennessee and Mississippi until January, 1863, participating in the battles of Corinth and Shiloh and lesser engagements. It was subsequently sent to Louisiana, and was in active service until the close of the war.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Roman Catholic Church.—The only church organizations that were permitted to exist in Louisiana Territory prior to its transfer to the United States, were those of the Roman Catholics. Indeed, had the public instructions of the Governor-General been followed by the post commandants no one not of that faith could have resided within the Territory, as witness the following from the orders of Manuel Gayoso:

6. The privilege of enjoying liberty of conscience is not to extend beyond the first generation. The children of those who enjoy it must positively be Catholics. Those who will not conform to this rule are not to be admitted, but are to be sent back out of the province immediately, even though they possess much property.

7. In the Illinois none shall be admitted but Catholics of the class of farmers and artisans. They must also possess some property and must not have served in any public character in the country from whence they came. The provisions of the preceding article shall be explained to the emigrants already established in the province who are not Catholics, and shall be observed by them.

8. The commandants will take particular care that no Protestant preacher, or one of any sect other than Catholics, shall introduce himself into the province; the least neglect in this respect will be a great reprehension.

These seemingly rigid regulations were, doubtless, counteracted by private ones of a different character. At least, there was a tacit understanding among the commandants that the examination of immigrants as to their religious belief was a mere matter of form, rather than an actual scrutiny for the purpose of ascertaining the truth. Only such questions as could be answered in the affirmative by any person believing in the Christian religion were propounded, such as "Do you believe in Almighty God? In the true Apostolic Church? In the Holy Trinity, Holy Evangelists, etc.?" A person answering these questions satisfactorily was pronounced "*un bon Catholique*," and was permitted to make a settlement. Of course the organization of Protestant Churches or the public practice of the Protestant religion was not permitted, but neighbors often met together in prayer meetings, and occasionally a preacher crossed the river from Illinois, and was present at these meetings. The commandants in general were not at all fanatical, and these little offenses, if observed, were passed over in silence.

The first religious work in this Territory was doubtless done by the Jesuit missionaries at the old village of Ste. Genevieve. The following concerning the early history of the church at this place is from an address by Gen. Rozier: "The first church in Upper Louisiana was built by the Catholics in 'Le vieux village de Ste. Genevieve,' previous to '*L'annie des Grandes Eaux*,' being a large wooden structure, which was removed to the present town of Ste. Genevieve in 1794. When this church became old and dilapidated it was abandoned in about the year 1835. The erection of the old rock Catholic Church was completed in

1831 under the surveillance of Rd. X. Dahman, an old soldier and officer in the cavalry service of Napoleon, the emperor. It was consecrated November 22, 1837, by Bishop Rosatti, of St. Louis. This old rock church was struck by lightning on July 17, 1841. It struck the gable end, and the fluid descended along the roof to the sacristy, then pierced the wall, striking the frame of the picture of Ste. Genevieve; it then descended to the altar, taking away all its gilding, and passed to the ground floor. Mr. John Doyle at the time was praying before the altar, and was struck by the lightning and considerably stunned, yet recovered from the shock. There is now a large brick church erected over the site of the old rock church, under the supervision of Rev. Francis X. Weiss. The corner-stone of this new edifice was laid by Rev. Charles Ziegler, a native of Ste. Genevieve, now a parish priest of St. Louis.

"As early as 1760 three Jesuit missionaries settled at Ste. Genevieve in their cassocks, with breviary in hand, and the cross upon their breasts. They commenced their religious instructions to a few inhabitants, and visited the surrounding tribes of Indians amongst whom vespers and matins were chanted.

"The first baptism in *Le vieux village de Ste. Genevieve* was on the 24th of February, 1760, and was performed by a Jesuit missionary named P. F. Watrin. The first religious marriage which occurred at the same place was on the 30th of October, 1764, celebrated by Father J. L. Maurin. The parties married were Marck Constatino Canada and a Miss Susan Henn, the latter being formerly of Pennsylvania, of German descent. This Marck Constatino lived, previous to this, eight years with a tribe of Indians known as the Chawanons, being near Ste. Genevieve. Susan Henn was made a prisoner about five years before this marriage by the same tribe of Indians. They had lived together and had two children, one named Marie, three years old, and the other Genevieve, two years old. After this marriage they regained their liberty."

The following is a list of ministers that officiated at Ste. Genevieve under the Spanish, French and territorial governments: Fathers P. F. Watrin, J. B. Salveneuve and J. Lamorinie from 1760 to 1764; Father J. L. Maurin 1764-68; Father P. Gibault,



Respectfully
A. de Lafont

ST. FRANCOIS CO.

1768-73; Father Hilaire, 1773-77; Father P. Gibault, 1778-84; Father Louis Guiques, 1786-89; Father De. St. Pierre, 1789-97; Father James Maxwell, 1797-1814; Father D. Oliver, 1814-16; Father Henri Pratte, 1816-21; Rev. Francis X. Dahman, 1822-40; Rev. Hypolite Gondolpho, 1840; Rev. Jean Marie St. Cyre, 1849; Rev. P. L. Hendricks, 1862; Francis X. Weiss, 1865 to 1877.

Of the priests mentioned above two deserve special mention. They are Pierre Gibault and James Maxwell. The former came to the Illinois from Canada as a missionary in the summer of 1766, and was a very zealous and active worker until his death, which occurred about the beginning of the present century. He was always a friend of the Americans, and rendered material assistance to Gen. Clarke in his campaign against Kaskaskia and Vincennes. He was the priest at the former place when it was captured, and it was largely due to his influence that no resistance was made. He also accompanied the expedition to Vincennes. Gen. St. Clair said of him in a report to Congress: "He was very useful to Gen. Clarke upon many occasions, and has suffered very considerable losses." He was engaged in administering to the spiritual wants of the people of Ste. Genevieve, Kaskaskia, Vincennes and Kahokia until about 1794, when he made a permanent location at New Madrid. There he remained, making occasional missionary visits to neighboring settlements until his death, some eight years later. He was the owner of a considerable amount of property, which he left by will to near relations.*

James Maxwell was a native of Ireland, a man of education

*The date at which Father Gibault came to the Illinois has long been a matter of doubt; but the following passport, found among the records of New Madrid fixes the time:

<p>One bale, four kegs of bran ly, four do. of wine Canoe men— Jacques Perrier, of Pointe Claire; Jean B. Tette, of Longueuil; Fr. La Marche, of do.; J. R. Du Rue, of Montreal; Pierre La Chappelle of Montreal; Michel La Voix, of Chouilly; Fr. Tallet, of ———; Joseph Beaupre, of Beauport.</p>	<p>By the Honorable Guy Carleton, Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec, Brigadier-General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Northern District.</p> <p>The Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America having been pleased to approve of a Priest from this Province repairing to the Illinois for the comfort and satisfaction of the King's Roman Catholic subjects in those parts, who, it is hoped, will entertain a due sense of the care shown for their interests. They are therefore, to permit the Rev. Pierre Gibault, as a Missionary Priest, who has taken the oath of allegiance to His Majesty, together with Marie Gibault, his mother, and Louise Gibault, his sister, to pass from hence to the Illinois, by way of Michillimacinae, in a canoe with the baggage, to the baggage to them belonging, without hindrance or molestation, in which all officers commanding at the several forts and posts within the Northern District are required, as those without said district are desired, to be aiding and assisting him in forwarding him to his aforementioned destination, etc., as well as the people with him, behaving as becometh.</p> <p>Given under my hand and seal at Montreal, the 7th day of June, 1766.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">GUY CARLETON.</p>
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and superior talents. He mingled freely with his people, an active participant in all their sports and merrymakings. In the first Territorial Council of Nine he was one of the two representatives from Ste. Genevieve. He had his residence in New Bourbon, and was in the habit of riding into Ste. Genevieve for the church services. One morning as he was mounting a spirited horse to return home he was thrown to the ground, sustaining injuries from which he died. He had been in charge of the parish for seventeen years, and it is safe to say that no priest was ever more dearly loved by his people than was James Maxwell.

The later history of the Catholic Church in Southeast Missouri is closely connected with that of the Order of Lazarists or Vincentians.* In the spring of 1815 Rev. W. L. Dubourg, who since 1812 had been Administrator Apostolic of the extensive diocese of New Orleans, which included Upper Louisiana, went to Rome, where he was consecrated bishop of this diocese. At Rome the new bishop engaged several members of the above named order to accompany him to his diocese. Among these were the saintly Father Andreis and the zealous Father Joseph Rosati, afterward first bishop of St. Louis. They in company with Bishop Flaget, of Bardstown, arrived in St. Louis on October 17, 1817. From there they returned to Ste. Genevieve, which then numbered about 1,400 inhabitants, and was under the spiritual care of Father Pratte. The Vincentian fathers founded a missionary station at Ste. Genevieve on January 1, 1818. Bishop Dubourg, who had in the meantime arrived from Europe, celebrated Pontifical High Mass. It was the Bishop's ardent desire to see an institution established for the training of candidates to the priesthood. After some deliberation a piece of land, 640 acres in the present Perry County, in what was popularly known as the "Bonnes," was purchased from Ignatius Layton, at the price of \$800. Upon this tract were erected several log cabins, the largest of which, a one-story structure, was occupied by the seminary. The first students were received in the year 1819. After the death of Father Andreis in 1820 Rosati became superior of the society and president of the seminary, which, despite many dif-

*The above sketch of the order in this part of the State was furnished by Rev. E. Preunte, of Cape Girardeau, pastor of the German Catholic Church, and an author of some note.

faculties, grew in importance as time went on. Of those that joined the society in America are conspicuously known the Fathers J. M. Odin and John Timon. The former afterward became the first bishop of Galveston and the second archbishop of New Orleans, the latter, first bishop of Buffalo. Father Timon, ordained in the year 1825 by Bishop Rosati, attended to the spiritual wants of the Catholics in Perry and Cape Girardeau Counties. He frequently preached at the courthouse in Jackson, and brought back many to the profession of faith, who were not known to be Catholics. On one of these occasions a Protestant by the name of Ralph Daugherty, hearing the explanations of Father Timon, desired to become a Catholic. His example was gradually followed by the members of his family with the exception of his wife. Several members of the Sanford family also became Catholics. This event occasioned the establishment of an afterward flourishing mission of Cape Girardeau, where Mr. Daugherty possessed valuable property, which he sold to the Vincentian fathers. The present college and St. Vincent's Church stand on this property.* Divine services were in the beginning held at Daugherty's house, and, subsequently, in a store house which was transformed into a church. A regular parish was formed at Cape Girardeau in 1836, and Father Odin was installed as the first parish priest on April 10 of that year. The parish made good progress, and the building of the present brick church was commenced. It was dedicated on July 19, 1852. It is a brick structure of gothic architecture, and has a beautiful location facing the river. Since the founding of St. Vincent's College in 1843 a member of it has acted as parish priest.

The foundation of a church for the German Catholics of Cape Girardeau was thought of as early as 1858, when a committee of two, J. Meyer and J. Goetz, was appointed to consult with Archbishop Kenrick, regarding the establishment of a separate congregation for the German speaking Catholics. The Archbishop sent them to Vicar-Gen. Melchers, who suggested that a lot should be obtained before any further steps were taken. Accordingly a lot was purchased by ten men, but nothing more was then

* A few years ago a long law suit was instituted by one of the heirs of Mr. Daugherty to reclaim the property, but it was decided in favor of the church.

done. A part of the lot was afterward sold, and a part is still held by O. Niebur, in trust for the congregation. An effectual impetus was at last given to the work in the year 1867, when Father Rainerius Dickneite, O. S. F., gave a mission in the German language, at the English church, to which the German Catholics had gone up to that time. Their great friend and protector was the Vincentian Father, L. C. Meyer, now president of St. Vincent's College, at Los Angeles, Cal. He favored their desire, and did all in his power to fulfill it. After the mission given by Father Rainerius, a building committee was appointed to which belonged J. Landsmann, Ch. Fuerth, J. Schwepker, H. Sander and J. Goetz. A lot was purchased for \$650, and on March 25, 1868, work was begun. The whole building when completed cost \$14,000. Besides several improvements which have been made since then, a new schoolhouse was built in 1882, and in 1885 a priest's residence was completed. Since 1875 two Sisters of the Order of St. Francis have taught the parochial school, which is attended by about 100 pupils. The Sisters also have a hospital, and a boarding house for school children.

The pastors of this parish have been as follows: Rev. J. Herde, 1868-70; Rev. Gells, six weeks; W. Hinssen, 1870-74; J. Schmidt, 1874-76; S. Kleiser, 1876-78; W. Sonnenschein, 1878-79; Francis Willmer, 1879-81; E. Prunte, since December 30, 1881.

In 1845 a Catholic Church was organized in Benton, and a small house was built on a lot donated by Mr. Meyers. In 1850 it was burned down by an incendiary. In 1848 a log church was built at New Hamburg. It was occupied until 1857 or 1858, when a stone church was begun. The latter was burned during the war, but it was rebuilt at once at a cost of about \$30,000. Among the pioneer Catholics of this vicinity were Sebastian Holder, Christian Holder, W. Bucher, Mathias Holder, John Glauss, John Martin, Louis Pifferkorn, David Koppler and Joseph Stuppy.

In 1878 St. Augustine Church of Kelso was organized from members set off from New Hamburg. A frame house was built the same year, but it will soon be replaced by a brick structure.

The congregation now numbers ninety-five families, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. Fred. Klein.

In 1856 St. John's Church at Leopold, Bollinger County, was organized by Rev. John Van Luytelaar, with the following twelve families: J. G. Sonderen, J. Scharenbourg, John Holweg, Jacob Holweg, Arnold Jansen, Herman Elfrant, W. Wardraeker, J. W. Tuling, F. Meyer, A. Rickhoff, Clement Beel and John Derbraak. A log building of two rooms was first erected, but soon after it was replaced by a frame structure 30x52 feet, to which in 1883 an addition of thirty feet was made. Since 1872 a school has been maintained, and in 1879 a new school-house was erected. The church now has about 600 communicants, and is in charge of Rev. Francis Bettels.

As related elsewhere, a French colony founded St. Michaels in Madison County about 1802. These settlers were all Catholics, and about 1820 a church was built at what was known as the New Village. Here occasional services were held by missionaries. It was a log structure, and about 1826 or 1827, it was taken down and removed to Fredericktown. A regular parish was then established, and Father Francis Cellini became the first priest. He was one of the party that came to America at the invitation of Bishop Dubourg. He had been a surgeon in the Italian army, and had been knighted for his services. He never forgot his former profession, and while at Fredericktown manufactured considerable quantities of proprietary medicines, which were sold under the names of Cellini's Balm and Cellini's Bitters. His ability as a surgeon also became known, and he was sought by people from various parts of the country, when they had a case requiring superior skill. Father Cellini's housekeeper was a Mrs. Smith, a lady of considerable wealth, who purchased a large tract of land immediately adjoining the town. She donated the site for the church, and furnished the greater portion of the means for the erection of the necessary buildings. She died in a convent in St. Louis. Father Cellini remained in charge of the parish until 1842. There was then a lapse of about one year before his successor, P. B. Savelli, was appointed. Father Savelli remained until 1845, when he was succeeded by Father Tucker, a

native of Perry County. At about this time a brick church was erected, and in 1858 a new priest's residence was completed. Father Tucker remained in charge of the parish until his death in December, 1880. He was very abstemious and exceedingly economical, and after his death it was found that he had stored away several thousand dollars in nooks and corners about the house. The greater portion of this was left by will to the Little Sisters of the Poor and the Bishop. Father Tucker's successor was Rev. B. A. Tanrath, who established a parochial school and repaired the church. The present pastor is Rev. John Rothensteiner.

In 1870 a church was built in Farmington, and a congregation of about twenty families was organized by Henry Milsepen, the German vicar-general. The first priest was Rev. John Daly, who for about twelve months had charge of the congregations of Farmington and French Village. Since that time it has been under the care of the parish of Iron Mountain, which was established soon after the close of the war.

The first Catholic Church at Bonne Terre was built by Father Daly on land donated by the Whilebon family. After a few years this church, owing to its distance from the village, was discontinued, and in 1881 the Desloge Lead Company donated a lot upon which the present church was erected at a cost of \$3,000. This church was built by Rev. E. J. Dempsey, the first resident priest. In 1881 Father M. C. Walsh assumed charge of the parish, and through his exertions the church was freed from debt. In 1885 a fine school building was erected at a cost of \$3,500, and in 1888 a priest's residence costing \$5,500 was completed.

Father Walsh was born in Tipperary, Ireland, on November 1, 1844. His parents, Edward and Mary (Cleary) Walsh, came to America when he was an infant and located in St. Louis. They were poor people, but educated, and they determined to fit their son for the priesthood. At the age of thirteen he was placed in St. Patrick's school in St. Louis, and later was sent to St. Mary's Seminary in Perry County. In July, 1862, he entered St. Vincent's College at Cape Girardeau, and then, on May 30, 1867, was ordained to the priesthood. He was first placed

in charge of nine counties in North Missouri with Macon City as a residence. Subsequently he served at Hannibal, Kansas City, St. Louis and other places, and in 1884 visited Wayne, Butler, Oregon and Ripley Counties from Bonne Terre.

About 1870 St. Boniface German Catholic Church of Perryville was established, and a brick edifice was erected to which, in 1887, an addition was made. The congregation is now under the care of Rev. C. Mueller.

The present Ste. Mary's Church at Ste. Mary's College is a stone structure, which was completed in 1838 or 1839. The congregation is under the care of the college, of which Rev. D. McCarthy C. M. has been the superior for thirty years or more. The present college building was erected just prior to the late war.

The Ste. Genevieve Catholic Church, which was dedicated on September 29, 1880, by Bishop Ryan, is the largest structure of the kind in Southeast Missouri. It is over 120 feet long, 70 feet wide and 50 feet high, and has a seating capacity of over 1,000. Its cost is estimated at \$40,000.

Besides those already mentioned there are the following Catholic Churches in Southeast Missouri: St. Joseph's Church, at Uniontown, Perry County, Rev. F. Krieger, pastor; St. Joseph's Chapel in the Ursuline Convent at Arcadia, Rev. L. C. Wernert, pastor; St. Maurus at Biehle's, Perry County, Rev. A. M. H. Acker, pastor; St. Philomena's at Bloomsdale, in Ste. Genevieve County, Rev. P. A. Trumm, pastor; "The Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary," a Belgian congregation in Bois Brule Bottom, Father De Ceunynck, pastor; "Our Lady of the Rosary," Claryville, Perry County, attended from Bois Brule; St. Lawrence, Punjaub, Ste. Genevieve County, Rev. C. L. Van Tourenhout, pastor; St. Ann's, French Village, St. Francois County, attended from Panjaub; St. Joseph's, Zell, Ste. Genevieve County, Rev. H. Pigge, pastor; St. Mary's, Ste. Genevieve County, Rev. E. Wynne, pastor; "Our Lady of Good Help," Pilot Knob, attended from Arcadia; Sacred Heart, Poplar Bluff, attended from Doniphan; The Immaculate Conception, Jackson, Missouri, Rev. J. Lang, pastor.

St. Henry's, at Charleston; St. Francois de Sales, Texas Bend, Mississippi County, and the Immaculate Conception of New Madrid, have no regular attendant at present.

Methodists.—The Methodist circuit riders have always been pioneers in religious work on the frontiers. This was true in Missouri, and as soon as the Territory was thrown open to Protestant ministers the organization of Methodist Churches was begun. In 1806 the Western Conference, which then included all of the territory west of the Alleghany Mountains, met in Greeneville, Tenn., and in locating the ministers for the following year appointed John Travis to the Missouri Circuit. He came and established two circuits, the Missouri and the Meramec, the latter of which was entirely south of the Missouri River. The next year Edward Wilcox was assigned to the Meramec Circuit, and in 1808 the conference appointed Joseph Oglesby as his successor, but he did not travel it. His place was taken by Thomas Wright, one of the converts made by Wilcox, while Z. Maddox, a local preacher, was appointed to look after Cape Girardeau District, and during the year he partly organized a circuit.

The first Methodist society west of the Mississippi was organized about three miles west of Jackson, some time between 1806 and 1809. Among the members were William Williams and wife, John Randol and wife, Thomas Blair, Simon and Isaiah Poe, Charnal Glasscock and the Seeleys. Soon after a house of worship, which, with some slight alterations, is still occupied by the congregation, was built of large hewed poplar logs from two to two and one-half feet thick. A camp ground was also established near by.

In 1809 the conference appointed Jesse Walker to the Cape Girardeau Circuit and David Young and Thomas Wright to the Meramec Circuit. This territory then formed a part of the Indiana District which was presided over by Samuel Parker, who during that year visited the town of Cape Girardeau and preached the first sermon ever heard there. He preached at the house of William Scripps, whom he had known in Virginia. Mr. Scripps was an Englishman, who came to America in 1791, and to Cape Girardeau about 1808. He was a tanner by trade, and had two sons, John and George H. The former early manifested an interest in religious matters, and at the conference in 1814 he was admitted on trial. He was subsequently taken into full connection, and during the remainder of his life was engaged in preaching the gospel. About 1820 he removed to Illinois.

In March, 1810, Rev. Jesse Walker, accompanied by John Scripps, then a mere youth, crossed the Big Swamp to New Madrid District, and organized the New Madrid Circuit, which he traveled in connection with his other circuit. At the end of the year he reported thirty members on the new circuit. On Good Friday of this year was begun the first camp meeting ever held in Cape Girardeau County, at the camp ground near McKendree Chapel. Presiding Elder Parker and Rev. Jesse Walker and Thomas Wright were present.

The conference in 1810 assigned John McFarland to the Meramec Circuit, and reappointed Jesse Walker to Cape Girardeau Circuit, but the latter did not remain, and the work of both circuits was done by McFarland. The next year John McFarland was placed in charge of both the Cape Girardeau and New Madrid Circuits, and Thomas Wright was appointed to the Meramec Circuit. Wright held the first camp meeting in Ste. Genevieve County, in what is now Madison County, in 1812, soon after the earthquakes. At the conference in that year Benjamin Edge was assigned to Cape Girardeau Circuit, and William Hart to the New Madrid Circuit. Edge was a man of strong eccentricities, but of great power. He was sharp nosed, and ugly of feature, but possessed strong personality, and was held in high esteem as a minister. The next year Thomas Wright was placed on the Cape Girardeau Circuit and Thomas Nixon on the New Madrid Circuit. Notwithstanding the constant work on these circuits, there seems to have been but little increase in membership, as at this time Cape Girardeau Circuit reported but 123 members, and New Madrid, 136.

At the conference of 1814 John C. Harbison was received upon trial. He came to Cape Girardeau District about 1798, and had been engaged in teaching school at Mount Tabor, and in practicing law. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage, and had lived in Pennsylvania and Kentucky. He brought his parents to Cape Girardeau, and after living in the town for a time removed to the farm now owned by Robert Ranney. He died in 1826. One of his sons, John Harbison, is still living in Scott County.

In 1814 Thomas Wright was returned to Cape Girardeau Circuit, and the New Madrid Circuit was placed in charge of Asa

Overall. At the same time Saline Circuit was formed, to include the country between the Meramec and Apple Creek. Within the bounds of this circuit were several quite strong Methodist communities. One of these was the Murphy settlement, where a house of worship was erected at a very early day. The first sermon in this community is said to have been preached at the house of Mrs. Sarah Murphy, by Joseph Oglesby, in 1804. New Tennessee, Cook's settlement and Calloway's settlement were also early preaching places. At the close of the conference year of 1814-15, Saline Circuit reported 150 members. For the conference year 1815-16 the appointments were as follows: Philip Davis to the New Madrid Circuit, Jesse Haile to the Cape Girardeau Circuit, and Thomas Wright to the Saline Circuit.

In May, 1816, the Missouri conference was organized at Shiloh Meeting House, near the site of Bellville, Ill., at which time John Scripps and John C. Harbison were received into full connection. The appointments for this year were Thomas Wright and Alexander McAllister to Cape Girardeau and New Madrid Circuits, and John C. Harbison to Saline Circuit. During this year a new circuit was added, and the list of appointments made in 1817 was as follows: Saline Circuit, Thomas Wright; Cape Girardeau Circuit, to be supplied; New Madrid and St. Francois Circuits, Joseph Spiggott and Rucker Tanner. The latter was a native of New Madrid District. He was very dark complexioned, and in youth was of a rather reckless character. It is related of him that on one occasion he accompanied an elder brother on a trip to New Orleans. His brother was even more reckless than he, and, having exhausted all their money, he prevailed upon Rucker to permit him to sell him as a slave, which he succeeded in doing. He obtained the money, and left his brother to his fate. Rucker after some difficulty managed to gain his freedom, but found himself penniless in a strange country. He started to walk back to his home, but finally hired to a local preacher, with whom he lived for some time. While there he decided to enter the ministry, and in this he was encouraged by his employer. He returned to his home, and, to the astonishment of his friends, who welcomed him as one from the dead, he gave out an appointment to preach at a certain time. The news spread through the

settlement, and the congregation that greeted him was larger than had ever before been gathered in that community.

In 1818 the conference appointments, which were continued the next year, were as follows: Saline Circuit, Thomas Wright; Cape Girardeau Circuit, John Scripps, and St. Francois Circuit, John McFarland. On September 14, 1819, was begun the first conference held west of the Mississippi. It met at McKendree Chapel, as did the conferences of 1821, 1826 and 1831. The appointments for this year were as follows: To the Saline and Bellevue Circuits, John McFarland and Joseph Spiggott; St. Francois Circuit, Philip Davis; Cape Girardeau Circuit, Samuel Glaize, and New Madrid Circuit, William Townsend.

At the conference of 1820 Cape Girardeau District was formed, and Thomas Wright appointed presiding elder. The circuits were supplied as follows: Bellevue, John Harris; Saline and St. Francois, Samuel Bassett; Spring River, Isaac Brookfield; White River, W. W. Redman; Cape Girardeau, Philip Davis; New Madrid, Jesse Haile.

The appointments for Cape Girardeau District from that time until 1840 were as given in the following list:

1821—Thomas Wright, presiding elder; Cape Girardeau, Thomas Davis; Saline, Philip Davis; St. Francois, John Cord; Spring River, Abraham Epler; New Madrid, Washington Orr.

1822—Thomas Wright, presiding elder; Saline, William Medford; St. Francois, Lorenzo Edwards; Cape Girardeau, Thomas Davis; New Madrid, Washington Orr; Spring River, Isaac Brafield.

1823—Thomas Wright, presiding elder; Saline and St. Francois, William Shores and William Moore; Cape Girardeau, James Bankson; New Madrid, B. S. Ashby.

1824—Jesse Green, presiding elder; Saline and St. Francois, James Bankson and Andrew Lapp; Cape Girardeau and New Madrid, Thomas Wright.

1825—Jesse Greene, presiding elder; Saline and St. Francois, William Shores; Cape Girardeau, F. B. Leach; New Madrid, Joseph Edmundson.

1826—Jesse Greene, presiding elder; Saline and St. Francois, John W. Yorke; Cape Girardeau, Joseph Edmundson; New Madrid, Andrew Lapp.

1827—John Glanville, presiding elder; Saline and St. Francois, John W. Yorke and John Trotter; Cape Girardeau, Uriel Haw and Abraham Norfleet; New Madrid, F. B. Leach.

1828—Alexander McAllister, presiding elder; Saline and St. Francois, Abraham Norfleet and J. C. Berryman; Cape Girardeau, Uriel Haw; New Madrid, John Harris.

1829—Alexander McAllister, presiding elder; Cape Girardeau, F. B. Leach; New Madrid, William Johnson; Saline and St. Francois, F. P. Snedecor, J. W. Yorke and Geo. W. Teas; Union, William Heath.

1830—Uriel Haw, presiding elder; Cape Girardeau, J. Kelly; West Prairie Mission, Christian Eaker; St. Francois and Saline, J. H. Slavens; New Madrid, John K. Lacey.

1831—Jesse Greene, presiding elder; Cape Girardeau, William Crane; West Prairie, Christian Eaker; St. Francois, M. Casteel; Saline, R. W. Owen.

1832—William Ketron, presiding elder; Cape Girardeau, to be supplied; New Madrid, R. W. Owen; West Prairie, J. V. Watson; St. Francois, Christian Eaker; Saline, Andrew Peace.

1833—William Ketron, presiding elder; Cape Girardeau, Uriel Haw; New Madrid, Thomas Randall; West Prairie, Christian Eaker; Greeneville, Lemuel Wakelee; Farmington, J. V. Watson.

1834—William Ketron, presiding elder; Cape Girardeau, N. Henry; New Madrid, A. Baird; West Prairie, R. Reynolds; Greeneville, Thomas Randall; Farmington, A. H. Pratte.

1835—Uriel Haw, presiding elder; Farmington, L. Waugh; Cape Girardeau, George Smith; New Madrid, V. P. Fink; Greeneville, G. B. Bowman; West Prairie, to be supplied.

1836—Uriel Haw, presiding elder; Cape Girardeau, L. B. Stateler; Farmington, George Smith and Greene Woods; New Madrid, A. Mellice and George B. Bowman; Greeneville, S. Mayhew; West Prairie, Ed. Allen.

1837—James M. Jameson, presiding elder; Cape Girardeau, John F. Gray; Farmington, A. Baird and Greene Woods; New Madrid, John W. Dole and T. W. Mitchell; Greeneville and Ripley, George B. Bowman and Ed. Allen; Bloomfield Mission, John N. Mitchell.

1838—James M. Jameson, presiding elder; Farmington, A. Baird; Cape Girardeau, John F. Gray and John T. Peery; New Madrid, Uriel Haw; Bloomfield, Ed. Allen; Greeneville, M. B. Evans.

1839—Jacob Lanius, presiding elder; Cape Girardeau, Nelson Henry and Ed. Allen; New Madrid, Uriel Haw and James G. T. Dunleavy; Bloomfield, M. B. Evans; Greeneville, Lysander Wiley; Farmington, Melville Will; Ste. Genevieve, Samuel S. Colburn.

Up to this time there were less than a half dozen church edifices belonging to the Methodists of Southeast Missouri. One was erected in Perry County, about five miles from Perryville, about 1825, and named Yorke Chapel. It was subsequently replaced by a stone church, which is still standing. A chapel called Mt. Zion was built in what was known as the Virginia settlement, about four miles from Fredericktown, between 1835 and 1840. A church was organized in Mathews' Prairie, in what is now Mississippi County, about 1830, and soon after a house of worship, a small log structure, was erected, on the land of Elizabeth Smith. Among the members of this church were Absalom McElmurry and wife, Elizabeth Smith, Elijah Bruce, Samuel Duncan and family, William Bush, Joseph Moore and wife, James Moore and wife, Richard and Mary Crenshaw, Uriel Haw and wife, Charles Moore and wife, and Isaac Vernon and wife.

In 1838 the house was burned, and in 1840 or 1841 a frame church building was erected in Charleston. It was occupied until 1856, when it was torn down, and a brick structure erected, which was burned in 1870, but immediately rebuilt. Kay's Chapel, Haw's Chapel and Rush's Ridge were also early churches in Mississippi County.

Between 1840 and 1845 several churches were erected. One of these was at Jackson. The trustees at that time were Greer W. Davis, David H. Davis, Caleb Crane, Welton O'Bannon, Judge John D. Cook, Hiram Gilliland and William D. Randol. The deed for the lot was given by Greer W. Davis in April 1841, at about which time the church was completed. A brick church was built at Cape Girardeau at near the same date. It was blown down by the cyclone of 1851, and a short time

afterward a small frame house was erected on the corner opposite the Episcopal Church. It was broken down by a snow storm, in 1856.

About 1842 the Methodists at Bloomfield built a small house of worship, on a lot donated by the county. The trustees of this church were Edmund Wood, Thomas Niell, Samuel Sifford, Thompson Couch and John Eaker.

About 1838 a church was built at Fredericktown, on the lot now occupied by the present brick structure, which was erected about 1880. Among the early members of this church were T. F. Tong, F. T. Overfield, Thomas Cooper, William M. Newberry and Andrew Russell and their families.

The following extracts from the diary of Jacob Lanius, presiding elder of the Cape Girardeau District, in 1839-40, furnishes an excellent view of the condition of the church in this portion of the State at that time:

Thursday, November 14.—Started for my New Madrid quarterly-meeting, and after a ride of thirty miles through steady rain reached Brother Caleb Crain's, near Jackson. Here is a society of about twenty members in a tolerable state of prosperity only. The next day passed through Jackson, a little old village, and took breakfast at the house of Greer Davis, a member of the bar, and a respectable member of our church. Traveled thirty miles to-day and lodged at the house of old Mother Houts, near Benton, the county seat of Scott County. Here the church once prospered but is now in moral ruins.

16th and 17th.—Held the first quarterly-meeting for New Madrid Circuit at Pleasant Plains meeting-house in Sandy Prairie. Brothers Haw and Dunleavy, the pastors of the circuit, and Henry and Owens attended as ministers in holy things. Two professed faith in Christ. This circuit has nearly 400 members, but religion is at very low ebb. This is a land of swamps and earthquakes, so that you have no access to the circuit save by crossing a swamp. I crossed on a levee three miles long. The land is very fertile, but the country sickly.

23d and 24th.—Held the first quarterly-meeting for Cape Girardeau Circuit at McKendree Chapel, three miles from Jackson. Some good omens.

30th.—Held quarterly-meeting for Farmington Circuit, which embraces my residence, in the town of Farmington. Here Methodism once flourished, but now lies in ruins. A class of only about twelve, no meeting-house, and under the necessity of occupying the Presbyterian Church. Some deep feeling on Sabbath, but all the seed fell on "stony ground."

December 14th.—Held quarterly-meeting for Ripley Mission at Brother Sharp's on Current River. Congregation small, only four families in two miles. Country as sparsely settled, prospect dark.

21st.—Held the quarterly-meeting for Greeneville Circuit at old Father Dee's cabin, seven miles south of Greeneville. On Sabbath we occupied Bowman's Chapel, near the dwelling, but the cold weather and smoke operated very much against us. However, when I called for mourners at night about one dozen came forward.

28th.—Held quarterly-meeting for Bloomfield Mission in the town of Bloomfield. Here we occupied the courthouse, an unfinished edifice that does honor to the county. The meeting was pretty good, the love feast most excellent. The church numbers about twenty members and is doing pretty well. This mission is also surrounded by swamps. In going to it I crossed a dismal swamp about three miles wide.

January 4, 1840.—Held quarterly-meeting for Ste. Genevieve Circuit in the New Tennessee settlement in Ste. Genevieve County, at the house of John McFarland's family, an itinerant now a local of our church, one of the best of human kind. This meeting was a blessing to many in the church, but the wicked seemed little affected. I never preached much harder in my life, but all to no purpose, seemingly. This meeting closed my first round in the district. The district numbers about 1,200 members, the great mass of whom are measurably destitute of the power of godliness, though the most of them have the form, or a part of it at least, and are strictly moral. There is a want of vital religion. The preachers have pruned the church since conference, and I hope God will follow this wholesome course with His blessing.

11th and 12th.—Held a two days' meeting at Fredericktown at which time the district stewards were expected to meet. * * * * Second quarterly-meeting for Cape Girardeau Circuit appointed for February 1, in the town of Cape Girardeau, but, the creeks being up, and the whole face of the country being covered with a sheet of ice, I was compelled to turn back, after having started, and so failed to reach the meeting, but I have since learned that the Lord was with them, and some good was done. A little revival of religion began in Farmington during the holidays, and as the result of it eight persons joined the church and three the Baptist Church.

Left home on Wednesday morning, and after traveling through mud and water almost impassable succeeded in reaching the seat of New Madrid quarterly conference. The meeting was held in Lewis' Prairie, two and one-half miles from the old town of that name; Brothers Haw and Dunleavy attended and assisted in the work. Thirteen were at the altar of prayer on Sabbath night, and eight united with the church. This was the best meeting of the year, and we left the best prospect that has appeared in the district.

February 15th.—This was the time for the Bloomfield quarterly-meeting, but I failed to attend owing to ill health. I learn that the meeting was very good. Four were admitted on trial, and the church was refreshed by the Spirit.

March 14th and 15th.—Held the second quarterly-meeting for Greeneville Circuit at Brother Robert McCullough's in Wayne County. Here I found a society of about twenty members and a little congregation. The class is in a pretty good condition at present, seem all alive and full of some kind of fire. I trust it is the right kind. Several came forward as mourners, and one old lady joined the class. Brothers M. Wiley and Christian Eaker afforded ministerial aid on the occasion.

March 21st and 22d.—Held quarterly-meeting for Ste. Genevieve Circuit at Yorke Chapel in the Abernathy settlement in Perry County, five miles from Perryville, the county seat. Here we have a society of seventy-three whites and more than thirty blacks, but alas, how cold and formal! Very few appeared to enjoy the life and power of religion. Only two additions to the church. The brethren here dwell in ceiled houses, while the house of God lies in ruins, the foundation only having been laid. I hope before the close of the year the church will be completed.

March 28th.—Held the second quarterly-meeting for Farmington Circuit at Fredericktown. Brothers H. Baird and L. Wiley assisting as ministers; congregation respectable and attendance good in spite of unfavorable weather; six mourners one night, and three accessions to our ranks. This completes my second round. It was more interesting than the first. Have missed three quarterly-meetings on account of the difficulty of traveling.

April 4th and 5th.—Assisted Brother Wiley of Farmington Circuit with a two days' meeting at John White's among the Dutch (my countrymen) on Castor. This meeting was the best this year, about twenty mourners on Sabbath night, some of whom were converted and quite a number received into the church.

11th.—Commenced the quarterly-meeting for New Madrid Circuit in Benton, the county seat of Scott; the congregation small and careless, and the professors cold. This was once a numerous society, but removals and deaths have reduced almost to a unit. Satan seems to have his seat here and intemperance reigns.

18th and 19th.—Held a two days' meeting in the town of Cape Girardeau, assisted by Brothers Henry, Dunleavy and Owens. Here we are much opposed by Catholics, and Protestants are struggling for existence; have no meeting house but are trying to build one.

25th and 26th.—Held a two days' meeting in the town of Jackson. Here we are compelled to worship in the courthouse, but are erecting a convenient church. Large congregation on Sabbath. This is another hard place. But few Christians and many speculators in religious principles.

May 30th and 31st.—Held the third quarterly-meeting for Cape Girardeau Circuit in Eaker's settlement on Crooked Creek amongst my countrymen, the Dutch. Here we have a large society, but many members are in a lukewarm state. This region was once the kingdom of Bacchus. One passes an old still-house, and sometimes a new one every two miles.

June 20th and 21st.—Held the third quarterly-meeting for Ste. Genevieve Circuit in New Tennessee. One was received on trial. Arrangements are being made to build a stone chapel. It is much needed, for we worship in a dwelling-house or under a grove at present.

July 3d and 5th.—Held the last quarterly-meeting for the New Madrid Circuit, in Mathews' Prairie, Scott County. It was a camp-meeting. Owing to the premature coming of the sickly season only four families camped out of a class of sixty whites and forty blacks. On Sabbath the congregation was the largest I have addressed for two years, say 1,000 persons. A few professed faith.

11th-13th.—Held quarterly-meeting for the Farmington Circuit at a new chapel called Mt. Zion, in the New Virginia settlement, four miles from Fredericktown.

Sept. 30th.—Have closed the last round on the district—the camp-meeting round. Much good was done at some of these meetings, especially at that at Yorke Chapel, in Perry County. More than twenty united with the church there, and quite a number were savingly converted.

During the next four or five years the church experienced a good degree of prosperity. Many new societies were organized, and several of the older ones erected houses of worship. In May, 1844, the General Conference for the United States met in New York, and during its deliberations passed the famous "Fin-

ley Resolution," suspending Bishop Andrew, of Georgia, from the exercise of his office until he should dispose of certain slaves of which he was the owner. The vote on the resolution was taken on the 1st of June, and on the 5th the following "declaration of the Southern members" was presented:

The delegates of the conference in the slave-holding States take leave to declare to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church that the continued agitation of the subject of slavery and abolition in a conference, and especially the extra-judicial proceedings against Bishop Andrew, which resulted on Saturday last in the virtual suspension of him from his office as superintendent, must produce a state of things in the South which renders the continuance of the jurisdiction of the General Conference over these conferences inconsistent with the success of the ministry in the slave-holding States.

This declaration was signed by all the members of the Southern Conferences, and by one member of the Illinois Conference, and was then referred to a committee of nine, with instructions to devise a scheme for a friendly division of the church, if an amicable adjustment of the difficulties then existing on the subject of slavery was found impossible. The committee reported on the 7th of June, a plan of separation, and after much discussion the report was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote. A call was then issued for a convention, to be composed of the delegates from the conferences in the slave-holding States, to meet in Louisville, Ky., on May 1, 1845. The convention met at the appointed time, Bishops Soule and Andrew presiding, and after full deliberation declared the Southern Conferences a distinct church, under the name of "The Methodist Episcopal Church, South."

The Missouri Conference met in Columbia, Mo., on September 24, 1845. Bishop Soule presided, and made an elaborate address in favor of the Southern Church. A vote was finally taken upon the question of a union with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and with a very few exceptions the members were found in favor of uniting with the new church. The appointments for Cape Girardeau District for this year were as follows: John K. Lacey, presiding elder; Cape Girardeau Circuit, A. Peace; Crooked Creek, J. O. Wood; New Madrid, J. H. Headlee; Charleston, L. P. Rowland; Bloomfield, E. E. Degge; Greenville, H. N. Watts; Fredericktown, N. B. Peterson; Ste. Gene-

vieve, P. B. Marple; Ripley, J. Eaker; Black River, R. M. Stephenson. Two years later the St. Louis Conference was organized, and a new district, called Greeneville District, was formed from the western part of Cape Girardeau District. The appointments in the territory described by this volume from 1852 to the beginning of the Civil War were as follows:

1852—Cape Girardeau District, J. M. Kelly, presiding elder; Cape Girardeau and Jackson, J. H. Headlee; New Madrid, George W. Bushey; Ste. Genevieve, J. W. Hawkins; Fredericktown, H. N. Watts; Benton and Little Prairie, J. McEwen; Charleston, H. S. Watts. Greeneville District, N. B. Peterson, presiding elder; Greeneville, J. Atherton; Crooked Creek, T. H. Smith; Bloomfield, M. Shumate; Grand Prairie, to be supplied.

1853—Cape Girardeau District, J. H. Headlee, presiding elder; Cape Girardeau and Jackson, Green Woods; Ste. Genevieve, W. P. Gibson; New Madrid, H. S. Watts; Fredericktown, J. McEwen; Benton Mission, J. Campbell; Charleston, H. N. Watts; Wolf Island, J. W. Hawkins; Arcadia, J. C. Berryman. Greeneville District, N. B. Peterson, presiding elder; Greeneville, William Alexander; Crooked Creek, J. Copeland; Bloomfield, W. Griffin; Grand Prairie, T. H. Smith.

1854—Cape Girardeau District, J. C. Berryman, presiding elder; Cape Girardeau, J. W. Hawkins; Ste. Genevieve, Green Woods; Fredericktown, E. B. Headlee; New Madrid and Colored Mission, J. H. Headlee and J. Thomas; Charleston and Hopewell, J. L. McFarland and W. H. Hobray. Greeneville District, J. R. Burk, presiding elder; Greeneville, W. Alexander; Dallas, to be supplied; Bloomfield, T. H. Smith; Grand Prairie, to be supplied.

1855—Cape Girardeau District, J. C. Berryman, presiding elder; Cape Girardeau, George M. Winton; Ste. Genevieve, Green Woods, J. H. Cummings; Fredericktown, A. H. Powell; New Madrid, H. N. Watts and John Thomas; Charleston and Wolf Island, Josiah McCary and P. Turner; Benton, Alvin Rucker; Dallas, W. H. Mobray; Patton, W. A. Rice. Greeneville District, J. R. Burk, presiding elder; Greeneville, J. C. Thomson; Bloomfield, William Alexander; Grand Prairie, Ed. H. White; Poplar Bluff, Asa Stepp.

1856—Cape Girardeau District, Wesley Browning, presiding elder; Cape Girardeau, H. S. Watts; Ste. Genevieve, James Cummings; Fredericktown, Thomas James; New Madrid, M. R. Anthony, John Thomas and J. H. Cummings; Wolf Island, J. V. Hedenburg; Charleston, Josiah McCary; Benton, D. L. Meyers. Greeneville District, J. L. Burchard, presiding elder; Greeneville, H. N. Watts; Bloomfield, William Alexander; Grand Prairie, Pickney L. Turner; Dallas, T. H. Smith and D. W. Reese; Poplar Bluff Mission, J. M. Wheeler.

1857—Cape Girardeau District, H. S. Watts, presiding elder; Cape Girardeau Circuit, John Thomas; Cape Girardeau and Jackson, A. Rucker; Benton, James Copeland; Charleston, to be supplied; Wolf Island, W. S. Woodward; New Madrid, Green Woods and G. W. Horne; Grand Prairie, P. L. Turner; Bloomfield, W. Compton; Mingo, B. F. Benefield; Ste. Genevieve, J. McFarland; Dallas, to be supplied. Potosi District, H. N. Watts, presiding elder; Greeneville, W. T. Quinn; Fredericktown, J. H. Headlee.

1858—Cape Girardeau District, J. H. Headlee, presiding elder; Jackson, J. O. Woods; Benton, C. W. Gregory; Charleston, T. W. Mitchell; Wolf Island, D. A. McKnight; New Madrid, John Thomas; Gayoso, Grand Prairie and Chalk Bluff, to be supplied; Bloomfield, D. L. Meyers; Dallas, P. L. Turner; Ste. Genevieve, E. H. White. Potosi District, H. N. Watts, presiding elder; Fredericktown, J. L. McFarlane; Arcadia, J. N. W. Springer; Greeneville, G. Woods.

1859—Cape Girardeau District, J. McCary, presiding elder; Jackson, E. H. White; Ste. Genevieve, J. M. Proctor; Dallas, S. A. Ritchie; Benton, A. Rucker; New Madrid, M. R. Anthony; Wolf Island, J. L. Haigler; Charleston, F. M. English. Greeneville District, J. C. Thomson, presiding elder; Greeneville, D. L. Meyers. The remaining circuits to be supplied.

1860—Cape Girardeau District, M. R. Anthony, presiding elder; Jackson, J. M. Proctor; Perryville, J. H. Dulany; Dallas, John Campbell; Benton, A. Rucker; New Madrid, E. H. White; Gayoso, A. B. Sollers; Charleston, H. N. Watts. Greeneville District, J. C. Thomson, presiding elder; Greeneville, D. J. Harris; Grand Prairie, S. C. Stratton; Bloomfield, Elijah Conner.

In 1861 no regular appointments were made, and thereafter there were no meetings of the St. Louis Conference until the autumn of 1865. Meanwhile churches were destroyed and societies disbanded. The only places at which services had been held during this period were at Charleston, Bertrand, Big Lake and Rush's Ridge. In 1865 Southeast Missouri was constituted the Iron Mountain District, with W. S. Woodward as presiding elder. The appointments on the circuits were as follows: Richwoods, G. C. Knowles; Fredericktown, J. S. Frazier; Perryville, J. M. Proctor; Jackson, to be supplied; Charleston, H. N. Watts; New Madrid, L. W. Powell; Greeneville, S. A. Blakey; Grand Prairie, James Copeland; Bloomfield, J. C. Thomson.

In 1866 the old districts of Cape Girardeau and Greeneville were restored, but in 1868 the name of the latter was changed to Potosi. In 1871 the districts of Iron Mountain and Charleston took the place of Cape Girardeau and Potosi, and in 1873 a new district called Poplar Bluff District was formed. The presiding elders of the various districts since 1865 have been as follows: Cape Girardeau District—W. S. Woodward, 1866-67; A. Peace, 1867-68; William Pitts, 1868-69; J. C. Berryman, 1869. Greeneville District—J. C. Williams, 1866-68. Potosi District—J. C. Williams, 1868-71. Iron Mountain District—J. C. Williams, 1871-72; A. T. Scruggs, 1872-74; J. H. Headlee, 1874-76; D. J. Marquis, 1876-77; T. M. Finney, 1877-79. Poplar Bluff District—M. Arrington, 1873-74; G. W. Hull, 1874-75; J. C. Williams, 1875-76; L. F. Aspley, 1876-78; D. J. Marquis, 1878-79; J. C. Williams, 1879; H. Hanesworth, 1883-85; J. L. Batten, 1885. Charleston District—D. J. Marquis, 1871-75; L. W. Powell, 1875-77; M. Arrington, 1877-78; J. H. Headlee, 1878-80; J. S. Frazier and J. H. Headlee, 1880-84; Ira R. Hicks, 1884-85; H. Hanesworth, 1885.

The changes in the circuits and the pastors in charge have been too numerous to be noted here in detail, and such matter is readily accessible to any one desiring more minute information. In 1887 Charleston District contained the following stations: Charleston, established in 1872; membership, 253; value of church, \$6,000; C. M. Hensley, pastor. Cape Girardeau, membership, 132; value of church, \$1,200; W. Mooney, pastor. Farm-

ington, membership, 185; value of church, \$3,200; W. F. Wilson, pastor. New Madrid, membership, 153; value of churches, \$2,800; E. F. Senter, pastor. Fredericktown, membership, 216; value of churches, \$3,400; J. W. Robinson, pastor. Sikeston and Bertrand were for several years prior to 1887 under one charge. They have a membership of 348, and churches to the value of \$3,300. Sikeston is now a station under the care of V. J. Millis. The circuits within the Charleston District are as follows: Commerce, including Commerce, Macedonia, Head's Schoolhouse, Campbell's Schoolhouse and Lusk's Chapel, S. A. Mason, pastor; Morley, including Morley, Oran, Blodgett, Sandy Prairie and Cross Plains, S. H. Renfro, pastor; Point Pleasant, including Point Pleasant, New Hope, Union, Ruddell's Point, Mound and Beech Grove, supplied by A. G. Horton; Bertrand, including Bertrand, organized in 1844; East Prairie, organized in 1865; Thrower's Chapel, organized in 1880, and Diehlstadt, organized in 1886, W. H. Blalock, pastor; Belmont, including Haws Chapel, Rush's Ridge, Concord and Locust Grove Schoolhouse, supplied by R. G. Parks; Caruthersville, S. Richmond, pastor; Lutesville, including Lutesville, Glen Allen, Union, Ebenezer, Bethel, Point Pleasant, Eaker's Chapel, Gravel Hill, Hickory Grove, Killian Schoolhouse, Sedgewickville and Trinity, S. C. Biffle, pastor; Jackson, including Jackson, Arlington, Rock Hill and McKendree, H. A. Smith, pastor; Oak Ridge, including Oak Ridge, Shiloh, New Salem, Salem, Millersville, Goshen, Shawneetown, Oak Hill, Neely's Landing and McLain's, J. K. Mathews, pastor; also three or four churches in Cape Girardeau County, supplied by local preachers; Yorke Chapel, T. Lord, pastor; Farmington, J. A. Russell, pastor; Marquand, T. W. Glass, pastor, and New Prospect, supplied by M. M. Blaese. The total membership of Charleston District in 1887 was 6,004. In 1880 it was 2,954.

In the Poplar Bluff District there is but one station, Poplar Bluff, which for some time was united with the church at Dexter under the care of one pastor. It has been a station since 1884. W. E. Boggs is the present pastor. Among the circuits in the Poplar Bluff District are: Grand Prairie, including Brannum, Liberty, Harkey's Chapel and Cotton Plant, R. A. McClintock,

pastor; Williamsville, including Shiloh, organized about 1830; Walton's Chapel, a branch of Shiloh, organized in 1887; Free-land (in Carter County), Chapel Hill, organized about 1873; Prospect, organized in 1885; Dee's Chapel, organized in the "thirties"; Williamsville, organized about 1884, and Cool Springs, organized in 1888, Geo. H. Adams, pastor; Piedmont, including Piedmont, organized about 1876; Des Arc, organized in 1882, and Mill Springs, Webster Full, pastor; Clarkton, including Malden, organized in 1881; Clarkton, Knight's Schoolhouse, Salem, Zion and Gravel Hill, J. A. Jenkins, pastor; Arcadia, including the churches in Iron County, H. C. Fleenor, pastor; Bloomfield, R. Walton, pastor, and Picketon, L. W. Pickens, pastor. There are also several other circuits in the counties west of the territory mentioned. The total membership in 1887 was 5,260.

As has been related on former pages of this volume, the Missouri Conference of 1845 voted, by a large majority, to unite with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. There were, however, several members, prominent among whom were Rev. Anthony Bewley and Rev. Nelson Henry, who preferred to remain with the old church. Several of these left the State, but on December 25, 1845, a convention of adherents to the Methodist Episcopal Church was held on Spring River, in Missouri, at which Mr. Bewley presided, and arrangements were made for keeping alive the church in Missouri and Arkansas. George Sly, David Thompson, Joseph Doughty, Mark Robertson, and Bewley and Henry were the laborers in Missouri. Very little was done until 1848, when the General Conference of 1848 re-organized the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This conference met on September 13, 1848, with the Illinois Conference, at Belleville, Ill. Three districts were formed, one of which included the work in Arkansas and the greater portion of Southeast Missouri. To this district Nelson Henry was appointed presiding elder, and under his direction the Bloomfield Mission was organized.

The first quarterly meeting was held at the house of W. W. Norman on October 14, 1848. Nelson Henry was the presiding elder, and John W. McKnight the pastor in charge. The next meeting was held at the house of Jonas Eaker. The next year

J. J. Buren was the presiding elder, and W. W. Norman the pastor in charge, and they continued during the conference year, 1851-52. The circuit at that time included nearly all the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Southeast Missouri. The first quarterly meeting of the next year was held at Bloomfield on November 1, 1852; D. N. Smith was the presiding elder and E. N. Lowe the pastor.

In 1853 a committee consisting of W. W. Norman, H. C. Rich and J. C. Bottom was appointed to superintend the erection of a church in Bloomfield. Some of the other appointments at this time were Grand Prairie, Big Lake, Gravel Hill, Spring Creek, Dick's Creek, Poplar Creek and Mount Zion. From 1852 until the beginning of the war the pastors in charge were John McKnight, 1853; Richard Thornton, 1854; J. S. Gooch, 1855; Thomas Golding, 1856; Asa D. West, 1857; Hiram Lipe, 1858; Francis Beggs, 1859 and 1860.

The work of the church in both Missouri and Arkansas progressed favorably, and in 1852 the Arkansas Conference was formed. This growing strength of the old church in these States aroused to the fullest extent the opposition of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The ministers were denounced as abolitionists, and were attacked by pro-slavery mobs, and more than one servant of the Lord met his death at their hands. Indeed, little else could have been expected. The Methodist Episcopal Church was hostile to the institution of slavery. The large majority of the people of Missouri were pro-slavery, and the feeling on the subject ran very high at this time. In the year 1854 an educational society of Jackson, Mo., offered the buildings and grounds belonging to them to the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on condition that a good school be established. The offer was accepted and the school put into operation, with encouraging prospects. Wishing to secure permanency and enlargement, application was made to the Legislature for a charter. After considerable discussion the bill came before the House on February 21, 1855, and was rejected by a vote of sixty to thirty-six. The chief reason urged against it was the anti-slavery sentiment of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1855 the Missouri conference was to meet at Independence, Mo., on October

11, but a public meeting was held in that place on August 13, and so vigorous a remonstrance was made that it was decided to hold the conference in St. Louis. These are some of the evidences of the opposition to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and this continued to increase until the beginning of the war.

Notwithstanding all opposition considerable progress had been made in Southeast Missouri, and four circuits had been formed. Rev. Samuel Huffman was the presiding elder of the St. Louis District to which these circuits belonged, from 1858 until 1861. In the latter year the circuits were supplied as follows: De Soto, F. S. Beggs; Jackson, J. Linan; Fredericktown, J. E. Baker, and Bloomfield, also under the care of F. S. Beggs. Early in the year these men were driven from their circuits, and from that time until 1864 no organized work was attempted. In the spring of that year Allen Williams, John Brooks and William G. Stanfil organized a Sunday-school at Zion Church, seven miles northeast of Bloomfield, and, meeting with success, Rev. William Norman was invited to preach. The next year the conference sent a preacher, Rev. S. G. Miller, to the circuit, and he began the work of organizing societies. There are now on the circuit the following churches: Bloomfield, 14 members; Mount Zion, reorganized in 1865, 44 members; Pleasant Valley, reorganized in 1867, 30 members; New Hope, which came in a body from the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1884, 20 members; Fairview, organized in 1882, 29 members; Puxico, organized in 1885, 23 members; Advance, 18 members; Bethel, 13 members; King's Chapel, 33 members, and Mount Pleasant, 17 members, a total of 10 churches and 240 members. The last four societies are of recent organization, and all of those mentioned, with one or two exceptions, have houses of worship. Since 1865 the pastors in charge of the circuit have been as follows: J. B. Daniel, J. T. Hughes, S. G. Miller, J. S. Harris, A. J. Gaither, P. Huddleston, E. W. McDonald, N. M. Shurick, R. H. Hanson, F. Ballaine, D. W. Crow and G. W. King.

In 1864 Farmington Circuit, embracing the counties of St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve and parts of Iron, Madison, Washington and Jefferson, was reorganized, with Rev. N. J. Giddings as pastor. In 1866 the circuit was divided, and Rev. W. A. Boucher

was appointed to the Farmington Circuit. At about this time the church edifice in Farmington, formerly occupied by the Christians, was purchased, refurnished and dedicated to the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This church, with three other societies, is now under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Creamor. Perryville Circuit now embraces the churches in Perry and Ste. Genevieve Counties. They are Perryville, Cedar Fork, Cross Roads, Ste. Mary's, Independence and perhaps one or two others.

In Cape Girardeau County there has been a considerable number of adherents to the Methodist Episcopal Church since the division in 1845. The society at McKendree Chapel, the oldest organization in the State, remained as a body loyal to the old church, and there is now a fairly strong circuit in that county. Since the close of the late war several societies of the Congregational Methodist Church have been organized in Missouri, and there are now reported in the State 33 ministers, 34 churches and 1,500 members. The majority of these churches are in the counties of Madison, Bollinger, Cape Girardeau, Dunklin, New Madrid and Howell. The conference was organized in 1874 by Epps Tucker, of Alabama. At that time there were but three churches and one minister—Rev. Mr. Watts, the father of N. B. Watts, of Fredericktown.

German Methodists.—There are a few congregations of German Methodists in Southeast Missouri, mostly in Cape Girardeau County. Apple Creek Chapel, of this denomination, was organized in 1848 as a mission, and was attached to the German Methodist congregation, six miles southwest of Jackson, until 1852. The original members were William Schultze and wife, Rosina, Heinrich Tuschoff and wife, Mary, and Heinrich Westmeier and wife, Charlotte. William Schultze was the exhorter, and Heinrich Tuschoff, steward and Sunday-school superintendent. In 1852 a house of worship, a small frame building which is still occupied, was erected, and was dedicated by Rev. Jacob Mueller. In the third year of the pastoral administration of Rev. H. Schultze a parsonage was built, and the mission became a circuit. The pastors have been as follows: Charles Hollman, 1849; Frank Horstmann, 1851; Jacob Mueller, 1853; Theo. Heyer, 1854; C. Hoech, 1856; Henry Schultze, 1860; H. Brune, 1861; W.

Wilkening, 1862; C. Rodenberg, 1865; Y. Young, 1867; H. Hankmeyer, 1869; C. Mardorf, 1872; William Schultze, 1874; W. Wilkening, 1875; F. Koenig, 1877; Ph. Jacoby, 1880; H. Brinkmeyer, 1882; J. P. Wilhelmi, 1884; G. Hurni, 1885; F. Kies. 1888. The present membership is seventy-one.

A church was also organized near Gordonsville, in 1848, by Philip Ruhl, then presiding elder. The original officers were Christian Bartels, Friedrich Schlueter, August Günther, Conrad Boettler and Henry Doerris, Sr., stewards, and John Antonsen, Dedrich Brase and Henry Doerris, Jr., trustees. In 1849 a small frame building was erected, and in 1875 it was replaced by the present commodious brick structure. A good schoolhouse and a comfortable parsonage have also been provided. The pastors of this church have been Charles Hollman, Frank Horstmann, Jacob Mueller, James Hayer, Christoph Hoech, Hy. Schultze, H. Hankmeyer, Fried. Stofregen, William Wilkening, Ferd. Arnsberger, H. Hankmeyer, Charles Ebler, E. W. Simon, William Wilkening, Alfred Wüsch, P. Scaer, M. Nuetzmann and S. Saegesser. The congregation numbers 162 members. In 1867 a mission was established at Cape Girardeau, and was connected with the Apple Creek Circuit until 1884, when it was made a station.

Protestant Episcopal.—There are but two Protestant Episcopal Churches in Southeast Missouri—one at Cape Girardeau and the other at Ironton. The first Episcopal minister to come into this portion of the State was Rev. Thomas Horrell, who emigrated from Maryland to Cape Girardeau County in 1818. He had no church there, but frequently read service and baptized many people. His wife, Ann Mackall, was of a restless disposition, and under her influence he did not tarry long in any one place. After leaving Cape Girardeau County he went to St. Louis. In 1876 George Moore, a native of New York, located at Cape Girardeau, and through his influence a house of worship was erected at the corner of Fountain and Division Streets. It is a brick structure, and was built at a cost of \$3,000. Mr. Moore became the first rector. He was succeeded by Rev. T. F. C. James, a native of England, who was installed about 1882, and has since continued in charge of the parish.

St. Paul's Church at Ironton was organized as an Episcopal mission on April 13, 1869, with Judge J. W. Emerson as warden and A. T. Shepherd as secretary. At that time there were but two communicants—a Mrs. Markham and her daughter. The church has been under the care of the following clergymen: O. H. Staples, G. E. Purucker, E. M. Peck, W. H. Fay and the present rector, C. G. Davis. There are now thirty-nine communicants. The church building is a neat, gothic, frame structure, which was built at a cost of over \$6,000.

Baptists.—The first Baptists to make a permanent home west of the Mississippi were Thomas Bull and his wife, and the mother of the latter, Mrs. Lee, who located in Cape Girardeau District, about one and a half miles south of Jackson, in the year 1796. The following year Enos Randol and his wife, and the wife of John Abernathy, also Baptists, arrived. A year or two later Rev. Thomas Johnson, a Baptist preacher, who had been a missionary among the Cherokees in Georgia, came to visit his friends in Cape Girardeau District, and while there he baptized Mrs. Agnes Ballew in Randol's Creek. This was, doubtless, the first Protestant baptism administered west of the Mississippi. Mr. Johnson could not, under the then existing government, organize a church, but in 1805 Rev. David Greene, a native of Virginia, who had preached in the Carolinas, but was then a resident of Kentucky, came to Upper Louisiana to preach to some of his former parishioners who had settled in Tywappity Bottom, and there he organized a church. The congregation, however, numbered only some half dozen members, and soon disbanded. Mr. Greene continued preaching among the various settlements, and, finding the field a promising one, he removed his family to Cape Girardeau District, where, in 1809, he died.

On July 19, 1806, Mr. Greene organized Bethel Baptist Church it is believed at the house of Thomas Bull. The members were Thomas English, Leanna Greene, Jane English, Agnes Ballew, William Smith, Thomas Bull, Edward Spears, Anderson Rogers, John Hitt, Clara Abernathy, Catharine Anderson, Rebecca Randol, Francis Hitt and William Mathews. At the meeting in September Thomas Bull was chosen "a writing clerk," a position which he held until 1825. In April, 1807, Rev.

William Mathews was chosen "a singing clerk." On October 11, 1806, the congregation resolved to erect a house of worship, which resolution was put into effect as soon as possible. A small log structure was completed on the farm of Thomas Bull, but it proved to be too small, and in 1812 was replaced by a hewn-log building, which is still standing. The membership was now 80, and one year later it had increased to 186. In June, 1814, 45 members were dismissed to organize a church in what is now St. Francois County, but even after this dismissal there remained 173 members. In 1809 Bethel Church was received into Red River Association, which met at old Red River Church, near Clarksville, Tenn. It remained a member of this association until 1816, when it was decided to form a new association of the churches in Missouri.

On the second Sabbath in June, 1816, a convention for the organization of Bethel Association met at Bethel Church, and was opened by prayer by Thomas Donohue. A sermon was delivered by Elder James Edwards, after which an organization was effected. The delegates present were as follows: Bethel Church—Thomas Bull, John Sheppard, Elder Benjamin Thompson and Robert English; Tywappity Church—Henry Cockerham, J. W. Baldwin and William Ross; Saline Church—Elder Thomas Donohue and John Duvall; St. Francois Church—William Street and Jonathan Hubble; Turkey Creek Church—William Johnson, Daniel Johnson, E. Revell and S. Baker. Elders Henry Cockerham, John Farrar, Thomas Donohue and James P. Edwards were appointed to preach and constitute churches. The convention adjourned to meet the last Saturday in September at the same place to complete the organization of the association. At this meeting there were present delegates from the following churches, representing an aggregate membership of 230: Bethel, Tywappity, Providence, Barren, Bellevue, St. Francois and Dry Creek.

Providence Church was constituted in August, 1814, by Elders Wilson, Thompson, John Farrar and James E. Welch, in a small log house on the St. Francois River, in Madison County, not very far from Fredericktown. The Barren Church was organized on the first Saturday in July, 1816, and was administered

to by Thomas Donohue until his death. It soon after became extinct. Among its members were Obadiah Scott, Elisha Belcher and Mr. Duvall. St. Francois Church was constituted in 1814, but it had previously existed as the "St. Francois arm of the Bethel Church." It held its meetings in what is now Wayne County, and its pastor was William Street. Tywappity Church was the successor of the first church organized, which was re-established in 1809.

Bethel Church was at this time in a highly prosperous condition. In March, 1818, Rev. Thomas P. Greene, the father of Samuel M. Greene, of Cape Girardeau, was called to the pastorate, and administered to the church until 1826, when he was succeeded by Elder Benjamin Thompson.

The following facts, taken from the records of this church, furnish a clue to the customs and usages of the Baptist societies at that time: In 1808 Thomas Wright and two other members of his family were excluded from the church for holding Armenian views, and in 1811 John Reynolds was excluded for joining the Masonic Lodge. At a meeting in 1818 it was resolved that Hannah Edwards be allowed to wear gold earrings for the benefit of her health. The following is an entry on the minutes of March 11, 1820: "Church in conference. Query: If a member is constrained to shout shall the church bear with it. Answer. Yes."

Of the early ministers of Bethel Association may be mentioned Henry Cockerham, John Farrar, William Street, Wilson Thompson, James P. Edwards, Wingate Jackson and Thomas P. Greene. Cockerham was one of the first settlers in Scott County, and was a man of considerable wealth. John Farrar was ordained on June 18, 1814, and resided in Madison County until 1825, when he removed to Washington County, where he died in 1829. William Street was an early settler in Wayne County, and was a large land and slave owner. He was very highly esteemed, both as a citizen and as a minister. He died about 1843. Wilson Thompson was born in Kentucky in 1788, and in 1811 he came to Cape Girardeau District, where he engaged in teaching school and preaching. His uncle, Benjamin Thompson, was converted by him, and became a preacher of some note. During a revival season extending over some eighteen months in 1812-13 he is

said to have baptized between 400 and 500 persons. A short time after he removed to Ohio. James P. Edwards came to Cape Girardeau from Kentucky in 1811. He had studied law, but on April 10, 1812, he was ordained to the ministry, and in 1818 removed to Illinois. Wingate Jackson was born in Virginia in 1776, and removed to Kentucky with his parents at about the time of the transfer of Louisiana to the United States, and located in New Tennessee, where he died in 1835. Thomas P. Greene was a native of North Carolina. In 1807, at the age of seventeen, he removed to Tennessee, and ten years later located in Cape Girardeau County, where he remained until 1831, when he went to St. Louis and became pastor of the Second Baptist Church. He died July 11, 1843.

In 1820 Elder Wingate Jackson established a church in New Tennessee, in Ste. Genevieve County. It was named Hephzibah Church, and embraced in its membership Elder Wingate Jackson, Obadiah Scott, Noah Hunt and Joel and Enos Hamers. In 1822 Bethel Association appointed three elders to travel and establish churches in Arkansas. They constituted two churches—Union and Little Flock—both of which were received into membership. In 1825 Pendleton Church was constituted in a settlement six miles west of Farmington. James Halbert was its pastor until 1838, when he was succeeded by William Polk, who ministered to the congregation for twenty years or more. In the summer of 1841 New Hope Church was organized at the house of L. Parks, five miles east of Farmington, with fifteen members. In 1859 there were three new churches, Mount Zion, White Oak Grove and Locust Grove, admitted to membership in Bethel Association, which then embraced a membership of 834. But during the same year eight churches were dismissed to form the Central Missouri Association.

In 1870 there was only ten churches and 311 members. Two years later, however, there were reported 627 members.

In 1887 the following report of membership was made by the churches of Bethel Association: New Hope, 48; Pendleton, 65; Bethany, 65; Colony, 66; Texas, 54; Bethel, 75; Pleasant Union, 34; New Tennessee, 66; Little Vine, 81; Liberty, 56; Saline, 49; Pleasant Valley, 55; Pleasant Hill, 82; Rock Creek,

79; Big Creek, 111; Oak Grove, 64; Spring Valley, 41; and Brush Creek, 23; a total of 1,114. The most of these churches are in St. Francois and Ste. Genevieve Counties, but there are one or two in Madison and Iron Counties. The association belongs to the United Baptists, is mildly anti-mission, and practices feet-washing as an ordinance.

In 1824 nine churches were dismissed from Bethel Association, to form Cape Girardeau Association, and on June 12 of that year a convention met at Hebron Church to effect an organization. The ministers present were Benjamin Thompson, James Williams, Ed. Kerr, J. P. Edwards, Jeremiah Brown, David Orr, Thomas P. Greene, James Halbert, John M. Peck and Wingate Jackson, the last three of whom were from Bethel and Missouri Associations. The churches represented were Bethel, Dry Creek, Tywappity, Apple Creek, Ebenezer, Big Prairie, Hebron, Jackson and two churches in Illinois. Hebron Church was organized in the neighborhood of where the "poor farm" in Cape Girardeau County now is, on May 11, 1822, with the following members: Polly Greene, Abraham Randol, Rebecca and Mary Randol, Simon and Rebecca Poe, James and Francis Holcomb, James and Nancy Randol, Susanah and Matilda Williams, and Benjamin and Sarah Hitt. Jackson Church was constituted in 1824, with only seven members. They were Isaac Sheppard, William Surrell, John Juden, Sr., John Juden, Jr., James Massey, John Daugherty and Francis Thomas. Apple Creek Church was at first known as an arm of Bethel Church, and was given a separate organization about 1820. Ebenezer Church was organized in the Big Bend on June 9, 1821, with five members dismissed from Bethel Church.

Cape Girardeau Association, when organized, embraced the counties of Cape Girardeau, Scott, Mississippi and Perry, and was in a prosperous condition until about 1837. During that time new churches were received as follows: Pleasant Hill, Scott County, in 1828; Mount Moriah, in Mathews' Prairie, in 1830; Union, in 1832; Cypress, in Scott County, in 1827; Harmony, in Mississippi County, in 1830; Mount Zion, in 1830, and Cape Girardeau in 1834. The last named church was organized by Thomas P. Greene on August 13, 1834, with nine members.

Between 1835 and 1840 the question of missions began to

cause trouble in Cape Girardeau Association, and much bad feeling was engendered between the mission and anti-mission factions. The association had been doing local missionary work since its organization, and had met with little or no resistance; but the growth of the missionary spirit and the agitation of the anti-mission doctrine in other associations soon developed the anti-mission strength of this association. The anti-mission party was found to be the stronger of the two factions, and in 1840 eight churches withdrew and formed the New Cape Girardeau Association. They were Cape Girardeau, Mount Zion, Harmony, Mount Moriah, Pleasant Grove, which was organized in Perry County, in 1839, Cypress, Pleasant Hill and Little River. This left twelve churches in the old organization, which took the name of "Cape Girardeau Association of Regular Baptists." The principles of the old body were contrary to the spirit of the age, and it began to decay almost from the separation. Old members died or left it for other denominations, and few new members were received. Now there are scarcely a half dozen organizations of Regular Baptists in all Southeast Missouri. The new Cape Girardeau Association, on the other hand, was prosperous from the first, but during the war it suffered severely, and from 1864 to 1867 there was but one minister, John H. Clark, doing work within the bounds. It recovered, however, soon after, and in 1876 there were reported 29 churches. Since that time the territory has been greatly reduced, and now embraces only Cape Girardeau County. The following was the report of churches and membership in August, 1887: Cape Girardeau, 59; Hubble Creek, 59; Hickory Ridge, 42; Caney Fork, 19; Gravel Hill, 71; Burfordsville, 10; Jackson, 69; Millerville, 14; Oak Ridge, 150; New Bethel, 63; Pleasant Grove, 107; and Stroderville, 19, a total of 682.

Hubble Creek Church was organized in 1860 by Elders J. H. Clark and J. C. Maple. Among the first members were J. C. and Susan Taylor, B. S. and Martha S. Taylor, Martha Gordon, M. E. A. Taylor, R. M. and T. W. English, Z. T. and M. A. Lail, James Benson, A. Benson, A. B. and S. E. Chary and A. J. English. Meetings were held in a log schoolhouse until 1865, when a frame building was erected.



Yours Truly
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Hickory Ridge Church was organized on November 1, 1867, by Elder William Curtley, with nine members. Meetings are held in a schoolhouse in Welch Township. The pastors have been Jeff Grubb, C. B. Ford, J. P. Revelle, James Young and J. P. Revelle (second term).

New Bethel Church was organized in January, 1873, by Elders John Ford, W. H. Welker, and John F. Godwin, with eighteen members. The pastors have been D. A. Beaman, S. W. Derickson, J. F. Godwin, Rev. Warren and M. A. Bishop.

Caney Fork Church was organized by Elder F. R. Miller, in March, 1872. The pastors have been F. R. Miller, J. F. Godwin, W. H. Welker, D. W. Graves and Joseph Rutter.

In February, 1841, a church called Goshen was organized by Rev. Peter Williams about two miles north of Oak Ridge. The original members were William Wilson, Robert McKnight, Charles Hinkle, Daniel Sides, Edward Wilson (colored), Elizabeth Dunlap, Elizabeth Chandler, Jane and Jerusha Wilson, H. E. and Permelia Hempstead, and Daniel and Lena Sides. In 1860 a portion of the members became dissatisfied and built a new church, and in 1864 Rev. J. G. Rutter organized the Oak Ridge Baptist Church, with five members: William Clippard, Natie M. Clippard, Samuel W. and Eliza J. Lewis and Elizabeth Hickman. In 1876 the Goshen Church was united with the Oak Ridge Church. The pastors of this congregation have been J. G. Rutter, B. L. Bowman, V. T. Settle, T. A. Bowman, D. W. Graves and W. H. Welker.

Stroderville Church was organized on July 26, 1873, by Elders James Reid, T. A. Bowman, C. B. Ford, N. O. Sowers and John Black. The members were William Stroder, D. Stroder, A. J. Clark, Mary and Nancy E. Stroder, John E. and Sarah Moore, Ella and Mary Arnold and Sarah E. Clark. Millersville Church was organized in June, 1887, by Rev. J. C. Hembree, and at once began the erection of a house of worship, which has just been completed.

Burfordsville Church was organized in April, 1887, by Elders W. H. Welker and J. C. Hembree, and has since been under the pastoral care of B. L. Bowman. Gravel Hill Church was organized in 1871. The present organization of the Jackson Church

was made in January, 1856, by Rev. J. B. Fuqua and Dr. A. Sherwood, with only four members, but during the same year thirty-seven members were received. In February, 1857, H. H. M. Williams, D. L. Conrad, T. J. Johnson, George M. Beattie and J. J. Thornburgh were appointed to superintend the building of a house, which was completed the following November. The pastors of this church have been as follows: G. W. Coker, two years; J. H. Clark, two years; J. C. Maple, four years; J. P. Bridwell, one year; James Reid, eight years; T. H. Bowman, three years; J. P. Hickman, seven years, and W. D. Stevens since 1887.

Black River Baptist Association was organized with six churches dismissed from Cape Girardeau Association, on November 14, 1835, at Greeneville, Wayne County. Henry McElmurry was chosen moderator, and S. B. McKnight, clerk. The churches were represented as follows: Black River, by H. McElmurry and William Macom; Cherokee Bay, Elder S. Winingham; Columbia, by Samuel Mitchell and Mathias Mack; Big Creek, by George Graham; Bear Creek, by William Smith, and Greeneville, by William Bennett and Anthony Jarrett. The total membership of these churches was 188. Big Creek, Bear Creek and Greeneville were all constituted in 1835, and Black River in 1831. In June, 1836, Providence Church, in Stoddard County, was organized, and was represented in the association of that year by Elder William Keys and John Harty. During the same year Mount Zion Church was organized on Brush Creek, in Wayne County. The association prospered, and new churches were constituted as follows: Mount Pleasant, in Wayne County, in July, 1837; New Hope, in 1838, by Elder W. W. Settle; Union, in 1839, by Elder William Keys; Salem, in 1840, by Elder S. Winingham; Shiloh, in 1841, by Elder B. J. Clark; Cane Creek, in Butler County, in 1842, by Elder Henry McElmurry; Mount Tabor, in 1842, by Elder William Macom, and Hopewell, in 1842, by Elder Henry McElmurry. In 1850 the number of churches had increased to twenty-four, and the aggregate membership to 1,079, but now twelve churches were dismissed to form St. Francois Association. Up to this time the boundaries of Black River Association included Wayne, Stoddard, Dunklin, Bollinger and a part of Madison.

In 1857 another colony of five churches was set off to organize Cane Creek Association, but there were still eighteen churches remaining. In 1860 the association met at Bloomfield, at which time the following churches were represented: Providence, Bloomfield, organized in 1846 as Stoddard Baptist Church, one mile northeast of Bloomfield; Gravel Hill, constituted in 1859 in Stoddard County; Bethany, in Stoddard County, organized in 1853; Mount Pleasant, Kennett and Grand Prairie, organized in Dunklin County in 1854; Bethlehem, organized in 1847; Palestine, organized in Dunklin County in 1857; Shiloh, organized in Pemiscot County in 1857; Oak Grove, organized in 1858 in Dunklin County; Pleasant Valley, White Oak Grove, organized in Stoddard County in 1858; New Hope, Mount Union, Duck Creek, Pleasant Grove, Ebenezer, Point Pleasant, Union, Friendship, Concord and Cartersville. The last three were organized in 1860. The aggregate membership of the association at this time was 962. During the war there were no meetings of the association, and in 1866 only three churches were represented, but one new church was admitted at this session, and eight at the next. In 1869 thirty churches reported a membership of 1,726, with 338 baptisms during the year. In 1881 the association had become so large that it was divided into two districts, and the following year the churches in the territory east of Little River were dismissed to organize a new association. The fifty-second annual meeting of the Black River Association was held in the Shady Grove Church, in Dunklin County, on August 5, 1887, at which time the following membership was reported: Antioch, 127; Bloomfield, 38; Dexter, 21; Duck Creek, 122; Liberty, 38; Liberty Hill, 13; Mount Pisgah, 14; Philadelphia, 127; Providence, 60; Spring Hill, 37; Pleasant Hill, 11; Four Mile, 18; Friendship, 50; Holy Grove, 94; Harmony, 45; Malden, 18; New Prospect, 18, Oak Grove, 153; Rush Creek, 18, and Shady Grove, 66—a total of twenty churches and 1,098 members. The first eleven of the above named churches are in Stoddard County, and the remainder in Dunklin.

The delegates from the twelve churches dismissed from Black River Association in 1850 met on the second Sabbath in October

of that year at Castor Church, in Madison County, and organized the "St. Francois Association of United Baptists." The churches were Little Flock, organized in 1849; Little Vine, organized in 1846; Castor, organized in 1845; Webb's Creek, organized in 1849; Grassey, organized in Wayne County in 1850; Sinking Creek, organized in 1845; Perkin's Creek, organized in 1848; Cedar Creek, in Wayne County, organized in 1844; New Hope, constituted in 1840; Big Creek, constituted in 1835, and Mount Pleasant, organized in Wayne County, in 1837. These churches were in Madison, Wayne and Bollinger Counties. The first annual meeting of the association was held at Little Vine Church, in Madison County, on September 27, 1851, at which time the following ministers were present: C. T. Graham, W. W. Settle, J. Duncan, J. B. Wallis, A. Hughes, R. S. Eaton and S. M. Ranhoff. At this session Zion Church, in Wayne County, and Salem Church, in Bollinger County, were admitted. The association prospered and increased, and in 1860 it included twenty churches. During 1861 and 1862 no meetings were held, but in 1863 ten churches reported, and a session was held at Big Creek, Madison County. In 1874 the association numbered thirty-seven churches and 1,400 members, but two years later several churches were dismissed to organize Wayne County Association, and in 1878 there were only twenty-three churches and 1,200 members. At the meeting in 1887 the twenty-one churches reported the following membership: Bethel, 22; Friendship, 37; Little White Water, 75; Marble Hill, 150; Mount Carmel, 86; Bollinger's Mill, 50; New Salem, 52; Pleasant Hill, 34; Trace Creek, 62; Twelve Mile, 99; Big Creek, 66; Beulah, 35; Brush Creek, 68; Castor, 138; Ebenezer, 36; Fredericktown, 27; Mount Pisgah, 66; Shady Grove, 51; Sylvan, 32; Twelve Mile, 99; White Water, 8; Hickory Grove, 31—a total of 1,135. Two churches, Mount Lebanon and Mount Pleasant, were not represented.

The church at Fredericktown was organized in January, 1870, by Elders W. W. Settle and Silas Livermore. The congregation met in a hall, and was preached to by Mr. Settle until his death in 1871. It then became scattered, and was reorganized in 1872 with thirteen members. It is now under the pastoral care of Rev. V.

T. Settle. Marble Church was constituted in November, 1840, by Elders B. Clark and Moses Bailey, at the house of the latter, on Hog Creek. The original members were Moses and Sarah Bailey, Polly Clark, Rachel Shanks, Margaret Bailey and perhaps John C. Williams, Peter Bess and Isaac Lankershaw. The church was first called New Hope. After a few years a division of the congregation took place, and the part from which the Marble Hill Church descended met at the house of Joseph Slinkard, on Crooked Creek. About 1851 the church was moved to town, where a house of worship was erected some five years later. Castor Church was organized by Elders Graham, Settle and Eaton, in July, 1845, fourteen miles south of Fredericktown. A log house was built in 1847, and in 1859 a frame building was erected. A new house is now nearly completed in the town of Marquand. As has been stated Big Creek Church was organized in 1835, but no house of worship was built until 1854. The first pastor was Henry McElmurry. His successor was Rev. C. T. Graham, who continued in that capacity for twenty-two years.

Wayne County Association was organized at McKenzie Creek Church on October 16, 1875, with the following churches, representing an aggregate membership of 444: McKenzie Creek, Phillipi, Oak Grove, Good Hope, Black River, Bethel, Lebanon, Logan's Creek, Big Lake Creek, Mount Pleasant, Liberty Hill and Pleasant Grove. The ministers present were Isaac Lane, A. R. L. Meador, J. W. Wilson, J. B. Wallace, M. A. Taylor and Daniel Sheets. The second session was held with Lebanon Church, and Pleasant Valley, Greeneville and Otter Creek Churches were admitted. In 1878 Des Arc, Mill Creek, Mount Zion, Little Lake and Little Flock were received, and in 1887 the churches and membership reported were as follows: Piedmont, 114; Lebanon, 99; Phillipi, 24; Oak Grove, 34; Logan's Creek, 39; Liberty Hill, 27; Des Arc, 54; Otter Creek, 28; Mount Pleasant, 97; Little Lake, 82; Big Lake, 60; Mill Creek, 54; Big Brushy, 76; New Prospect, 79; Black River, 57; Bethel, 80; Greeneville, 47; Mount Zion, 40; Little Flock, 22; Sinking Creek, 52; Trace Creek, 58; Bethlehem, 35; Pleasant Spring, 29; Bear Creek, 34; Cedar Creek, 54; Williamsville, 12; New Prospect No. 2, 14; Mount Olive, 63; Rowland Hill, 121; Patterson, 9; Van Buren, 8—a total of 1,522 members and 31 churches.

In 1857 Black River Association dismissed 5 churches, situated in Ripley and Butler Counties, for the purpose of organizing a new association, to be known as Cane Creek Association, but the organization does not seem to have been effected until 1861. The five churches were Cane Creek, Black River, Antioch, Mars Hill and New Hope. Of these churches Black River was the oldest, having been constituted in 1831. Cane Creek was organized in 1842; Mars Hill, in 1845; Antioch, in 1850, and New Hope in 1854. In 1875 seven churches reported. They were Bethel, Cane Creek, Friendship, Good Hope, Indian Creek, Liberty, Little Flock and Poplar Bluff. In 1886 Cane Creek Association reported 9 ordained ministers, 19 churches and 492 members. The Poplar Bluff Church was first organized on May 25, 1867, by William R. Combs, who served as pastor until 1872, when the church became extinct. It was reorganized in May, 1882, and in June of the following year a house of worship was completed.

Charleston Association was organized in 1876, with four small churches and a total membership of 146. Since that time the association has been very prosperous, and new churches have been added from year to year until in 1887 there were reported 18 churches and 656 members; 13 are in Scott County, 3 in Mississippi and 2 in New Madrid. The churches are as follows: Benton, Bethany, Bethel, Diehlstadt, Harmony, Hickory Grove, Hopewell, Little River, Morley, Mount Moriah, New Providence, Oran, Pleasant Hill, Pleasant Valley, Savannah, Sikeston, Unity and Zion.

Mount Moriah Church was organized in Mathews' Prairie in 1830, and in 1835 a log house was built. The deacons at that time were Isaac Sheppard and John Kennedy. About 1859 a house of worship was erected in the town of Charleston, where the congregation has since worshipped.

Harmony Church, in Mississippi County, was first organized in 1830, and reorganized on April 29, 1855, by W. D. Terry, M. W. Holland, H. B. Graves and G. W. Coker.

The church at Diehlstadt was first organized in Scott County as Cypress Church in 1827, and was reorganized under the same name, in August, 1847, by Elder H. E. Hempstead, with four members. On August 28, 1867, it was again reorganized by

Rev. J. G. Shearer. The present church building was completed in 1881, and dedicated by Rev. I. E. Anderson.

Oran Church was originally constituted as Little River Church, about 1845, by Rev. Thomas Owens, with five members. In 1871 it was reorganized as Sylvania Church.

Hopewell was constituted in November, 1874, by Elder D. M. Green, with six members. Meetings are held in a log house, erected the same year.

Hickory Grove Church was organized, in October, 1881, by Revs. I. E. Anderson, W. C. Darby and W. K. Rainbolt, and the following year a log house was erected.

Bethany Church was organized by Elders B. L. and T. A. Bowman on March 7, 1881, with twelve members.

Pleasant Valley Church was constituted, on October 25, 1885, by Elders H. H. Richardson and I. E. Anderson.

The church at Morley was organized, in July, 1871, by Rev. J. Reid, with about ten members. Two years later a house of worship was completed, but since that time services have not been held continuously.

New Providence, Unity and Benton were organized in 1886, and Savannah and Zion in 1887.

New Madrid Association was organized from the churches in New Madrid and Pemiscot Counties in 1883, and in 1887 the following churches and members were reported: Dry Bayou, 47; Evergreen, 52; Landmark Rest; Little River Landmark, 38; Macedonia, 54; Amity, 45; Oak Grove, 50; Zion, 70; Liberty, 12, and Beulah, 35—10 churches and 403 members. The ministers in the association are R. M. Morgan, C. Downing, W. W. Ellis, W. G. Henson, T. Hogan and A. M. O'Quin.

Franklin Association was organized at the house of J. C. Duckworth, in 1832, with Rev. James Williams as moderator. It embraced the counties of Franklin and Washington and parts of Jefferson, St. Francois, Gasconade and Crawford. The first meeting was held at Meramec Church September 14-17, 1832, at which time there were present delegates from ten churches, representing a membership of 374. In 1835 the association met at Providence Church in St. Francois County, and at that time there were reported 20 churches, 11 ordained ministers and 797

members. A large part of the territory covered by this association is also occupied by the United Baptists, but it has been steadily growing in strength. In 1887 the report of churches and membership was as follows: Black River, 150; Barnesville, 84; Centreville, 79; Chestnut Ridge, 97; Cortoise, 21; Farmington, 50; Emmaus, 21; Harmony, 69; Ironton, 34; Liberty, 93; Little Vine, 75; Mount Zion, 96; Miner's Rest, 60; New Prospect, 31; Prospect, 102; Providence, 137; St. Francois, 89; Union, 202; Pilgrim's Rest, 38; Hopewell, 20, and Pleasant Grove, 23—a total of 21 churches and 1,652 members.

Union is one of the oldest congregations, if not the oldest, in the association. It was organized on May 7, 1832, by James Williams, Thomas P. Greene and James Cundiff. It is now one of the largest country societies in the State.

The church at Ironton was organized about 1872, but it had no regular pastor until 1876, when a house of worship, a comfortable brick structure, was erected. There had been an organization at this place, made about 1858, but it was broken up during the war.

The Farmington Church is of recent origin, and no church building has been erected, but services are held in the college chapel.

In 1859 Bethel Association dismissed the following churches to form a new association in Iron County: Mount Pleasant, Big Creek, Pleasant Grove, White Oak Grove, Sugar Tree Grove, Mount Gilead, Mount Zion and Locust Grove. Elders William Polk, Henry Young and James Ritter volunteered to meet and assist in the organization. This was the origin of the Central Missouri Association, from which, in 1867, seven churches were dismissed to form Concord Association. The latter was organized on the first Saturday in December, 1867, when the representatives of four churches—Big Creek, Bethlehem, Mount Zion and Pilgrim's Rest—met at Big Creek Church, in Iron County. Isaac Lam was chosen moderator, and E. C. Smith, clerk. This association belongs to the wing of the church known as United Baptists, and practices foot-washing as an ordinance. The first annual meeting was held in October, 1868, when New Prospect, Pleasant Exchange, Mount Gilead and Sugar Tree Grove were admitted,

Highland Church was admitted the following year. In 1870 two churches—Pilgrim's Rest and Mount Zion—were excluded for violating United Baptist practices. The following year Dining Chapel, Pleasant Valley, Locust Grove, White Oak Grove, Black Oak Grove and Friendship were received into membership. In 1886 the association reported to the General Association sixteen churches and 400 members. The most of them are in Iron and Reynolds Counties.

In many counties of Southeast Missouri there are a large number of General Baptists. The first church of this denomination in Missouri was organized in Ozark County, in 1847, by Elder Thomas Norris, and named Mount Lebanon. In 1862 Liberty Association was organized in either Bollinger or Cape Girardeau County, by William Dornell and Uriah Stratton. In 1878 this association was composed of the following churches: Mount Gilead (Stoddard County), Oak Ridge, Union, Bethlehem, Beachwell, White Oak Grove, Pleasant Grove (Dunklin County), New Bethel, Mount Gilead (Dunklin County), Pleasant Grove, Bollinger (Bollinger County), Cane Creek, Union Ridge, New Harmony, Sulphur Spring, Gravelly Hill, Friendship, Mount Carmel, New Liberty, Pine Grove and Hickory Grove. The aggregate membership was 893. The next year several of these churches were set off to form another association, which was denominated New Liberty Association. The organization was made with J. F. Patterson as moderator. Seventeen churches—nine in Stoddard, five in Dunklin, one in Butler and two in Clay County, Ark.—composed the association. Its growth has since been very rapid, and it now embraces twenty-seven churches and 1,609 members. The following are the churches and the membership of each: New Hope, 38; Mount Gilead, 46; Pleasant Grove, 48; Mount Pisgah, 38; Friendship, 56; New Bethlehem, 71; St. Joseph, 93; Beech Grove, 58; Guide Star, 29; New Bethel, 88; Bethany, 50; Mount Gilead (Dunklin County), 130; Mount Gilead (Stoddard County), 56; White Oak Grove, 69; Beachwell, 202; Bethlehem, 58; Gravel Hill, 50; Pleasant Hill, 38; Lone Oak, 68; Malden, 80; Pleasant Valley, 38; Bunker Hill, 16; New Gravel Hill, 77; Liberty Hill, 77; Canaan, 32; Liberty, 10; Hopewell, 34.

In 1885 Western Liberty Association was organized from churches situated for the most part in Madison and Wayne Counties. In 1887 this association reported twenty-four churches and 523 members. The following is a list of the churches and their membership so far as given: Antioch, 64; Black Mountain, 30; Cedar Chapel; Cool Springs; Freeland, 14; Fair View, 11; Free Union, 25; Green Hill; Happy Zion, 32; Mount Pisgah, 55; New Home, 29; New Liberty, 33; Pleasant Valley, 14; Pilgrim's Rest; Shady Grove, 20; Shiloh, 41; Union Hill, 82; Union Grove, 13; Walnut Grove; Bethlehem, 15; Oak Grove, 7; Mount Zion, 9; Pine Grove, 30 and O'Bannon, 13.

There is also a considerable number of Free-Will Baptist organizations in Southeast Missouri, mainly in the counties of Madison, Wayne, Stoddard and Bollinger, and a movement is now on foot to unite them with the General Baptists, under the name of the General Free-Will Baptists.

Christian Church.—That class of believers known as Disciples of Christ or Christians originated in that great wave of religious awakening which swept over the country at about the beginning of the present century. At very nearly the same time Elders B. W. Stone in Kentucky and Thomas and Alexander Campbell in Pennsylvania, all formerly of the Presbyterian Church, began preaching the doctrines of what has since been denominated the Christian Church, but at first termed by outsiders "Campbellite" or "Stoneite." The original purpose of these reformers was to heal the divisions in the religious world, and to establish a common basis of Christian union. This was to be accomplished by taking the expressed teachings of the Bible as the only creed. The interpretation of these teachings, however, it was found could not be left to the individual, and the doctrines of baptism by immersion and baptism for the remission of sins became the distinctive features of this new sect. Churches were rapidly formed, and the new teachings spread into nearly all of the States, but gained an especially strong foothold in Kentucky and Tennessee. The first teacher of the new faith in Missouri was Rev. William McMurtry, a carpenter by trade, who came from Virginia in the year 1819, and located in Madison County. In 1822 he organized a church in a log schoolhouse, at what is

now the village of Libertyville. It was formed with three members, which four years later had increased to only nine. In 1844 a frame church building was erected, which in 1860 was replaced by the present brick structure. Among the pastors who have served this church have been William McMurtry, John C. Farmer, Sterling Price, John C. Farmer (second term), A. G. Lucas, Mr. Chance, B. F. Wilson, T. E. Sheppard, J. D. Dillard, R. Watson, T. P. Reid, W. H. Hale and several others. The congregation now numbers 120 members. Soon after the organization of Liberty Church a society was formed in Madison County, three miles east of Fredericktown, where a church, called Antioch, was built some time in the "thirties." Among the first members were George Nifong, Jacob Nifong, Ephraim Potter, Joseph Bennett, James Marshall and their families.

About forty years ago a Christian Church was organized in the New Tennessee settlement in Ste. Genevieve County. Robert Griffith, J. M. Powell, Valentine Underwood and Peter Bloom were among the members.

In 1854 a society was organized at Farmington by Elder S. S. Church, of St. Louis. A large brick church building was erected, but was not fully paid for. The debt was finally assumed by Stephen E. Douthett, who held the property for the use of the church until his death. It was then purchased by the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is now held by them. In 1875, through the efforts of Thomas E. Douthett, the Christian Church was reorganized, and the house formerly occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church South was purchased. It was afterward exchanged for the old Presbyterian Church.

The four churches mentioned above were almost the only ones in this portion of the State until within the past ten or fifteen years. They are now increasing quite rapidly. In Madison County there are four or five congregations—one at Fredericktown, at Mine La Motte, on Whitewater, at Higdon's Chapel and at Marquand.

In 1877 a church was organized at Poplar Bluff by Elder E. R. Childress, with fifteen or twenty members, but it gradually declined, and became extinct within three or four years. In May, 1887, it was reorganized by Rev. G. A. Hoffman with twenty-

two members, and during the same year a house of worship was erected. Recently the church has received a large number of additions, and now has a membership of 145.

In 1879 a Christian Church was organized at Dexter by Rev. Thomas Sheppard, with a very small membership. In 1883 a church building was erected, and the society now numbers thirty-two members.

In 1886 a church was organized at Malden, which now numbers thirty members, and there is also a society of recent organization at Kennett.

In Wayne County there are organizations at Piedmont, Greeneville, Mill Springs, Greenwood Valley and Coldwater, and all have houses except the last named, which worships in a Baptist Church.

There is a church at Marble Hill, in Bollinger County, and in St. Francois County there are organizations of recent date at Bismarck, Knob Lick and Bonne Terre. A new church has also been built on the Saline, in Ste. Genevieve County.

Presbyterians.—The Presbyterians did not begin preaching the gospel in Missouri until after the Methodists and Baptists had been engaged in the work for several years. The first Presbyterian society was organized in the Belleview settlement, in Washington County, on August 2, 1816. The second was Bon Homme Church, in St. Louis County, on October 6, 1816, and the third, the First Church of St. Louis, on November 23, 1817. The presbytery of Missouri was formed by the synod of Tennessee, and held its first meeting in St. Louis on December 18, 1817. It then included all the territory in the United States west of the meridian passing through the mouth of the Cumberland River. The ministers of the presbytery were Solomon Giddings, Timothy Flint, Thomas Donnell and John Mathews. In 1831 the synod of Illinois was formed, and the presbytery of Missouri was divided into three presbyteries, St. Louis, Missouri and St. Charles. The next year the synod of Missouri was formed, and held its first meeting at St. Louis on the second Thursday in October, 1832. The number of churches in the synod at that time is not known, but forty had been organized. The ministers numbered eighteen. In 1837 the Presbyterian General Assembly passed

the famous "Excision Act," severing all ecclesiastical relations with several synods, and causing the organization in 1838 of what was popularly known as the New School General Assembly. This action led to a division of synods, presbyteries and churches throughout the United States. In 1839 the presbytery of Missouri decided to adhere to the old general assembly, and the following year a similar decision was reached by the St. Charles Presbytery, by a vote of nine to five. The opposing members, however, withdrew, and organized the North Missouri Presbytery, while the remaining members changed the name of St. Charles to Palmyra. The St. Louis Presbytery also became divided, but each faction retained the original name. At its meeting in 1843 the synod of Missouri (old school) passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the request of the presbytery of St. Louis be granted, and that a new presbytery be and the same is erected, to be called Potosi, to be bounded on the north by the southern line of the counties of Jefferson, Franklin, Gasconade and Osage, and on the west by the east line of the presbytery of Missouri.*

The presbytery was organized at Farmington, on April 4, 1844, at which time the ministers present were John F. Cowan, who preached the opening sermon, D. E. Y. Rice and Robert G. Barrett. John McLean and James M. Covington were absent.

The churches represented were North Apple Creek, by J. McNeely; Whitewater, by Peter Statler; Second Apple Creek, by Seth Hall; Belleview and Potosi, by Robert Sloan, and Farmington, by John D. Peers. The churches not represented were Brazeau, Jackson, Salem, Clark's Creek, Pleasant Hill, Castor and Steelville.

The transactions of the presbytery present little of interest beyond the usual routine of such a body until 1866, when the question of ecclesiastical relations came up. In that year the general assembly of the old school church in the North took such decided action in reference to matters growing out of the war as to give great offense to a large number of ministers and churches. The synod of Missouri thus became divided. A part wished to sever all ecclesiastical relations with the general assembly, and these declared themselves an independent synod, but finally

*The 15th degree of latitude west of Washington.

united with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. The party approving the action of the general assembly continued in connection with that body as the synod of Missouri. The presbytery of Potosi did not approve of the action of the general assembly, nor did it yield allegiance to the independent synod, but avoided a discussion of the question until after the union of the old school and new school assemblies, when the greater portion of the presbytery applied for admission to the independent synod, and went with it into the Southern General Assembly. It now contains sixteen churches, with an aggregate membership of 996.

One of the oldest churches in the presbytery of Potosi is the First Church of Apple Creek, in Cape Girardeau County, which was organized on May 21, 1821, by Rev. Salmon Giddings, with forty-one members, of whom Mitchell Fleming, John Gilliland and Oliver Harris were elected ruling elders. The organization took place in a grove a short distance from where the church now stands, and at the same place, the following spring, a sacramental meeting was held by Rev. Thomas Donnell. The number of communicants had increased to about seventy, and during this and the following year the eldership was increased by the election of Ebenezer Flinn, James Hope, John Harris, John Little and James Stevenson. To these were added, between 1828 and 1832, John N. Adams, Josiah McNeely, John McNeely, Ed. L. Harris, Elam Harris, John Wallace and Elam L. Adams. The church had no regular pastor until 1832, when Rev. John F. Cowan was installed in that position and continued until April, 1836. During the next four years the church was supplied by Rev. John McLean and Rev. J. L. Frary. In 1840 the church became divided on the questions then agitating the Presbyterians of the United States, the new congregation taking the name of the South Apple Creek Church, and the old church adding the prefix North to its original name. In 1842 R. G. Barrett became stated supply to the old church, and in April, 1843, was installed as pastor. He died the next year, and was succeeded by Rev. A. Munson, who continued until June, 1866. The church now has a membership of eighty-four, and maintains a flourishing Sabbath-school.

The South Apple Creek Church was organized in 1841 with Elders Ebenezer Flinn, E. W. Harris, E. L. Adams and Elam Harris and a large number of other members from the old church. The pastors have been J. L. Frary, 1841-43; Rev. D. E. Y. Rice, 1843-51; A. Munson, 1851-65; James Stafford, 1865-72; O. W. Ganss, 1872-73; John Branch, 1873-74; C. W. Alexander, 1874-78; J. B. Rubey, 1878-79; O. P. Keach, 1879-83; J. W. Roseborough, 1883. The present membership of the church is 140. For about ten years prior to the war a very flourishing school was taught at Pleasant Hill. It was established by Rev. Mr. Bidler, with Robert Caldwell as an assistant. After one year Prof. Andrews assumed the management of the institution, and remained a year or two. Prof. J. G. Wells then became the principal, and so continued until the beginning of the war. He was an excellent educator, and under his management the school obtained wide reputation for its excellence.

A church was organized at Brazeau on September 12, 1819, with twenty members, and has since been in continuous existence. It is now the strongest church in the presbytery, having a membership of 132.

The church at Farmington grew out of the missionary labors of Rev. Joseph M. Sadd, who located in the town about 1830. He began holding services in the courthouse, organized a prayer meeting and a Sabbath-school, and soon after his arrival, assisted by Rev. Thomas Donnell, held a protracted meeting. Finally, on May 18, 1832, the church was organized with seven members. They were Elizabeth Cobb, Corinna G. Sadd, Alexander Boyd, Sarah Boyd, Frederick Woolford, Nancy Woolford and John F. Rudy. Mr. Boyd had served as ruling elder in Belleview Church, and was installed in the same position in this church. In 1833 M. P. Cayce and wife were received from the Presbyterian Church in St. Charles, and the former was installed as ruling elder. About two years later the eldership was still further increased by the election of John D. Peers, Newton F. Cayce and Thomas L. Kirkwood. Mr. Sadd continued his ministry until April, 1835, when he removed to Scott County. During the next three years the church was supplied by Thomas Donnell and Luther H. Vandoren. In January, 1838, Rev. James M.

Covington became the stated supply, and remained with the church until his death in 1844. He was succeeded by Rev. Amos H. Rogers, who, as stated supply and pastor, continued until 1852. From that time until 1856 the pulpit was filled by Rev. James T. Paxton, who was succeeded by Rev. Thomas C. Smith. In July, 1859, Rev. David E. Curtis began his ministerial labors, which extended over a period of two years. For the next five years the church was without any regular supply. In January, 1867, Rev. G. W. Harlan became pastor, and continued in that capacity until the close of 1881. He was succeeded by Rev. James A. Creighton, who remained six years. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Ruffner.

The first house of worship was dedicated in 1836, and was refitted and rededicated in April, 1868. In 1886 the old church was sold to the Christian congregation, and an elegant and commodious brick structure was erected. It is one of the handsomest churches in Southeast Missouri.

In April, 1850, the presbytery received a petition for the organization of a church at Cape Girardeau, which was granted, and on the second Sabbath of the following June a church was organized with eighteen members, among whom it is thought were the following: Margaret McClean, Mary Ferguson, M. M. Rice, Dr. Elam Harris, M. R. Thornton, A. R. Curry, Augusta Stokes, Julia Moore, M. Criddle, M. A. Wilkinson, R. Willis, M. Morris and M. Wilson. Dr. Elam Harris was chosen ruling elder, but died soon after, and in 1855 J. J. Gardiner and L. B. Andrews were chosen elders. The first stated supply of the church was Rev. D. E. Y. Rice, who died on June 2, 1854. The church led a somewhat precarious life until 1869, when it was reorganized, and W. W. Faris installed as pastor. He remained with the church less than two years, and it was then without a supply until January, 1873. Since that time the church has been supplied as follows: O. W. Ganss, 1873-75; T. C. Barrett, 1875-79; J. A. Graves, May to September, 1881; J. W. Roseborough, July, 1882 to April, 1885; E. G. Mathena, May, 1886 to October, 1887.

The ruling elders since the reorganization have been as follows: W. G. Provines, ordained in 1869; S. M. Green, installed

in 1870; W. A. Ponder, ordained in 1871; T. J. Williams, installed in 1878; George B. Clark, installed in 1882; W. V. Leach, J. S. McGhee and D. A. Glenn, ordained in 1886. The church building was erected in 1854, and was repaired in 1870.

The present church at Jackson was organized by Rev. A. Munson, on May 15, 1864, but there had been an organization in the town many years previous, and as early as 1817 or 1818 Rev. Timothy Flint preached there for more than a year. He met with little encouragement, however.

The original members of the present organization were Mrs. Sarah Daugherty, Charles Welling, Mary J. Welling, Mrs. Emily Anderson, Irwin Anderson, Mrs. Hannah McGuire, Mrs. Mary B. Davis and Ann Taylor.

The pastors have been A. Munson, W. W. Faris, O. W. Ganss, William McCarty, C. W. Alexander, J. B. Rubey, J. A. Graves, J. W. Roseborough, S. W. Mitchell and E. G. Mathena. The ruling elders are H. L. Caldwell, Charles Welling and T. M. Wilson. The church building was erected in 1870, and dedicated by Rev. W. W. Faris.

The New Madrid Presbyterian Church was organized on September 20, 1856, by Rev. L. P. Rowland, with the following members: Thomas L. Fountaine, Mrs. Catharine Davis, David Welschance, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Hatcher, Mrs. Susan Dunklin, Mrs. Elizabeth Welschance and Harriet Hatcher. Services were held in the Methodist Church until 1875, when a frame church building was erected. The pastors have been W. B. T. Wilkie, William McCarty, Uncas McClure, J. A. Graves, J. H. Rhea, Weisel Beale and J. F. Curtis. The church now has a membership of seventy-three. The officers are Joseph Hunter, A. M. Shead and A. G. Mathewson, elders, and H. L. Shidler and R. L. Hunter, deacons.

The organization of the Presbyterian Church at Clarkton was the result of great labor and privation on the part of its pioneer ministers. Rev. William McCarty, the evangelist of Potosi Presbytery, visited the town long before it had railroad communication with the outside world, crossing the "pole road" from Point Pleasant, often wading through mud shoe-top deep, and walking twelve miles to preach to this people, almost destitute of

the gospel.* The organization took place on December 1, 1872, Revs. W. B. T. Wilkie, William McCarty and Elder W. A. Ponder being present. The members were Z. B. Penney and V. H. Harrison, elders, Judge John H. Stokes, Charles E. Stokes, Clement McDaniel, Mrs. E. B. Austin and Mrs. Lucretia Stokes. A house of worship was erected in 1875, and dedicated on April 3, 1882, by Dr. R. P. Faris. A parsonage is now in process of erection. The pastors have been J. V. Worsham, Uncas McClure, J. A. Graves, J. C. Buchanan and Weisel Beale. In June, 1887, a church was organized at Kennett with a membership of forty-one.

The Presbyterian Church at Oak Ridge was organized on October 31, 1884, by Revs. W. Beale and J. W. Roseborough. The members were Oliver S. Harris, Cora C. Harris, Martha A. McNeely, Julia Hatcher, F. M. Bollinger, Elizabeth Bollinger, James C. and Mary A. Henderson. J. C. Henderson was elected elder, and Oliver S. Harris, deacon. The present membership is about fifteen.

On May 24, 1879, a church was organized in Wayne County, and named Water Valley. It now has a membership of about twenty. There was also an organization effected at Syenite on June 4, 1885.

Upon the division of the synod of Missouri, in 1840, a convention of the new school members was called to meet at Hannibal on October 7, 1841. This convention made arrangements for a meeting of the synod, which was held in St. Louis on April 8, 1842. There were present thirteen ministers and three elders, representing the new school element in the presbytery of St. Louis and St. Charles, the presbytery of Missouri having adhered as a body to the old school. The name of St. Charles Presbytery was changed to North Missouri, and soon after the presbyteries of Lafayette and Harmony were formed. In 1845 the four new school presbyteries were in working order and in a highly prosperous condition, but the decided opposition of the general assembly to slavery had a bad effect upon the church in Missouri, and it very nearly reached extinction. In May, 1857, the general assembly in session at Cleveland, Ohio, passed a

*Extract from a letter from Z. B. Penney, Esq.

resolution on the subject of slavery that sent out all of the new school churches in the South except those of Missouri. The synod of Missouri decided to stand independent, but in 1859 it formally renewed its allegiance to the general assembly, and that body, in 1860, annexed to it the presbytery of Kansas. No meetings were held in 1861 and 1862, but in 1863 it met at Troy, Kas.

In 1870 the synod of Missouri (new school) and that part of the synod of Missouri (old school) which remained in connection with the Northern General Assembly united. A presbytery of Potosi, which was declared to be the legal successor of the original presbytery of that name, was created, to consist of twenty-two counties of Southeast Missouri. The first meeting was held on September 29, 1870, at Whitewater Church in Bollinger County. In 1872 the presbytery reported six ministers, one licentiate, thirteen churches and 494 communicants.

The oldest church in this presbytery is Whitewater, in Bollinger County. In 1830 the American Missionary Society sent Rev. Joseph M. Sadd to Missouri, and during one of his tours he visited the North Carolina Colony in Bollinger County. These people had belonged to the German Reformed Church, which in doctrine and practice was quite similar to the Presbyterian Church. Their pastor, the Rev. Samuel Whybark, had become old and feeble, and died a year or two later. Mr. Sadd found here a good field for his labors, and on June 24, 1832, under a tree on the banks of Whitewater River, he organized the Whitewater Presbyterian Church. The members were Mathias Bollinger, Peter Statler, David Conrad, Moses Bollinger, Mary Statler, Sally Yount, Polly Bollinger, Rebecca Conrad, Sally Statler, Elizabeth Bollinger, Peter Ground, Peggy Ground, Sophia Whybark, Sophia Yount, Sally Conrad and Peggy Bollinger. Mathias Bollinger and Peter Statler were chosen and ordained elders. The meetings were first held at the house of Moses Bollinger, and later in an old still-house fitted up for a church. Finally, by a united effort of the congregation, a log structure was erected and dedicated to the service of God. Mr. Sadd continued his labors in the church until 1835, during which time eighteen members were added. The church, with an occa-

sional vacancy, was then supplied until the beginning of the Civil War by the following ministers: Thomas Donnell, 1836; James M. Covington, 1838-42; Robert G. Barrett, 1842-44; Amos H. Rodgers, 1845-49; John F. Cowan, 1850-52; A. Munson, 1852-55; J. H. Moore, 1855-57; L. P. Rowland, 1857-60; D. E. Curtis, 1860-61; A. A. Mathes, 1861. There is no record of any services between 1861 and 1867. In the latter year Rev. John Branch became pastor and continued until 1872. From that time until 1876 the pulpit was filled by Revs. Rowland and McCoy. In September, 1876, Rev. E. P. Keach was invited to preach by the congregation, and has since been pastor. Two churches of considerable size have branched off from this one. They are at Bristol and Marble Hill. There has also been a beginning made at Smithville.

The church at Marble Hill was organized in 1868, but no house of worship was erected until 1884. The original members were Levi E. Whybark and wife, Samuel W. Whybark and wife, J. J. Conrad and wife, Mrs. Murdock, Keziah E. Sutherlin and Uriah B. Titus.

There is a small congregation at Fredericktown, which was organized in 1880, but no regular services are held. On March 21, 1880, a Presbyterian Church was organized at Poplar Bluff by Rev. J. W. Allen of St. Louis, and in 1884 the congregation completed a house of worship at a cost of \$2,000.

There is also a flourishing church at Ironton under the pastoral care of Rev. D. A. Wilson.

Cumberland Presbyterians.—The Cumberland Presbyterians have a number of churches in Southeast Missouri, all of which belong to West Prairie Presbytery. Probably the oldest organization of this denomination is at Clarkton, in Dunklin County. This church was organized in 1855 by Rev. G. W. Jordan, with the following members: Jacob Trout and wife, William Pickard and family, Thomas P. Hord and wife, John Agnew and family, and John Timberman and wife. The first church building was a hewed-log structure, built in 1856. The present house was completed in the fall of 1886, and dedicated the following spring by Rev. B. G. Mitchell. The pastors have been G. W. Jordan, F. N. Roberts, E. J. Stockton, James McKnight, Mr. Cobb and W. W. Spence. The present membership is 65.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Dexter was first organized as Mount Union Church on March 21, 1870, with Abner Warren, John Sitton and D. W. Mays as the first elders. The name was changed in 1875, and in 1879 the church was re-organized with M. P. Riggins and L. O. Glasscock ruling elders. There are now about 40 members, and services are held in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On July 10, 1884, a congregation was organized at Malden, with a membership of about 20, which soon after increased to 60, but has since somewhat declined. The pastor is Rev. W. W. Spence. In 1887 a church was organized at Kennett, with a branch in Grand Prairie. There is also a flourishing congregation in Dunklin County known as Canaan. Among the other churches in Southeast Missouri are Piedmont, Bloomfield, Pilgrim's Rest, Providence, Union, Bethel, De Lassus, Doniphan and Irondale.

The ministers belonging to West Prairie Presbytery in 1887 were C. M. Eaton, W. H. Cook, W. W. Spence, E. H. White, J. M. Birdwell, Henry Hillman and P. Langford.

West Prairie Presbytery was organized by an order from McAdoo Synod at West Prairie Church (Clarkton, Mo.) on November 12, 1858. The ministers present were James Kincaid, S. Brown, J. W. Jordan and W. B. Province. It included nine congregations and 360 members. The work having extended into the State of Arkansas, and the southern boundary of the presbytery having been fixed upon the southern line of Missouri, White River Presbytery of Arkansas laid claim to four congregations, which in 1877 were dismissed to join the latter body.

The following are the churches and their membership at the present time. Bloomfield, 17; Canaan, 59; De Lassus, 6; Dexter, 54; New Providence, 21; Doniphan, 97; Irondale, 26; Malden, 45; Mount Carmel, 18; Patterson, 41; Pleasant Grove, 13; New Hope, 33; Piedmont, 16; Pilgrim's Rest, 24; Union, 44; West Prairie, 67; Blackwell, 12; Kennett, 9; Kennett Branch, 8; Good Hope, 10; Mount Horeb, 21—a total of 21 churches and 641 members.

Evangelical Lutheran.—The Evangelical Lutheran Church was introduced into Southeast Missouri by the German colony that

located in Perry County in 1838. This colony was divided into five small communities—Wittenberg, Seelitz, Dresden, Altenburg and Frohna, to which was added somewhat later Johannesberg. These parishes were cared for by the following pastors: Wittenberg and Frohna, Rev. Ernst Gerhard Wilhelm Keyl; Altenburg, Rev. Gotthold Heinrich Löber; Seelitz, Rev. Moritz Bürger, and Dresden and Johannesberg, Rev. Carl Ferdinand Wilhelm Walther. These communities, however, were too small to support so many pastors, and in a short time Seelitz, Dresden and Wittenberg were united with Altenburg, and Frohna was served by a vicar sent from Altenburg. There was also a small community about eight miles from Altenburg called Paitzdorf, which was settled in the latter part of 1839 by several families from Saxe-Altenburg under the leadership of their former pastor, Carl Friedrich Gruber.

The colonists were nearly all very poor, and they and their pastors were compelled to undergo hardships experienced only by a people in a strange land and an unaccustomed climate, but they suffered and persevered as heroically as the Pilgrims on the rock-bound coast of New England had done more than 200 years before. They were compelled to labor with insufficient implements and without draft animals. They were scarce of food and wretchedly sheltered, and many of their number succumbed to malaria and exposure. Under such conditions the prospect of building churches and schools was not flattering, but the pastors were not discouraged. While the people were busy with clearing the land and raising their little crops of corn and potatoes the pastors with their own hands were engaged in building schoolhouses and churches. Soon after the arrival of the colonists Candidates Brohm, Fürbringer and Büniger, all of whom have since attained prominent positions in the church, in company with the late Dr. C. F. W. Walther, then pastor at Johannesberg, laid the foundations of a college at Altenburg. They felled trees and rolled the logs together, and erected a little log house with one door and a window or two. There they opened a school, but soon Pastor Walther and candidate Büniger were called to St. Louis, leaving their companions, Fürbringer and Brohm, to carry on the work. They continued for two years,

at the end of which time Candidate Fürbringer was called to a pastorate in Illinois. Candidate Brohm then carried on the school alone until he was attacked by a fever. After his recovery he was assisted by Pastor Löber until he was himself called to a pastorate in New York. Pastor Löber then continued the work, assisted by Pastor Keyl, of Frohna, until 1843. In that year the college was placed under the care of Rector Gönner, who was employed as a teacher, and paid a regular salary.

Up to 1849 the college was the property of the colonists in Perry County and St. Louis, but in that year it was transferred to the synod of Missouri, Ohio, etc., and soon after it was removed to St. Louis. It is now known as Concordia, of that city.

In 1839 the colony began the erection of a parsonage, and two years later a schoolhouse was completed. H. F. Winter was employed as teacher, and continued for over twenty-five years. On March 14, 1844, the corner-stone of a new church was laid. It was constructed of stone, and is still standing.

In the year 1849 the colony was attacked by cholera, and many deaths occurred. Pastor Löber stood nobly at his post, comforting and caring for the sick and dying, until, worn out by overwork, he was taken sick of a fever and died on August 19, 1849. He was succeeded by G. A. Schieferdecker, who remained, with a brief intermission, until 1858. The last two years of his pastorate were disturbed by dissensions over doctrinal points, which was known as the "Chiliastenstreit," resulting in the dismissal of the pastor. He had a considerable following, and refused to give up the parsonage, but after some litigation was ousted. His successor was Rev. Paul Beyer, who remained until 1863, when he accepted a call from a church in Chicago. Rev. J. F. Köstering was then installed as pastor at Altenburg, and continued in that position until 1887. The present pastor, Rev. A. G. Grimm, assumed the charge of the church in December, 1887. The congregation now numbers 140 voting members and about 425 communicants. The congregation at Frohna has been under the pastoral care of Rev. William Zschoche since 1883, and now numbers 608 souls. There are also congregations in Perry County, at Uniontown and at Perryville. The latter was organized in 1867 by Rev. Mr. Besel, with the following members: Gottlieb Boxdor-

for, John P. Muench, John F. Gerstocker, John Bergman, Fred E. Bergman, Charles A. Weber, John Graef, John J. Lang and William Klamp. A schoolhouse had been built the year before, and in December of that year was dedicated as a church. The first regular pastor was Rev. C. H. Demetrio, who was called in 1869, and remained until 1886, when he was succeeded by Rev. William Matthes. In 1872 a comfortable parsonage was built, and in 1884 a new brick schoolhouse was completed at a cost of \$900. The congregation now numbers 54 voting members and over 400 communicants.

On May 11, 1867, the circuit court of Ste. Genevieve County incorporated the German Lutheran Evangelical Church of Ste. Genevieve upon the petition of the following persons: Christian Lucke, Henry Wilder, Philip Medast, Charles Weiss, F. C. Fertner, August Wilder, William Mavoss and F. A. Klein. On September 5, 1875, a commodious brick church building was dedicated, and both a congregation and school have since been maintained. The present pastor is Rev. J. A. F. W. Müller, of Chester, Ill.

St. Paul's Church, at Farmington, was organized by Rev. C. F. Obermeyer in 1874. Among the members were Peter Mell, Conrad Meyer, Charles Giessing, William Herbst, Philip Westmeyer, Carl Best and Henry Stier. A house of worship, a moderate sized frame structure, was erected the same year, and dedicated on May 25, 1875. The pastors have been C. F. Obermeyer, 1874-77; U. Iben, 1877-84 and G. Tönjes, since 1884.

An organization was made at Iron Mountain prior to the late war, and has since then been maintained. The present pastor is R. Smukal, who also administers to a congregation at Pilot Knob.

The organization of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Cape Girardeau was begun in 1854, with eight members, among whom were Caspar Roth, Ernest Mantz, Charles Dosselman, Anthony Schrader and Louis Roth. Other members came in soon after, and on June 1, 1854, the original constitution was adopted. The following year a house of worship, a small brick building, was completed.

The first pastor and founder of the church was Rev. A. Leh-

man, who, in 1856, was succeeded by Ernest Harms. The latter remained until August, 1859, and from that time until August, 1868, the church was under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Riedel. The fourth pastor was Rev. G. Polack, who arrived in August, 1868, and remained about ten years. His successor was Rev. B. Sievers, who was in charge until October, 1885. The present pastor, Rev. J. Schaller, was installed on November 1, 1885. In 1878 the erection of a new church was begun, and was completed the following year. It is a commodious brick structure, with a handsome spire, in which is a clock. The church now numbers sixty-five voting members, and nearly 500 communicants. The trustees are William Regenhardt, E. D. Engelman, Fred. Vasterling, Caspar Roth, Henry Meyer, C. Steinmeyer and August Stein. Since the organization of the church a school has been maintained. It was at first taught by the pastors, but now two teachers are employed, and about 200 pupils are instructed annually.

One of the oldest Evangelical Lutheran Churches in Cape Girardeau County is Trinity Church, at Dissen, in Apple Creek Township. It was organized in the year 1848 by Rev. F. J. Blitz, with the following members: Fred. Lewing, Lewis Kaiser, Edward Engelman, Gottlieb Krause, Henry Grossheider, John Beck, Caspar Klaus and Henry Wehnmeller. The next year a log building was erected for church purposes, and used until near the close of the late war, when a new stone edifice was built at a cost of about \$4,000. The congregation also owns twenty acres of land, and a brick parsonage which was erected in 1883. A school is maintained in connection with the church, where pupils are instructed in the rudiments of the German language and the main doctrines of the church. The pastors of this congregation have been J. F. Blitz, F. Riedel, G. Gruber, F. W. John, H. Harmening, H. Hunziger, F. P. F. Voigt and F. Meyr. Mr. Meyr also has charge of a small congregation at Kurreville, where a church was first erected about 1860. The original members of this society were William Maintz, Henry Maintz, Henry Kurre, Henry, Charles, John and Chrisjohn Haupt, Fritz Reihn, Henry Menike, Henry Shatte and John Kurre.

Hanover Church, in Randol Township, Cape Girardeau

County, was organized in 1852 by Daniel Bertling. During the same year a frame church house was erected. It was occupied until 1887, when the present brick building was completed. The congregation now numbers about twenty-two voting members. Among the pastors have been A. Lehmann, K. Kretzmann, H. Guemmer and O. R. Hueschen.

Trinity Church, at Egypt Mills, was dedicated in 1881 by H. Guemmer. The trustees are L. Niedling, F. Hente and H. Steinhoff. The present membership is forty-two.

The church at New Wells was organized in 1857 by A. Schieferdecker, and at about the same time a log house was completed. Joseph Meyer, G. Starzinger and M. Koessel were then the leading members. The present commodious frame building was erected in 1873, at a cost of \$5,000, and was dedicated on January 25, 1874. The pastors have been as follows: A. Schieferdecker, A. Lehman, R. Frederking, R. H. Biedermann, J. M. Johannes, R. H. Biedermann, E. Lehman and F. W. Pennekamp. The church now numbers eighty-three members.

Emmanuel Church, near Tilsit, Mo., was organized on May 10, 1866, by Rev. G. A. Müller, with fifteen members, among whom were H. Althenthal, W. Rose, W. Bruns and Christ. Friedhoff. A brick church building was erected the same year, but it was not dedicated until April 20, 1868. The pastors have been G. A. Müller, G. Erders, F. J. Th. Jungck, A. Lohr, W. Matthes and H. A. E. Schaefer. The present membership is forty-nine.

The Lutheran Church of Gravelton is called the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, and was organized about 1857 by Rev. John R. Moser, a native of North Carolina, with a membership of twenty-five. Services were held three miles distant. Some of its organizers were Judge L. A. W. Cloninger and Maj. M. N. Abernathy. The latter was a very early settler of the vicinity, and is now living in Stoddard County. Moser served until 1870. The Rev. P. C. Henkel, D. D., of North Carolina, served until 1876, and after this Prof. L. M. Wagner, A. M., from 1876 to the present. In 1878 a fine church edifice was built with a seating capacity of 300, a parsonage near the church also being constructed. The church is in a prosperous condition, and has a membership attendance of about 200 or more.

The early records of Zion's Church, near Gordonsville, have been destroyed. A frame church building was erected in 1866, and since that time the pastors have been C. H. Lucker, G. Erders, G. A. Müller, Rev. Besel, W. L. Fischer, Henry Birkner and John Pflanz.

Eisleben Church, situated in Kelso Township, Scott County, was organized under David Roth and Daniel Reubel in 1850 or 1851, and now has forty-nine voting members. The church is under the care of Rev. H. F. Grupe, who was ordained pastor in 1871.

German Evangelical Church.—The oldest German Evangelical Church in Southeast Missouri is at what is known as Dutch-town, in Cape Girardeau County. Its history dates back to about 1836, when several Swiss families located in the vicinity of Rodney's Mill, which was purchased by two of the colony, Benedict Schneider and Benedict Mullet. The colonists were wont to meet together at private residences to sing hymns and to listen to the reading of a sermon by one of their number. This was kept up until the year 1846 or 1847, when a church was organized by Rev. Jacob Kobler. Services were continued at private residences until the winter of 1850-51, when a small log building was erected. This was occupied as a house of worship until the completion of the present brick house, which was dedicated on May 15, 1887. The original officers and members of this church were John Eggiman, Christian Kuss and Andrew Suedekum, trustees; Chr. Kothe, Hy. Butz, John Schneider, H. Homburg, Benedict Buetiger, Carl Allers, Hy. Achterman, George Keller, Hy. Steimel, Chr. Bohnsack, Benedict Mullet and Benedict Eggiman. The present membership is about twenty. The pastors have been Revs. Jacob Kobler, Umbeck, Ulrich, Brunner, Herman, Jacob Schwab, Christian Frey, G. Press, Stoerker, Ludwig, John Thaal and John Koletschke.

The German Evangelical Church at Jackson was first organized in May, 1867, with twenty-eight members, and the following trustees: Charles Hahrenberg, Jacob Frederich, Adam Hoffman and Herman Geyerd. Rev. F. Kies was employed as the first pastor and remained two or three years. In the erection of a church building the congregation became involved in debt. To

add to this embarrassment internal dissensions sprang up, and, in consequence, no regular pastor was employed from 1872 to 1886. In the latter year a reorganization was effected, and Rev. John Koletschke employed as pastor. The members now number twenty-six. There are, also, two or three other congregations in Cape Girardeau County belonging to the Iowa Synod.

Congregational and Universalist Churches.—Of the Congregational Church there are two societies in Southeast Missouri, one at Bonne Terre and the other at Mine La Motte. There is also a congregation of Universalists at Morley, where a house of worship has recently been completed.

UPPER LOUISIANA TRANSFER.

The following documents relating to the transfer of Upper Louisiana to the United States will be read with interest in connection with the history of Southeast Missouri. Frequent mention on former pages has already been made of this transaction, one of the most important in the early affairs of this country.

Lower Louisiana was formally transferred to France, at New Orleans, and on Monday, December 20, following, it was transferred by Laussat to Gov. Claiborne and Gen. James Wilkinson, commissioners of the United States, appointed to receive it. On December 30 Gov.-Gen. Manuel de Salcedo and the Marquis of Casa Calvo addressed an order to Col. De Lassus, commanding him to deliver up to the agent of Laussat the command of his post and its dependencies, and on the 12th of January, 1804, Laussat forwarded a letter to him informing him of the cession of Louisiana to the United States, and authorizing him to transfer the government of Upper Louisiana to Capt. Stoddard, for the United States. These letters were sent in care of Capt. Stoddard, then at Kaskaskia, who, as soon as they arrived, addressed the following letter to Col. De Lassus:

KASKASKIA, 18th Feb., 1804.

Sir:—I have just received by express from New Orleans a variety of despatches relative to the late retrocession of Louisiana. Those addressed to you and intrusted to my care by the French and Spanish commissioners I do myself the honor to forward by a sergeant of our army, who is bound on business to Capt. Lewis. In a few days the troops under my command will ascend the

Mississippi in public boats. I shall proceed before them by land, and concert with you the necessary arrangements before their arrival at St. Louis. The inclosed letter to Mr. Chouteau I would thank you to deliver to him.

Please accept the assurances of my respectful consideration.

AMOS STODDARD,

Captain U. S. Artillerist, Agent and Commissioner for the French Republic.
To Col. Charles Dehault De Lassus, Lieut.-Gov. Upper Louisiana.

To this Col. De Lassus replied:

ST. LOUIS, 20th February, 1804.

Sir:—I received, yesterday, your letter of the 18th of this month, with those entrusted to your care, and which you had the kindness to send to me, and which contained the orders of the brigadiers and commissioners of His C. M. for the retrocession of this colony to the French Republic and the disposition of the French prefect, which authorize you to receive possession of this part of Louisiana.

I hasten to reply to you by the same sergeant of the U. S. Army by whom you had forwarded to me your despatches, and notify you that M. Louis Lorimier, Jr., is bearer of the necessary orders for each of the commandants of the posts of this province, and which, joined with those delivered to them by the said commissioners, will sufficiently authorize them to receive the commissioners that you may deem proper to send to receive from them possession of said posts; and as Mr. Laussat, prefect, advises me that he has written to them also upon the same subject, and if those letters are addressed to you, and if you wish to avail yourself of the opportunity of Mr. Louis Lorimier to send said letters to them, you can hand them over to him with confidence, and he is hereby directed to present himself to you for that object.

I am also informed by your letter that troops under your orders are about to march for this post, and that you come ahead of them so that we may understand ourselves before their arrival. I shall have the honor to receive you, offering to you in advance the most gracious reception which will be possible to bestow upon you in the name of the King, my sovereign.

I have handed to Mr. Pierre Chouteau the letter that you had recommended to me. I shall be obliged to you if you make known to me in advance the day of your arrival, and if you are coming by land or water.

I write you in French, being informed that the Spanish language is not understood by you.

I have the honor, etc.,

CHARLES DEHAULT DE LASSUS,

Captain U. S. A. and Agent and Commissioner of the French Republic.

Five days later Capt. Stoddard reached St. Louis, and addressed the following letter to Col. De Lassus:

Sir:—The Colonial Prefect, Mr. Laussat, agent and commissioner on the part of the French Republic, by an instrument under his hand directed to me bearing date at New Orleans the 12th of January, 1804, has been pleased, in consequence of the authority with which he is invested, to appoint me sole agent and commissioner of the post of the said republic, with plenary powers to demand and receive in the name of his nation the quiet and peaceable possession of Upper Louisiana, together with all the military posts at St. Louisiana, its

dependencies from His Catholic Majesty, lieutenant-governor and commandants agreeably to the late treaty of retrocession; and, I do, by these presents, demand the quiet and peaceable delivery in due form of the said territory, posts and dependencies accordingly.

Accept the assurances of respectful consideration.

AMOS STODDARD, *Captain, etc.*

Col. De Lassus' reply was the following:

ST. LOUIS OF ILLINOIS, Feb. 25, 1804.

Sir:—As the terms of the letter which I have the honor to receive from you accord entirely with those of the brigadiers of His C. M., dated New Orleans, Dec. 31, 1803, and are also in accordance with the requisition of Pierre Clement Laussat, dated New Orleans, January 12, 1804, and which contained the documents that had been sent to you, which you had the kindness to forward to me from Kaskaskia on the 18th, and which I received on the 19th of the present month, in virtue of their contents I have made the necessary arrangements to give you possession of Upper Louisiana.

I am ready to give you possession of this province on the day and hour you may name in the most authentic form the circumstances and nature of the country will permit.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

CHARLES DEHAULT DE LASSUS.

Orders were then issued to the troops composing the garrison of the post as follows:

Regiment of Infantry of Louisiana, Post of St. Louis:

From this day, henceforth, all the men of this department, including the guard, will keep themselves in full uniform and with strict regard to personal neatness, etc., so that all the garrison may be in readiness to take arms at the first verbal order through Sergt. Juan Roboyna to evacuate the fort, with arms at shoulder and knapsack on the back.

Pursuant to this order no one will absent himself from these quarters, either by day or night, except those necessarily so, such as water-carriers, hostlers, etc., until the day of the delivery of these fortifications to the United States.

As all this detachment is composed of individuals, the larger portion of whom have been long in the service and know how to comport themselves in a praiseworthy manner, the commander expects, from the day of the transfer and afterwards, until we take up the line of march, to embody ourselves with our countrymen. Each man will so conduct himself as to uphold the reputation of the Spanish troops, so justly acquired and extolled for ages; and I flatter myself that during the time they may remain at this post their conduct will be such as to earn for themselves the respect and esteem of the American troops.

At the moment when the United States Commander enters this government house to receive possession a salute will be fired from the fort by a soloo from all the cannon that are mounted and in battery. This will be carried into execution by a signal from a soldier stationed for the purpose at the corner of the gallery of the house by waving his hat to the sentinel at the fort, when the firing will commence, taking good care that there will be a regular interval of time between each successive discharge.

CHARLES DEHAULT DE LASSUS.

On March 2, 1804, Col. De Lassus sent the following circular letter to the commandants of the several posts:

To M. Baptiste Valle Ste. Genevieve.
To M. Deluziere, New Bourbon.
To M. Louis Lorimier, Cape Girardeau.
To M. Jean Lavallee, New Madrid.

On the 9th day of the present month I relinquished the command of this place and of all Upper Louisiana to Mr. Amos Stoddard, captain of artillery of the United States, and commissioner for the French Republic, who since has retained it in the name of the said States. I apprise you of this for your guidance, according to orders I issued to you of date February 20, last past, notifying you to communicate the same to the syndics of your dependency.

God have you in His holy keeping,

CHARLES DEHAULT DE LASSUS.

St. Louis of Illinois, March 2, 1804.

When the boats bearing the troops from Kaskaskia arrived they landed at Cahokia, where they remained until all arrangements for the transfer had been completed. On March 9, 1804, they were transferred to the west side of the river under Lieut. Worrall, acting as adjutant for Capt. Stoddard. The latter, accompanied by Capt. Meriwether Lewis of the United States army and others, proceeded to the government house, where he was received by Col. De Lassus in the presence of his official and prominent citizens. Col. De Lassus then issued the following proclamation to the people:

March 9, 1804.

Inhabitants of Upper Louisiana:

By the King's command I am about to deliver up this post and its dependencies! The flag under which you have been protected for a period of nearly thirty-six years is to be withdrawn. From this moment you are released from the oath of fidelity you took to support it. The fidelity and courage with which you have guarded and defended it will never be forgotten, and in my character of representative I entertain the most sincere wishes for your perfect prosperity.

After a brief address by Col. De Lassus to Capt. Stoddard, placing him in possession of the government house, and an appropriate reply from the latter, the firing of the salute was begun. Meanwhile the official document testifying to the transfer was executed in the following terms:

In consequence of a letter sent from New Orleans of 31st December of last year (1803) by the Marquis de Casa Calvo and Don Juan Manuel de Salcedo, brigadier-general of the royal armies and commissioners for His C. M., for the

transfer of the colony and province of Louisiana to the French Republic, addressed to Don Charles D. De Lassus, colonel in the same armies, lieutenant-governor in the same armies, and commissioner appointed by the said Casa Calvo and Salcedo, for its transfer, according to the contents of said letter, requiring him to give full and entire possession of said Upper Louisiana, including the military post of St. Louis and its dependencies, to-wit: Clement Laussat, appointed by the French Republic to take possession of the said colony and province of Louisiana, or any other person which may have been named to that effect, according to the treaty of cession, and as by letter also sent from New Orleans, dated 12th of January of the current year, the said commissary of the French Republic appoints, nominates and constitutes as sole agent and commissioner in behalf of his nation Amos Stoddard, captain of artillery of the United States of America, for the purpose of demanding and receiving the said Upper Louisiana, comprehending the aforesaid military posts of St. Louis and its dependencies, in virtue of the respective powers which are explained above.

Now be it known by these presents that I, the above Don Carlos D. De Lassus, in quality of lieutenant-governor of the same, at the requirement duly made to me by the said Amos Stoddard, agent and commissioner of the French Republic, have delivered the full possession, sovereignty and government of the said Upper Louisiana, with all the military posts, quarters and fortifications thereto belonging or dependent thereof, and I, Amos Stoddard, commissioner, as such do acknowledge to have received said possession on the terms before mentioned, of which I acknowledge myself satisfied and possessed of on this day.

In testimony whereof the aforesaid lieutenant-governor and myself have respectively signed these presents sealed with the seal of our arms, being assisted with the witnesses signed below, of which proceedings six copies have been made out, to-wit: three in the Spanish and the other three in the English language.

Given in the town of St. Louis of the Illinois, 9th of March, 1804.

AMOS STODDARD, [SEAL]

CARLOS DEHAULT DE LASSUS. [SEAL]

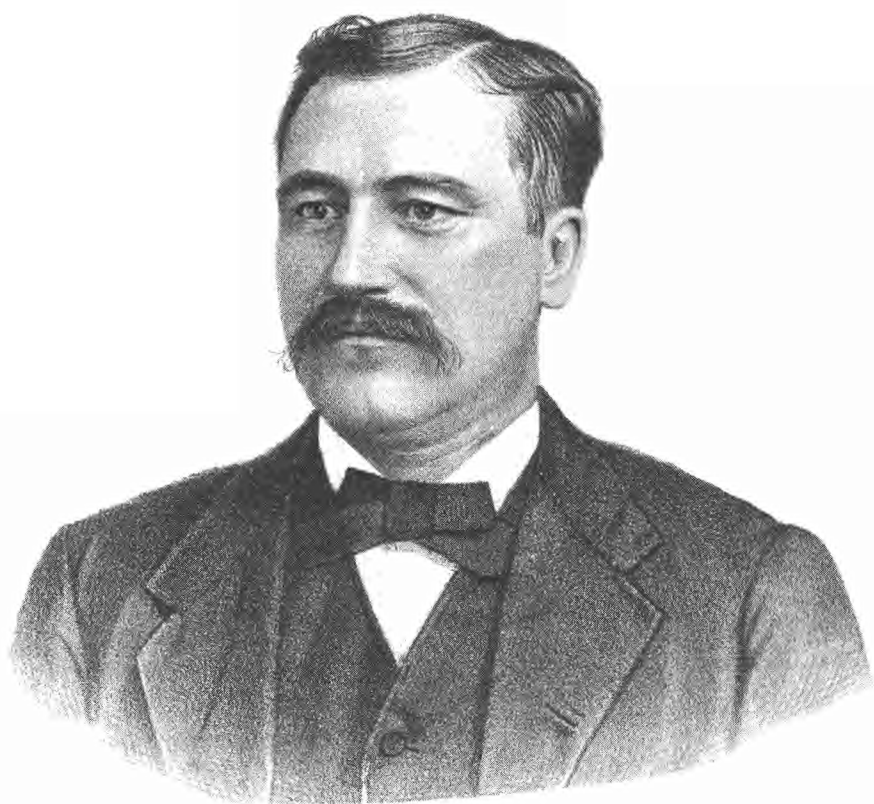
In presence of Meriwether Lewis, Capt. 1st U. S. Reg. In'fy., Antoine Souldard, surveyor-general, etc., Charles Gratiot.

On March 12, 1804, Col. De Lassus, at the request of Capt. Stoddard, delivered to the Indian tribes the following address:

Delawares, Shawnese, Sacs and Others:

Your old fathers, the Spaniards and the French, who grasp by the hand your new father, the head chief of the United States, by an act of their good will, and in virtue of their last treaty, I have delivered up to them all these lands. They will keep and defend them, and protect all the white and red men who live thereon. You will live as happily as though the Spaniard was still here.

I have informed your new father, who here takes my place, that since I have been here the Delawares, Shawnese and Sacs have always conducted themselves well; that I have always received them kindly; that the chiefs have always restrained their young men as much as it was possible. I have recommended thee, Tak-in-onsa, as chief of the nation, that thou hast always labored much and well to maintain a sincere friendship with the whites, and that in conse-



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BUTLER COUNTY.

quence of thy good services I recently presented thee a medal with the portrait of thy great father, the Spaniard, and letters patent reciting thy good and loyal services.

For several days past we have fired off cannon shots to announce to all the nations that your father, the Spaniard, is going, his heart happy to know that you will be protected and sustained by your new father, and that the smoke of the powder may ascend to the Master of Life, praying Him to shower on you all a happy destiny and prosperity in always living in good union with the whites.

AMOS STODDARD, CAPTAIN IN THE CORPS OF THE UNITED STATES ARTILLERISTS,
AND FIRST CIVIL COMMANDANT OF UPPER LOUISIANA, TO THE PEOPLE OF
THE SAME TERRITORY:

The period has now arrived when, in consequence of amicable negotiation, Louisiana is in possession of the United States. The plan of a permanent territorial government for you is already under the consideration of Congress, and will, doubtless, be completed as soon as the importance of the measure will admit. But, in the meantime, to secure your right, and to prevent a delay of justice, His Excellency, William C. C. Claiborne, governor of the Mississippi Territory, is invested with those authorities and powers (derived from an act of Congress) usually exercised by the governor-general and intendent under His Catholic Majesty; and permit me to add that by virtue of the authority and power vested in him by the President of the United States he has been pleased to commission me as first civil commander of Upper Louisiana.

Directed to cultivate friendship and harmony among you, and to make known the sentiments of the United States relative to the security and preservation of all your rights, both civil and religious, I know of no mode better calculated to begin the salutary work than a circular address.

It will not be necessary to advert to the various preliminary arrangements which have conspired to place you in your present political situation. Of these it is presumed you are already acquainted. Suffice it to observe that Spain in 1800 retroceded the colony and province of Louisiana to France; and that France in 1803 conveyed the same territory to the United States, who are now in the peaceable and legal possession of it. These transfers were made with honorable views, and under such forms and sanctions as are usually practiced among civilized nations.

Thus you will perceive that you are divested of the character of subjects, and clothed with that of citizens. You now form an integral part of a great community, the powers of whose government are circumscribed and defined by character, and the liberty of the citizen extended and secured. Between this government and its citizens many reciprocal duties exist, and the prompt and regular performance of them is necessary to the safety and welfare of the whole. No one can plead exemption from these duties; they are equally obligatory on the rich and on the poor—on men in power as well as on those not interested with it. They are not prescribed as whim and caprice may dictate. On the contrary, they result from the actual or implied compact between society and its members, and are founded not only in the sober lessons of experience but in the immutable nature of things. If therefore the government be bound to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion, the citizens are no less bound to obey the laws and to aid the magistrate in the execution of them to repel invasion, and, in periods of public danger, to yield a portion of their time and exertion in defense of public liberty. In governments differently constituted, where popular elections are unknown,

and where the exercise of power is confided to those of high birth and great wealth, the public defense is committed to men who make the science of war an exclusive trade and profession; but all free republics, where the citizens are capacitated to elect and to be elected into offices of emolument and dignity, permanent armies of any considerable extent are justly deemed hostile to liberty, and therefore the militia is considered as the palladium of their safety. Hence the origin of the maxim, that every soldier is a citizen, and every citizen a soldier.

With these general principles before you it is confidently expected that you will not be less faithful to the United States than you have been to His Catholic Majesty.

Your local situation, the varieties in your language and education, have contributed to render your manners, laws and customs, and even your prejudices somewhat different from those of your neighbors, but not less favorable to virtue and to good order in society. Those deserve something more than mere indulgence; they shall be respected.

If in the course of former time the people on different sides of the Mississippi fostered national prejudices and antipathies against each other, suffer not those cankers of human happiness any longer to disturb your repose or to awaken your resentments. Draw the veil of oblivion over the past, and unite in pleasing anticipations of the future. Embrace each other as brethren of the same mighty family, and think not that any member of it can derive happiness from the misery or degradation of another.

Little will the example and authority of the best magistrates avail when the public mind becomes tainted with perverse sentiments, or languishes under an indifference to its true interests. Suffer not the pride of virtue nor the holy fire of religion to become extinct. If these be different in their nature, they are necessary supports to each other. Cherish the sentiments of order and tranquility, and frown on disturbers of public peace. Avoid, as much as possible, all legal contests; banish village vexation, and unite in the cultivation of the social and moral affections.

Admitted as you are into the embraces of a wise and magnanimous nation, patriotism will gradually warm your breasts and stamp its features on your future actions. To be useful it must be enlightened—not the effect of passion, local prejudice, or blind impulse. Happy the people who possess invaluable rights and know how to exercise them to the best advantage. Wretched are those who dare not think and act freely. It is a sure test of wisdom to honor and support the government under which you live, and to acquiesce in the decisions of the public will, when they be constitutionally expressed. Confide, therefore, in the justice and integrity of our Federal President; he is the faithful guardian of the laws. He entertains the most beneficent views relative to the glory and happiness of this territory, and the merit alone derived from the acquisition of Louisiana, without any other, would perpetuate his fame to posterity. Place equal confidence in all the constituted authorities of the Union; they will protect your rights, and indeed your feelings, and all the tender felicities and sympathies so dear to rational and intelligent natures. As very short experience of their equitable and pacific policy will enable you to view them in their proper light, I flatter myself that you will give those measures a fair trial, and not precipitate yourselves into conclusions which you may afterward see cause to retract. The first official act of my present station, expressly permitted by high authority, will confirm these remarks.

The United States, in the acquisition of Louisiana, was actuated by just

and liberal views. Hence the admission of an article in the treaty of cession, the substance of which is that the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union, and admitted as soon as possible to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and, in the meantime, be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion.

From these cursory hints you will be enabled to comprehend your present political situation, and to anticipate the future destinies of your country. You may soon expect the establishment of a territorial government, administered by men of wisdom and integrity, whose salaries will be paid out of the treasury of the United States. From your present population, and the rapidity of its increase, this territorial establishment must soon be succeeded by your admission as a State in the Federal Union. At that period you will be at liberty to try an experiment in legislation, and to frame such a government as may best correspond with your local interests, manners and customs. Popular suffrage will be its basis. The enactment of laws and the appointment of judges to expound them are among the first privileges of organized society. Equal to either of these, indeed, is the inestimable right of trial by jury. Inseparable from many other obvious advantages are the forms of judicial processes and the rules for the admission of testimony in courts of justice. It is also of importance that a distinction be made between trials of a capital nature and those of an inferior degree, as also between all criminal and civil contests. In fine, Upper Louisiana, from its climate, population, soil and productions, and from other national advantages attached to it, will, in all human probability, soon become a star of no inconsiderable magnitude in the American constellation.

Be assured that the United States feel all the ardor for your interests which a warm attachment can inspire. I have reason to suppose that it will be among some of their first objects to ascertain and confirm your land titles. They will know the deranged state of these titles, and of the existence of a multitude of equitable claims under legal surveys where grants have not been procured. What ultimate measures may be taken on this subject does not become me to conjecture, but this much I will venture to affirm, that the most ample justice will be done, and, that in the final adjustment of claims, no settler nor landholder will have just cause to complain. Claimants of this description have hitherto invariably experienced the liberality of Government, and surely it will not be less liberal to the citizens of Upper Louisiana, who favor a strong cordon across an exposed frontier of a vast empire, and are entitled by solemn stipulations to all the rights and immunities of free men.

My duty, not more indeed than my inclination, urges me to cultivate friendship among you, and between you and the United States. I suspect my talents to be unequal to the duties which devolve on me in the organization and temporary administration of the government. The want of a proper knowledge of your laws and language is among the difficulties I have to encounter, but my ambition and assiduity will be excited in proportion to the honor conferred on me. Inflexible justice and impartiality shall guide me in all my determinations. If, however, in the discharge of a variety of complex duties I be led into error, consider it as involuntary, and not as the effort of inattention or of any exclusive favors or affection. Destined to be the temporary guardian of the rights and liberties of at least ten thousand people I may not be able to gratify the just expectations of all, but your prosperity and happiness will claim all my time and talents, and no earthly enjoyment would be more complete than that derived from your public and individual security—from the increase of your opulence and power.

St. Louis, March 10, 1804

BIOGRAPHICAL APPENDIX.

STE. GENEVIEVE COUNTY.

Joseph Bader. Prominent among the prosperous and intelligent young business men of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., may be mentioned the name of Joseph Bader. He is a native of the county, born in 1860, and is a son of Lewis and Mary (Oberle) Bader. The former was born in Baden, Germany, and came to America when a young man. Here he married, and followed the occupation of farming. He died when Joseph was quite small, and his widow afterward married again. Joseph resided with her until he was nineteen years of age, when he began learning the blacksmith's trade, and worked at that calling in French Village, Mo., for about three years. In 1881, with a small capital, he began doing business for himself, and by industry and good management is now worthy of credit. In 1883 he was married to Margaret Byer, who was born in the county in 1863, and by her is the father of two children: Frank and Josie. Mr. and Mrs. Bader are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Hon. William H. Bantz, probate judge of Ste. Genevieve County, is a native of Maryland, born at Frederick March 6, 1841, and is the son of Nimrod J. and Mary A. (Harding) Bantz, both worthy people of Maryland. They immigrated to Missouri in 1848, locating in Ste. Genevieve County, where Mr. Bantz engaged in agricultural pursuits, and here both passed their last days. William H. Bantz at the age of ten years was sent to Frederick, Md., where he entered the Frederick College, and there remained four years. He then returned to Ste. Genevieve, and attended the academy at that place. In 1863 he was appointed enrolling officer for the northern part of Ste. Genevieve County, and in September, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry, United States Army, and was honorably discharged at the close of his term of enlistment. He then returned to the farm, where he remained until 1876, engaged in agricultural pursuits during the summer and teaching school during the winter seasons. In 1870 he was appointed census taker for Jackson and Union Townships, and in 1872 he was appointed justice of the peace for Ste. Genevieve. In 1876 he married Mrs. Bennie D. Madison, widow of Patrick H. Madison, and daughter of Antoine and Emily (Durocher) Beltrami. Her father was born in Italy, and came to America when about eighteen years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Bantz no children have been born, but they have, however, an adopted daughter, Pearl C., who was born in 1878. In 1882 Mr. Bantz was elected judge of the probate court of Ste. Genevieve County, and was re-elected in 1886. In 1883 he was elected a member of the board of public educators. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the G. A. R. Mrs. Bantz is a member of the Catholic Church, and is held in high esteem by all its members.

Christian Baum, manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes at Ste. Genevieve, was born in Sachs Weimar, Lauchroeden, Germany, January 7, 1836, and is the son of Casper Baum, a native of Germany, who died in Germany in 1854 at the age of eighty-nine, and the mother died when Christian was but a child. Christian Baum is the youngest and only surviving child in a large family, of whom seven sons grew to manhood. At the age of fourteen he began learning the shoemaker's trade, and in 1858 he came to America, landing in the city of New Orleans, and from there he proceeded by boat to Ste. Genevieve, where he began working at his trade. In 1860 he engaged in business for himself, and now carries a fine stock of boots and shoes. He is doing well at his business, and has a good run of custom. He has been twice married. His first wife, Miss

Caroline Klein, became his wife in 1860. She bore him four sons and three daughters. She died in 1877. April 7, 1878, Mr. Baum married Mrs. Louisa Schneider, the widow of John Schneider and a daughter of Zafer Ringwold. Six children—two sons and four daughters—were born to this union. Mr. Baum is a Republican politically, and he and family are members of the Catholic Church.

William Baumstark, the well known and genial proprietor of the Myers House, at Ste. Genevieve, Mo., was born in Baden, Germany, October 15, 1855, the son of Bonifac and Teresa (Wipfler) Baumstark. William Baumstark came to America in 1870, landed at New York May 27, and at once came to Ste. Genevieve County, where he engaged in sheep raising for some years. In 1883 he came to the city of Ste. Genevieve and found employment in the Cone Mills. One year later he married Mrs. Mary Myers, the widow of Martin Myers, whom she married June 8, 1873, and by whom she had four children. Mr. Myers died in 1880. He was a native of Germany, and came to America when seven years of age, locating in Milwaukee, Wis. In 1882 Mrs. Myers erected the fine brick building known as the Myers House, and managed the same until her marriage to Mr. Baumstark. She was born in Ste. Genevieve, September 13, 1854, and is the daughter of Nicholas and Clara (Schneider) Wehner. (See sketch.) To this union have been born two children. Mr. and Mrs. Baumstark are well known and much esteemed by all who meet them, and both are members of the Catholic Church.

Charles H. Biel, one of the well known business men of Ste. Genevieve, was born in Gaudersheim, Germany, November 17, 1838, and is the son of William and Henrietta Biel, both natives of Germany, and the father a shoemaker by trade. Charles H. Biel learned his father's trade, and in 1853, at the age of fifteen, he came to America, located in Iron County, near Iron Mountain, and here worked at his trade for some time. He then moved to Perryville, where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Missouri Cavalry, Confederate army, and served six months. He then returned to Perryville, and here clerked and attended school in the winter, and was also engaged in agricultural pursuits from 1864 to 1870. In 1879 he settled in Ste. Genevieve, where he has since resided. January 4, 1864, he married Miss Caroline Falkner, who bore him three daughters. Mrs. Biel died in 1870, and October 14, 1879, he married Mrs. Amelia Anderson, a daughter of Karl Friedrich Schoenfeld, a native of Berlin, Prussia, and Doradea (Lutz) Schoenfeld, a native of Baden, Germany, born June 9, 1826. She came to America in company with her two sisters and landed at New Orleans Christmas eve, 1853. The same year she married Mr. Anderson, who was sheriff and collector of Ste. Genevieve County. Mr. Biel has held various civil positions, serving as coroner, constable and deputy sheriff. He has also served as a member of the board of education in Ste. Genevieve.

Charles Blackledge, farmer and a successful stock dealer at Avon, was born April 27, 1856, the son of Hiram and Mildred (Coffman) Blackledge. Hiram Blackledge was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, October 9, 1811, and was of Scotch descent. He attended the high schools of New Lisbon, and graduated from Jefferson College, Penn. He read law with Andrew Stewart, of Uniontown, Penn., and practiced law in company with him. While Mr. Stewart was in Congress Mr. Blackledge took charge of the whole business of the firm. In 1844 he located in Ste. Genevieve, and here practiced his profession a few years. He was married in 1846, and afterward located on a farm in Saline Township. Here he remained a few years, and then returned to Ste. Genevieve and followed the banking business as cashier until his health failed and he retired from active business. He returned to his farm, and there died June 7, 1881. His wife was born November 5, 1822, in Albemarle County, Va. She is the daughter of Col. Joseph and Mary (Yancy) Coffman. Her father was a native of Lancaster, Penn., born in 1785, was married in 1811, and followed the milling business in connection with farming. He was the contractor and builder of the turnpike road, running from Scottsville to Charleston in the State of Virginia. In 1832 he moved on a farm in Ste. Genevieve County. His wife was the daughter of Charles Yancy, of Albemarle County, Va., who was born in 1791. To Mr. and Mrs. Coffman were born eight children: Ralph, Elizabeth (Mrs. William Watsman), Charles, John, Jane (Mrs. Bernard Pratte), Mildred, Mary and Joseph. The mother of these children died in 1836. The Colonel had accumulated considerable property—several thousand acres of land and 120 slaves. He represented Ste. Genevieve County in the Legislature, and was a delegate to the national convention of 1844. He died in 1855, honored and respected by all who knew him. His daughter, Mil-

dred, was educated in Ste. Genevieve College, and was married in 1842 to W. Smith, of St. Francois County. He lived but eight months, and she returned to her father's home, where she remained until her second marriage, to Mr. Blackledge, in 1846. When her father died he willed her a farm of 700 acres in Ste. Genevieve County, and 2,000 acres in Scott and Mississippi Counties, also a number of slaves. At the breaking out of the late war she owned 50 slaves. By her marriage she became the mother of three children: Mary (Mrs. C. W. White), Charles and Dr. H. T. Blackledge. Mrs. Blackledge sold all but 400 acres of her land in Ste. Genevieve County and divided the proceeds among her children. Her son Charles attended the public schools of Ste. Genevieve and also the Missouri State University. At the age of eighteen he took charge of his mother's farm, and has since had control of it. He was married January 6, 1886, to Miss Ada Parkhurst, of St. Louis, born in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1856. To them was born one child, William H. N., whose birth occurred May 3, 1887. Charles Blackledge is a young man of push and energy, and is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, holding the office of vice-president in the same.

Frederick Bolle, member of the firm of Webner & Bolle, proprietors of the City Mills at Ste. Genevieve, was born in Hanover, Germany, August, 13, 1845, and is the son of Christian and Elizabeth (Burmman) Bolle, both natives of Hanover, Germany. The father was a merchant and grain dealer in his native land, and died in 1863 at the age of seventy-two. The mother is still living, and is eighty-three years old. In 1866 Frederick Bolle came to America, landed at New York, and went from there to Louisville, Ky. He then went to Bowling Green, and from there to Belleville, Ill., where he engaged in the milling business, having learned the trade in his native country. In 1878 he moved to Ste. Genevieve, began working in the Cone Mills, and there remained until 1883, when he became a member of the present firm. In July, 1879, he married Miss Teresa Wehner, a daughter of Nicholas and Clara (Schneider) Wehner, of whom a sketch is given. Four children were born to this union, one son and one daughter now living. Mr. Bolle is a member of the Catholic Church and a Republican in politics.

John M. Boyd, merchant and farmer at Avon, was born December 14, 1845, and is the son of Elliott C. and Sarah (Counts) Boyd. The father was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., January 21, 1821, was married in 1840, and was by occupation a farmer. After marriage he settled on a farm in Saline Township, and soon had 320 acres of good farming land. From 1869 to 1871 he in company with his son, John M., engaged in merchandising. He was clerk of Saline Township for a number of years, and served in the Union army six months. He died February 10, 1888. His wife, Sarah Counts, was born November 1, 1818, in Grainger County, Tenn. To them were born nine children: Louisa O., Ruth C. (Mrs. William Evans), T. E. (Mrs. Jesse McFarland), John M., Aaron B., Henry E., Joel M., Nicholas E. and Martha M. (Mrs. A. J. Gordon). Mrs. Boyd died July 29, 1879. John M. Boyd received a common-school education, and assisted his father on the farm. In 1869 he and his father began merchandising at Avon. May 11, 1870, he married Mary J. White, a native of Knoxville, Tenn., born in 1846. She came to Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., with her parents when a child. By her marriage was born one child, Clarence A., born April 26, 1874. Mr. Boyd has a good trade in his business at Avon, and owns, besides his store and residence there, a good farm of 300 acres. He is also a dealer in stock and farm produce in connection with his business. He was appointed postmaster at Avon in 1869, and still holds that position.

William H. Boyd, merchant at Coffman, was born at Avon, Ste. Genevieve Co., Mo., in 1856, and is the son of John and Martha (Counts) Boyd. John Boyd was born in Kentucky, April 1, 1814, and located with his parents in Ste. Genevieve County when about five years of age. He was among the early settlers of the county, was married in 1840, and is a farmer by occupation. He is still living, and is a resident of Saline County. His wife was born in Tennessee, in April, 1824, and came with her parents, when a child, to Ste. Genevieve County, Mo. She became the mother of twelve children: Sarah J. (wife of A. V. Allen), Elijah, Thomas M., Louvina (wife of N. C. Sebastian), Telitia A. (wife of John M. Pinney), William H., Margaret L. (wife of Pink McCarver), Aaron C., Frank, Ruth (wife of P. J. Pander), George W. and Artemisa (deceased). William H. was educated in the common schools, and finished at Carleton Institute, at Farmington. He then engaged in farming a short time, but in April, 1881, he began merchandising at Coffman, and was appointed postmaster of the same place in the same

year. Also in August of that year he married Miss Jennie Cozens, a native of Ste. Genevieve County, born in October, 1861. To this union were born three children: Ralph, Ethel and Bertha. Mr. Boyd is a young man of energy and push, and bids fair to be one of the leading merchants of the county. He secured the trade of the Farmers' Alliance of Saline Township on April 23, and is doing well at his business.

Albert A. Boyer, contractor and builder, and also undertaker, at Ste. Genevieve, was born in Ste. Genevieve, Mo., September 28, 1846, and is the son of Antoine G. and Zoe (Thomure) Boyer, both natives of Ste. Genevieve, and of French and English extraction. The father is a contractor and builder, and has for many years followed the trade in Ste. Genevieve. He was born in 1825. The Boyer family is known as one of the oldest families in the county. Antoine Boyer and Miss Zoe Thomure were married at Ste. Genevieve in 1845. To them were born nine children, of whom five sons and one daughter are now living. Albert Boyer left his home at the age of twelve years and began business as a clerk. In 1871 he went to St. Louis, began working at his trade, where he remained until 1875, when he returned to Ste. Genevieve. In 1885 he established his present business. In January, 1887, he married Miss Elizabeth Weiss, a native of Ste. Genevieve and a daughter of Charles Weiss. To this union one son was born. Mr. Boyer is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Catholic Church. His wife is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Hon. Theodore P. Boyer, ex-member of the State Legislature from Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., was born in the county where he now resides in 1852, and is the son of Edward and Josephine Boyer. Edward Boyer was born and reared on the farm now owned by his son Theodore P. He was born in 1822, and is still living. The mother was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1834. After her death the father again married, and this wife also bore him one child—Laura, who married and became the mother of one child, who, though only four years of age, speaks English and French. Hon. Theodore P. Boyer in his younger days taught school for about ten years. He was justice of the peace for about eight years, and in 1884 was elected to the State Legislature from Ste. Genevieve County, Mo. He owns 133 acres of land, a portion of which was used by the Indians as a burial place for their dead. Mr. Boyer was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Parker, who was born in 1858.

William V. Brown, farmer, and one of Ste. Genevieve County's leading men, and son of James S. and Mary (Varner) Brown, was born March 7, 1823. Being the eldest child his services were required at home about the time he should have attended school, and as a consequence his education was limited. In 1841 he married Miss Evaline Hunt, and located on a farm in Perry County. His wife died in 1845, leaving a son eighteen months old. In 1845 Mr. Brown married Miss Susan Beard, of Ste. Genevieve County. After remaining in Perry County until 1851 he sold his farm and located in Ste. Genevieve County, on a farm he had purchased from his father. Shortly after coming to Ste. Genevieve County his second wife died, leaving three small children. In 1853 Mr. Brown married Miss Sarah Black, who died the following year. After getting along the best he knew how with his motherless children for three years, he married Margaret Jennings, who bore him six children. She died while her children were small, and Mr. Brown struggled along with his children, doing his own work, etc., one year, and was then married to Deliah Caston, of Perry County. He has five children now living: Litha (widow of Geo. Beard), Florence (wife of James Cleveland), Alice (wife of Geo. Rankin), Henrietta (wife of M. Rond), Luther and William V., Jr. Mr. Brown has always taken a great interest in the public schools, and has given his children good educational advantages. His youngest son is being educated at Farmington, Mo. Mr. Brown has a good farm of 333 acres, well improved and stocked. He makes a specialty of raising fine chickens and hogs. He also devotes some of his time to the raising of horses, and now owns a good running horse. Mr. Brown is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and is a man whose hospitality is known throughout the surrounding country. He had one son, Elias, who was born in 1844, and died September 23, 1873. He was drafted in 1863, and served until the close of the war. He was assistant officer in discharging the Illinois and Indiana troops at Mobile, Ala.

R. V. Brown, Jr., farmer, of Ste. Genevieve County, and son of Judge R. V. Brown, of Perry County, was born December 17, 1861, and was educated in the common schools. He worked on the farm of his father until his marriage, which

occurred April 30, 1884, to Miss Louisa B. Coffman, of Ste. Genevieve County, and with the usual energy of the Brown family began business for himself on a farm. He now has 168 acres of good farming land, and is a dealer in fine stock, owning a fine Kentucky bred jack, Black Knight, and a fine horse. He is one of the leading and enterprising farmers of the county, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown were born two children: Ada and Carrie. Mrs. Brown was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., October, 18, 1862, and is the daughter of Joseph and Emily (Madison) Coffman. Joseph Coffman was the son of Col. Joseph Coffman, one of the earliest settlers of Ste. Genevieve County. Joseph and Emily Coffman located on a farm after their marriage, and there raised a family of six children, Louisa B. being the fourth. He died in 1875, and his wife in December, 1886.

Andrew F. Bryson, another farmer and stock raiser of Union Township, and a professor of music, was born in Franklin County, Mo., in June, 1849, and is the son of James H. and Eliza (Carns) Bryson. James H. was educated in South Carolina, and grew to manhood on the farm, but in after years worked in the gold mines of Georgia for eighteen years. He was born in 1804, and in or about 1843 or 1844 was married. After this he started west and landed first at Memphis, then at Franklin and Crawford, and died at the last named place in 1886. He was justice of the peace and stock trader for about twenty-two years. Mrs. Bryson died in 1874, and both she and her husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. To their marriage were born ten children, of whom Andrew F. was the third child. He was educated at the Sullivan and Bourbon schools, and began farming when a boy. He was also quite fond of music, and made a study of the same, finding his main support in the musical art. In 1880 he married Miss Minerva G. Burks, of Ste. Genevieve County, and the daughter of J. Burks. She was educated in the home schools, and attended Carleton Institute, at Farmington. To this union was born one child—Lenno, whose birth occurred October, 1883. Mr. Bryson is a Republican in politics, is a member of the Templars and Farmers' Alliance, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Charles Burgert is a native of Baden, Germany, born November 17, 1847, and the son of Bartholomew and Victoria (Busom) Burgert, who came to America in 1854 and settled in Ste. Genevieve, where the father followed his trade, that of a tailor. He died February 7, 1888. In 1865 Charles Burgert began learning the blacksmith's trade, and followed this in various places. In 1878 he established himself in his present business, and in 1885 he erected the fine, brick business building he is now occupying. He has a good run of custom, and is doing well at his business. October 8, 1878, he chose Miss Emily Will for his companion during life. She was born February 11, 1859, and to them were born four children, one son and two daughters now living. Mr. Burgert and family are members of the Catholic Church, and in politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. The family is well known throughout the neighborhood, and is respected by all.

Ellis J. Burks was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., November 12, 1862, and received his education in the county schools, and also attended Carleton Institute, at Farmington, and the Baptist College in the same place, and to-day is one of the enterprising young men of Ste. Genevieve County. He is a son of John and Harriet (Griffith) Burks, and grandson of Thomas and Nancy Burks, who were the parents of six children, John Burks being the second child. He was born in Kentucky in 1811, and received his education in the subscription schools of Missouri. In 1842 he married Minerva Murphey, who was a native of the same State. She died in 1843, and in 1851 Mr. Burks married Miss Susan Fitzpatrick, who bore him two children: Thomas and Jasper, both of whom died in infancy. She died in 1855, and in 1859 Mr. Burks married Mrs. Harriet (Griffith) Murphey, and to them were born seven children: Minerva (Mrs. F. Bryson), John M., Ellis, Virginia (Mrs. James Wyatt), Missouri Bell, Sarah V., and one who died in infancy. By her previous marriage Mrs. Burks became the mother of three children: Charles R., Ellen (Mrs. William McClintock) and Mary Ann Murphey (Mrs. J. P. Jennings). Mr. Burks has a good farm, and has divided considerable property among his children. He can remember the time when wild animals roamed over the spot where fields of grain are now waving, and when the boys of the country wore buckskin trousers, and when life seemed more enjoyable than the present. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and a Democrat in politics.

Judge Adolph P. Carron was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1844, and is the son of Joseph and Malanie Carron, who were born in 1809 and 1811, and died in 1884 and 1880, respectively. Of the ten children born to them eight are living. Adolph Carron was the ninth of the family. He was educated in the common schools, and in 1864 was united in marriage to Mary Lawrence, who was born in 1842, and became the mother of eight children: George, Phillomena, James, Emily, Julia, Louise, Andrew and Henry. Mr. Carron has always followed agricultural pursuits, and is a man of broad views. He has gained the confidence of many of his fellow citizens, and in 1886 was elected judge of the First District in Ste. Genevieve County, serving to the satisfaction of all. He owns 200 acres of land in Jackson Township, and he and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. He is a Democrat in his political views.

Dr. Charles F. Carssow, physician, of Ste. Genevieve, was born in Ellrich, at the foot of the Broken Hartz Mountain, Germany, January 26, 1835, and is the son of Julius and Rosalie (Fischer) Carssow. The father was a district inspector of customs under the king of Prussia, and died on the island of Helgoland, a British possession, in 1844, being thirty-nine years of age. Charles F. was educated at various institutions in his native land, and when sixteen years of age he went to South America, where he spent some time in different cities and countries there. He returned to Germany, and in 1853 came to New Orleans, where he remained three years, and then came north to Iowa and Minnesota. In 1860 he came to St. Louis, resumed the study of medicine, which he had commenced at New Orleans. He attended lectures at St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated on March 1, 1863. He served as assistant hospital surgeon in the United States Army. In the summer of 1863 he removed to New Offenbourg, in Ste. Genevieve County, and began the practice of his profession, which he continued at that place, afterward removing from there to the city of Ste. Genevieve, where he has been ever since. In 1874 he established his present drug store at Ste. Genevieve. In 1863 he married Miss Annie Schwartz, of Ste. Genevieve County, and to this union were born ten children, seven sons and one daughter yet living. Dr. Carssow and family are members of the Lutheran Church. He was alderman and a member of the board of education, and has also been county physician for three years.

Jesse M. Coffman, another successful farmer and stock dealer of Ste. Genevieve County, and son of John and Jane (Lane) Coffman, was born April 23, 1851. John Coffman was born June 23, 1817, in Albemarle County, Va., and received a good English education. His father, Col. Joseph Coffman, came to Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1832, and settled on a farm. He owned a tract of land and a large number of slaves. John was married in 1840, and settled on a farm in the Saline Creek bottom. He served two terms as judge of the county court, and was one of the leading men of the county. He was a very successful man in all business enterprises, owning, when the war broke out, about 4,000 acres of land in Ste. Genevieve County, and 119 slaves, besides a large tract of land in Scott County. His wife was born in Ste. Genevieve County, and by her marriage to Mr. Coffman became the mother of nine children: James W., John R., Frank E., Jesse M., Lucinda (wife of F. D. Bull), Ida M. (wife of R. V. Tillman), Joseph A., Jennie M. (wife of John Crowder), and Charles Y., who died in March, 1863. Jesse M. Coffman received a common school education, and attended the Washington University, at St. Louis. He graduated at Jones' Commercial College, at St. Louis, and then went to Ironton, where he remained two years, engaged in the livery business. In 1881 he went to Texas, but returned the following year to his father's home. He owns the original Coffman farm of 1,000 acres, and lives in the house built by his grandfather in 1839. He is farming on quite an extensive scale.

Caleb Cox was an early and prominent settler of Southeast Missouri. He was born on the 18th of February, 1787, in Orange County, Va. In 1812 he removed to New Orleans, La., where he engaged in business with his brother, Nathaniel Cox. In 1814 he was commissioned captain of militia, by Gov. Claiborne, of Louisiana, and participated in the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815. His company was posted behind breastworks made of cotton bales, the protection from which was so complete that the entire company emerged from the battle entirely unscathed, with the exception of one man killed by quite unnecessary exposure. In 1819 he ascended the Mississippi River as far as St. Louis, engaged in trading with towns on the river bank. Upon his return to New Orleans, in the spring of 1820, he was married to Louisa C. Heins, and directly afterward he

returned to St. Louis, accompanied by his wife. He engaged in business at this place, then quite a small village, but only remained two years, when he removed to Fredericktown, Mo., where he remained till the time of his death. During his long residence at Fredericktown, he was engaged in merchandising, which was mostly carried on by barter. Furs, peltries, tallow, beeswax, dried venison, etc., taken in exchange for goods, were shipped to Philadelphia, where they were sold, and from the proceeds the stock was renewed. He was a man of prominence, and took an active part in measures calculated to advance the interest and promote the prosperity of the section of country where he resided. He represented his county twice in the State Legislature, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of his constituents. He died in October, 1853, regretted by a community among whom his lot had been cast for so many years.

Joshua B. Cox, M. D., a successful practitioner of Ste. Genevieve, Mo., was born in Fredericktown, Madison County, February 10, 1828, being the son of Caleb and Louisa C. (Heins) Cox, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. His education was limited to such schools as the village afforded, the principal of which was taught by D. M. Fox, father of the present judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit, except a session attended at Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tenn. He commenced the study of medicine in 1848, and attended the lectures of St. Louis University during the sessions of 1848-49, and 1849-50. During the epidemic of cholera which devastated St. Louis during the summer of 1849 he was stationed at the City Hospital, as an assistant, where he acquired valuable information. In 1850 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with honor in the spring of 1851. During the summer of 1851 he located at Valle Mine, situated in St. Francois County, and soon built up an extensive and lucrative practice. In January, 1859, he was married to Catharine E., daughter of Robert T. Brown, and to them six children were born, four of whom are living. In 1880, after a country practice of twenty-nine years, he removed and settled at Ste. Genevieve, Mo., where he now resides. Robert T. Brown, father of the wife of Dr. Cox, was born in Tennessee, November 19, 1775. He immigrated to Ste. Genevieve County at the early date of 1804, and was a prominent citizen throughout a long residence here. June 1, 1807, he was married to Catherine Valli, the daughter of Francis Valli, Jr., the commander of the post of Ste. Genevieve, under Spanish régime. He was chosen a member of the convention that formed the original constitution of Missouri, and was twice elected to represent his country in the Legislature, and once as a member of the Senate. Generous, hospitable and chivalrous, his friends were as extensive as his acquaintance, for enemies he had none. He died January 14, 1846.

Hon. William F. Cox, postmaster at Ste. Genevieve, a native of Madison County, Mo., was born October 1, 1832, and is the son of Caleb and Louisa (Heins) Cox, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. They were married in New Orleans, and about the year 1820 they went to St. Louis, where Mr. Cox engaged in mercantile pursuits. About 1822 they removed to Fredericktown, and again engaged in merchandising. Here Mr. Cox died in 1852. William F. Cox remained with his parents until of age. He received a good public school education, and in 1852 engaged in clerking in New Orleans, which occupation he followed for some time. After the death of his father, he assumed control of the business which he conducted until 1861. Previous to this, in November, 1858, he married Miss Emily M. Janis, a native of Fredericktown, Mo., who bore him one child, a daughter, named Mary C. In 1863 Mr. Cox removed to Ste. Genevieve and engaged in merchandising with Mr. Janis, under the firm title of Janis & Cox. This continued until 1874. In that year Mr. Cox was elected to the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1879 and 1881. January 1, 1887, he was appointed postmaster at Ste. Genevieve. Eleven years previous to this he served as public administrator of the county, and also acted as county treasurer of Madison County. For a number of years he has acted as secretary and treasurer of the board of public education of the city of Ste. Genevieve, and is highly respected and widely known. He and family are members of the Catholic Church.

David Ditch was born in Illinois, in 1834, and is the son of William and Catherine Ditch, who were natives of Virginia. They were early residents of Illinois, and owned the land on which Waterloo now stands. David Ditch moved from Illinois to Missouri in 1869, where he purchased 300 acres of land. He was married to Elizabeth C. Fultz, who was born in Illinois in 1839, and by her

became the father of five children: Goforth J., Catherine, Price, Spurgeon and William. Mr. Ditch and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat. Goforth J. Ditch was born in Waterloo, Ill., October 8, 1856, and came with his parents to Missouri. He was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools, and in 1875 began teaching school. This occupation he followed for eleven years, with exceptionally good success. In 1880 he was elected constable of Jackson Township, and after serving three months resigned, and in 1883 he was elected justice of the peace, and so well did he serve the people that he was re-elected in 1886, and holds the office at the present time. He was married February 28, 1881, to Miss Julia A. Hipes. He is one of the intelligent farmers of the county, and in his political views is a staunch Democrat.

Mrs. Augustus C. Dodge, widow of the late Hon. Augustus C. Dodge, is a native of Ste. Genevieve, where she was born in 1819, June 30th, being the daughter of Joseph and Marcelite (de Villars) Hertich (for further particulars of parents, see sketch of Dr. Charles S. Hertich). Mrs. Dodge received a thorough education under the supervision of her father, and March 21, 1837, she was united in marriage to Hon. Augustus C. Dodge, afterward United States Senator from Iowa and minister to Spain. She spent about four years with her husband at Madrid. His death occurred November 20, 1883. He was born in Ste. Genevieve, Mo., January 2, 1812. To their union were born an interesting family of eight children, only two now living: Charles J., of Burlington, Iowa, where he is a prominent attorney and prosecuting attorney of Des Moines County, and William W., State senator of Iowa.

Charles F. and Jules C. Drury, of the general merchandise firm of Drury & Co., of Bloomsdale, Mo., were born in Ste. Genevieve County, in 1857 and 1850 respectively. They are sons of Clem and Mary Drury, who were born respectively in Ste. Francois and Ste. Genevieve Counties. The former's birth occurred in 1829 and the latter's in 1830. They were parents of eleven children. Charles Drury was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1885 he and his cousin, Dumas F. Drury, became partners in a general merchandise establishment in Bloomsdale, but at a later period Jules Drury purchased the cousin's interest in the store, and the firm is now known as Drury & Co. They have erected a fine new business house and are doing a large and lucrative trade. Their annual sales amount to about \$12,000. Charles Drury is unmarried. Jules was married in 1870 to Jane Hipes, and six children have blessed their union: Amos, Mary, Landra, Moses, Bertha and Peter. The Drury brothers have the exclusive control of the mercantile business at Bloomsdale and are men of strict integrity and of good business capacity.

Joseph A. Ernst, editor of the Ste. Genevieve *Herald*, is a native of Germany, born at Luetkeneder, Westphalia, December 10, 1836. He is a son of Francis and Mary Ann (Wilmes) Ernst. The former was a carpenter and builder in his native country. His son, Joseph Ernst, received a thorough education at the College of Paderborn, Westphalia, and graduated in the classical course in 1857. One year later he came to America, landed at New York City and at once proceeded westward to Alton, Ill., where he remained but a short time. He then went to Cincinnati, where he followed the profession of a school teacher, and while there met Miss Adaline M. Hechinger, whom he married in 1865. She was the daughter of Protase and Abigail (Lord) Hechinger, and was born near Cincinnati, Ohio in 1843. To their marriage were born nine children, two sons and one daughter now living. After teaching for some time in Cincinnati, Mr. Ernst moved to Indiana and taught here for several years. In 1868 he came to Ste. Genevieve and until 1887 taught school in this county. He then abandoned school teaching and gave his undivided attention to the *Herald*, of which he had become owner and manager in 1882. Mr. Ernst is a Republican in his political views, but his paper is an independent organ. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

Mrs. Theckla Falk, dealer in general merchandise at Ste. Genevieve, Mo., also dealer in dry goods, boots and shoes, lumber, etc., is a native of Germany, born in Baden September 29, 1833, and is the daughter of Bernhard and Rozina (Duffner) Deck. In 1854 Mrs. Falk crossed the ocean to America, settled in Belleville, Ill., and there remained six years. While in France she became acquainted with Mr. Jacob Falk whom she married October 29, 1854, and by whom she had seven children, an interesting family of two sons and two daughters now living. In the year 1860 she came to Ste. Genevieve, and in 1875 established

the present business at which she has been very successful. The family are well respected and are members of the Catholic Church.

Francis C. Faller, merchant and postmaster at New Offenburgh, was born in Ste. Genevieve County in 1837, and is the son of Charles and Magdalene (Ehret) Faller. The father was born in Baden, Germany, in 1799 and was educated according to the laws of the country. He then learned the weaver's trade, came to America in 1834, landed at New York and came from there to Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., where he purchased eighty acres. He married Miss Ehret before coming to America and to them were born six children: The first died on the sea; Susan, the second child, married Felix Hogenmiller; Francis C.; Felix, deceased; Mary M., who was twice married, her first husband being Joseph Karl and her second Julius Hogenmiller, and the sixth child is Peter P. Charles Faller died on his farm in 1854 and his widow followed him in 1872. Francis C. Faller was educated in Ste. Genevieve County, and grew to manhood on the farm. At the age of thirty-two he left the farm and kept bar, to which in later years he added the mercantile business. In 1877 he abandoned the bar business. He was appointed postmaster, which office he still continues to hold. He was married in 1858 to Miss Josephine Gegg, of Ste. Genevieve County, who was educated in the same State and county. They are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a Democrat in politics.

James Field, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Albemarle County, Va., May 2, 1819, and is the son of Ralph and Mildred (Wood) Field, both born and reared in Albemarle County, Va. The father was a farmer by occupation and received a good education. He was a captain in the War of 1812, and served from the beginning until the close of the war. He was the owner of a large plantation and of a gang of slaves. He made a specialty of tobacco raising. He died on his plantation in 1850. His wife was of Irish extraction and the mother of eight children—four boys and four girls. James Field grew to manhood on the plantation and received his education in the county where he was born. He left his home and came to Ste. Genevieve County, where he took charge of Col. Coffman's plantation in 1844. Mr. Field took care of the Colonel during his sickness, and after his death he remained with his son, Judge Coffman, until 1860 when he purchased a farm of the Judge and began farming for himself. In 1863 he married Miss Josephine Griffith, of Ste. Genevieve County. She was of French extraction, and bore him two sons: John R. and James L. She died in 1872 and Mr. Field took for his second wife, Miss Mary Jackson, in 1873. Mr. Field has a fine farm of over 600 acres, all well improved and well stocked, and makes a specialty of fine stock raising. He has given his sons good educational advantages, and they are bright enterprising young men.

Joseph Flynn, editor of the *Fair Play*, at Ste. Genevieve, was born in Aglish, County of Waterford, Ireland, August 9, 1843, and is a son of Joseph and Mary Ann (Sullivan) Flynn, both worthy people of the Emerald Isle. Joseph Flynn, Sr., was a graduate of a college, and was a well educated man, especially conversant with the Greek and Latin languages. He engaged as a private tutor in the families of the gentry, and subsequently became a national school teacher. Joseph Flynn, Jr., received a fair education in a national school, and was educated for the profession of teacher during two years at the Model School, Clonmel County, Tipperary, and for one year and a half at the Normal Training School, Dublin, Ireland. In 1869 he arrived with his mother in the United States, whither his five brothers had preceded him. Having taught, as principal, several public and parochial schools in the States of New York, Connecticut and Maryland, he came to Ste. Genevieve, Mo., in 1880 to take charge of the Catholic High School. He was admitted to the bar in 1886, and in 1887 purchased and became editor of the *Fair Play*. In February, 1882, he married Miss Mary M. Roy, a native of Ste. Genevieve, of French extraction, and the daughter of Mr. Ferdinand A. Roy. Of this union were born four children, two sons and one daughter now living. Mr. Flynn is a Democrat in his political views, and he and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

Hon. Charles W. Hamm, presiding judge of the county of Ste. Genevieve, was born April 1, 1822, in Darmstadt, Grand Duchy of Hessen, Germany, and is the son of Louis and Cathrine Hamm *nee* Vite, both natives of Germany. C. W. Hamm learned the tailor's trade, and married Miss Cathrine Kline in 1844. He did business in Frieberg, I. O. W., until 1849, when he left for America, settled in St. Louis, and removed to Ste. Genevieve in 1851, where he engaged in his trade. Some time after he formed a partnership with John N. Boverie. They

had a large clothing and tailor establishment under the firm name of Hamm & Co. Mr. Hamm was married twice, losing his first wife and also five children born to him. He was married again, in 1873, to Mrs. Barbara Knerienn. In 1879 Mr. Hamm became the exclusive owner of the store, and followed his business until the spring of 1888, when he closed out and retired from active business. He is a Democrat, politically, and was alderman of the city for nearly ten years. In 1880 he was elected judge of the county court, and has since been twice re-elected as presiding justice.

Charles A. Herter, of C. A. Herter & Son, a successful business man of Ste. Genevieve, was born in Strassburgh, Germany, August 28, 1838, and is the son of Henry and Josephine (Herter) Herter, both natives of Germany. Henry Herter was a brewer by occupation, and followed this in his native land until 1844, when he removed with his family to America, and located in Trumbull County, Ohio, where he became a partner in a brewing company at Warren. Five years later he removed to Beaver County, Penn., and two years later (1852) he moved to St. Louis, where he acted as foreman in a packing house. In 1854 he removed to Ste. Genevieve County, and established a brewery at New Offenburg, also later engaged in mercantile pursuits and farming. He is now seventy-four years old, and has served as justice of the peace and notary public at New Offenburg. Charles A. Herter remained with his parents until grown, and later became a partner with his father. In 1872 he erected a store and engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he continued until 1881, when he removed to Ste. Genevieve and established his present business. In 1863 he married Miss Mary Grither, a native of Ste. Genevieve, and a daughter of John and Rosala (Huber) Grither. Their union has been blessed by nine children, three sons and six daughters, of whom seven are still living. The family worship at the Catholic Church, and are highly respected. Mr. Herter is a Republican in politics, and has served as alderman of Ste. Genevieve.

Dr. Charles S. Hertich, a well known representative citizen of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., was born in Ste. Genevieve, March 25, 1821. His father, Joseph Hertich, was a native of Switzerland, and immigrated to America about 1796, when he was twenty years of age. He was accompanied by his mother, a brother and a sister, and after landing in Baltimore the mother died from the effects of the voyage. He then, with his brother and sister, settled in Danville, Ky., where he was engaged for some time in teaching school. In 1810 he removed to Ste. Genevieve, bringing by pack train a stock of merchandise. The trip was full of peril, as they had to travel through unbroken forests inhabited by numerous tribes of Indians. At Ste. Genevieve he engaged in merchandising, which he continued until 1815, when he retired from active business and opened a school called the "Asylum" near Ste. Genevieve. It became a prosperous and well known institution, for from it graduated some of Missouri's most prominent men. Hon. Lewis Vital Bogy, late United States Senator from Missouri was a graduate of this institution; Hon. Augustus C. Dodge, United States Senator from Iowa, and afterward minister to Spain, was another graduate; Gen. George W. Jones, of Iowa, was another, and Hon. B. J. Hall still another. The school was noted for its moral and mental culture, being under the personal supervision of Mr. Joseph Hertich, a man of marked ability as a tutor, and a fine linguist, being equally conversant with the French and German languages. In 1815 Mr. Joseph Hertich married Miss Marcelite de Villars, a daughter of the then French governor of Louisiana. She was a native of the city of New Orleans, born in 1782. Their marriage resulted in the birth of six children who were named as follows: Joseph Paul (deceased), Clara A. (widow of Hon. Augustus C. Dodge, who was previously mentioned in this sketch), Charles S., Louis Villars (deceased), Henry (deceased) and Marcelite (deceased). Charles S. Hertich, whose biography forms the principal part of this sketch, received a thorough education under the instruction of his father, and after finishing he engaged in merchandising in Wisconsin with H. F. Dodge, of that State, but in about a year he returned to assist his father in teaching at the "Asylum" in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo. He was then only nineteen years of age, but was beyond the average youth in educational attainments. He decided upon studying medicine, and began his studies under the supervision of Drs. Lowe and Hickok, of Burlington, Iowa. He then went to St. Louis and entered the office of Dr. M. L. Pallen, and at the same time attended lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in 1847. He then began to practice at Burlington, Iowa, but on account of ill health was obliged to abandon the same. In November, 1846, he married Miss

Mary L. Rozier, daughter of Ferdinand and Constance (Roy) Rozier, and to them were born six children—four sons and two daughters now living. In 1848 Dr. Hertich went to Long Prairie, Minn., having been appointed by President Fillmore as United States Surgeon to the Winnebago Indians. In 1851 he located in Ste. Genevieve, where he began the practice of his profession, and soon became known as one of the leading physicians of the country. During the late war Dr. Hertich was appointed as the United States government post surgeon of Ste. Genevieve, and served as such through the war. The Doctor is a pleasant, affable gentleman, and is well known in Ste. Genevieve as a man of sterling merit. As a citizen or physician he has a name and record which is unimpeachable. In May, 1878, he suffered a severe stroke of paralysis, which left his whole right side helpless. To the Doctor and his wife were born these children: Charles J., M. D., of Bloomsdale, Mo.; Villars J. (deceased); Bartholomew J., a pharmacist, at Ste. Genevieve; Augustus C., an attorney at Ste. Genevieve; Clara, Mrs. Frank Roeder, of St. Louis; and Blanch, Mrs. Felix Le Compte, who is at home. The family worship at the Catholic Church, and are universally respected and esteemed.

Charles J. Hertich, M. D., a native of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., was born in 1849, and is the son of Dr. C. S. and Mary (Rozier) Hertich. The father is a native of the county, and was educated by his father, who was a school teacher by profession. He studied medicine in St. Louis, and graduated from Pope's Medical College of that city. He accepted a government position, and practiced medicine in Minnesota among the Winnebago Indians for about two years and then went to Burlington, Iowa, where he remained but one year. Since that time he has been a resident of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo. He is now retired from active life, and is residing in Ste. Genevieve. Charles J. Hertich was educated at Notre Dame, Ind., and for a period of about three years was a disciple of *Æsculapius* under his father. He then went to St. Louis, where he attended the St. Louis Medical College, graduating from the same in 1872. Upon his return to Ste. Genevieve he entered into partnership with his father, and this connection lasted for about twelve years, when his health began to fail and he moved to the country, locating in French Village, Mo. About a year later he took up his residence in Bloomsdale, where he has since resided. Here his health is somewhat better. In 1878 he was united in marriage to Sarah Vivian, who was born at Valle Mines, Mo., in 1854. They have three living children: Joseph, Henry and Edith.

Lewis R. Hinkle, wagon maker at Bloomsdale, Mo., was born in 1844, and is the son of William and Margaret Hinkle. The father was born in Virginia in 1816 and died in 1880. He was a farmer by occupation, and he and wife became the parents of four sons. The mother was born in 1817 and is still living. In 1873 Lewis R. Hinkle was married to Lavinia Ramsey, who was born in Hamilton County, Tenn., in 1849. Their union has been blessed in the birth of four children: Easter, Cordelia, Gideon and Gilbert. From the time of his marriage up to 1880 Mr. Hinkle was a resident of Lawrenceton. At the latter date he moved to Bloomsdale, where he erected a shop and has since resided. He is a successful business man, and in his labors is assisted by his wife, who keeps the books.

Joseph Hoffman, member of the firm of Hoffman & Sucher, dealers in agricultural implements, wagons, buggies and general farm machinery, etc., at Ste. Genevieve, was born in Baden, Germany, October 15, 1855. He is the son of Joseph and Bricka (Huck) Hoffman, who came to America in 1857 and settled in Ste. Genevieve County, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits. Here they passed their last days, the mother dying in 1862 and the father in May, 1880. Joseph left home at the early age of ten and learned the blacksmith trade of his brother-in-law, at Perryville, Mo. In 1882 he married Miss Elizabeth Roth, a native of Ste. Genevieve County, and a daughter of Ignatius Roth, who is an old settler of the county. Three sons are the result of this union, all now living. The present firm of Hoffman & Sucher was established in 1883. They have a large and profitable business, and are men liable to succeed in any enterprise. The family worship at the Catholic Church, and Mr. Hoffman is a Democrat politically.

M. William Hoffman, merchant at St. Mary's, was born in St. Louis in 1859, and is the son of Paulus and Catherine (Schnuer) Hoffman. The father was born in Germany in 1823, and came to America in 1852, landing in New York City. He then went to Cincinnati and Louisville, but remained there but a

short time, when he went to St. Louis, and was there married in 1855. He followed the occupation of a cooper. In 1860 he located in Ste. Genevieve County, where he continued to work at the cooper's trade. He died in 1864. His wife was born in Alsace, and was the mother of five children, only one, M. William, now living. He attended the schools of Ste. Genevieve County until he was twelve years of age, when he entered the *News and Advertiser* printing office in Ste. Genevieve County, and helped to print the first number of the *Fair Play*, working in that office about two years. In 1878 he went to Grand Tower as foreman and publisher of the *Advocate*. He remained there about five months, when he returned to Ste. Genevieve and attended school a short time. In 1874 he came to St. Mary's and entered the store of Rozier & Lawrence as a clerk. He became a partner in 1880. He was married in that year to Miss Rosa C. Rozier, daughter of his partner. Three children were the result of this union: Emily M., Frank J. and Mary L. In 1878 he opened a saddle store in St. Mary's, under the management of his brother, Frank, who died in 1881. After that he continued the business in his own name, and in the year following he withdrew from the firm of Rozier & Co. and opened a clothing store in St. Mary's, where he had a successful business. In 1884 he sold his saddler business and purchased the store known as Geo. Bond & Co. He has a good stock of general merchandise and enjoys a fine trade. His wife was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1861. Mr. Hoffman is the owner of a good, comfortable home, and he and family are members of the Catholic Church.

Henry Hohmann, a well known citizen of Ste. Genevieve, and manufacturer of soda, seltzer and mineral waters, is a native of Saxony, Germany, born February 18, 1840. At the age of twelve he came to America with his parents, Jasper and Barbara Hohmann, who settled in Milwaukee, Wis., where the father died February 9, 1886, at the age of seventy-eight years. The mother still resides there and is seventy-five years old. Henry Hohmann, at the age of thirteen, began life for himself. In 1854 he started for the Green Bay country, and in order to get there walked the entire distance of 150 miles. He here spent some time among the Indians, and in 1861 he went to Chicago, when, after remaining one year, he moved to St. Louis, Mo. In 1864, at Hermann, Mo., he married Miss Caroline Beblion, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, who came to America with her parents in 1850. They landed at New Orleans, and two years later came to St. Louis. The same year of his marriage Mr. Hohmann enlisted in the State militia. He remained in St. Louis until 1871, when he removed to Ste. Genevieve and at once engaged in his present business, erecting at that time the fine brick building occupied by himself at the present.

Judge Roman Huck, farmer and stock raiser of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., was born in Baden near the River Rhine, Germany, in 1833. He is the son of John X. and Johanna (Long) Huck, and also a step-son of Joseph Doll, all of whom are natives of Baden. John X. died in 1835, when the Judge was a year and a half old, and two years later his widow married Joseph Doll, who, in 1847, immigrated with the family to America. They had a long and tedious voyage, being about eighty days on the water, and during that time several on board died of cholera. They landed at New Orleans, and from there went to Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., locating five miles south of Ste. Genevieve, and here settled on government land. Judge Huck was educated in the old country, and through his own efforts has become a good scholar in the English language. He attained his growth on the farm, and in 1856 married Miss Louisa Bauman, a native of Ohio, born near Dayton in 1834, but who was at the time of her marriage residing in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo. To Judge Huck and wife were born eight children: Josephine (Mrs. John Kiefer), Francis X., William (who died November 28, 1887), Henry J., Katie (Mrs. I. Roth), Bridget, John (who died in 1877), and one who died in infancy. Judge Huck is the owner of 260 acres of land with good improvements and everything handy and convenient. He was elected public administrator in 1878, and in 1882 was elected judge of the county court, serving two terms. He was in the militia, and was twice commissioned, first as lieutenant and second as captain. He was discharged in the fall of 1865. He is a Republican in his political views, and he and family are members of the Catholic Church. Francis Joseph Doll, step-father of Judge Roman Huck, left Baden, Germany, May 7, 1847, and with his family took passage to New Orleans May 15, where they landed July 24. They then took a steamer and landed at Ste. Genevieve, Mo., August 1, where for some time they endured great hardships. They here rented land for some time, but finally purchased property four miles

south of Genevieve, where they lived in a miserable little house of only one room, the roof almost touching one's head and covered with clapboards, weighted down with logs to keep the wind from blowing them away. In this manner they lived for two years, or until Mr. Doll raised a wheat crop of 170 bushels, which he sold for 45 cents a bushel and with the proceeds succeeded in making his home a little more comfortable, but for the two subsequent years they were obliged to eat corn bread in the place of wheaten bread. The first two winters after coming to this country were mild enough but the winter of 1849-50 was bitterly cold and it was all they could do to keep the wolves at bay, that swarmed through the woods and killed the sheep and hogs of the settlers. To educate his children Mr. Doll found was a difficult task, as schools at that time were few and far between, and children had no such advantages as they have at the present day.

Frank J. Huck, farmer, assessor and native of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., was born on the farm on which he now resides, March 25, 1847. He is a son of Florian and Murry U. (Fischer) Huck, who were both natives of Baden, Germany. The former was born May 4, 1818, and the latter, January 23, 1822. Florian Huck came to the United States when he was eighteen years of age and landed at New Orleans, where he followed his trade of shoemaking for some time. Later he went to Philadelphia and Kaskaskia, Ill., and from there removed to Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1840. Here he met and married Miss Fischer in 1844. She and her parents came to the United States about 1830 and settled in Kentucky, and afterward in Missouri in 1833. Frank J. Huck is the second of ten children. He assisted his parents on the farm, and at the death of his father in 1875 he assumed control of the homestead, and there, with his mother, has since resided. In 1873 he was united in marriage to Miss Walburg Grass, a daughter of George and Mary (Siebert) Grass. Mr. and Mrs. Huck are the parents of two sons and four daughters. They are members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Huck is a Democrat. In 1882 he was elected assessor of Ste. Genevieve County, and has been re-elected twice. His brother, Joseph, served as sheriff and county collector for several terms, and died while in office. The Huck family are widely known and highly respected.

Anton Hunold, manufacturer of and dealer in cigars, tobacco and smoker's goods at Ste. Genevieve, is a native of Lippe Detmold, Germany, born January 1, 1855, and is the son of Joseph and Louisa Charlotte (Karls) Hunold, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father was a weaver in his native land, and died in 1875 at the age of forty-nine. His son, Anton Hunold, at the age of twelve, began learning the cigar maker's trade, and also engaged in the molder's trade in his native land, his wages going to aid in supporting his widowed mother. In 1879 he came to America, and for three years he engaged at cigar making in the city of New York. In 1882 he removed to Red Bud, Ill., and remained there engaged in the manufacture of cigars until 1887, when he removed to Ste. Genevieve and established his present business. He has built up a large and profitable trade, and his goods have met with a ready demand in the home market. He is a member of the Catholic Church, is chorister in the same, and is Democratic in his politics.

George Hurst, proprietor of the Star livery and feed stable near Meyer's Hotel, Ste. Genevieve, and the son of George and Anna Mary (Palmer) Hurst, was born March 19, 1851. The parents were both natives of Baden, Germany, and came to America about 1840. They settled in Ste. Genevieve County, and here the father engaged in agricultural pursuits. The mother died in 1872, at the age of fifty-six years. George Hurst, at the age of nineteen began clerking for John L. Boyer, and clerked for him for a number of years; also clerked for Rozier & Jokerst several years. In 1877 Mr. Hurst married Miss Mary J. Berry, a native of St. Francois County and the daughter of Joseph Berry. Four children have been born to this marriage, only two now living, a son and daughter. In 1881 Mr. Hurst went to Harrisonville, Ill., and engaged in general merchandising for himself. In 1883 he returned to Ste. Genevieve, having sold his store interest at Harrisonville. In 1886 he established himself in his present business, and enjoys a large and profitable trade. He is a member of the Catholic Church, is a Democrat in politics, has been alderman of the city two terms, and has also been deputy sheriff.

Francis L. Jokerst, member of the firm of Rozier & Jokerst, general merchants of Ste. Genevieve, was born in Ste. Genevieve, September 16, 1851, and is the son of Charles and Theresa (Siebert) Jokerst. Charles Jokerst was a native

of Baden, Germany, and came to America about the year 1845 and settled in Ste. Genevieve, where he was highly respected. When Francis was two years old his father died (1853), and in 1864, or at the age of twelve, he began a clerkship in his uncle's store, and in 1874 became a partner of the firm of Rozier & Jokerst. In January, 1875, he married Miss Rosa A. Yealy, a native of Ste. Genevieve, and a daughter of Jacob and Mary Yealy. To them were born five children—three sons and two daughters. In 1887 Mr. Jokerst became a member of the firm of Jokerst & Lawrence, of Doe Run, Mo. He is a Democrat in politics, and his family worship at the Catholic Church.

Charles C. Jokerst, a member of the firm of Rozier & Jokerst, at Ste. Genevieve, is a native of Ste. Genevieve, Mo., born September 17, 1853, and is the cutter and fitter in the clothing department of their establishment. His parents, Charles and Theresa (Siebert) Jokerst, are spoken of in the sketch of Francis L. Jokerst. When Charles C. Jokerst was but six months old his father died, and when he had attained his thirteenth year he began working for himself on a cash capital of 15 cents. He obtained employment in the flouring mill at Lawrenceton, Mo., and remained in the employment of the company for two and a half years. He then returned to Ste. Genevieve and engaged as a clerk for John L. Boverie, and later engaged in the same capacity for F. C. Rozier & Son. In 1881 he became a partner in the firm of Rozier & Jokerst. January 30, 1877, he married Miss Mary J. Hettig, a native of Ste. Genevieve, born April 8, 1853, and a daughter of Fedale and Catherine (Meyer) Hettig. To Mr. and Mrs. Jokerst was born one child, a daughter, named Annie T. Mrs. Jokerst died August 4, 1882, at the age of twenty-nine years. April 11, 1883, Mr. Jokerst married Miss Theresa R. Hettig, who was born November 11, 1861, and who is a sister of his first wife. To this union were born three children—two sons and one daughter. Mr. Jokerst is secretary of the board of public education, and is treasurer of Ste. Genevieve Branch No. 406, Catholic Knights of America. He is also a member of the St. Vincent and Paul Society, is a member of the Catholic Church and a Republican in his political views. Bartholomew Siebert, the maternal grandfather of Charles C. Jokerst, was among the first German settlers of Ste. Genevieve, and owned the first four-wheeled vehicle in the county.

Gottlob Kammerer, dealer in stoves and tinware, etc., at Ste. Genevieve, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 16, 1843, and is the son of Gottlob and Ana F. (Hack) Kammerer, both worthy people of Wurtemberg Germany. The father was a shoemaker by occupation, and followed his trade in Wurtemberg for many years. He is now living in his native country at the advanced age of seventy-eight. Gottlob, Jr., at the age of fifteen began learning the tinner's trade, serving as an apprentice three years, at the end of which time he became a journeyman, traveling through Germany, Switzerland and France. In 1864 he became a soldier in the German army, and was honorably discharged in 1866. The same year he started for America, landed in New York, and from there he went to Philadelphia, where he remained two years. In 1868 he went to Quincy, Ill. In 1869 he married Mrs. Anna E. Itterlein, the widow of John Itterlein, and the daughter of Kilian Schuhmacher. Two children, both daughters, were born to this union. In March, 1870, he moved to Ste. Genevieve, where he engaged in farming. In 1876 he moved to the city of Ste. Genevieve and here established his present business. Mr. Kammerer is a Republican in politics, and he and family are members of the Lutheran Church, of which he has been secretary and trustee since 1878.

Housand Kenner, farmer, was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., April 15, 1829, and is the son of Francis and Elizabeth (Pillars) Kenner. Francis Kenner was born near Rogersville, Tenn., his parents having emigrated from England and settled in Hawkins County, Tenn., in 1784. He was sixteen years old when his father died, and he being one of the younger sons, started out to seek a home in the great West. He arrived at New Madrid in 1801, and two years later he purchased 640 acres on the Cedar fork of Saline Creek, Perry County. The following year he located in Ste. Genevieve County, on the farm now owned by his son, Housand. June 14, 1804, he married and built a house on the Big Saline. Here he was successfully engaged in farming, and in speculating in land, owning at one time 2,700 acres. He was a breeder of fine horses and kept several fast horses. In June, 1811, the creek overflowed its banks and destroyed his crops, the water being two feet deep in his house. There are yet apple trees on the farm which were set out by him in 1807. He

died December 30, 1830, leaving his family a fine property in land and slaves. His wife, Elizabeth Pillars, was born in Kaskaskia, Ill., and was of Scotch extraction. She was the mother of sixteen children, only two now living: Housand and William B. She died March 15, 1847. Housand Kenner was educated in the private schools, and attended the same under a teacher hired by his mother and one of her neighbors. He attended one session at Lebanon, Ill., and two years at a school in Ste. Genevieve County. After his school days were over he followed trading two years, buying and shipping stock to New Orleans. He was married, in January, 1851, to Miss Ophelia Duvall, of Ste. Genevieve County, and settled on the farm where he was born and reared. He is a farmer and has been a breeder of fine stock, and continues to handle stock on quite an extensive scale. He went overland to California in 1852, followed mining, at which he was very successful, and brought home some thousands of dollars in gold in 1854. He has since traveled through a number of the other States. He now owns 720 acres of land, over 200 acres under cultivation. His wife was born in Ste. Genevieve in 1835 and is of French extraction. To their union were born six children: Emily P. and Minnie died in infancy; Eliza, wife of R. L. Sutherland, judge of the county court of St. Francois County; James F.; Mary Jane, and Dr. Edwin B. Mr. Kenner has given his children excellent educational advantages.

Mathew Klein, dealer in and manufacturer of boots and shoes at Ste. Genevieve, was born in Baden, Germany, December 2, 1826, and is the son of Michael and Helena (Schindler) Klein, both natives of Germany. The father was a boot and shoe dealer and manufacturer in the city of Baden. He came to America in 1856 and settled in Ste. Genevieve, where he died in 1865, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife had died in Germany in 1849 at the age of forty-seven. Their son, Mathew, whose name heads this sketch, learned his father's trade, and in 1854 immigrated to New Orleans, and on the 4th of March he went by boat to St. Louis and from there to Ste. Genevieve, where he has since remained, with the exception of two and a half years that he spent in Farmington, Mo. His present business he established in October, 1856, and February 12 of the next year he married Miss Teresa Rieger, a native of Baden, Germany, who came to America in 1856. To them have been born two sons and two daughters. December 17, 1887, Mrs. Klein died, and was interred in the Catholic cemetery at Valle Spring. In political matters Mr. Klein supports the Republican party, and he has served for nine years as a member of the board of aldermen. He and family worship at the Catholic Church.

Dr. Richard F. Lanning, a well known member of the medical fraternity of this county, was born in Essex County, N. J., September 23, 1834, the son of David and Elizabeth (Pittinger) Lanning, both worthy people of New Jersey. In 1855 he came to the West and located in Jefferson County, Mo. One year later he began reading medicine with Drs. Bruce and Beverly of that county, but in 1861 he threw aside his books and enlisted in Hunter's battalion of Missouri State Guards, Confederate States Army. Later he joined the Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, Confederate States Army, and served until the close of the war, having previously been commissioned captain of Company F. At the close of the war he returned to Jefferson County and resumed his medical studies and his former occupation, that of a teacher in the public schools. On March 13, 1869, he graduated at the St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., and immediately after graduating he settled in Ste. Genevieve County, and in 1885 removed to the city of Ste. Genevieve. In 1870 he married Miss Elizabeth Gammel, and to them have been born three children. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Lanning is a Democrat in politics.

J. B. C. LeCompte, general superintendent of the Cone Mills, at Ste. Genevieve, was born August 31, 1837, and is the son of Eloy and Melanie (Bogy) LeCompte. Eloy LeCompte was born in Prairie du Rocher, Ill., December 1, 1806, and is a descendant of the early French settlers of that region. His wife was born in Ste. Genevieve, March 17, 1811. They were married in 1832, and to them were born eight children—six sons and two daughters. The father, after locating in Ste. Genevieve, engaged in merchandising with his father-in-law in that city, and later became the sole proprietor and owner of the business, remaining as such for many years. In 1856 he erected the Cone Mills, and continued in the milling business until 1869, when he retired from active business life. He has held various positions of honor and trust, among which may be mentioned his services as sheriff and collector, county judge, treasurer and probate judge, serving in all about thirty-six years. J. B. C. LeCompte was the third child born to his parents,

and remained with them until his marriage. In 1852 he entered the St. Louis University, where he remained for some time. After his father erected the Cone Mills he became his assistant, and has since continued in the mill. In 1862 he married Mrs. Kate Hoffman, a native of Ste. Genevieve, and a daughter of James and Mary (Gregoire) Hoffman, who were of German and French descent. The result of the union of Mr. and Mrs. LeCompte was the birth of nine children, of whom three sons and five daughters are now living. In 1881, when the mill became the property of M. Borgess & Co., Mr. LeCompte was appointed general superintendent, which position he still holds. He is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the Catholic Church, and has served as mayor of Ste. Genevieve twice. He has also been a member of the board of aldermen.

Emile C. Lelie, junior member of the saddlery house of H. Lelie & Son, was born in Ste. Genevieve, Mo., March 13, 1855, and is the son of Herman and Alida (Van Vain) Lelie. Herman Lelie is a native of Holland, born at Goringham, April 26, 1815. He learned the saddlery trade of his father, and in 1840 he was united in marriage to Miss Alida Van Vain, also a native of Holland. To them were born two sons, Herman, now in St. Louis, and Emile C. whose name is given above. In 1849 Mr. Lelie came to America, locating in St. Louis, Mo., where he followed his trade until 1854, when he came to Ste. Genevieve, and has followed his trade in this place ever since. He was elected judge of the county court in 1870, and held that position for twelve years. He is a well-known and highly respected citizen. Emile C. Lelie grew to manhood in the home of his parents, and learned the saddlery trade of his father. In 1875 he married Miss Catherine M. Schumert, a native of Ste. Genevieve, and to their union were born four children. In 1885 he was elected to the position of alderman of the city of Ste. Genevieve, which he has held to the present date.

Daniel and Joseph Loida, of the general merchandise firm of Loida Bros., of Lawrenceton, Mo., were born in St. Louis, September 15, 1848, and April 30, 1861, respectively. They are the sons of Albert and Anna (Woracheck) Loida, natives of Austria. The father was born in the city of Dolan, Bohemia, February 25, 1821, and, like his father before him, was a weaver by trade. At the age of seventeen years he left his native place and traveled in various places in Austria, and at the end of seven years returned home, where he was married on the 4th of November, 1845, to Anna Woracheck, who was born May 16, 1823. The fruits of their union were eight children, five of whom are living: Daniel, Joseph, William, Anna and Josephine. In 1847 Mr. Loida came to America, landing in St. Louis the 4th of July, and worked at various callings until the breaking out of the war, when he joined the three months' service, and at the expiration of his term enlisted for three years. In 1863 he came to Ste. Genevieve, where he followed agricultural pursuits until his death, September 1, 1884. His wife is still living. Daniel F. Loida was educated in St. Louis, and in 1881 began teaching school in this county. August 25, 1874, he was married to Madeline Ritter, a native of the county, born November 7, 1854, and by her is the father of seven children: Mary, Frank, Daniel L., Leo, Henry, Catherine and Edward. These children were born as follows: Mary, July 18, 1875; Frank, August 1, 1877; Daniel L., April 17, 1879; Leo, May 31, 1881; Henry, August 13, 1883; Catherine, February 14, 1886, and Edward, March 24, 1888. In 1887 he became a partner with his brother in the mercantile business. Joseph Loida was reared on a farm, and on May 25, 1886, married Mary Ubrich, born in 1861. In September of 1887 he purchased, with his brother, their present general merchandise store, which has been carried on with remarkable success to the present time. Mr. Loida is also postmaster of Lawrenceton. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Edward L. McClanahan was born in the county where he now resides in 1851. He is the son of Madison and Virginia McClanahan, who were born in Missouri and Virginia in 1812 and 1811 respectively. They were the parents of ten children, three of whom are living. Edward L. was educated in the common schools, and has always resided on a farm. He is the owner of 167 acres of land, and is one of the prosperous farmers of the county. In 1875 he united his fortunes with those of Emma Bitticks, who is a native of the county, born in 1850. They have five living children: William H., Thomas S., Bertha A., Henry E. and Clarence E. Mr. McClanahan is a Democrat in his political views.

Mrs. Augustine Menard, widow of the late Louis C. Menard, and a daugh-

ter of Augustus and Felicity Desile LeClere (see sketch of Capt. Gustavus St. Gem), is a native of Ste. Genevieve, where she was born April 23, 1822. She was educated at the Convent of the Visitation, at Kaskaskia, Ill. October 15, 1845, at the age of twenty-three, she was united in marriage to Louis C. Menard. Mr. Menard was a native of Kaskaskia, Ill., born March 2, 1819, and was the fourth son of the late Col. Pierre Menard, who came from Canada, and settled in Kaskaskia, Ill., about the year 1795, where he afterward became a leading and influential citizen and lieutenant-governor of Illinois. Louis C. Menard was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmettsburg, Md., from which institution he graduated. He then read law in the office of Bevely Allen, of St. Louis, and was admitted to the bar in 1842, but, having no taste for the legal profession, he did not practice it. Had he done so, many of those who knew him best are confident in their belief that he would have become famous as one of the ablest attorneys of the country. He was a man of unimpeachable character, a philanthropist seeking the good and welfare of his fellow men. It may truly be said that he had no enemies. He died at Ste. Genevieve June 2, 1870, leaving a widow and six children. He was a man universally esteemed and respected. To Mr. and Mrs. Menard were born ten children, six still living. Mrs. Menard now resides at her pleasant home in the town of Ste. Genevieve, and is living in the house built by her great-grandfather, Vital St. Gem de Beauvais, and in its rooms have gathered the descendants representing six generations of the family. Mrs. Menard is a woman of wonderful memory, and is perhaps, the best posted person, regarding the history of this country, of any one now living. She is pleasing in her conversation, and can relate many valuable and interesting anecdotes of the early history of Ste. Genevieve. She has in her possession many valuable papers treasured as family heirlooms, dating back two centuries. She is well known to the historical societies of Chicago, Wisconsin and St. Louis, having furnished them much valuable information. Her family are devoted Catholics, and are well known and highly respected.

Ferdinand N. Moser, quarryman and manufacturer of lime, is owner of remarkable and inexhaustible quarries of oolitic limestone, situated about two miles southwest of the city of Ste. Genevieve, where, for thirty-one years, he has been engaged in the manufacture of lime celebrated for its purity. Much of this stone, which is of snow-white beauty, he ships to St. Louis, where it is used in the manufacture of soda water, and a considerable portion to Crystal City, to be utilized in the manufacture of plate glass. He is quite successful at the business, and gives employment to about twenty-five men daily, during the year. He is the son of Pierre Moser and Louise (Mestle) his wife, both born in Alsace, France, July 12, 1785, and June 12, 1800, respectively. Pierre Moser was an expert gunsmith and locksmith. He immigrated to the United States about the year 1830, and settled at Kaskaskia, Ill., the same year. Thence he moved to Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., where he purchased 125 acres of land, being among the first settlers of the county who came directly from Europe. Here he passed the remainder of his days, dying July 31, 1863. His wife died October 15, 1878. They had twelve children, six of whom, now living, are Catherine, the widow of Pantaleon Vogt; Magdalen, the wife of Peter Thomure; Louise, the widow of F. Anton Kempf; Ferdinand N.; Virginia, the wife of Peter Grassmuck, and Felix P. Mr. Ferdinand N. Moser was the fourth child of this marriage. He was educated at Ste. Genevieve. From the age of nineteen years he has been engaged at his present business. During the war he served in the State militia, and at the close of hostilities was discharged at Ironton, Mo. In 1865 he was married to Miss Maggie Gerard, of Dubuque, Iowa. She was born in 1848, and was a daughter of Reuben Gerard. The fruits of this union were three children: Edward, Evariste A. (deceased) and Alice. Mr. Moser is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Cleveland Democrat.

Edward Mueller, head miller at the Cone Mills, at Ste. Genevieve, and son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Meyer) Mueller, was born in Madison County, Ill., October 26, 1851. Joseph Mueller was a native of Baden, Germany, and came to America in 1835. He located in Madison County, Ill., engaged in farming, and later engaged in the milling business at Lebanon, Ill., which occupation he had followed in his native country. He resided at Lebanon until his death, which occurred October 2, 1872, at the age of sixty-one years. Mrs. Mueller is still living at Lebanon, and is now seventy-one years of age. Edward Mueller is the fifth of a family of seven children, three sons and two daughters now liv-

ing. They are named as follows: Theresa, married Louis Wasem and died in 1867; Elizabeth, widow of Conrad Sauter, died at Lebanon, Ill.; Josephine, now Mrs. Joseph Bold of Trenton, Ill.; Christian, who died in 1887; Edward, whose name heads this sketch; Oswald, a merchant at Glasgow, Ky., and Joseph, of Moline, Ill. Edward remained at home until after he became of age and learned his father's trade. He spent some time at his profession in Minnesota, and returned to Lebanon, where he remained until 1883, when he came to Ste. Genevieve to accept the position of second miller in the Cone Mills. He was afterward promoted to his present position. In 1881, while at Lebanon, he married Miss Elizabeth Schwab, a native of Lebanon and a daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Mueller) Schwab. To them were born three children—two sons and a daughter. Mr. Mueller is one of the inventors of a patent adjustable feed-roller for mills, which is destined to become one of the necessities of the milling trade.

Louis Naumann, county collector for Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., was born in the town of Wetter, Kreis Marburg, Kursessen, July 4, 1842, and is the son of Christian and Elizabeth (Junk) Naumann. The father came to America in 1850 and settled in Philadelphia, where, three years later, his family came. In 1855 they removed to Ste. Genevieve, Mo., where the father followed his trade of butcher, which occupation he followed until his death. Louis Naumann learned his father's trade, and in 1865 he established a meat market at Ste. Genevieve which he still conducts. In 1865 he married Miss Rosa Haug, a native of St. Louis, Mo., who came to Ste. Genevieve with her parents when a child. This union resulted in the birth of thirteen children, nine of whom are living. In 1880 he was elected sheriff of the county, and re-elected in 1882. In 1886 he was elected to his present position, that of county collector. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and are universally respected.

Dr. William P. Newman, a successful practitioner of Coffman, was born August 19, 1836, in Henderson County, Ky., and is the son of Thomas K. and Elizabeth E. (Powell) Newman. Thomas K. was born in Henderson County, Ky., March 13, 1795, and obtained a good literary education. He was married in 1826, located near the Highland Salt Works in Henderson County, and here was engaged in farming and stock raising, owning a large farm of 700 acres, 150 under cultivation. He was a colonel in the State militia a number of years. He at one time owned a number of slaves, and although he was a Southern man in principle he did not believe in slavery. He died in 1872. His wife was a daughter of Willoughby Powell, who was of Henderson County, Ky., born in 1808. To their marriage were born nine children, only five now living: Dr. William P., Willoughby P., Dr. Van Buren, John J. and Nancy M. (wife of H. H. Hancock.) Mrs. Newman died in 1883 at the home of her son, Dr. Van Buren Newman. William P. Newman received his literary education in the common schools of Kentucky, and grew to manhood on the farm. When a small boy he was very desirous to study medicine, and in the summer of 1854 he began reading with Dr. George W. Campbell, of Carlow, Ky. In the fall of 1856 he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky. He began practicing in St. Francisville, Stoddard Co., Mo., in December, 1858, and remained there until the breaking out of the late war, when he removed to Patterson, Wayne Co., Mo., and in 1860 married Miss Harriet F. Spillman of Greensburg, Ky., born January 19, 1847. One child, William T., was born to this union March 29, 1866. He enlisted in the fall of 1862 as a surgeon of Maj. Dye's battalion, Arkansas Infantry (Confederate States Army), and a short time afterward was transferred to the Twelfth Missouri Regiment as assistant surgeon. He participated in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., after which he was transferred to a cavalry regiment as surgeon, and took part in the battles of Boonville, Westport and others. He was with the regiment during Price's raid through Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, and surrendered at the navy yard at the mouth of White River, Ark., in April, 1865, and went to his old home at Dickson, Ky., to visit his parents. Here he met his wife, and remained there engaged in the practice of his profession in company with Dr. F. J. Holman until October, when he located at Fredericktown, Madison Co., Mo., and after remaining a short time he went to Perryville. Here he formed a partnership with Dr. Reuben Shelby, and in 1870 he located at Columbus, Johnson County, and continued to practice his profession. In 1877 he located at Perryville, and in 1881 formed a partnership with Thomas L. Phillips in the drug business, but five years later he sold his interest in the store and located at Coffman, Ste. Genevieve Co., Mo.,

where he has a fine practice. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also the A. O. U. W., and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

Andrew Oberle, blacksmith at Lawrenceton, is a native of Baden, Germany, born May 1, 1858. His parents, Bernhard and Mary (Lipp) Oberle, were also natives of Baden, born in 1811 and 1813, and died November 18, 1884, and February 19, 1881, respectively. The father was a shingle maker in the old country, but after coming to the United States in 1866 followed the occupation of farming. He and wife were the parents of seven children, six of whom are living: Andrew, Frank, Joseph, Paul, William and Mary. Andrew Oberle attended school both in Germany and America, the greater portion of his education being acquired in the United States. He worked on a farm while a boy, and at the age of sixteen years became apprenticed to the trade of blacksmithing. He served in this capacity for about two and a half years, and then worked at that trade in Farmington, St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve. He then purchased a shop in Lawrenceton April, 20, 1879, where he has proved a successful and enterprising business man. He was married May 3, 1881, to Clara Staab, who is a native of the county, born August 13, 1859. She is the mother of three children: Henry, born January 8, 1882; Louisa, born March 14, 1885, and Matilda, born January 30, 1887. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Paul Oberle, brother of Andrew, was born in Baden, Germany, on June 28, 1848, and there received his education. He was married in 1873 to Lena Buckencamp. She was born July 1, 1854. By her he is the father of seven children. These children were born as follows: Andrew, December 23, 1874; Mary, December 25, 1876; Clara, August 13, 1880; Lawrence, September 1, 1882; Robert, October 18, 1883; Pauline, November 4, 1885, and Bernhard, 1884. Mr. Oberle is the owner of a good farm, and he and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Louis Obuchon, farmer and stock raiser, was born in St. Francois County, Mo., May 2, 1835, and is the son of Francis and Judith (Calliot) Obuchon. Francis Obuchon was born in Ste. Genevieve County, March 9, 1791, and received a fair education in French. He served in the War of 1812 and in the Black Hawk War, and in 1816 he married the widow of B. Pratte, settled at New Bourbon, and here followed farming a number of years. His wife died in 1831, and in 1832 he married Miss Judith Calliot, a native of Fredericktown, Madison Co., Mo. Her great-grandfather came to America with Lafayette to fight for American independence and remained here afterward. From him sprang all the Calliots in America, so far as is known. Mrs. Obuchon's father came to Ste. Genevieve County when a young man, and afterward located in Fredericktown. To Mr. and Mrs. Obuchon were born five children: Louis, Peter, Matilda B., Louisa (wife of Charles Green) and Frank. Louis Obuchon attended the schools at Ste. Genevieve County, and remained with his parents until eighteen years of age, when he started for California in 1853, driving cattle for La Grove & Bogy. He arrived at the terminus in October of the same year and remained there three years, mining most of the time. In 1856 he was attacked with rheumatism and came home by way of the Isthmus. He reached home September 25, and in 1858 married Lucinda Perry, of Ste. Genevieve County, located on a farm in Scott County. In 1861 he returned to Ste. Genevieve County, and again engaged in farming. In 1867 he moved to his father's farm, his parents making their home with him. His wife was born April 10, 1841, and by her marriage became the mother of eight children: Frank, Louisa (wife of G. W. Kelly), Charles, John, Edmund, Ella, Louis, Jr., and Eliza. Mr. Obuchon has an excellent farm of 280 acres, and he and family are members of the Catholic Church.

Henry Okenfuss, one of Ste. Genevieve's prominent business men and dealer in hardware, stoves, tinware, queensware, etc., is a native of Ste. Genevieve, and was born February 21, 1861, being the son of Max M. and Barbara (Harter) Okenfuss, both natives of Germany. They came to America about 1847, and were married at Ste. Genevieve. The father was a carpenter and builder by occupation, and died in Ste. Genevieve in 1881 at the age of sixty-four. The mother is still living and is fifty-eight years of age. Of a family of eleven children Henry Okenfuss is the fourth child. At the age of twelve years he began to learn the tinner's trade under the instruction of Carl A. Mueller. In 1881 he went to Memphis, Tenn., worked for A. Kohlbry several years, and was engaged in business in Ripley, Miss., up to 1886. In 1886 he returned to Missouri, settled in Ste. Genevieve, and here established his present business. He has a good trade and is doing well. Mr. Okenfuss is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church.

John O'Shea is a stone dealer, and was born in Virginia in 1840. He is a son of James and Margaret (Welch) O'Shea, who were both natives of Ireland, the former born in 1800. In 1838 he came to America and landed in Philadelphia, where he learned the stone cutter's trade, and followed it until his death in 1866, at Richmond, Va. The mother died also in Richmond in 1876. Of their seven children only two are living: John and James. John was educated in Virginia, and learned the stone cutter's trade, which he followed for years. He finally located in Missouri, where he has a fine quarry about four miles from Ste. Genevieve. In 1871 he married Ellen Lally, of Chester County, Penn. She was born on the banks of the Brandywine, and is a daughter of Frank Lally. She was educated at Keokuk, Iowa, where her parents moved when she was but four years of age. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. O'Shea, but only four are now living: Thomas, John, Ellen and James. Mr. O'Shea served four years and nine months in the Confederate army during the late war, and was a participant in the following battles: Manassas Gap, Williamsburg, siege of Richmond, the second battle of Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Wilderness, Cold Harbor and Fredericksburg. He held the rank of captain, and during his entire service only received two wounds. He surrendered with Lee, and after the war went to Philadelphia to see a sister. After remaining there for some time he went to Keokuk, Iowa, and there helped to construct a bridge over the Mississippi River. Mr. O'Shea met and married his wife at this place. He came to Missouri, and from his fine stone quarry has been taken stone for some of the finest buildings in the United States. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Peterson is a native of Germany, born in Baden, March 7, 1845, and is the daughter of Franz and Wilhelmina Jenny, *nee* Schoenfeld, also natives of Germany. In 1883 the subject of this sketch was united in marriage to Christopher Peterson, a citizen of Ste. Genevieve, Ste. Genevieve County. He was also a native of Germany, born at Flensburg Schleswig, Holstein. He died July 20, 1885, at Ste. Genevieve, where his wife still lives with one child, a son. Mr. Peterson was a worthy member of the Lutheran Church, as is also his wife.

Gottlieb Rehm, dealer in wines, liquors, cigars, etc., was born in Ste. Genevieve, Mo., February 19, 1855, his parents being Simon and Mary A. (Huber) Rehm, both natives of Baden. They came to America about 1845 and settled in Ste. Genevieve, where the father followed his trade of cabinet maker. He died here in 1865 at the age of fifty. The mother is still living and is sixty-four years old. Of a family of three sons and six daughters Gottlieb is the fourth child. He began for himself at the age of fifteen by clerking in a grocery store in Memphis, Tenn., and later as barkeeper in the same city. In 1871 he returned to Ste. Genevieve and served as barkeeper in the Union Hall bar for two years. In 1873 he established himself at his present stand, and four years later he sold out and engaged in the livery business, at which he continued two years, when he became a member of the firm of Rehm & Wilder, ferrymen, who run the Little Rock ferry. January 25, 1875, he married Miss Sophia Wilder, a daughter of Henry and Annie (Rozier) Wilder, and a native of Ste. Genevieve. To them have been born three sons and two daughters. In the fall of 1887 Mr. Rehm returned to his present business. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

James A. Rigdon, farmer, was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in October, 1816, and is one of the old and much respected citizens of the county. He is the son of James and Julia (Griffard) Rigdon. James Rigdon was a native of Maryland, and came to Ste. Genevieve County at an early day, settling in Ste. Genevieve Township, where he followed his trade as a millwright, after building a mill on the River Aux Vases. He died soon after the completion of the mill. To his marriage were born two children, James A. and a daughter who died when a small child. A few years after Mr. Rigdon's death his widow married Peter Dagget, a native of Ste. Genevieve County. She died in 1838. James A. Rigdon received his education in the primitive manner of former times, and was but a small child when his father died. He made his home with his uncle a number of years, and in 1835 his mother purchased the farm upon which he is now living. He took charge of the place and in 1835 married Miss Josephine Kirchner, a native of Rhine, Germany. When she was about twelve years old her parents came to America and settled in Ste. Genevieve County. By her marriage she became the mother of fourteen children: Mary, wife of V.

Gesey; Lewis; Ellen M., wife of William Rudluff; Emily B., wife of John Harter; John L.; Joseph; Peter; Mary Ann, wife of Tobias Thomure; Felix J.; Rosale, wife of Joseph Gery; Lucinda L., widow of Walter Sharlock; Francis A.; Michael B., and two deceased. Mr. Rigdon settled on his farm when it had very little improvements. He has cleared it up and erected good buildings and fences. He has been successful in his business, and has added to his original farm until he now owns 400 acres of good land. His children have received good education, and he has let them start out for themselves. Mr. Rigdon has fine prospects for a marble quarry on his farm, but has never worked it. For the past few years he has had poor health, and his sons, Felix and Joseph, have taken charge of the farm. His family attend the Catholic Church.

Valentine Rottler, proprietor of the Ste. Genevieve City Brewery, is a native of Baden, Germany, born April 8, 1832 and is the son of Wendling and Catherine Rottler, also natives of Baden. In 1852, at the age of twenty, Valentine Rottler came to America, landed at New York and from there he went to Ste. Genevieve County, where he began to learn the trade of brewing. In 1854 he married Miss Mary Eastman, a native of Ste. Genevieve, and to them were born four sons and four daughters. In 1855 Mr. Rottler became a partner of the firm of Satz & Co., at New Offenbun, and later became sole proprietor. In 1872 he had his brewery burned, and he then removed to Ste. Genevieve and purchased a brewery in that city. In 1882 he purchased his present city property on which he built his fine house, one of the finest in the city. The following year he built a brewery, which was destroyed by fire October 25, 1886. He at once rebuilt and has now a fine substantial brick building, fully insured and having the latest and best machinery for the success of his business. He is a Republican politically, and he and family are members of the Catholic Church.

Gen. Firmin A. Rozier, an old and prominent citizen of Ste. Genevieve, was born in that town July 31, 1820, and is the son of Ferdinand Rozier, who was born at Nantes, France, November 9, 1777, and whose brother was for many years the commercial judge of Nantes, and enjoyed a good reputation for talent and legal acquirements. Ferdinand received a good collegiate education, and at the age of twenty-five entered the French navy, where he remained for some time. April 12, 1806, he, in company with Audubon, the ornithologist, embarked for the United States, having previously visited this country in 1804. They remained in Pennsylvania for one year, and then, in the fall of 1807, they traveled overland to Pittsburg, where they embarked on a flat boat and floated down the Ohio River to Maysville, Ky., which they reached in September, 1807. Here they remained until 1810, and then purchased a keel boat and prepared to start on further expeditions. They loaded their boat with a stock of groceries and provisions, then started for Ste. Genevieve, Mo., which they reached and where they engaged in business. August 19, 1813, Ferdinand Rozier married Miss Constance Roy, a native of Fort Charters, Ill., born October 8, 1795. She died at the age of eighty-three and her husband at the age of eighty-six. They had at the time of their death ten children and 110 grand and great-grandchildren. Of the family of ten children—eight sons and two daughters—Firmin A. Rozier was the fourth child. At the age of twelve he was sent to St. Mary's College, near Perryville, Mo., and from there to Bardstown College, Kentucky, in 1841. In 1846 he entered the Transylvanian Law School, at Lexington, Ky. At the breaking out of the Mexican War Mr. Rozier raised a company of troops, of which he was appointed captain and was stationed at Leavenworth, Kas., but later was appointed major-general of the Southeast Missouri Militia. After the war he returned and graduated from the school he had left. In 1845 he was a delegate to the convention at Memphis, Tenn., presided over by John C. Calhoun, for the improvement of the Mississippi River, and made a report before that body on the submerged lands of Missouri. In 1847 he located at Ste. Genevieve and began practicing law. In 1850 he married Miss Mary M. Valle, a native of Ste. Genevieve and a descendant of one of the early settlers of that county. They became the parents of six children. In 1850 Mr. Rozier was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1856 he was elected to the State Legislature and served two sessions. In 1872 he was elected to the State Senate of Missouri, serving four years, and was chairman of the committee on mines and mining. Previous to this, in 1864, he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, and Mr. Rozier has also served as mayor of Ste. Genevieve besides holding other offices of honor. One of his best efforts

at Ste. Genevieve was the establishment of an academy for the education of young men. He devoted his time, talent and money for this institution until it closed at the breaking out of the late war.

Felix Rozier, one of Ste. Genevieve's old and much respected citizens, was born in Ste. Genevieve, Mo., August 2, 1832, and is the son of Ferdinand (Roy) Rozier, whose sketch appears in that of Firmin A. Rozier. Felix received a thorough education, first under a private tutor, and finished at St. Mary's College in Perry County, Mo. At the age of seventeen he left school and began clerking both here and at St. Louis. In 1845 he entered into partnership with his brother, Francis, and continued with him until the breaking out of the late war. He then became interested in mining, and is at present one of the principal owners and is president of the Valle Mining Company. Mr. Rozier has held various civil offices, such as mayor, alderman, etc., and is a man much esteemed throughout the county. September 23, 1845, he married Miss Louise Valle, a daughter of Jean Baptiste Valle and granddaughter of Col. John B. Valle, who is well known in the history of Ste. Genevieve. To Mr. and Mrs. Rozier were born ten children, five of whom are now living. Mr. Rozier was formerly a Whig in his political views, but is now a Democrat, and the family are devoted members of the Catholic Church.

Charles C. Rozier, mayor of the city of Ste. Genevieve, was born in that city September 1, 1830, and is the son of Ferdinand and Constance (Roy) Rozier, of whom a sketch is given elsewhere. Charles C. Rozier, at the age of twelve years, was sent at The Bahrens, in Perry County, Mo. In 1844 the college was removed to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where it became known as St. Vincent's College. From here he graduated in 1849. He then returned to his home and began reading law in the office of his brother, Gen. F. A. Rozier, where he remained about a year. In 1850 he purchased *The Democrat*, a weekly paper published at Ste. Genevieve, by Philip G. Ferguson. The paper remained under the control of Mr. Rozier one year, when he removed his office to St. Louis, and there edited *The Reveu de Loust*, a French and English sheet, which after a year's existence was given up. In 1851 Mr. Rozier returned to Ste. Genevieve, and established *The Independent*, which he published until 1854, when, having been elected to the office of circuit and county clerk and recorder, he sold his interest to his younger brother. He remained in the office twelve years, or until 1865, when he went to St. Louis and opened a commission house, and there remained until 1869. He then sold his interest in the firm (Gross & Rozier), and returned to Ste. Genevieve, where he began the practice of law. He has held various civil positions, among which we will mention the following: Since 1872 he has been a member of the board of regents of the State Normal School, at Cape Girardeau, Mo.; administrator of Ste. Genevieve County for the past eight years; in 1872 he was elected to the position of mayor and is still holding that position, and also served in that capacity from 1860 to 1862. November 14, 1859, he married Miss Emily La Grave, a native of Ste. Genevieve, born December 11, 1834, daughter of Anthony and Mary (Valle) La Grave and granddaughter of Commodore Valle. To Mr. and Mrs. Rozier were born four sons and four daughters: Charles A., Lucy, William L., Constance, Marie, Anthony C., Benjamin and Mariam. Mr. Rozier is a Democrat, politically, and he and family are members of the Catholic Church.

Henry L. Rozier, member of the firm of Rozier & Jokerst, general merchants at Ste. Genevieve, is the son of Francis C. and Zoe (Valle) Rozier, and was born in Ste. Genevieve, June 3, 1849. His father was a well known business man of this city, being a merchant at Ste. Genevieve. He held various civil positions, having served as mayor of the city of Ste. Genevieve, and also as judge of the county courts. He died May 7, 1879, at the age of sixty-four. He was a son of Ferdinand and Constance (Roy) Rozier (see sketch elsewhere). Henry L. Rozier received a thorough education in the St. Louis University, and then at the age of nineteen engaged in his present business. He has been twice married. His first wife, Mary A. Junis, he married in 1869. She was a native of Ste. Genevieve, and by her marriage became the mother of three sons, two of whom are now living. Mrs. Rozier died in January, 1880. His second wife, Miss Sallie M. Carlisle, of Ste. Genevieve, but a native of St. Louis, bore him two daughters. Mr. Rozier and family are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a Democrat in politics. Mrs. Francis Rozier, mother of Henry L., is still living, and is strong and active for a person of her age.

Frank Scheuring & Son, undertakers and cabinet makers, established the

business at St. Mary's, in 1866. Frank Scheuring, the subject of this sketch, was born in Germany, in 1814, and attended the schools of his native country until sixteen years of age, when he served three years' apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. He worked in the large cities of Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France and Austria. In 1849 he came to America, and worked a short time in St. Louis. One year later he married, and in 1852 his wife and child died of cholera, in St. Louis. He then moved to Franklin County, purchased a farm and worked at his trade. In 1858 he sold his farm, and returned to St. Louis, where he was married to Miss Catherine Baker, a native of Germany. The fruits of this union were four children: Frank, Jr., Wally, Catherine (wife of L. L. Ireland) and Lena. After his second marriage Mr. Scheuring worked at his trade in St. Louis until 1866, when he located in St. Mary's, and established his undertaking and cabinet-making business. His wife died in 1873. Frank Scheuring, Jr., was born at St. Louis, in 1860, and received a fair education in the public schools. He learned his father's trade, and also learned the painter's trade with Fisher & Fox, of St. Louis. In 1890 Mr. Scheuring, Sr., lost his store, building and stock by fire, and he and his son, Frank, Jr., formed a partnership, and erected a new building on the same ground. They have put in a new stock of goods, and the son has taken a course of lectures on embalming. This is the only undertaking establishment in St. Mary's, and in connection with this Frank, Jr., has a paint shop, the only one in the place. They have been liberally patronized, and have a comfortable home near their place of business. Mr. Scheuring, Sr., owns a number of town lots in St. Mary's. Both are members of the Catholic Church, and both are Republicans in politics.

Richard Schultz, chief engineer and foreman of the mechanical department at the Cone Mills, at Ste. Genevieve, was born in the province of Westphalia, Germany, January 8, 1840, and is the son of Lorenz and Mary (Faust) Schultz, both worthy people of Westphalia. Lorenz Schultz was a blacksmith by profession, and came to America in 1854. He landed at New Orleans, and at once proceeded to St. Louis, where he resided until his death, which occurred March 2, 1886, at the age of eighty-six years. Immediately after coming with his parents to America, and at the age of fourteen, Richard Schultz began to learn the mechanic's trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years at the People's Iron Works, at St. Louis. After learning his trade he worked in various places until 1881, when he came to Ste. Genevieve to accept his present position. August 2, 1863, while in St. Louis, he married Miss Delia M. Sullivan, a native of Albany, N. Y., and a daughter of James and Joannah (Mockler) Sullivan, both natives of Tipperary County, Ireland, who immigrated to America about 1833. To Mr. and Mrs. Schultz were born nine sons and one daughter, three of the sons now being deceased. Mr. Schultz is a Greenbacker in his political views, and a member of the Catholic Church.

Hon. Henry S. Shaw, representative from Ste. Genevieve County to the Thirty-fourth General Assembly of Missouri, was born in Fredericktown, Madison Co., Mo., August 2, 1849. His parents, Philip A. Shaw and Amelia L. Cox, were both native Missourians, the former having been born in St. Francois County, and the latter in Madison County. His grandfather, William Shaw, was born in Virginia in 1778, from whence he immigrated successively to Kentucky when quite a youth, then to Ste. Genevieve, and finally to what is called Cook's settlement, in St. Francois County, where he engaged in farming, being one of the pioneer settlers of that part of the State. He assisted in building the first courthouse of St. Francois County in 1821, at Farmington, the county seat. In his boyhood, while in Kentucky, he was employed in leading packhorses, loaded with supplies for the army of Gen. "Mad" Anthony Wayne, in his Indian war. William Shaw's ancestors were Scotch, but had lived in the North of Ireland for many years, having gone over to that country with Edward Bruce during the Bruce-Balial feud in Scotland, and while the Balial clan were in the ascendancy. His father was the youngest of seven brothers, all of whom but him were actively engaged in one of the numerous Irish rebellions of about the year 1763, on the side of the patriots. On the collapse of the insurrection they all fled, and scattered wherever they could find safety. Capt. Philip A. Shaw, the father of the subject of this sketch, was successively a pilot, master of steamboats on the Mississippi River, and inspector of steam vessels at New Orleans, La. He removed to Missouri in 1863, and embarked in the business of mining and farming in Flat River, in St. Francois County, Mo., where he died in August, 1875. Henry S. Shaw is the eldest of six children—four brothers and two sis-

ters—five of whom survive. He was educated at the Jesuit College, New Orleans, the Barrens, Perry County, Mo., and at Emmettsburg, Md. He was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of the law at Ste. Genevieve, Mo., in November, 1873. He has held several offices of trust in his adopted county, in which he was elected by the people a prosecuting attorney, to which he was three times elected, 1874, 1876, 1880, declining a re-election in 1880. Again appointed to the same office by Gov. Crittenden, in 1884, he was elected in the fall of the same year. In 1886 he was elected representative to the Thirty-fourth General Assembly of Missouri for Ste. Genevieve County, and still holds the position. He was chairman of the committee on militia, and a member of the committee on internal improvements, and took an active part in framing and passing the present railroad law of the State. In politics he has always been a Democrat. Mr. Shaw was married twice, first to Miss Jessie Manning, of Ste. Genevieve, in 1878, and to Miss Katie Bovine, of the same place, in 1883, both of whom are deceased.

Henry L. Siebert, one of the well known and representative citizens of Ste. Genevieve, is a native of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., born at New Bremen, December 22, 1863, and is the son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Klein) Siebert, both worthy people of Ste. Genevieve County. Mrs. Siebert was born in Baden, Germany, and came to America when a child. Henry L. Siebert was one of thirteen children. He remained with his parents until he had reached his sixteenth year, when he entered the store of Rozier & Jokerst and clerked for them seven years, when failing health compelled him to retire from the business for a time, much to the regret of his employers, who respected him highly for his fidelity and faithfulness. In September, 1884, he was united in marriage with Miss Louisa S. Lanpher, and their union has been blessed by the birth of two sons and one daughter who are named as follows: Edgar A., Cyrial H., and Irma. In August, 1886, Mr. Siebert established himself in his present business, purchasing the saloon and fixtures, billiard hall, etc., of Nicholas Rond. He has become popular with the people, and enjoys an extensive and lucrative business. Mr. Siebert is a hearty supporter of the Republican party and principle, and in 1888 he was elected delegate to the State Republican convention. The family worship at the Catholic Church, and are widely known and highly respected.

Charles Staab, merchant and farmer at Staabtown, was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in October, 1848, and is the son of Philip B. and Catherine (Gegg) Staab. Philip B. Staab was born in Prussia in 1809, and after his school days were over he served his time at the carpenter's trade. He came to America in 1833, located in New Orleans, La., where he worked at his trade for about four years. He then came to Ste. Genevieve County, locating in New Emmetsburg, where he continued to work at his trade. Afterward he engaged in merchandising. In 1840 he married Catherine Gegg, a native of Baden, Germany, born in 1822. She came to America with her parents in 1833. To Mr. and Mrs. Staab were born eight children: Philip, Philopena (wife of M. Stoele), Caroline (wife of A. Stoker), Josephine (wife of George Vogt), Charles, Louisa (wife of Valentine Rottler, Jr.), Clara (wife of Andrew Oberle), and Rosine (wife of William Oberle). The father of these children died in 1875. Charles Staab received a fair education in the common schools and learned the carpenter's trade. He was married in 1871 to Miss Genevieve Jokerst, and then located on a farm and worked mostly at his trade by taking contracts. In 1875 he began merchandising at River Aux Vases, and was prosperous in his business. In 1885 he built a brick store building, and began keeping a general stock of merchandise. He was appointed postmaster at River Aux Vases in 1869, and has since held that position. His wife was born in Baden, Germany, in 1851, and came to Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., with her parents in 1857. To this union was born one child, Francis J., born November, 1872. Mr. Staab is a man of energy and perseverance, and has been successful in his business enterprises. He has a good farm besides his business in the town, and is doing well at both. He and family are members of the Catholic Church.

Capt. Gustavus St. Gem. The St. Gem family were among the early if not the earliest emigrants from France to America, and came from the old city of Beauvais, and settled first near Montreal, Canada, then drifted westward. Two members of this family, Augustin and Raphael St. Gem de Beauvais, impelled by a spirit of adventure, settled at Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburg). When the English Gen. Braddock attempted to capture that fort (1755) they were com-

manding officers in the French and Indian forces. Later descendants of one of these two brothers removed to Kaskaskia des Illinois, where a younger brother, John Baptiste St. Gem, had already preceded them, married and settled; and he had become a prominent citizen of that pioneer French settlement of the Mississippi Valley and the great West when Gen. George Rogers Clarke surprised and captured the place with the English commander and garrison on the night of July 4, 1778. A short time after this historical event John B. St. Gem, Jr., and Vital St. Gem, sons of John Baptiste St. Gem, crossed with their families over to the post of Ste. Genevieve to cast their lot with the first settlers west of the Mississippi River. Augustus St. Gem, son of John B. St. Gem, Jr., and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Ste. Genevieve April 23, 1791, then under Spanish allegiance, and as the country was again acquired by France, and later purchased by the United States, he was one of the few who could say that he lived in America under three different governments without changing his residence. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving as a volunteer in two campaigns under Gen. Henry Dodge. Before and during the late war of the Rebellion he was very outspoken against secession, and hence was a bold and firm advocate in defense of the Government and the Union at any and all cost. He married, February 12, 1821, Felicite Desile Le Clere, who bore him ten children, six of whom died in childhood. The four who survived him at his death, which occurred March 22, 1862, were one daughter, Augustine (wife of L. C. Menard, a son of Col. Peter Menard, ex-lieutenant-governor of Illinois), and three sons: Joseph Felix, Augustus E. and Gustavus. The last named finished his course of education at St. Vincent University, at Cape Girardeau, Mo. Afterward he engaged in commercial pursuits in company with his brother-in-law, Louis C. Menard, and remained therein until 1854, when he removed to Washington County, Mo., where he engaged in lead mining and the smelting business with William Skewes, Esq., his father-in-law. At the breaking out of the late war the patriotism of their illustrious father manifested itself, for all three of the brothers espoused the cause of the Union. J. Felix at once began the work of recruiting the Thirtieth Regiment Missouri Infantry, United States Volunteers, of which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and with which he took the field. He distinguished himself at the battle of Fort Donelson under the command of Gen. Grant, but his brilliant career was cut short, for at the sanguinary battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, he was mortally wounded while gallantly leading his regiment, of which he had full command on that day. His remains were brought back to the home of his childhood, and now rest in due veneration beside those of his parents in the old Catholic cemetery at Ste. Genevieve. Gustavus St. Gem, in 1864, recruited a company of volunteers, and entered the active service of the United States army. He was commissioned captain of Company K, Forty-seventh Missouri Infantry, United States Volunteers, and did effective service in suppressing rebel and predatory guerrilla bands in Southeast Missouri. He remained in the military service until the close of the war, April, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He then engaged in the real estate business in the city of St. Louis. In 1878 he was appointed by President Hayes to the office of surveyor and collector of the customs for the port of St. Louis, and in the faithful discharge of the responsible duties of this office during his term of four years' service he left a most exemplary record. Besides the positions of honor and trust filled by him as already mentioned he was elected a delegate to and was a prominent active member in the Constitutional Convention of 1865, which passed the memorable ordinance abolishing slavery in Missouri (January 11, 1865) and framed a new constitution for the State. He married, November 16, 1853, Miss Elizabeth Skewes, and three children were born to this union, two of whom are now living, and are under the paternal roof: Mary E. D. and Gustavus W. The Captain, conscious of the good work performed by him in both the military and civil service of his country, is now retired to his pleasant country home near Ste. Genevieve, the town of his birth, where, with his charming little family, he enjoys the fruits of his labors, surrounded by the surviving friends of his youth, and highly esteemed and respected by all for his patriotism, enterprise and public spirit.

Anthony Sucher, of the firm of Hoffman & Sucher, dealers in agricultural implements, wagons, buggies and farm machinery of all kinds, was born in Ste. Genevieve County, January 15, 1863, and is the son of Lorenz and Regina (Kirchner) Sucher, both of whom were natives of Baden, Germany. They came to America about 1848, and settled in Ste. Genevieve County, where the

father engaged in agricultural pursuits. They both died here, the mother in 1870 and the father in 1877. Anthony Sucher began to learn his trade at Ste. Genevieve when sixteen years of age, and in 1883 the firm of Hoffman & Sucher was established. In November, 1885, Mr. Sucher chose for his life's companion Miss Catherine Roth, who was born in Ste. Genevieve. To this union were born two children, both sons. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

Tlappek & Bartels. Frederick Bartels, carpenter, was born in Prussia in 1846, being the son of Frederick and Dora Bartels, also natives of Prussia. The father died soon after the birth of Frederick, and the mother then married Henry Otta, of Prussia. Frederick lived a short time with his grandmother, and then returned to the home of his mother. He attended school until in his fifteenth year, when he was bound out to learn the carpenter's trade, paying \$25, and clothing himself for the first three years, receiving nothing but his board for his work. After completing his apprenticeship he remained with his preceptor until near his time to enter the army, when he came to America in company with his half brother and sister, August and Dora Otte, landing at New York City in October, 1865, and from there they came to Ste. Genevieve County, where Frederick worked at his trade in that and adjoining counties until 1871. He was married to Miss Louise Greither, of Ste. Genevieve County, and located in St. Mary's, where he continued to work at his trade. Three children have been born to their marriage: John, Robert and August. Mr. Bartels has had charge of the work of most of the buildings in St. Mary's. In 1885 he engaged in the lumber trade in company with John Tlappek in St. Mary's. They deal in all kinds of building material and are the principal lumber merchants in St. Mary's. They are also builders and contractors and enjoy a fine patronage. John Tlappek, of the firm of Tlappek & Bartels, lumber dealers and contractors, was born in Bohemia, Austria, in 1846, and is the son of John and Magdaline Tlappek, also natives of Bohemia, who reared a family of five children—four sons and one daughter. Three of the sons are living in America. John, Jr., attended the schools of Prague before coming to America, and finished his education at the De Soto Seminary. In 1864 he engaged as clerk in a store in St. Louis, and in 1865 he came to St. Mary's and engaged in trade in company with his father. He has followed various occupations in the different parts of the State, and has now, in connection with his lumber business, a planing mill and three farms near St. Mary's. In 1875 he married Miss Rose M. Bogy, of St. Mary's, and to them was born one child, John J. Mr. Tlappek is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

S. Fulton Thurman. Prominent among the young men of Southeast Missouri stands the name of S. Fulton Thurman, commissioner of Ste. Genevieve County public schools. He was born in Ste. Genevieve County June 15, 1860, and is the son of Perrin and Martha (Andrews) Thurman. Perrin Thurman was of a good old Kentucky stock, and immigrated with his parents to Missouri at the age of eight. There he spent his youth enjoying the educational facilities of those early days and is now living. His wife died in 1876. She was the mother of ten children, all living. S. Fulton Thurman was the eldest of these children. He worked on the farm and was educated in the common public schools, but, possessing more than ordinary ability, he began teaching at the age of twenty in the public schools of Ste. Genevieve County. Having gained a stepping stone he alternated in teaching and attending college for several years. His *alma mater* is Carleton Institute, situated at Farmington. In 1884 he made a trip west and visited several of the western States and Territories as well as Old Mexico. He then returned to his native country and again engaged in educational work in which he still remains. September 26, 1887, at the instigation of many of the best citizens of this county, he was appointed commissioner of the Ste. Genevieve County schools by Gov. A. P. Morehouse. In that capacity his services are recognized as of a high order, and the public is generally pleased with them. Mr. Thurman is a man of thorough mental discipline, a devoted student, a genuine educator, and we may justly hope to hear of him in the future in still higher educational circles of the State.

Michael Vieh, one of the well known citizens of Ste. Genevieve, is a native of Alsace, Germany, born October 30, 1830, and is the son of Michael and Catherine (Kauffmann) Vieh, both natives of Alsace. They came to America in 1846, located in St. Louis, and here the father engaged in merchandising. He died in St. Louis about 1874 at the age of seventy-one years. The mother died

in 1876 at the age of sixty-nine. When Michael Vieh was sixteen years of age he began learning the baker's trade, and in 1848 he accepted a position as pastry cook on the United States steamer "Fanny," used to transfer the troops from Mexico. In 1859 he established a bakery in St. Louis, and remained there engaged in this employment until 1877, when he came to Ste. Genevieve and established his present bakery business. In 1859, while living in St. Louis, he married Miss Christinn Peters, a native of Germany, who came to America with her parents about 1840. Eight children were born to this union, three sons and one daughter now living. Mr. Vieh is a Republican in his political convictions, and the family worship at the Lutheran Church.

Nicholas Wehner, a well known and prosperous citizen of Ste. Genevieve, and son of John G. and Flora (Miller) Wehner, was born in Hesse Putda, Germany, May 30, 1825. John G. Wehner and wife were both natives of Germany, and the father was a farmer by occupation. He died at the age of ninety-three and the mother at the age of sixty-three. In 1847 Nicholas Wehner married Miss Clara Schneider, a native of Germany, and they came to America the same year. Of the six children born to this union four are now living. Mr. Wehner, after landing at Baltimore, proceeded at once to Louisville, Ky., from which city, in the fall of the year, he removed to Cape Girardeau, Mo. From here he removed to Pilot Knob, Mo., in 1848. Five years later he removed to Ste. Genevieve County on business for the Iron Mountain Company, and in 1860 he moved into the city of Ste. Genevieve, where he began business for himself by establishing a lumber yard and grocery store which he still continues. In politics he affiliates with the Republicans, and he and family are members of the Catholic Church.

George Wehner, senior member of the firm of Wehner & Bolle, proprietors of the City Mills, at Ste. Genevieve, Mo., is a native of Missouri, born at Pilot Knob, April 28, 1850, and is the son of Nicholas and Clara (Schneider) Wehner, of whom a complete sketch is given elsewhere. George Wehner, at the age of fifteen, began working in the Cone Mills at Ste. Genevieve, where he remained until 1883. The same year the firm of Wehner & Bolle was organized, and they at once began the erection of the City Mills, in which they began working in October of the same year, and where they have been doing a good and profitable business. In 1873 Mr. Wehner chose for his companion in life Miss Thresa Vaeth, a native of Ste. Genevieve, and the result of this union was the birth of seven children—two sons and five daughters. Mr. Wehner is a staunch Republican in his political views, and he and family are members of the Catholic Church.

Joseph Weiler, senior member of the firm of Weiler & Steigle, manufacturers of harness and saddlery at Ste. Genevieve, and son of Anton and Saloma (Doz) Weiler, was born in Ste. Genevieve Township, March 7, 1851. The parents were natives of Germany, and came to America in 1845, settling in Ste. Genevieve Township, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits. Both are still living in this township, and both are in their seventy-fifth year. They were married in their native country about the year 1837, and reared a family of twelve children—seven sons and five daughters. Joseph Weiler was the sixth child born to his parents. At the age of fourteen he began learning the harness maker's trade in Ste. Genevieve with a Mr. Dover. In September, 1872, he began business for himself, and November 25, 1875, he married Miss Caroline Huck, a native of Ste. Genevieve and a daughter of Florian and Mary U. (Fisher) Huck. To Mr. and Mrs. Weiler were born four children—three sons and one daughter—of whom but one son is now living. In 1885 the firm of Weiler & Steigle was established, and they are now doing a fairly large business. Mr. Weiler is Democratic in his political views, and the family worship at the Catholic Church.

Rev. Father F. X. Weiss, pastor at the church at Ste. Genevieve, which position he has held for more than twenty-three years, is a native of Alsace, Germany, born July 17, 1821. His parents, Francis X. and Eliza (Thoman) Weiss, were both natives of Alsace, Germany. Francis X., whose name heads this sketch, suffered the loss of his father when a mere child, and after attaining sufficient age he entered the seminary at Alsace. At the age of eighteen he determined to fit himself for the priesthood, and at once entered upon his studies at the seminary at Alsace. In 1847 he came to America, landing in New York on the 19th of June, and at once proceeded to St. Louis, visiting on his way the stations at Baltimore and Philadelphia. He arrived in St. Louis Sunday, July 4, 1847, and resumed his studies at St. Vincent's Theological Seminary in that city. Finishing his studies he was ordained to the priesthood April 23, 1848. His first

parish was St. Joseph's Church in Ste. Genevieve County. Here he remained over fourteen years. From there he was sent to River Aux Vases parish in Ste. Genevieve County. March 1, 1865, he assumed his duties at the city of Ste. Genevieve, where he has since resided. He is probably one of the best known priests in this part of the country.

John W. Whitt, farmer, and an influential citizen of Union Township, Ste. Genevieve Co., Mo., was born in Southeast Ohio, Jackson County, in 1837. He is a son of Edward and Virginia Elizabeth (Faulkner) Whitt. Edward Whitt was born in Greenbrier County, Va., grew to manhood on the farm, and after marriage located in Jackson County, Ohio. They were the parents of thirteen children, eleven now living: William, Andrew, Nancy (deceased, Mrs. James Silrey), Margaret (deceased, Mrs. Gabriel Silrey), James, Sarah (Mrs. Cuppet, of Ohio), John W., Mary Ann (who was twice married, her first husband being a Mr. Andrews, and the second a Mr. Taylor), Isabella (Mrs. Miller), Edward, George, Robert H. and Ella A. (Mrs. John Warren). John W. was the seventh child born to this marriage. He was educated in Ohio, and engaged in agricultural pursuits when a young man. He moved to Chillicothe, Mo., from there farther north, and from there to Southeast Missouri, where he settled in Ste. Genevieve County in 1865. He here purchased eighty acres, and afterward traded it for the homestead of 120 acres. He was married in 1869 to Mrs. Angeline Williams, of St. Francois County. She is the daughter of William Clay. To this marriage were born six children: Laura A., Arabella, Viola, Gordon, Luman and Hoyt. Mrs. Whitt had previously married Mr. Williams, by whom she had one child, George W. Mr. Whitt served in the three months' call for troops in 1861, and was discharged at Athens, Ohio. He is a Republican in politics, and was twice appointed district clerk.

William W. Wilder, senior member of the firm of Wilder Bros., general merchants at Ste. Genevieve, was born in that city December 13, 1857, and is the son of Peter and Ludwina (Klein) Wilder, both natives of Germany. Peter Wilder left his home at the age of twelve and began life for himself. He first went to South America, and after remaining there until 1854 he came to the United States and settled in Ste. Genevieve, where he engaged in the grain business. Later he engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi River. After this he established a mercantile business, and then an agricultural warehouse. He died February 18, 1880, at the age of fifty-five years. The mother is still living, and is fifty-one years of age. William W. Wilder went to Belmont County, Ohio, where he engaged in the machinist's trade at Martin's ferry. Here he remained until 1879, when he returned to Ste. Genevieve, and took charge of his father's business, the present firm being established September 1, 1888. Previous to this (1881) he was elected a member of the board of public education, and re-elected in 1885. He also served two years as city treasurer, and in 1886 he was elected treasurer of Ste. Genevieve County, which position he is still holding. May 23, 1888, he was united in marriage to Miss Sophia M. Rottler, a daughter of Valentine and Mary (Iseman) Rottler. (See sketch.)

Fredrick Wunning, of Union Township, and proprietor of the old Turley grist, carding and saw mills, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1842. He secured a fair education in the old country, and learned milling and millwrighting. In 1866 he landed in St. Louis, and worked at his trade in that city, and also traveled through the west as far as California, until in 1876 he rented the Rock Haven Mills, Ste. Genevieve, for three years, after which he purchased the property he now owns. Mr. Wunning was twice married; his first union being with Miss Theresa Rotte, of this county. She died at the end of a brief marriage period of about fifteen months, leaving a boy baby, and in 1879 he married Miss L. Krauch, his present wife, who became the mother of three children. Mr. Wunning is a good Republican in politics, and was appointed postmaster under President Arthur's administration.

William M. Ziegler was born in 1859, and is a son of Lewis and Plagias Ziegler, both natives of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., and born in 1818. They were married in 1854, and eight children were the result of their union, only five of whom are living: Henry C., Mary L., William M., Louisa L. and Zoe P. William M. Ziegler is their third child. Lewis Ziegler made his start in life by hauling ore from Iron Mountain to Ste. Genevieve, and after he had accumulated sufficient means he purchased 300 acres of land, and turned his attention to agriculture, and by industry and economy increased his farm to 700 acres. His land is some of the most fertile in Southeast Missouri. This he left as a legacy

to his children, and on this estate the family still live. Rev. Charles Ziegler, of St. Mulluxx Church, St. Louis, is a brother of Lewis Ziegler and Capt. Alexander Ziegler, famous on the Mississippi for many years, is also a brother. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and in their political views are Democrats. Frank Ziegler was collector of Ste. Genevieve County ten years.

ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY.

James A. Abernathy, attorney and counselor at law, at Bonne Terre, was born in Perry County, Mo., January 23, 1862. His parents, Senate and Minerva (Nance) Abernathy were also natives of Missouri, but did not survive long enough to see their son reach maturity. The father died when young James was but eight years old, and his mother survived but four years longer. Left in the world alone at this tender age he found a home with Mr. J. R. McCormick, at Farmington, Mo. His earlier business life was in a drug store and also occupied in teaching at various times, until in 1880 he began reading law in the office of William R. Taylor. His progress in legal studies prepared him for admission to the bar February, 14, 1884, and he at once came to Bonne Terre and engaged in the practice which he has steadily built up, with success and distinction. He is well known at the bar in surrounding counties and holds a prominent place in political circles. In 1886 he was a candidate for prosecuting attorney at the Democratic primary, but was defeated by a small majority. He is a member of the K. of P.

Lawson Alexander, one of the oldest citizens and one of the first settlers of St. Francois County, Mo., was born in Lincoln County, N. C., in 1800, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Fish) Alexander. The father was also a native of Lincoln County, N. C., and was of English extraction. He was a farmer by occupation and immigrated to Jefferson County, Mo., in 1817, but after remaining there four years moved to St. Francois County, where he died between 1830 and 1840. He was married to Miss Fish, and to them were born eight children—three sons and five daughters—of whom Lawson is the second son. He came to Missouri in company with his parents, and in 1825 married Miss Pollie McCormack, a native of Jefferson County, Mo., who bore him five children: Rufus, George, Lucy, Betsey, Ann and Isiah, all of whom, as far as known, are now living. Mrs. Lawson Alexander was of Irish descent, her father having immigrated from Ireland to America during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Alexander has been an eye-witness of many remarkable changes in St. Francois County during his life, and can relate some very interesting events. He is now the owner of a comfortable home on the outskirts of Farmington.

John C. Alexander, clerk of the circuit court and *ex-officio* recorder of St. Francois County, Mo., was born in that county in 1850, and is a son of Corbin and Lucy (Hunt) Alexander and grandson of William Alexander. Corbin Alexander was born in North Carolina in 1798, was of English descent, and a farmer by occupation. About 1823 he came to St. Francois County, Mo., with his father, who entered 700 acres of land adjoining the town of Farmington. Corbin was married in St. Francois County, but afterward located in Farmington, where he carried on farming. He was also for many years engaged in the political affairs of the county, and was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature, and held that position many years. He was also deputy clerk in the circuit court. He died in 1865. His wife was born in Kentucky in 1812, and died in 1876. She was the mother of four children, John C. being the only one living at the present. He was educated in the home schools, and attended the St. Louis University three terms, and also attended Jones' Commercial College for some time. After leaving school he began teaming, farming, and speculating in stock and lands. In 1871 he married Miss G. L. Vance, a native of St. Francois County, Mo., born in 1852, and to them were born four children: Nellie P., Clarence L., Martin L. and John Corbin. In 1878 Mr. Alexander was elected circuit court clerk of St. Francois County, and in 1882 was re-elected, and re-elected again in 1886. He is the owner of 261 acres of fine land adjoining



yours truly
J. M. Elvins

ST. FRANCOIS CO.

the town of Farmington, and is the owner of "Fanchette," a thoroughbred gray mare by imported "Thunderstorm," dam Fanny Moore, by "Lightening." He has also the gray colt, "Luke Alexander" by "Luke Blackburn," dam "Blue Gown" by imported "Bonna Scotland." He has also a fine herd of Jerseys, and has been dealing in fine stock for the past fifteen years. He is a member of the K. of P., of the A. O. U. W., and is a Democrat in politics.

John S. Allen. Prominent among the leading farmers of St. Francois County stands the name of John S. Allen. He was born in that county September 17, 1848, and is the son of Christopher C. and Eliza Jane (Ross) Allen. The grandfather of John S. was a native of Kentucky, who moved with his family to Madison County, Mo., at an early day. Christopher C. Allen was reared in Madison County, Mo., and was married at the age of twenty. The year following his marriage Mr. Allen put out a good crop of corn, and attended to it with the sole aid of a two-year-old filly, and he often made the remark in after years that he raised more corn that year than he ever raised in any one season afterward. After living in Johnson County and moving around for some time, Mr. Allen finally settled upon the gravel road near Mr. Wright's store during the war, where he remained until his death, which occurred about 1892. Three years later his widow followed him to the grave. Both were members of the Baptist Church, and he was a life-long Democrat in his political views. John S. Allen was reared to manhood in his native county, with the exception of the time his parents lived in Johnson County. He received his schooling in what was then known as the Molloy schoolhouse in Pendleton Township; was reared to farm life, and first engaged in business for himself by burning charcoal. September 19, 1867, he married Miss Emily J. Brewen, a native of St. Francois County, and the daughter of James Brewen. The result of this union was the birth of twelve children, four of whom are deceased and are named as follows: William Henry, twins who died unnamed, and another infant who died unnamed. Mr. Allen purchased his present property two years after his marriage, and has resided on the same ever since. He has 102 acres of land. He is a Democrat in politics, and is at present holding the office of road overseer in Liberty Township. He is a member of the Granite Lodge, of the Farmers' Alliance; was one of its charter members and its first vice-president, holding that position at the present time. Besides farming he pays considerable attention to the raising of live stock.

Andrew Anderson, proprietor of Anderson's Quarry, in Liberty Township, St. Francois County, Mo., is a native of Sweden, born in Guttentburg, in December, 1852, and is the son of A. and Mary Anderson. The father was a paving cutter by trade, and followed this occupation in his native country until his death, which occurred about 1874. The mother is still living in Sweden. Andrew Anderson was the second of four children born to his parents. He received his education at Guttentburg, and learned the trade of paving cutter from his father. In May, 1880, Mr. Anderson took passage for America, and landed at New York the same month. He went from there to Collingsworth, in Canada, and engaged on the construction of the Canada Pacific Railroad, at blast drilling. At the end of five months he went to Duluth, Minn., and worked that winter in the woods. He afterward worked on the railroad, in Dakota, but went back to Duluth and worked on a blast drill on the railroad. He went from there to St. Cloud, Minn., and was engaged in drilling in the quarries there until the spring of 1882, when he went to Montana Territory and worked at Bozeman one year. He then went back to Canada on the Canada Pacific construction and remained there until the fall of 1883, when he came to Syenite and engaged with the Syenite Granite Company. He has been engaged in a quarry of his own for two years and is a thorough master of his business. He is a member of the Paving Cutters' Union, and is a member of the executive committee. Mr. Anderson is a man who has traveled a great deal and has seen more of America than the great majority of its citizens.

William H. Andrews, one of Bonne Terre's live general merchants, has spent his life in his native county, where he was born September 27, 1857. The Andrews name is one that is found among the earliest pioneers of this region. His parents were both worthy people of Missouri—namely, William R. and Eliza N. (McHenry) Andrews. Our subject, William H., had the sturdy training that comes from a life of labor on the farm, but his inclinations afterward led him to commercial life, and he finally settled on that branch known as general merchandise. In 1882 a firm in that line was established under the name of W. H. Andrews & Co.,

and the same business is now the flourishing trade conducted by the subject of this sketch. Mr. Andrews holds democratic opinions, and in religious affairs has identified himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Samuel L. Asbury, county surveyor of St. Francois County and son of William M. and Susan L. (Marks) Asbury, was born in Benton County, Miss., in 1838. His father was born in Lincoln County, N. C., in 1810, and was of English descent. He moved from North Carolina, in 1829 to Giles County, Tenn., where he learned the carpenter's trade. He married and went to Benton County, Miss., in 1835, and was judge of that county for fourteen years. He was killed by Federal troops in 1864. His wife was born in Giles County, Tenn., in 1809, and was the daughter of Samuel Marks, who was a Virginian and of Scottish descent. Mrs. Asbury is still living, and is with her son Samuel L. She came to Missouri in 1872, and is the mother of two children, Samuel L. and Martha L. (wife of F. Yancy of St. Louis County). Samuel L. Asbury was educated at Holly Springs, Miss., and at the age of nineteen began teaching school, and followed this occupation in Mississippi. In 1858 he married Miss Bettie Gray, a native of Benton County, Miss., born in 1841, and to them were born two children: Anna E. (widow of Francis Aubuchon), and William G. Mrs. Asbury died in 1862 and in 1868 Mr. Asbury married Miss Julia M. Pipkin, who was a native of Jefferson County, Mo., and who bore him four children: Julia L., Susan M., Sallie D. and Maud. Mrs. Asbury died in 1878, and in 1879 Mr. Asbury took for his third wife Miss Ellen N. Prichard, a native of St. Francois County, born in 1852, and who became the mother of two children, Mary E. and Emmet F. October 27, 1861, Mr. Asbury enlisted in Company F, Forty-fifth Mississippi Infantry, and was in the battle of Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River and numerous minor engagements. He was wounded in the left ankle at the battle of Stone River and was disabled for eighteen months. The ball is in his ankle at present. After the war he resumed teaching, and in 1867 came to Missouri and began teaching in Franklin County, but one year later came to St. Francois County and taught nearly every winter season until 1883. He taught ten years in the public schools of St. Francois County, and is an able instructor. In 1872 he was elected county surveyor and served in that capacity four years. In 1884 he was again elected and has given excellent satisfaction. He is a staunch Democrat in his political views, is a member of the A. O. U. W., being recorder of the same, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Francis AuBuchon. One of the oldest pioneers of Southeastern Missouri is the subject of this sketch. Born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., January 16, 1812, unto the family of Antoine and Ellen L. AuBuchon, natives of the same county, he grew to be ten years of age, when his parents concluded to locate in French Village. Here, at about the age of seventeen years, he apprenticed himself to a blacksmith for three years, and after many years' residence there he moved to Washington County. It was about seventeen years after his arrival there that he returned to St. Francois County, which has been his home for many years. His occupation has been chiefly that of a blacksmith, but he has also dealt in merchandise, besides farming and devoting considerable time to general trading. His wife, formerly Miss Teresa Coleman, was born in Washington County in 1816, and has borne him fourteen children, of whom six sons and two daughters are now living. They have a large number of descendants living, there being, besides eight grandchildren deceased, thirty-one grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. AuBuchon are Catholics. His ancestors were among the earliest French settlers of Ste. Genevieve. Mr. AuBuchon recalls the days when he watched the first steamboat that ever ascended the Mississippi River to Ste. Genevieve.

Basile AuBuchon, of St. Francois County, is one of its oldest and best known citizens, and is a descendant of the early French pioneers of that region, with a family name that is prominent in the history of the section. His parents, Basile and Adelaide AuBuchon, were residents of Ste. Genevieve County September 18, 1817, when his birth occurred, and when he had reached his ninth year, in 1826, they moved to St. Francois County, near French Village, and engaged in farming. In 1832 the mother died, leaving five sons, of whom our subject was the eldest. The father married again, but in 1838 young AuBuchon left home for Madison, Wis., but after a few months of saw-mill business he wended his way on foot back to Missouri over a long and weary stretch of 700 miles. He was married in the spring of 1839, and located as a farmer in Marion Township, where he has since followed a rural life with excellent

results, and as a man is esteemed and respected. The elder Basile AuBuchon reached the advanced years so notable in this family, dying at the age of seventy-four years in February, 1864. The wife of the subject of this sketch was Miss Louisa M., the daughter of Gerves and Caroline (Carrow) Papin, who were living in Ste. Genevieve County on September 18, 1821, when their daughter was born. Six years after her birth they moved to Washington County, and ten years still later to St. Francois County. Mr. Papin was for many years engaged in flat-boating to New Orleans. Mr. AuBuchon and his wife have seen ten of their thirteen children grow to maturity, and those living are Mary L., now Mrs. A. L. Carrow; Sophia A., now Mrs. E. Leverd; Louise, now Mrs. J. M. Snodell; Eli B., a prosperous farmer; and Edward J., with whom his parents now live on the old homestead purchased by his father in 1849. The farm lies near French Village, and embraces 292 acres, 300 being under cultivation. The entire family are respected members of the Catholic Church.

Ferd. AuBuchon, a well-known citizen of French Village, and a dealer in general merchandise at that place, was born in Washington County, Mo., May 24, 1835, the son of Francis and Teresa (Coleman) AuBuchon. He spent his early years with his parents, engaged in farm duties and in the common school, besides assisting in his father's blacksmith shop. In 1852 he engaged as clerk in the store of Brickey & Co., and in 1855 became a partner. The firm name then became F. AuBuchon & Co., and in 1859 was again changed to AuBuchon & Sons. For a number of years, however, he has run the business alone, and with the usual success that accompanies his efforts. In 1860 he was married to Miss Luella Brooks, a native of Jefferson County, Mo., and their union has been blessed by a large family, namely: Lucy F. (now Mrs. E. C. McCormick), Stephen L., Betty T., Coprian T., Flavian P., and Ida Katie. Mrs. AuBuchon passed away March 12, 1882. Miss Annabella, a daughter of John W. and Annabella (Montgomery) Brannon, early settlers of Missouri, became his wife March 20, 1883. She is a native of St. Louis. The family worship at the Catholic Church. Mr. AuBuchon is a Democrat, and for the past thirty years has been the postmaster at French Village.

Judge Peter Aubuchon, a prominent judge of St. Francois County, was born in Washington County, Mo., September 8, 1836. A sketch of his parents, Francis and Teresa (Coleman) Aubuchon, who are pioneers of St. Francois County, appears elsewhere in this volume. Judge Aubuchon had excellent educational advantages in his youth, first receiving a common school education and then, in 1855, enjoying the privileges afforded at Ste. Genevieve College. When he turned his attention to self support he was nineteen years of age, and first began as a clerk at Brickey's Landing on the Mississippi River. He closed his work there in three years, and in 1859 returned to French Village and engaged at farming, and became a partner in the firm of Aubuchon & Sons, dealers in general merchandise. He has been successfully occupied in this work of farming since 1864, when he sold his interest, and engaged in merchandising. In addition to this he was called to public life as county judge in November, 1886, the position he now holds. He has also served as justice of the peace. In politics he is a Democrat. It was in 1859, above mentioned, on September 6, that he married Miss Eliza A. Brickey, whose birth occurred in 1840, in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo. Seven of their eleven children are now living: Clara Rosa, Frederick C., Cora A., Thomas S., Emma T., Peter P. and S. Augustus. The Judge and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

Adrian AuBuchon, a well-known citizen of Marion Township, St. Francois County, was born December 28, 1852, in French Village. The sketch of his well-known and venerable parents, Francis and Teresa (Coleman) AuBuchon, appears elsewhere in this volume. Young Adrian spent his life with his parents up to his twenty-fifth year, assisting them in the various duties of the home. He then began life for himself in his chosen line, and has become one of the substantial citizens of his section. February 11, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Paulina Rouggy, who was born and reared in St. Francois County, Mo., her birth occurring March 24, 1860. Four children have been born to them. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. AuBuchon is a thorough supporter of the Democratic party.

Carico J. Barnhouse, son of Philip D. and Mary Ann (Goff) Barnhouse, was born in Virginia, May 23, 1831. Philip D. Barnhouse was born in Virginia August 7, 1805, and was by occupation a farmer. After his marriage in 1830 he immigrated to Ohio, located in Meigs County, where he died in 1847. His wife

was born February 6, 1802, and by her marriage became the mother of six children, four of whom are now living. She is now residing in Pike County, Ohio. The oldest child born to this marriage was Carico J. Barnhouse, the subject of this sketch. He was married in Meigs County, Ohio, October 30, 1856, and April 15, 1866, he and family moved to Missouri, locating in St. Francois County on his present farm. To their marriage were born seven children, all now living: Sarah Ann, wife of William H. Warsing; Amanda Jane, wife of Newton Williams; Daniel T.; Mary Emma, wife of A. Johnstone; John N., Charles C. and Ira E. The mother of these children was born October 20, 1840. Carico J. Barnhouse, at the breaking out of the late war, volunteered in the Seventh Ohio Cavalry. He is at present the owner of 260 acres of land situated one mile south of Doe Run Lead Mines. He is conservative in his political views, voting for principle rather than for party. Mrs. Barnhouse is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

William S. Barry, a native of St. Francois County, was born in October, 1836, and is the son of Wilson and Ann (Welborn) Barry. The father a native of Virginia, born September 1, 1796, and was of Irish-Welsh descent. He was a farmer by occupation, and immigrated to Missouri in 1820, where he married Miss Welborn. She was the mother of ten children, four of whom are now living. Mr. Barry settled in St. Francois County, where he followed agricultural pursuits until his death, May 4, 1886. His wife was born September 21, 1798, and died in 1858. William S. Barry, the subject of this sketch, has lived until the present (1888) in his native county. At the age of twenty he chose for his life's companion Miss Frances Parkes, daughter of Hastings and Ruth (Laws) Parkes. Mr. Parkes was born in North Carolina and is still living, being seventy-eight years old. His wife was also a native of North Carolina, and died in St. Francois County in 1866 at the age of sixty-four years. To William S. Barry and wife were born an interesting family of six children, five now living: Wilson M., Norah, John H., Jennie and Nellie A. Several of the children have attended the Baptist College in Farmington and have received good educations. Mr. Barry is at present the owner of 273 acres of land situated two miles east of Doe Run Lead Mines, and has discovered rich samples of lead ore on his farm. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the United Baptist Church.

Hon. I. G. Beal (deceased) was a native of Nelson County, Ky., born about one mile from Bardstown, April 12, 1817. His parents were both natives of Kentucky. At an early age he commenced attending the St. Joseph College, at Bardstown, Ky., and at the age of fourteen he came out to Missouri, and there purchased land onto which his parents and the family moved. He, however, remained at Bardstown, and finished his education. He commenced the study of law with Hardin or Wyckliffe, probably the latter, and he was admitted to the bar at Bardstown. He then came to the residence of his parents in Missouri. His father died in Ralls County, and his mother afterward removed to Quincy, Ill., but from there she eventually moved to Jefferson County. She died at the residence of her son, in South St. Louis, and is buried there. Mr. Beal came to Southeast Missouri about 1845 to seek a desirable location for his practice, and after a short stay at Perryville he located at Farmington, and commenced practicing his profession. His talents and natural ability soon made him a name known all over Southeast Missouri, and perhaps no lawyer in that portion of the State had such an extensive demand for his services as Mr. Beal. He took an active interest in public affairs, and though he was averse to political preferment, he was put forward by his friends for the position of representative in the Missouri Legislature, of 1860, and received the election at the hands of the citizens of his representative district. His devotion to his profession and to the interests of his clients was the cause of the premature breaking down of his physical health and his death. He died January 18, 1868. He was married October 6, 1850, to Miss Evelin A. Hail, in Farmington, Mo., by Rev. Amos H. Rogers, of the Presbyterian Church. Her father, Thomas Hail, was a native of South Carolina, and went with his parents to Louisiana when a boy, and there grew to manhood. He came from Louisiana to Missouri, and selected a location on Big River, in St. Francois County. He was married to Miss Margaret Eads, a native of Kentucky, who came to Missouri in 1805, when thirteen years of age. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hail lived along the banks of the Big River, and there reared their family of four sons and two daughters. Mr. Hail was shot during the late war, while on his farm, where his negroes were working.

His wife died before the war. To Mr. and Mrs. Beal were born four children, viz.: J. G. or Guy as he is generally known, is now travelling in Colorado; (He was educated at the Christian Brother's College, at St. Louis, and at Fulton (Missouri) College.) Albert Leonard, or Bert, is engaged in the printing business at St. Louis; Laura, wife of N. D. Casey, of Farmington, and Miss Anna.

Joseph E. Blankenship. There were two young people born, reared and married in North Carolina, who came to Ste. Genevieve County in 1848, and who afterward moved to and now reside near Farmington, Mo. This couple are Hampton and Sarah (Taylor) Blankenship, the parents of the subject of this sketch. Joseph E. was born in Ste. Genevieve County, September 6, 1849, and under the home training of his parents he grew to his majority and then embarked in agriculture as his own pursuit in life. He has acquired a farm of 107 acres, six miles east of Bonne Terre, which he purchased in 1878, and has devoted it especially to stock and grain. The land also shows evidences in the several fine specimens of ore found that it contains considerable mineral wealth. Miss Nancy A. Lane, a native of St. Francois County, became the wife of Mr. Blankenship in 1872. This lady spent several years of her youth in Illinois, where her parents, Jones and Sarah A. Lane, had removed, but later on Mr. Lane became a prominent citizen of St. Francois County, with whose advancement he was closely identified. To Mr. and Mrs. Blankenship have been born three children: Mary S., Fanny M. and Nora. They both hold the tenets of the Baptist faith. Mr. Blankenship finds his political views embodied in the principles of the Democratic party. His interest in educational affairs has led to his becoming a member of the school board.

W. P. Blanks was born in what is known as the Cook settlement, Liberty Township, St. Francois Co., Mo., November 29, 1838, and is the son of Zeno T. and Maria (Withers) Blanks, and grandson of Shadrock and Lydia (Perrin) Blanks. The grandparents were born, reared and married in Louisa County, Va. Shadrock Blanks was a farmer by occupation. He moved from his native country after marriage and settled in Lincoln County, Ky., where he died. His widow came to Missouri with Zeno Blanks and settled in Liberty Township. Zeno was born in Lincoln County, Ky., near what was known as the Crab Orchard. He came to Missouri with his mother, located in Liberty Township on what is known as the Crow farm, and built the present brick house that stands there, though the present owners have made an addition to it. Here the mother died, and here Mr. Zeno Blanks also passed his last days. He died in 1844. His widow survived him about six years. Both were members of the Christian Church. Mr. Blanks was an old line Whig in his political preferences, and had held the office of justice of the peace for some time. W. P. Blanks, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Liberty Township, St. Francois County, and secured a fair education in the schools of that county. He was reared to farm life, and about 1861 he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Libertyville, where he continued until the fall of 1884, and then sold out. Just before the completion of the Iron Mountain branch road through Knob Lick he, in connection with John E. Clardy, erected a building in the last named place, and engaged in merchandising there. They afterward dissolved partnership, and Mr. Blanks was not connected with business in Knob Lick. In the fall of 1884 he removed his family to Knob Lick and has ever since resided there. He was married in De Soto, Mo., August 16, 1869, to Miss Minerva Bainbridge, a native of Jonesboro, Ill., and the daughter of Col. Allen and Nancy (Spiller) Bainbridge. Both parents were natives of Tennessee, but later removed to De Soto, Mo. Col. Bainbridge was engaged in milling and merchandising while in Jonesboro, Ill. He also represented his county two terms in the Legislature. After removing to De Soto, Mo., he engaged in fruit growing, and died October 28, 1873. His wife is still living, and is now residing in St. Louis. To Mr. and Mrs. Blanks were born these children: Florence E., Maria B., Arthur Withers, Mary Alice and Anna Grace. Mr. Blanks is a member of Knob Lick Lodge No. 337, A. O. U. W., and is treasurer of the same. He represented the lodge in the general convention at St. Louis, in February, 1888. He is a Democrat in his political views, and, with his wife and two daughters, is a member of the Christian Church, of which he is an elder.

A. D. Boss, T. J. Simms & T. Gherman, dealers in general merchandise at Bismarck, Mo., are doing a large and successful business at that place. A. D. Boss was born in Jonesboro, Ill., in 1849, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Musch) Boss, who located at Middle Brook, Mo., when A. D. was but a small

boy. They are still residents of that city, and are much esteemed citizens. A. D. Boss at the age of nineteen engaged in general merchandising with M. Seitz, at Middle Brook, Mo., and remained in business at that place for thirteen years, when he sold out and came to Bismarck. He purchased an interest in the flour mill with F. Rodach in 1879, and continued with him until 1883, after which Mr. Boss purchased the entire mill, and is doing extremely well at the business, the mill having a capacity for seventy-five barrels per day. In 1883 he married Miss Sophia Seitz, who bore him two children: Edith and John. Michael Seitz, father of Mrs. Boss, was born in Baden, Germany, and immigrated to the United States, where he settled in Middle Brook many years ago. He is still living there. In 1884 A. D. Boss bought a lot, and built one of the best store houses in the town. He formed a partnership with T. J. Simms, and put in a large stock of general merchandise. He is a Mason, and a Republican in politics. In April, 1887, T. Gherman became a partner. He is the son of Ignatz and Josephine Gherman, who came from Germany many years ago and located at Middle Brook, Mo., but afterward moved to Fredericktown, Mo. T. Gherman was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1856, and was educated in the common schools, and soon after finishing the same began clerking in a brewery, where he remained two years. He came to Bismarck in 1880, and kept a liquor store at this place for five years. He has also been dealing in ice for several years. He became a partner with Boss & Simms in April, 1887. In 1879 he married Miss Maggie Dequire of Fredericktown, Mo., and to them were born two children: Nellie and Willie. Mr. Gherman is a K. of H., also a member of the A. O. U. W., is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

Jacob Boyer, merchant of Doe Run, was born April 1, 1840, and is the son of John and Melane B. Boyer, who were born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo. The father's birth occurred in 1808, and he is of French extraction. He was a farmer and a miner by occupation, and was married at the age of twenty-six, and became the father of six children—three sons and three daughters. His wife died in 1865, but Mr. Boyer is still living, and is residing in Ste. Genevieve County. His father, Louis Boyer, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1787, and was drafted in the War of 1812, but on account of his being a married man his brother, John Boyer, took his place. His wife was Magdaline Colman, and she was the mother of fourteen children. Jacob Boyer was born in Washington County, Mo., and ninety-six days' attendance at school was the limit of his educational advantages. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted in the Confederate army, and after four months' service was honorably discharged. Returning home his good behavior was the means of his not being molested by Federal soldiers, and he continued farming with his father until twenty-three years old. At the age of twenty-three he married Miss Felicen Boyer, a daughter of John Boyer, before mentioned. Three children were born to this marriage, only two now living—Blanche and Ferdinand. Mrs. Boyer died March 22, 1870, and Mr. Boyer afterward married Miss Martha Boyer, sister to his first wife. She also bore him three children, only two now living, Richard and Sarah. Jacob Boyer followed agricultural pursuits until 1880, when he began merchandising in Bloomsdale, where he remained until the fall of 1887. He then moved to Doe Run and opened a general merchandise store, and is now one of the thrifty and enterprising merchants of that town. Although Mr. Boyer's ancestors have lived in America for a number of generations, strange to say they still cling to the mother tongue, and even the younger members of the family speak the French language with fluency. Mr. Boyer and family were reared as members of the Catholic Church and observe all its rules and commandments. He is a member of the Catholic Knights.

John L. Bradley, merchant of Doe Run, was born in 1852, and is one of nine children—four daughters and five sons—all living but one. born to the union of Elijah C. and Eliza Jane (Minate) Bradley. Elijah C. was born in Knoxville, Tenn., in 1828, and was a farmer by occupation. He married in Tennessee, and in 1858 immigrated to St. Francois County, Mo., where he again followed agricultural pursuits. He died July 17, 1883. His wife died November 4, 1879, at the age of forty. John L., the second child born to his parents, first saw the light of day in Knoxville, Tenn. He immigrated to Missouri with his parents, and followed farming until 1884, at which date he engaged in merchandising in Knob Lick, St. Francois County, and there remained until May, 1887, when he sold out and settled a little later in Doe Run, where he

has a thriving business in general merchandising. At the age of twenty-seven he married Miss Julia A. Poston, and the result of this marriage was the birth of four children; only one, Mamie L., is now living. Mr. Bradley is a member of the I. O. O. F., is by political affiliation a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

William H. Bryan is a prosperous blacksmith and wagon maker at Bonne Terre. He spent three years as a carriage-maker's apprentice in West Virginia, and then went to Brownsville, Penn., where he was engaged in the machine shops. After some time spent in Pittsburgh he came to St. Francois County in 1876, and located near Bonne Terre, where he was the proprietor of a saw mill for a time. After a short visit to his old home he returned in 1878 and again resumed his trade, which he has since followed, but has been located at Bonne Terre since 1887. He was married to Miss Emma Cannon in 1877, and this union has been blessed with two children. Mr. Bryan is a Prohibitionist in political affairs, and is identified with the Masonic and A. O. U. W. fraternities. His parents, James and Mary (Gable) Bryan, were living in Cincinnati, O., at the time of his birth, July 22, 1842. They were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively.

John T. Burks, furniture dealer of Farmington, was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1857, and is the son of Francis M. and Mary (Hunt) Burks, and the grandson of Charles Burks, who was a native of Kentucky and who came to Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., at a very early date. He was killed in this county during the war. Francis M. was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1836, and is of Irish descent. He grew to manhood in this county and there he has ever since resided. He is the owner of 440 acres of land in Union Township. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in North Carolina in 1838, and came with her father to Ste. Genevieve County in 1840. She is the mother of four children living: Maggie, wife of John H. Ball; Richard, farmer; Jerry, law student, and John Thomas. The latter received a fair education in the common schools and grew to manhood on the farm. He then came to Farmington and clerked for Morris Rosenthal seven years. April 28, 1886, he married Miss Ella B., daughter of Thomas Lang, and a native of Farmington, Mo., born in 1862. In 1887 Mr. Burks and his father made a business of dealing in stock, and in December, 1887, he purchased a furniture store in Farmington and is now engaged in the business with an excellent trade. He is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the K. of P. and his wife is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Edward Byington. On July 17, 1847, there was born to John and Mary A. (Brady) Byington, of St. Genevieve County, a son. It was their fourth child born there in the county of their own birth, and the child was destined to become a follower in the footsteps of his father as a tiller of the soil. This child was Edward Byington, the subject of this sketch, and one of the well-known citizens of Perry Township. At the early age of three years Edward was left without a mother, but some time after her death his father married a second time. Edward left home at the age of nineteen and entered the Valle Mines. It was not long, however, until he returned to farming, and in 1868 he settled at his present home. He bought the estate in 1871 and in 1878 erected his commodious residence. The estate includes 320 acres of some of the finest lands in the township. During 1872 and 1873 he was also engaged in teaming in Washington County, Mo., and in connection with farming he has been occupied in buying and selling stock. In 1882 Mr. Byington was also engaged in farming in Mississippi, Mo., for a year. In his public services he has been on the board of education, and he is an active supporter of the A. O. U. W. and K. of P. The Democratic party generally voices his political sentiments. He was united in marriage in 1868, on November 4, to Miss Clarinda Lassource, a lady born in Ste. Genevieve County, on Christmas day in 1851. She died May 8, 1888. Their children are May C., Anna B., Valter K., Shilton E., William L. (deceased), Preston E., Mertilla, Maggie and Cleve (deceased).

Eliza A. Carleton, M. A., president of Carleton Institute of Farmington, Mo., is a native of Montgomery County, Va., born June 13, 1826, and is the daughter of Jacob and Eva (Renn) Carleton. The father was born in Botetourt County, Va., in 1804, and in 1835 immigrated to South Bend, Ind., but four years later came to St. Francois County, Mo., where he passed the remainder of his life. He died in 1864. The mother died when Miss Eliza was but an infant and she was deprived of a mother's love and care. After the death of her mother she was taken by her

paternal grandmother, Susannah Carleton, who kindly cared for her and looked after her wants while a child. From 1834 until his death her father lived with his mother as long as she survived. Miss Carleton was sent to the district schools in Virginia and, after going to South Bend, Ind., she attended school in that city. Soon after this the grandmother died and Mr. Carleton moved to Missouri where Eliza A. kept house for him. She improved her spare moments and acquired knowledge from the books in her possession. In the spring of 1845 she taught her first term of school in District No. 31, at Hickory Cabin school-house. This was a very small log house and is still standing, and is in Perry Township, St. Francois Co., Mo. Miss Carleton received \$3 in trade or \$2 in cash for each pupil. She taught several district schools, and, after accumulating sufficient means, entered Arcadia College, from which institution she graduated in 1858 with the degree of M. A. In April, 1854, Miss Carleton founded Carleton Institute, which was named in honor of her father. This school was located eight miles north of Farmington, and had an attendance of thirty pupils. March 4, 1859, an act to incorporate Carleton Institute with University privileges was approved at Jefferson City, Mo. From the birth of the Institute Miss Carleton has devoted her entire time and attention to the institute she founded. She has lived to see her work grow and flourish, and it is now one of the leading educational institutes in Southeast Missouri. She has rebuilt four times, and in 1878 she moved her school to Farmington, where she erected a large and commodious brick building, surrounded by attractive grounds of sixteen acres. The attendance has reached as high as 150 pupils, with eight competent instructors, Miss Carleton being president and instructor in the English language. She is a lady of rare literary culture and refinement, and a very entertaining and instructive conversationalist. Her name is a household word in many of the best families of St. Francois County, and also adjoining counties. She is a consistent and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and her life has been one of purity and womanly devotion to the cause of education and dissemination of knowledge.

Hon. William Carter, ex-judge of the Twentieth Circuit of Missouri, is a native of Wayne County, Mo. (now Carter County), born in 1830, and is the son of Zimri A. Carter, who was a native of Abbeville District, S. C., born in 1794, and of English descent. His father was a Virginian by birth, and in 1808 immigrated to Warren County, Mo., but moved to Wayne County, Mo., in 1813. He purchased a large tract of land eight miles southeast of Van Buren for a horse and cow. Zimri went into Warren County with his parents and soon made a trip south on a flat boat with traders, being absent from home several years. When he returned home his parents were living in what is now Carter County. He was married in 1822 and settled on the old home place, and in 1859 Carter County was named in honor of his father, Zimri Carter, he being one of the influential men and prominent land holders of Southern Missouri. He at one time was county judge of the county court. He died in 1870. His wife, Clementine Chilton, was a native of Jefferson County, Tenn., born in 1804, and was of English extraction. Her grandparents were natives of England, and came to America and settled in Lord Baltimore's colony. Mrs. Carter died in 1873. She was the mother of fifteen children, Judge Carter being the fifth child. He received his rudimentary education in the common schools of his native county, and finished the same at Arcadia College, attending nearly four years and graduating in the full course in 1853, receiving the degree of A. B. In 1853 he commenced the study of his chosen profession, that of law, and graduated from the Louisville Law School in March, 1855. He began practicing at Potosi in 1854, and remained there until June, 1862, when he settled on a farm in St. Francois County. In March, 1864, he located at Farmington, and has since been a resident of the same. During the war he was appointed curator of the State University and held the position a few years. In April, 1864, he was elected circuit judge of the Twentieth Circuit of Missouri, which comprised the counties of Washington, Iron, St. Francois, Madison, Perry and Ste. Genevieve. In 1868 Judge Carter was re-elected and served until 1874. In the fall of the same year he was elected to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly and served one term. He was chairman of the judiciary committee and a member of the ways and means committee. Since that time he has devoted his attention exclusively to his practice. He is one of the leading men of the legal profession in the State of Missouri, his practice extending over a large portion of the State. In 1886 Judge Carter, Dr. A. Parkhurst and K. W. Weber organized The Bank of Farmington and

have met with excellent success. In March, 1862, Judge Carter married Miss Maria McElvaine, daughter of Col. Jesse H. McElvaine, and to them were born seven children: Jesse M., second lieutenant in the United States army, graduate of West Point and is stationed at Fort Ringgold, Tex.; William F., attorney at law with his father; Clementine C., Thomas B., Charles H., Edwin F. and Grace A. The Judge has been a life-long Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Franklin Pierce, in 1852.

Milton P. Cayce. Prominent among the oldest and most enterprising citizens of Farmington stands the name of Milton P. Cayce, who was born in Charlotte County, Va., June 15, 1804. He is the son of Pleasant and Anna (Claybrook) Cayce. The father was born in Chesterfield County, Va., in 1767 and was a coach maker by trade. He learned his trade in his native county, and about the time he attained his majority he went to Charlotte County, where he erected a shop and began business upon his own responsibility. In 1830 he immigrated to Missouri, settling in St. Charles County, but in 1834 he moved to St. Francois County and here bought 440 acres of land four miles north of Farmington. He was one of the pioneer settlers of St. Francois County, and died in 1840. His wife, Anna Claybrook, was born in 1770 in Charlotte County, Va., and died in 1822. Pleasant then married Mrs. Prudence Ellis, who was a native of Lunenburg County, Va. She died in 1833. He was the father of eight children—six daughters and two sons—two of the children now living, Ann V., widow of John Kennedy, and Milton P. The latter spent his early life on the farm, and at the age of thirteen entered a store at Charlotte, Va., and began clerking. He worked here for five years, and the following five years was engaged in the same business at Farmville, Prince Edward County. He served as salesman at Petersburg for eleven years, and in 1830 came to St. Charles County, Mo., with his father, where he spent two years in tilling the soil. In 1832 he came to Farmington and established a general merchandise store on his own responsibility. Mr. Cayce was constantly engaged in merchandising from 1832 until 1885, a period of fifty-two years, in the same town, and his honesty and integrity were never questioned. He keeps a small stock of goods on hand at present, but for the past three years he has been too feeble to attend to any kind of business. In 1852 he and Ellis Douthit took a contract for building five miles of gravel road near Farmington, and this they completed to the satisfaction of all concerned. The following year they erected a flouring mill in Farmington at a cost of \$5,000, and about 1855 Mr. Cayce bought Mr. Douthit's interest. Mr. Cayce afterward remodeled the mill and greatly enlarged it until it was one of the best mills in Southeast Missouri. In 1874 it was destroyed by fire, and his loss was about \$30,000, with no insurance. Mr. Cayce was for many years interested in a blacksmith general repair shop, and in a tanyard and farming. He erected the first ice-house in the county and purchased the first piano. He is now in the eve of a long and prosperous life, and his memory will live in the hearts of the people long after his body has returned to its original dust. January 8, 1830, he married Miss Susan A. Ellis, who was born in Lunenburg County, Va., November 6, 1814. Three of their children lived to be grown: Adaline F., who died at the age of eighteen; Ellis P., manager of the store of the Iron Mountain Co.; and Nettleton D., who died December 25, 1886, at the age of forty-eight. Mrs. Cayce died December 19, 1843, and November 6, 1850. Mr. Cayce married Miss Virginia C. Dupuy, who was a native of Prince Edward County, Va., born in 1828. To this union six children were born: Alice J., Elizabeth D. (wife of Martin L. Clardy, member of the Tenth Congressional District of Missouri), Nannie C. (wife of R. W. Weber, attorney and banker of Farmington), J. Harry, Milton P. (cashier of Bank of Farmington), and William D. Mr. Cayce has been a life-long Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Gen. Jackson in 1828, and has been one of the leading men of the party in St. Francois County for many years. In 1836 he was elected county treasurer, and at the subsequent election was re-elected and held the position for twenty years, or until his son, Ellis P., succeeded him. Thus the office of county treasurer has been in the possession of the Cayce family for a period of thirty-eight years, a very unusual circumstance. In 1838 Mr. Cayce was elected sheriff of the county and served two years, when he resigned, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1861. He is at present president of the Gravel Road Company, of St. Francois County. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a member for sixty years and an elder for fifty-seven years. He is one of its most liberal contributors. He was postmaster at Farmington for two or three years.

Ellis P. Cayce was born in St. Francois County, Mo., in 1835, and is the son of Milton P. and Susan (Ellis) Cayce. The mother is dead but the father is living at Farmington and is eighty-four years old. He was county treasurer for twenty years, and then E. P. Cayce was in the office from 1860 to 1878. Ellis was educated at Princeton College, N. J., and graduated from that institution in 1858. He then returned to Farmington, Mo., where he followed merchandising for eighteen years. About 1880 he came to Iron Mountain as general manager of the store. The firm carry a large stock of goods, such as is suitable for a mining town. Mr. Cayce is a first-class business man and a gentleman in every respect. He married Miss Emma W. Dupuy, of Farmington, although she was reared and educated in Summerville, Tenn. Three children were born to this union: Elsie, Paul and Adele—two daughters and a son. Mr. Cayce is a member of the Princeton Alumni Association of St. Louis. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder.

Judge Caleb P. Clark, county judge of St. Francois County, is a native of Perry County, Mo., and was born September 15, 1838, being the son of Francis and Evaline (Pettit) Clark, and grandson of Francis Clark, Sr., who was one of the original settlers of Southeast Missouri, and who was of Scotch-Irish extraction. He was a native of Ireland, and was the first of the family to immigrate to America. He located at Wheeling, Va., and in the latter part of the last century he came to Missouri. He received from the Spanish Government a grant of that part of what was then Cape Girardeau County, and embraced in the limits of Perry County. His land embraced a row of bluffs which offered splendid inducements for the raising of peaches and apples for brandy making. He determined to put them to that use and had his orchard under way, when one day two men came to the place and, by what was afterward supposed to be a preconceived plan, got into an altercation. Mr. Clark separated them, but they were soon again in controversy, and upon his attempting to again separate them, one of them stabbed him. They then took their departure. Their act was supposed to be instigated by a desire to get Mr. Clark out of the way of an inheritance at Wheeling, Va. His widow, who was of the Custard family, of Virginia, survived him many years and was afterward married again. Francis Clark, Jr., was born in what is now Perry County, Mo., at the location taken up by his father. When a young man he went with Elliott on his survey of the southwestern region, including Arkansas, a large portion of Missouri, etc. He married Miss Pettit, a native of Perry County, and the daughter of James Pettit, a native Kentuckian. Mr. Pettit married Miss Donohue, also a native of Kentucky, and whose parents were born in Ireland. The Pettits were a prominent family of French extraction. After his marriage Mr. Clark settled in what is now Perry County, followed farming until 1849, when he removed to St. Francois County, and located in the Cook settlement, where his son, Caleb P., now resides. Here he remained until his death which occurred August 28, 1880. He was a Whig in the time of that party, but later affiliated with the Democratic party, and was one of its staunchest supporters. He was a member of the Christian Church. His widow now resides with her son, Caleb P., and is seventy-eight years of age. She was born January 8, 1810. Caleb P. Clark was in his eleventh year when his parents moved to St. Francois County, and his education was received principally there. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining Gen. Thompson in Scott County, being first in the State service. He went to Pocahontas, Ark., and at that place his company attached itself to Col. Dannel's regiment. He went to Des Arc, Ark., and was there organized into Capt. Ake's company. Upon the organization of a battery at Batesville he became attached to it, and was afterward attached to the cavalry of Col. Porter. After the last named officer received his mortal wound, Mr. Clark reported to Col. Green's regiment and was assigned to Capt. Carey's company, and served through Arkansas and the Southeast. Mr. Clark was captured during Marmaduke's raid, in 1864. He was in prison at St. Louis, Alton and Rock Island, and in March, 1865, he left the last named place a prisoner of war, and was sent by the way of Pennsylvania and Baltimore to Richmond, Va. He fell in company with Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, came across to Arkansas and thence by steamer to Memphis. In July, 1865, he reached his father's place (the father having moved to Perry County during the war), and in February, 1866, they returned to St. Francois County, where Caleb P. has resided ever since. He is a farmer, and is independent in everything except politics, and in that he

is strongly identified with the Democratic party. In November, 1886, he was elected county judge.

W. H. Colman was born in St. Louis, Mo., February 20, 1855, and is the son of Benjamin Colman, a native of Dublin, Ireland. His father came over to New York when nineteen years old and accepted a position as bookkeeper for Harper Brothers of this city. His father married while in New York and soon after moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he kept books for various firms, the last being the firm of W. L. Ewing & Co. After leaving W. L. Ewing & Co. he went to Okmulgee, Ind. T., and engaged in business, his family joining him out there soon after. While there his oldest son, Bennie, died. His father then gave up business there and returned to St. Louis and accepted a position as secretary of the La Motte Lead Co., at Mine La Motte, Mo., where he still remains. W. H. Colman remained at Okmulgee about one year after his father left there and acted as salesman in a store, where he acquired a very good knowledge of the Creek language, and the chief of the nation, Col. Chacot, wanted Mr. W. H. Colman to acquire a thorough knowledge of the language and become their interpreter at Washington, D. C., but Mr. Colman, being young, soon became tired of Indian life and went to Fredericktown, Mo., and ran a store for Mr. Henry Wernecke. Mr. Wernecke soon after going out of business, Mr. Colman entered the employ of the Clear Water Lumber Co., at Gads Hill, Mo. He was stationed at Gads Hill at the time of the famous robbery of the Texas Express, but, as fortune favored, was absent at the time, being telegraphed to that morning to run down to Clear Water, a station some thirty miles below. Mr. Colman having the switch keys in his pocket the robbers were about to kill a man because he would not turn them over. Mr. Colman then went to Clear Water and took charge of the office there but his eyes becoming weak he had to give up the business and leave. He then went to Mine La Motte and went to work as a common laborer, when in the space of two years he was promoted to assistant superintendent of the smelting department. Soon after he went to Bonne Terre, Mo., and took charge of the smelting works there, but soon returned to Mine La Motte and took his old position. During the panic in 1873 he went to Georgetown, Colo., and went to prospecting and soon lost what money he had. He then went to Leadville, Colo., and went to smelting for the La Platta Mining & Smelting Co., and while there he received a letter from Mr. Gus Setz, superintendent of the Smelting Works at Bonne Terre, Mo., offering him a position as assistant, which he accepted, and after filling the position for several years he became thoroughly lead poisoned and had to give up his position. He then traveled for a year through the East, North and South and in March, 1887, returned to Bonne Terre, Mo., much improved in health. He then accepted a position with the Doe Run Lead Co., at Doe Run, Mo., a new lead mine just opened up, and he now occupies the position of bookkeeper and paymaster. When they established a postoffice at Doe Run he was appointed assistant postmaster. He is the author of a daily labor report showing the daily expenses of each department on a single line on the report every day in the year and pronounced by good authority to be the best report for manufactories ever produced. He is also the author of a daily and yearly production book, by the aid of which all knowledge essential to business can be had at a single glance. Mr. Colman is a member of La Motte Lodge No. 244, I. O. O. F., and member of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Missouri. He is an independent as regards politics, and believes in supporting the best man regardless of party.

W. H. C. Conover, store manager of the St. Joe Lead Company at Bonne Terre, was born near Freehold, N. J., April 26, 1845. His parents, Dr. William J. and Catherine S. (Conover) Conover, were also natives of New Jersey, and remained in New Jersey until about 1860, the date of his removal to Norwich, N. Y. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Norwich, N. Y., and during the war enlisted in Company L, of the Twenty-second New York Cavalry, as lieutenant, serving until he was mustered out at the expiration of the war. It was in 1879 that he entered the service of his present employers at Bonne Terre. His first marriage occurred in 1874, to Cornelia De Lisser, a native of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Conover lived to be the loving mother of four children, but two of whom are now living, George S. and Emily D. Her death occurred April 5, 1882. She was a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Conover's present wife was Miss Gertrude De Lisser, a daughter of Richard L. and Mary E. (Puffer) De Lisser, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Her father was a native of Jamaica, West Indies. Mr. and Mrs. Conover have one child, William D. Both

are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Conover holds Republican principles, and is a member of two orders, the G. A. R. and the A. O. U. W.

Alvin B. Corwin, architect, contractor and builder, at Bonne Terre, comes of Ohio stock. His parents, Levi and Angeline (Brown) Corwin, were both natives of that State, and at the date of Alvin's birth, December 31, 1853, resided in Delaware County. Young Alvin's taste for building and architecture was fostered by his father, who was eminently able to teach his son the skill his years of experience in that line had acquired. Alvin first spent some years in Ohio as a journeyman carpenter, and finally, in 1878, located in St. Louis. He first came to Bonne Terre in 1881, and then went to Sheffield, Ala., but in 1886 he returned and resumed his old trade as he is now employed. Two examples of the many his work may furnish are the I. X. L. clothing store building, and the fine residence of J. W. Woodside. In September, 1886, he married Mrs. Emma Grant Phillips, a Massachusetts lady, who came to Missouri with her parents and settled in Washington County. Mrs. Corwin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Corwin looks to the Republican party for successful administration, and among the various fraternal organizations he has chosen to support the K. of P.

Charles H. Covington was born April 14, 1865, in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo. His parents, who reside at De Lassus, are John and Mary (Shannon) Covington, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. Mr. Covington's grandparents were among the earliest pioneers of this region. Our subject was but eight years old when his parents moved to St. Francois County, and located near Bonne Terre, where he grew to maturity. He first engaged in farming, but in 1880 removed to Washington County, where he became a clerk. In 1883 he returned to Bonne Terre, and was engaged with the St. Joe Lead Company two years as clerk in their store and two years in the market. For the last year he has been manager of their market. Mr. Covington is also a partner in the firm of general merchants—J. W. Covington & Co.—of De Lassus, and is a young man of excellent business ability. November 16, 1887, he married Lizzie Peance, a native of New Jersey, and who came with her parents to Bonne Terre in 1892. Mrs. Covington is a member of the First Congregational Church. Our subject believes in Democratic principles, and is a member of the order of K. of P.

Rees Bowen Cunningham, son of the oldest and among the well-known citizens of Perry Township, is a native of St. Francois County, where he was born April 2, 1834. His father, James Cunningham, was a native of Tennessee, but was brought by his parents to Missouri when a mere child. His grandparents located in St. Francois County but four years later than its earliest settlers. Here it was that James married the mother of Rees, Jane (Harris) Cunningham. Young Rees Bowen had reached the age of nineteen when he began farming for himself, and a few years later he turned his attention to blacksmithing, with which he was successfully occupied for the next twelve years. He then returned to his first work, however, and has been a tiller of the soil ever since that time, and has had well deserved success. His marriage occurred December 15, 1853, when he wedded Miss Nancy M., a daughter of William and Harriet (Covington) Williams, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky. Mrs. Cunningham was also born in Kentucky August 21, 1835. They have had six children, five of whom are now living: Harriet J., Mahala E., James W., John B. (deceased), H. Lee and Van B. Their pleasant estate of 191 acres is situated six miles north of Farmington. Mr. Cunningham and his wife are esteemed members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and in his political faith he looks to the Democratic party. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Thomas T. Dalton, merchant and proprietor of the Dalton Hotel, of Farmington, Mo., and son of Reuben and Eliza (Ward) Dalton, is a native of Mississippi County, Mo., born in 1838. The father was a native Virginian, born in 1805, and was of Welsh descent. He came to Mississippi County, Mo., with his father, Timothy Dalton, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, and who resided in Grayson County, Tenn. He was for many years six miles from the nearest neighbor and forty miles from mill. Reuben was a farmer by occupation, and resided about four miles from Charleston. In 1841 he sold out and started for the unknown West. Reaching Western Missouri, and not liking the country, he returned east and finally located in St. Francois County. He here bought and entered property which is now the farm owned by the widow of Daniel Miller. In 1856 Reuben Dalton settled where his widow is now living. He died in 1884, and was the owner of 200 acres, and was one of the early settlers of St. Fran-

cois County. He never aspired for political honors, but was content to live a quiet and peaceful life. His wife was born in Knox County, Tenn., in 1818, and is yet living. To their marriage were born thirteen children, nine of whom are yet living. Thomas T. Dalton was only three years old when his parents came to St. Francois County, Mo. He assisted his parents on the farm until twenty-two years of age, when, in February, 1862, he married Miss Emma, daughter of George Marks. Mrs. Dalton was born in St. Francois County, Mo., in 1836, and by her marriage became the mother of one child, Mary Alice, who was educated in the public schools of Farmington, and also attended two years the Female College at Jacksonville, Ill., graduating from that institution in the summer of 1883. She is now teaching public school at Farmington. Mr. Dalton followed agricultural pursuits until the breaking out of the late war, when he served in the home militia. In 1865 he came to Farmington, and he and his brother-in-law, Thomas B. Marks, established a general store, and from that date until the present have been engaged in the same business. For the past fifteen years they have kept a hotel in connection with their store, and being good business men, and men much respected, are doing quite well in their business transactions. They have also speculated in stocks at various times. Mr. Dalton is a true gentleman, and is very courteous and obliging. His wife is an excellent lady, as her many friends testify. Mr. Dalton is a Republican in his political views, his first presidential vote being for Lincoln in 1864. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Julius J. David, a well known farmer of St. Francois County, was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., November 21, 1848. Julian, his father, was a Canadian, but his mother, Philopbean (Johnese) David, was born in Missouri. Young David grew to the age of nineteen years in his native county, and then began life independently. He followed the life of his youth as a farmer, and in 1869 removed to St. Francois County, where he has devoted his entire attention to agriculture, and takes the intelligent interest in it that a membership in the Farmers' Alliance—an organization for the promotion of agricultural interests—would betoken. Miss Rhoda B. Jennings became his wife, April 21, 1869, and has borne him six children, four of whom are living: Mary Luella, Francis S., William W. and Alice M. G. Mrs. David is also a native of Ste. Genevieve County, where she was born March 12, 1850. Her mother, Elizabeth (Brady) Jennings, was also a Missourian, but her father, George W. K. Jennings, was born in Mississippi, and was of English ancestry. Mr. Jennings came to Missouri when quite young and was one of the earliest settlers of St. Francois County. He died December 8, 1887, at the ripe age of seventy-two years. Our subject is an advocate of Republican principles.

Walter Scott Dent, another successful farmer of Iron Township, was born on the farm where he now resides, one and a fourth miles south of Bismarck, Mo., in 1858. He is a son of William and Sarah (Sherill) Dent, both of whom died in 1875 and only a week intervening between their deaths. They were the parents of eight children: Ellen, Frances, Ferdinand, W. Scott, Thomas, Alice, Edward and Maud. Four of the children are married. Walter Scott Dent was educated in neighborhood schools, and he and his aunt, Elizabeth Dent, are the owners of 350 acres of excellent land. His aunt keeps house for him as he has thus far preferred a state of single blessedness to any matrimonial venture. The farm upon which they reside is owned principally by his aunt, and is a fine stock farm, as the St. Francois River runs through a part of it. They have one of the best dwellings in the township, and also have a good barn and out-buildings. Walter Scott Dent is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is a Democrat in his political views.

Daniel Dunklin, M. D. The subject of this sketch was born in Jefferson County, Mo., April 15, 1851. His ancestry constitutes one of the oldest North Carolina families whose founders were among its earliest settlers. His parents were James L. and Cassandra A. (Anderson) Dunklin, the latter a native of Tennessee. Dr. Dunklin's first employment after leaving home in 1870 was that as agent and operator for the Iron Mountain Railway, at Mineral Point, and during this time he began his first steps in his chosen profession. In 1875 he entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, and graduated after three years' study there. The Doctor first began practice in Tazewell County, Ill., and eight months later went to Mineral Point, but since March, 1882, he has been in Bonne Terre, and has become one of the first physicians of the city. In October, 1873, he was married to Ella, a daughter of Alexander and Sarah L.

(Daniels) Hunn. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1855. Of the four children born to them, Ella, Lucile and Stella T. are living. Mrs. Dunklin is a member of the Catholic Church. The Doctor is a prominent Democrat in his county, of whose central committee he is now chairman. He is a Select Knight of the A. O. U. W. and a member of the K. of P. Order. At present he is the medical examiner of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Co. Dr. Dunklin always keeps abreast of his profession, and takes such means to do so as a post graduate course in "The School of Medicine and Surgery," at St. Louis.

Frederick Ebrecht, son of Frederick and Henrietta (Lindemann) Ebrecht, is a native of Germany, and was born in 1820. His father was a turner by occupation, and was born in 1796. In 1851 he immigrated to the United States, and lived with his children in the State of Missouri. His wife died in 1851, at the age of fifty years, and he in 1880. Of their family of eight children only two are now living, Frederick being the eldest. He was educated in Germany, and at the age of fifteen he commenced learning the turner's trade, and worked at the same for seven years. In 1842 he left Germany and came to America, where he entered 210 acres in St. Francois Township. In 1846 he enlisted in Company I, Third Missouri Mounted Volunteers, and was in the service until October, 1848. He was in the battles of Donna Anna and Santa Cruz de Rosalia, and was discharged at Independence, Mo. In December, 1848, he married Miss Catherine Hersinger, a native of Germany, born in 1828, and to them were born ten children, eight of whom are now living: John, at Pilot Knob, engaged in mining; Frederick, blacksmith and wagon maker, at the same place; Caroline, wife of William Johns, in Colorado; Charles, Henry, Maggie, wife of William Edwards; Emma and Katie. Mr. Ebrecht farmed until 1867, when he was employed by the Mine La Motte Lead Company as clerk in their store, and retained his position for ten years, but during these years he resided on the farm. He is a man of good business capacity, and his honesty and integrity have never been questioned. Politically a Republican his first presidential vote was for Taylor, in 1848. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Jesse R. F. Edwards, a well known citizen of Perry Township, is a native of Tennessee, born in Robertson County February 1, 1839. His father, Jesse J., was of Scotch-Irish origin, and the descendants of his ancestors who settled in North Carolina before the Revolution are still quite numerous in that State. Our subject was born but a short time before his father left Tennessee, where he had spent his life since he was three years old. His birth occurred in North Carolina, and now he moved west a second time beyond Tennessee, to Dallas County, Mo., and finally, in 1843, four years later, settled in Ste. Genevieve County. Here the mother died May 12, 1876, at the ripe age of seventy-one, and the father survived her until April 10, 1880, having lived seventy-seven years. The mother, Priscilla T. (Straughn) Edwards, was a native of Virginia. Jesse remained with his parents until manhood, and has since devoted his time and attention to agriculture. His estate embraces 229 acres in Perry Township, situated six miles north of Farmington. Mr. Edwards enjoys an active interest in the A. O. U. W. organization, and takes the political position of the Democracy. In 1860 he wedded Miss Susan J. Orton, a native of St. Francois County, Mo. She was born November 20, 1838, the daughter of Nesbit and Lucinda (Spradling) Orton, natives of North Carolina and Missouri, respectively. Her parents came to Missouri from Tennessee, in 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have had six children, five of whom are living: Samuel P., Emma J., Lizzie F., John Orton and Loretta. Both are esteemed members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Edwards is a Democrat, and is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Jesse M. Elvins, of Elvinsville, Bonne Terre, Mo., was born May 12, 1841, and is the son of Moses and Sarah (Flannigan) Elvins, and grandson of William Elvins, who was a native of England and a clockmaker by trade. Moses Elvins was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1795, and was a shoemaker by trade. At the age of seventeen he procured his seaman protection at the custom house, in Baltimore, Md., and went on board a ship as privateer against the English. He was wounded in the leg by a splinter from the ship on which he was fighting, and was all through the war. When peace was declared he visited London and other points of interest in Europe, but in 1816 returned to New York City and served his apprenticeship as a shoemaker on Beekman Street. He moved to Clarksburg, W. Va., in 1822, and three years later married Miss Sarah

Flannigan, who became the mother of nine children, only three now living: John, Jesse M. and Ralph. About four years after marriage they moved to Marietta, Ohio, but in 1839 Mr. Elvins came to Farmington, and in 1840 sent for his family, permanently locating here. He followed his trade in this place until 1870, when he died. His wife is seventy-eight years of age and is yet living. Jesse M. Elvins was born in Farmington, and is a carpenter by occupation. He is still occupied in this, but is also engaged in the real estate business. He supervised the construction of the Lead Mills at Bonne Terre and Doe Run, and is thorough in whatever he undertakes. Miss Zelmah Politte became his wife in 1861. She was of French extraction, and of the six children born to their marriage, four are now living: Linn, William, Rice and Politte. Mrs. Elvins died January 5, 1885, in Elvinsville. She was a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Doctor Lloyd Ferguson, or D. L. Ferguson as he is usually known, is a native of Jefferson County, East Tenn., born June 8, 1822, and is the son of Thomas and Rebecca (Davis) Ferguson. Thomas Ferguson was a native of East Tennessee, and of English ancestry. He was reared to farm life in Jefferson County, was there married and there resided until about 1826, when he and family moved to Perry County, West Tenn. In this county Mr. Ferguson passed his last days. He was a Whig in politics and a good citizen. His wife was a native of Grainger County, Tenn., born October 6, 1803, and survived her husband many years. She died in Madison County, Mo., January 28, 1866. D. L. Ferguson was but four years old when his parents moved to Perry County, Tenn., and here he was reared to manhood. His advantages for an education were very limited and what learning he secured was due to his own efforts. His father died shortly after their removal to Perry County, which threw him on his own resources at an early age. After working on the farm for some time he began learning the blacksmith trade and soon started a shop. He furnished all his own material and did excellent work, but after working at this for eighteen years he found it injurious to his eyes and was obliged to abandon it. March 9, 1853, he married Miss Elizabeth Ward, a native of Perry County, Tenn., and the daughter of Reuben and Sallie (Smith) Ward. Mr. Ward died in Perry County, Tenn., but the mother is still living, is eighty-eight years old and is a resident of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson are the parents of six children: Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Geo. W. Baker; James, a leading merchant of Knob Lick; Pocahontas, wife of Newton McCollum; C. J., resides with his parents; Mary, wife of C. E. Conard, and William Thomas who resides in Scott County. Mr. Ferguson was a Whig in the days of that party, but now affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a successful farmer, owning 234 acres in the home tract and 76 acres in another tract, but all in Liberty Township. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a man who takes an active interest in progress and education.

James Ferguson, general merchant at Knob Lick, St. Francois Co., Mo., is a native of Madison County, Mo., born August 25, 1856, and is the son of Lloyd and Elizabeth (Ward) Ferguson, whose sketch appears elsewhere in these pages. James Ferguson received his education in the schools of Liberty Township, and was reared to farm life. He engaged in farming and trading in stock for himself, which he continued until 1885, when he and J. L. Bradley engaged in merchandising under the firm name of Bradley & Ferguson. Their building, a large structure, two and a half stories high, was erected the same year. It is 50x120 feet and the upper floor is a spacious hall occupied by the I. O. O. F. February 14, 1886, Mr. Ferguson married Miss Mary J. Williams, a native of St. Francois County, and the daughter of Elias Williams, whose sketch may be seen later on in this work. The firm continued as Bradley & Ferguson until the 1st of May, 1887, when Mr. Ferguson bought out the interest of his partner and has since continued the business alone. Mr. Ferguson does an extensive business and carries a stock of goods valued at \$6,000. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is the present secretary of the lodge. He is a Democrat in politics, and is one of the leading business men of the county.

John F. Flowers, foreman of the Penn Digging Mines, of the St. Joseph Lead Co., was born in Morgan County, Ill., August 22, 1846. His parents, John F. and Frances Flowers, were of French origin. Mr. Flowers began for himself at the early age of thirteen years by working in a tobacco factory in St. Louis. His advent in St. Francois County was in 1861, where he engaged in farming. After a time he deserted the farm for the mines, but was soon appointed to a

clerkship in the company's store, which position occupied his attention for a number of years. His next venture was in the mercantile line in Bonne Terre during a period of about three years, and this was followed in 1883 by a residence in Wyoming Territory. His present duties were entered upon in the year 1885, and his record shows faithfulness and ability. His wife, Mrs. Ella L. (Haile) Flowers, to whom he was married in November, 1877, is a native of St. Francois County, and is the daughter of Harvey and Lizzie Haile, two of the oldest settlers of the county. Lena F., Paul T., and John F. (deceased) are the names of Mr. Flowers' children. The family worship at the Congregational Church. Mr. Flowers is a Mason and one of the A. O. U. W. His political preferences are Democratic.

Theodore D. Fisher, publisher of the *Farmington Times*, of Farmington, Mo., and the son of Horatio A. and Hannah M. (Eads) Fisher, was born in Troy, Lincoln County, Mo., August 12, 1843. Horatio A. Fisher was born in Maryland, in 1805, and was a silversmith by trade. He went to Louisville, Ky., with his father, Thomas Fisher, in 1817, and at the time of his marriage lived in Shelbyville, Ky. He learned his trade in Louisville and in 1842 removed to Troy, Lincoln Co., Mo., where he passed the remainder of his life. He died in 1857. His wife was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1809, and was of Irish descent on the maternal side. She is yet living, and resides at New Hope with her second husband, Ira T. Nelson, who is now ninety-two years old. Of the seven children born to the marriage of Horatio A. and Hannah M. Fisher, Theodore D. was the fourth. He was educated principally in the printing office, entering the same at the age of thirteen. Previous to that time he attended school at Lincoln Academy at Troy, and after entering the printing office he worked as an apprentice until seventeen years of age. In 1861 he enlisted in the Missouri State Guards, under the call of Gov. Jackson, and in the fall of the same year enlisted in Company F, Second Missouri Infantry, First Brigade, Confederate army, and participated in the battles of Lexington, Pea Ridge, Iuka, Corinth, Champion's Hill and siege of Vicksburg. He was under Johnson during Sherman's march to the sea and was captured, taken to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, where he was retained eight months. March, 1865, he was exchanged and after the final surrender of the Confederate forces returned to Missouri, where he soon began working on the *Dispatch*, of St. Louis, and continued at the same for about twenty months. In June, 1867, he purchased an interest in the *Troy (Mo.) Herald*, and subsequently purchased the entire paper. He was the publisher of this paper until October, 1878, when he sold out, came to Farmington, and there assumed charge of the *Farmington Times* for Charles E. Ware. He conducted the paper for Mr. Ware two years. In 1881 Mr. Fisher purchased the paper, and has since been editor and sole proprietor of the same. He is Democratic in his political views. June 22, 1870, he married Miss Susie McKibben, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas McKibben of St. Louis, and a native of the State of Ohio. To this union were born three children: Genevieve Eads, Estelle Beckwith and Theodore D. Mr. Fisher is a member of the K. of H. and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Willis E. Fite, dealer in lumber, blinds, doors, sash, etc., at Bonne Terre, is the son of Jacob W. Fite, one of the oldest settlers of Perry Township. The elder Fite left his native place, Bourbon County, Ky., where he was born in 1805, and came to Boone County, Mo., in 1821. Since 1823, however, he has spent his life in Perry Township, St. Francois County. His wife, Ruth (Turley) Fite, is a native of Missouri. Willis E. was born at Bonne Terre, February 29, 1848, and during the years preceding his twenty-third year he aided his parents in the duties of the farm, and then began his life independently. Since 1873 he has been permanently located in Bonne Terre, where two years later he established his flourishing lumber trade. In addition to this Mr. Fite became, in 1880, a member of the firm of millers known as McGahan & Fite, and has proved successful in both enterprises. His interest in public affairs is represented by the Democratic party. He was married in 1878 to Miss Sallie A. Johnson, a native of Washington County, where her birth occurred in 1859. Their children are Ettie L., Stella R., Leslie V. (deceased) and Willis D. Mrs. Fite is a worthy member of the Baptist Church.

Carl Gaebe, one of the prominent farmers of St. Francois County, was born in Prussia, October, 19, 1849, and is the son of Christian and Annie (Rudelhof) Gaebe. The father was a farmer by occupation. In 1858 the family immigrated to America, sailing from Bremen in the sailship "Carl," and arrived in New

Orleans after a voyage of over seven weeks. They took a steamer from that city for St. Louis, and located in Washington County, Ill., where Mr. Gaebe had a son living, and with whom he remained until the time of his death, which occurred September 29, 1884. His wife died previous to this, in May, 1866. Both were members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Carl Gaebe was just nine years old when his parents landed in St. Louis. He attended school in Washington County, and made his home with his brother until his (Carl's) marriage, when his brother gave him a start, and he purchased 140 acres of improved land in Washington County. He was married March 4, 1876, to Miss Louise Kiepe, a native of St. Francois County, and the daughter of Conrad Kiepe, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in these pages. To Mr. and Mrs. Gaebe were born five children, of whom one, Albert, is deceased. Those living are Maggie, Lydia, Otto and Louis. After marriage Mr. Gaebe began farming and stock-raising, at which he made good progress. In 1884 he purchased the old Clardy farm, or what was adjoining the Cook farm, for which he paid \$8,000. Here the family have resided ever since. The farm is considered one of the finest in St. Francois County. Mr. Gaebe is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Gaebe being a deacon in the Mount Zion congregation.

Giessing & Bro., proprietors of the Farmington Roller Mills, were born at Iron Mountain, St. Francois County, in 1852 and 1853, respectively. They are the sons of Charles and Mary (Hoehn) Giessing. The father was born in Germany in 1826, immigrated to the United States in 1847, and one year later settled at Iron Mountain, where he was married in 1851. In 1848 he hired to the Iron Mountain Company as a common laborer, and received 40 cents a day. He was promoted from one position to another until he became foreman of the foundry department, and held that position for several years, receiving \$1,800 per year the last year he was employed there. In 1860 he and his brother-in-law, Peter Hoehn, bought a flouring mill at Valley Forge for \$5,000, and Peter Hoehn became manager of the same. In 1867 Mr. Hoehn went to Germany, and Mr. Giessing gave up his business at Iron Mountain and moved to Valley Forge, where he took control of the mill. In 1863 he bought the entire mill, and continued possessor until his death, which occurred in 1881. His widow is yet living, and in 1884 she rebuilt the mill at a cost of about \$15,000, and has a capacity of 100 barrels per day. Mrs. Giessing is the mother of eight children, John and Charles being the eldest. They were educated in the public schools, and at a German institution at St. Louis. In 1867 John went into the mill at Valley Forge, and was bookkeeper and general manager of the same. During this time Charles was engaged in teaming. In 1878 John and Charles became half owners of the mill, and in 1882 they sold their interest to their mother, and she sold a half interest to her two sons, Peter and Henry. In 1887 Frederick bought one-fourth interest. After John and Charles sold out at home they bought the Farmington Flouring Mills at a cost of \$7,000, remodeled the mill, and put in nine sets of rollers at a cost of \$10,000, and has a capacity of 100 barrels per day. In 1878 John married Miss Johanette Reuter, a native of Germany, born in 1851, and to them were born five children: Charles H., Frederick W., John E., Peter D. and Elizabeth E. In 1883 Charles Giessing married Mrs. Louisa Ahnert, *nee* Markert, who was born in Germany in 1849, and who bore him two children, Henry W. and Mary B. The Giessing Bros. are men of first-class business capacity, and have one of the best roller mills in Southeast Missouri. Their principal brands are "Fancy Patent," "Snow Drop," "Blue Ribbon" and "Red Ribbon." Both brothers are Republicans in politics, and both brothers as well as their wives are members of the Lutheran Church. They are doing well in their business, employ seven men, and have a good local as well as foreign trade. They sell largely to St. Louis commission agents and also ship to New Orleans.

Peter Giessing, of the firm of Giessing & Sons, Valley Forge, St. Francois Co., Mo., is a native of that county, born at Iron Mountain, February 1, 1858, and is a son of Charles and Mary (Hoehn) Giessing. Peter Giessing was about ten years of age when the family came to Valley Forge, and he has resided here ever since. He attended district school of his own neighborhood, and also attended private school at Iron Mountain. He was reared to mill work and ran the engine until 1883, when he became a member of the firm. This mill has held the trade of the St. Joe lead mine since 1883, and ships large quantities to various States, besides having a large home consumption. Henry Giessing,

of the above firm, was born in St. Francois County, at Iron Mountain, June 4, 1860, and is also a son of Charles Giessing (deceased). He was reared to mill life, and has been a member of the firm since 1883, when the mill was remodeled. There are about 150 acres of land around the mill, on which grain of various kinds are raised, and he has charge of that part of the business which is conducted by the firm. A warehouse was constructed in 1887, which is 24x60 feet, and is principally used for the storage of wheat. Fred Giessing, another member of the firm, and also a son of Charles Giessing, was born at Iron Mountain, August 17, 1863, and was in his second year when his parents moved to Valley Forge, where he has resided ever since. He was educated at Carleton Institute, Farmington, and finished at Johnson's Commercial College at St. Louis. He was reared to the work of the mill, and has attended the business department of the same since 1883. The 1st of January 1887, he became a member of the firm.

George J. Goeltz, a native of Germany (Prussia), was born in 1842, and is the son of George and Anna (Reece) Goeltz, who were born in Germany, and there passed their entire lives. George J. secured a fair education in his native country, and at the age of seventeen began traveling in the interest of his uncle, Fred Goeltz, who was an extensive manufacturer of whisky and vinegar. He traveled in various parts of Germany and France, and was five years on the road for his uncle. In 1865 he crossed the ocean, and after remaining in New York a short time went to Illinois and worked on a farm, splitting rails and cutting wood a good part of the time for several months. He then came to St. Louis, Mo., learned the barber's trade, and in two years was running a shop of his own. In 1868 he married Miss Johanna Heinexius, a native of Germany, who bore him two sons, George J. and Louis Goeltz. The same year of his marriage Mr. Goeltz came to Bismarck, purchased a lot and returned to St. Louis, where he remained two years. He located in Bismarck August 9, 1870. He is one of the first settlers of this place, and owns two of the best houses and lots in the town. He is of a noted family, his father having been a great time of his life counsel, and his grandfather a great statesman. Mr. Goeltz can talk quite fluently in German, French and English. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Select Knights, and is a Democrat in his political views. He and wife and son are members of the Lutheran Church. Their son, George J., was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1869, and has received an unusually good education. He works in the shop with his father, who is owner and proprietor of one of the best barber shops in this part of the country. One uncommon fact relative to Mr. Goeltz is that he is a triplet, a brother and sister being born at the same time. The brother died when sixteen months old, but the sister is still living and makes her home in Germany at the old homestead.

Selim Grandjean is one of Marion Township's well known citizens, and was born in Switzerland republic, his birthplace being Chaux de Fond, in Canton Neuchotel, where he was born March 20, 1830. He was reared and educated by his parents, August and Lizzie Grandjean, and learned the trade of a wagon maker from his father. It was in 1857 that he came to America and crossed the continent from New York to California, where he engaged in gold mining. After spending about eight years in the mines and at his trade he returned to his native country on a short visit, and on his next settlement in America made Missouri his home. Here he worked at his trade, and has since become a large land holder, now owning an estate of 320 acres. In October, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Emily, a daughter of Antoine and Mary (Beckett) AuBuchon. She was born at French Village in 1848. The union has been blessed with two children, Ulisse L., born November 1, 1880, and Mark, born April 4, 1882, died April 23, 1885. Mr. Grandjean is an esteemed member of the Presbyterian Church, while his wife is a devoted Catholic. He is a hearty supporter of the Republican party.

Fayette P. Graves, one of the enterprising spirits that developed the resources of the Doe Run Lead Mines, was born in Rochester, N. Y., January 17, 1848, and is the only child now living born to the union of William H. and Julia (Parsons) Graves, who died when Fayette P. Graves was quite a little child. The latter, after the death of his parents, was sent to Hillsdale, Mich., by his uncle, and while there attended the high schools until the age of sixteen. He then went to Massachusetts and when eighteen years of age had his first experience in lead mining at Southampton in that State. He also, during his stay in that State, attended the Williston Seminary at Easthampton, walking to and from



Yours Truly
J. P. Graves

ST. FRANCOIS CO.

the mines, a distance of eight miles daily, but before completing the entire course, left school and came to Missouri, where he was engaged in the employ of the St. Joe Lead Company, in 1868, at what is now known as Bonne Terre. After working in the mills for about two years he then took a position in the office where he remained from 1870 to 1887 as cashier. He then moved to Doe Run, Mo., having resigned his position with the St. Joe Lead Company, and connected himself with Doe Run Lead Company, where he still remains as assistant superintendent, secretary and one of the stockholders in the firm. In 1871, while at Bonne Terre, he married Miss Mary E. Woodside, and to them were born five children, three now living: John B., Gertrude and Fayette P. Mr. Graves is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the A. O. U. W. He and wife are also members of the Congregational Church at Bonne Terre, Mo. He affiliates with the Republican party in his political views. During his entire stay at Bonne Terre Mr. Graves was sick but thirty days, and in the nineteen years of business at that place lost but four months of time.

George W. Grover, dealer in drugs, chemicals, toilet articles, etc., is a native of Litchfield, Me., where his birth occurred August 11, 1851. His parents, both worthy people of the same State, were Daniel A. and Lucinda (Frost) Grover. George W. spent his youth at home in his native State, and in 1864 began an apprenticeship in the drug business at Boston, Mass. In 1871 he came west and embarked in his chosen occupation at Carbondale, Ill., where he remained until 1875, the time of his removal to St. Louis with Collins' Bros. Drug Co. He continued with this firm for ten years, when he concluded to make Bonne Terre his home. Here he succeeded Dr. Keith, and has now a flourishing and lucrative trade, which his eminent ability has made possible. Mr. Grover was married in October, 1885, to Miss Jessie F., the daughter of Samuel Blore, a native of England. She was born in Rahway, N. J. Their only child is Chester A. Mr. Grover affiliates with the Republican party in political affairs, and is a member of two fraternal orders, the A. F. & A. M. and K. of P. He holds the position of Chancellor Commander in the latter organization.

Mrs. Rachel Gruner was born in Germany, in 1828, and is the daughter of William and Catherine (Shaefer) Eager. William Eager was born in Germany, and was a school teacher by profession. He taught in his native country, and after coming to America, followed the same occupation. He died in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., at the age of eighty-two years. His wife was the mother of five children. She died at the age of sixty-nine years. Mrs. Rachel Gruner came to America at the age of seventeen, and two years later married William Gruner, a farmer by occupation. He was also a native of Germany, and crossed the ocean to America when but a boy. He settled in Missouri, and in 1862 purchased a large farm two miles west of Doe Run Lead Mines, where he died in 1873, at the age of fifty. By her marriage Mrs. Gruner became the mother of twelve children, eleven of whom are still living: William, Philip, Mary (wife of David Hershman), Margaret (wife of Henry Schluter), Caroline (widow of John Bopp), Catherine, John, Daniel, Frederick, Elizabeth and Emma. Mrs. Gruner and family are worthy and consistent members of the German Methodist Church.

Thomas H. Haile. Few citizens are more extensively known or better esteemed than the subject of this sketch, who was born near Big River Mills, St. Francois County, March 15, 1820. The Haile family have been identified with the history of the above county from its very earliest date. Thomas Haile, the father of the subject of this sketch was a native of South Carolina, and came at an early date to Missouri, and entered upon the privations of a frontier life. Here he married Mrs. Margaret (Eads) Montgomery, a native of Missouri, and by her became the father of six children, of whom but four are now living. One of these was Thomas H., who spent the period preceding his twentieth year on the farm with his parents. At that age he undertook the pursuit of agriculture for himself in Perry Township. In 1849 he joined the pilgrims to the gold fields of California, and after about a year's experience there returned by the ocean and isthmus route. In Caribbean, however, the vessel was wrecked on a rocky island, and for thirty-six days they endured some of the Robinson Crusoe experiences before they were relieved. He again spent a year on the Pacific slope, but in 1852 returned and permanently located in St. Francois County. Since then he has been prominently identified with the interests of his county, which in 1844 he represented in the State Legislature. He has

served the people as assessor and in various other positions of less importance. He heartily unites with the Democratic party in political affairs. Mrs. Ann E. Tate, to whom he was married in 1855, is a native of Polk County, Mo. She was born in 1829, the daughter of William and Millie A. Campbell, who were among the very earliest pioneers of Polk and Greene Counties. Mr. and Mrs. Haile's family consists of Ella L. (now Mrs. J. F. Flowers, of Bonne Terre), Will T., Margaret A., Harvey B. and Oscar L. The family are supporters and attendants of the Baptist Church.

Samuel G. Haile, one of the old settlers of St. Francois County, was born at Big River Mills in that county, June 3, 1832. He is the son of Thomas and Margaret Haile, who were among the earliest arrivals in this region. Young Haile lived with his parents until manhood, and in 1865 removed from Missouri to Perry County, Ill. After the close of hostilities during the war he returned to his native county, and engaged in his chosen walk of agriculture. He has given careful and systematic attention to this subject, and belongs to an association formed for the promotion of agricultural interests called the Banner Alliance. His fine estate in St. Francois County, Mo., embraces 211 acres of excellent property. His political opinions generally find full expression in the principles of the Democratic party. January 28, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Ann Polk Hutchings. Mrs. Haile was born in Tennessee, May 28, 1844, and came as a child with her parents to St. Francois County. She died January 10, 1887, leaving four of her five children, who survive her: Geneva, Eva M., Elizabeth L. and Wendell G. She was an esteemed member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which place of worship the family attend.

Adam Halter, a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany, was born November 4, 1822, and is the son of Ludwig and Dorothea (Weiskapper) Halter. The father was a baker by occupation, and followed that trade until 1838, when the family immigrated to America. After landing in this country they went by railroad out west, and finally settled in Cape Girardeau County about the middle of December. Here the parents passed the remainder of their lives. Adam Halter attended school for about eight years and then commenced learning the shoemaker's trade, which he finished at Jackson, Mo. He remained there until about 1842 when he went to Mine La Motte and from there to St. Louis to improve his trade. At the end of a year and a half he came back to Jackson and remained there until about 1845, when he again returned to Mine La Motte. He here entered into partnership with John Herzinger in the boot and shoe business, and remained there until the breaking out of the war with Mexico, when they both entered the service of the United States, in Col. Rall's command and in Capt. McClelland's company. They went overland across the plains to Santa Fe, from there down the Rio Grande to El Paso and thence into Chihuahua. After peace was declared they returned home by the same route they had gone, and Mr. Halter engaged in the grocery business for two years. He then engaged in mining and followed this until 1854, when he went to California. Three years previous to this, September 17, he married Margaret Ruth, a native of Germany, who had come to America in 1846. To Mr. and Mrs. Halter were born ten children: A. Frederick, Henry Lewis, George W., Ardelpeit, Frederick, Adam, Frank, William, August and Edward. As before stated Mr. Halter went to California in 1854, taking with him his family. He went with an ox team in company with several others, and was about six months making the trip. He finally arrived at Nevada City and went directly to mining. He was reasonably successful, and in 1861 he returned to Missouri and bought 108 acres of wood land in St. Francois County. He hired choppers to cut up his timber, and 600 cords rotted on his hands on account of the war having broken up and stopped the works which afforded a market for his wood. He has added sixteen acres more to his place, and now has about seventy-five acres of cleared land. Mr. Halter is a Democrat in political views and is a man who has had a great and varied experience.

W. D. Hamilton, farmer of Pendleton Township, was born in St. Francois County February 4, 1818, and is one of the pioneer settlers of that county. He is the son of James and Elizabeth (Matkin) Hamilton. The father was born in South Carolina in 1784, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a farmer by occupation. By his marriage to Miss Matkin were born seven children, William D. being the fourth child. The latter was married December 18, 1845, to Miss Amanda J. Brown, who bore him eight children, six of whom are still living: John W., William D., Mary E. (wife of George M. Cunningham), Mahala (wife

of Alvin F. Matkin), James V. and Elisha M. Mrs. Hamilton died March 14, 1858, at the age of thirty-six years. In 1860 Mr. Hamilton married Mrs. Mary Ann Rennick, who bore him four children: Lewis, Orten P., Amanda J. (wife of Daniel Barnhouse) and Fernan R. Mr. Hamilton has lived on his present farm for eighteen years. The recent development of the Doe Run Lead Mines and his close connection with the same caused him to lay off a portion of his land into lots, which were eagerly purchased by immigrants, and now, on what was a year ago a portion of his farm, stands the beautiful little town which takes his name and is called Hamilton town. The rest of his land being on high rolling ground is a desirable place for any one to locate.

Andrew K. Harris, a successful and enterprising farmer of Liberty Township, St. Francois County, was born in that township September 13, 1844, and is the son of Josephus F. Harris, who was born in Richmond, Ky., of Virginian ancestry. He was but a few years of age when the family came to Missouri and located in Cook settlement, where his father entered land. He was reared to manhood in St. Francois County, and, unaided and unassisted, he was obliged to make his way in life. He has always made this county his home. He chose Miss Elizabeth Blanks for his companion in life, and to their union were born two children: Martha (deceased) and the subject of this sketch. Mr. Harris and wife were among the early members of the Christian Church, and were much respected citizens. Andrew K. Harris was reared in this county, and secured a good education in the schools of his neighborhood, in the schools of Kentucky and at St. Louis. He was married to Amanda Caruthers, a native of Missouri and the daughter of Solomon D. and Mary Jane (Harris) Caruthers, the father being deceased. They have one child named Edith.

M. F. Harris, assessor of St. Francois County, Mo., was born in Washington County of that State in 1854, and is the son of Littleton W. and Sarah E. (Hicks) Harris. The father was born in Louisa County, Va., in 1805, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. In 1836 he moved to Washington County, where he followed the trade of blacksmith for twenty-five years. He then engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was the owner of 1,000 acres of land two miles from Potosi. In 1872 he moved to St. Francois County, and lived one and a half miles from Bonne Terre, where he died in 1884. His wife was born in Caldwell County, Ky., in 1817, and is yet living. Of the eleven children born to their union four are yet living: Emeline, wife of G. N. Thompson; Estell D., wife of Frank Harris; Millard F. and George, postmaster at Bonne Terre. Millard F. was educated in the public schools of Potosi, and at the age of fourteen began clerking in a store, and in two years entered a printing office, where he remained five years. In 1875 he went to Bonne Terre, and was employed in the St. Joe Lead Mine as clerk. Here he remained for two years, and the following six years he was with the Desloge Lead Co. In December, 1881, he married Miss Lillie Parker, a native of St. Louis, Mo. To them was born one child, Stella J. In 1887 Mr. Harris and T. A. Waring established a drug store at Farmington, which is doing a successful business. Mr. Harris is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also a member of the A. O. U. W.

George O. Harris, postmaster at Bonne Terre, was born in Potosi, Mo., June 6, 1859. In 1839 Littleton W. Harris came to Missouri and located in Washington County, where he engaged at his trade as a blacksmith. He was one of the earliest pioneers of that county. His wife, Sarah E. (Hicks) Harris, was a native of Kentucky, while he came from Virginia. Their son, the subject of this sketch, remained in Washington County until 1877, when he located in Bonne Terre, as a butcher. His appointment to his present position took place in 1885, and in October of the same year he assumed control, and has since served with satisfaction to all. In February, 1881, he married Miss Javie Reed, a native of Wayne County, Mo. The three children born to them are Mamie L., Grover O. and Paul. The family worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Harris has political preferences for the Democratic party, and exhibits his fraternal spirit in membership in three fraternities—the A. F. & A. M., A. O. U. W. and K. of P.

John Hartshorn, publisher of the *St. Francois County Democrat*, at Farmington, is a native of St. Louis County, born in 1830, the son of David and Mary (Baird) Hartshorn. The father was born in New Hampshire, in 1791, and was a farmer by occupation. He immigrated to St. Louis County, Mo., in 1818, and died in 1844. His wife was born in Pennsylvania, in 1800, and was of Irish descent. She died in 1850. She was the mother of five children, who lived to

maturity, three now living, John Hartshorn being the eldest. He received a fair education in the common schools of St. Louis County, and at Des Peres Institute, St. Louis County, Mo. At the age of twenty-two he engaged in the profession of teaching, and he has followed that occupation from that time until the present, with occasional vacations of a few years. In 1868 he came to Farmington and taught the public school at that place two terms. He also taught one term in Farmington during the winter of 1875-76. During the winter of 1886-87 he taught at De Lassus. Since 1868 he has resided at St. Louis two years, and he spent eighteen months in 1872 and 1873 in Colorado. February 18, 1886, the *St. Francois County Democrat* was established as a Democratic paper by Isaac H. Rodehaver, and in November of the same year it was purchased by Mr. Hartshorn, who has since been proprietor of the same. It is now Republican in politics, and is devoted to the interests of the taxpayers of St. Francois County. In 1875 Mr. Hartshorn married Miss Susan A. Evans, who was born in St. Francois County in 1844, and who is the daughter of David and Catharine (Murphy) Evans. To Mr. and Mrs. Hartshorn have been born three children: John C., David E. and Susan. Mr. Hartshorn is a Republican in politics, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Joseph L. Haw, M. D., a successful practitioner of Farmington, Mo., is a native of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and was born in 1836, being the son of Rev. Uriel and Elizabeth (Moore) Haw, and grandson of Rev. James Haw. The latter moved from Kentucky about 1790, settled in Sumner County, Tenn. and was one of the pioneer Methodist Episcopal preachers of Middle Tennessee. Uriel Haw was born in Sumner County, Tenn., about 1798, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He grew to manhood in his native county, and after attaining his majority he entered the ministry, advocating the same doctrine as that of his father. About 1830 he immigrated to Missouri, and settled in Cape Girardeau County, where he married. In 1837 he moved to Mississippi County, Mo., and there died in 1844, while yet in the prime of life. He had lost his wife in 1842, and afterward married Miss Catherine Logan, who bore him one child, Jennie, wife of Franklin S. Goodin, a farmer and respected citizen of Mississippi County. Mr. Haw was a member of the Missouri conference at the time of his death. His first wife, Elizabeth Moore, was a native of Maryland, born in 1809, and died in 1842. Her parents, Joseph and Rebecca Moore, immigrated to Mississippi County about 1820. He was a tiller of the soil. Mrs. Haw was the mother of three children, Dr. Haw being the second child and the only one now living. He was left an orphan at an early age, and lived with his uncle, James L. Moore, until he grew to manhood. His literary education was acquired at Arcadia, and at the age of twenty-one he began the study of medicine. In 1859 he entered the St. Louis Medical College, and in the summer of 1860 he began practicing at Charleston, Mo. During the winter of 1860-61 he attended college and graduated as an M. D. at the last mentioned date. He then resumed his practice at Charleston. In 1861 he married Miss Mary A. Vernon, a native of Hardin County, Ky., born in 1838, and the daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Swank) Vernon. Twelve children were the result of this marriage, ten of whom are living. Dr. Haw continued his practice at Charleston until 1882, when, failing in health, he came to Farmington, and here he has since remained engaged in the practice of his profession. The Doctor has heretofore always had an extensive practice, the same extending into adjoining counties and even into the State of Illinois. He is a member of the Southeast Missouri Medical Society, and he and wife and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in which he is now a trustee and also superintendent of the Sunday-school. He has been a life-long Democrat in politics, and his first presidential vote was cast for John C. Breckinridge, in 1860.

Hawkins & Bro., dealers in general merchandise at Blackwell, Mo., are the sons of Augustus and Elizabeth (Pinson) Hawkins, who are the parents of thirteen children—seven daughters and six sons—nine of whom are now living. Newton and Milton Hawkins, the subjects of this sketch, are the only sons living of this large family. They became partners in the general merchandise business and carry a stock of \$4,000. They have the postoffice in the store and are doing finely in their business. They own a good farm of eighty acres near Blackwell and this they have improved and cultivated. They also, aside from this, own four houses and four lots in Blackwell. They were reared on a farm

in Washington County and secured fair educations in the country schools. They began business for themselves, first by clerking in a store in De Soto, but later moved to Blackwell, where they continued clerking. In 1876 they opened a store of their own, and this they have carried on in a successful manner ever since. Newton, the senior member of the firm, was born in 1844. In 1886 he married Miss Mildred Sloan, who was educated at Cape Girardeau and who was the daughter of Theodore Sloan who is one of the substantial farmers of Washington County. Mrs. Hawkins was a successful school teacher and had taught several terms previous to her marriage. Mr. Hawkins is a Mason, a K. T. and is a member of the A. O. U. W. He is a Democrat in politics, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Milton, the junior member of the firm, was born in 1849, and was married in 1881 to Miss Katie McCormack, of Blackwell. One child was born to this union, Newtie. Mr. Hawkins is postmaster at Blackwell, is a Democrat in politics and a member of the A. O. U. W. His parents are still living and are now residing in Washington County, Mo.

Rufus J. Hawn was born in Catawba County, N. C., April 20, 1822, and is the son of Samuel and Barbara (Dellinger) Hawn, natives of North Carolina, where they were married. Samuel Hawn learned the carpenter's trade, but gave that up to engage in agricultural pursuits. In 1851 the entire family removed by team to Missouri, being about six weeks making the trip, which was made in the winter season. They located in Ste. Genevieve County, though the St. Francois County line ran through a part of the farm. The mother died here in 1869 and the father in 1873. Rufus J. Hawn was reared to manhood in North Carolina and learned the carpenter's trade. He came out to Missouri with his parents, but in 1854 he returned to North Carolina, and was here married in February of the following year to Miss Rhoda Peterson, who was also a native of North Carolina, and who was the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Peterson. In 1855 Mr. Hawn and wife came to St. Francois County and located in this vicinity, where he followed the carpenter's trade until locating where he now resides in 1873. To Mr. and Mrs. Hawn were born three children: Samuel L., Joseph Alonzo and Edward Knox. Mrs. Hawn died December 20, 1886, at the age of fifty-four years. She was born June 25, 1832. Mr. Hawn has a good farm of 120 acres, of which 90 are cleared. He is a Democrat in politics and he is a member of the Lutheran Church as was also his wife. He has held the office of school trustee and is a much esteemed citizen. His son, Samuel Luther Hawn, was born in St. Francois County, January 29, 1858. He received his education in the public schools of Iron Mountain and learned the carpenter's trade with his father. He follows this occupation most of the time, taking contracts for buildings, etc. He was married May 20, 1879, to Miss Martha D. Ball, a native of Stokes County, N. C. and the daughter of William W. and Martha Ann Ball. Her parents are now residents of Reynolds County, Mo. To this union were born four children, three now living: Xenia, Nellie and Andrew Jefferson. One died named Samuel L. Mr. Hawn is a Democrat in his political views.

Jacob Helber, tinner by trade, and dealer in hardware, stoves, tinware, house furnishing goods, etc., at Farmington, Mo., is a native of Greenville, Darke Co., Ohio, where he was born in 1850, being a son of Christian and Catherine (Pretzinger) Helber. The father was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1836, and in his youth came to the United States, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he married. He was a tailor by trade, and after marriage he moved to Greenville, Ohio, but from there to Farmington in 1863, where he began manufacturing boots and shoes. This soon merged into a general store, which continued until the breaking out of the late war. Previous to this, in 1847, he enlisted in Fourth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, and was in the City of Mexico at the time of the surrender. He was also a soldier in the late war, and was first lieutenant of Company F, Forty-seventh Missouri Infantry. He was a brave soldier and a good citizen. He was drowned in Elk River while trying to rescue a party who had upset in a boat. His wife was also a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and is yet living. She is the mother of five children: Jacob, Laura, Emma (widow of R. F. Boswell), John W. (at Bonne Terre Lead Mines, attorney at law), and Edward (in Cairo, Ill., a tinner by trade). Jacob Helber was three years old when he came to Farmington, Mo., with his parents; was educated at Farmington, and at the age of seventeen he commenced as an apprentice in the printing office, and worked at the same for over three years, when he abandoned that and took up the tinner's trade. In 1873 he married Miss Emma Carlton, a native of South

Bend, Ind., born in 1852, and the daughter of William Carlton. To this union one child, named May, was born. In 1875 Mr. Helber established a tinshop, and as his business increased he added more and more to his stock, and now has a full stock of goods and is doing a thriving business. He is a Republican in politics, is a member of the A. O. U. W. and S. of V., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Simeon J. Hensley, agent and operator of the Iron Mountain Railroad, at Knob Lick, assumed charge of the business of the Iron Mountain Company at Knob Lick, September 17, 1886, and succeeded L. C. White. Mr. Hensley was born at Sulphur Springs, Jefferson Co., Mo., April 7, 1855, and is the son of William W. and Eliza P. Hensley. The father was a native Virginian, who came to St. Louis County, Mo., with his parents when he was about two years old, settled about four miles from the county courthouse, and after a residence there of about ten years removed to Sandy Valley, where he grew to manhood. While here he married Miss Burgess, a native of Sulphur Springs, Jefferson Co., Mo. After residing at Sulphur Springs for some time Mr. and Mrs. Hensley removed to De Soto, April, 1884. Here Mr. Hensley died December 5, 1885. His widow still resides there. Simeon J. Hensley was reared at Sulphur Springs, Jefferson County, and there received a part of his education. He also attended the high school at Hillsboro, the county seat. After finishing his education Mr. Hensley taught school three terms, two of the terms being at Sulphur Springs. While at this place he learned telegraphy in the office of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad Company. He worked as extra agent about three or four months and then located at Hendrickson, September 28, 1889, where he remained until June 1, 1886. He was then transferred to God's Hill, Mo., until stationed at Knob Lick. He was married June 2, 1887, to Miss Meddie E. Rudy, daughter of Dr. A. A. Rudy, whose complete sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Hensley is an efficient and painstaking officer of the company, and has won the esteem and respect of those having business with the company through him.

F. H. Herbst, blacksmith and member of the firm of Isenman & Co., of Farmington, Mo., was born in Germany in 1854, and is the son of Henry C. and Minnie (Hillebracht) Herbst. The parents were born in 1821 and 1826 respectively. They immigrated to the United States in 1856 and settled at Iron Mountain, Mo., where the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits. The mother died in 1881. They were the parents of eight children, F. H. being the third. He grew to manhood on the farm, received a fair education, and in 1876 began learning the blacksmith's trade with Adam Smith in Farmington, Mo. In October, 1879, he married Miss Mary Siebecker, who bore him three children: Minnie, Louise and John. Mrs. Herbst was born at Iron Mountain, Mo., in 1860. In February, 1884, Mr. Herbst became a member of the firm of Isenman & Co. He is a Republican in his political views and he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

Henry Herman, member of the firm of Isenman & Co., of Farmington, is a native of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., born in 1856, being the son of Joseph and Magdaline (Raumshuh) Herman, natives of Germany, born in 1830 and 1829 respectively. About 1840 they came to America and located in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., where they purchased 350 acres of land, and where the father was engaged in tilling the soil. In their family are eight children, Henry being the third. He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of seventeen commenced learning the blacksmith's trade. He came to Farmington in 1876, and worked for Lang & Bro. six years. He then worked one year at the St. Joe Lead Mines, and in March, 1884, Mr. Herman became a partner in the firm of Isenman & Co., of which he has remained a member ever since. January 9, 1884, he married Miss Zoe Frichette, who was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1862, and who bore him one child, Johnny. Mr. Herman is Democratic in his political views, and he and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

Lewis B. Hibbits, son of Ebenezer H. and Margaret M. (Green) Hibbits, was born in Liberty Township, St. Francois Co., Mo., in April, 1848. His father, Ebenezer H., was a native of Iredell County, N. C., and was probably of Irish extraction. He was reared in Iredell County, following agricultural pursuits, but being a man above the average in education he taught school a portion of his time after coming to Missouri. Previous to this he had married Miss Green, in Iredell County, N. C., and they had moved to Tennessee, locating in Hardin County, where they remained three years. They then came to Missouri, settled in

Madison County, and here, as before stated, Mr. Hibbits followed the profession of school teaching, though not altogether in this county, as he soon moved to Liberty Township, St. Francois County, and entered land there. He resided most of his time in St. Francois County, until his death, which occurred May 29, 1865. His wife survived him until 1877. She was a native of Iredell County, N. C., and was of Welsh descent. She was a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Hibbits was a Democrat, politically, and was sheriff and collector of St. Francois County for a term and a half. He was a prominent man in his county. Lewis B. Hibbits was reared in Liberty Township, St. Francois County, and has always made his home there. He remained with his parents until their deaths, and received his education in the schools of St. Francois County, also receiving instruction at home. He was married April 10, 1884, to Miss Lizzie Wheitt, a native of Ohio, and to them were born two children, Walter Morris and Ollie May. Mr. Hibbits is Democratic in his political views, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a good citizen.

Judge John W. Highley, a prominent citizen of Marion Township, was born in St. Francois County, November 19, 1838. His father, William M. Highley, was a native of Virginia, and after some years in Kentucky came as a young man to St. Francois County, among the number who were its earliest pioneers. His wife was formerly Miss Loudica McKee. John W., received a common school education, and spent his early life in duties on the farm. In 1861 he enlisted in the Missouri State Guards, under Jeff. Thompson, in Col. Smith's regiment, and later on in the Tenth Missouri Cavalry. At the close of the war he returned home and resumed the rural life of his youth, which he now chose as the work of his life. He now resides on his farm of 147 acres in Marion Township. In 1878 he was elected judge of the county court, and served two successive terms as associate judge, but in November, 1886, he was elected presiding judge, the position he has since so ably filled. He was the chosen candidate of his own party—the Democratic organization. On March 10, 1868, he married Miss Eliza McHenry, a native of St. Francois County, born March 23, 1836. Of the seven children born to this union there are Jeremiah E., Ardelia C., Ava G., Katie J., Otto A. and Otto C. Both Judge and Mrs. Highley are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of two fraternities—the A. F. & A. M., and A. O. U. W.

Francis E. Hinch, M.D., physician and surgeon for Doe Run Lead Mines, was born October 14, 1856, and is the son of J. C. and Mary Hinch. The father was born in Green County, Ky., in 1818, and was a tiller of the soil. He came with his parents to Crawford County, Mo., at the age of five, and there remained until he became of age, after which he came to Fourche à Renault, Washington County, where he, at the age of twenty-four, married Miss Mary O'Farrell. She is the mother of seven children. Both parents are alive and are residents of Washington County, Mo. Their children are named as follows: William, Catherine, Elizabeth, John C., Thomas, Francis E. and Maggie May. Francis E. was born in Washington County, Mo., and followed agricultural pursuits until the age of twenty years, after which he attended St. Louis Medical College, and graduated from that institution in 1882. During his medical course he was under the instruction of Dr. John T. Hodgen. After leaving college he went to Collinsville, Ill., where he practiced medicine for two years. He then returned to his parents in Washington County, and practiced medicine three years in that county. He came to Doe Run in July of 1877, and there he still remains. Exclusive of the practice he has here as physician and surgeon of the lead mines, he has a local practice which returns him about \$250 per month. He is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and I. O. O. F.

John D. Highley, proprietor of the livery and feed stable of Farmington, a native of Washington County, Mo., was born in 1846, and is the son of James and Mary (Wildman) Highley, and grandson of John H. Highley, who was born in Virginia, but moved to Bath County, Ky., and in 1824 moved to Washington County, Mo., locating near Caledonia. James was four years old when he came to Missouri. In 1842 he married Miss Mary Wildman, who was born in Washington County, Mo., in 1826. She died in 1857, and one year later he moved to St. Francois County, and bought 304 acres west of Farmington. In 1858 he married Miss Martha Howerton, who is a native of St. Francois County. Mr. Highley is the father of fifteen children—seven by the first marriage and eight by the second. John D. was educated in the common

schools, and assisted in tilling the soil until 1878, when he came to Farmington, and he and his brother, Robert, established a livery and feed stable. At the end of nine months, he sold his interest to Mr. John C. Crowder, and then moved to Jefferson and Harrison Streets, and established a livery and feed stable of his own; remained there until March, 1886, then moved to Liberty Street, bought the stable belonging to T. C. Highley, and from that date until the present has conducted the business. He keeps twelve horses, five buggies, two spring wagons, one carriage, and has a first-class stable. In 1864 he married Miss Jennie R. Thomasson, who is a native of St. Francois County, and to them were born three children: Laura A. Emma E. and John Hugh. Mr. Highley is a Democrat in politics, and in 1883 he was elected city marshal. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1887. He is a member of the K. of H., and he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

William J. Hobbs, foreman of the farming department of the St. Joe Lead Co., is a native of Tennessee, born in Lincoln County, May 25, 1846. His father, David Hobbs, a native of Tennessee also, was a carpenter and manufacturer of cotton-gins and presses. Nancy (Keith) Hobbs, the mother of William, was born in Mississippi. The family became residents of St. Francois County in 1855, but removed to Washington County in 1862. At the age of twenty-four William J. entered the works of an iron furnace and continued at work there for six years. E. Harrison & Co., iron manufacturers at Irondale, Mo., persuaded him to take charge of their farming department in 1878, and his success in that line led him to accept his present position on the 1st of August, 1886, and his management has proven that the work is in competent hands. Mrs. Martha M. (Bean) Hobbs became his wife January 17, 1872. She was born August 8, 1852, in St. Francois County, the daughter of John and Rachael (McFarland) Bean, natives of South Carolina and Ireland, respectively. The following children have been born to them: John D., Justice B., Nancy K., Fannie P., William J. (deceased), Edwin, and Robert (deceased). Mr. Hobbs and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. His political faith is Democratic. He is a Mason and an S. K. in the A. O. U. W.

Joseph W. Haefner, the popular hotelkeeper of Doe Run, was born in 1846, and is the son of Joseph W. and Ellen (Casey) Haefner. Joseph W., Sr., was born in Kentucky in 1814, and was of German descent. His father was born in Germany and immigrated to America in 1808. He first located in Maryland, and was married there to Miss Priscilla Burch, but soon after moved to Kentucky, and from there to St. Charles, Mo., going thence to Fredericktown, and afterward to Potosi, where he located permanently. He was a mineralogist, and was the first man to discover nickle in the State of Missouri. This was at Mine La Motte. He also made the first discovery of zinc, in Washington County. He prospected all over Southeast Missouri for mineral and at Loughbore he sank a shaft which still retains his name. He died in St. Louis at the age of ninety-seven. Joseph W. Haefner, Sr., was by occupation a merchant, and was engaged in business at Fredericktown and Potosi, where he died in 1861. To his marriage were born eight children, Joseph W., Jr., being the eldest. The latter attended school in the Christian Brothers' College, St. Louis, also St. Mary's Seminary, Perryville, Perry Co., Mo., and after leaving school he took a position as clerk in a store. He afterward served as collector for S. C. Baker & Co., visited New Mexico in 1866, and soon returned to Missouri, where he married, and up to 1881 followed agricultural pursuits. He then built a store in Potosi, where he remained one year, but sold out and was elected assessor of Washington County. He was afterward deputy sheriff and collector. He subsequently came to Doe Run and erected the first house in the city built on a lease. Since that time he has been running the leading hotel in that place, meeting with marked success. His marriage to Miss Isabella Quigley resulted in the birth of ten children, six now living: Anna, Nellie, James, Walter, Mabel and George. Mr. Haefner is a member of the C. K. of A., is also a member of the A. O. U. W., and he and family are members of the Catholic Church.

Lewis Hopkins. Prominent among the old settlers of St. Francois County already mentioned stands the name of Lewis Hopkins, who came to this county at an early date and suffered all the privations incident to pioneer life. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1815, and is the son of Benjamin and Catherine (Smith) Hopkins. The father was of Irish descent and a native of Lancaster County, Penn., born in 1785. He was a stone mason by trade, and died in Blair County,

Penn., in 1840. His wife was a native of Maryland, born in 1790 and died in 1866. In their family were nine children, Lewis, the subject of this sketch, being the second child. He secured a fair education in his native county, and after remaining on the farm until twenty-seven years of age commenced working at the saw mill business, and continued at the same for nearly twenty-five years. In 1841 he married Miss Anna C. Domer, who was born in Blair County, Penn., in 1817. To this union were born eleven children: Eli D., Edie K., Mary Agnes (wife of Bass Powell), Anna E. (wife of Lott Griffin), Jeremiah, Emma (wife of Marcus Doughty), Michael, James, Sarah (wife of Cyrus Cunningham), Blair and Alice. In 1857 Mr. Hopkins left his native State and came to St. Francois County, Mo., where he purchased 183 acres in St. Francois Township. Here he has since resided, and is now the owner of 506 acres and has a fine farm. He is a hard-working, industrious man, and is well spoken of by his neighbors. He is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hopkins and wife are the grandparents of forty-three children. Where Mr. Hopkins's house is now standing is where William Murphey settled in 1798, he being the third white man to locate within the boundaries of what is now St. Francois County.

Jeremiah Hopkins, farmer of Section 16, of St. Francois County, and son of Lewis and Anna Catherine (Domer) Hopkins, was born in Blair County, Penn., in 1850. [For further particulars of parents see sketch of Lewis Hopkins.] Jeremiah was the fifth child born to his parents. At the age of eight he came with his parents to St. Francois County, Mo., and there received a fair education and grew to manhood. May 5, 1873, he married Miss Margaret Ann Ward, daughter of William and Mary H. (Landrum) Ward. Mrs. Hopkins was born on the farm her husband now owns September 25, 1852, and to her marriage were born ten children: Anna Mary, Thomas A., Michael K., William H., Jeremiah W., Archie Ward (deceased), Lizzie E., Andrew M., George O., and Lettie P. In 1876 Mr. Hopkins purchased seventy-eight acres four miles and a half southeast of Farmington, where he located and where he now resides. In 1887 he erected a good frame dwelling-house, and is one of the promising young farmers of the county. He is a Republican in politics, and his first presidential vote was for U. S. Grant in 1872. He and Mrs. Hopkins are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Jasper Horn. Closely associated with the interests of St. Francois County stands the name of Jasper Horn, who was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1832, and who is the son of Thomas and Nancy (Hunt) Horn. Of thirteen children born to their marriage, two of the sons were killed while in service during the late war. The father has been dead about twenty years. Jasper Horn, like the average farmer boy, received his education in the country schools, and grew to manhood (figuratively speaking) between rows of corn. In 1855 he married Miss Mary Perkins, and six children are living of this union: Bettie, Mattie, Fannie, John C., Robert and Zeno. Mrs. Horn died in 1876, and in 1879 he married Mrs. Eusebia Madkin, who is the daughter of John Tullock. Mr. Horn owns 260 acres of land three miles southeast of Bismarck, and was assessor of this county for four years, going out of office in 1879. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of the K. of H., and is also a member of the Baptist Church. He is a Democrat in his political principles.

John N. Horn, one of the successful and enterprising citizens of Iron Township, was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1837, and is the son of Thomas and Nancy (Hunt) Horn, who were born and reared in Tennessee. John N., like the average country boy, received his education in the common schools, and worked on his father's farm until twenty-one years of age. He then worked three years at Valle Forge Iron Works, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion he abandoned all business of that description and enlisted in the Confederate Army, Second Missouri Regiment. He was under Capt. Cousins and Col. McCollough, and participated in the battle of Corinth, also that of Shiloh, and was in many other engagements of less note. Although taking an active part in these engagements Mr. Horn was fortunate in not receiving a wound. After the cessation of hostilities Mr. Horn came to Iron Mountain, where he took charge of a cut on the hill, but was soon given a position in the store, which he has occupied in a most satisfactory manner for the past nine years. He chose for his companion in life Miss Bell McFarland, and to this union were born five children, who are named as follows: Mianie E., Harry E., Maurice P., Gentry T. and Warren W. Mr. Horn is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also a

member of the A. O. U. W. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat in his political views, and has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for twenty-eight years.

George W. Horn. Among the early settlers of St. Francois and St. Louis Counties were two families who came from Pennsylvania, named Horn and Richardson, and Martin, a son in the former, and Sarah J., a daughter of the latter family, were united in marriage. August 29, 1841, there was born to them in Marion Township of St. Francois County, a son, who is the subject of this sketch. George W. lived with his father, who has now reached the advanced age of seventy-eight years, and after passing his nineteenth year turned to independent work on a farm as a laborer. His earnings were carefully hoarded until he was able to purchase a tract of land in Marion Township. He has had marked success in his agricultural pursuits, and now owns 400 acres in this township. The farm on which he lives embraces 250 acres and has one of the best residences in this region. Stock and grain receives the bulk of his attention. On November 5, 1861, Rebecca Patterson, a native of St. Francois County, became his wife, and has borne him seven children, of whom the following five are living: Sarah J., George M., William A., Rosa and Marvin. Both are respected members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Horn finds congenial opinions in the ranks of the Democracy, and is interested in the mysteries of Masonry.

A. J. Horn, M. D., physician and surgeon of Farmington, is a native of St. Francois County, Mo., born near Farmington October 4, 1856, and is a son of Josiah and Jane (Southerland) Horn, and a grandson of Thomas Horn, who was born in Tennessee and came to Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., at a very early date. Josiah Horn was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1824, and was married in his native county. About 1882 he moved to Farmington, where he was the owner of 260 acres of land. He was with Gen. Price during the late war. His wife was born in Albemarle County, Va., in 1822, and came to Missouri when a small child. She died in 1883. She was the mother of ten children, eight of whom lived to be grown: Thomas, a physician in St. Louis; Jane, wife of Doss Horn; George, a master mechanic at Doe Run Lead Mines; Emily, wife of Samuel G. Vansickle; Dr. A. J.; Charles, farmer; Delia, wife of J. D. Martin, in business college at Quincy, Ill., and Dr. Joseph L., at Doe Run. Dr. A. J. Horn was reared on the farm, and received his literary education in the public schools of Farmington. At the age of twenty-one he commenced the study of medicine, his brother Thomas, being his preceptor. In 1878 and 1879 he attended Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, and at the latter date commenced his practice at Coffman, Ste. Genevieve Co., Mo., where he remained five years. In 1885 he went to Polyclinic School in the city of New York and graduated as an M. D. in February, 1886. He then located at Farmington, where he has since remained engaged in the successful practice of his profession. In August, 1887, he married Miss Minnie Lindley, daughter of Dr. John Lindley. Mrs. Horn was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1862, and was reared and educated in Athens, Ohio. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Dr. Horn is one of the leading practitioners of Farmington, and during the short time he has resided there has made many friends and has built up a lucrative practice.

William Hunt was born near Shelbyville, Ky., January 11, 1821. When he was three years of age his parents, Henry and Nancy (Smith) Hunt, moved to Missouri, locating in St. Francois Township, St. Francois County. Here he was reared. In early manhood he purchased, in St. Francois Township, a large tract of land, which he improved and on which he made his home. He served as a private in the Mexican War under Gen. Taylor. He was united in marriage January 15, 1852, with Sarah Long, a native of St. Francois County, and a daughter of Philip and Isabella (Murphy) Long. Of this union there were six children, five of whom are living: Cora, Catherine (widow of Maurice Moran), Jennie, William H. and Philip. Mr. Hunt was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He died July 5, 1861. After his death the affairs of the place, under the superintendence of Mrs. Hunt, were carried on by the negroes, who were in her employ a number of years after they were emancipated. The homestead is still owned by the family.

Robert M. Hunter, a school commissioner of St. Francois County, and principal of the Desloge public schools of Bonne Terre, is a native of the mountains

of North Carolina, where he was born January 29, 1848. He is the son of Hiram and Cynthia (Massey) Hunter, natives respectively of North and South Carolina. Robert M., the second of seven children, was reared in his mountainous home with his parents, and began his first occupation as a carpenter. Not content with that he entered the scientific course at Mars Hill College and in 1869 received his diploma. He soon became a teacher in the schools of that State and later on in Tennessee. St. Francois County became his home in 1873, and he immediately became identified with public school work, and in December, 1881, he was appointed school commissioner of his adopted county by Gov. Crittenden, and has since held the position by election. He is a Democrat in his political faith. In fraternal orders Mr. Hunter holds a prominent place, being financier in the A. O. U. W., and he is also a Mason. He was married September 12, 1878, to Miss Ella Grady, who was born in St. Francois County, in March, 1861. Mrs. Hunter is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Their only child is Birdie May.

W. S. Irvin, senior member of the firm of Irvin Bros., was born November 16, 1839, in Washington County, Mo. He is the eldest of a family of six children born to Samuel and Nancy (Cole) Irvin. His parents came from Virginia and Kentucky, respectively, at an early date, and were known among the early pioneers of this section. The mother died in 1855, but the father survived her until 1870. The subject of this sketch was active in the service in the late war, having participated in the capture and siege of Vicksburg, the capture of Arkansas Post and the battle of Lookout Mountain. He was taken sick, and after a time in hospital, in 1865, was honorably discharged on July 13 of that year, having enlisted August 29, 1862. He was mustered into Company I, Thirty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry at St. Louis. In 1875 Mr. Irvin went west, and was engaged in several different occupations, but returned and in 1887 engaged in his present trade as a general merchant. The firm are building up a thriving trade. Our subject was married in 1871 to Miss Mary Anderson. They have one adopted daughter. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Irvin is independent in politics.

Eck. Irvin, junior member of the firm of Irvin Bros., general merchants, was born in Washington County, Mo., December 8, 1848. Mr. Irvin's parents are mentioned more at length in the sketch of his brother, W. S. Irvin, which precedes this. Mr. Irvin grew to manhood in his native county, and as he began life for himself found his inclination tending toward mercantile life. Since his present business was established in 1886 he has succeeded in aiding to make it one of the first-class places for general merchandise for Bonne Terre. In his political interests Mr. Irvin is thoroughly Democratic, while his fraternal spirit manifests itself in his membership of the Select Knights of the A. O. U. W. In 1869 he was united in marriage to Miss N. J. Westover. The union has resulted in two sons and one daughter. Mrs. Irvin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Isenman, member of the firm of Isenman & Co., manufacturers of wagons, buggies, plows, harrows and grain cradles and all kinds of farming implements, at Farmington, Mo., is a native of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., born April 5, 1848, and is the son of John and Mary (Littenecker) Isenman, natives of Baden, Germany, born in 1805 and 1802 respectively. They immigrated to the United States about 1838 and located near Bucyrus, Ohio, where they bought a farm and cultivated the soil. About 1843 they sold out and moved to Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., where they bought 160 acres of land, ten miles west of the county seat. Here they passed the remainder of their lives, dying in 1878 and 1870 respectively. Their family consisted of six daughters and three sons, six of whom are now living. John Isenman is the youngest member of this family. He received his education in the common schools, and at the age of seventeen he went to Pilot Knob and here commenced learning the wagon maker's trade. He worked three years, and in 1868 came to Farmington, where he worked for Lang & Bro. one year. In 1869 he established himself in business, his partner being Adam Smith, but at the end of two years the firm dissolved partnership and William T. Gay became a partner. In May, 1880, Isenman & Gay were burned out with no insurance and with a loss of about \$8,000. They afterward rebuilt and were soon doing a flourishing business. The firm took the title of Gay & Isenman and continued as such until February, 1884, when in March H. Herman and F. Herbst became partners, they doing the blacksmith work and Mr. Isenman the woodwork. They employ from four to six men and manufacture on an average

seventy-five wagons per year, sixty plows, thirty grain cradles, twenty harrows, besides a large amount of general repairing, horse-shoeing and other work. The firm are doing a good business, and its members are among the leading business men of Farmington. April, 1872, Mr. Isenman married Miss Catherine Zimmer, daughter of Frederick Zimmer. Mrs. Isenman was born in Germany in 1850, and came to the United States when a child. To her marriage were born five children: Mollie, Samuel, William, Joseph and Frederick. Mr. Isenman was alderman of Farmington two years, is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

Francis Janis, an old and well known citizen of Marion Township, was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., October 15, 1831. His father, Andrew Janis, and his mother, formerly Miss Aubuchon, were born in the same county, descendants of the early French settlers of that region. In 1873 the father died at the ripe age of eighty-eight years, while his widow illustrates an unusual case of longevity and health at the advanced age of ninety-seven years, with fair prospects of added years. Young Francis passed his youthful years in the duties of a farmer's son, and in 1854 married Miss Mary Pratte, a native of St. Francois County. (For an account of her parents see the sketch of Jules Pratte.) After his marriage he began mining at Bonne Terre, and so continued for about twenty-five years. After this long period with the earth's interior he turned to the development of its surface, and in 1876 he bought his present fine farm. It embraces 325 acres in Marion Township, six miles from Bonne Terre, and is well improved in all its features, showing the hand of a skillful agriculturist. Mr. and Mrs. Janis have six sons and one daughter. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Janis is an earnest Democrat.

John M. Johnson. In the time of our great Revolution there was an old soldier who amused himself, probably, in carving his tobacco box, as the weed was quite as much of a favorite then as now. Whether he intended the carved box to be an heirloom or not we will not undertake to say, but it fell to his grandson, James J. Johnson, a native of Kentucky soil. This heir married a Virginian lady, Lydia Derham, and moved to Missouri. Here at their adopted home in Washington County, on October 23, 1837, was born to them a son who in time received the heirloom, and this son has now become one of the old and well-known citizens of Marion Township, in the person of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Johnson located near Farmington in December, 1859, and it was not until several years later, in the Centennial year, that he settled on his present estate. The farm is a fine one, and embraces 240 acres. For four years he was a resident of French Village. In his political belief he is a Democrat. On March 1, 1860, he was married to Miss Ellen, a daughter of Dr. James H. and Caroline (Drinn) Grady. She was born in Ste. Genevieve County. Of a family of fourteen children born to them, nine sons and four daughters are living.

Nathan Johnson, of Bonne Terre, comes from the Puritan stock of the old Granite State, where he was born at Hillsboro, September 14, 1838. His parents, also natives of New Hampshire, were Ezra and Eunice (Murdough) Johnson. Mr. Johnson became a Missourian in 1861, and located at Pilot Knob, Iron County. He served until the close of the war as an overseer of the stock department of the Federal Government. The Pilot Knob Mining Company then secured his services as foreman of their mining department, and for eight years he was so employed. The livery business next attracted his attention, and in 1876 he became the pioneer in that line at Bonne Terre, where he has since built up a leading business. He was the first to run a hack line plying between Bonne Terre and Cadet, and has always proved himself able and faithful as a public carrier. Mr. Johnson has been married twice, his first wife being Miss Kate Barry to whom he was married in 1856 in Boston, Mass. After becoming the loving mother of four children she died in 1872. In 1885 he married Mary Graves, who passed away March 5, 1887. One child was born to them. In political matters Mr. Johnson is a Democratic adherent, and while in Iron County served one term as county judge. Three organizations receive his support, the Masonic order, the A. O. U. W. and the Odd Fellows fraternity.

Frederick A. Kain, one of Bonne Terre's well known citizens, is a native of Williamsburg, Ohio, born May 1, 1851. The Kain family is one of the very early ones in Ohio, its first members having settled there in 1789. The father of the subject of this sketch, Daniel Kain, served in the late war in Company K, Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mrs. Jane C. (Gage) Kain, the mother, was a native of South Carolina. Young Frederick learned the butcher's

trade of his father, who was also engaged in the livery business in the Buckeye State. It was in 1882 that Mr. Kain left his native State and engaged in his trade at Vandalia, Ill., with deserved success, carrying on also the hotel business as proprietor of the Fayette House. He came to Bonne Terre in November, 1885, and here he was first employed in charge of the butcher department of the St. Joe Lead Company, until he established his present meat market, in 1888. He is building up a flourishing trade, founded on a long experience, that always inspires confidence. In public duties he holds to the teachings of the Republican party, and fraternizes with the order of K. of P. May 5, 1886, he married Miss Aldania Johnson, a native of Iron County (see the sketch of her parents, Nathan and Kate (Barry) Johnson, elsewhere in this volume). Dora M. is their only child. Mrs. Kain is a member of the Catholic Church.

Dr. Abraham W. Keith, one of Bonne Terre's oldest settlers, was born in St. Francois County, Mo., February 4, 1835. His father, Pleasant G. Keith, a native of Knoxville, Tenn., was of Scotch descent, and at the early date of 1825 came to St. Francois County with a party of traders and settled near Bonne Terre. He first engaged in mining, but afterward entered some land and began rural life. Here he met and married Clarinda, a daughter of John Baker, and native of this county. Her grandfather, Andrew Baker, and his brother were among the settlers of 1806 who received their land grant in St. Francois County from the Spanish Government. There were born to Pleasant G. and Clarinda Keith twelve children, of whom our subject was the third. Here he grew to manhood, and at the age of twenty years began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Goff, one of the early physicians of the county. In 1856 he entered the Missouri Medical College and graduated two years later. He then began the practice of his profession and after about five years of professional duties he entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in March, 1864. He then resumed his practice at Bonne Terre, where he is now, with one exception, the oldest practitioner in the county. In July, 1859, he married Miss Margaret McFarland, who was born near Farmington, Mo., in August, 1839. To them have been born six children, of whom the following four are still living: Frank L., a practicing physician, at Farmington, Mo.; Bettie, who is now Mrs. Samuel Perry; Mattie, now Mrs. Rev. Josephus Stephan, and Marvin L., at home. Dr. and Mrs. Keith are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in which the Doctor is an esteemed steward and trustee. He was one of the founders of his local church, and one of the most liberal contributors toward its erection. He is a Democrat, and is a prominent member of the F. & A. M., A. O. U. W., and K. of P. lodges. He is one of the oldest and most substantial citizens of Bonne Terre, and his public spirit has won the esteem of all classes.

John M. Ketchum, whose birth occurred March 25, 1836, in Marshall County, Tenn., is the son of Isaac Ketchum, a native Virginian, who married Miss Susilda Daughton, a native of Tennessee. The parents came to Missouri in 1854, and located in Pendleton Township, St. Francois County. The mother died here and the father in Randolph County, Ill. John M. Ketchum remained in St. Francois County from 1854 to 1865, and in the spring of that year he went to Randolph County, where he remained between three and four years, when he returned to Missouri. In 1870 he purchased eighty acres of land in Liberty Township, and he afterward purchased 130 acres where he now lives. He has erected new buildings where he lives, and has about 100 acres cleared. He raises horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. February 19, 1857, he married Miss Frances Williams. She was born in Pendleton Township, and is the daughter of Gardner and Bedie (Calliam) Williams, natives of Davidson County, Tenn. The former was the son of Lotrick Williams. Mrs. Ketchum's parents came to Missouri in 1832, locating in Pendleton Township, St. Francois County, where the mother died in 1837, the father surviving until February 12, 1873. They were members of the Baptist Church. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ketchum: Mary L., Dora Emma, Elizabeth and John Samuel. Mr. Ketchum affiliates with the Republican party politically, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. He accumulated all his property by his own efforts.

J. M. Kirkpatrick, editor and proprietor of the *Bonne Terre Register*, was born in Washington County, Mo., September 28, 1833. His boyhood and youth were passed in acquiring a general knowledge of farm life upon his father's farm, and occasionally during the winter seasons he enjoyed the advantages of such educational instruction as the schools of the neighborhood afforded. The

summer months were occupied in agricultural pursuits until about the age of seventeen, and when eighteen years old he commenced in life for himself as a teacher, continuing this occupation with indifferent success for some five years. About 1856 he married, Miss Mary Evans, of Crawford County, becoming his wife. While not actively engaged in other pursuits Mr. Kirkpatrick had learned the use of the hammer and trowel, and for several years he worked as a brick and stone mason during the summer, teaching in the winter time. Finally, in 1874, he embarked in journalism, first at Farmington, Mo., where he continued some seven months. In 1876 he started the *St. Francois County Banner*, at Bonne Terre (then called St. Joe), continuing its publication about three years, when, for want of money, experience and perseverance, he disposed of his interest in the paper, and its name was changed to the *People's Friend*. For the next four years Mr. Kirkpatrick was acting postmaster at Bonne Terre. In March, 1885, having saved some money, he purchased the wreck of the local newspaper business, and again became identified with the county's interests as a journalist. This new venture was given the name of the *Bonne Terre Register*, and its editor at once assumed the same radical grounds on the temperance question that had characterized his former publications. Though a Prohibitionist of the most determined kind, he advocated the passage of the Wood Local Option Bill in preference to submitting a constitutional amendment to a vote of the people at that time, believing that the temperance cause would advance more surely and rapidly by going slowly and retaining every inch of ground gained. During the local option campaign in this county the *Register* entered actively and unreservedly into the contest, and that its influence was felt is manifested in the intense hatred with which it is regarded by the saloon advocates. If there is one thing more than another in the experience of Mr. Kirkpatrick which warrants and merits a place in any worthy history of this community it is the part taken by him in the local option campaign, a position which he may refer to with just pride. Politically he is a non-partisan, but, while believing in the general principles of Democracy, has a profound contempt for many of the practices of the party. During the slavery agitation he was as pronounced in his opposition to slavery as he has since been to the liquor traffic. Indeed, as Mr. Kirkpatrick himself expresses it, he is intensely radical in his make-up, and when he "goes to war" neither asks nor gives quarter. As might be supposed, his journalistic career has made him some friends, good and true, as well as enemies, bitter and vindictive, but, not desiring popular favor at the expense of principle, he has gone forward with the consciousness of doing what he has deemed right. In the conduct of the *Register* he has been ably assisted by his daughter, Miss Alice, who has entire charge of the mechanical department of the office, and is also assistant editress of the paper.

Henry Kollmeyer, senior member of the firm of Kollmeyer & Neidert, blacksmiths, carriage and wagon makers, undertakers and manufacturers of farm implements at Farmington, Mo., is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1848, being the son of Henry Kollmeyer, who was born in 1810 and who is a farmer by occupation. The father immigrated to the United States in 1851 and located in St. Francois County, Mo., where he purchased a farm of 200 acres in Liberty Township, where he now resides. His wife is seventy-six years old and is the mother of four children: William, farmer; Henry; John, farmer; and Minnie, wife of Peter Mill. Henry Kollmeyer was three years old when his parents came to the United States. He was educated in the common schools, and attained his majority on the farm. At the age of twenty he commenced learning the blacksmith's trade, and afterward worked at Troy, Ill., two years and at De Soto four months. He served as an apprentice two years and three months with Lang & Bro., and then worked as a journeyman for different parties until 1877 when he established a business at Mine La Motte. At the end of two years he came to Farmington and opened a blacksmith shop at that place. In 1880 he married Miss Mary Neidert, a native of Iron Mountain, Mo., born in 1852. In 1881 Adam Neidert became an equal partner, and from that date until the present the firm has been Kollmeyer & Neidert. They manufacture about sixty wagons, six buggies and fifty plows per annum. They also do general repairing and blacksmithing, etc. They also deal in coffins, and are agents for the Osborn Binder and Mower. The firm of Kollmeyer & Neidert do a large and prosperous business, and are among the solid, substantial business men of Farmington. Mr. Kollmeyer is a Republican in politics, is a member of the I. O. O. F. and also member of the Lutheran Church.

William L. Lambeth. The Lambeth family is one of the oldest of North Carolina families. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch came from Lambethshire, England, to North Carolina. The grandson of this man was born near Raleigh, N. C., April 11, 1796, and when of age went to Alabama and Georgia, and became a teacher. He continued handling the birch, and about 1815 removed to the Hoosier Capital, Indianapolis, and became a broker and was elected city surveyor. Here he remained for two years. In 1817 he moved to near Cincinnati, Ohio, where he met his fate in the person of Miss Ruth Brown. She was born near Cincinnati about 1803, and was left an orphan at an early age, but had the good fortune to be adopted into the family of Gen. William Henry Harrison. They settled near Galena, Ill., soon after marriage, and he engaged in surveying, which he continued in connection with school teaching, after he moved to St. Louis, Mo., in 1824. Two years later he came to St. Francois County and located in Big River Township, near Birch's Mines, where he spent some time as a miner and surveyor. About 1827 he located on Big River and purchased a tract of land known as the "Mostiller tract," which is still in possession of the family. August 3, 1835, he was elected county surveyor and filled the position with satisfaction for many years. This happy and esteemed couple braved the hardships of pioneer life, and the faithful wife and mother was the first to go to her long home February 26, 1846, and the father followed her on March 12, 1877. Their son, the subject of this sketch, was born November 8, 1836, in St. Francois County, and was one of the following family: Laura (deceased); Franklin (deceased), Milton, Eliza E., Samuel A., Aaron F., Susan, Amanda E., Henry (deceased). William, Susan and Amanda E. are now together on the old homestead, while the others are deceased, married or living in other parts of the United States. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Lambeth is a Union Democrat, as was his father, who was also a Whig in their day. The Lambeth family have long been identified with the history of St. Francois County.

Lang & Bro., of the firm consisting of Reinhard and Thomas Lang, manufacturers of wagons, carriages, plows and lumber, and dealers in agricultural implements, building material and undertaking, are natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, born in 1833 and 1835 respectively. They are the sons of Francis J. and Barbara (Mosbrugger) Lang. The father was born in 1802, and was a government architect. He died in 1835, while still quite a young man. His wife was born in 1809, and in 1839, after the death of Mr. Lang, she married Joseph Karcher. In 1852 they immigrated to the United States and settled in Erie County, N. Y. Mrs. Karcher died in 1885 but her husband is still living. She was the mother of only two children by her first marriage, Reinhard and Thomas. They were educated in the common schools of Germany, and when about thirteen years of age he commenced learning the wagon maker's trade. In 1852 both brothers came to America, settling in Erie County, N. Y., where Reinhard commenced working at the blacksmith's trade and Thomas at carriage manufacturing. Reinhard remained there four years and then began traveling, having, in the space of two years, visited fourteen States. He stopped at Farmington, Mo., in 1858, and he and M. P. Cayce and William T. Gay became partners. From 1860 to 1863 the firm was A. J. Weber and R. Lang, and then R. Lang until 1865. In 1855 Thomas went to Canada and four years later came to Farmington, and he and C. Eggenmann became partners. In 1863 he entered the United States service, being wheel inspector of the United States arsenal at St. Louis. He afterward enlisted in Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment, and was orderly of that company the greater part of the time. He was with Hood in Tennessee, July 1, 1865, the firm of Lang & Bro. was formed and has since been in successful operation. The Lang brothers came to Farmington with very little means to aid them in any undertaking, but brought with them push and energy, together with good business ability, which is essential in a new and undeveloped country. In 1868 they erected their present wagon and carriage shop at a cost of \$1,000. In 1873 they built a three-story brick, 30x60 feet, at a cost of \$4,000, and two years later they erected a two-story building, 32x60 feet. The second story building was used two years for holding court. In addition to the good dwellings that each have they also own a sawmill and 570 acres of land. They employ from fifteen to twenty-five hands, and it is only just to say that the two brothers have done more in building up and making Farmington what it now is than any other two men in the county. They are strictly honest, and are men of good character. They are Republicans in their political views, and both are members of the Cath-

olic Church. Reinhard is a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F., and Thomas is a member of the G. A. R. In 1860 Reinhard married Miss Louise F. Lorenz, a native of Mecklenberg, Germany, born in 1833, and to them were born four children: Emelia, Lizzie, William R. and Fannie. Thomas married, in 1856, Miss Catherine Cantloin, a native of Limerick, Ireland, born in 1833, and they also are the parents of four children: Mary, Ellen, Emma and Thomas J.

Placide de Lassus, of De Lassus, Mo., was born in New Orleans, La., June 28, 1839, and is the son of August and Mary (Jeanne Blanque) de Lassus, and grandson of Charles de Hault de Lassus, who was born in France, in April, 1764. He came to the United States in 1795 as commandant at New Madrid, and was appointed lieutenant-governor by the King of Spain on August 29, 1799. He was the last governor, and made the transfer of Upper Louisiana March 9, 1804. Amongst the many grants of land Charles de Hault de Lassus received a square league from the Spanish Government. This tract was located in St. Francois County, Mo., the village of De Lassus being on the original tract, and named in his honor. He died in New Orleans in 1842, and received his title of nobility from his ancestors, who were of the old nobility of France of the town of Bouchaine, Hainault, old French Flanders, of which they were hereditary mayors. August de Lassus was educated in St. Louis, and also attended a Catholic college at New Orleans, graduating in New Orleans. He represented Louisiana in the State Legislature one term, and resided in New Orleans the principal part of his life although he spent considerable time in St. Louis and Paris, France. He came to De Lassus in 1872, and from that time until his death, which occurred January 15, 1888, he resided with his son, Placide. His wife, Mary Jeanne Blanque, was born in New Orleans in 1815, and has lived in Paris since 1849. Their family consisted of six children, three now living: Charles is in New Orleans, and Placide is in De Lassus. Placide de Lassus went to France with his mother in 1849, and was educated in that country. In 1860 he returned to this country, and in 1861 enlisted in Col. Watson's battery, Confederate States Army, and was in service three years. He was in the battle of Belmont, New Orleans, and the Red River expedition. In 1866 he went to St. Louis, and two years later he moved to St. Francois County and located at De Lassus. In 1867 he married Miss Mary Clark, daughter of Henry L. Clark, of St. Louis, and a native of Ste. Genevieve, Mo., born in 1846. Mr. de Lassus is a fine gentleman and an excellent citizen. He has yet in his possession a large part of the original Spanish grant. He is a staunch Democrat in his political views, and his wife and himself are members of the Catholic Church.

Henry Lawrence, merchant of Doe Run, was born in Brunswick, Germany, September 3, 1832, and is the son of Henry and Josephine (Jergens) Lawrence. The father was a native of Germany, born in 1805, immigrated to America in 1844 and died one year later. Mrs. Lawrence died in 1845 at the age of thirty-nine. She was the mother of eight children. Henry Lawrence, Jr., immigrated to the United States with his parents, and at the end of nine months moved with them from New Orleans to Cape Girardeau, in the vicinity of Jackson. After the death of his father he attended school a short time and then, with the rest of the family, moved to Mine La Motte, where he formed the acquaintance of Mr. John Whitmore, with whom he went to Ste. Genevieve, where, in the spring of 1851, he engaged as salesman in a mercantile establishment with Messrs. F. C. Rozier & Co., a business in which he afterward became a partner, and in which engagement he remained for sixteen years. He and his brother afterward bought the steam flour mills at Pun Jaub, now Lawrenceeton. He remained in this business, milling and merchandising, for twenty years, when, in September, 1887, he moved to Doe Run and again engaged in merchandising for the firm known as Jokerst & Lawrence, a firm composed of F. L. Jokerst and Jos. A. Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence has had under erection for the firm a storehouse 30x70 feet. They are now permanently settled in business. He was married to Miss Caroline Siebert, of Ste. Genevieve, November 20, 1855, and to them were born thirteen children, all living: Henry, Joseph Augustus, Amelia (wife of Henry Schmidt), Louisa, (wife of Henry Douglas), Cora, Julia, George, William, Felix, Alpha, Leo, Rosa and Emma. Mr. Lawrence and family are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a Democrat politically.

Thomas H. G. Lester. In the days of our great Revolution there lived in Massachusetts a couple who were of the old Puritan stock. They moved to St. John's, New Brunswick, about this time, and there made their home. They here had a son born to them March 5, 1836, who has grown to be the respected man whose

name heads this sketch. James G. and Martha B. (Bullock) Lester lived until the years 1859, and 1865, respectively, the former reaching the age of sixty-five and the latter that of sixty. The father had become a prominent business man of St. John's. Young Lester's varied career began with a drug clerkship in his fourteenth year. Two years later he entered the Andersonian University at Glasgow, Scotland, and for two years pursued the study of pharmacy. On leaving school he was employed by the Glasgow Apothecaries Co. for a similar period, after which he embarked in the trade for himself at Kirkpatrick, Durham. Another two years passed and he became general manager for a wholesale drug house at Liverpool, England. His next venture was in 1858, when he became surgeon of the passenger vessel, "Boadicea," plying between Liverpool and St. John's. On his return trip he stopped at Prince Edward's Island and entered the employ of Hull & Myrick's outfitting establishment for American fishermen. Two years later he went to Boston, Mass., where, on July 17, 1860, he married Miss Bethiah F., a daughter of Elisha D. and Susanna (Kelly) Hyder, natives of Massachusetts. She was born at Chatham, Mass., July 17, 1840. Her father was a farmer, and lived to the advanced age of eighty-two years. He died in 1863, and his wife in 1848, at the age of fifty-four. The next year after marriage Mr. Lester enlisted in Company I, Fifty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, as hospital steward, and was on detached service before Petersburg, Va., as recorder of the Second Division, Ninth Army Corps Hospital, Army of the Potomac. He was honorably discharged at Boston in 1865. He and his wife then moved to St. Louis, Mo., and two years later came to St. Francois County and turned his attention to farming, although he also served in the schoolroom several years. He moved to his present farm in 1886. It is a fine one embracing 200 acres. He also owns eighty acres in Marion Township. Mr. and Mrs. Lester have had born to them eleven children: Carrie B. (the deceased wife of W. E. Birch), Frank H., Leonise W., Eda May, Ida Maud, Sarah B., Susan A., Rollo B., Izie E., Bethiah F., Thomas H. G. Mr. Lester is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, and in political affairs is a Republican. The family are well known and esteemed by all who know them.

Gen. James R. McCormick, M. D., ex-member of Congress, and druggist at Farmington, Mo., is a native of Washington County, Mo., where he was born August 1, 1824, being the son of Joseph and Jane (Robinson) McCormick. The father was born in North Carolina in 1780, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, Andrew McCormick, was also of Scotch-Irish origin, and came to America previous to the Revolutionary War. He was in that war under Gen. Green. Joseph was reared on a farm in Lincoln County, N. C., and in 1804 he came to Washington County, Mo., and selected a site for permanent settlement, returned to his birthplace, and in 1807 he, with his mother and brothers and sisters, returned to Missouri, where he afterward made his permanent home. He was the owner of over 400 acres, was justice of the peace for several years, and died in 1840. His wife was a native of Ireland and came to America in early womanhood. Her father was a soldier in the British army for years. She died in 1843. Of their family of five sons and one daughter Dr. James R. McCormick was the third child. He received a rudimentary education in the common schools at Lexington, and under the private instruction of Prof. John Taylor, who made his home with the Doctor's father one year. At the age of twenty he began the study of his chosen profession in Transylvania University, Kentucky, and in 1849 he graduated from the Memphis (Tennessee) Medical College as an M. D. In 1849 the Doctor settled in Wayne County, Mo., and after practicing there eighteen months moved to Perry County, Mo., in York neighborhood, and was quite successful at this point. In 1852 he married Miss B. N. Nance, who was born in Missouri in 1833, and who bore him two children, only one now living: Dr. Emmet C., a physician and surgeon of Farmington, Mo. The Doctor lost his wife in 1863, and in 1866 he married Miss Susan E. Garner, a native of Perry County, Mo. One child was the result of this union, named James E. The Doctor remained in Perry County until the breaking out of the late war, when he became surgeon of the Sixth Infantry of Missouri, six months men. At the end of that time he was appointed by the Governor brigadier general of the Enrolled Militia for twenty-two counties in Southeast Missouri. This brigade consisted of seven regiments of Enrolled Militia, one of which consisted of three battalions of 400 men each, and was kept in continuous service during the war. This position he retained until the close of the war. He then located at Arcadia and resumed his practice and also estab-

lished a drug store. In 1861 the Doctor was elected to the constitutional convention of Missouri, and in 1862 he was elected to the State Senate from Cape Girardeau District, serving one session. After the first session he resigned, owing to his duties in the army. In 1866 he was elected as a member of the State Senate, but the following year he resigned, and in the fall of the same year was elected to the United States Congress to fill a vacancy. He was elected three terms, and served in all six years. In 1874 Dr. McCormick became a resident of Farmington, Mo. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been ruling elder for ten years. He is a member of the Masonic order, and politically is a Democrat.

Henry C. McGahan is one of the oldest settlers of St. Francois County, in which he was born on February 6, 1831. George McGahan, his father, was a native of Pennsylvania, where his own parents died when George was but a child, and he was adopted by a family in Pennsylvania, who moved to Virginia soon afterward. He came to Missouri at an early day, served as orderly sergeant in 1812, and was married in 1818 to Miss Rachel Doggett, who had come from Tennessee with her parents several years previous. His death occurred in St. Francois County in 1848. Henry C. was about eighteen at this time, and having some time previously lost his mother he now began life for himself. He has clung to his apprenticeship as a farmer so tenaciously that, with the exception of one year spent in mining operations, he has been engaged in agriculture ever since and with eminent success. His fine farm, a mile and a quarter from Bonne Terre, embraces 260 acres, and includes the old homestead on which Mr. McGahan was born and which his father purchased about the year 1807. To enlarge the sphere of his operations Mr. McGahan, in 1881, established the milling firm of McGahan & Fite at Bonne Terre. He is a Republican, and has served as clerk of the school board since 1869. He is also interested as a member in the A. O. U. W. organization. His residence, a pleasant home, is situated in Bonne Terre. He was married December 20, 1855, to Miss Helen, the daughter of Jacob and Rutha (Turley) Fite. She is a native of Washington County, born August 23, 1833. The following children have blessed their union: Thomas W., George W., Irvin E. (deceased), Asa V., Ida B. and Effie K. Mr. and Mrs. McGahan are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Judge Allen C. McHenry. Among those who came to Missouri in 1817 was Archibald McHenry, a native of North Carolina, where he had married Miss Jane Stephens. After their arrival in Missouri Mrs. McHenry died, and Sarah Campbell, a native of South Carolina, became his wife. She had come to Missouri about 1820. Their son, the subject of this sketch was born in Perry Township, St. Francois County, February 5, 1829, and was a boy of about twelve years when his father passed away in 1842 at the ripe age of seventy-seven years. Young McHenry lived with his mother until he reached the age of twenty-one, and his first extensive venture in the world was an overland journey to California in 1850. He remained there about four years engaged in mining, and in 1854 returned to his native place and purchased the farm on which he now resides. The estate embraces 175 acres. On May 1, 1855, Mr. McHenry was married to Miss Margaret Smith, a native of Robinson County, Tenn., but since her childhood a resident of Missouri. The union has resulted in nine children, two of whom are deceased. For the past twelve years he has served the county as county judge, and has also been a judge of the probate court. His opinions on political affairs generally find expression in the tenets of the Democracy. The judge is a Mason. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Patrick McMahon, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, was born March 23, 1822, and is the son of Patrick and Ann (McDermott) McMahon, who were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. The father was overseer on the roads for over twenty years, and was also engaged in agricultural pursuits. Patrick, Jr., received a portion of his education in his native country, and when a boy came to America with his uncle and grandmother. They were nine weeks and three days making the voyage, and after reaching New Orleans they sailed up the Mississippi to St. Louis. They located in Monroe County, Ill., and here Patrick walked backward and forward to St. Louis and herded cows where Morgan Street now is. He resided in Monroe County for eighteen years, after which he came to Missouri, and going to Irondele began making pig-iron in the furnace. He had charge of the firm belonging to the furnace company at Irondele for six years, and then came to St. Francois County and rented land for five years. He then bought



Geo. W. Mahan,

ST. FRANCOIS CO.

120 acres of land where he now resides in 1881. This was right in the woods, and he has about forty-five or fifty acres cleared. April 13, 1854, he married Miss Catherine Shields, a native of County Wexford, Ireland. They have nine children living: Patrick, Mary (wife of S. B. Mitchell), Maggie, Annie, Kate, William, Charley, James and Agnes. Mr. McMahon is a Democrat in his political views, and he and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

Hon. George W. Mahn, of Hazel Run, a prominent citizen of this region, was born in New York City, February 22, 1842. His parents, Peter and Williamina (Schnabel) Mahn, are natives of Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany, whence the father came in 1832 to the city of his son's birth, where he was engaged in business until he immigrated west. It was in 1847 that he came to Missouri and located at St. Louis, engaging in the mercantile trade, during which time his son attended the public schools of the city. Subsequently he moved to Williamsport, Ind., and there was engaged in general merchandising and milling until his return to Missouri, in 1865, when he located at De Soto, and erected the first flour mills in that city, being among the early settlers of that place. His advent in St. Francois County was in 1867, his settlement occurring at Hazel Run, where they established a general store and flour mills, and traded in grain and feed, also being interested in farming and stock raising. In 1876 they rebuilt the "Old Hazel Run Mills," making it one of the best flour mills in the county, and operated the same until 1883, when it was destroyed by fire. George W. has been associated for many years in business enterprises with his father, and is the active member of the firm of P. Mahn & Son. While he (George W.) was attending the Warren Academy, at Williamsport, Ind., in 1861, he left school and enlisted in Company B, Tenth Indiana Regiment, and served his time of enlistment until being honorably discharged. After his return home he went west and was for nearly a year traveling in the West and Northwest, part of which time he was with an exploration expedition. In 1867 he established his present line of general merchandise at Hazel Run, and for many years served as postmaster. Mr. Mahn is a very prominent Democrat in political circles. In 1878 he served in the Thirtieth General Assembly for one term. During his service he was a member of the committee on internal improvements, mines and mining, manufactures, inspection of school of mines, and schedule and bonds. This was the assembly, too, which elected United States Senators Shields and Vest, and revised the statutes. Mr. Mahn was among the first to organize Democratic clubs in Southeast Missouri, after the war, and he further shows his fraternal inclinations in membership in the G. A. R. and Masonic orders. In 1879 he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Frech, a native of Jefferson County, Mo. They have had five children, of whom two sons and two daughters are living.

Charles T. Manter, another resident of Iron Township, was born at Elyria, Lorain Co., Ohio, in 1831, and is the son of Dr. Nathan H. and Susan (Miles) Manter. The father was a noted surgeon and physician in Northern Ohio; was one of the pioneers of Elyria, at which place he resided and practiced his profession for forty years. C. T. Manter was one of a family of four children—two sons and two daughters. He was educated in the Elyria High School, and at the age of twenty entered the profession of civil engineering. In 1854 he came to Missouri and engaged as an engineer on the Iron Mountain Railroad, with which work he was connected until the road was completed in 1857. He was then appointed by the Governor to fill a two years' vacancy in the office of surveyor of Washington County. In December, 1859, he started for Texas with a view of engaging on one of the railroads then projected, but was persuaded by a relative residing at New Orleans to abandon that project and engage in the drug business in that city. After getting well established in business he returned to Missouri and was, on the 8th of January, 1861, united in marriage to Mary, fourth daughter of the Hon. John Evens, of Washington County. He continued in the drug business until after New Orleans was captured by the Union forces, when he disposed of the same, and after a year spent in service under the military government as judge of the Fifth Justice Court, Parish of Jefferson, Rt. Bank, and also as secretary and treasurer of said parish, he returned to his home in Ohio, via Havana and New York, the only safe route at that time. After a few months spent in making preliminary surveys for railroads in Pennsylvania he proceeded to Missouri, and in 1863 purchased the site and founded the town of Bismarck, at which place he has since resided, engaged in general merchandising, building up the interests of his town and underwriting for several insurance

companies. He was appointed postmaster at Bismarck in 1872, which office he held to 1886. Mr. Manter's family of three sons and three daughters, viz: Mattie, Frank, Charles, Alice, John and Kate, are living examples of the beneficence of homeopathy. Mr. Manter is a staunch Republican in his political views.

Thomas B. Marks, merchant of Farmington and member of the firm of Dalton & Marks, was born in St. Francois County, Mo., in 1837, and is the son of George and Mary (McFarland) Marks. The father was a native of Nelson County, Ky., where he grew to manhood. About 1811 he started for Missouri on horseback, and at last came to St. Francois County, where he bought what was then called a "tomahawk" right to land in Liberty Township. These rights were acquired by a man cutting the initials of his name on a tree with a hatchet. He remained in this county and worked on his place until the fall of 1813, when he went back to Kentucky. He did not stay long, but returned, and in the summer following he worked on his pre-emption and also worked at the sawmill business, making enough money at the same to enable him to enter forty acres more of land. In the spring of 1814 he again returned to Kentucky, but returned the same year, bringing with him his mother. He followed out his plan of working on his place in the summer and in the mill in the winter three years. The first year he lived on his claim he put up a round pole cabin, and after his mother's arrival they moved into the same. A year or two after this he married Miss Mary McFarland, a native of Buncombe County, N. C., and the daughter of Reuben and Martha McFarland, who moved from North Carolina to Tennessee and came from there to Missouri in 1814, locating in Liberty Township, St. Francois County, where they passed the remainder of their days. Mr. McFarland was a remarkable man. He was a natural mechanic, being a good blacksmith, gunsmith, carpenter, cabinet maker, etc., and used tools of his own making. He was also a man who made friends of every one with whom he came in contact. He made a clock that kept perfect time, and the violins of his making were equal to any purchased from dealers. Within two or three years after his marriage Mr. Marks put up a substantial log house, and hewed it down from the outside. This house is still standing on the farm of his son, Jesse Marks. In 1840 he erected another large log house, a story and a half high, 20x36, and with a large old fashioned brick chimney at each end, which is still standing on the old homestead. He lived in this house until his death which occurred October, 1865. His record was certainly a remarkable one as he was obliged to start out in life with no means, and when he set foot in Missouri all he possessed was the animal that had carried him thither. His father was unable to assist him, as he had gone the security of parties to the amount of \$9,000, which he had to pay. While Mr. Marks received no assistance from his father he continued to prosper and soon became the owner of an extensive tract of land. Although game was plentiful he did very little hunting, except sometimes when he would go out before breakfast and kill a deer. He was an old line Whig in his political proclivities and afterward a Republican. His wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and her death occurred in 1870. They were kind and hospitable people. Both are buried on the old home farm. Thomas B. Marks is the seventh of a family of eight children. He attained his growth on the farm, followed agricultural pursuits until 1865, when he and his brother-in-law, Thomas T. Dalton, began merchandising in Farmington, and have continued the same up to the present, being among the oldest merchants in the city. In October, 1872, Mr. Marks married Miss Catherine A. Evans, daughter of David Evans. Mrs. Marks was born in St. Francois County in 1839, and to her marriage was born one child, Katie. Mr. Marks, like his father, is a Republican in his political views and an honest, upright citizen.

Searing Marsh, real estate agent, and another successful farmer of St. Francois County, was born in Miamisburg, Ohio, in 1834, and is the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Gebhart) Marsh, who were the parents of nine children—three sons and six daughters—five of whom are now living. Searing Marsh was educated at Delaware, Ohio, and attended the Ohio Wesleyan University two years. After selling goods in Dayton, Ohio, for the same length of time he sold out and engaged with his father in the saw and grist-mill business, which they continued three years. He then followed agricultural pursuits in Ohio for two years, after which he moved to Northeast Missouri in 1857, and purchased 240 acres of land on which he farmed for five years. He again sold out, went to Illinois, and here taught school in the winter and farmed in the summer for two years. In 1855 he married Miss Angeline Smith, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, and to

this marriage were born three children, all daughters and all educated in St. Louis. In 1863 Mr. Marsh enlisted in the army as sutler, and was with the Fifty-fourth, Sixty-second and One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Infantry. After cessation of hostilities he moved to Champaign County, Ill., and was here engaged in tilling the soil for three years. He then immigrated to Emporia, Kas., was engaged in buying and selling Texas cattle, and after three years' experience in this kind of business abandoned the same and came to St. Louis, Mo. He was on the police force at this place, and was a brave and successful officer. He then resigned and engaged in the real estate business in Southeast Missouri, at which he was very successful. He located one mile from Bismarck in 1884, and here owns a good farm. He raises considerable stock, but still makes a specialty of selling farms. Mr. Marsh is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church and a firm believer in its doctrine.

Elder Robert Carter Martin, farmer of St. Francois County, was born in Albemarle County, Va., December 19, 1834, being the son of William and Nancy W. (Davis) Martin. The father was born in Albemarle County, Va., in 1802, and was a farmer by occupation. He moved to Mississippi in 1835, and died there the same year while still a comparatively young man. His wife was a native of the same State and county as her husband, and was born in 1796. After the death of her husband she married Christopher Grider, in Reynolds County, Mo. They moved to Washington County (now St. Francois County), Mo., in 1845, and here Mr. Grider died in 1853. His widow then moved to Madison County and resided there until 1885, when she came to St. Francois County with her son, Robert Carter, and here died in 1886. She was the mother of eight children, all by her first husband. Robert Carter Martin was the youngest member of this family. He was two years old when his mother came to Missouri, and he received his education in the common schools. He grew to manhood on the farm, and at the age of eighteen engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own responsibility. In August, 1855, he married Miss Mary O'Bannon, a native of Madison County, Mo., born in 1838, and the daughter of Jefferson and Margaret (McDowell) O'Bannon. The fruits of this union were eight children: Amanda E. (deceased), John D., William J., Robert C., George W., Mary C., Lucy J. and Laura A. Mr. Martin located in Madison County in 1855 or 1856, and became the owner of 240 acres of land in Polk Township, nine miles west of Fredericktown. Mr. Martin resided on this farm until 1885, when he moved to St. Francois County, Mo., but still owns his old place in Madison County. In 1861 he was ordained as a United Baptist minister, and had charge of a number of churches, one in Bethel, Bethany, Little Vine Church, Liberty Church, in Iron County, and Colony, Pendleton, New Hope and Texas in St. Francois County. He also had charge of New Tennessee Church in Ste. Genevieve County, and had charge of as many as four churches at a time. Since coming to St. Francois he has had charge of but one church, Colony Church, as the ill health of his wife and the feebleness of his aged mother obliged him to give up a portion of his ministerial duties. Elder Martin is a Democrat in his political views, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

Mrs. Lucinda A. Matkin was born in St. Francois County, Mo., in 1843. She is the daughter of Henry L. and Elizabeth (Grider) Tullock. Henry Tullock was born in North Carolina in 1799, and was a tiller of the soil. He came to St. Francois County at the age of fifteen, and was among the earliest settlers of that part of the State. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Mary Matkin. After her death he married Miss Elizabeth Grider, who bore him nine children, of whom the following are now living: Anna, Thomas T., Mary and Lucinda A. (widow of Luther S. Matkin). Luther S. Matkin was born in St. Francois County, December 17, 1832, and was a farmer by occupation. He made a trip to California when quite young, and after returning chose for his companion in life Miss Lucinda A. Tullock. They were married February 9, 1864, and Mr. Matkin then engaged in agricultural pursuits. Of the six children born to this union all are now living: Lizzie E. (wife of Joel Ritter), Maude M., Annie, Hicks, Henry and Toleman. Luther Matkin died May 15, 1881, leaving his widow to rear the family, which at that time was quite young. Mrs. Matkin owns a farm of 204 acres, one mile and a half northwest of Doe Run Lead Mines, and is a worthy member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

John W. Merryman, a native of Wayne County, Tenn., and the son of Thomas B. and Jane (Lourance) Merryman, was born May 10, 1834. His father was a native of South Carolina, and his mother a native of Bedford County,

Tenn. In 1856 the family moved by team to Missouri, and located in Pendleton Township, St. Francois County. There Mrs. Merryman died in 1857. Mr. Merryman began working at Iron Mountain, and after working there for some years was taken ill, and died in December, 1864. John W. Merryman received his schooling in Tennessee, and then learned the blacksmith's trade from his father, which occupation, together with farming, he followed after coming to St. Francois County. He worked at the Iron Mountains for fourteen or fifteen years, when, in 1866, he bought a farm of 176 acres in Pendleton Township. He resided on this farm from 1873 until 1887. While getting out rocks for the culverts on the old plank road, traces of lead were discovered on his farm. This ore, which was disseminated in the rock, was not counted worth handling, but after the St. Joe Mine made such a success of similar rock, by drilling and prospecting, Mr. Merryman found that on his farm was a splendid deposit. He sold his farm and received another farm and \$10,000 cash. Mr. Taylor, who prospected for him, received \$40,000 for his share, as he purchased the property of Mr. Merryman and sold it to the St. Joe Company for \$60,000. In 1858 Mr. Merryman married Catherine Rogers, a native of St. Francois County, and the daughter of William Rogers. She died in 1867. To them were born five children; only one, Thomas Jefferson, is now living. Mr. Merryman was married to his second wife in 1870. Her maiden name was Susan A. Rennicks, a native of Pendleton Township, St. Francois County, and the daughter of Lewis and Mary Ann (Wilburn) Rennicks, natives of Indiana and St. Francois County, Mo., respectively. Mr. Rennicks is deceased, but Mrs. Rennicks is still living, and is a resident of Pendleton Township, now the wife of Rev. W. D. Hamilton. To Mr. and Mrs. Merryman were born eight children: James Franklin, Mary Jane, Melissa Frances, Amanda Ida, Martha Ann, LeRoy and William Tolman and Jesse Parkus (twins). Mr. Merryman has a fine farm of 300 acres, 150 of which are cleared. He is a Democrat, politically.

George A. Miller, farmer of St. Francois County, Mo., and son of Daniel and Anna Miller, was born in Farmington, Mo., in 1842. The father was born in Germany in 1797, and was a tailor by occupation. He immigrated to America in 1834, settling in Ste. Genevieve, Mo., where he remained until 1838, and then moved to Farmington, Mo. He purchased 200 acres of land two and a half miles southeast of the county seat, located there and there died in 1872. He was a good man, an industrious citizen, and the first German to settle in St. Francois County. His wife was born in Germany and died in 1868. She was the mother of eight children, five of whom are living at the present: Mary (wife of Christian Study), Amanda (wife of Christian Osterle), George A., William F. and Lizzie (wife of John Ebrecht). George A. Miller was educated in the district schools and attained his majority on the farm. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Sixth Missouri Cavalry and served three years. He was in the battles of Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, Sabine Cross Roads and Jackson, Miss. He was discharged in September, 1864, at the State capitol of Louisiana. In March, 1868, he married Miss Millie Bluemeyer, daughter of Henry Bluemeyer. Mrs. Miller was born in Ohio in 1849, and to her marriage were born eight children: Emma, Daniel, Ettie, Mary, Cora, George, Millie and Smith. Mr. Miller owns ninety-seven acres of land in the old home place, and is a kind neighbor and much-respected citizen. He is a Republican in politics and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln. He is a member of the G. A. R. and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Milne & Gordon, proprietors of the St. Francois Granite Quarries, St. Francois County, established their business in February, 1876. The individual members of this firm are William Milne and James Gordon. They give employment to from twenty-five to fifty men, and the products of the quarry find a market all over the Central, Western and Southern States. William Milne, of this firm, was born in Parkville, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, January 25, 1846, and is the son of Charles and Jeanette (Dawson) Milne, who are yet living in the old country. William Milne was reared to farm life, and afterward engaged in stone cutting, which occupation he followed throughout the quarries of his native country, after serving an apprenticeship of five years. He sailed for America in April, 1870, landing at New York, but a month later came on to Dayton, Ohio, where he remained about one year engaged at his trade. He then came to Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., from there to Graniteville, where he obtained employment in the quarries. He remained there until 1876, when he came to Syenite, and in connection with James Gordon, who is now a resident of St. Louis, engaged

in managing the business of the firm. Mr. Milne is manager of the business at the quarries and this firm is having a flourishing trade. They furnished the material for the John R. Lionberger building, the entrance and platform, etc., for Charles H. Peck, of Vandeventer Place, etc., and also material for the government building at Rock Island, Ill., and the Keokuk postoffice. Mr. Milne was married in June, 1881, to Miss Maggie Skinner, a native of Scotland. They have four children: Jesse, Sarah, William and George. Mr. Milne is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. James Gordon, member of the firm of Milne & Gordon, is a native of Scotland, born in Aberdeenshire and learned the granite cutting trade in his native country. He came to America in 1871, located in Graniteville, Iron County, and was engaged there and in St. Louis until coming to Syenite. He removed to St. Louis in 1881, and manages the granite business at that place.

Frank Antoine Mullermann (deceased), whose death occurred May 16, 1883, and who was among the prominent citizens of Liberty Township, was born in Prussia, November 13, 1823. His parents, Frank Antoine and Mary (Schulter) Mullermann, were natives of Prussia, where they passed their entire lives. Frank Antoine, Jr., was reared to farm life, and arriving at a suitable age he went into the Prussian army and served out the term required. He was married November 18, 1841, to Miss Catherine Hopf, also a native of Prussia, and the daughter of Bernard and Catherine (Dole) Hopf. Mr. Hopf was a dyer and print colorer by trade. To this union were born ten children, three of whom are deceased, and are named as follows: Bernard, Francis and Peter. The living ones are Mary, wife of Jasper Wiegeller; Elizabeth, wife of Anton Schulte; Herman, married to Martha Beeve; Frank, married to Mary Hunold; Mena, wife of John Hogan; John, married to Anna Sauer; and Anton who married Kate Hunold. In July, 1852, Mr. Mullermann and family took passage on the sail ship "Kahere," bound for New Orleans, which port they reached after a stormy voyage of six weeks, during which time the boat was nearly wrecked, lying on its side nearly a whole day. After landing at New Orleans they remained there about a week, and then took passage on a vessel bound up the Mississippi River. They reached Missoauri, located in Bollinger County, where Mrs. Mullermann had relatives living, and remained there three months. They then went to Mine La Motte, Madison County, where Mr. Mullermann obtained employment in the mines. In 1864, leaving his family, Mr. Mullermann went out to California by water and worked at mining on the coast for two years, when he returned to La Motte. About six years later Mr. Mullermann purchased 280 acres of the land now owned by the family, and here he went to work with his accustomed vigor, and before his death had accumulated 715 acres. He was a member of the Catholic Church, as is his family; was a Republican in politics, and was a member of the Missouri militia during the late war, with the rank of second lieutenant of one of the companies. He was a man much respected and looked up to for his integrity and real worth.

Franklin Murphy, a resident of De Lassus, and one of St. Francois County's enterprising citizens, was born in Farmington, Mo., October 16, 1819, and is the son of William and Rhoda (George) Murphy, and grandson of David Murphy, who came to Missouri in 1801, and entered 340 acres in St. Francois County, the city of Farmington being situated on a portion of the original tract. J. H. Waide now resides in the old residence, just north of the town. David Murphy donated the town property for the county seat. When he first came to Missouri there were only a few white men in what is now St. Francois County. He died in 1844. His son, William, came to Missouri with his father in 1801, and here grew to manhood. He was also married here in 1818, and located near where Lang & Bro.'s saw mill is now situated. He sold out in 1833, and moved to near Bonne Terre, where he bought a farm, now owned by Jacob B. Murphy. He died in 1847. His wife was born in East Tennessee in 1800, and died in 1877. She was the mother of seven children, Franklin Murphy being the eldest and the first white child born in the town of Farmington. He was educated in the common schools, grew to manhood on the farm, and November 21, 1841, he married Miss Mary Ann Alley, who was born in St. Francois County, Mo., in 1823, and who was the daughter of John Alley, who was one of the very first men to locate in the county. His father settled near Big River Mills in 1794. To Mr. and Mrs. Murphy were born eight children: Amanda J., Sarah (wife of Zachariah Cole), Rhoda (wife of Felix Janis), Augusta (wife of William Stephenson), Thomas H. B., Callie, Genevieve, Jessie and Katie. In 1849 Mr. Murphy

went overland to California, it taking him six months to make the trip. After mining there three years he returned to Missouri via the isthmus. In 1865 he was appointed sheriff and collector of St. Francois County, was elected in 1868 and re-elected in 1868, and in 1870 was elected to the position of county and circuit clerk, also county recorder, and held the position for four years. He was justice of the peace about fifteen years. In 1880 Mr. Murphy came to De Lassus, where he has since resided. Politically a Democrat, he cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and Mrs. Murphy affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Hon. Peter W. Murphy, ex-county judge, and one of the well-known pioneers of St. Francois County, was born the day preceding Christmas in 1820 in Culpeper County, Va. His ancestry extends through many generations in "The Old Dominion," the paternal line coming from Ireland and the mother's forefathers from Scotland. Peter and Ann (Thompson) Murphy, the parents, spent their lives in Virginia, engaged in rural life, while the father was also occupied as a merchant. Young Murphy received a common school education, and until his majority was occupied at home. He then launched out as a teacher, and continued to wield the birch for two years in his native State. In his twenty-fourth year he sought Missouri as a new field for his labors, and for the next ten years was a Washington County pedagogue. The construction of the Iron Mountain Railway about this time led him to engage in it as a contractor. He and his associates—V. B. Misphy and Jacob Boos, his father-in-law, that early pioneer who made the first pig of lead in Washington County—constructed one mile of the above mentioned road. After about four years spent as a contractor, Mr. Murphy engaged in agricultural pursuits, and remained on his farm for the five following years. He was elected assessor of St. Francois County, and served several times by re-election. In 1870, after changing his residence to St. Francois County, he was elected to represent that county, which he did do with success in the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly. Since the expiration of his term he has been engaged at his home in agriculture, and for some time as a merchant. His various enterprises have proved eminently successful, and enable him now to spend his later years in quiet and comfort. In November, 1884, the honor of judgeship of the county court was added to his successful years, and he filled the position with distinction for two years. He is a hearty supporter of Democratic principles, and is esteemed by all classes and parties. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Judge Murphy's estate, situated three miles from Bonne Terre, is a noted historical homestead, it being once the homestead of the notorious bandit Hilderbrand. The Judge himself is one of the few landmarks of the county's early history, and few are more widely known in this region. The county was a wilderness in 1842, when he came, with but one store between Ste. Genevieve and Potosi. The Judge was married August 25, 1845, to Miss Sarah Boos, who was born in 1824 in Washington County. Her parents, Jacob and Jane (Jarvis) Boos, were natives of Maryland and Kentucky, respectively, and came to Missouri at an early date. Mr. Boos settled in St. Louis, and owned eighty acres including the site of the courthouse. Little did he dream that this would be the heart of a great city, and held it so cheaply that he soon traded it for a horse. Judge and Mrs. Murphy have but three of their six children living, John W., Jacob B. and Alice D. The family worship at the Baptist Church.

Zebulun Murphy, son of Richard and Sarah Murphy, was born one-half mile north of Farmington, October 16, 1822. He was reared in St. Francois County and attended the schools of Farmington. He was county surveyor from 1850 off and on up to 1880, and made his home with his parents until 1846, when he removed to where he now resides in Section 19, Township 36, Range 6, and there he has remained ever since. He has surveyed in Washington, Ste. Genevieve, Madison, Jefferson, Iron and Wayne Counties as well as in St. Francois County. He now owns about 160 acres of land and has made all the improvements and has cleared about 40 acres. He was married at Farmington, August 22, 1846, to Miss Amanda J. Kinslow, a native of Barren County, Ky. Her parents, Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Anderson) Kinslow, were born and reared in Barren County, Ky., and removed to Missouri about 1830, locating in Farmington, where the father followed the occupation of a gunsmith until his death, which occurred about 1880. His wife died three years later. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and he was a Democrat politically. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy reared three children, one of whom, Artemissa, died July 20, 1887. She was the wife of W.

W. O'Neal, of St. John, Stafford County, Kas. Those living are Bird and Lucinda, wife of John A. Smith, who reside in St. Francois County, Mo. Mr. Murphy is a member of the Masonic lodge at Farmington, and is a Democrat in politics.

William C. Newby. In the State of North Carolina, were born Mary E. Pigg and Whaley Newby, who afterward married and moved to Tennessee, where on the 1st day of September, 1826, was born to them a son, whose name heads this sketch. Young Newby had reached the age of twenty-two years, when he began life for himself, and turned his attention to agriculture, which he has always followed with success. In 1848 he located in St. Francois County, Mo., and in 1856 he purchased his present farm. It embraces 143 acres in Marion Township, and is devoted especially to grain and stock. In 1848 Mr. Newby was married to Susan J. Pigg, and of the eight children born to them, four are now living and survive the mother, who died in August, 1878. Miss Mary E. Cunningham became his wife March 20, 1884. She is a native of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo. They have three children, two of whom are now living. Mr. Newby is a Methodist, while his wife holds the faith of the Baptist Church. He is a member of one fraternity, the Masonic. His political opinions are Democratic.

William H. Norwine, the enterprising merchant at Big River Mills, was born in St. Francois County, November 19, 1844. His parents, Conrad and Elender (Christopher) Norwine, were natives of the same county, their ancestors being among the first settlers of this region, and of Kentucky stock. Mr. Norwine received his training in mercantile life in St. Louis, where he went at the age of eighteen, and served as clerk in a grocery store. He returned to his old home in 1864, and in April of the following year he opened his present line of general merchandise at Big River Mills. His growing trade has since occupied his attention, and indicates an experienced hand at the helm. For the last twenty years Mr. Norwine has also served as postmaster. He is a hearty supporter of Democratic principles, and is a member of St. Francois Lodge No. 58, of the A. O. U. W. Miss Mattie E., the daughter of Reuben McFarland, one of the earliest pioneers of St. Francois County, became his wife November 19, 1867. Mrs. Norwine was born in the latter county in 1847, and lost her mother when a mere infant. Their children are Wendell M., Clarence L., Mabel E., Grace L. and William H., Jr. Mrs. Norwine is an esteemed member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Dr. J. J. Norwine, a successful practitioner of Bismarck, St. Francois County, Mo., was born in this county in 1857 and is the son of Conrad and Ellen (Christopher) Norwine, who are of Irish and German descent respectively. Both are now living. Dr. J. J. Norwine remained on the farm until seventeen years of age, when he went to Arcadia Methodist School and attended this institution two years. He then went to Fredericktown, and after reading medicine with Dr. Goff thirteen months, attended the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis and was part of the time in St. John Hospital. He graduated from Missouri Medical College, and in 1880 he returned to Fredericktown, where he built up a good practice and was one of the local surgeons of the Iron Mountain Railroad, which position he now holds. In 1881 he married Miss Carrie Goff, and to them were born four children, only two now living: Birdie E., and James W. In 1885, on account of the ill health of his wife, Dr. Norwine sold out, and he and wife took an extensive trip through Colorado, New and Old Mexico, and through the Territories, through the Western States, and also visited all the principal cities of the West. They did not succeed in finding a more healthy climate and the Doctor returned to his native county fully convinced that Southeast Missouri was good enough for him. Mrs. Norwine began her education at Oxford, Miss., but finished the same at Beethoven Conservatory of Music, at St. Louis, and is quite accomplished in that art. Her father, Dr. Goff, practiced medicine for thirty-five years in Southeast Missouri, and is still having a good practice. Dr. Norwine came to Bismarck, Mo., in 1887, and being a first class physician and surgeon and a very agreeable man in every respect soon built up a good practice and has made hosts of friends. He is a Democrat in politics. His Grandmother Norwine lived to be one hundred and three years old, and five years before her death had regained her eyesight so that she could see to read well without glasses. She died suddenly in 1870.

John F. O'Bannon, a native of Liberty Township, St. Francois County, Mo., was born April 8, 1848, the third child and first son of William Isom and Martha (Hunt) O'Bannon. The father was born and reared in Madison County, Mo.,

near Fredericktown, and his parents, who came from Kentucky to this State, were among the very early settlers of Southeast Missouri. When a young man he removed to St. Francois County, entered land in Liberty Township and was here married to Miss Hunt, who was a native of St. Francois County, born about two miles northwest of Farmington. Mr. O'Bannon lived on his old homestead until his death, which occurred November 28, 1875. His widow is still living and is seventy years old. He was a life-long Democrat in his political views and a good citizen. To their marriage were born ten children, nine of whom are now living. John F. O'Bannon is the eldest son and second child born to this marriage. He was reared in Liberty Township, and has made it his home the most of his life. He was reared to farm life, and remained with his parents until the time of his marriage, which occurred April 22, 1869, to Miss Mattie W. Sloss, a native of Madison County, born near Fredericktown, and the daughter of Robert Sloss. To this union were born nine children, one of whom, Robert Sloss O'Bannon, is deceased. Those living are William Isom, Maggie Alice, Thomas F., Henry Marcus, Nannie Tress, Martha Washington (or Pattie), Mary Lillie and Flora. The same year of his marriage Mr. O'Bannon removed to Madison County, but after a residence of four years he moved back to St. Francois County, where he has ever since resided. He has in all 272 acres of land in Liberty Township, and divides his attention between farming and stock raising. Mr. O'Bannon, like his father before him, is a Democrat in his political views, and is a member of the K. of P.

C. B. Parsons, superintendent of the St. Joe Lead Company at Bonne Terre, Mo., was born in Benson, Rutland Co., Vt., on February 26, 1836. His parents, Henry A. and Betsy (Smith) Parsons, lived a rural life in Vermont, although his father was by trade a saddler and harness maker. When the subject of our sketch was but a child they moved to Rochester, N. Y., and several years later went to Michigan. Having received a good education young Parsons, at the age of twenty-one, began the study of dentistry, which he afterward practiced. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned second lieutenant, afterward becoming first lieutenant and captain. He participated in all the battles of the McClellan campaign, but on account of disability resigned and returned home in March, 1863. For the next few years he was engaged in mining in Massachusetts, but in May, 1867, having been elected superintendent of the St. Joe Lead Company, he removed to Bonne Terre, Mo., his present home, where he has since filled the position in the most faithful and efficient manner. He has also been for many years a heavy stockholder and director in this well known company. In political affairs he is Republican, and has served many years as postmaster. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1862 he was married to Miss Jane E. Doolittle, who is a native of Montreal, Canada, but whose youth was spent in New York City. They have had eight children, of whom five are now living: Jessie H., Mabel T., Bertha S., Roscoe S. and Gerard S. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons are both members of the Congregational Church, and are especially active in charitable and benevolent projects. Mr. Parsons is a member of the G. A. R., and of the Loyal Legion, and, having been identified with all public movements tending toward the advancement of this and surrounding counties in Southeast Missouri, is held as a most valuable citizen.

L. K. Peers, notary public, ex-treasurer of St. Francois County, and also treasurer of the city of Farmington, is a native of Farmington, Mo., born April 12, 1836, being the son of John D. and Katherine (Cole) Peers, and grandson of Maj. Valentine Peers, who was a native of Ireland, but who came to the United States previous to the Revolutionary War with a cargo of linen. He liked the country so well that he determined to remain. He located at Alexandria, Va., and was with Washington at Valley Forge. John D. was born in Loudon County, Va., August 25, 1792, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He went to Maysville, Ky., with his father when grown, and in 1822 he came to Missouri and was appointed by Gov. McNair as county and circuit clerk of St. Francois County, he being the first clerk of that county. October 21, 1824, he married Miss Katherine Cole, of Washington County, and their son, Valentine C., whose birth occurred September 2, 1825, was the first white child born in what was then the town of Farmington. He was a merchant and a member of the State Legislature one term. John D. Peers was clerk until 1836. In the spring of 1823 he established a store at Farmington, it being the first in the town, and followed merchandising until his death. He died July 27, 1846. After his death his son, Valentine, succeeded in

the business and continued until 1857, when our subject, L. K., succeeded him and followed merchandising until 1861. Thus the Peers family were continuously engaged in merchandising for thirty-eight years in Farmington. Mrs. John D. Peers was born in Roanoke County, Va., February 14, 1804, and is the daughter of John and Katherine Cole. Mrs. Peers is still living, and is the oldest person in Farmington. She is the mother of eleven children, five of whom are yet living: Capt. Phil. E., farmer, attorney and ex-member of the Legislature, of Texas; Susan G., wife of Judge William R. Taylor, of Farmington; Luther K., George B., in New Mexico, engaged in the stock business, and John D., who is a merchant at North Springfield, Mo. Luther K. was educated in Farmington and at Jones' Commercial College at St. Louis. At the age of sixteen he entered his brother Valentine's store, and in February, 1857, he became a partner. In July, 1861, he abandoned the business, went south and was quartermaster of the Missouri First Battalion Artillery. He was in service until the following year, when he was captured and kept a prisoner three months at Pilot Knob. He was then released and went to Colorado, where he remained until the war was over. He returned in July, 1866, and was deputy clerk four years. In 1878 he was elected county treasurer and in 1880 and 1882 was re-elected. In 1882 he was appointed city treasurer of Farmington, and has been appointed to the same position each year since. In January, 1875, he was appointed notary public and was re-appointed in 1879, 1883 and 1887. He is a Democrat in politics, his first presidential vote being for Bell and Everett in 1860. He is a Master Mason, an Odd Fellow, having been District Deputy Grand Master of that organization since 1872. His father was a member of the Presbyterian Church and was ruling elder of the same.

George A. Pierce, superintendent of the St. Joe Railway, is a Canadian, born at Montreal, February 5, 1856. His mother, Elizabeth (Keating) Pierce, was a native of the same country, but of Irish ancestry, while his father, John Pierce, was born in New York. George A. was but nine years old when he went to New York City, where he was educated in the public schools. Afterward he returned to Montreal, and entered the Jesuit College, from which he graduated. He first began business life in New York City in the provision trade, but in 1878 he removed to Chicago, as a better opening for him in the mercantile line. The South soon attracted him, and after a few years in that part of our country he located at his present home in 1882. Here he began railroad life, and by his natural fitness and faithfulness shown in his duties he won promotion from place to place, until in 1887 he was made superintendent of the railway he now controls. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party. August 10, 1885, he married Miss Mary L. Nizer, who was born in Fredericktown, Mo., in 1866. Their only child, a little daughter, is Edith Augusta.

William C. Pigg. On January 9, 1837, in the State of Tennessee there was born to Sarah J., the wife of William Pigg, a son, whom they trained to the sturdy life of the farm, and who remained with them until he became twenty-five years of age. Then it was that William C. Pigg began his career as a St. Francois County farmer. There was a period, however, between the fall of 1863 and August, 1865, which he spent in the war, and in Illinois and the Hoosier State. He first enlisted in Company D, White's regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served until his honorable discharge in 1864, and during the service was in the engagement at Prairie Grove and in several leading skirmishes. This short period of years was the only interruption of what has been a quiet, progressive life of a successful farmer. The family now reside on a fine farm of 128 acres, in Marion Township, on which they settled in 1867. Mr. Pigg was united in marriage in Indiana, on April 29, 1865, to Miss Sarah J. Griffin, who was born in Tennessee, although she spent the most of her youth in Indiana. Ten children have blessed their union, six of whom are now living. Mr. Pigg's course in public affairs is generally represented by Democratic movements.

John A. Pigg, a prominent citizen of Perry Township, was born in Tennessee, September 29, 1839. His parents, William and Sarah (Newby) Pigg, came from Tennessee in 1849, and located in St. Francois County, but afterward settled in Ste. Genevieve County. John A., the subject of this sketch, remained on the home farm until he reached his majority, since which period he has been devoted to agriculture on his own place. He now owns 750 acres of land in Perry and Marion Townships, three miles from Bonae Terre. Mr. Pigg has been married twice, his first wife being Miss Mary Hilton, a native of St. Francois County, to whom he was married in 1861. Their two children are Thomas

V. and Solomon L. Mrs. Pigg was a respected member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her death occurred December 11, 1880. His second marriage occurred on August 29, 1885, to Mrs. Alice Scott, a daughter of Luke and Rachael Davis, and widow of George Scott. She also was a native of St. Francois County. Their only child is Mary Alice. Mr. Pigg and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His political preferences are thoroughly Democratic.

T. J. Pigg is a Tennessean, born in Warren County May 30, 1840, and is a son of William and Sarah (Newby) Pigg. He spent his early life with his parents, and received the usual advantages of youth in those days. It was on Christmas day of the Centennial year that he married Miss Alice J., a daughter of Eber and Mariah (Hilton) Turley, two of the earliest pioneers of Missouri and of St. Francois County, the place of their daughter's birth. The children of this union are Reems W., Rebecca and Ervin, and two deceased. The family now reside on their fine estate in Marion Township, embracing 229 acres, on which they have one of the finest residences in the county. Mr. Pigg makes a specialty of stock and grain, and has become one of the foremost men of his section in that line. He enlisted in 1863 in Company D, White's regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served through the hardships of military life. Mr. Pigg is a supporter of the Democratic party.

Henry R. Pigg, one of Perry Township's well known farmers, is a native of St. Francois County, born June 13, 1849. William and Ann Pigg, his parents, were natives of Tennessee, whence the former came when quite young and the latter in 1849. Henry's father lived a useful life until his death, which occurred on July 7, 1885. Young Henry was employed in the usual duties of the dutiful son of a farmer until 1869, when he began life for himself in the agricultural line. He had a good public school education, and has devoted himself to his chosen walk, intelligently and earnestly, and with the success that generally follows such a course. He has remained in St. Francois County with the exception of a year about 1870 spent in Texas, and now resides on his fine farm two and one-half miles east of Bonne Terre. The farm embraces 170 acres, which he purchased in 1885, and is now excellently improved. He also devotes considerable attention to breeding and raising a fine grade of short-horn cattle. Mr. Pigg has an extensive fraternal connection, being a member of the I. O. O. F., and A. O. U. W., and an official in the Masonic order, while his political preferences are Democratic. September 12, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Malinda Cook, who was born January 28, 1851. They have been blessed with six children: Richard C., Benjamin I., Margaret A., Henry R., Jr., William G. C., and Thomas L.

Thomas P. Pigg, publisher of the *Farmington News*, was born in St. Francois County, Mo., in 1855, and is the son of Jesse H. and Sarah J. (Smith) Pigg. The father was born in Tennessee in 1823, and when a small boy came to St. Francois County, Mo., with his mother, his father having died while still a comparatively young man. Jesse H. Pigg was a farmer and hunter by occupation. He died February 18, 1869. His wife was born in Tennessee in 1833 and died in 1886. After the death of Mr. Pigg she married Barney Weakley, who is also deceased. Mrs. Weakley was the mother of five children by her first marriage and two by the second, all of whom are living. Thomas P. Pigg was the eldest child by the first marriage. He was thirteen years old when his father died, and was educated by his own exertions. His parents were in close circumstances and were unable to send the children to school. Thomas P. went to school two terms at Marble Hill Seminary after he was married, that event occurring April 2, 1876. Miss Julia A. Starkey was the lady who became his wife. She was born in Bollinger County, Mo., January 12, 1859, and to her marriage was born one child, Edna B. Previous to his marriage, in the spring of 1875, he commenced selling books. He went to Bollinger County and worked until October, meeting with only fair success. He found no trouble in getting their names on the top line, but the pay was not forthcoming. In the fall of 1875 he began working on the railroad, and continued at the same two years. The following two years he pumped water in a tank for the same, also purchased type and a small press and began learning the art of printing from a tramp printer. In 1879 he went to marble Hill and started the *American Politician*, at which he worked for two years and a half. In 1881 he sold out and attended Mayfield Smith Academy at Marble Hill for two years, with the exception of about four months, during that time, when he taught school. In 1883 he returned to Farmington, and in July of

that year he established the *Farmington News*, and soon ran his subscription to 800. He has enlarged his press three times, and now has the best press in Southeast Missouri. The paper has a good circulation, is newsy, is ably edited and is independent in its political views. Mr. Pigg is industrious, economical and scrupulously honest. He commenced working for himself without a penny, and is now in comfortable circumstances, has a good home and is established in a good business. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thomas Porter, mining superintendent of the St. Joe Lead Company's Works, is a Virginian, born in Wythe County, in 1842. His parents, Samuel and Martha (Bratton) Porter, were natives of the same State, where the former was long engaged in the mining enterprises of the State. Young Thomas learned the business of his father at an early age. His military career began with his enlistment in 1862 in Company B, Fifty-first Virginia Volunteers, Confederate States Army. He was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in 1864, but was afterward captured at Waynesboro and held as prisoner until the conflict closed. After a certain period at home he came to Missouri in 1871 and located at Bonne Terre, where he resumed the occupation of his youth and succeeded so well that he has been promoted to his present responsible position. He takes an independent view of political affairs, and is identified with the interests of two fraternal orders, the A. O. U. W. and I. O. O. F. In 1861 he was wedded to Miss Elizabeth Bowers, a native of the "Old Dominion." The following six children have been born to them: Martha, Maggie, Laura, Beedy, Birdie and Kaita. The family attend the Congregational Church.

Charles P. Poston, M. D., of Bonne Terre, was born in St. Francois County, Mo., September 29, 1854, the son of Henry W. and Cassandra D. (Ashburn) Poston, natives of Missouri and Kentucky respectively. Dr. Poston's paternal grandfather was an early pioneer of St. Francois County, having settled here at the early date of 1800. Charles P. has been well educated for his life work. In 1872 he entered Westminster College at Fulton, Mo., and remained until 1876. He then turned to teaching, and also began the study of medicine, so that in the fall of 1877 he was well prepared to enter the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis. He graduated from this school in the spring of 1880, and began to practice at Bonne Terre. Since that time he has steadily built up his practice here, with the exception of one winter of post graduate lectures at his medical *alma mater*. The Doctor is interested in public and fraternal affairs, being a Democrat in politics and a member of the A. O. U. W. He was married in 1884 to Miss H. E. Cunningham, a native of St. Francois County. But two of their four children are living, Harry P. and Marie L. Mrs. Poston is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Jesse R. Pratt, son of William A. and Mary C. (Bennett) Pratt, is a native of De Kalb County, Tenn., born January 5, 1841. William A. Pratt was born in Alabama, but went from there to Tennessee when a young man, and was married there to Miss Bennett, a native of Virginia. Mr. Pratt died there when Jesse R. was but nine years old, and in 1855 the family moved to Missouri, located in St. Francois County, and here the mother died in 1864. Jesse R. Pratt was fifteen years old when the family moved to St. Francois County, and there he was reared to manhood. In 1862 he entered the Confederate service in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, and served mostly in the Trans-Mississippi Department. He was assigned to Marmaduke's division, Price's corps, serving first in Missouri, where he participated in engagements at Glasgow, Mo., Big Blue and Little Blue, also in Missouri. He was in the engagements at Chalk Bluffs, Little Rock, Little Missouri, Prairie Dehan, Pleasant Hill, La., Camden, Poison Spring, etc. He was captured with Marmaduke, twenty-five miles north of Fort Scott, Kas., October 25, 1864; taken to Gratiot Street prison, St. Louis, and from there to Alton, where, at the end of four months, he was exchanged. He then went to Richmond, and from there to Mobile, where he remained until after the surrender of that place, when he and about 1,000 of the Trans-Mississippi Department were transferred to their proper commands. They had to walk from Hazle Hurst to the river, and here they found the Union scouts patrolling the river for Jefferson Davis, consequently they had a terrible time getting across. Out of the 1,000 only fourteen got across the river, and Mr. Pratt was among that number, and the only man in Marmaduke's division to get across. He had to go alone seventy-five miles to reach his command, and surrendered at Shreveport, June 8, 1865. Later he went in a boat down Red River to Baton

Rouge, then came up the Mississippi River to St. Mary's, and from there home. The same year he went north, worked in Montgomery and Christian Counties, Ill., and engaged in the brick making business in the latter county. He remained there three years and then went to Shelby County, Mo., but after four years came back to St. Francois County, where he bought land, and where he now resides. He is engaged in the manufacture of brick, and is building and has built most of the brick buildings in Farmington. He built the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal South Churches, Baptist College, Carleton Institute, furnished the brick for the public schoolhouse, and erected his present brick residence in 1882. Mr. Pratt has been twice married. In Christian County, Ill., October 3, 1867, he married Miss Nancy S. Dennis, who bore him seven children, two of whom, Jesse and R. E., are deceased. They were twins. Those living are William A., Charles R., Susan F. and Maud E. and Mary M. (twins). Mrs. Pratt died in St. Francois County, January 30, 1880. Mr. Pratt married his present wife, Kate M. Bowyer, February 6, 1882. She was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., and is the daughter of Alexander and Louisa (King) Bowyer. Her parents moved from Tennessee to Missouri in 1853, and the father died in St. Francois County, December 3, 1874, and the mother in January, 1880. By the second marriage Mr. Pratt became the father of three children: Jessie L., Jesse R. and Henry. Mr. Pratt is a member of the A. O. U. W. fraternity, and is Outside Watchman of the Farmington lodge, of which he was one of the charter members. Mrs. Pratt is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Jules Pratte, dealer in general merchandise, is one of Bonne Terre's citizens who are descendants of French ancestry. His paternal grandfather was a young Canadian when he came to the wilds of St. Francois County, and began his fight in that primitive wilderness to make himself a home. He was engaged as an Indian trader for a long time. Peter B. and Emily (Janis) Pratte, the parents of the subject of this sketch, were born in Missouri, both of French extraction, and both descendants of early pioneers of this region. They owned the well known Desloge Mines, and both passed away in St. Francois County—the county of their son's birth. Our subject was born on the first day of 1834, and grew to manhood in his native county. For some time his business life was in connection with his father's mines, but he afterward became interested in mercantile life. His present line of general merchandise he established in 1880, and has built up a prosperous trade. His political ideas are firm and distinct, and he supports the Democracy with a hearty fidelity.

Esau Presnell, general merchant, was born in Buncombe County, N. C., May 30, 1830, and is a son of Israel and Melinda (West) Presnell. The father was a native of Guilford County, N. C., was reared there and was also married in that County. The mother was also a native of that county, but after her marriage they moved to Buncombe County, where they remained but a short time, then going to Kentucky. They settled in Monroe County, where they remained four or five years, and then sold out and removed to Springfield, Mo. Mr. Presnell was a millwright by trade, and while he carried on farming, he also erected several buildings in the town of Buffalo, as well as two mills. In 1840 he and his family removed to Perry County, Mo., and located in the western part of the county, where Mr. Presnell engaged in his trade, helping to erect several mills. In 1859 he removed to Bollinger County, and here built several mills. He died in March, 1880. His widow survived him but a short time, her death occurring in the same year. He and wife were members of the Methodist Church, and he was Democratic in his political views. Esau Presnell was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. At the age of nineteen he left home, camped on the banks of the Mississippi River, and engaged in chopping wood, which occupation he followed industriously for five years and made considerable money at that employment. During this time he purchased a farm in Perry County, and at the end of the five years in camp he moved on his farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1854, May 24, he married Miss Mary Tucker, a native of Perry County, and the daughter of Peter and Mary (Stewart) Tucker, who were natives of Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Presnell were born seven children, of whom four are now living: Minerva, wife of Joshua Seabaugh, Nancy, wife of Frederick Stammer; Emanuel, farmer, and William who resides with the parents. Those deceased are Julia, Felix and Albert. In 1859, Mr. Presnell went to Bollinger County, where he bought two farms. At the breaking out of the late war he had about \$1,800 loaned out besides owning the two farms spoken of. The war left him with very little

means. In 1864 he went to Illinois, bought a farm in Jackson County, but sold it in 1865 at a profit of \$800, and then bought property on the banks of the Mississippi River. He then started a wood yard, but ill health prevented his continuing this, so in the fall of the year he sold out and went back to Bollinger County, where he engaged in selling goods. In 1867 he again sold out and bought a farm in Cape Girardeau County, but not liking farming, he bought a third interest in a boat and became its captain, also pilot. He did not continue long at this on account of spinal trouble, which troubled him for a long time. During his sickness his boat was ground up in the ice and lost without any insurance. He followed trading and speculating in live stock for some time, and partly retrieved his fallen fortune. In 1875 he left the farm in Cape Girardeau County, which had been his home, and engaged in selling goods. He continued at this business in Bollinger County until 1883, when he removed to Knob Lick, St. Francois County, engaged in merchandising, and has continued at the same ever since. He is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Congregational Christian Church.

Joseph Prichard is a native of Georgia, born August 17, 1824. His parents are Isaac and Temperance (Wigley) Prichard. They came to Missouri in 1846, and settled in Marion Township, where they remained permanently. Joseph had become a man, and in the year of their removal to their western home he married Miss Mary E. Blue, a native of Tennessee. She was born January 16, 1827, and was but five years old when her parents moved to Missouri. After marriage the young couple moved to Mississippi, and there spent a few years. In 1850 they returned to Missouri and resumed a rural life. Mr. Prichard is a skillful and energetic agriculturist, and now owns a fine estate of 110 acres in Marion Township. The family embrace nine children, and three are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Prichard are members of the Baptist Church. His political preferences are always Democratic.

Isaac A. Raney, architect and builder, is one of Bonne Terre's well known citizens, whose ancestry is of notable connections. Gen. La Fayette is a grand-uncle of our subject, and the founder of the American family came over with the great Frenchman. John and Cecelia (Terral) Raney, the parents of Isaac A., were natives of Canada and England respectively, and it was in the former country, at Three Rivers, that he was born, January 1, 1833. Young Isaac began his life work at the early age of fifteen years, serving an apprenticeship of about four years in Chicago, Ill. He soon made his ability recognized in that city, and in 1851 was made foreman of the carpenter department of the Illinois Central Railway, a position he held for two years. He finally decided to locate in Missouri, and in 1858 came to Bonne Terre, where he erected the buildings of the Desloge Lead Company. He was engaged as foreman for that company for nine years. His attention is now given to contracting for the St. Joe Lead Company, for whom he makes an efficient officer. His preferences in affairs of State are Democratic, and he gives his support to two fraternal bodies—the A. O. U. W. and S. K. in the A. O. U. W. November 28, 1859, he married Miss Jennie McGee, who was born in Tennessee, in June, 1842. Of two sons and four daughters born to them, the following are now living: Della, Armen, Frostie Snow and Jennie. The family are all members of the Catholic Church excepting Mrs. Raney, who is a member of the Southern Methodist Church. On May 19, in the year of 1887, Fannie C. and Frostie Snow graduated at St. Louis Seminary.

Willard B. Rariden, postmaster at Farmington, Mo., is a native of St. Francois County, Mo., born July 3, 1860, being a son of Theodore F. and Mary (Patterson) Rariden. The father was born in the State of Indiana, and when a young man came to St. Francois County, Mo., and began teaching school. He was married in this county, and taught school the remainder of his life. He died in 1871. He resided near French Village, and was the owner of 125 acres. His wife was born in St. Francois County in 1837, and after the death of her husband, or in 1873, she married Pleasant Becket, who now resides near French Village. She was the mother of ten children by her first marriage, and one by the second. The names of the children by the first marriage are as follows: Alexander (farmer), Maggie (Mrs. William Offer), James, Willard B., Kennett T., Mattie, Sallie, Wesley and Nannie. The child by the last marriage is named Clark Beckett. Willard B. Rariden was left fatherless at the age of eleven. Two years later he left home and began business upon his own responsibility. He worked on the farm for B. I. Morris for seven years, and received from

\$8 to \$16 per month compensation. In 1881 he began trading in stock, and followed this business four years. In 1885 he began clerking in a store in Farmington, and in February of the following year he was appointed postmaster of that city by Postmaster-General William F. Vilas. December 29, 1885, he married Miss Mary A. Highley, daughter of Robert Highley, of Washington County. She was born in the last named county in 1858, and is the mother of one child, Walter. Mr. Rariden attends strictly to his postoffice business, and makes a first-class postmaster. He is a Democrat, politically, and his first presidential vote was for Cleveland in 1884. He is a K. P., and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

William E. Rigsbee, a resident of De Lassus, Mo., was born in 1852, and is the son of John A. and Lean (Webb) Rigsbee. The father was of Irish descent, and a carpenter by occupation. Fourteen children were born to his marriage—nine sons and five daughters. He died in Gibson County, Tenn., at the age of sixty-four, but his widow is still living, and is a resident of Fannin County, Tex. William E. Rigsbee, the subject of this sketch, is the seventh child, and was born in Tennessee, where he remained until seventeen years of age, when he visited Arkansas and North Missouri. He then went to Illinois, and from there to Mississippi County, Mo., where he married Mrs. Lou Pritchett, the widow of John Pritchett and daughter of Joshua and Catharine Moore. He then moved with his wife to St. Francois County, where he first engaged in farming, and where he has since remained. In February, 1887, he commenced running a hack line between De Lassus and the now thriving town of Doe Run. The hack line is quite remunerative, and as Doe Run improves will become a desirable business. To Mr. Rigsbee's marriage were born five children: John Gilbert, Effie Lean, James Walter, Birdie and Marvin. Mrs. Rigsbee was the mother of two children by her first husband. Mr. Rigsbee is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the A. O. U. W., and he and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Adam Rosenstengel, a thrifty, thorough-going farmer of Pendleton Township, is the son of George Rosenstengel who was born in Germany. He was married to Miss Louisa Bauman, who bore him six children, Adam Rosenstengel being the second child. The latter attended school until twenty years of age, and came to America at the age of twenty-four. Four years later he married Miss Rebecca Cowhorn, and to them were born a large family of children, fifteen in number, nine of whom are now living: George, Louisa (wife of William Turpin), Mary Jane (wife of William Myers), Joshua Adam (a blacksmith), Christine (wife of Mort Robertson), John Henry, Caroline, Ernest and William. Adam Rosenstengel settled in Missouri in 1844 and worked in the mines for two years. He then located on a farm at the eastern foot of Ozark Mountains, where he now owns a fertile farm of 187 acres. He has seen a great deal of pioneer life, and says that when he first settled here the deer were so numerous as to be disastrous to crops. He is one of the old settlers of St. Francois County, and is an honest, upright citizen. His land comes within half a mile of Doe Run Lead Mines, and he was the first man to discover lead at that mine. He has also discovered ore on his own land. Mr. Rosenstengel is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is, politically, a liberal Republican. During the Rebellion he was enrolled in Company B, of the State Militia, and at the time of the battle of Pilot Knob was on the force that burned the bridges.

Morris Rosenthal, dealer in grain and general merchandise at Farmington, Mo., is a native of Germany, and was born in 1849, being the son of Hirsch and Dora (Jacobi) Rosenthal. The father was born in 1812 and died in 1862. He was proprietor of a hotel. His widow was born in 1816 and died in 1893. She was the mother of ten children, nine of whom are living, but only two in America, Morris and Hermann. Morris was educated in his native country, and in 1864 left the land of his birth and came to the United States. He was only fifteen years old at this time, and he commenced business for himself as a pack peddler, traveling from town to town in the State of New York on foot and with pack on his back. This he followed for four years, but in 1868 he came to Missouri, purchased a team and wagon and sold goods over St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Washington and Iron Counties until 1875, when he located in Arkansas and established a general store. In 1876 he came to Farmington, opened his store, and there he has since remained. He has large, roomy store buildings and carries a first class stock of goods. He came to the United States a poor

boy, but by industry, economy and close attention to business has the largest stock of goods in Farmington, and is an unusually good business man. The first year Mr. Rosenthal came to Farmington he commenced buying grain and shipped the first carload from that town. In 1876 he shipped two cars and in 1882, 192 cars. He has been alderman of the city of Farmington for several years, and is a member of the Democratic County Committee. He is a Democrat in politics, casting his first presidential vote for S. J. Tilden in 1876; is a member of the I. O. O. F., of the K. P. and is a Master Mason.

Charles W. Ross, livery man of Doe Run, was born in 1845, and is the son of Joseph C. and Amanda Ross. The father was born in South Carolina, July 4, 1812, and was by occupation a farmer. He came to St. Francois County at the age of nine, and here followed agricultural pursuits until his death in 1879. He married Miss Amanda Hart, who bore him eight children. She was born in 1816 and is still alive. Charles W. Ross was born in St. Francois County, but went to Illinois, where he remained four years, and then returned to Missouri, settling in Pendleton Township, on Section 17. He recently sold his 140 acres to the Doe Run Lead Mining Company for the handsome sum of \$5,000. Since selling out he has engaged in the livery business, and is now running the principal barn of that place. He was married at the age of twenty-two years, to Miss Martha A. Belknap, and the fruits of this union were the following children: Joseph A., Charles W., Ida E., Benjamin F. and Clarence. Mr. Ross affiliates with the Republican party and is a member of the A. O. U. W.

John L. Rouggy, a prominent citizen of Marion Township, is one of the largest land owners in that section, and is closely identified with the public interests of St. Francois County. He was born in Chaux-de-Foud, Switzerland, August 1, 1830, the son of Jonnas and Magdelain Rouggy, both worthy people of the little republic of the Alps. His mother died when he was but seven years old, but his father continued to live there, and educated his son in the French and German tongues until in 1848. John L. was now eighteen years of age, and they embarked for the great republic across the water. They finally located in Wayne County, Ohio, where the father died in 1870, at the advanced age of seventy-two years. In 1850 young Rouggy came to St. Francois County, and became engaged in the Valle Lead Mines, where he was employed about two years. He then turned his attention to his permanent pursuit, agriculture, in which he has made so marked a success. His possessions now include 866 acres of land besides city property in St. Louis, and all has been the fruit of a life of energy and industry since the days of a poor boyhood. His present farm has been his home since 1853. Mr. Rouggy is a Republican in politics, and has been an active member of the school board. He worships at the Presbyterian Church. Eugenie, the daughter of Aime and Malinda Wulle, became his wife April 29, 1853. Her native land was also among the Alps, where she was born April 23, 1825, but her parents came to America in her twelfth year, and located in St. Francois County. To this union were born eight children: Mary M. (now Mrs. M. Lepp), Aime L., Louise E. (now Mrs. J. T. Mostiller), Paulina (now Mrs. Adrian Aufbuchon), Jules L., Daniel L., Isaac L. and Susan E. Mrs. Rouggy died September 30, 1883, and was an esteemed member of the Presbyterian Church. On October 6, 1885, he married Mrs. Teresa Lahay, the widow of Antoine Lahay. She was born in French Village, Mo., April 10, 1847, and when about twenty-two years of age married her first husband, and for about sixteen years lived in Kansas. Two children were born to Mrs. Rouggy by her first marriage: Mary (deceased) and John D. (living). Mrs. Rouggy is a Catholic.

Dr. Alfred A. Rudy, merchant and druggist, of Knob Lick, St. Francois Co., Mo., was born in Philadelphia, Penn., on the 18th of September, 1817, and is the eldest son of John and Mary (Resinger) Rudy, and grandson of Jacob Rudy, who was reared in Chester County, Penn., and was a carpenter by trade in his younger days, but gave that up and engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder. He had two mills which were blown up, and he then moved with his family to Philadelphia, where he kept the Black Bean tavern for many years. About the year 1834 or 1835 he moved to Logan County, Ohio. He then bought up a great deal of land for himself and sons and daughter, and died there about 1842. John Rudy, father of Alfred, was born in Chester County, Penn., on the 24th of June, 1794, and was a lad of ten when his parents moved to Philadelphia. He grew to manhood there and learned the tailor's trade, and was married in that city to Miss Mary Resinger in the year 1816. Her parents, John Adam

and Julia Ann Resinger, were natives of Germany, where they were married. They afterward removed to America and located in the city of Philadelphia, where the mother of Alfred A. was born on the 13th day of September, 1797. John Adam Resinger followed the trade of a turner and umbrella maker. They then removed to the Territory of Missouri in the year 1819. Their intention was to settle in St. Louis, which was then only a small French village. There was no steamboats at that time on the river and they were moving in a keel boat. The family left the boat at Shawneetown, on the Ohio River, and went through by land to Kaskaskia and Ste. Genevieve, expecting to meet the boat there, but after they arrived at Ste. Genevieve the report came that the boat with all the property they had was sunk in the Mississippi River. He then located in Ste. Genevieve. After remaining in Ste. Genevieve five or six years they took a farm in the country about twenty miles from the town of Ste. Genevieve. John Rudy and family then removed to Farmington in 1826, following his trade, that of a tailor. About 1831 Mr. Resinger removed with his wife to Farmington, and lived with his son-in-law, John Rudy, until his death. He died in 1841 at the age of seventy-five. His widow died in Ohio many years after at the age of ninety-three. John Rudy lived in Farmington until 1848, when he removed to Logan County, Ohio. In 1866 he returned to Farmington, Mo., where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1870 at the age of seventy-six. His widow followed him in 1886 at the age of eighty-seven. Mr. Rudy was a member of the Odd Fellows, and a prominent Democrat in political views. Alfred A. Rudy was but one year old when his parents left Philadelphia and came to Ste. Genevieve, Mo. When he was about nine years old his parents moved to Farmington, St. Francois County, Mo., where he grew to manhood, and where he learned the tailor's trade with his father. After reaching manhood he began the study of medicine, which he continued for about eight years, when he commenced the practice of medicine in Bollinger County, Mo., where he remained eighteen months. He then went to St. Louis, but soon returned to Farmington, and there engaged in the confectionery business. Two years later he opened a tailor shop, and a year later added a department for the sale of ready made clothing. Two years later he again began the practice of medicine in Reynolds County, Mo. He practiced medicine in Reynolds County for sixteen years. He then moved to Knob Lick, St. Francois County, Mo., in December, 1874, and has been located there ever since. He practiced medicine exclusively until 1883, when he engaged in the drug and grocery business and abandoned the practice entirely in 1885. Dr. A. A. Rudy has been twice married. First he was married to Amanda Wagent on May 25, 1845. His wife bore him nine children, all of whom died in infancy. His wife died on the 23d day of December, 1856, in Farmington, Mo. He was married in 1857, December 16, to Miss Elizabeth Cantrell, a native of Tennessee, born in DeKalb County, and the daughter of Moses and Martha Cantrell. Her parents came to St. Francois County, Mo., in 1848, where her father died in 1873. Her mother is still living and is eighty-four years old. Dr. Rudy and wife are the parents of seven children, five of whom are now living: Alfred Horace, Emma (wife of George T. Pool), Lula (wife of James Ward), Mary Edna (wife of Simeon J. Hensley), and Wilhelmina (who lives with her parents). Dr. Rudy is a member of the I. O. O. F., a Democrat politically, and at present is justice of the peace. He has been postmaster for twelve years.

Robert E. Rudy, a contractor and builder of Doe Run, was born in 1858 in St. Francois County, Mo. He attended school at Farmington, and at the age of twenty-three engaged in the carpenter's trade and has followed that occupation from that time up to the present. At the age of twenty-five he chose for his companion in life Miss Ida J. Mayberry, and to their union was born one child, named Homer. Mr. Rudy is at present located in Doe Run, and is quite successful in his business. He affiliates with the Democratic party in politics, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is the son of W. B. and Mary A. (Elholt) Rudy. The father was born in the State of Ohio, was of German descent and a blacksmith by trade. He was a good citizen, and died in Farmington May 25, 1875. His wife died June 14, 1875. Their family consisted of five children.

John Schaefer, son of George and Brigitte (Becker) Schaefer, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, June 1, 1825. His father was a tailor by trade, and followed that occupation until his death, which occurred in 1852. John Schaefer attended school from his sixth to his fourteenth year. He then commenced

learning the shoemaker's trade, and served an apprenticeship of two years. He then worked at other places according to the custom of the country until twenty-one years of age, when he went into the army and served in the garrison of Frieberg for eighteen months. He served in the war with Denmark, and after the conclusion of that war he helped put down the revolution in Baden, serving altogether two years in both wars. He remained in the army until twenty-eight years of age and then went home. He has two medals given him for honorable service during these wars. He decided to immigrate to America, and in the spring of 1853, he and his brother, Philip, took passage on a sail ship bound for New York, where they arrived after a voyage of seven weeks, in which they passed through the equinoctial storms. Remaining only one night in that city, they set out for the west, and, traveling by rail and water, reached Cincinnati, and from there took passage on the Ohio, and afterward the Mississippi River, and brought up finally at Wittenburg Landing. His brother, Philip, entered a piece of land in Cape Girardeau County, and John lived with him one year, helping him clear his place. He then went to Iron Mountain and obtained employment at furnace work. While working here he married Miss Agnes Dinger October 18, 1854. She was born in Germany, not far from Bingen, on the Rhine, March 31, 1835, and her father, Tobias Dinger, was a blacksmith by occupation. Her mother's name was Christina Schaefer. Mr. Dinger immigrated to America in 1840, landing at New Orleans, where he took the yellow fever and died. His son, John Dinger, was with him, and he went on to Evansville, and from there to the Valle Lead Mines of Missouri, and there became engineer. Mrs. Schaefer, her mother and the rest of the family came to America in 1853, after a stormy voyage in which they nearly had a collision. John Dinger met them at Evansville, and took them to his place in Missouri. The mother of Mrs. Schaefer is now a resident of Ironton, Mo., and was eighty-five years old September 1, 1888. She is living with her daughter and son; the latter, Franz Dinger, is probate judge and a prominent man of that county. John Dinger, Mrs. Schaefer's half brother, was killed in the coal mines in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer became the parents of ten children, three of whom are deceased: Elizabeth, Anna Christina and Jeannette Louisa Francisco. Those living are Franz, Charles, Jacob, John, Ernst, Ida and Mollie. After marriage Mr. Schaefer remained four years at Iron Mountain, and then purchased eighty acres of land where he now resides. In August, 1862, he entered the service of the Union army in Company B, Sixty-eighth Regiment of East Missouri Militia, and served through Missouri protecting the citizens and property from raids. He served from 1862 to 1863 and then returned home, the company having been disbanded subject to recall. While on a night's march and while crossing a creek Mr. Schaefer's horse missed his footing and fell, throwing Mr. Schaefer into the ice cold water. He was taken to a place of shelter, but not before his clothes were frozen and his health very much injured by this accident.

Henry Schlie, a native of Iron Mountain, Mo., was born in 1855, and is the son of Andrew and Anna (Altemeier) Schlie. The parents came from Germany in 1852 and located at Iron Mountain, where the father still lives. He has now retired from active life after having been in the employ of the Iron Mountain Company for thirty-five years. The mother died a number of years ago. Henry Schlie was educated in the schools of Iron Mountain, and when not at his books followed the occupation of a cart driver. In 1869 he entered a store, to make himself generally useful, and soon became a salesman and a first-class clerk. After eight years' experience of this kind of business he went to St. Louis, and sold goods at that place for two years. In 1878 Mr. Schlie married Miss Augusta Schawb, and to them were born four children, Fred, Anna, Henry and Walter. In 1879 Mr. Schlie returned to Iron Mountain and clerked in a store until 1883, after which he was employed as bookkeeper for the Iron Mountain Company, which position he still holds. He is a first-class business man, and is a member of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Republican.

Samuel T. Schneider, watch maker, jeweler and dealer in clocks, musical instruments, etc., at Bonne Terre, is a native of Juras, France, where he first saw the light on Christmas, in the year 1843. His parents, Samuel and Julia Schneider, were also natives of France. Samuel T. began his apprenticeship at the early age of ten years, and five years were consumed in the mastery of watch-making. He came to America in 1876 and located at Fredericktown, Mo., but in 1882 removed to Bonne Terre, where he has become one of its

leading merchants, and has established a flourishing trade. Mr. Schneider has identified himself with the A. O. U. W. order, in which he has become a Select Knight. He was united in marriage in 1867 to Miss Aline Grisel, also a native of Juras, France. Four children have been born to them, but one of whom—Marie—is living. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider are adherents of the Lutheran faith. In political affairs Mr. Schneider is a Democrat.

Thomas J. Sebastian, farmer and son of Jeremiah V. and Harriet (Green) Sebastian, was born in St. Francois County, Mo., in 1840. The father was born in the State of Kentucky in 1809, was of Scotch descent and a farmer by occupation. His father, George Sebastian, came to St. Francois County, in 1810, and located on the farm now owned by G. W. Sebastian in Liberty Township. Jeremiah V. was only one year old when he came to St. Francois County with his father. He grew to manhood in Liberty Township, purchased 550 acres and was a well-to-do farmer. He died in 1881. His wife was born in North Carolina in 1819, and came to Missouri when a child. She died in 1878. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom are now living. Thomas J. Sebastian was the second child born to his parents. He was educated in the home schools, and remained at home until of age. In 1862 he married Miss Lizzie Stevens, daughter of George Stevens. She was born in St. Francois County, Mo., in 1845, and to her marriage were born two children—Edward (deceased) and May. In January, 1865, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-third Indiana Regiment for one year. He operated in Tennessee, and was discharged in October, 1865, at Indianapolis, Ind. After the war he located where he now resides; is the owner of 140 acres and has a good home. He is Democratic in his political views, and his first presidential vote was for John Bell. Mrs. Sebastian is a member of the Christian Church.

Joshua Sebaugh, a native of Bollinger County, Mo., born March 6, 1852, is the son of Henry and Matilda (Hahn) Sebaugh. Henry Sebaugh was born in Bollinger County, and his parents, who were among the very earliest settlers of Bollinger County, were natives of North Carolina. Henry grew to manhood on a farm in his native county, was married there and there passed his last days, his death occurring in 1876. His widow is still a resident of Bollinger County. Joshua Sebaugh was reared in Bollinger County, and made his home with his parents until his marriage, March 13, 1873, to Miss Minerva J. Presnell, a native of Perry County, and a daughter of Esau Presnell, a complete sketch of whom is found elsewhere in these pages. By this union Mr. and Mrs. Sebaugh became the parents of four children: Charles, Edward, Curtis and Albert. After marriage Mr. Sebaugh moved to Cape Girardeau County, and there resided until coming to St. Francois County in 1883. He then purchased 220 acres of land in Liberty Township, and now resides on that property. He has about 80 acres under cultivation and the rest in timber. Mr. Sebaugh is a thorough-going, wide-awake farmer, and divides his time between farming and stock raising. He and Mrs. Sebaugh are members of the Christian Church.

William M. Settle, of Bonne Terre, is one of the prominent pioneers of this region, and is the founder of the suburb which bears his name—Settleton. His parents, John and Nancy (Martin) Settle, were among the very early residents, and lived to an advanced age. They were natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively, and came to Missouri about 1824. The father, born in 1800, died at the age of eighty-four, and the mother was seventy-seven years old at her death. William M. grew to manhood in Washington County, Mo., where he was born November 8, 1840. He received a good education at Cumberland College, Steelville, Mo., and for the next twelve years thereafter he was occupied in railroading near his home. It was in 1877 that he bought the site, and laid out the village of Settleton, and for the succeeding two years was engaged as a druggist there. Since then he has turned his attention with deserved success to his present business as a general merchant. Mr. Settle is a Democrat in politics, and holds a prominent place in fraternity circles. He is one of the Select Knights of the A. O. U. W., of which he is treasurer, and which he creditably represented in the Grand Lodge, at St. Louis. He has a membership in the F. & A. M. order also. In 1869 he married Hattie A. Van Allen, who was born in 1848. Their two children are Hattie V. and Bertha P. Mrs. Settle and a daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Gustave Setz, a citizen of Bonne Terre, is metallurgist for the St. Joe Lead Company. He is a native of Germany, having been born in that country April 26, 1843. Our subject received a technical education, scientific as well as practi-

cal, in his native land. In 1869 he came to America, and located at Mine La Motte, where he assumed the management of the metallurgical department at the lead mines of that place. It was in 1880 that he came to Bonne Terre, and entered upon his present position with the St. Joe Lead Company. He is a Republican.

Edmund T. Shaw, station agent for the Missouri Pacific and St. Joe Railway Companies, at Bonne Terre, was born at Norristown, Penn., June 4, 1855. His father, Henson L. Shaw, was a native of England, and was brought to America as a babe by his parents, who settled in Pennsylvania. The mother of our subject, Amanda M. (Hires) Shaw, claimed New Jersey as the place of her nativity. Edmund was but a young child when his parents moved to Spring City, Penn. He had predilections for the railway service very early, and at the age of fifteen became a messenger boy on the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, and afterward an operator. He became an employe of the Pennsylvania Railway Company in 1871, and continued until he came to Bonne Terre to accept his present position for the two companies, which he fills to the satisfaction of all concerned. In March, 1888, the Southeastern Telegraph Company was chartered, Mr. Shaw being one of the incorporators—he being its secretary—and was also chosen superintendent by the board of directors, which position he holds in connection with that of the two railways. His marriage occurred in February, 1877, at Philadelphia. Mrs. Shaw was formerly Edith Blore, the daughter of Samuel and Ellen (Holseworth) Blore. She was born August 31, 1857, in Rahway, N. J. The Episcopal Church embodies her religious faith. Two children have been born to them, one of whom, Horace E., is living. Mr. Shaw is a Republican, and a member of the order of K. of P.

T. J. Simms, son of James and Frances (Walton) Simms, was born in St. Francois County, in 1849, and is one of a family of eight children, all living, most of them in this county, and all doing well. The father was in the Union army during the late war, and participated in a number of battles and skirmishes. T. J. Simms received a common education, and in 1874 began merchandising at Farmington, where he remained nine years. He then came to Bismarck, and in 1883 formed a partnership with A. R. Boss, in the general merchandise business. They carry the largest stock of goods in Farmington and are live, energetic business men. In 1877 Mr. Simms married Lucinda Thompson, who bore him five children: Cora, Jennie, James, Tolman and Maud. Mr. Simms is a member of the A. O. U. W., is a Democrat in his political principles, and he and wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Hezekiah Sleeth, dealer in groceries, dry goods, notions, general merchandise, etc., was born in Harrison County, Ohio, January 8, 1845, and is the son of Robert and Sophia (Stephens) Sleeth. The father was born in County Armaugh, Ireland, in 1794, was married in his native county (where his first wife died), and about 1836 immigrated to the United States, locating in New Jersey, but afterward moved to Harrison County, Ohio, where he married the second time. He was a weaver by trade in his native country, but after coming to the United States he followed agricultural pursuits. About 1850 he moved to Meigs County, Ohio, and there died in 1883, at the advanced age of eighty-nine. His second wife was a native of Ohio, and died in 1879, at the age of sixty. Their family consisted of eight children, Hezekiah being the eldest. He received a good education, and attained his majority on the farm. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-sixth Regiment of Ohio Infantry, commanded by Col. G. Crook, and served four years. He participated in the battle of Louisville, second battle of Bull Run, Fredericktown, South Mountain, Antietam, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Chattanooga and numerous skirmishes. He was captured at Curn Town and retained several months; escaped from the enemy at Danville, Va., on the last of November; after traveling by night and off of roads for thirty-one nights was successful in reaching his own lines. He was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, in August, 1865. In the latter part of 1863 he was commissioned second lieutenant and held that position the remainder of the war. In 1867 he engaged in the teacher's profession and followed this at Loughborough, Mo. He came to St. Francois County in the spring of 1866, and taught two terms. About 1870 he commenced merchandising at Loughborough, and continued at this business three years. He then worked in a flour mill and on the farm until 1880, when he came to De Lassus and opened a general store, and there he has since remained. The same year he was appointed postmaster of De Lassus, and five years later he was re-appointed. In 1871 he married Miss Bettie Westover, a

native of St. Francois County, Mo. She died in 1872 and in 1875 Mr. Sleeth married Miss Amanda Matkin, a native of St. Francois County, born in 1851, and the daughter of B. Matkin. Three children were born to this union: Bettie, Parkhurst and Amanda. Mr. Sleeth is a Democrat in politics, is a Mason and also a member of the K. of P.

J. M. Smith, son of Adam William and Margaret (Stortz) Smith, was born in Germany in 1831, and secured a fair education in the schools of his native country. At the age of fifteen he began clerking at various places in his native country until twenty-seven years of age, when he immigrated to America and reached St. Louis, Mo., in 1857. Here he had a rather hard time to get along as he could only get 50 cents a day for some time. In 1858 he came to the Iron Mountain and worked as day laborer and weighmaster for the first three years. He was then employed as bookkeeper and timekeeper for the Iron Mountain Company, which position he has filled for twenty-seven years, making in all thirty years with the company, seldom losing a day from the office. He was drafted during the war but paid \$700 for a substitute. Before leaving the old country Mr. Smith married Miss Malvina Kramer, who bore him five children—two sons and three daughters: Maurice W., Julius C., Emily, Ellen and Bertha. The children have all had good educational advantages. Bertha attended school at Arcadia, and the two sons were educated at St. Louis. Mr. Smith is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the I. O. O. F., and he is a Republican in his political views. For the last twenty years he has been a member of the board of education.

Stephen Smith. The subject of this sketch is one of the representative citizens of St. Francois County, where his parents, William B. and Elmira (Johnson) Smith, brought him when he was but six years old. They came from Tennessee, where Stephen was born, October 19, 1835. Young Stephen lost his mother soon after their arrival in their Missouri home, and the father survived only until his son reached his majority. Young Smith now turned his attention to mining, and for three years was employed in that business. This proved only a means for entering agriculture in a more independent manner, and in 1858 he purchased his present farm, an estate of 120 acres, in Perry Township. He devotes his place especially to grain and hog farming, and with deserved success. Mr. Smith's fraternal spirit manifests itself in a membership in the A. O. U. W., and his interest in public affairs has led him to serve on the board of education. Politically he is a Democrat. In 1857 Sarah J., a daughter of Dr. William C. and Francis A. Ashburn, became his wife. Kentucky is her native State. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have twelve children, all of whom are living. He and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He served in the rebel army during the late Rebellion, and was in several engagements, among which was the battle at Fredericktown.

Thomas H. Stam, clerk of the county court of St. Francois County, Mo., is a native of Farmington, Mo., born November 10, 1851, and is the son of John H. and Mary C. (Hunt) Stam. The father was born October 8, 1821, in the State of Missouri, and in his youth came to St. Francois County, where on February 6, 1851, he was married. He then located in Farmington and began merchandising, but soon moved to Iron Mountain, and was employed by the Iron Mountain Company as clerk in the office, where he remained nine or ten years. He then returned to Farmington, and the latter part of 1862 went to Irondale, where he was in the office for E. Harrison & Co. He died January 10, 1864, at Irondale, Mo. His wife was born June 16, 1826, in St. Francois County, and is the daughter of Henry Hunt. Mrs. Stam is yet living, and is the mother of eight children: Thomas H., Florence L. (wife of J. W. Brady), John H. (farmer), Laura (wife of Seward Burk), Mary C. (wife of E. J. Weber), Lucy, Edward M. and Henrietta. Thomas H. Stam was reared in Farmington, and educated in the subscription schools. In 1872 he commenced clerking for Dr. A. Parkhurst, and worked for him four years. He then followed agricultural pursuits for some time, and in 1883 he was appointed deputy circuit clerk, and served in that capacity until January 30, 1885, when he was appointed county clerk, and November 2, 1886, he was elected to that position, and is the present incumbent. Mr. Stam is an efficient and capable public officer, and has given universal satisfaction. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the K. of P.

Hon. William R. Taylor, of Farmington, is a native of St. Charles County, Mo., born in 1823, and is the son of Roger and Hannah (Fishback) Taylor, and grandson of Richard Taylor, who was born in England, and previous to the

Revolutionary War he and two brothers came to America. Richard was a commodore in the colonial navy of Virginia, and lost a leg in action during the war for independence. He was an uncle of Gen. Zachariah Taylor. After the war Richard immigrated to Kentucky, settled in Clark County, and here Roger grew to manhood. He was born, however, in Virginia, in 1781. He was married in Kentucky in 1801, but afterward came to Missouri in 1818, and settled in St. Charles County. He purchased 300 acres of land, but in 1832 sold out and moved to Warren County, where he passed his last days, dying in 1842. His wife was born in Kentucky in 1785, and was of German descent. She died in 1851. Of the twelve children born to their marriage William R. was next the youngest, and is the only one now living. His early education was very meager. At the age of thirteen he left home and went to Pittsfield, Ill., and began as an apprentice to learn the saddler and harness-maker's trade. At the end of three years he finished his apprenticeship and returned home, where he assisted his father on the farm. After the death of his father William R. came to Farmington and began clerking for M. P. Casey, a dealer in general merchandise. In 1845 he was appointed deputy clerk, and in 1849 went to California, via the isthmus, to seek his fortune. In 1854 he returned to Farmington, and was again appointed deputy clerk. In 1859 he was elected clerk of St. Francois County circuit and county courts, but was "turned out" in 1865 by general ousting ordinance, adopted by the constitutional convention. The same year he married Miss Susan G. Peers, a native of Farmington, born in April, 1834, and the daughter of John D. and Katherine (Cole) Peers. Four children were born to this union: Roger P. (farmer), Mary E., Birdie and William R. In 1864 Wm. R. Taylor was again elected to the position of clerk of St. Francois County, and served four years. Mr. Taylor was admitted to the bar in 1871, and since that time has been engaged in the practice of law, farming and mining. He was elected and served four years as judge of probate, and is the discoverer of the celebrated Doe Run Lead Mines of St. Francois County. Judge Taylor is one of the substantial business men of Farmington, is a man of good business capacity and an honest citizen. He was a Whig previous to the war, but since that event affiliates with the Democratic party. He cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay, in 1844. He is a Master Mason, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Frederick I. Tetley, dealer in lumber, sash, doors, blinds, etc., and contractor and builder at Bonne Terre, is an Englishman, of Derbyshire stock, where he was born January 28, 1836. It was in 1852 that John and Elizabeth Tetley, his parents, left their native island and its chalky cliffs and located in America, at Boston. He plied his trade as tailor there until 1857 and then sought the West and settled in St. Louis. Frederick had learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1876 came to Bonne Terre to begin in a small way what has led to his present flourishing business. Mr. Tetley was married in 1860 to Elizabeth J. Bland, a native of Kentucky, born in 1838. Twelve children have been born to them, of whom those living are Charles B., Margaret N., Richard P., Samuel F., Mary J., Lizzie C., Edward S., William A., and Hattie V. Mrs. Tetley holds to the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Tetley is a Democrat in politics, and was a prominent candidate for the State Legislature in 1886. He is a Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. fraternities.

Stephen Thomas (deceased) was a native of the western part of Cornwall, England, born January 1, 1811, and was a son of James and Maria Thomas. James Thomas was a miner by occupation, and having been injured in the mines did not engage in active labor the latter part of his days. Stephen Thomas was reared in his native country and like his father became a miner, which occupation he followed for some time. He was married August 18, 1838, to Miss Jane Thomas, a native of Western Cornwall, and the daughter of Richard and Jane (Richards) Thomas. Her father was a miner in early life, but gave it up and engaged in merchandising, which business he followed until his death, which occurred February, 1835. Her mother lived a number of years after the death of her husband, and was eighty-four years old at the time of her death. She died about 1877. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were born eight children: Moses Thomas, born August 5, 1840; Jane Chapple (the wife of Jacob Howell), born May 30, 1842; Martin Thomas, born February 21, 1844, died March 30, 1865; Mary Ann (the wife of George W. Dunaway), born July 1, 1846; Thomas Thomas, born March 30, 1848, died January 1, 1851; Stephen Thomas, born June

17, 1850, died September 26, 1871; Carrie (the wife of Josephus Hareson Duna-way), born November 3, 1852; Thomas Thomas, born August 3, 1855; Richard Thomas, born November 19, 1857; Samuel Charles Thomas, born March 14, 1860. In March, 1842, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas took passage on the sail ship "West Wind," and arrived in the harbor of New York in June of the same year. They remained in that city one week and then sailed up the Hudson River to Albany, where they took the canal to Portsmouth, Ohio, and from there by the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to Missouri. They located at Mine La Motte, where Mr. Thomas engaged in mining, and continued this occupation until the time of his death, which occurred in 1866, on the 2d day of November. He was an active, industrious man, and left a good record behind him. Mrs. Thomas purchased 105 acres, her present farm, two years later, and to this she has added until she now owns 238 acres of good land well improved. Mrs. Thomas is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and she and family are well respected by all who know them.

Lucien A. Thomure, a well known resident of Bonne Terre, Mo., is deserving of more than passing mention in the present volume as a representative of one of the oldest pioneer families in Ste. Genevieve County. His parents were Joseph and Celeste Thomure, both natives of this county, where the father died in 1879, at the age of eighty-six. The mother, the oldest person in Ste. Genevieve County, is still living, and it is eminently proper that a sketch of her eventful life should be made at this place. Born near the Fourche, on January 25, 1798, she was the daughter of Jacob Boyer, a native of France. During the time of her childhood this territory, as may be supposed, was but thinly settled, and the main portion of the population resided on the bluff beside the present settlement of New Bourbon, where the overflow of the Mississippi had driven them. About 1817 she saw the first boat steam up the river. During a part of her early life she had lived at Old Mines, near Fredericktown, where her father died, his being the first grave made at that place. February 1, 1815, she was married to Joseph Thomure, by Rev. Donatio Ollivier, and their happy married life extended over a period of sixty-four years, or until separated by death. Mrs. Thomure is remarkably well preserved in years, and indicates by her vitality the vigor and energy which must have characterized her younger years. She has borne twelve children, seven of whom are living. One of these, Lucien A. Thomure, the subject of this sketch, was born January 8, 1837, in Ste. Genevieve County, and there grew to manhood, passing his youthful days in the occupation of farming. He acquired a good common school education, and in 1868 became located at Bonne Terre, where he engaged in mining, following that calling for three years. Smelting then received his attention, and at this time he is superintendent of the mill department of dressing work. January 26, 1862, Mr. Thomure was united in marriage to Miss Azelia Janis, a native of Ste. Genevieve County, of which her parents were old and esteemed settlers. Six children have blessed their union, four of whom survive: Felix J., Louis H., Anna E. and Harry E. Mr. and Mrs. Thomure are members of the Catholic Church. In politics the former is Democratic. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Felix J. Thomure was born in Bonne Terre, Mo., March 1, 1864, the son of Lucien A. and Azelia (Janis) Thomure, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Thomure began his apprenticeship as a carpenter at the very early age of fourteen, and continued so employed for two years. In 1881 he entered the Christian Brothers' College in St. Louis, and graduated from the commercial department. For some time thereafter he was a clerk in Bonne Terre, and in 1885 was appointed to his present position as assistant station agent at the same place. Politically he is a Democrat and is a member of the Catholic Church.

James Thurlley, granite handler, is the son of James and Sarah (Livermore) Thurlley, and was born in Cambridge, England, the seat of the celebrated university of that name, June 2, 1832. Both parents died in England, the father about 1877 and the mother about 1886. James Thurlley, Jr., remained in his native city until seventeen years of age, when he went to London and took passage on the sailship, "Henry Hudson," and in September, 1849, he landed at New York City. He remained there about one month, when he went to Williamsburg and from there to Lockport, but about one month later he went to Niagara Falls. Here he became connected with the well known Clifton House as pastry cook, which occupation he had learned in his native country. He remained there nearly three years, then came west, and was on the river as pastry cook and



Lucien H. Thomsen

ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY.

steward for twenty years. During that time he became acquainted with travelers on the rivers, having run on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri, and was there during the late war. He was an eye witness to the battle of Shiloh from the boat he was connected with at that time. "The Glasgow," the next to the last boat he was on, and of which he had been steward off and on for twelve years, was sunk in Red River, and he next became connected with the "Mary McDonald," which was burned just below Lexington, in 1878. He then left the river, and engaged in business in St. Louis, which point he had made his home during his trip on the river. About 1878 he engaged in the hotel business near the corner of Seventh and Market streets, and continued at this until 1883, when he engaged in the granite business, making Knob Lick his base of operations and getting out paving blocks for the city of St. Louis. Mr. Thurley has been connected with the granite interests of Knob Lick and vicinity ever since. He has been a life-long Democrat in his political views, is a man of extensive observation, and is favorably known by the citizens of the county.

R. V. Tillman, a native of St. Louis, born January 21, 1851, is the son of Charles and F. (Jarrot) Tillman. The father was born in Strasburg, France, where he was reared to manhood, and at an early age came to America, located at St. Louis and engaged in the steamboat business. He was one of the originators of the Anchor Line, and was connected with it at the time of his death. He died in 1865. His widow, who was a member of the Jarrot family, one of the oldest in the State, is still living and is a resident of St. Louis. R. V. Tillman was reared and educated in St. Louis, and afterward finished his schooling at Notre Dame, Md. He then engaged in merchandising at Coffman, Ste. Genevieve County, and continued the same at that place four years, when he removed to Scott County, Mo. He here followed agricultural pursuits and stock-raising for seven years. He then went to St. Louis, and at this place was bookkeeper for A. G. Brauer, two years. He then removed to Liberty Township, St. Francois County, where he now resides. Mr. Tillman was married December 2, 1873, to Miss Ida M. Coffman, who was born in Ste. Genevieve County, and who is the daughter of Judge John Coffman. Her father was a native of Virginia, who came to Missouri in 1832 and located in Ste. Genevieve County, and engaged in farming. He was married in St. Francois County to Miss Jane Smith, who was born and reared in St. Francois County on the farm where Mr. Tillman resides. Mr. Coffman was a prominent man, and was several times elected judge of Ste. Genevieve County. His death occurred in October, 1887. His wife had died seven years previous to this. Mr. and Mrs. Tillman are the parents of five children—Robert Lane, Felicete J., Jesse Ralph, Genevieve Ida and J. Smith. Mr. Tillman is a member of the Catholic Church, and is an excellent citizen.

William L. Tolman, M. D. (deceased), was a native of Urbana, Champaign Co., Ohio, born July 23, 1833, and was the son of Osee and Elizabeth (Lowman) Tolman. The father was born in Washington County, Ohio, September 9, 1807, and was a descendant of one of the old New England families. His wife, who was of German descent, was born in Berkeley County, Va., December 11, 1811. Seven of their children lived to be grown. Dr. W. L. Tolman received a good English education, and before attaining his majority taught several terms in Illinois. In 1856 he began the study of his chosen profession, and two years later graduated as an M. D. in the Missouri Medical College. He commenced the practice of his profession at Fountain Green, Ill., but in the following year (1859) he removed to Reynolds County, Mo., where he continued to practice medicine until 1862, when he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Tenth Regiment of Missouri Cavalry, and was soon after promoted to the position of surgeon of the same regiment. He was mustered out of service in July, 1865, and the following year came to Farmington, where he resumed his practice. In 1866 he was appointed United States examining surgeon for pension applicants in St. Francois County. The Doctor was married December 7, 1869, to Miss Margaret Frances Evans, daughter of David and Catharine (Murphy) Evans, who were natives of Ireland and Tennessee, born in 1790 and 1804 respectively. Mr. Evans came to St. Francois County at an early date and settled four miles north of Farmington. He died in 1865 and his widow in 1875. Mrs. Dr. Tolman was the tenth of thirteen children born to her parents, her birth occurring December 20, 1840. Her husband, Dr. Tolman, died April 23, 1886. He was a close student, and was warmly attached to his profession, to which he devoted his entire time. His superior talents and close application enabled him to be peculiarly successful in his practice. He was an enterprising and public

spirited gentleman, and enjoyed the esteem of his fellow citizens to a marked degree; was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a trustee of Carleton Institute, and a worthy member of the K. of P. and A. O. U. W. In his political views he was a Republican. His widow resides in the home he left, and is an estimable lady.

T. T. Tullock. Among the early settlers of St. Francois County, Mo., who suffered all the privations incident to pioneer life, may be mentioned the names of Henry L. and Elizabeth (Grider) Tullock, who came to this State in 1814 and 1818 respectively. They here reared a family of nine children—five sons and four daughters—and here passed their last days, both having been dead many years. T. T. Tullock was born in St. Francois County, Mo., in 1831, and was the fifth child born to his parents. He received a fair education and grew to manhood on the farm. In 1857 he purchased the farm on which he is now living, which consisted of 200 acres. Several years afterward he purchased 140 acres more adjoining his first farm, and has one of the finest tracts of land in the county. He is one of the substantial farmers of the county, and steadily improves his land, very seldom raising less than twenty bushels of wheat to the acre. He has been raising Durham cattle for the past twenty years. In 1857 he married Miss Caroline Madkin, who bore him twelve children, all living: Emma, Firmin, Louisa, Jasper, Mary, Alva, Ada, Cora, Guy, Barney, Reata and Carrie. One of the children is married. Mr. Tullock had the misfortune to lose his wife in 1880. One of his daughters is attending school at Cape Girardeau Normal, and three are at Farmington. He is Democratic in his political views, and a first class citizen.

Hon. Laken Dubart Walker (deceased) was born in St. Francois County, Mo., in 1833, on the farm where he passed his entire life. He was a son of Laken D. and Elizabeth (Murphy) Walker. The father, who was born in 1779, in North Carolina, a blacksmith by trade, came to St. Francois County in 1803, and in 1805 married Miss Murphy. Her father was the third man who lived within the boundaries of St. Francois County. Mr. Walker settled on the farm now owned by Mrs. Walker and received it as a Spanish grant. The place comprises 125 acres, and is situated one mile south of Farmington. Mr. Laken D. Walker, Sr., was the first sheriff of St. Francois County, and was at one time assessor of the county. He died in 1833. His wife was born in 1788 in Tennessee, and came to St. Francois County, Mo., with her father, William Murphy, in 1796. She died in 1868. She was the mother of sixteen children, all of whom lived to be grown except one, and three are now living. Laken D. Walker attained his majority on the farm, and secured his education in the schools of Farmington. He was only thirteen years old when his father died, and, the support of the family largely depending upon him, thus deprived him of school privileges. January 18, 1869, he married Miss Susan C. Myers, daughter of Charles and Mary Myers. Mrs. Walker was born in St. Francois County, Mo., April 7, 1841, and the fruit of her marriage was four children: Maud E. (deceased), Kate E. (deceased), Susie (deceased) and Laken D. Mr. Walker became owner of the home place about 1866, and was from his youth up very prominent in the community. Before marriage he was assessor of his native county, and in 1870 he was elected sheriff and collector, being re-elected in 1872. In 1876 he was elected to the twenty-ninth General Assembly and two years later was re-elected but declined to serve longer. For years Mr. L. D. Walker was one of the leading members of the Democratic party in St. Francois County, and commanded the highest esteem and respect of his constituents and even of those who were opposed to him politically. He was a man of irreproachable character and an excellent citizen. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., also a member of the K. of H., and was a liberal supporter of all laudable enterprises. His death, which occurred June 11, 1887, was a great loss to his family and to the entire community. His widow, who yet remains on the home place, is an estimable lady and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

John Weimer was born in St. Francois County, Mo., in 1860, and is the second of five children born to John A. and Mary (Zink) Weimer. The father was born on the Rhine in 1820, and was a collier by occupation. He crossed the ocean in 1854, and after reaching America married Miss Zink, who was born in Pennsylvania but was of German descent. To their marriage five children were born, two of whom are still living, Charles and John. The latter received a good practical education in his native county, and on the 10th of March, 1887, he chose for his companion in life Miss Elizabeth Tetley. She was born in

Iron County, Mo., in 1868, and was of English descent. Mr. Weimer is a young man of much push and energy, and is a successful and enterprising farmer.

Isaac Welborn. Prominent among the very early settlers of Missouri who suffered all the privations incident to pioneer life stands the name of Isaac Welborn. He was a native Virginian, born April 14, 1806, and is the son of Isaac and Sarah (Teague) Welborn. Isaac Welborn, Sr., was born in North Carolina, and immigrated to Missouri in 1818, where he passed his last days. His wife was also a native of North Carolina, and died in St. Francois County. Isaac Welborn, Jr., came to Missouri with his parents, and in 1830 was united in marriage to Miss Jemima Matkin, who bore him six children, only two of whom are now living, Samuel P. and William F. Mrs. Welborn died August 30, 1886, at the age of seventy-three. Mr. Welborn is one of the most respected citizens of St. Francois County, and is one of the well-to-do and substantial farmers. He is eighty-two years of age, and has always lived on a farm. He is the owner of 235 acres of land three and a half miles northwest of Doe Run Lead Mines, and he is a member of the Baptist Church. He is politically a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Andrew Jackson.

Samuel P. Welborn, farmer of Pendleton Township, was born in St. Francois County, Mo., in 1841, and is one of six children born to Isaac and Jemima (Matkin) Welborn. The father was born in Virginia in 1806, was of Welsh descent and a farmer by occupation. He immigrated to St. Francois County, Mo., in 1818, was married here and is still living. His wife was a native of Kentucky, and died in August of 1876, at the age of seventy-three. Samuel P. Welborn was educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-nine married Miss Elizabeth Sanders, by whom he had nine children, six of whom are still living, Mary, Colulin B., Theodore, Sarah Isabella, Sterling P., and Benjamin Franklin. Mrs. Welborn is the daughter of Wiley and Mary Ann (Phillips) Sanders. Her father was born in South Carolina in 1823, and both parents are living at the present in St. Francois County. Mrs. Welborn is a member of the United Baptist Church, and is forty-one years old at the present. Mr. Welborn is at present the owner of 130 acres of land three miles northwest of Doe Run Lead Mines, and is a successful farmer. He is a Democrat in his political views.

Prof. James U. White, M. S. D., principal of the public schools of Farmington, Mo., was born in Wayne County, Mo., in 1864, and is the son of Valentine and Columbia (Farmer) White, and grandson of James White, who was born in North Carolina, and who is a lineal descendant of John White, who came to America in 1587 and laid the foundation of the city of Raleigh. Since the White family settled in America the name "John" has been in each succeeding generation. James White, grandfather of Prof. James U., immigrated to Wayne County, Mo., in 1850, settling at Greeneville, where he entered 200 acres of land, and followed agricultural pursuits for a livelihood. He died about 1866. Valentine White was born in Davidson County, N. C., May 20, 1835, and is a farmer by occupation. He was fifteen years old when his father came to Missouri. He was reared on a farm, was married in 1861, and located five miles north of the county seat of Wayne County, where he is now living. He is the owner of 300 acres of land, and has been postmaster of Bounds postoffice for the past two years. His wife was born in Ashe County, N. C., August 20, 1845, and is of Irish-German extraction. She is the daughter of Jesse Farmer, who located in Wayne County, Mo., in 1858. Mrs. White is the mother of four children who are named as follows: Rosa A. (wife of J. T. Bennett, who resides in Greeneville), James U., Henry A. and Sylvester C. James U. received the rudiments of an education in the common subscription schools, and in 1880 entered the State Normal at Cape Girardeau and attended the same one year. In the summer of 1881 he engaged in teaching, and followed this occupation in the same district school where he had attended as a pupil a few years previous. In the fall of 1881 he returned to Cape Girardeau and again remained the school year. In 1883 he taught at Williamsville a term of six months, and in the fall of the same year he re-entered school and remained until June, 1885, when he graduated in both the English and classical courses with the degree of M. S. D. or Master of Scientific Didactics. The day following his graduation Prof. White was elected principal of the public schools at Farmington, Mo., and re-elected in 1886, 1887 and 1888, thus forcibly illustrating his success as an able instructor and disciplinarian. Prof. White is universally liked by both patrons and pupils.

He is a young man, but his success has been equal to that of an old and experienced educator. He is a Republican in politics, is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. and also belongs to the Baptist Church.

George W. Wigger, dealer in lumber, lath, shingles, blinds, doors and general building material, was born in St. Francois County, Mo., March 24, 1852. His parents, P. A. and Charity (Armon) Wigger, are both natives of Missouri. Young Wigger was well educated at the Salem (Mo.) Academy, which he entered in 1875, and prepared for teaching. He followed this work in the public schools for some time, and then spent several years as a carpenter, contractor and builder. He established his present extensive lumber business in 1887, and is building up a fine trade. Mr. Wigger was married in March, 1877, to Miss Geneva C. Hensley, a native of Virginia. After one year and five months death called his dear companion from him, and he lived single until January, 1883, when he married Miss Eliza Pettis, a native of St. Francois County, Mo. Two children have blessed this union, one of whom is living—Geneva L. Mr. and Mrs. Wigger are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is one of the Select Knights of the A. O. U. W. organization, and holds the political faith of the Democratic party.

James B. Wilde, cashier of the St. Joe Lead Company, is a native of Newark, N. J., where he was born on October 5, 1843. His parents, Henry and Eliza (Day) Wilde, were of English and Knickerbocker stock respectively. The former came to America in 1828 and established a woolen factory at Bloomfield, N. J., where he remained for about ten years. James B. was the seventh of eight children. He received a high school education, and at the age of eighteen years enlisted in Company D, Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. He served until the close of the conflict, and in 1864 received the captaincy of the Sixty-first New York Regiment. In 1865 he returned home, and soon removed to St. Louis, where he was engaged in various undertakings, one of which was the machinery business. In 1870 he became deputy State treasurer under Gov. Brown, and after two years in that capacity was employed as teller in the Mercantile Bank at St. Louis. It was in 1883 that he became bookkeeper for the company with which he is now connected, and was appointed to his present position in 1887. Politically he is a Republican, and among the various orders of which he is a member are the P. & A. M. as Past Master, G. A. R. as Past Post Commander, and on the National Staff and the Loyal Legion. His marriage occurred in 1870, the bride being Miss Della McCaw, who was born in Oxford, Ohio, in 1850. Three children have blessed this union: Franc M., Day Gerould, and Carilu. Mr. and Mrs. Wilde are members of the Congregational Church.

William Carroll Williams (deceased), who was one of the prominent men of St. Francois County, was born in Smith County, Tenn., at a point near Nashville, December 23, 1827, and is the son of David and Elizabeth (Van Hooser) Williams. He was reared to manhood in his native county, and April 2, 1850, he married Miss Elizabeth H. Bennett, who was also a native of Smith County, Tenn., and the daughter of William and Jane (Van Natty) Bennett. In June, 1850, they started for Missouri, and located in St. Francois County, where Mr. Williams purchased forty acres on the Farmington and Jackson road. He remained there about two years, and then bought 200 acres of land about three miles from Libertyville. While his family lived on the farm he went to an island in the Mississippi River, and by industry and hard work, in six years, accumulated enough to buy the place where his family now live at a cost of \$10,500. He bought the mill property at Libertyville, and, tearing out the old machinery, replaced it with new. This business is now in the hands of his son, and is a prosperous institution. He died August 30, 1886, at the age of fifty-eight. His death was a violent one, he having been killed by a bull. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and was steward of the Wesley Chapel congregation. He was a Democrat in politics, and was one of the most successful farmers that ever came into St. Francois County. Mr. and Mrs. Williams were the parents of twelve children, four of whom are now living: Frances Jane (wife of Geo. W. Sebastian, Jr.), Joseph C., Didema (wife of E. P. Cozzens) and Nancy Lillian. Joseph C. Williams, proprietor of the Libertyville Mills, was born November 24, 1859, and has always made his home in Liberty Township, receiving his schooling at Libertyville. He operated the mill for his father, and now operates it together with managing the farm. He was married October 6, 1885, to Miss Jennie Price Watts, a native of St. Francois County, and the daughter of Rev. H. S. Watts of Farmington. They have

one child: Marvin Corroll. Mr. Williams is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is its secretary. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and a member of the Wesley Chapel congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

George W. Williams, M. D., was born in Roanoke County, Va., in 1819, and is the son of William C. and Margaret (Bryan) Williams. The father was a native Virginian, born in 1784, and was of Welsh descent, although his parents emigrated from England to the United States. He was a contractor by trade, and erected the courthouse, jail and other public buildings in Salem. He was also proprietor of a hotel in that town for several years; was postmaster there, and was also the owner of a large tract of land in Roanoke County. He died in 1852. His wife was born in Virginia in 1790, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. She died in 1872. When her great-grandparents severed their connection with the Presbyterian Church in Ireland and came to the United States they received their letter of recommendation on parchment, and it is now in the possession of Robert Bryan, in Washington County, Mo. To Mr. and Mrs. William C. Williams were born thirteen children, Dr. George W. Williams being the third child. He received his literary education at Virginia Military Institute, graduating from the same in 1843. The same year he came to Missouri, stopped in Washington County, and began the study of medicine at Potosi. During the winter of 1843-44 he taught school in Caledonia, and in 1845 he was professor of mathematics in Potosi Academy. During spare moments he improved the time in studying medicine. In the fall of 1845 he attended a course of medical lectures at Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, and in the spring of 1846 he located at Valle Mines, in St. Francois County, and began his practice. At the end of eighteen months the Doctor returned to college, and in March, 1848, graduated as an M. D. In November of the same year Dr. Williams married Miss Eleanor C. Peers, a native of Farmington, Mo., born in 1826, and the daughter of John D. and Katherine (Cole) Peers. Six children were born to this union, viz.: Emma P. (wife of B. R. Legg, of Marietta, Ga.), John W. (a physician at Kingston, N. M., and a graduate of Atlanta Medical College), Kate (wife of C. F. Mansfield, who is secretary and treasurer of the Atlanta Guano Company), Edward V. (merchant at North Springfield, Mo.), Nettie (wife of G. W. Rutherford, merchant at North Springfield, Mo.), and George B. (who has a cattle ranch in New Mexico). After his marriage the Doctor located at Caledonia, Washington County, where he remained until October, 1851, when he came to Farmington, and has remained here ever since, with the exception of about five years, when he was a resident of Marietta, Ga. Dr. Williams is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Southeast Missouri, having the largest practice of any physician in St. Francois County. His practice extends over all the adjoining counties, and almost daily he has patients from a distance. He lost his wife in 1874, and in December, 1877, married Miss Sarah J. Peers, sister of his first wife. She was born in Farmington, and died in March, 1881. In March, 1884, Dr. Williams took for his third wife Miss Ellen D. Cole, a native of Washington County, Mo., born in 1842, and the daughter of Capt. George B. Cole, of Potosi. Previous to the war Dr. Williams was a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay in 1844. He is now Democratic in his political views. He is a member of the Medical Society of Southeast Missouri, and was colonel of the militia in Washington County in 1845. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., being the second eldest member in St. Francois County, and was District Deputy Grand Master for a number of years, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a member for fourteen years, and ruling elder for eight years.

Ambers Williams, one of the prominent men of St. Francois County, Mo., is a native of Liberty Township, that county, born in May, 1835, and son of John J. and Nancy (Bowls) Williams. The father was born in Tennessee, was reared there and there married Miss Bowls, who was also a native of that State. They left Tennessee, came to Missouri by team, and located in St. Francois County, where Mr. Williams entered land in Liberty Township. Here he passed his last days, dying about 1876. His widow survived him but a few weeks. Mr. Williams was a Democrat, politically, and was an active and prominent man in the community. Ambers Williams was reared in Liberty Township, and has always made the same his home. He lived with his parents until their death, and now lives on and owns the old homestead where his parents died. He was married in 1859 to Miss Elizabeth Rogers, a native of Tennessee.

She removed to Missouri with her parents when young. Her father died in Kansas and her mother in California. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of three children — Thomas Jefferson, who resides in De Soto, Mo.; Deal, who resides in Liberty Township, and Nancy Christian. Mr. Williams is a member of the Knob Lick Baptist Church, is a staunch Democrat in his political views, and is a successful farmer, being the owner of over 100 acres of land. He has spent his life-time, half a century, in Liberty Township, and has been an eye-witness of many important changes. He is one of the county's most respected citizens.

Rev. A. W. Wilson, A. M., principal of the Elmwood Seminary and Presbyterian Normal of Farmington, Mo., is a native of Greene County, Tenn., where he was born in 1833, being the son of John Wilson, and grandson of John Wilson Sr., who was a native of Ireland, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. John Wilson, Jr., was born in Augusta County, Va., in 1796, and in his youth went to Greene County, Tenn., where he followed the occupation of a farmer. He served one term as sheriff of Greene County. A. W. Wilson grew to manhood on the farm, and at the time of his father's death was but nine years of age. As his mother was in but moderate circumstances the care of the family fell to a certain extent, upon young A. W. He received his academic education in and around Greeneville, and by study and close application to his books was, at the age of seventeen, well qualified to teach a district school. He followed this occupation during the winter, attended school during the summer and afterward went to Washington College, where he remained three years and the same length of time at Greeneville College. During the time he was a student at Greeneville he was also a tutor in the preparatory department. He graduated as A. B. in 1857, and in September of the same year he established a private school in Jefferson County, which continued until the late war, when he enlisted in the engineer service for the Confederate Army. After the war, he held a private school in Monroe County, for nearly three years. In 1837 he purchased property at Morristown and established a school for young men. This was called Reagen High School, and lasted eight years, having an attendance of 100 pupils, which was the limit. In 1875 Mr. Wilson was elected president of the Synodical Female College at Rogersville, Tenn., and held this position for six years. In 1881 he was elected principal of the Dodd City High School at Dodd City, Tex., and held this position five years. In 1886 he came to Farmington, Mo., and was elected principal of Elmwood Seminary and Presbyterian Normal for ladies only. In 1857, the same year that he graduated from the Greeneville College, Prof. Wilson married Miss Julia E. Caldwell, a native of Jefferson County, Tenn., and to them were born three children: Belle, Sallie and Maggie. Miss Belle is associate principal of Elmwood Seminary, and acquired her education at Rogersville Female College and at the State Normal at Nashville, Tenn., receiving the degree of L. L., or Licentiate of Instruction. Miss Sallie is a teacher of vocal and instrumental music in Elmwood Seminary. Prof. Wilson was licensed to preach in 1870, and while in Texas took charge of two churches, but since coming to Farmington preaches only at times, as his health will not permit regular work. Prof. Wilson is a thorough scholar, and ranks high as an educator. The same year he was licensed to preach, the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the State University of Tennessee. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, I. O. O. F., and also of the K. of H.

Edward G. Wolf, dealer in hardware, tinware, stoves, etc., at Bonne Terre, was born in Southern Germany, November 2, 1843. It was in the year 1865 that he turned his eyes to the great republic across the sea, and settled at St. Louis, Mo. There he engaged in trade and remained until 1872, when he removed to Bismarck, and was occupied in similar pursuits. Since 1880, however, he has been a resident of Bonne Terre, and has succeeded in building up a first-class trade, and carries a select line of stock. In 1879 Mr. Wolf married a Miss Johanna Wehrstedt, and their union has resulted in two children. Mr. Wolf is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and is a member of the K. of P. fraternity.

Rev. John Wood, son of Joshua and Sarah (Mash) Wood, was born in Virginia in 1829. His father, who was a native of New York, born in 1802, was of English descent, and a farmer by occupation. He moved from New York to Virginia, and in the latter State married Miss Mash. They then moved from Virginia to Ohio and from there to Missouri, in 1865, settling in St. Francois County, where he followed agricultural pursuits until his death in July, 1879. Mrs. Wood



J. W. Horn

ST FRANCOIS CO.

was a native of Virginia, born on the Blue Ridge Mountains. She died January 2, 1866, at the age of sixty-three. Some time afterward Joshua Wood was again married, choosing Miss Sarah Jones for his wife. She was a native of Missouri. Rev. John Wood was reared principally in Ohio, and there married Miss F. Nichols. He followed various occupations until 1865, when he came to Missouri, purchased 340 acres of land near Loughboro, and here farmed and operated a mill until the spring of 1869. He then traded his property at Loughboro for his present property, which is located two and a half miles east of Doe Run Lead Mines. He is a minister of the Free-Will Baptist Church, having taken out his license in 1875. He is now a member of the "Missouri Board," whose function is to secure a union between the Free-Will Baptists and the General Baptists of South-east Missouri. Their efforts are likely to be crowned with success. If successful much of the honor belongs to Mr. Wood, who was first to agitate the subject. Mr. Wood is the owner of ten acres of nursery and has a variety of fruit trees adapted to this climate.

William H. Young, attorney at law of Farmington, is a native of St. Genevieve County, Mo., born April 14, 1851, and is one of five children born to James M. and Susan (Allen) Young, and the grandson of Harvey Young, who was a native of Virginia, born in 1799, and who moved to Kentucky about 1830, and from there to St. Francois County, Mo., locating north of Farmington four miles. He died in 1885. He was one of the early settlers of St. Francois County, and was a Free-Will Baptist minister. James M. was a small boy when he came to Missouri. He married in 1844 and soon after moved to Ste. Genevieve County, but resided there only a few years, when he returned to St. Francois County, and settled near French Village where he lived nine years. For the past twenty years he has been living in Ste. Genevieve County; he is the owner of 700 acres, 375 being in the home place. He is justice of the peace at the present time. He has been married twice, his first wife being Susan Allen. She was born in Kentucky, and died in 1858. James M. afterward married Susan Porter who is yet living. Mr. Young is the father of nine children, five by his first wife and four by the second marriage. William H. Young was educated in the common schools and at Carleton Institute. He was reared and grew to manhood on the farm. At the age of nineteen he commenced teaching, and followed this occupation for about ten years in the counties of St. Francois and Ste. Genevieve. September 18, 1872, he married Miss Mary Doss, a native of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., born in 1857, and the daughter of William P. Doss. To this union six children were born: Laura B., Margaret D., Andrew J., Hester, Wilmer R. and Susie. In 1884 Mr. Young began the study of law, and in March, 1886, was admitted to the bar, and has since been engaged in his practice. His brother, J. R. Young, has been his partner for the past year. Mr. Young resided on the farm until September, 1886, when he moved to Farmington and has resided there since. He is the owner of eighty-five acres and his wife of ninety. He is a Democrat in politics, and was constable of St. Francois County two years.

J. Robert Young, a rising attorney of Bonne Terre and member of the firm of Young Bros., is a native of French Village, St. Francois County. He was born in May, 1863, the son of James M. and Susan (Porter) Young, natives of Kentucky and Virginia respectively. Young Robert was but one year old when his parents moved to Ste. Genevieve County, Mo. He was raised in the latter county and received a good education, and on reaching the age of seventeen years he began the study of law. His progress in this led to his admission to the bar March 25, 1886, and he soon began practice at Ste. Genevieve, Mo., where he also acted as prosecuting attorney for about seven months. He opened his present office in Bonne Terre, December 10, 1886. Mr. Young is a believer in Democratic principles. He is a member of the lodge of the K. of P.

John Zolman, a native of Ohio, born in Knox County, July 20, 1838, is the son of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Herron) Zolman, natives of Maryland and Ohio respectively. The father was a carpenter, joiner and cabinet-maker by trade. The mother died when John was four years old. His father is still living, and is a resident of Williams County, Ohio, where he removed in 1862, and is seventy-seven years old. John Zolman was reared and educated in Knox County, Ohio, and worked with his father at the carpenter's trade. He came to Missouri in 1859 and located in St. Francois County, working at the carpenter's trade. December 11, 1861, he married Ellen Jane Zolman, a native of Missouri. She died May 17, 1877. To this union were born six children, two of whom are deceased, Caroline Isabel and John Edgar. Those living are George William,

Mary Elizabeth, Carrie Ellen and Ephraim Basil. In 1870 he bought 85 acres of land, cleared and improved it, sold it in 1883 and purchased where he now lives in 1883. He has 110 acres of land, 85 acres in cultivation, well improved. He married his present wife, Annie Elizabeth Haynes, January 16, 1878. She was the daughter of John and Rebecca Haynes, born in Mercer County, Mo. Her father died in 1885. Her mother is living and a resident of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo. Mr. Zolman is a Republican, politically, and a member of the K. of H. at Farmington.

Adam Neidert, junior member of the firm of Kollmeyer & Neidert, was born in St. Francois County, Mo., in 1854, and is the son of Ernest and Eva (Dinger) Neidert, natives of Germany, born in 1814 and 1822, respectively. Ernst immigrated to the United States in 1841, located at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and the following year moved to Madison County. In 1846 he came to St. Francois County, but the year previous to this he had married Miss Dinger. They came to St. Francois County, located at Iron Mountain, and here Mr. Neidert followed teaming, and was proprietor of a boarding house. About 1850 he purchased a farm of 296 acres in Pendleton Township, and began his career as a farmer. For the past sixteen years he has been a resident of Farmington. His wife died in 1874. They were the parents of seven children, only two now living: Mary, wife of Henry Kollmeyer, and Adam. The latter was educated in the common district schools, and assisted on the farm until seventeen years of age, when he began learning the blacksmith's trade with Lang & Bro., for whom he worked five years. When a young man he worked in Bonne Terre one year, and then began business on his own responsibility. He continued at this for three years, and then sold out and came to Farmington, where he and Henry Kollmeyer entered into partnership, and the firm has since been known as Kollmeyer & Neidert. In November, 1883, Mr. Neidert married Mrs. Mary Rudy, *nee* Weber, a native of Farmington, Mo., born in 1856, and to them was born one child—John A. Mr. Neidert politically is a Republican, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a member of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Neidert is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

PERRY COUNTY.

Drury Abernathy, a farmer of Perry County, Mo., is a native of the county, and was born in 1825. His parents were Batee and Willey (Nance) Abernathy. Batee Abernathy was born in Lincoln County, N. C., in 1790. By occupation he was a farmer, and was twice married, Willey Nance being his second wife. To them were born thirteen children, seven of whom are alive, the subject of this sketch being the oldest one living. Batee Abernathy came to Missouri in 1820, and located in Perry County. There he died in 1846 and his widow some twelve years later. Drury Abernathy was reared on his father's farm, and received such education as the common schools of Missouri afforded. In 1849 he was united in marriage with Columbia Barnes, a native of this county, by whom he became the father of six children: Cora (wife of Lafayette Farrar), James, Sarah (wife of Crittenden Little), Emery, Marvin and Nayde. After the death of his first wife Mr. Abernathy married Levina Adler, a native of Southeast Missouri, who was born on March 6, 1849. To them have been born four sons: Cyrus, Jesse, Arthur and Albert. Mr. Abernathy has a good farm and is in good circumstances, and it is said that he has paid more security debts for good men than any other man in his district. He and family are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Logan McCarver Anderson, senior member of the firm of Anderson, Hooss & Co., general merchants of Perryville, Mo., was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1855. He is a son of David M. and Margaret Adaline (McCarver) Anderson, both of Scotch-Irish descent and natives of Jackson County, Tenn., born in 1801 and 1809 respectively. In 1839 David M. Anderson removed to Perry County, Mo., and settled in Bois Brule Bottoms, but in 1844, owing to high water, went to Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., where he passed the

remainder of his life, dying in 1882. His widow yet survives. They were the parents of seven children who are living, viz.: Lee Ann (wife of John May Pinkney (a merchant in Brown County, Tex.)), Milton P., Jane (wife of William A. Daniels, of Cook County, Tex.), Rebecca (wife of Richard McDowell), James O. (of St. Louis), and Logan McCurver. The last named was educated in the common schools, and remained on the farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Mine La Motte, Madison Co., Mo., and hired as salesman in a general store, where he remained fourteen months. He was then employed for nearly two years in the lead works. In 1876 he went to Texas, but returned to his old home the next year and engaged in farming. In 1878 he established a general store at Silver Lake, which he managed one year, after which he was in Ste. Genevieve County for several months, and then went to Heightman's Mills, Bollinger County, and sold goods for about ten months. In 1884 he removed to Perryville and established a general merchandising business, and in the latter part of that year took in J. M. Hudson as a partner. The next year Mr. Hudson sold one half of his interest to Henry Hooss, soon after which Joseph Schindler purchased one-third interest in the business, since which time the firm has been known as Anderson, Hooss & Co. They do a large business, and are among the leading merchants of Perryville. In 1878 Mr. Anderson married Nancy M. Hudson, a daughter of Charles Hudson. She was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1854. To them have been born four children: Charles D., Georgia May, William R. and Clara B. Mr. Anderson is a Mason and a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Prof. Werner Asche, of the Lutheran School at Altenburgh, Mo., was born in 1846, in Hanover, Germany. He was educated in the Fatherland, graduating from Lueburg Teachers' Seminary in 1867. He was first employed as private tutor for one-half year, after which he taught in a village four years. During the Franco-German War in 1870-71 he served eleven months in the German army, and was engaged at the battle of Metz, Saarbrücken, helping to storm the forts Thionville, Montmédy, Mézières and Rowy. He also took part in the pursuit to chase Gen. Bourlakis' over the French frontier, which after different engagements was successfully done. He was then promoted and taught altogether in Germany ten years. At the close of the year 1877 he landed in America, after which he was engaged in teaching in the State and City of New York for seven years. At the end of this time he was called to his present position as teacher of German and English. Prof. Asche is a fine scholar, and during his four years' work at Altenburgh has proved himself a successful educator. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Caroline Brenneke, who was born in 1840, and they are the happy parents of four children: Emma, Gustav, Mary and Martha.

Peter V. Beauvais, a member of one of the old and prominent families of Southeast Missouri, was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1815. He is the son of Joseph V. and Cecelia (Obuchon) Beauvais. Joseph V. Beauvais was born of French parents in Ste. Genevieve County. He was a slaveholder and farmer, and also owned two large merchant mills in that county. He married his first wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, in Ste. Genevieve County. Two children were born to their union, Eleanor and Peter, but she had one child by a previous marriage to Anthony Villar. After the death of his first wife, Joseph V. Beauvais married a Widow De Lassus, who was the mother of four children by a previous marriage. Two children were born to this union, Matilda and Mary. His second wife having died he moved to Perry County, where he married a Widow Struve. He died in Perry County in 1857. Peter V. Beauvais was educated in Southeast Missouri, and first married Elizabeth Henderson. She died leaving three children, one of whom, Cecelia, the widow of John Aikin, is still living. The second time Mr. Beauvais married Rachel Smith, a native of Southeast Missouri, by whom he is the father of seven children, of whom four are living: Crittenden, a merchant and farmer of Illinois; Elizabeth, a sister of charity in New Orleans, where she is known as Sister Louise; Joseph, now cultivating oranges in Florida, and Mary, a school teacher in Perry County. Mr. Beauvais owns a large farm lying principally in the bottoms, which he has cultivated by tenants. He has always lived in Southeast Missouri, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

John P. Bergmann was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1850, and is a son of John Bergmann, a native of the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, born in 1827, and who, when eight years of age, came with his father, George Bergmann, to

the United States. John Bergmann married Sophia Pohner, who was born in the Kingdom of Bavaria, in 1826, and came to the United States in 1849; and to them were born six children, viz.: John P., George, Gottlieb, Sophia (wife of Ferdinand Winerich), Frederick and Eva (wife of George Gerstmacker). John Bergmann settled in Perry County one and one-half miles northeast of Perryville, and began to accumulate property. He was a blacksmith, at which trade he worked in connection with his farming interests, and by working hard and practicing strict economy he became the owner of 900 acres of land. He died in 1873. His son, John P., grew to manhood on the home farm, remaining with his parents until he was twenty-seven years of age. He was married in 1877 to Mary Muench, by whom he has four children: Minnie, Louis, Hulda and Stella. Mrs. Bergmann is a daughter of John P. Muench and was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1856. The same year of his marriage Mr. Bergmann settled on his present farm of 112 acres one and one-half miles north of Perryville, on which he has since made valuable improvements. He is an enterprising and successful farmer, and is highly esteemed as a good citizen. Politically he is a Republican. He and family are communicants of the Lutheran Church.

Joseph Felix Bey was born in Perry County, Mo., two and one-half miles west from Perryville in 1850. He is a son of Casemear J. C. and Constance (Lohm) Bey, both natives of France, born in 1812 and 1814, respectively. They were married in their native country, and immigrated to America in 1838. Casemear J. C. Bey was a house carpenter by trade, and upon coming to America, located on a farm in Perry County, Mo., which he managed in connection with working at his trade. He speculated considerably in land, and was very successful. At one time he owned 2,000 acres of good land. His residence was situated two and one-half miles west from Perryville. He died in 1876, and his wife in 1875. They were the parents of two children who are living. Joseph F. grew to manhood on his father's farm, and was educated at St. Mary's Seminary. When twenty years of age he began clerking in a store in Perryville, and continued four years, when he became proprietor of a general store. The same year that he engaged in business his brother Louis became a partner, and they sold goods for two years under the firm name of Bey & Bro. From then until 1878 Joseph F. did business on his own responsibility, after which he formed a partnership with Louis E. French; but the next year Mr. Bey sold his interest to N. E. Farfar. In 1881 he and James T. Greenwell established a general store under the firm name of Bey & Greenwell, but after one year the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Bey continuing the business until 1886, when he sold to John and Louis P. Hooss. Since then Mr. Bey has made two trips to the "Golden Gate" for his health. On January 11, 1876, he married Mary M. Edwards, a native of the county, born in 1858, and a daughter of John Edwards. To them have been born one child, John Emel. Besides Mr. Bey's property in Perry County he has possessions in Los Angeles, Cal. Politically, he is a Democrat. He and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Prof. George M. Beyer, the teacher in the first class room of the Lutheran School, at Altenburgh, Mo., was born in 1842. He is a son of John P. and Anna M. Beyer. John P. Beyer was born in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, in 1805, and was a boot and shoe maker. In 1851 he with his whole family immigrated to America, and located at Fort Wayne, Ind. Later he removed to Kendallville, Ind., where he died in 1879. To him and wife were born thirteen children, of whom Prof. George M. is the seventh. He was educated in the Lutheran Teacher's Seminary, at Fort Wayne, Ind., graduating in 1859. He began teaching school in the Lutheran School, at Cape Girardeau, Mo., where he remained four years. He then came to Altenburgh, where for twenty-five years he has been employed to instruct the youth. Some of the children of his first pupils here have graduated from his school, and in the natural course of events the third generation will pass before him for instruction. He is teaching both English and German, and his success as an educator is best attested by the length of time he is retained in one community. He was married in 1864 to Sarah E. Kramer, who was born in Altenburgh on February 9, 1844, and to them have been born eight children: John F. G., a minister in the Lutheran Church, Clara, Emma, Sarah, Lina, Paul, Jane and Constantine.

Maurus Biehle, a successful merchant of Cinque Homme Township, Perry Co., Mo., is a son of Joseph and Francisca (Berhle) Biehle, both natives of Baden, Germany. Joseph Biehle was born in 1795, and was educated according to the German law. At the age of fifteen years he began learning the trade of

making spinning wheels, which he finished, and at the age of twenty-one was drafted into the army, in which he served eight years. When twenty-nine years of age he was married, after which he resided in the Fatherland until 1839, when he immigrated to the United States. Landing in New Orleans he came on to Perry County, Mo., and located, but after two years he returned to his native land. He and wife were the parents of four children, of whom Maurus was the eldest. He was born in Germany in 1821, and was educated and served an apprenticeship at the stone mason's trade before coming to America in 1839. He entered the store of his uncle, Moreitz Berhle, of Perry County, and remained as a clerk five years. He then engaged in the mercantile business for himself on the old homestead, his present location. He has a nice store building, warehouse, a good residence and other buildings, and has been very successful in business. He also owns a farm of 800 acres, with 300 under cultivation. In 1846 he was married to Tereashie Winner, of German origin, who was born and educated in Perry County, Mo. She died in 1857, leaving two children, Tereashie and Mary. Mr. Biehle afterward married Agnes Ernst, by whom he is the father of eight children: Joe, Charles, August, Maurest, Henry and William. The other two died, one in infancy and the other at the age of seventeen years. Mr. Biehle is well respected by all who know him, and is a member of the Catholic Church. His political views accord with the principles of the Republican party.

Joseph Blechle, a retail liquor dealer of Perryville, Mo., is a native of Perry County, born in 1837, and is a son of Gottfried and Cecelia (Meyers) Blechle, natives of the Grand Duchy of Baden, born in 1805 and 1803 respectively. The parents immigrated to the United States in 1832, and made a settlement in Perry County, Mo., ten miles east of Perryville. The father was a farmer and merchant and became the owner of 500 acres of land. Between 1838 and 1861 he made two trips to New Orleans with merchandise. He died in 1872 and his wife in 1868. They were the parents of six children, of whom five—Barbara, Joseph, William, Louis, and Gottfried—are living. Joseph grew to manhood on his father's farm, and in 1863 he married Tresa Underiend, who was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1844. After his marriage Mr. Blechle located on a farm near the home place, and began farming on his own account. In 1865 he sold his farm and removed to Sigel, Ill., and engaged in merchandising, which he continued for three years, after which he and his brother, William, purchased a steam flour mill which they operated until 1872. They sold out the mill, and Joseph returned to his native county and assumed proprietorship of the Hooss Hotel in Perryville, which he managed three and one half years, he and John Hooss being in partnership in the saloon in the building. In the fall of 1876 he purchased a farm of 230 acres near Perryville and resumed farming, but in 1881 sold his land and bought a saloon in Perryville, which he has since managed, since 1886 in partnership with his son-in-law, William Huber, under the firm name of Blechle & Huber. Mr. Blechle has been a member of the town board for the past two years. He and wife have six children: Lizzie, Julia, Ann (wife of William Huber), Carrie, Frederick, Rose and Martha. All of the family are members of the Catholic Church.

William Blechle, a retail liquor dealer of Perryville, Mo., was born in St. Louis in 1841, and is a son of Gottfried and Cecelia (Meyers) Blechle [see sketch of Joseph Blechle]. William Blechle grew to manhood on his parents' farm in Perry County, Mo., and in 1863 removed to Shelby County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming for ten years. In 1865 he married Miss Ellen Underiend, who was born in Perry County in 1842. She died in 1866, and in November, 1867, Mr. Blechle married again, choosing for his second wife Miss Mary Machler, who was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, on August 5, 1848. She is a daughter of Ignatius and Catherine Machler, both natives of Germany. Mr. Machler is now residing in Perry County, Mo., aged sixty-eight years. His wife died in 1864, aged forty-four years. By this union Mr. Blechle has three children: Anna, William and Teresa, aged eighteen, sixteen and thirteen respectively. The first two were born in Shelby County, Ill., and the last one in Perry County, Mo. In 1873 Mr. Blechle returned with his family to Perry County and located in Perryville, where he was engaged in teaming for six months, after which he established his present business. Politically he is a Democrat. He and family are devoted members of the Catholic Church.

Frederick Boehme was born in the Kingdom of Saxony in 1830, and is the eldest of three children born to Frederick and Julia (Miller) Boehme, both na-

nives of Saxony. Frederick Boehme was reared on his father's farm in Germany, and learned the tanner's trade. He was the first one of the family to leave the Fatherland and come to America to seek his fortune. He landed in New York in 1853, and spent several months in the United States and Canada, working at his trade, at which he was very successful. He then returned to Germany, and paid his way out of the army, he having not yet served the required time. On being released from the army he and a brother came back to America, the former securing work at his trade in Buffalo, N. Y., and the latter engaging in work on a farm. After leaving Buffalo, Frederick worked at his trade in various cities in Canada, Wisconsin and Illinois. While in Galena, Ill., he applied to U. S. Grant, then proprietor of a tannery, for work. He afterward worked in St. Louis, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Trenton, after which he spent a few months visiting in his native land. Returning to New York, he was successively in Buffalo, Canada, Milwaukee, Chicago, Dubuque and Sioux City. He then went to Dakota and took up two claims of land. From thence he came to Missouri, and located permanently in Perry County. He has 682 acres of land two miles from Bailey's Landing, on which have been found zinc, galena and lead. In 1861 Mr. Boehme was united in marriage with Caroline Eikeham, also a native of Saxony, born in 1845. To their union have been born eight children, viz.: August, Catharine, Giltie, Adolph, Sophia, Ottilie, Julia and Patti.

Gregory Brewer is the son of John and Ann (Hagan) Brewer, early settlers of Southeast Missouri. The Brewer family settled in Perry County in 1818, having come thither from Kentucky. Ann Hagan was a daughter of Aquilla and Mary (Tucker) Hagan, who removed from near Lexington, Ky., to Perry County, Mo., in 1797, and settled upon a Spanish grant of 600 acres, on which they lived and died. Their children were Rebecca Ann, Mary, Elizabeth, Susannah, Theresa, Christina, James, John and Michael. This family were among those instrumental in organizing the Catholic Church in Perry County, and for many years services were held in their cabin. They were married by Rev. Father Theo. Baden, the first Catholic priest ordained in the United States. Not one member of this large family is left. The last one, James Hagan, died in 1886, aged eighty-two years. John Brewer and Ann Hagan were married in the first Catholic Church built in Perry County, and to their union were born eight children, three of whom, Elizabeth Layton, Timothy and Gregory, are living. After the death of his first wife John Brewer married Cecelia Layton, in the year 1837. She is still living, aged seventy-four years. To this union were born ten children, of whom Romanus, John O., Mary Ann and Vincent are living. Gregory Brewer was married to Sarah Riney in 1857, and began their domestic life on the old Riney homestead, which was entered by Sarah's father, Thomas Riney, who first secured 640 acres, to which he added the balance of 1,100 acres. His first wife was a Miss Duvall, and his second, Mrs. Sarah (French) Manning. Seven children were born to the second marriage, of whom Mrs. Brewer was the youngest. She was born on the farm which is her present home, and upon which her parents lived and died, the father when seventy-three years of age, and the mother when sixty-eight. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer are the parents of nine sons and four daughters. Those living are Francis T., Elliott, Clarence, Perry, Alice (Mrs. Kendrick Cissell), Antoinette (Mrs. Vincent Miles) and Emily. Those dead are Louise (Mrs. Ferdinand Cissell), Thomas, John T., James T., Vincent and William. Mr. Brewer has always engaged in agricultural pursuits, and has a nice farm under a good state of cultivation, where he and family have a comfortable and happy home.

Judge Robert Milton Brewer was born in Spencer County, Ky., September 27, 1820, and is the son of George W. and Sarah (Fox) Brewer. It is supposed that George W. Brewer was born in Prince William County, Md., and Sarah Fox in Old Virginia. Both came to Kentucky with their parents when children, in which State they grew to maturity and were married. They reared four children: Robert Milton, Mary E., the deceased wife of Stephen Tucker; Martha A., the wife of Timothy Brewer, and Sarah Candace, the deceased wife of Raphael Tucker. George W. Brewer's wife died in Kentucky in 1833, and in 1841 he removed his family to Perry County, Mo., where he died in November, 1842. George W. Brewer was one of a family of eleven children born to Charles Brewer and wife, who with their nine other children settled in Perry County in the vicinity of the present town of Perryville in 1818. George W. being the only child married he remained in Kentucky until the

date before mentioned. The other children married in Missouri, and each one reared a family. The name of Brewer has been associated with every enterprise in Perry County since its early history. The subject of this sketch first married Mary Brewer, a daughter of John Brewer, whose original homestead embraced the site of Brewerville, and his house, in which his son, Romanus L., now resides, stood near where the mill now stands. John Brewer entered a section of land, adjoining which he secured fifty acres of a Spanish grant. Judge Brewer now resides on the latter. His wife died on April 26, 1866, having borne six children, one son of whom is living, John T., who married Angie Willemine. The following October Judge Brewer married Mary E. Higgs, a native of Perry County, Mo. Her mother was reared in Kentucky, but was married to Mr. Higgs in Missouri, by whom she became the mother of four children. The family returned to Kentucky, where Mr. Higgs died, after which his widow married Leo Tucker, both now dead. By his second marriage Judge Brewer became the father of ten children. Those living are James J., Mary O. (the wife of Reuben R. Fenwick), Mary G., Milton E., Annie L. and Sarah E. In 1846 Judge Brewer was elected justice of the peace, and served until 1854, when he was elected judge of the county court, and, being re-elected, served two terms. In 1862 he was elected to represent Perry County in the Legislature, which position he filled honorably. At the beginning of the Civil War he was one of the first to enlist, and was chosen captain of Company B, Fourth Missouri Regiment, with which he served until the expiration of his term of enlistment. In 1862 he raised the Sixty-fourth Regiment of Enrolled Militia, and was commissioned colonel, serving until the regiment was disbanded. He was then appointed to fill a vacancy as representative of his county in the Legislature. In 1879 he was again elected to the Legislature by the Democratic party, and at the expiration of his term of office was appointed by Gov. Thomas T. Crittenden to fill a vacancy on the judicial bench of Perry County, after which he was elected to the same position and is still in office. His official life has been blameless and pure, and he is highly esteemed and honored by all who know him.

George Brewer, a son of Thomas and Maria (Tucker) Brewer, was born in Central Township, Perry Co., Mo., on September 13, 1832. [For the early history of the Brewer family see sketch of Judge Robert Milton Brewer.] The children of Thomas and Maria Brewer are Richard, who died unmarried; Leo, who wedded Mary A. Tucker, and lived and died in Texas; William, who married Elizabeth A. Hagan; George; James H., who married Virginia Matthews; Mary C., the wife of Patrick O'Mara, and J. T., who married Mary E. McAttee. After the death of the mother of these children, Thomas Brewer married Mrs. Rosanna Miles, who bore him two sons, Edward C., who married Louise Stark, and William D., who married Victoria Tucker. Thomas Brewer was born in 1802, and died in July, 1880. George grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving his education in the district schools, and in 1857 was married to Teresa A. Layton, a sister of Maj. Layton, a well known gentleman of Southeast Missouri. When the war broke out Mr. Brewer enlisted in Company B, Fourth Missouri Militia, in which he served as third sergeant until the regiment was mustered out of service. He then enlisted in the Sixty-Fourth Regiment, State Militia, and was at first appointed orderly sergeant, but a few days later was promoted to first lieutenant, and served until the close of the war. He has been a resident of Salline Township, Perry Co., Mo., since November 12, 1852, and has accumulated considerable property. He now owns 390 acres of land. To him and wife have been born ten children, eight of whom are living: Narius P., who married Louise Holster; Joseph T., who married Mary M. Moore; Mary H., Mary L., Joseph E., Henry F., James M. and Joseph A. Those dead are James M. and George T., both of whom died in childhood. Mrs. Brewer died in October, 1886. She was a devout member of the Catholic Church, as are also her husband and children. Mr. Brewer takes but little interest in local politics, and has never been a candidate for office. He is a member of one of the best known families in Southeast Missouri, and is highly esteemed and honored.

Judge Robert Varner Brown, a prominent citizen of Perry County, Mo., was born in Ste. Genevieve County, on January 20, 1834, and is a son of James S. and Mary (Varner) Brown. James S. Brown was born near King's Salt Works in Washington County, Va., and was a son of William Brown. The latter married a Miss Scott, and was a Revolutionary soldier, a member of

Gen. Washington's body guard. James Brown located in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1818, after which his father made his home at his residence until his death in 1844, at the age of ninety-five years, being one of the last survivors of the Revolutionary heroes in the State. James S. Brown was the owner of many slaves and a section of land on Saline Creek, which now belongs to his two eldest sons, William and John. James S. Brown died on March 11, 1855, but his widow still survives, hale and sprightly at the advanced age of eighty-five years. She is the mother of twelve children, nine of whom are living: They are Matilda (Mrs. John Kenner), William V. (who has been married five times, the last wife being Delilah Cashion), John (who has been twice married, the second time to Eliza Williams), Nancy (who has been twice married, now the wife of Thomas Shumach), Robert Varner, Elizabeth (Mrs. Francis K. Tucker), Rhoda (Mrs. Jasper Erwin), Asenath (Mrs. Clinton Erwin), and Cullen (who married Emma Martin). The united ages of these children and their mother at this date (1888) is 577 years. The children were all born in Ste. Genevieve County, and all have been prominent citizens of Southeast Missouri. On September 23, 1857, Robert Varner was married to Margaret E. Tucker, a member of the family known as "Long Tuckers," and is a daughter of Josephus and Nancy (Kinney) Tucker, who immigrated to Missouri from Georgia. Nancy Kinney was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., but her parents were natives of Tennessee, who located in Missouri in 1804. Robert Varner Brown and his young wife began domestic life on land in Ste. Genevieve County, which he purchased in 1854, but after several years he erected a handsome residence on some land in Perry County, to which he removed his family, where they have since resided in ease and comfort. To them were born ten children, only four living: Robert V., Jr. (who married Louise Coffman), Nancy J. (Mrs. Victor Brewer), Eunice and Fred. Susie M. Brown, *nee* Mercer, the widow of Henry R. Brown, a deceased son of Judge Brown, has for several years been a teacher in the county. During the Civil War Judge Brown served in the Federal Army, and, as he was not regularly discharged, still claims to be a soldier. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, of Col. Leavenworth's regiment of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, in which he served as orderly sergeant. After the war he was engaged in agricultural pursuits exclusively until 1880, when he was elected judge of the county court from the Western District of Perry County, and, having been re-elected every two years, still holds the position. The judicial board of the county have gained a well deserved reputation, and none of them stand higher in the estimation of the public than Judge Brown. In 1858 he was made a Master Mason in Perryville, and is now a member of Saline Lodge No. 236, at St. Mary's.

Hon. Joab W. Burgee (deceased) was born in Frederick County, Md., on August 25, 1806. He received his education in his native county, and at the age of twenty years he resolved to immigrate to the West. Mounting a mule he travelled the entire distance to Missouri upon its back. He located in Perry County, to which his grandfather, Maj. Waters, had preceded him. Here, on May 24, 1832, he was married to Elizabeth Burns, a daughter of James and Nancy (Tucker) Burns, and the next year was elected assessor of Perry County. In 1838 he was elected to represent the county in the Legislature, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected. In the autumn of 1856 he was called to the office of judge of the county court, in which position he served with fidelity and honor for four successive terms. He took an active interest in educational matters, and for fifteen years was director and clerk of his school district. In the same year he was appointed judge he united with the Baptist Church, and remained a consistent member until his death. He died on December 12, 1881, and his wife in February, 1876. They were the parents of eleven children, five of whom are living. They are James (who married Emily Brown), Thomas (who married Miss Mary Prost), Emily (Mrs. Basil Moore), America (Mrs. Peter Cissell), and Letitia A. (the widow of Thomas B. Sanders).

James Burgee, a resident of Perryville, Mo., was born in Perry County in 1833, and is a son of Joab W. Burgee, who was born of Scotch-Irish parentage in Frederick City, Md., in 1806. The latter became a farmer, and in 1828 immigrated to Perry County, Mo. In 1832 he married Elizabeth Burns, a native of the county, who was of Irish descent. She was born in 1816 and died in 1865. After his marriage Joab W. Burgee settled in Bois Brule Bottom, where he owned a good farm. He speculated considerably in land. He served as judge of the county court for many years. In 1838 he was elected to represent Perry County

in the State Legislature, and rode from his home to Jefferson City on horseback. He died in 1881. To him and wife were born eight children, six of whom are living. James is the eldest child. He received a liberal education in the common schools and at Arcadia College. In 1856 he became deputy county and circuit clerk, and served until 1863. He also served as public administrator from 1858 to 1863. In 1863 he was elected circuit court clerk, and, with all the other county officers, was turned out of office the next year by an ordinance passed by the State convention. In the fall of 1865 he engaged in merchandising, and continued for six years. In 1874 he was again elected clerk of the circuit court of Perry County, and was re-elected in 1878 and 1883, serving his constituents faithfully and well for twelve years. In 1858 he married Emilie C. Brown, a daughter of William A. Brown, and a native of Perry County, Mo., born in 1841. They have eight children: Mattie (wife of Charles H. Brown), Zoe, Henry, James, Cora, Bessie, Valle and Annie. Mr. Burgee has been a life-long Democrat, and has been one of the leading men of the party in his county.

Henry T. Burns, clerk of Perry County, Mo., is a native of the county, born in 1857, and is a son of Henry T. Burns, Sr. The latter was of Scotch extraction, and was born in Kentucky in 1817. In youth he came to Perry County, Mo., and on March 16, 1838, married Nancy A. Evans, a native of Perry County, born in 1822. She died in 1870. Her father, Perry Evans, was a pioneer settler of the county, and was a farmer. After his marriage Henry T. Burns, Sr., resided in Perryville. He was elected sheriff and collector of the county for two terms, but resigned during his second term and became a candidate for county court clerk, to which office he was elected, and afterward twice re-elected. He died while serving his third term on December 16, 1861. In his day he was one of the influential and prominent men of the county. He and wife were the parents of nine children, five of whom are living, viz.: Henrietta (widow of Joseph L. Pratt, of St. Mary's, Mo.), Jennie (wife of Frank Freeman, of Claryville, Mo.), Henry T., Annie (wife of Oz Richards, of Chester, Ill.), and Emma (wife of Fred Klein, of Wellington, Kas.). Henry T. was educated in the common schools of Perryville, and in 1871 went to St. Louis and hired to J. H. Lewis & Co. as receiver and shipment clerk, and remained until 1874, when he went to Memphis, Tenn., where he was employed by the Southern Oil Works Company as receiver and shipment clerk for three years. Returning to Perryville in 1878, he was engaged as clerk for Litsch & Co. about one year, and the following three years was salesman for William Furth. In 1882 he was elected to the office of clerk of the county court, and was re-elected in 1886, the first time by a majority of 213 and the last time by a majority of 509. He has proved to be an able and efficient officer. In 1884 he was a delegate to the State convention, and in 1886 a delegate to the congressional convention of St. Louis, of which he was made assistant secretary. Mr. Burns is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W.

William Cambron, an enterprising farmer of Perry County, Mo., is a native of the county, born on February 20, 1843. He is a son of Benjamin and Adelia (Hagan) Cambron. Benjamin Cambron came from near Perryville, Ky., in 1824. He was married in Perry County and reared a family of nine children: James, Lewis, Basil, William, Charles, Louisa, Robert, Pius and Joseph, of whom six are living and married. William first married Sarah E. Dean, by whom he is the father of two children, William, a liveryman of St. Mary's, and Laura, a young lady. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Cambron married Philomene Colliott, of French nativity, and to them have been born ten children; only five, Lina, Elias, Eliza, Firmin and Clarence, are living. Mr. Cambron purchased his present farm in 1877, since which time he has cleared the most of it, and in 1880 erected the finest brick residence between Perryville and St. Mary's. He has 233 acres which comprises two farms, both of which are well improved. He has been a very successful farmer, and has owned and operated several saw mills. For the last fifteen years he has done much threshing, and now owns a fine steam thresher. He does his farming in a scientific manner, using the latest and best improved machinery. Mr. Cambron has given his son a handsome start in business, and has considerable means, being one of those men whose word is as good as his bond. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church. During the war, he served under Capt. Robert M. Brewer, in Company B, Fourth Missouri Militia, until that regiment was mustered out of service.

A. H. Cashion, dealer in furniture and farm implements at Perryville, Mo., is a native of Perry County, born on October 18, 1837, and is a son of William

D. and Sarah (Hagar) Cashion. William D. Cashion was born in North Carolina in 1809, and in 1826 came to Perry County, Mo., with his father, John Cashion, who settled on a farm eight miles east of Perryville. William D. was also a farmer, and after his marriage located four miles south of Perryville, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1845. His wife was born in South Carolina in 1817 and died in 1881. She was the mother of seven children, four of whom are living, William A. (of Kansas), A. H., John B. (of Perryville), and Franklin S. (of Luke County, Mich.). A. H. grew to manhood on his father's farm and secured his education by attending the district school for three terms of three months each. In 1861 he married Margaret R. Brewer, a native of the county, born in 1840. To their union have been born six children who are living: William, Arthur, Lunette, Julian, Gilbert and Eva. During the war, Mr. Cashion was a strong Union man, and on March 13, 1862, he enlisted in the Federal Army, joining Company F, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, and served as corporal. After one year's service this regiment was consolidated with the Fifth Missouri Cavalry, and Company F was Company M. Mr. Cashion was in the service over three years, and was in Missouri the most of the time. He was in the battle of Maries des Cygne, Kas., and assisted in the capture of Gen. Marmaduke. He received his discharge at St. Louis, in March, 1865, after which he returned home. He continued tilling the soil until 1866, when he was elected sheriff and collector of Perry County and removed to Perryville. At the expiration of his two years' service he engaged in saw milling. In 1878 he purchased a farm of 200 acres joining the town, which he has since managed. In 1881 he established a furniture store, and also keeps a large stock of agricultural implements. He was elected justice of the peace in 1876, and is still serving in that capacity. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and is a member of the G. A. R. Since the organization of the post to which he belongs he has served as commander. It was organized two years ago with twenty-six members, and now (1888) has a membership of 126. Mrs. Cashion and children are members of the Catholic Church.

Casimir Chappuis was born in France in 1837, and immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1852. His father and mother, Francis and Elizabeth (Bessand) Chappuis, were born in France in 1800 and 1802 respectively. Francis Chappuis settled on a farm of 120 acres three miles south of Perryville, on which he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, he passing away in 1858 and she two years previous. They had seven children born to them, only two of whom are living, Josie (wife of Alban Prost) and Casimir. The latter grew to manhood on his father's farm, and in 1860 married Apoline Bessand, also a native of France, born in 1839. She came to Perry County in 1840. After his marriage Mr. Chappuis purchased 120 acres near the old home place, on which he resided four years, when he sold out and purchased 160 acres one mile north of Perryville, a fine farm with good improvements, on which he still resides. Since he was eighteen years of age he has been engaged in threshing grain in connection with his farming interests, and in 1874 purchased a steam engine, the first one in Perry County. Five years later he bought a traction engine, and now has one of the best outfits in his district. To him and wife have been born six children, whose names are Mary, Jule, Louis, Harlan, Leo and Victor. All are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Although Mr. Chappuis commenced business life a poor man he has been successful and has a good home, which is due to industry and good management. In politics he is a Republican.

James T. Christian, of Lithium, Mo., is a native of the "Old Dominion," having been born in Amherst County in that State on March 5, 1824. He is the son of Wesley E. and Lucy (Pendleton) Christian, the latter of whom died when James was eight years of age. His father married again, and with his family removed to Washington County, Ill., where, after the death of his second wife, he married Mrs. Mahala Gibson. Later he removed to Massac County, Ill., where his death occurred. James received his education in the public schools, and on April 2, 1846, was united in marriage with Malinda J., daughter of Hartwell Moore, of Washington County, Ill. Soon after he enlisted in Company A, Second Illinois Infantry, E. C. Coffee, captain, and William H. Bissell, colonel, and served with the regiment until it was mustered out. This service in the Mexican War greatly impaired his health, but he returned home and was engaged in milling until the beginning of the Civil War. When the call to arms was made Mr. Christian was again among the first to enlist, and joined Company A, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, of which he was elected second lieutenant.

In 1863, after having participated in several engagements, he was discharged for disability, but after a year's recuperation, like the true patriot that he is, he enlisted in Company E, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and was commissioned first lieutenant. At the expiration of his term of service he returned home, and, although practically incapacitated by disease contracted during his army life, he has since worked some at his trade. In June, 1882, he came to the neighborhood of where Lithium now is, and by chance discovered the medicinal qualities of this celebrated spring. When the town was laid out he was agent for the sale of lots and erected the first residence, completing it in December, 1882. Mrs. Christian died on September 19, 1879, and he subsequently married Clara C. Gillespie, a daughter of Judge James Gillespie and sister of Col. David Gillespie. She was born at Shiloh, Ill., in 1837. Mr. Christian's children are all residents of Illinois; John H. and Calvin S. are operators on the Illinois Central Railroad, Josephine, the elder daughter, is the wife of Harrison H. Pursell, of Pinckneyville, and Araminta J., the younger daughter, is the wife of Charles Sawyer, of the same town.

Vincent Cissell, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Perry County, Mo., is a native of the county, born in 1821. His parents, Joseph and Mary Ann (Miles) Cissell, were natives of Kentucky. Joseph Cissell was born of English parentage, and in 1803 immigrated to Perry County, Mo., settling on the farm now owned by Simon Tucker. Here he passed the remainder of his life. To him and wife were born five children, two of whom, Louis and Vincent, are living. Vincent was born and grew to manhood on his parents' farm, about three miles from his present home. He located on the latter farm, situated three and one-half miles west of Perryville, in 1842, having now lived on the place for the last forty-six years. He began with 120 acres, but now owns 900 acres of highly improved land, and is one of the largest tax-payers in the county. In 1846 he married Caroline French, who was born in Perry County in 1828, and who is a daughter of Louis French. Mr. and Mrs. Cissell are the parents of eight children: Loevina (who is in a convent in California), Victoria (wife of Joseph Shelby), Mary (wife of Vincent Seemes), Albert C. (who is in California), Anna (wife of Clistiano Ortiz of Santa Fe, N. M.), Henrietta (wife of Henry Gaile), Joseph R. and Louis E. The family are highly esteemed, and all are communicants of the Catholic Church. Mr. Cissell has never been out of his native county more than fourteen days at one time, having then been in St. Louis. Since the war he has voted with the Democratic party, having been a Whig before that time, casting his first vote for Henry Clay in 1844.

Lewis Cissell, Sr., was born in Perry County in 1823, and is the son of Joseph and Mary (Miles) Cissell. Bernard Cissell, the father of Joseph, came with his family, consisting of a wife and four children, from Marion County, Ky., to Perry County in 1803. He made a settlement four miles northwest of Bishop's Mill, where he entered land, upon which both himself and wife passed the remainder of their lives. Their sons, Lewis, Clement and Joseph, also secured land in the same neighborhood, were married in the county and passed their entire lives within its boundaries. Lewis married Sarah Mattingly; Clement, a Miss Layton, and Joseph, Mary Miles. Polly, a daughter, became the wife of Sinnet Duvall. Joseph lived to the advanced age of eighty-eight years, and was twice married. His first wife was accidentally killed in 1925, and died leaving the following children: Narius (who first married Christina Hagan, and after her death, Julia Brown), Mary M. (who became the wife of Raymond Tucker), Vincent (who wedded Caroline French), Pius (who married Christina Miles) and Lewis (who chose for his wife Louisa Mattingly). Joseph Cissell married for his second wife Mrs. Polly (Manning) Warren, by whom he was the father of five children, none of whom survive except Anna, the wife of Simeon Tucker. Lewis Cissell was married in 1846, and for several years resided near Silver Lake. He purchased his present farm of 280 acres in 1859. At that time only fifty acres were improved, but Mr. Cissell by hard labor and good management has made it one of the finest farms in the county. He has a family of nine children, of whom seven are married. They are John V. (who first married Melissa Brewer, and after her death, Theresa Brewer), Loretta (the widow of Wilford Brewer), Leo F. (who first married Katie Frazier and after death, Louisa Brewer), Emanuel (who married Emma Mattingly), Ezekiel (who married Louise Rankin), Kendrick (who married Alice Brewer), and Jane F. (the wife of William Difani). The two youngest sons, Vincent and William, are at home. Of the Cissell family, once so numerous, but few remain, yet, because of their

many good qualities, the name of Cissell has always stood for enterprise and good citizenship.

Henry Corse, a farmer and stock raiser of Perry County, Mo., was born in 1835, and is a son of Charles and Nancy Corse. Charles Corse was of German descent, and was born in Maryland in 1797. When a small boy he accompanied his parents to Kentucky, where he was reared, and adopted farming as a vocation. There he was married to Nancy Mason, a native of the State. After his marriage he removed to Missouri and located permanently in Perry County, where he followed agricultural pursuits and speculated in wood, keeping a wood yard at Corse's Landing. He owned the landing, which proved a valuable piece of property. After a life of great usefulness he died on February 28, 1862. His wife had died previously, in 1851. Henry Corse was born in Kentucky, and came to Missouri with his parents. He was reared and educated in Southeast Missouri, and in 1862 married Nancy Favell, a native of Missouri, by whom he had three children. After the death of his first wife Mr. Corse married Mary Cashion, also a native of Southeast Missouri, born in 1846. To this union have been born six children, who are now living: Mary E., Emma Jane, Noah, Alonzo, Ceran and Arthur. Mr. Corse is a prosperous farmer and a large land owner, owning 500 acres in the mineral regions of Southeast Missouri.

J. B. Davis, editor and proprietor of the *Sun*, of Perryville, Mo., was born in Perry County, in 1856. He is a son of Erastus Davis, who was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., in 1801. The latter devoted his early manhood to teaching school and merchandising. In 1825 he came west, and settled in Perry County, Mo., where he was married, in 1831, to Elizabeth Evans, a native of the county, born in 1810. She was a daughter of Perry C. Evans, one of the pioneer settlers of the county, and a native of Virginia. After his marriage Erastus Davis located on a farm in Saline Township, Perry County, and remained there until his death. For a few years he served as justice of the peace for the county. He died in 1861, and his wife on October 26, 1887. They were the parents of two children, who are living: Ella (wife of J. C. Frazier, of St. Louis) and J. B. The latter received his education in the common schools, with a two years' course at the Northeast Normal School, at Kirksville, Mo. After finishing his education he was engaged in farming until 1880, when he decided to study law. He read law for a short time under the direction of Hon. M. L. Clardy and Judge William Carter, of Farmington, Mo., and in the fall of 1880 entered the law department of the State University of Missouri, from which he graduated the following year with the degree of LL. B. Upon his return to Perry County he located on a farm near Lithium, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits till February, 1887, when he became editor and proprietor of the *Sun*, which he has since published in a very able manner. The paper has a large circulation, and is devoted to the taxpayers of the county. In politics it advocates the principles of the Democratic party. Mr. Davis is a promising young man, and is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Rev. Father D. L. DeCeunynck, was born in Furnes, Belgium, in 1836, and was educated for the priesthood at the Furnes Rousselaere and Bruges Colleges. At the penultimate he graduated in philosophy, and at the latter, where he remained four years, he was ordained for the priesthood. For twenty years he had charge of parishes in France, Belgium and Holland. In 1884 he sailed for America and landed at New York on July 10, of that year. He came in response to a letter from the Chancellor of St. Louis, Rev. Henry Van der Sanden, who saw the need of an able man to organize a church in the great Bois Brule Bottom. He held his first service at the Claryville Catholic Church on August 15, when measures were taken to organize a church among the Belgian families. The Archbishop gave him permission to build a church in East Bois Brule Bottom, and he took up his residence with Bernard Modde, where he held his first services on the first Sunday in January, 1885. Between forty and forty-five families were enrolled as members of the new congregation, and donations for the church began to come in. During the following spring a neat frame building 24x40 feet was erected, and on May 10 it was dedicated by the Rev. Chancellor of St. Louis. It received the name of The Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The congregation is steadily growing, and a comfortable frame house has been erected for Father De Ceunynck.

Ceran F. De Lassus, proprietor of Bailey's Landing, Perry Co., Mo., was born in 1836, and is the son of Ceran E. and Elenore (Beauvais) De Lassus, natives of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo. Ceran E. De Lassus was born in 1800,

and was a farmer and merchant. After his marriage, in partnership with another man, he purchased Bailey's Landing, where for many years he did a flourishing business, perhaps the most extensive general mercantile and shipping business in the county. He died in 1856. To him and wife were born eleven children, six of whom are living, the subject of this sketch being the eldest one living. He was born in Ste. Genevieve County, and was educated by a private tutor. When a boy he clerked in his father's store, and when twenty-one years of age engaged in the mercantile business for himself at his present location. In 1863 he was married to Mattie E. Walton, a native of Georgia, born in 1838, by whom he has four children who are living: Jesse, Julia, Eusebia and Felix. In 1865 Mr. De Lassus removed his family to Patton, Bollinger Co., Mo., where for several years he was engaged in merchandising, after which he removed to Claryville, Mo., and was there engaged in merchandising and commission business for four years. He then purchased the old homestead, where he has since resided and is still engaged in merchandising. Though his present shipping is somewhat retarded by the condition of the landing, in the past he has been one of the most extensive wheat speculators in this section of Missouri. Besides owning the landing and general merchandise store he has 300 acres of land, on which is one of the finest peach orchards in Southeast Missouri. In 1887 he shipped 1,900 boxes of peaches to St. Louis. He has just added to his valuable orchard 500 Damson plum trees and various other fruits, and meditates going still stronger into the fruit business. He is one of the most enterprising and substantial men of the county. He and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Joseph R. and Louis C. De Lassus, druggists of Perryville, Mo., are natives of the county, born in 1858 and 1862, respectively. They are sons of Joseph L. and M. Josephine (Stewart) De Lassus, of French and Scotch lineage, respectively. Joseph L. De Lassus was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo. in 1834, and was a son of Ceran E. De Lassus. The former grew to manhood in Southeast Missouri, and established himself at Bailey's Landing, now Grand Eddy, on the Mississippi River in Perry County, Mo., and engaged in merchandising. A few years later his brother, Leon, became a partner, and they established a general store at Eureka, Perry County, Leon managing the business at the latter place and Joseph L. remaining at Bailey's Landing. Joseph L.'s wife was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo. in 1837, and became the mother of five children, viz.: Joseph R., John F., Louis C., Felix E. and Alfred A. Joseph L. De Lassus died on August 21, 1873. Joseph R. was educated at St. Mary's Seminary, Mo., and St. Francois College, Quincy, Ill. In 1876 he entered the drug store of Thomas Layton in Perryville and worked for three years, after which he clerked in drug stores for other parties until May, 1887, when he and his brother, as equal partners, purchased their present store of Dr. F. Feltz. On February 9, 1886, Joseph R. was appointed postmaster of Perryville, which position he still holds. He was married on April 12, 1887, to Elizabeth J. Shelby, a daughter of Dr. Reuben Shelby. Mrs. De Lassus was born in Perryville in 1866. Louis C. De Lassus was educated at the Ursuline Convent, Perryville, and St. Francois College, Quincy, Ill. In 1880 he was employed as clerk in the drug store of Feltz & Aikin in Perryville, and remained three years, after which he worked at various employments until May, 1887, when he engaged in his present business. The brothers have a good drug store, and are young men of good business qualifications, who have many friends. They are Democrats, and are members of the Catholic Church.

Jules Denizet, junior member of the firm of Mercier & Denizet, livery and feed stable proprietors, Perryville, Mo., was born in France, in 1834, and is a son of Peter C. and Victoria (Comb) Denizet, both of whom were natives of France, born in 1806 and 1807, respectively. In 1841, with his family, Peter C. Denizet immigrated to America, and settled on a farm two miles south of Perryville, Mo., where he was engaged in tilling the soil until his death two years later, in 1843. His widow survived until 1887. She was the mother of seven children, two of whom are now living, Jules, and Justine (wife of Andrew Nesselin). Jules was but seven years of age when he came to America, and but nine when his father died. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and in 1857 married Melina Callier, also a native of France, born in 1835. She died in 1860, leaving one child, Mary, now the wife of John C. Popp. In 1862 Mr. Denizet married again, choosing for his wife Miss Clara Rousand, who was born in France in 1841, and came to the United States in 1850. To this union have been born

seven children, viz.: Emily, Felix, Reuben, Emma, Frances, Louise and Vincent. Mr. Denizet resided on a farm until 1876, when he removed to Perryville. In the fall of the same year he formed a partnership with Mr. Mercier, and engaged in his present business. In politics he endorses and supports the principles of the Republican party. He and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

James H. Difani, a prominent young farmer of Saline Township, Perry Co., Mo., was born in the county on January 15, 1857. He is one of seven sons born to Joseph and Matilda (Litteral) Difani [see sketch of William A. Difani]. The sons were all carefully educated, three having become teachers in the county. Prof. D. M. Brewer was the tutor of James H., who finished his classical education and began teaching in 1882. His first two terms were in the Lewis Cissell district, in which he again taught in 1888. There has been no family of children reared in Saline Township that has been more prominently connected with the cause of education than the Difani brothers. On February 28, 1886, James H. was united in marriage with Catherine C., a daughter of John and Elizabeth Brown, who for many years were residents of Perry County. In his day Mr. Brown was one of the best known men of the county, but he died more than a score of years ago. Mr. Difani and wife began their married life on their present farm. He being the son of a pioneer, learned the art of clearing in detail, and from the woodland he has made a beautiful farm, having cleared and improved sixty acres since he became the owner of the land. To him and wife has been born one child, a beautiful daughter, Hester, born April 4, 1887. Mr. Difani is industrious and energetic, having taught school every winter season since he began and worked on the farm during the summer. In November, 1886, he was elected justice of the peace, which office he still holds.

William Andrew Difani, an enterprising young citizen of Perry County, Mo., is a native of the county, born on August 9, 1859, and is a son of Joseph and Matilda (Litteral) Difani. The remote ancestry of the Difani family was French, but Joseph was born in Baden, Germany, and came to America prior to his marriage. He was married in Perryville to Matilda Litteral of Scotch lineage. Joseph Difani was a shoemaker, and worked at his trade in Perryville for several years, after which he purchased a farm in the neighborhood known as "Bumble Nook," where for several years he engaged in farming, dealing largely in horses, at which he was very successful. He was a prominent citizen and the owner of several farms. A short time before his death he purchased the farm on which the subject of this sketch now resides in Section 10, of the old Hawkins' survey. Here he located and died a few months later. He and wife had seven sons, viz.: George, who married Monica Tucker; Frank X., who married Roxie Milster; Joseph, Jr., who first married Julia Pannen and after her death Mrs. Kate (Hoggard) Burgee; James H., William Andrew, B. Lawrence and Columbus F. After the death of his wife Joseph Difani married Isabella Milster who bore him no children. His death occurred on November 6, 1896, about five months after his second marriage, and his widow became the wife of Henry Frazier and is still living, aged sixty-two years. William Andrew Difani's early education was secured in Perry County, after which he took a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's College, St. Louis. He also completed a normal course at Metropolis, Ill., in 1884. He, however, taught school prior to the latter date, and was elected school commissioner in April, 1883. He has been twice re-elected to the same position, and is at present filling the office. He teaches school during the winter seasons, and in 1887-88 was principal of the Altenburgh schools. He manages his farm during the summer seasons. He married Frances Cissell, by whom he is the father of two bright daughters, Stella and Edith.

John Dippold, a member of a prominent German family of Bois Brule Township, Perry County, was born in Germany in 1842, and is a son of J. M. and Lena (Poehner) Dippold. The subject of this sketch is one of a pair of twins. The other, John Frederick, also resides in Bois Brule Township. The family of children are Barbara, wife of Adam Long; Frederick, who lost his life in the Federal Army as a member of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry; John and John Frederick, and Elizabeth, wife of John Hof. The mother died in Germany, and the father with his children immigrated to America, reaching Perry County in 1851. Here he entered land upon which he lived and died. His children grew to maturity and married in the county, and with the exception of Frederick are living and own good farms. John first enlisted in the Federal

Army as a member of Company A, Fourth Missouri Militia, but later was in Company B, Sixty-Fourth Enrolled Missouri Militia. After having almost become a confirmed bachelor his marriage with Mary Poehner was celebrated on February 24, 1879. Their union has been blessed by the birth of four children: Lucy C., John T., Ernest P. and Arthur H., all of whom were born on the present homestead. Mr. Dippold has a farm of 360 acres on which is a pretty cottage which is graced by one of the neatest and best of wives. She is the daughter of John P. and Annie (Snider) Poehner, both now deceased. The parents were married in Perry County, but were born in Germany. Seven children were born to them, of whom five are living: John, who married Annie Gruner; Margaret, wife of Anton Christisen; Sophia, wife of Peter Hanson; Mrs. Dippold and Philip.

John C. Doerr, salesman for William Furth, of Perryville, was born in the Kingdom of Prussia in 1833. He is the son of Andrew and Christina Doerr, and a brother of Louis Doerr. When his parents arrived in America, John C. was only two years of age. He remained at home on the farm until reaching the age of seventeen, when he entered the store of Rozier & Wilkinson, and, proving an efficient salesman, remained with them ten years. After marriage, in partnership with Zeno Brown, he established a general store at St. Mary's, but four years later sold his interest to his brother, Louis, and returning to Perryville he formed a partnership with Barney Cissell in the same business. He continued a member of the firm for four years, and for an equal term was associated with his brother, Louis. In 1879 he accepted his present position with Mr. Furth. He is one of the best salesmen in Perryville, and has a wide acquaintance in Perry and Ste. Genevieve Counties. About ten years ago Mrs. Doerr established the Doerr Hotel, which she has since conducted with great satisfaction to the traveling public. Mr. Doerr was married on October 4, 1859, to Mrs. Louise Mattingly, a daughter of Robert Greenwell. She is a native of the county, and was born in 1832. They have two children living—Julia Ann, wife of P. L. Halbrook, and William J. Politically, Mr. Doerr is a Democrat, and, socially, is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Louis Doerr, a general merchant of Perryville, Mo., was born in 1838, one-half mile east of Perryville. He is a son of Andrew and Christina (Doerr) Doerr, natives of Germany, born on January 23, 1795, and July 17, 1797, respectively. By trade Andrew Doerr was a house-framer. He was married in his native land, and in 1835 immigrated to America and located on a farm of 140 acres, one-half mile east of Perryville, Mo. He was afterward engaged in farming in connection with his trade. He died on March 26, 1845, and his wife on December 9, 1842. To them were born eight children, five of whom are living: Henry, of St. Louis; William, also of St. Louis; John C., of Perryville; Augustus, a farmer, and Louis. Louis grew to manhood on a farm. After the death of his parents he resided with his brother, Philip, until he was twenty years of age. After reaching his majority he was engaged as salesman in a general store at St. Mary's until 1866, when he established a store there on his own responsibility. In 1868 he sold his stock of goods and removed to Perryville and established another general store, which he still manages. During twenty years of business at Perryville his honesty has never been questioned nor his character assailed. April 19, 1868, he was united in marriage with Rosa Pfeiffer, who was born in St. Louis in April, 1846. Three children have blessed this union: Arthur, Chloe and Ida. In politics Mr. Doerr has been a life-long Democrat, having cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas, in 1860. In religious belief the family are Lutherans.

William J. Drumtra, P. M., a jeweler and watch-maker of Altenburgh, Mo., was born in Saxony Weimar, Germany, in 1859. When young he came with an uncle to the United States, and afterward served an apprenticeship at the watch maker's trade, at Hazleton, Penn. After finishing his trade he traveled with Capt. Reid, for Engel's Apostolic Clock, during which time he visited most of the important Eastern cities: Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Lancaster, New York, Wilmington, Buffalo, Louisville and many places of lesser importance. On October 3, 1878, he established himself at Altenburgh, and commenced working at his trade, at which he has met with great success. Since then he has repaired 3,100 watches. He thoroughly understands his business, and has a large patronage in Perry and surrounding counties. Besides his work he does a large business in the jewelry line. In 1880 he was united in marriage with Mary Miller, a native of Altenburgh, born in 1859, and to them have been born three children.

Lydia, Theobald and William. Mr. Drumtra and family are members of the Lutheran Church. He is one of the substantial business men of the town, and, although he began with small capital, now has a neat residence, store building, a large stock of goods, and 120 acres of land in Jackson County, Ill. For six years he has served his town as postmaster and treasurer, and is also leader of the brass band. Mr. Drumtra made and has in operation an electric alarm and call bell, between his shop and residence, and claims that this was the first electric call bell worked by electricity in Perry County, when first put up. His parents, William and Margaret Drumtra, were also born in Saxony Weimar, the former in 1834, and the latter in 1837. William Drumtra, Sr., is a carpenter by trade, and in 1871 brought his wife and the rest of his family to America. They are the parents of nine children, and now reside in Freeland, Penn.

Joseph Duerr, dealer in fresh and salt meat, Perryville, Mo., is a native of Germany, and was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden March 5, 1849. He is a son of Michael and Rosa Duerr, both of whom are also natives of the Grand Duchy of Baden, born in 1806 and 1815, respectively. Michael Duerr was a weaver by trade, and lived and died in the Fatherland. He died in 1886, and his wife in 1863. Joseph was reared in his native country, and worked in a factory. In 1873 he immigrated to America. He stopped for a few months in Cairo, Ill., from whence he went to Cape Girardeau, Mo., and commenced working in a butcher shop. He remained there four years as an apprentice, and in 1878 removed to Perryville, where he opened a shop on his own responsibility. Understanding thoroughly the manner of best conducting his business, he has been very successful and does a large business. On August 13, 1878, he was united in marriage with Mary Broeker, also a native of Germany, who was born in 1859, and came to the United States when three years of age. This marriage has been blessed by the birth of three children: William, Hulda and Apalona. In politics Mr. Duerr supports the principles of the Democratic party. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

Francis Duvall, an enterprising young farmer of the Mississippi Bottom, of Perry County, was born in 1852, and is the son of Samuel and Diana (Flynn) Duvall. All were slaves prior to the war, and after the close of hostilities lived two years in Illinois. In 1867 they returned to Perry County, purchased a cow and team, and the father and son began farming upon rented land. Little by little prosperity came, and they were finally able to purchase a small farm. In 1881 the parents both died, the mother on March 27, and the father on November 8. They had a family of twelve children, of whom only two are now living. They are Louisa (wife of Charles Roberts, of Bolivar County, Miss.), and Francis. The latter purchased the interest of his sister in the home place, and in company with his father-in-law, Robert Bull, bought forty acres adjoining. He is now the owner of sixty acres of fine land upon which he has erected good buildings. He was first married, in 1877, to Effie Bull, who died on August 14, 1885. His present wife is Christina Vallard, by whom he is the father of one child, Essie.

W. P. Faherty, an enterprising merchant of Perryville, Mo., is a native of that town, born in 1838. He is a son of Peter and Matilda Faherty, *nee* Mattingly. His father was of Irish descent, and was born near Baltimore, Md., in 1817. By trade he was a merchant tailor. About 1835 he settled in Perryville, Mo., where he soon after married, and worked at his trade until his death, in 1839. His mother was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1815. Her father, James Mattingly, was one of the early settlers of the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Faherty were born two sons, William P. being the only one living. After Mr. Faherty's death Mrs. Faherty married Charles Hendon, who is now dead. Five children were born to this union. The mother died in 1860. W. P. Faherty secured a good education in the common schools and at "St. Mary's Seminary of the Barrens," Missouri, with one year's course at the "University of St. Mary of the Lake," Chicago. In 1863 he began teaching school and continued two terms. Under the style of Burger & Co., he engaged in general merchandising in Perryville, in 1866. After five years the firm dissolved partnership, and Mr. Faherty continued the business on his own responsibility, in which he has been successful. In 1871 he was united in marriage with Caroline E. De Lassus, a daughter of Leon De Lassus and Mary L. De Lassus, *nee* Elliott. Mrs. Faherty was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1851. Their marriage has been blessed by the birth of five children: Mary M., Leon P., Lonette M., William W. and Blanche C. Faherty. Mr. Faherty possesses good business qualities.

Besides his property in Perryville he has considerable land estate in the county. He and family are adherents of the Catholic faith.

Robert Y. Farrar, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Perry County, Mo., was born in Lincoln County, N. C., in 1817, and is a son of John and Mary (Abernathy) Farrar, natives of North Carolina, born on February 5, 1790, and March 11, 1789, respectively. John Farrar was a farmer and mechanic. He married Mary Abernathy in his native State. She was the daughter of Col. Jones Abernathy, a colonel in the War of 1812, and was the mother of seven children. Her death occurred on August 10, 1829, after which Mr. Farrar married Susan Clifton, also a native of the "Old North State." She died, and Mr. Farrar married the Widow Venable. Robert Y. came with his parents to Missouri in 1820, and grew up on their farm, receiving his education in the common schools. He was proprietor of a saw and grist mill in Bollinger County for thirty years. In 1833 he retired from active business life and sold his mill. He then returned to the old homestead which his father settled in 1831. He has been a very energetic and enterprising man, and has amassed considerable wealth, now owning 480 acres of fine land. In 1853 he was united in marriage with Hannah Finley, a native of Ohio, born on June 28, 1834. He and wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Farrar is a member of the Masonic lodge. Mrs. Farrar is a daughter of James and Jane Finley, natives of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively. James Finley was born on August 9, 1801, and was well educated. For fifty years he taught school in Ohio and Missouri. He taught in Fredericktown, Mo., for four years. There are many old men in that section of country who have been his pupils. He died on April 27, 1876. His wife was born on June 11, 1806, and died on July 31, 1851. They were the parents of fourteen children, six of whom are now alive.

John C. Farrar, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Perry County, Mo., was born in St. Clair County, Ill., in 1828. He is the son of Robert B. and Susan (Abernathy) Farrar, who were married in Kentucky, and immigrated to Illinois, settling in St. Clair County in 1810. Robert B. Farrar was born in Lincoln County, N. C., on February 4, 1786, and was a son of John Farrar, a native of Virginia, who was a captain in the Revolutionary War. The former was a farmer, and remained on his farm in St. Clair County, Ill., until 1837, when he removed his family to Perry County, Mo., where he entered 900 acres of land. He and his wife, after having lived very happily together for forty-eight years, died within ten days of each other, both in April, 1857. They were the parents of five sons and seven daughters, only three of whom are living. John C. was married, in Perry County, in 1857, to Martha E. Venable, a native of Missouri, who was born in 1841, by whom he is the father of six living children: Jasper N., Marvin N., Sarah E., Herschel D., Edgar G. and James H. Mr. Farrar has a fine farm of 135 acres of well improved land, on which have been found indications of rich lead deposits, and he also has 165 acres of timber. Mr. Farrar is an earnest student, and is well informed on almost every topic of the day. He has a fine library, containing books on philosophy, history, politics, and various other subjects.

Douglas C. Farrar, principal of the public schools of Perryville, Mo., is a native of this county, born in 1868. He is a son of John B. Farrar, who was born in North Carolina, in 1795, of Scotch-Irish parentage. While young the latter immigrated to Perry County, Mo., and after his marriage located two miles east of Perryville, where he resided many years, spending the latter part of his life about four miles from the town. He was one of the pioneer settlers of the county, and became one of its largest land owners. He died in 1863. His wife, Mary L. (Noell) Tate, was the widow of Dr. Tate, who, for many years, was a prominent physician of Perry County. Mrs. Farrar was born in Virginia, in 1820, and is the mother of three living children by her last marriage: Imogene, wife of William A. Cashion, of St. John, Kas.; Noell E., a groceryman of Perryville, and Prof. Douglas C. The last named received his education in the public schools of Perryville, Mo., and Washington University, St. Louis. In 1876 he commenced studying law under the direction of Hon. John V. Noell, of Perryville, and in 1878 entered the law department of Washington University, at St. Louis. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, forming a partnership with Wilson Cramer, one of the leading lawyers of Jackson, Mo., and continued until his law library was burned in 1884. He then resumed school teaching, having taught previous to studying law. He was first employed in the grammar

department of the public schools of Perryville, but in 1888 was elected to the principalship of the same schools. His marriage with Mary J. Cissell, a daughter of Hon. Bernard Cissell, was celebrated in 1879. Mrs. Farrar is a native of Perry County, Mo., born in 1859. Their union has been blessed by the birth of three children: Beulah May, Gertrude Belle and Mary Lucinda. In politics Mr. Farrar is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He served as city attorney of Perryville for two years.

Dr. Florence Feltz, a physician of Perryville, Mo., was born in Alsace, France, in the year 1832. He is a son of Florenz Feltz and Mary Anne (Stupfler) Feltz. Florenz Feltz, Sr., was born in Alsace, France, in 1803. In his young age he learned the then flourishing cooper's trade, and after marriage engaged in mercantile business, but being unsuccessful he concluded to emigrate to the United States in the year 1846, locating in the State of Louisiana, resuming his former trade on a large plantation, where his son Florence had to assist him as well as he could, being the eldest child, and him in very limited circumstances. In 1848 his father removed to St. Louis, and in 1856 came to Perry County, Mo., and settled in Bois Brule Township, where he resided until his death, in 1875. His wife was of German origin, and was born in 1810. She died in 1855, in Randolph County, Ill. The parents of both were very long lived, being ninety to ninety-five years old at the time of their death. Florenz Feltz, Sr., and wife, were the parents of seven children, three of whom, Florence, August and Anton, are living. Dr. Florence Feltz was about thirteen years of age when he came to this country with his parents. Having to assist his father in his trade at that time, he followed the same more or less until about the year 1872, when he purchased a lot of medical works from Dr. Stealey, a then residing physician of Perryville, who encouraged him in the pursuit of his study. Being in limited circumstances he worked hard by day and studied part of the night. In 1876 he graduated with the degree of M. D. from the Keokuk Medical College, after which he entered upon the practice of medicine. By hard work and perseverance, without any assistance whatever, he fought his way until he obtained a large and lucrative practice. In 1861 he was united in marriage with Mary Jeunet, a native of France, who came to America with her parents when but four years of age. Her father, Lucien Jeunet, located in Perry County, Mo. To the Doctor and his wife have been born nine children, viz.: Eugenia, Vincent, Amelia (wife of Albin Seemes), Louisa, Leon, Mary, Clovis, Albert and Lawrence. In politics Dr. Feltz is a Democrat. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Clement J. Fenwick, one of the old and respected farmers of Perry County, Mo., is a native of the county, born in 1825. He is a son of George W. and Margaret (Hayden) Fenwick, natives of Maryland and Kentucky, respectively. The parents were married in Missouri, and reared ten children, of whom Clement J. was the fourth. He grew to manhood at the home of his parents, and, when the Mexican War broke out and troops were called, enlisted in Company I, Third Regiment of Missouri Volunteers under Capt. John H. Haley, and served during the war, participating in the memorable battle of Santa Cruz. After his return home he married Cecelia Candace Moore, by whom he is the father of twelve children, all of whom are married, with the exception of one daughter and one son, Eveline and George Louis, who are at home with their parents. During the Civil War Mr. Fenwick served in the Union army. He first enlisted in the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and was commissioned captain of Company B, and upon being discharged, at the expiration of his first term of enlistment, he re-enlisted, joining Company B, Sixty-fourth Missouri State Militia, with which he served until the close of the war. Mr. Fenwick is the owner of 300 acres of land, and enjoys the comforts of a good home. His children have all been well reared and educated, and all are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Fenwick is a pensioner of the Mexican War, and, as his gray hair testifies, has passed nearly his three score and ten years, doing his part bravely as a citizen and soldier.

John Z. Fenwick was born on his father's farm, which embraced the site of the village of Brewer, Perry Co., Mo., on January 24, 1859. His parents, Clement J. and Cecelia (Moore) Fenwick, were both natives of Missouri, and after their marriage settled on the farm above mentioned, on which they still live, and have a very pleasant and happy home. They are the parents of twelve children, all of whom are living, with the exception of one. They are Melissa (Mrs. Thomas W. Robinson), Lavina (Mrs. John Elder), Joseph (who married

Clothilda Dean), Rubena (deceased, wife of Rufus Walker), George, John Z., Rosetta (who married Katie Elder), Reuben (who married Mary O. Brewer), Mary A. (Mrs. John B. Layton), Ellen (Mrs. Atone Bierk), Jennie (Mrs. Has Morgan), and Mary E. On January 30, 1882, John Z. was united in marriage with Mary C. Swink, a native of the county, and a daughter of James and Mary Swink, who were the parents of nine children, four living: Mary C., Mary M., Peter and Joseph. The parents died when these children were small, and very little of the family history is known. Mr. and Mrs. Fenwick are located in Brewer, where they have a nice new cottage, and Mr. Fenwick intends to engage permanently in the blacksmith business. To them have been born three children—a daughter, Mary Lunetta, and two that died in infancy. Both Mr. Fenwick and wife were reared in the Catholic faith, and are now devout members of the church.

William Furth, a general merchant and banker of Perryville, Mo., is a native of Austria, born in 1838. He was educated in his native country, and in 1855 immigrated to America. Locating in St. Louis he began working as an apprentice, in a saddle and harness house. He remained three years as an apprentice, and served as journeyman for about the same length of time. In 1863 he went to California by water. He remained there four years engaged in merchandising. In 1876 he returned to Missouri and located in Perryville, and established a general store, and has since been in the business. He is one of the oldest merchants of the town, and has been very successful. He carries a fine line of general goods and has a large trade. In November, 1887, Mr. Furth and R. M. Wilson established a bank which they have since very successfully conducted. Mr. Furth's marriage with Jane C. Gostorf was celebrated in December, 1867. She is a native of St. Louis. To their union have been born three children: Grace, Edith and Hallie. Politically Mr. Furth endorses and supports the principles of the Democratic party. For the past four years he has been treasurer of the school board of Perryville, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Frank J. Geile, of the firm of Geile & Larenz, Silver Lake, Mo., was born in Madison County in 1854. His father, Joseph H. Geile, was a native of Prussia, born in 1827. In 1851, having learned the blacksmith's trade, he came to America, and until 1855 worked at his trade at Mine La Motte. He then bought a farm in Perry County, where he remained until 1874, when he removed to Silver Lake, and for eight years was engaged in farming and blacksmithing. Since 1882 he has devoted his entire time to agricultural pursuits. His wife, Mary Henneken, was born in Prussia in 1829, and is the mother of eight children. Frank J. Geile was educated in the common schools, and served an apprenticeship at the wagon maker's trade. In 1880 he built a shop at Silver Lake, which he conducted until 1885, when, owing to an injury, he was compelled to abandon his trade, and has since been engaged in his present business. From 1883 to 1885 Mr. Geile was postmaster at Silver Lake, and during that time was in business in partnership with his father. In 1880 he married Fannie Schindler, a native of Perry County, born in 1852, by whom he is the father of four children: Clara, Frederick B., Henry and William.

Henry M. Geile, a merchant at Silver Lake, Mo., and a brother of Frank J. Geile, was born in Perry County in 1861. He was educated in the common schools and in St. Mary's Seminary. At intervals for several years he was employed as a salesman, and in 1887 purchased his father's interest in the store owned by Geile & Towusend. The business is now conducted under the firm name of H. M. Geile & Co. Mr. Geile was married in October, 1877, to Henrietta Cissell.

John F. Geile, blacksmith at Silver Lake, is a native of Perry County, born in 1860. He attended the public schools and worked on the farm with his father until attaining his eighteenth year, when he began learning his trade. After completing his apprenticeship he worked in various cities, St. Louis, Minneapolis and Gardner, Dak., until 1883, when he formed a partnership with his brother at Silver Lake. In 1885 he took full charge of the shop, and has since been sole proprietor. In February, 1886, he was united in marriage with Mary Baudendistel, and to their union have been born two children: Anna and Edward.

F. E. Goehring, of the general mercantile firm of Lueders & Goehring, Frohna, Mo., is a native of Perry County, born in 1849. His parents, Gottlieb and Rosa Goehring, were natives of the Kingdom of Saxony, Germany.

and while young immigrated to America with a colony of Germans (in 1839) that settled in Perry County, Mo. Gottlieb Goehring was born in 1822, and was by trade a shoemaker and tanner. He established a tannery and shoe shop at John's Spring near the present site of Wittenberg. Here he was married, and after several years of successful business he engaged in agricultural pursuits at which he spent the declining portion of his life, dying in 1885. His wife was born in 1825, and died in 1886. They had six children, three of whom are living. F. E. Goehring was reared at his parents' home, and, after a limited course in the German School, at Altenburgh, worked at various occupations in Southeast Missouri until 1863, when he commenced his commercial career by accepting a clerkship in St. Louis. He remained there some time in hardware and dry goods stores, when he was employed in 1867, by the M. C. & C. T. R. R. Company, as shipping clerk and clerk in their company's store. He then returned to St. Louis, where, for about thirteen years he was engaged in the dry goods business, after which he came to Frohna, and commenced a general mercantile business, under the style of Finn, Goehring and Palisup, for about four years, when he became a member of the present firm, Lueders & Goehring. The firm carry a large stock of goods, and their yearly business is very prosperous. In 1871 Mr. Goehring married, in St. Louis, Bertha T. Detlit, by whom he has two children.

Andrew Gorman was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1844, and was the youngest of four children born to Daniel and Catherine (Gorman) Gorman, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Daniel Gorman came to the United States when a young man, and located in St. Louis, where he died in 1845, his wife having died there in 1844. Being but an infant when his parents died Andrew was taken by the sisters of St. Joseph, in St. Louis, with whom he remained about nine years, after which Father Thomas Burk took him to Ignatius Moore, of Perry County, Mo. Here he lived until the spring of 1861. In March, 1863, he enlisted in the Federal army, joining Company E, Twelfth Missouri State Militia, with which he remained until the regiment was broken up in 1863, and Company E attached to the Fifth Missouri State Militia as Company L. Mr. Gorman was mustered out of service at Rolla, Mo., in March, 1865. After the war he worked as a farm hand in Perry County until July, 1865, when he went to Minnesota, and remained until fall. Returning to Perry County he attended school the following winter, and the next summer commenced farming on his own responsibility. In 1868 he married Mary Anastasia Cissell, born January 30, 1851, and soon after purchased and located on 300 acres of land in Bois Brule Township, but in 1878 he bought 120 acres of the farm he now owns, two and one-half miles north of Perryville. In 1880 he sold his first farm, and added to his home tract, which now comprises 220 acres. Commencing life without money or relatives to assist him he has won for himself a good home and the esteem of all who know him. His wife is a daughter of Henry P. Cissell, and was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1851. They have six children: Emerson, Ida, John P., Nettie, Rosu and Johanna. In politics, Mr. Gorman is a Democrat, and is a member of the G. A. R. He and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Alexander Grass, a member of a pioneer family of Southeast Missouri, was born in Perry County in 1836. He is a son of John and Matilda (Holster) Grass. The Grass family settled on a Spanish grant near the present town of Brewer, and have been well and favorably known in the county since its earliest settlement. John and Matilda Grass were the parents of eight children: Louise, Elizabeth, Leo, Henry, Andrew, Maria, Ellen and Alexander. The last named has been three times married. In 1851 he married Caroline Wimsatt, and after her death Mrs. Mary Sapp became his wife. The latter died, and in 1881 Mr. Grass was united in marriage with Rachel Thomas, a daughter of Mrs. Mary Sapp, by her first husband, Goodson Thomas. By her first marriage Mrs. Sapp had two children: George (who is dead) and Rachel. By his third marriage Alexander Grass is the father of two children: Mary and Melissa. During the war Mr. Grass served in the Missouri State Militia, and was honorably discharged at the close of hostilities. He is the owner of ninety acres of good land, and is well known throughout the county.

James T. Greenwell was born in St. Charles County, Mo., on January 29, 1849, and is a son of George F. Greenwell, a native of Perry County, Mo., born in 1824 of Scotch parentage. His grandfather, Robert Greenwell, was born in Kentucky in 1794, and in 1823 immigrated to Perry County, Mo. George F. Green-

well is a farmer by vocation, and, when a young man, removed to St. Charles County, where he married Catherine Drury. In 1860 he removed his family to Perry County, and located on the place of his birth, but three years later went to Alexander County, Ill., where he has since resided. His wife died in 1853, having borne two children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only one living. James T. secured his education by twelve months' attendance at the private and public schools of St. Charles and Perry Counties, and six months at St. Mary's College, Perry County. At the age of eighteen years he left the parental roof, and for the next three years was engaged as a laborer on a farm at \$15 per month. He then engaged in the livery business at Perryville, and in 1871 became clerk in the probate judge's office. In 1873 he was appointed deputy circuit clerk, and in 1876 was elected public administrator, and served four years, when he began merchandising. In 1883 he became a partner in the banking house of Greenwell, Cashion & Farrar, still continuing the mercantile business. In 1886 he was elected circuit clerk of Perry County, Mo., and is the present incumbent. His marriage with Reubena Shelby was celebrated in 1871. She is a daughter of Dr. Reuben Shelby of Perryville, of which town she is a native, born in 1853. Politically, Mr. Greenwell has been a life-long Democrat, casting his first vote for Horace Greeley. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. His wife is a member of the Catholic Church.

James Grimaud, a merchant of Crosstown, Mo., was born in France, on October 11, 1853. While he was yet an infant his father, Peter Grimaud, immigrated to America, and located in Perry County, where he was engaged in farming until his death some time during the war. James Grimaud married Zoe Prost, and has a family of four children: Lizzie, Peter, Melia and Vincent. He is the owner of 250 acres of land, and has been engaged in the mercantile business but two years. His land is in the mineral section of Perry County, and bears evidences of rich lead deposits. Mr. Grimaud is a Roman Catholic in religion, and is a highly respected citizen.

Rev. A. G. Grimm, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Altenburgh, was born in Martinsville, Niagara Co., N. Y., and is the son of John and Ulrike Grimm, both natives of Prussia. They are the parents of seven children who are living. At present John Grimm is a teacher in the Lutheran Schools of Ft. Wayne, Ind. Rev. A. G. Grimm is his fourth child, and the only son living. He was educated in theology in Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, and was ordained a minister in the Lutheran Church in 1878, at Vandalia, Audrain Co., Mo. He was located at Vandalia two years, after which he was called to Washington, Mo., where he remained eight years, coming to Altenburgh in December, 1887. In October, 1879, he was united in marriage with Mary Knoll, and to them have been born two children: Paul and Nellie. Rev. Grimm's congregation consists of 140 voting members and 425 communicants. They have a prosperous school of 160 pupils and three teachers.

Louis Guyot, a son of Francis X. Guyot, was born in France in 1838. Francis X. Guyot is also a native of France, and was born in 1807. He served seven years in the French army, and was married in his native country to Virginia Decourvier, a native of France, born in 1811, by whom he became the father of eight children, five of whom are living. He came to America in 1841, and located in Perry County, Mo., where he died in 1863. His widow still survives, and is unusually strong and active for one of her age. Louis was reared in Perry County, and is mostly self-educated. In 1861 he married Victoria Prevlet, who was born in France in 1837, and came with her parents to America in 1840. She is the daughter of Melchior and Joannah Prevlet, of French nativity, born in 1807 and 1811, respectively. Mrs. Prevlet died in 1881, but Mr. Prevlet is still alive, residing in Perry County. His third son settled on what is known as Silver Lake. Eight children were born to him and wife, only four of whom are living. Louis Guyot owns 130 acres of land in Perry County, and is one of its well-to-do farmers. He and wife have seven children: Francis X., Justine (wife of Joseph Panier), Louise (wife of Arthur Loiseau), Maurice, Albert and Henry. All are Roman Catholics. Mr. Guyot's farm was one of the first tracts of land settled in the county. It is situated in Central Township. For the past twenty years Mr. Guyot has served as school director, and in 1882 was instrumental in having a nice brick schoolhouse erected in his district, where the schools are in a prosperous condition.

J. W. Hart, a prosperous merchant of Brewer, Mo., and a member of the firm of J. W. Hart & Son, is a son of Thomas Hart, a native of Ireland, who

was married in his native land, and immigrated to America, settling in Perry County, prior to the birth of J. W. Hart, who, for fifty-two years, as boy and man, has been one of the best known citizens of the county. The latter's wife was Louisa Tropp. They are the parents of nine children, all of whom are living. They are Elizabeth (Mrs. Henry I. Moore), William S. (his father's partner in the store), Mary T. (Mrs. James V. Moore), Edward J., Ellen, Odine T., Rosa J., Francis J. and Louisa C. The three eldest daughters were educated in the convent at Perryville, and William and Edward at St. Mary's Seminary. Besides his mercantile business, which he has operated for many years, J. W. Hart has for some time been engaged in agriculture. He is a large land owner, and devotes most of his attention to stock dealing, shipping largely to St. Louis. His son, William, manages the store, and his well assorted stock of goods and neat display give evidence of fine mercantile ability and taste. He is intelligent and enterprising, and is destined to become one of the prominent citizens of Southeast Missouri. The family circle is unbroken, and all are devoted members of the Catholic Church.

Rev. Joseph C. Hembree was born in Buncombe County, N. C., in 1841. He is the son of Davis and Adaline (Miller) Hembree, natives of South Carolina and Buncombe County, N. C., respectively. In 1815 Davis Hembree's parents located in Rutherford County, N. C., where he received a fair education. He was married in 1835, after which he located on a farm in that county. His wife was born in 1814, and died on November 16, 1887, having reared ten children. In 1885 the parents removed to Bollinger County, Mo., where Davis Hembree still resides with his children. Joseph C. Hembree received a good education in the public schools and by private study at home. He enlisted in the First Regiment United States Volunteers, being assigned to Company F. He was sent to Milwaukee, and from there to the seat of Indian trouble in Dakota; from thence to Fort Fletcher, Kas., and later to Fort Leavenworth, where he was discharged in 1866, when he returned to North Carolina. In 1859 he married Charity Webb, of Tennessee, by whom he has four children: Effie L., Joseph P., Ida M. and Hattie L. He was engaged in teaching school and farming in North Carolina and Tennessee from 1866 till 1871, when he removed to Bollinger County, Mo., and settled on a farm near Marble Hill. The previous year he had entered the ministry, and was ordained in 1873 at Flat Woods Baptist Church, and he continued preaching and teaching until September, 1886, when he entered the Cape Girardeau District missionary work, having charge of Cape Girardeau and Perry County. He has a well improved farm of 128 acres in Bollinger County, but now resides in Longtown, Perry County. He has traveled through the greater part of the United States and a part of Mexico, and is a member of Marble Hill Lodge No. 298, A. F. & A. M.

John Hof, a prominent furmer of Bois Brule Township, Perry Co., Mo., has perhaps spent more years of his life in military service than any other man in the county. He was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1837, and is a son of William and Catherine (Schmidt) Hof. He is the youngest son of the family. After attending school until his sixteenth year he came to America. He wandered from place to place, reaching Detroit, Mich., in 1855. The Crimean War being then in progress he enlisted in the English army as a member of the Third Rifle British Foreign Legion, with which he served until peace was declared, when he was discharged, although but one-third of his term of enlistment had expired. Returning from Liverpool to Canada, he remained one year and went to Noble County, Ind., going from thence to Black Hawk and Jones Counties, Iowa. In 1859 he came to Perry County, Mo., and remained until the breaking out of the Civil War. He enlisted as a private in Company H, Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was mostly raised in Randolph County. In the fall of 1862 he was promoted to corporal, and upon the consolidation of his regiment with the One Hundred and Thirty-first Illinois was promoted to the rank of first sergeant. In 1863 his regiment was again consolidated with another and became the Twenty-fifth Illinois, when he received another merited promotion, being commissioned second lieutenant, in which capacity he served until the formal discharge of his company at the close of the war. Mr. Hof participated in many engagements, that of Belmont, Mo., being the first. It is also a memorable one to him, as he was wounded by a bullet in the upper right arm, which disabled him for a short time. Rejoining his company, he was afterward in the battles of New Madrid, Island No. 10, the siege of Corinth, the siege and capture of Vicksburg, the engagement at Mobile and the capture of

Spanish fort. After the war he returned to Missouri, and since the spring of 1866 has been a resident of Perry County. He was married in 1868 to Elizabeth Dippold, and the purchase of his present farm was made in 1869. The farm comprises 200 acres, most of which is under cultivation, and Mr. Hof's residence occupies the highest and most commanding point in the township. Far away to the south can be seen the city of Perryville, and a splendid view of St. Mary's, Chester, and the magnificent bottom lands skirting the Mississippi can be had from the north. Their ten children were born on this beautiful homestead. They are John, Barbara, William, Lena, Emma, Martha, Theodore, Katie, Leonard and Louis. Mr. Hof and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a member of Difani Post No. 173, G. A. R. Since his residence in the county, he has been connected with the schools in the capacity of director.

Peter Hoffman, a well-to-do farmer of Central Township, Perry County, Mo., was born June 29, 1847, one-half mile from where he now resides, and is a son of John and Catherine (Feist) Hoffman, natives of the Grand Duchy of Baden, born on December 24, 1816, and 1821 respectively. In 1839 John Hoffman left the fatherland and came to America, locating in Perry County where he worked on St. Mary's Seminary farm until 1844, when he purchased 80 acres one-half mile south of where his son, Peter, now lives. He afterward became the owner of 982 acres in Perry County and 95 in Ste. Genevieve County. He was a man who attended strictly to his own business, was a hard worker and a good citizen. He died on January 11, 1881, having been twice married. His second wife, Magdalena Walter, *nee* Zimmerer, is yet living and has one child, Elinora. Mr. Hoffman's first wife, Catherine, died on October 20, 1865, having borne nine children, five of whom are living, viz.: Frances (wife of August Klump), Ellen (wife of Anton Huber), John, Andrew and Peter. Peter grew to manhood on his father's farm, and on June 5, 1871, married Mary H. Prevallet, a daughter of Melchior Prevallet. She was born in Perry County and died June 18, 1872. After his marriage Mr. Hoffman located on his present farm, three and one-half miles southwest of Perryville. He has 250 acres of good tillable land with also good prospects for lead mines. In November, 1872, he wedded Mary H. Rousseau, a native of the county, born on July 25, 1852. She died on March 10, 1877, leaving two children, William F. and Mary F. September 9, 1877, Mr. Hoffman was united in marriage with Mary A. Huber, a daughter of Andrew Huber. She was born in Perry County on November 21, 1854, and is the mother of three children, Emma B., Ellen L. and Laura L. In 1884 Mr. Hoffman erected on his farm a brick residence at a cost of \$1,500. He also has a good barn and other improvements. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion he and family are devoted Catholics.

Augustine S. Holster was born upon the farm where he now resides, on October 8, 1848. His parents, Andrew H. and Vinesse (Smith) Holster, were born in Ste. Genevieve and Perry Counties respectively. Peter Holster, the grandfather of Augustine, was born and married in Germany near the River Rhine, where he lived until after the birth of his three eldest children. The family immigrated to America, it is thought, in 1712. Upon their arrival they found themselves destitute of money, and Peter was obliged to earn the means to pay for the transportation of his family to Missouri. For several years he resided on the River Aux Vases in Ste. Genevieve County, but later removed to Perry County. Andrew Holster purchased a farm about six miles from Perryville, where he lived until about 1830, when he removed to the place now occupied by Augustine. The latter has been twice married. His first wife was Julia A. Tucker, who bore him one child who is deceased. In 1875 he wedded Sarah V. Tucker, and to this union have been born five children, only one of whom, Mary Angela, is living. She was born March 26, 1886. Mr. Holster is an enterprising citizen.

Thomas Hooss, collector of Perry County, Mo., was born in Perryville, Mo., on January 8, 1844. He is a son of Henry and Barbara (Fath) Hooss, natives of Hesse Cassel and Bavaria, Germany, respectively. Henry Hooss was born on September 9, 1810, and in 1839 immigrated to the United States. Upon landing he made a location in Baltimore, Md., and in 1841 was married at Kaskaskia, Ill. In 1842 he settled at Perryville, Mo., and the next year erected the "White House," of which he was proprietor until his death on December 23, 1868. His wife was born on August 15, 1822, and came to the United States in 1839. She still survives and is the mother of eight living children, viz.: Thomas, Lena (wife of John Dewein), Barbara (widow of Joseph F. Huber), John, Henry, Lou-

ise (wife of Henry G. Kiesler), Louis P. and Charles A. Thomas grew to manhood in Perryville, and in 1863 took charge of his father's brewery, which he managed until his father's death, when he became proprietor of the "White House," now known as the "Hooss Hotel." He continued as proprietor of the hotel until 1872, when he rented a brewery, which he operated for three years, after which he clerked in a flouring-mill a year. In 1880 he was elected sheriff of the county and re-elected in 1882. In 1884 he was elected to his present office and re-elected in 1886. He has filled the position in a manner very satisfactory to his constituents. His marriage with Mary J. Cadenbach was celebrated in 1865. She was born in the Kingdom of Prussia in 1844, and came to the United States when but two years of age. To this union have been born six children: Emma, Rosa, Josephine, Amelia, Ida and Julia. Mr. Hooss is a member of the Masonic lodge and of the A. O. U. W.

John & Louis P. Hooss, dealers in general merchandise at Perryville, Mo., were born in 1848 and 1858 respectively, in the "White House" in Perryville. They are sons of Henry and Barbara (Fath) Hooss [see sketch of Thomas Hooss]. The Hooss brothers were reared and grew to manhood in Perryville, Mo. On March 16, 1864, John enlisted in Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served about seven months in the Army of the Tennessee under Gen. Thomas. After peace was declared he hired to William Litsch & Co., for whom he sold goods five years, and the two years following worked in a tin shop. In 1872 he became a retail liquor dealer in the "White House," and sold spirits for fourteen years. In August, 1886, he and his brother, Louis P., bought the general store of J. F. Bey, in Perryville, which they have since managed. In January, 1870, he married Mary M. Kiesler, a daughter of F. G. Kiesler. Mrs. Hooss was born in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1849, and came to the United States when but an infant. To this union have been born two children: Charles Albert and Mirta Grace. When seventeen years of age Louis P. began learning the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for nine years. He assisted in erecting the best buildings in Perryville. From 1881 to 1884 he worked at Bay City, Mich., and Chicago, Ill. In 1884 he opened a furniture and undertaker's establishment in Perryville, in which his brother, John, became a partner two years later. They soon disposed of the furniture, and bought the general store as above stated. On April 15, 1884, Louis P. married Mary A. Koch, a daughter of George Koch. She was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1861. They have one child, Isabella Mary. In politics the brothers are Republicans. John is a member of the G. A. R., and he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Louis P. is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Henry Huber (deceased) was born in 1819 in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and was the son of Andrew and Frances (Fulmer) Huber, natives of Germany, who left their native country and came to the United States in 1843, settling in Perry County, Mo., four and one-half miles northeast of Perryville. There Andrew Huber died in June, 1864, and his wife in 1857. They were the parents of three children, viz.: Henry, Andrew and Ellen (wife of Anton Hunt.) Henry came to America with his parents, and grew to manhood on their farm. In 1844 he married Ellen Sutterer, a native of Germany, who bore him four children: Anton, Henry, Barney and Louis. Mr. Huber's first wife departed this life on April 10, 1855, after which Mr. Huber married Barbara Sutterer, *nee* Huber, a daughter of Ignatius Huber. She was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, in 1833, and came to the United States with her parents in 1844. To this union were born five children: Andrew, William, Charles, Frank and Ellen Barbara. Mrs. Huber has one child by her first marriage, Frank Sutterer. Henry Huber resided in different parts of Perry County until 1873, when he purchased 350 acres two miles northeast of Perryville, on which he located and passed the remainder of his life, dying on May 19, 1880. He was a good farmer, and stood high in the estimation of his neighbors and all who knew him. In 1876 he erected a large brick residence, in which his family still reside. Mrs. Huber manages the farm with the assistance of her sons, Charles and Frank. Mr. Huber was a consistent member of the Catholic Church, as is also his wife and children.

Andrew Huber, one of Perry County's substantial farmers, was born in 1827, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany. He is a son of Andrew and Frances (Fulmer) Huber, both also natives of Baden, born in 1792 and 1799, respectively. In 1843 Andrew Huber, Sr. left the fatherland, and with his family came to the United States, settling in Perry County, Mo., on a farm of 200 acres four

miles northeast of Perryville. Here he spent the remainder of his life, passing away in 1864. His wife died in 1857. They were the parents of three children, Henry (deceased), Andrew and Helen (wife of Judge Anton Hunt). Andrew came to America with his parents, and remained with them until their deaths. After his marriage, in 1850, he purchased the homestead, and looked after the interests of his father and mother the remainder of their lives. In December, 1850, he married Francisca Hunt, a daughter of Anton Hunt, Sr. She was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden in 1830, and came to the United States in 1839. To the union were born eight children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Helen, wife of John Hoffman; Mary, wife of Peter Hoffman; Joseph; Barbara, wife of Andrew Hoffman; Andrew, Lawrence and Emma. Mr. Huber lost his first wife in 1873, and in 1877 was united in marriage with Mary Schorck, a daughter of Joseph Schorck. She was a native of Baden, born in 1843, and came to the United States in 1877, and died about one month after her marriage. In 1878 Mr. Huber married Francisca Ott, a half-sister of his second wife. To them has been born one child, Francisca Tresu. Mrs. Huber is also a native of the Grand Duchy of Baden, born in 1852. Mr. Huber has been very successful in business, and has become one of the largest land owners of the county, owning over 1,200 acres. He has never aspired to public office, choosing rather a quiet, peaceful life, in which he has devoted himself to home affairs and business. Politically, he is a Republican. During the war he served in the Enrolled State Militia, and is a member of the G. A. R. He and family are earnest members of the Catholic Church.

Joseph F. Huber (deceased) was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, in 1845, and was a son of Joseph and Lizzie (Huber) Huber. Joseph Huber, Sr., who is a baker by trade, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1806, and came to the United States in 1874, and located in Perryville, where he is still living. Joseph F. came to the United States in 1862, after which he worked in Williamsburg, N. Y., for about two years. In 1865 he came to Perryville, Mo., and was employed by George Koch to work in a brewery. In 1868 he located on a farm, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1876, when he removed to Perryville and became proprietor of "Hooss Hotel," in connection with which he ran a retail liquor store. He was previously married, on April 18, 1870, to Barbara Hooss, a daughter of Henry and Barbara (Fath) Hooss. She was born in the "White House," now "Hooss Hotel," in 1847. To their union were born six children: William, Henry, Thomas Anton, Louis Rudolph, Mary Louise, Nicholas Anton and Annie Laura. Since Mr. Huber's death, on December 8, 1886, Mrs. Huber has managed the hotel in a very able manner, displaying a business capacity equal to that possessed by many men. She is an estimable lady, and is a member of the Lutheran Church. Her husband was a Catholic as are also her children.

Robert H. Hudson was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1863. His parents, Charles B. and Elizabeth (Ellis) Hudson, were born in Virginia and Missouri in 1821 and 1826 respectively. They were married in Missouri, and here the father died in 1869. Mrs. Hudson is still living. She was the mother of seven children. Robert H. Hudson was educated in the common schools of Perry County and the Carleton Institute at Farmington, Mo. After leaving school he engaged in agricultural pursuits for one year, and then went west for the purpose of pre-empting land. He located in Comanche County, Kas., where he pre-empted 160 acres of land, but sold out in 1887. He returned to Missouri in 1884, and in 1885 was married to Mary L. Erwin, who was born in Perry County in 1866, and is the mother of two children, Francis J. and Clarence. Mr. Hudson is the owner of 217 acres of land, and is one of the intelligent and progressive farmers and stock raisers of Perry County. In 1886 he was elected justice of the peace of St. Mary's Township, and since serving in this capacity has given good satisfaction. Mrs. Hudson's parents, C. C. and Aseneth Erwin, were born in Southeast Missouri and are still residing there.

John A. Hughey, one of Perry County's oldest and most respected citizens, was born in North Carolina in 1816. He is a son of Henry S. and Elizabeth (Gillion) Hughey, both natives of North Carolina. Henry S. Hughey was born in Rowan County, and was a farmer by vocation. He was married in the Old North State, after which he came west, locating in Perry County, Mo., in 1827. Here he died in 1830, but his wife, the mother of six children, survived him many years. John A. is the only living member of the family. He was educated in the common schools of Missouri, which, when he was young, afforded

meager opportunities for an education. When twenty-seven years of age he was united in marriage with Elizabeth J. Luckey, a native of Perry County, Mo., born in 1824. To them were born four children, three of whom are still living, Martha L., wife of William Barber; Mary E., wife of Luther Herriman, and Lillie A., wife of Thomas Byrd. John A. Hughey has spent almost his whole life in Southeast Missouri, and has outlived the generation with whom he was reared. He has the respect of all who know him, and the love of a host of friends. He has been very successful as a business man and still owns over 600 acres of land.

Hon. Anton Hunt, ex-county judge of Perry County, Mo., was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, March 9, 1826. His parents, Anton and Catherine Hunt, were natives of the same country, born in 1790 and 1791, respectively. In 1839 they left the fatherland, and, immigrating to the United States, located in Perry County on the farm where Judge Hunt now lives. There they spent the remainder of their lives, Mr. Hunt passing away in 1858 followed by his widow in 1875. Judge Hunt was the third child, and when he reached America was a lad thirteen years old. He grew to manhood on the farm, and in 1859 was united in marriage with Helen Huber, a compatriot, who was born in 1830 and came with her parents to Perry County in 1842. They have reared a family of ten children whose names are as follows: Mary (wife of Leonard P. Hoffman), Frank, Julia (widow of Frank Hoffman), Lena (deceased wife of Henry Underfeldt), Henry, Louis, Sophia, Emma, Charles and Louise. Judge Hunt remained upon the home farm until 1866, when he formed a partnership with William Litsch in a general mercantile business in Perryville. In 1876 Mr. Litsch died, and Judge Hunt was appointed administrator to settle the business. In 1879 he sold the entire stock of goods and has since devoted himself to the management of his farm, which consists of 370 acres of highly improved land. He is one of the representative, substantial men of Perry County, and is held in high esteem by the community in which he lives. He is broad and liberal in his ideas, is independent in his religious belief and is not a strong partisan in politics. His family are communicants in the Catholic Church.

Henry G. Kiesler, general insurance agent of Perryville, Mo., was born in Grevesmuehlen, Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, April 27, 1848, and came to the United States with his parents in 1851. He received his education in the public schools of Bay City, Mich., and La Porte, Ind. At the age of fifteen years he commenced to learn the tinner's trade as an apprentice, and served three years, one at New Carlisle, Ind., and two years at Fond du Lac, Wis. In 1866 he came to Perryville, Mo., and engaged in the stove and tin business with his uncle, F. G. Kiesler, and after one year he purchased his uncle's interest and did business on his own responsibility. In 1869 his brother-in-law, John Hooss, became a partner, but in 1871 the firm sold out to O. C. Nabert. In 1875 Mr. Kiesler became interested in the insurance business, and since that time he has devoted his time and attention to it. He has the district agency for Southeast Missouri for the German Insurance Company, of Freeport, Ill.; also represents the American Central, of St. Louis; Hartford Fire, Phoenix, of Hartford; Home, of New York and others, and the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, and the Standard Accident Insurance Company of Michigan. He is the only general insurance agent in Perryville, and does a large business in Southeast Missouri. Mr. Kiesler is president of the Planena Mining & Smelting Company, which was organized in May, 1888, for the purpose of operating the lead mines located about six miles southwest of Perryville. In February, 1870, he married Miss Louise Hooss, who was born in 1852 in the "White House," now Hooss Hotel, in Perryville. They have four children: Henry, Adolph, Mary and Edward. Mrs. Kiesler is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Politically Mr. Kiesler is a Republican.

John M. A. Killian (deceased) was born in 1827 in Perry County, Mo., and was a son of George and Matilda (Winfield) Killian. George Killian was a native of Maryland, who came to Perry County at an early day and died during the Civil War. John M. A. Killian was reared on a farm, and in 1849 was united in marriage with Matilda Brewer, by whom he had five children, who grew to mature years. She was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1829. In 1851 Mr. Killian purchased 385 acres of land two miles southeast of Perryville, on which he located and passed the remainder of his life, passing away on April 18, 1859. He was a prosperous farmer and a good citizen whom all knew and respected. His widow was left with the care of the farm and five small children. She has

done her part nobly and well, having both managed the farm and reared and educated her children in such a manner that she can point with pride to her past work. Her children are George L., Julia (deceased), Henry R., Thomas J. and James W. James W. still lives with his mother, he being the only one not married. The rest live within one-half mile of her home, all on portions of the original tract of land settled by their father. George L. was born in 1850, and was married in 1882 to Victor Burns, by whom he has two children, Leonard and Isabelle. Julia was born in 1853, and was married in 1876 to Clement Schindler. She died on April 6, 1887, leaving four children: Irene, Helena, Colette and Alfred. Henry R. was born in 1855, and in 1881 married Rebecca Burns, by whom he has three children: Ethel, Edith and John. Thomas J. was born in 1856, and was married in 1884 to Hattie Simpson. All were reared in the Catholic faith, and are now members of that church. The Killian brothers are men of sobriety, industry and stability of character. Each one has taught school for a number of terms: George, five; Henry, seven; Thomas, six, and James, six terms.

Charles A. Killian, the present prosecuting attorney of Perry County, is a Republican; was born in Perry County, January 28, 1852; admitted to the bar in April, 1876; has a common school education.

William Klemp is a native of Prussia, born in 1827, and is a son of Michael and Catherine (Rudda) Klemp, natives of Poland, who removed to America in 1847. They landed in New Orleans, from whence they went to St. Louis. Later they came to Perry County, Mo., and purchased 200 acres of land on which they located and on which both parents died, the father at the age of ninety years and the mother at the age of seventy-four years. William had charge of his father's farm several years before the latter's death. William received but a limited education in his native country on account of war troubles. September 18, 1853, he was united in marriage with Margaret Snyder, a native of Metz, France, who came to Missouri with her parents in 1831 and settled in Brazeau Township, Perry County. After his marriage Mr. Klemp settled on his farm, which he sold soon after and purchased his present farm of 410 acres. Besides his farming interests he operates a sawmill, a threshing machine and clover huller, and raises a great deal of stock and fruit. To him and wife have been born thirteen children: Caroline (wife of Fritz Bardle), Flora (deceased wife of John Buckstorf), Henry, William, Jr., Emanuel, Thomas (who died in childhood), Charles, Albert, Leonard, Emma, Tillia, Rosa and Mary. During the war Mr. Klemp was in the Home Militia, and is a Republican in politics. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, in which Mr. Klemp has served as director for three years. He has also served as school director for three years.

Andrew Klump, a native of Perry County, Mo., was born in 1837, and is the son of Anton and Tresa Klump. He remained at home on the farm until after attaining his majority, when he married and located upon a farm seven miles east of Perryville. There he remained until 1867, when he sold his farm, and for two years was engaged in operating a sawmill. The next five years he devoted his time to teaming between St. Mary's and Perryville. In 1874 he purchased the farm of 115 acres, upon which he now resides, and has since been engaged in farming and teaming. His marriage occurred on February 5, 1859. His wife's maiden name was Maria Jane Knott. She is the daughter of Henry Knott, and was born in Perry County, on December 9, 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Klump are the parents of three sons: Joseph H., born in 1861; James, born in 1864, and John A., born in 1868. The family are communicants of the Catholic Church.

August Klump, an enterprising and prosperous farmer of Perry County, Mo., residing one and one-half miles northeast of Perryville, was born where he now resides, in June, 1838. His parents, Anton and Tresa Klump, were born in the Grand Duchy of Baden in 1802 and 1805, respectively. They were married in 1831, and immediately set sail for America. They first located in Pennsylvania, where their first child, Anton, was born. In 1833 they removed to Perry County, Mo., and settled on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. When they reached this county they had but \$28, but they commenced work at once with willing hands, and soon had a good home. Mr. Klump finally became the owner of 728 acres of good land, of which he gave liberally to his children. He died on January 16, 1875, and his wife in 1856. They are the parents of six boys who grew to manhood and still survive. Their names are Anton, Joseph, Andrew, August, Ferdinand and William. August worked for his father until he was twenty-six years of age, when he married Frances Hoffman, a native of the county, born on November 29, 1845, and a daughter of John

Hoffman. Seven children have been born to their union, Tresa, John, Leo, Mary, Emil, Frank and Annie. After his marriage Mr. Klump located on a farm of 100 acres, four miles northeast of Perryville, which was given him by his father. In 1877 he purchased the old homestead of 170 acres, on which he still resides. He has met with deserved success in business, and has a nice home and 467 acres of fine land. In religion he and family are adherents of the Catholic Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

John Kuennell, an enterprising and prosperous merchant of Altenburg, Mo., was born in the Kingdom of Bavaria, in 1847. He is the son of Andrew and Eva Kuennell, both of whom were natives of Germany. Andrew Kuennell was a grain merchant and saloon keeper. He died suddenly at the age of fifty-six years. To him and wife were born ten children, six of whom are alive. John Kuennell came to America in 1872. By trade he is a cabinet maker, but after coming to America he worked for some time as a millwright in Missouri, Illinois and Colorado. In 1876 he engaged in the real estate business, but not meeting with success he engaged in the vinegar business, at which he lost all he had. Not willing to give up to disappointment he began peddling with a capital of \$35, a Christmas present from his mother. He continued this mode of merchandising until 1881, when he commenced business in Altenburg, with a stock of goods worth \$1,500. In the spring of 1883 he purchased his present residence, and the next fall built his large store in which he does an extensive general mercantile business. In 1873 he was united in marriage with Carrie Wieland, of St. Louis. She was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany. Her father is now engaged in farming in Clark County, Ill. This union has been blessed by the birth of one child, Katie.

Charles F. Lawrence, a resident of Lithium and founder of that village, is a native of Germany, born in 1836. When eight years old he came with his parents, Henry and Henrietta Lawrence, to America. After living for a time in New Orleans the family came to Missouri, and lived at Jackson until after the death of the father. They then removed to Fredericktown, where, in 1849, the mother died leaving five children, none of whom were grown. Of these five children only three are now alive. They are Henry, a merchant at Doran, Mo.; the subject of this sketch, and Mary, the wife of Judge Adolph Carron of Ste. Genevieve County. After the death of his mother Charles obtained a position in a store as clerk in Ste. Genevieve, and with the proceeds of his salary began business for himself in 1860 seven miles from that city. During the war he removed his stock of goods to Ste. Genevieve, and in 1866, in partnership with his brother, Henry, he engaged in the mercantile and milling business at what is now Lawrenceton. At the end of eight years Charles removed to St. Mary's, and conducted a store in that town until 1880, when he purchased a tract of land upon which is situated the village of Lithium. There he erected a fine residence on an eminence overlooking the village and the river. The famous Lithium Spring, recently discovered on his land, was donated by him to the town, to which he has made other liberal donations. It was also through his influence that a postoffice was established at this place in 1885. He is the owner of a saw and gristmill near the village, which he contemplates converting into a merchant mill. A stock company will be organized, and the latest improved machinery put into it. Mr. Lawrence was married in 1860 to Philomene Carron, and to them have been born nine children, Joseph C., Francis W., Andrew T., who married Rosa Blanford, Mary E., Amos, Maximus, Jules, Florence and Cleveland.

Maj. Felix Layton was born in Perry County, Mo., on November 20, 1831. He is a son of John B. and Elizabeth (Hagan) Layton. [For a history of the Hagan family see sketch of Gregory Brewer.] Five brothers, John, Joseph, Zachariah, Barnard and Ignatius Layton, removed from Maryland, their native State, to Marion County, Ky., and from thence, with the exception of Joseph, who died in Kentucky, to Perry County, Mo., in 1808, and settled in Central, Saline and St. Mary's Townships. Their father was born in England. These brothers were all married in Kentucky, and reared in that State and Missouri large families, there being now fully 200 descendants from them in Perry County. John B., son of Joseph Layton and the father of the subject of this sketch, reared a family of fifteen children, and three of his sons reared families as large: Augustine, fifteen, Simeon, also fifteen, and Felix, sixteen. John B. Layton was thrice married, and died in Perry County in 1866, aged seventy-one years. His uncle, John, and the grandfather of Mrs. Felix Layton, was one



Wm. S. Satch

PERRY COUNTY

of the early judges of Perry County, and also represented the county in the Legislature. Mrs. Layton's brother, Thomas, was for several years sheriff of Perry County, and is now a druggist in St. Louis. Felix Layton's marriage with Melissa A. Layton was celebrated on February 21, 1854. She was a daughter of Augustine Layton, a son of Hon. John Layton. Her mother's maiden name was Lucinda Riney, whose parents came from Maryland to Missouri in 1808. During the war of the Rebellion, Maj. Felix Layton did noble service for his country. He enlisted in Company C, Fourth Missouri Regiment, and was commissioned second lieutenant. Re-enlisting in the spring of 1862, he was commissioned captain of Company B, Sixty-fourth Regiment of Missouri State Militia, but he soon resigned to accept a position on the staff of Gen. James R. McCormack with the rank of major. In May, 1863, Gen. McCormack detached Maj. Layton from his staff, and placed him in command of 400 men on duty in Southeast Missouri. Seven months later he tendered his resignation as aid-de-camp, and assisted in recruiting a company of which he was elected first lieutenant. The company was attached to the Forty-seventh Missouri volunteers as Company B, and was mustered in on August 29, 1864, being mustered out on March 29, 1865. Maj. Layton returned to his farm, and lived a retired life until he was elected to represent his party in the State Legislature in 1880, which position he filled creditably. His children who are living are Ann A. (Mrs. James Manning), John B. (who married Annetta Fenwick), Mary L. (Mrs. Isidore Tucker), Melissa M. (Mrs. Ferdinand Tucker), Paschal E., Mary E., Mary Eveline and Mary A. These dead are Joseph T., Joseph P., Lewis D., Mary J., Felix and two that died unnamed.

Thomas H. Layton was born in Perry County on May 28, 1844, and is a son of John B. and Matilda (Simpson) Layton, early settlers of the county. [For a history of the Layton family see sketch of Maj. Felix Layton.] The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in his native county. He was first a pupil under the instruction of Col. R. M. Brewer, and afterward finished his education at St. Mary's Seminary. After finishing his education he taught school in the county for several years, and in the meantime was united in marriage with Emeline M. Tucker, a daughter of Stephen L. Tucker, who died in the army. When but a child she lost her mother. Their marriage was celebrated on July 11, 1869, and six children grace their home, viz.: Julian (now attending school at St. Mary's Seminary), Martha A. (a student of St. Mary's Convent, St. Louis), Elizabeth, William D., Joseph V. and Caroline. While a student Mr. Layton mastered the science of surveying and engineering, at which, by much practice, he has become an expert. In 1876 he was elected county surveyor, and his superior skill in his profession has brought about his re-nomination and re-election from that time until the present. He is now serving his third term, having received a majority greater than at any other time during his candidacy, and one greater than received by any of his predecessors. On February 22, 1877, he was commissioned notary public, and has been successively re-appointed. During the war he served one year in the Sixty-Fourth Missouri State Militia and the Eighth Enrolled Missouri Militia, the most of which time he was hospital steward under Dr. Fleming, of Fredericktown. He was but sixteen years of age at the time of his enlistment. Since filling the office of county surveyor Mr. Layton has surveyed the village of Lithium and its additions and Brewerville, also has resurveyed Claryville and a part of Altenburg.

William Litsch (deceased) was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, in 1828, and was a son of Joseph Litsch, who was a baker by trade. William was educated in his native country, and at the age of fifteen years entered a large store as an apprentice, and remained three years, at the end of which time he learned bookkeeping. When twenty-one years of age he was drafted into the army, but, being opposed to the Emperor and his party, escaped to America. Upon coming to the United States, he located in St. Louis, and was employed in a butcher shop. In 1849 he came to Perry County, Mo., and soon hired as a clerk in a general store in the country. In 1853 he married Miss Francisca Armbruster, also a native of the Grand Duchy of Baden, born in 1827. With three of her sisters she came to the United States in 1848. Seven children were born to this union, four of whom are living, viz.: Julia (Mrs. Jacob Killian), Tresa (Mrs. Kendrick Hayden), Charles, and Emma (Mrs. Thomas L. Phillips). Immediately after his marriage Mr. Litsch established a general store four miles east of Perryville, but removed to Perryville in 1865,

where he continued in business the remainder of his life; his death occurred on December 16, 1876. He possessed fine business capacity, and was very successful. For years he was one of the leading merchants of Perry County, and was universally respected. He was always charitable to all commendable enterprises, ever working for the advancement and prosperity of his county, and his death was a severe loss to his family and to the community. He was appointed treasurer of Perry County in April, 1865, and, being elected to the same office in 1866, he was re-elected every two years thereafter as long as he lived. Since his death his widow has resided in the home he left her. She is a zealous member of the Roman Catholic Church, and is a very estimable lady. Charles Litsch will begin merchandising at the old stand of William Furth in Perryville, and will put in a \$9,000 stock of goods. He was educated in the public schools of Perryville, with eighteen months at St. Vincent's College at Cape Girardeau. In 1878 he went to St. Louis, and worked for about eighteen months as salesman in a wholesale fancy and notion house, after which he returned to Perryville and hired to William Furth, by whom he has since been employed. For the past eighteen months he has been Mr. Furth's bookkeeper. He has had experience in all branches of merchandising, which amply fits him to carry on an establishment on his own responsibility.

Gabriel Lottes, a retail liquor dealer of Altenburg, Mo., was born in Germany, in the Kingdom of Bavaria, in 1841. He is the son of John and Kuni-gurda Lottes, both of whom were natives of Germany. John Lottes was born in 1808 and was a shoemaker by trade. He died in 1853. He and wife were the parents of seven children, four of whom are living. Gabriel Lottes landed in America on April 24, 1868. He located at Appleton, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., and remained four years engaged in brewing, when he came to Altenburg and engaged in his present business. He has accumulated considerable wealth and owns some nice property in town. In 1872 he was united in marriage with Ann Doenhoefer, who died leaving one child, John E. In 1878 Mr. Lottes married Mury Ludwig, by whom he has four children: Louisa, Josie, Leo and Edward. In politics Mr. Lottes endorses and supports the principles of the Republican party.

William A. Lueders is a son of Henry and Augusta Lueders, natives of Germany. Henry Lueders was born in the Kingdom of Hanover in 1806. He served in the civil service of that kingdom for forty-five years, and in 1865 came to America. He resided for awhile in both Altenburg and Frohna, Perry County, but his home was in St. Louis at the time of his death in 1873. His wife was born in 1807, and by her marriage with him became the mother of twelve children, of whom nine are living. She is still alive, and resides in St. Louis. William A. was born in the Kingdom of Hanover in 1839, and received his education in his native country. He, however, was but fourteen years of age when he landed in America. The oldest children of the family came to this country first, and the others followed when they reached the age of fourteen years. He began business life as a clerk in a store, and has always followed mercantile pursuits. His first business for himself was at New Wells, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., where he established a general store in 1860. Four years later he sold out and removed to Wittenberg and resumed the mercantile business, which he has very successfully continued. Besides his store he is proprietor of a livery stable in Wittenberg, and is one of the most thrifty business men of the town, as well as one of the best citizens of the county. In 1860 he married Theresia Lehner, a native of Austria, who was born in 1843. They are the parents of twelve children, of whom nine are living: Gustave, Josephina, Clara, Emma, Richard, Albert, Dora, Otto and Rudolph.

August Lueders, a general merchant of Frohna, Mo., of the firm of Lueders & Goehring, is one of the prominent business men of Southeast Missouri. He was born in the Kingdom of Hanover in 1836, and is a son of Henry and Augusta Lueders [see sketch of William A. Lueders]. August Lueders was the second child of the family. In 1850, when fourteen years of age, he came to America, landing at Wittenberg, Mo. He labored under many disadvantages, being a poor boy and unacquainted with the language and customs of this country, but he possessed an unusual amount of energy and determination. Early in life he manifested a taste for merchandising, and had sold goods in the fatherland when twelve years of age. Immediately after landing at Wittenberg he went to St. Louis, where for three years he was employed as clerk in a mercantile house. At the expiration of that time he came to Frohna, Mo.,

and commenced business for himself in a log cabin with a capital of \$35. About one year later he built a frame store building, to which he made several additions and used for his business until 1882. It still stands as a monument of enterprise for its day. Mr. Lueders' business in shipping grain has been immense in the past, his annual shipments amounting to \$30,000. He built his present commodious business house in 1882, which is conceded to be one of the best in Southeast Missouri. On the 1st of January, 1888, Ferdinand E. Goehring and Charles Lueders became partners in the business. In March of this year the firm opened a branch store at what is known as "Seventy-six Landing," Mo., and he is preparing to do all of his shipping from that point. In 1855 Mr. Lueders was united in marriage with Mary Roth, who was born in Byrne, Germany, in 1835. To them have been born twelve children — nine sons and three daughters. Those living are Mary, Charles, Henry, Theodore, Louis, Anna, August, Martin, Edward and Paul.

Stephen L. McAtee, a merchant of Cinque Homme Township, Perry Co., Mo., is a son of Henry and Maria (Manning) McAtee. Henry McAtee was born in Bardstown, Ky., in 1801, and received his education in subscription schools. His youth was spent in assisting on his father's farm in Kentucky, and he came with his parents to Missouri in 1819, and settled on a farm in Perry County. He was married about 1820, after which he purchased and located on land north of Perryville. He soon after removed to land south of the town, and still later to a farm of eighty acres five miles east of Perryville. Here he established a home for himself and family, and afterward became the owner of 1,040 acres of choice land. His wife, Maria Manning, was born in Maryland in 1805, and came to Missouri with her parents. To Henry McAtee and his wife were born twelve children viz.: Henry (who died in infancy), Elizabeth (the wife of Isidore Moore, Jr.), Teresa (wife of William Moore), Thomas (deceased), Clarissa (an infant, deceased), Henry, Marks, Stephen L., Rufus, Mary (wife of Thomas Brewer) and William D. (deceased). Stephen L. was born on the old homestead in Perry County in 1838, and received his education in the free schools and St. Mary's Seminary. His father died in 1859, leaving him to take charge of the farm and his mother. When twenty-five years of age he married Isabella Slaughter, of Wittenberg, Perry County. She was the daughter of Robert and Evelina (Pennick) Slaughter, and was born in 1845. She received a good education in St. Vincent's Female Seminary of Cape Girardeau. After his marriage Mr. McAtee remained with his mother two years, and then removed to 160 acres of land given him by his father. His wife died in 1873, leaving four children: Joanna M., Eulilia O., Robert H. and Stephen M. After the death of his father Mr. McAtee quit the farm and removed to Grand Tower, Ill., where he was engaged in teaming until March, 1875, when he returned to Perry County and exchanged his land for a half interest in the store of John F. Dickinson. Since then Mr. McAtee has been in partnership successively with Albinus Moore, James W. Hart, R. M. Slaughter and Joseph T. Shelby, his present partner. About 1877 he married Teresa Dunker, a native of the county, born in 1861. She received her education in the public schools and Ursuline College of Perry County. To this union have been born five children: Rosa M., William A., Philip L., John A. and Walter A. During the war Mr. Atee served in the militia for three years. He is a Democrat in politics, and has held the office of justice of the peace for twelve years. The family are Catholics.

John C. McBride, dealer in furniture and undertaking goods, Perryville, Mo., was born in Marion County, Ky., in 1826. He is a son of Stephen and Elizabeth (McCauley) McBride, natives of Nelson County and Marion County, Ky., respectively. Stephen McBride was born in 1802. He was a cabinet maker by trade and also did house-carpentering. In 1837 he removed to Perry County, Mo., and located on a farm four miles east of Perryville. While a resident of Kentucky he was captain of a company of Home Militia. He died in 1847. His wife was born in 1805, and died in 1857 in her native county while visiting her brother. She was the mother of six children, of whom three are living. John C. was the eldest child, and was eleven years of age when he came to Perry County, Mo. When quite young he commenced learning the cabinet and carpenter's trade under the direction of his father, and after the death of the latter he managed his business very successfully. In 1845 he married Miss Teresa McCauley, who was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1828. To them have been born twelve children, seven of whom are living: William S. (a farmer), Charles J., D. D. S., Mary E. (wife of Lee Tucker), Ellen (wife of

Thomas Mowenville), John, Apalonia and Mary M. In 1858 Mr. McBride removed to the vicinity of Perryville, and in 1863 located in the town. He was engaged in saw-milling and carpentering until 1852, when he commenced merchandising in partnership with J. C. Killian and afterward with Thomas Layton. Selling his interest he removed to Silver Lake and engaged in milling, subsequently resuming merchandising in partnership with Leon J. Prevallet. In 1876 Mr. McBride sold out and returned to Perryville, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until February of 1887, when he purchased his present business from J. & L. P. Hooss. Politically Mr. McBride is a Republican, and was appointed sheriff and collector of Perry County in 1861, being elected to the same office the next year. In 1863 he was elected to represent Perry County in the Legislature. He has also held various minor offices, as justice of the peace, postmaster and member of the school board. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Missouri State Militia, and after the organization of the regiment was made quartermaster, and served six months. He is a member of the G. A. R. All of the family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Charles J. McBride, D. D. S., a skillful dentist of Perryville, Mo., was born in Perry County, Mo., on August 20, 1854, and is a son of John C. and Teresa (McCauley) McBride [see sketch of John C. McBride]. Charles J. McBride's education was begun in the public schools of Perryville, and finished by a year's course each in St. Vincent's College and Southeast Normal, at Cape Girardeau, Mo. In 1874 he commenced studying dentistry with Dr. S. T. Hall, of Fredericktown, Mo., as preceptor. In 1874 he entered the Missouri Dental College at St. Louis, and remained until the spring of 1875, when he located at Fredericktown, and practiced his profession until the spring of 1876. He then returned to his native county and was engaged in farming until the spring of 1878. The next fall he re-entered college, and in the spring of 1879 graduated as a D. D. S. Returning to Perryville he located and has since given his entire attention to his profession. He was the first person from Southeast Missouri to obtain the title of D. D. S. He is the only dentist in the county, and has a fair practice in Perry and the adjoining counties. His marriage with Mary G. Cissell was celebrated on November 12, 1883. She is a native of the county, born in 1863, and is a daughter of Bernard Cissell, deceased, a former attorney of Perryville. To the Doctor and wife have been born three children: Ethel Genevieve, Bertrand Cissell and Kathleen Teresa. Mrs. McBride was educated at St. Vincent's Academy at Cape Girardeau, where she graduated in 1881. She and her husband are both members of the Catholic Church. Politically, Dr. McBride is a zealous Republican.

Leo Manning (deceased) was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1813, and was a son of James and Elizabeth (Riley) Manning, natives of St. Mary's, Md., from which State their parents immigrated to Kentucky, locating near Lexington. There James Manning and Elizabeth Riley were married. In 1802 four of the Manning brothers, Robert, Mark, Joseph and James, immigrated to Perry County, Mo., and settled near the mouth of Apple Creek. James and Joseph were married prior to their leaving Kentucky, but the other two married in Perry County. They all lived to be old and left many descendants. James and wife were the parents of the following children: Mary, Nancy, William, Willford, Leo, Elizabeth, Matilda and James, all of whom married and reared families. The parents of these children located on the farm now owned by Rosetta Hagan, but later found a home where Elizabeth Duval now resides, where they spent the remainder of their lives. In February, 1844, Leo Manning was united in marriage with Lydia McClanahan, who was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1825, and is the daughter of James and Susan (Peyton) McClanahan, who for many years were well known residents of Ste. Genevieve County. Mrs. McClanahan died in 1884, having borne three sons and one daughter. James McClanahan afterward married Matilda Manning, and in 1856 removed to Texas, where he died about sixteen years later. His aged widow, the mother of three children, still resides in Texas. Prior to his marriage Leo Manning had purchased some partly improved land to which he took his wife, beginning housekeeping for themselves in a little log cabin. Mrs. Manning still resides on this homestead, but to the log cabin in which all her children were born has been added a handsome frame residence. Leo Manning was prosperous, and at his death, in 1873, left his family in easy circumstances. Twelve children were born to him and wife, six of whom are living. They are Ann E. (Mrs. John S. Hogard), Mary I. (Mrs. Samuel A. Ellis), James

Mr., William, Louis R. and Lydia B. The family are intelligent and well respected. For several years James N. has been a teacher in the public schools of the county, and in 1882 was elected assessor, and is the present incumbent of that office, having been successively re-elected. William was a student at the Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind., where he took a classical course, and he teaches school during the winter seasons.

Henry Markwort was born in the Province of Hanover, Germany, in 1837, and is the only child born to the marriage of Ferdinand Markwort and Wilhelmina Preusse. Ferdinand Markwort died while on duty as a soldier, in 1837, after which his widow married Ferdinand Lange, who immigrated to America in 1858, and settled on a farm in Cape Girardeau County, Mo. He was a weaver by trade, and died in 1863. His wife was born in 1818 and died in 1886. She was the mother of five children by her second marriage, four of whom are living, viz.: Ferdinand, of Cape Girardeau County; Wilhelmina, wife of William Bartels; Caroline, wife of Henry Aufdenberg, and August. In early life Henry Markwort learned the weaver's trade, at which he worked during the winter seasons, working on the farm during the summers, while he remained in Germany. At the age of twenty-one years he came to the United States. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union army, joining Col. L. Murdock's regiment of Fremont Rangers. After about five months he re-enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, to serve three years or during the war, and served in Missouri and Arkansas. On February 2, 1863, the regiment was broken up, and Company D was attached to the Fifth Missouri Cavalry as Company K. During his service Mr. Markwort traveled 15,876 miles. On January 11, 1863, he married Minnie Behrens, who was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1844. To them have been born eight children, who are living: Matilda (wife of Louis Lueders), Minnie, Arthur, Herbert, Gustaf, Bertha, Ida and Louis. In 1865 Mr. Markwort established a retail liquor store and hotel, at Appleton, Mo., which he managed until 1879, when he sold out and removed to Perryville, and in the spring of 1880 resumed the same line of business. In politics he is a Republican, and is a charter member of Difant's Post 273, G. A. R., Department Missouri, at Perryville. His wife and children are members of the Lutheran Church. His son-in-law, Louis E. Lueders, was educated at Frohna, Mo., and St. Louis. At the age of thirteen years she began learning the jeweler's trade with Charles A. Retter, of St. Louis, serving three and one-half years as an apprentice, and six months as a journeyman. In September, 1884, he engaged in the jeweler's business at Frohna, but six months later went to Jackson, Mo., and in November, 1885, removed to Perryville, and established a jewelry store. He is a skillful workman, and is meeting with deserved success. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

Auguste Mercier, senior member of the firm of Mercier & Denizet, proprietors of livery and feed stable, Perryville, Mo., was born in France, in 1824. He is a son of Augustine Mercier, who came to America in 1854, with her two sons, Auguste and Max. She settled near Perryville, Mo., where she died in 1867. After coming to Perry County Auguste engaged in farming. In March, 1862, he enlisted in the Federal army, joining the Twelfth Missouri State Militia, with which he served until February 2, 1863, when the regiment was broken up and his company was attached to the Fifth Missouri State Militia as Company L. He served three years, the most of the time in Missouri. In 1864 he married Mary Brantley, who was born in Batesville, Ark., in 1844. She died on January 30, 1886, leaving two children: Alice and Gussie. After the war Mr. Mercier was engaged in teaming for about eight years, running the daily hack line between Perryville and St. Mary's for six months. In 1874 he and D. Callier established a livery and feed stable in Perryville, which they managed until the latter's death, in November, 1876. Soon after Jules Denizet became a partner, and the firm has since been known as Mercier & Denizet. They keep one of the best livery stables in Southeast Missouri, are very accommodating gentlemen, and thoroughly understand the needs of the traveling public. On October 5, 1886, Mr. Mercier married Mrs. Louise Chappins, *nee* Pannier, a daughter of Joseph Pannier. She was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1858, and has two children by her first marriage: Edward and Amelia. Politically, Mr. Mercier is a staunch Republican, and is a charter member of the G. A. R. post of Perryville. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

Stephen Miles was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1836. He is the son of Francis Miles, a native of Kentucky, who came to Perry County and settled the farm now owned by Thomas Seemes. In 1855 Stephen Miles married Elizabeth

Seemes, a daughter of Felix Seemes, and a native of Perry County, born in 1841. They have had a family of thirteen children: Mary Gertrude (wife of Thomas F. Moore), Felix R., Frank N., Mary A. (Mrs. Albert Cissell), Mary Louise, Mary Amelia (Mrs. James Pringle), Mary Elizabeth (widow of James V. Manning), Charles J., Stephen G., Mary Adelia, Arthur, Joseph C. and Mary Clara (deceased). All are members of the Roman Catholic Church. On January 16, 1884, Frank N. married Mrs. Mary Irena Miles, a daughter of Raymond Tucker, and to them have been born two children: Clarence Elbert and Francis Elmore. Mrs. Miles was born in Perry County in 1860, and has two children, Mary Ida and an infant, by a former marriage. Francis Miles, politically, is a Republican.

Thomas F. Moore, a farmer of Perry County, was born in the county in 1859, and is the son of Samuel L. and Ann (Hagan) Moore. Samuel Moore was a farmer and merchant who died in 1862. He was twice married, his second wife being Ann Hagan, who was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1818, and died on January 4, 1884. She was married four times, and was the mother of five children by her first husband, Everestus Riney, and one by Samuel L. Moore, her second husband. This child was Thomas F. He was reared on the farm, and remained with his mother until attaining his majority. On February 11, 1884, he married Mrs. Mary Gertrude Neitcher, a daughter of Stephen Miles. She is a native of Perry County, and was born in 1856. They have two children: Elizabeth Leona and Charles Boromeo. Mrs. Moore also has two children by her first marriage: Francis Elias and Henry Munroe. Mr. Moore is the owner of eighty-five acres of land, and is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. Politically he is a Democrat, and in religion professes the Catholic faith.

William Victor Miles, a farmer of Central Township, Perry Co., Mo., residing three miles northwest of Perryville, was born in 1851, one-fourth of a mile from where he now resides. He is a son of Leo and Martina (Moranville) Miles, natives of Perry County, Mo., born in 1811 and about 1819, respectively. Leo Miles, who was born on the farm where the subject of this sketch now resides, was a son of Henry Miles, a native of Kentucky, who came to Perry County at the beginning of the present century, and located on the farm now owned by Thomas Seemes. Leo was a stone-mason, at which trade he worked in early life, but after his marriage settled on a farm, and afterward cultivated the soil. He died in 1876. His wife, who was the daughter of John B. Moranville, died in 1881. They were the parents of eleven children, four of whom are dead. Those living are Mary C., John Frederick, William Victor, Leo Vincent, Mary Susan (wife of Dr. C. Moore) and Mary Elizabeth (wife of Richard Moore). William Victor grew up on a farm, and in 1878 married Mary Victoria Moore, a native of the county, born in 1858, and a daughter of Thomas J. Moore. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Miles located on his present farm. His first wife died in 1880, leaving one child—Leo Thomas. In 1882 he married again, choosing for his second wife Mary Philomena Reed, a native of the county, born in 1858, and a daughter of William Reed. To this union have been born four children: Leonard Julian, Joseph William, Clarence Victor and Clara May. Mr. Miles and wife are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat in politics.

Bernard Modde, an old resident of Bois Brule Bottom, was born in Bouchaute, Belgium, on September 16, 1827. He remained in his native country until 1857, when with his family he came to America. He located in St. Louis, where he remained for seven years. He then came to Perry County and rented a farm at Allen's Landing, and for a number of years lived upon leased land in that and this neighborhood. He is now the owner of a good farm. In 1850 Mr. Modde married Amelia Verbeke, who died in 1861 with the cholera, leaving five children, three of whom died the same week with that disease. That was a sad blow to the devoted husband and father, who with his two motherless sons was forced to bear the grief. Of the two sons William, the younger, died unmarried in 1882; Edward, the elder, married Catherine Bouwens, and is a respected resident of Bois Brule Township. Mr. Modde chose for his second wife Julia Nuyt, a native of Belgium, to whom he was married on December 20, 1868. Five children have been born to them, of whom four are living. They are Joseph, Mary, John and Rosalie. These children with others of the neighborhood receive regular instruction from Father De Ceunynck.

Francis X. Moll, a farmer and large land owner of Cinque Homme Township, Perry Co., Mo., is a son of Egbert Moll, who was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden in 1800. After receiving his education Egbert Moll entered the Ger-

man army when twenty-one years of age, and passed through many battles. He drew a pension from the German Government at the time of his death. He did not, however, serve the required time, but bought himself out at the expiration of two years. He married Agnes Lirby, also a native of Baden, and had eight children when he sailed for America, in 1832. The children were Joseph, Catherine (who married Jacob Grimes, and died in Illinois), Frances (now the wife of Henry Buckhite), Ignatius, Egdy (the owner of a lead mine in Missouri), Christian, Francis X. and Martin. The family landed in New York, from whence they went to Buffalo, N. Y., coming to Missouri in 1836. Mr. Moll entered eighty acres of land in Perry County, and established a home for himself and family, where he passed the remainder of his life. Francis X. received his education in Perry County, and learned the cooper's trade, at which he worked eight or ten years. He then engaged in farming in Perry County, but soon sold his land and removed to Illinois. Returning to Perry County he located on his present farm on Apple Creek. He has a well improved farm, on which are indications of lead deposits of good quality, which when fully developed will make him a small fortune. In 1848 he married Frances Winger, a native of the county, and to them have been born fourteen children, eleven of whom are living. The family belong to the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Moll is a Democrat.

Ignatius Moore (deceased) was born in Central Township, Perry Co., Mo., within sight of the home of his widow, Mrs. Helen Moore, and children. He was a son of James and Lucy (Wellmore) Moore, early settlers of Perry County, who died when Ignatius was a mere lad. They were the parents of seven children, none of whom are living. About 1852 Ignatius Moore was married to Helen Tucker, and began housekeeping in a little log cabin, the ruins of which still stand near the massive stone residence which they erected after they became prosperous, and in which Mr. Moore died in September, 1873. His widow and eight children—four sons and four daughters—still survive. Mrs. Moore is a daughter of John and Ellen (Miles) Tucker, one of the early and prominent families of Perry County. She was born in Central Township, Perry County, on February 7, 1824. Her children are Josiah C., Richard R., Romanus I., John A., Emily (Mrs. Ferd Miles), Frances E., Lucy A. (Mrs. Joseph Brenco) and Anastasia. Josiah C., Richard R., Frances E. and Anastasia are at the old homestead with their mother. Romanus I. married Ellen Dean, and John A. is studying for the priesthood at St. Mary's Seminary. The family have always been highly respected, and are counted among the most worthy of Perry County's citizens. All are devout Catholics, and both the Tucker and Moore families aided in establishing the church in this county.

Thomas J. Moore, the oldest son of James J. and Cecelia (Manning) Moore, was born in Perry County on August 3, 1833, and from his early manhood has been a prominent personage of the county. He was educated in the schools of the county, and in early boyhood acquired a taste for farming. On October 25, 1853, he was united in marriage with Theresa Hagan, a daughter of James and Lucretia (Riney) Hagan. [Both the Moore and Hagan families were early and prominent settlers in the county, and a history of them is given in another part of this work.] After his marriage Mr. Moore located on his present fine farm near Perryville, which is almost within sight of his birthplace. During the Civil War he was appointed justice of the peace by the court to fill an unexpired term, after which he was elected to the same position. He has served his district as director of the public schools and township clerk for fifteen consecutive years. During the early years of this service there were but two school districts in the township, and Joab Burgee, so well known in the county, was the other director. Mr. Moore's usefulness in the organization and support of schools and churches and the general prosperity of the county is inestimable. To him and wife have been born fourteen children. They are Chrysanthus (who married Susan Miles, and is now a physician of St. Mary's), Richard (who married Mary Miles, a sister of Susan), Vincent (deceased), James E. (who wedded Norah Sanders), Mary (deceased wife of Victor Miles, a brother of both Susan and Mary), Lucretia (wife of George Pitman), Rosa (wife of Thomas Tucker), Thomas W. (deceased), Cecelia M., Annie, Mary E., Thomas V., William V. and Francis Albert.

Joseph V. Moore, a general merchant of Longtown, Mo., is a son of Leo and Ann M. (Cissell) Moore. Leo Moore was born in Perry County, Mo., near Perryville, in 1811, and was a son of Isidore Moore, who was born in Kentucky

in November, 1771. The latter was twice married and was the father of sixteen children, three by his first and thirteen by his second marriage. He began life very poor. In the hopes of bettering his circumstances in the fall of 1800 he removed his family to Missouri, and obtained land from the Spanish Government, in the Barrens of Perry County. His was the ninth family to settle there, and the first Roman Catholic family. He accumulated considerable property and became a very prominent citizen. He served as judge of the county court, and was a member of the State Legislature for sixteen years consecutively, serving two or three terms in the Lower House, then in the Senate the remainder of that period. Judge Moore was a friend to the Shawnee and Delaware Indians, and they often appealed to him to settle disputes among them. They also had a camping ground and burial ground on his land. Leo Moore was educated in Bardstown, Ky., after which he devoted his entire life to farming pursuits. In 1833 he married Ann M. Cissell, of Perry County, Mo. She was the daughter of Louis and Maria (Mattingly) Cissell. Leo Moore and wife became the parents of ten children, viz.: Robert W. (who died at the age of fourteen years), Lewis F., Joseph V., Mary A., Isabella, Rosalie, William B. (deceased), Theodore L., Theresa (who died at school at Cedar Grove, Ky.) and Lawrence S. Mary A. and Rosalie are members of the order of Sisters of Loretto, of the Sacred Heart, the mission of the order being to teach. Joseph V. was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1840, and received his education at St. Mary's Seminary. He was married in 1861 to Susan M. Hayden, a native of the county, and a daughter of James and Christina (Seabaugh) Hayden. To Mr. and Mrs. Moore have been born seven children: James V., Sebastian L., Jettie, Kenrick J. (who died at the age of seventeen years), Flavian J., Lewis B. and Hattie. Mr. Moore was engaged in teaching school and farming until 1877, when he engaged in merchandising. He purchased a half interest in the store of E. Urban, with whom he remained four years, when they dissolved partnership and Mr. Moore continued alone. He still has a five-eighths interest in a farm of 280 acres with 130 acres under a good state of cultivation. Politically he is a Democrat, and was appointed postmaster of Longtown on January 1, 1886. In religion he is a Roman Catholic. The subject of this sketch was a Union man during the late Civil War. He was led from home a captive on the 10th of October, 1861, by a band of rebels under command of Maj. Cozens, of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., was ordered out to be shot, but was rescued by a friend of justice.

Ambrose J. Moore, a well-to-do farmer, residing three miles north of Perryville, Perry Co., Mo., was born December 23, 1842, where he now resides. His parents were William and Monica (Moore) Moore, both natives of Perry County, but of distant consanguinity. William Moore was the son of James Moore, who came to Southeast Missouri from Kentucky about the first of the present century, and located in Perry County on the farm now owned by Mrs. Barbara Huber. William Moore was born December 22, 1811, and in 1840 he settled on his patrimonial portion of the homestead where his son, Ambrose, now lives. William Moore died February 6, 1874. Monica, his wife, was born January 12, 1818, and died September 14, 1884. She was the daughter of Bede Moore, who was another very early pioneer settler, who settled an adjoining farm now owned by Felix Miles, his son-in-law. On this place was held the first court in Perry County. Bede Moore also built and operated on this farm about the first horse mill and distillery in Perry County. To William Moore and wife were born six children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only one living. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-four years old, attending the district schools from four to eighteen years of age, and from that time until twenty-one he began teaching school and taught six terms very successfully. He has always taken an active interest in school affairs, having served as director of his district about fifteen or sixteen years. He was one of the leading men who had the fine brick schoolhouse erected in his district. In 1866 he married Mary Ambrosia Tucker, a daughter of Raymond Tucker. She was born in Perry County, Mo., June 23, 1847. To them have been born ten children whose names are Arthur Rosalba, Victor Vitalis, Mary Minettie, Mary Avelene, Mary Amelia, Mary Jessamine, Mary Ambrosia (deceased), Lillie Margarette, Mary Arelina and Mary Ambrosia. After his marriage Mr. Moore settled one-half mile from the old homestead, returning to the latter in 1884. Mr. Moore owns 207 acres of good land conveniently situated, and is one of the county's highly esteemed citizens. Politically he is a Democrat. He and family are members of the Catholic Church.

Basil Moore, a well-to-do farmer of Bois Brule Township, Perry County, is a native of the county, born in 1844. He is a son of James J. and Cecelia (Manning) Moore. James J. Moore was the first male child baptized in St. Mary's parish, and received the name of the missionary priest who baptized him. His father, James Moore, wife and brother, Richard, removed from Eastern Maryland, and located in Perry County in 1790, two miles north of Perryville, where he secured a homestead of 640 acres of land from the French Government. Among the early settlers the Moores were prominent, and were members of the first Catholic Church built in this vicinity. At that time the Indians were numerous, and the settlers were protected by an organized force composed of a part of their number, of which Richard Moore was captain. One evening, on returning after drilling his company, and feeling very soldier-like, he and his brother James were feeding the pigs, when a large panther crept out of the brush and caught one of them. Capt. Richard seized a hatchet and sprang to the swine's rescue, and, while the panther was sucking his blood, with Spartan courage dealt him a blow that forever ended his panthership. He measured nine feet from tip to tip. The children of James Moore, Sr., and wife, were: sons, James, William, Ignatius and Thomas; daughters, Sabina Rice (Sister Lucy), Mrs. James May and Mrs. Rhodes. These children were left orphans at an early age, and the court bound all the sons to tradesmen. The second daughter entered a convent, and after spending a long life as teacher died at an advanced age. Thomas entered the community of St. Vincent of Paul, and died after being ordained deacon. The remaining brothers and sisters married and reared families. After James J. Moore was married he settled on a quarter section of land two miles east of Sereno, where he reared his family. His children are Thomas J., who married Theresa Hagan; Martin V., who graduated in the St. Louis Medical College in 1869, after which he practiced medicine in Perryville until death relieved him; William V., who became a priest of the order of St. Vincent of Paul, and is now located in New Orleans; James J., who married Charlotte Duvall; Basil; Hillary, who wedded Matilda Layton; Theresa, wife of Thomas Burgee; Elizabeth, wife of Lucius Hughey; Alfonso L., who married Gertrude Seemes; and Matilda, who married Albion Miles, and after his death became a Sister of Charity. Basil remained at home with his parents until the age of twenty-two years, when he entered college at the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and remained there four years and a half. Returning home he taught school until 1872, when he was appointed deputy county assessor, and in November, 1872, he was elected county surveyor, and served four years. In 1873 he was commissioned notary public, and served four years, after which he located on a farm, and has since given his attention to agriculture. His farm contains 213 acres of fine land, under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Moore stands foremost in the advancement of education in his district, of which he is clerk and a member of the school board. He married Emma Burgee, daughter of Judge Joab W. Burgee, by whom he has a family of seven children — six sons and one daughter. They are Martin V., Basil, Leonidas, Henry, James, Lucius and Mary. In 1874 he was appointed administrator of Dr. Martin V. Moore's estate, and in 1876 he and his brother, Thomas J., were appointed executors of his father's last will.

Laurence S. Moore, a prominent young farmer of Perry County, was born on April 21, 1857. His grandfather, Isidore Moore, came to Perry County from Washington County, Ky., near the close of the last century, and located about six miles southeast of Perryville, in what is now Cinque Homme Township. Being a man of sterling worth and intelligence, he was a valuable acquisition to the new settlement, and became its leader in both political and social life. Upon the organization of the State he was sent as the first representative of Perry County to the Legislature. He was twice married, and reared a family of twelve sons and seven daughters. He died at the age of eighty-seven, having received from the people of his county all the honor that it was in their power to bestow. Leo Moore, the father of Lawrence, married Mahala Cissell, and resided during his life upon a farm near Longtown. He died in his sixty-ninth year on August 23, 1880. His widow, now in her seventy-second year, is a resident of St. Louis. They were the parents of ten children, of whom seven are living. They are Lewis F., Joseph V., Mary A. (a sister of the order of Loretta and mother of the Edina, Missouri, Convent), Isabella J., Rosa J. (also a sister of Loretta), Theodore L. and Laurence. Laurence is a bachelor and resides upon a farm in Bois Brule Bottom, overlooking the city of Chester.

James Moranville was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1853, and is a son of Jerome and Elizabeth (Hayden) Moranville. Jerome Moranville was also born in Perry County, Mo., in 1825. His father, John B. Moranville, was a native of France, who was born in 1790, and sent to America in 1804. He was educated in Baltimore, Md., by his uncle, John Francis Moranville, who was a Roman Catholic priest. After finishing his education he was bound to some monks to learn a trade. They took him to St. Louis, Mo., where he learned the carpenter's trade, remaining with the monks until he was twenty-one years of age. About this time the Black Hawk War broke out, and he enlisted, and served a few months, after which he came to Perry County, Mo., and commenced work on St. Mary's Seminary, which was then in process of erection. He soon after married and settled on the farm now owned by Vincent Seemes, being one of the first Frenchmen to locate in the county. He died in 1852. He married Susan Manning, a native of Maryland. Her father, Joseph Manning, was born in Baltimore, and was a son of Mark Manning, a direct descendant of Lord Baltimore. Joseph Manning came to Perry County about 1802, and settled on the farm now owned by C. J. Pecant. Susan Moranville died in 1860, and was the mother of nine children by her marriage with John B. Moranville, Jerome being the fourth child. By a previous marriage with Thomas Seemes, another pioneer settler of Perry County, she was the mother of two children. Jerome grew to manhood on his father's farm, and in 1852 married Elizabeth Hayden, who was born in 1823 on the farm where she now lives. She is a daughter of Thomas Hayden, a native of Ireland, who came to America and located in Perry County about 1820. Jerome Moranville and wife have three children: James, Thomas, and Mary, a sister of charity in a convent in New York. Jerome Moranville is a highly esteemed citizen, and a successful farmer. He has resided on his present farm for the past thirty-six years. His son, James, married Rosa Dean in 1888, and has one child, Mary. Mrs. Moranville is a daughter of Leo T. Dean. She and her husband are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat in politics.

Anson H. Morey, one of the substantial farmers of Perry County, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, on January 6, 1833. His parents, Anson and Maria (Wooley) Morey, were both natives of New York, and were pioneers of the Western Reserve of Ohio. In 1839 they came to Missouri and lived in Jefferson County, where the father worked in the lead mines two years, then going to St. Francois County and remaining until 1847, when he removed to Chester, Ill., and there passed the remainder of his life. They were the parents of five children: Ann, Nelson L., Anson H., Helen W. and Samuel. The oldest and youngest are dead. In 1853 Anson H. went by the overland route to California, reaching his destination after a trip of eighty days. He was engaged in mining for about eight years, but not securing satisfactory results he returned to Missouri, and in company with his eldest brother purchased a section of the fertile Bois Brule bottom lands. At that time not a tree had been cut on the entire tract, but he went to work and soon erected a small log cabin, with a mud and stick chimney, and furnished it with the rude pole bedstead so common in an early day. Although his cabin was without a floor he felt so comfortably situated that he decided to secure a wife to share his home. On July 7, 1865, he was united in marriage with Margaret Fenwick, who still lives to share his prosperity. They have a family of five children: Anson R., Morse S., Margaret A., James M. and Melissa R. They have also reared several of his brother's orphan children, giving them a good home and providing for their education. For a number of years Mr. Morey resided on the farm now occupied by Augustus Layton, of Saline Township, but the improvement of his bottom lands made his residence upon them a necessity, and he removed to his present location in 1887. He was the principal mover in the organization of the school district in which he has served as director and clerk for several years.

David F. Morton, M. D., a promising young physician of Perryville, Mo., was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1858, and is a son of William P. and Eliza (Abernathy) Morton. William P. Morton was born in Tennessee in 1824, and when five years of age came with his parents to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., where he has since resided, and has become one of the most substantial farmers of the county. He resides on a farm of 225 acres one-half mile south of Pocahontas, and is a highly respected citizen. His wife, who was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1828, was the daughter of Dr. Lot Abernathy. She died in 1875, leaving seven children: Charles, a miller at Pocahontas, Mo.;

James L., a prominent stock farmer of Bollinger County; Mary J., Mrs. William Alexander of Ladlin, Mo.; Dr. David F.; Maggie, wife of Dr. George W. Tarlton, of Oak Ridge, Mo.; William A., who is in partnership with his brother, James L.; and Lou R. David F. grew to manhood on his father's farm, and secured a good education in Fruitland Academy, Oak Ridge High School and the Southeast Normal at Cape Girardeau. He taught one term of school in 1880, and in the meantime began the study of medicine. The following fall he entered the St. Louis Medical College and attended one year. The next year he attended the Missouri Medical College, from which he graduated as an M. D. in the spring of 1883. After finishing the course he practiced a few months at both Jackson and Longtown, Mo., and in the fall of 1883 located at Perryville, where he has since practiced his profession very successfully. In April, 1886, he became a partner with Thomas L. Phillips in a drug store, which business they still control, under the firm name of Phillips & Morton. In politics the Doctor endorses and supports the principles of the Democratic party. He is a Mason, and a member of the Southeast Missouri Medical Association.

John P. Münch, a farmer of Central Township, Perry Co., Mo., residing four miles west of Perryville, was born in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, in 1825, and is the youngest son of a family of eight children, born to Paul and Margaret Münch. John P. was reared to manhood on his parents' farm in his native country, and in 1852 immigrated to the United States, where he was soon afterward employed on the Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, on which he worked four months. He then worked eighteen months on the Steubenville & Indiana Railroad, and in 1855 came to Perry County, Mo. In the same year he was married to Miss Rosena Meyer, a daughter of John Meyer. She was born in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, in 1831, and came to the United States with her parents when eleven years of age. In 1857 Mr. Münch purchased 181 acres of land where he now resides, for \$1,140, which means he had earned by hard work, having come to America without money or friends. By paying close attention to business and practicing economy he has added to his farm until he now has 416 acres and a good home. To him and wife have been born six children, who are living: Mary (wife of John Bergman), B. John, George A., Elizabeth (wife of John M. Hoehn), Michael and Annie M. In religious belief the family are Lutherans. Mr. Münch is a Republican, and served in the Home Guards during the war.

Pancratius John Muench, an enterprising young farmer residing three miles north of Perryville, Mo., is a native of the county, born on March 1, 1858. He is the eldest son of John P. and Rosa Ann (Meyer) Muench [see sketch]. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and on June 14, 1885, was united in marriage with Anna C. Ochs, a daughter of John C. Ochs. She was born in Perry County, Mo., on November 19, 1863. After his marriage Mr. Muench settled on his present farm of 101 acres of valuable land, which he is rapidly improving. His political views accord with the principles of the Republican party, and in religion he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

John V. Noell, a prominent lawyer of Perryville, Mo., was born one and one-half miles from Perryville, on September 17, 1851, and is a son of John W. and Mary A. (Gregoire) Noell. John W. Noell was of English descent, born in Bedford Co., Va., on February 23, 1816. In 1833 he with his father, John Noell, immigrated to Missouri and located at Fredericktown, Madison County, where they lived one year and removed to Perry County. John Noell settled three miles east of Perryville on the farm now known as the Killian farm. John W. soon after commenced clerking in a store in Perryville, and in 1835 was married, after which he engaged in merchandising and milling. In 1842 he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Perry County, and was re-elected in 1846, holding the office eight years. During these years he read law, and in 1850 was admitted to the bar. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1858 he was elected to represent his district in Congress, and was re-elected in 1860 and 1862. Before the expiration of his third term he died in Washington (March 14, 1863), and his remains were returned home and interred in St. Mary's Cemetery. In 1860 he introduced a bill in the Lower House of Congress to emancipate the slaves of Missouri and to pay the slave holders of the State \$10,000,000 for the same. The bill passed the House and went to the Senate, where \$5,000,000 was added to it. It was then returned to the House and defeated. John W. Noell was a self-made man, who was highly endowed with natural ability and energy. This, with close application to business, made him an able and influential man in

the councils of the State and nation. He was a Democrat, but during the war was an uncompromising Union man. His wife was of English and Pennsylvania German descent, and was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1818. She died in 1880, and was the mother of eleven children. Thomas E. Noell, the second son of John W. and Mary A. Noell, was born April 3, 1839, at Perryville, Mo. He was chiefly educated at St. Mary's Seminary, in Perry County. After having read law for several years in the office of his father he was, in the year 1857, admitted to the bar, whilst yet under age. He practiced his profession from this time until the War of the Rebellion broke out, when he enlisted in the State Militia of Missouri, being appointed first lieutenant of a company therein. Subsequently he was promoted to the rank of major. Afterward, in the year 1862, he received a commission in the regular United States army as captain, which position he occupied until after the death of his father, in 1863. During this year he was transferred from the active field service to the position of mustering and disbursing officer, and was stationed first at Cape Girardeau and afterward at St. Louis, Mo. On the death of his father he became the sole dependence of his widowed mother and her four youngest children, for their support. In 1864 he was elected to Congress and was again elected in 1866. Like his father he was a Democrat, but during the war he was an unflinching Union man. He died at St. Louis, Mo., October 3, 1867, whilst a member of Congress. John V. Noell, was the eighth child in his parents' family. His education, which was begun in the public schools of Perryville, and St. Mary's Seminary, was finished at St. Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau, from which institution he graduated with the degree of A. B., in June, 1873. The same institution afterward conferred on him the degree of A. M. In the spring of 1870 he began reading law with Judge John H. Nicholson, and during the following fall and winter he taught a term of school. In 1873 he entered the St. Louis Law School, and graduated in 1874 with the degree of LL. B. After finishing his studies he returned to Perryville and began practicing his profession. In the same year he was elected prosecuting attorney and re-elected in 1876 and in 1878. In 1884 he was again elected to the same office. On June 27, 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Louise Preston, a native of the county, born on May 18, 1859, and a daughter of James Preston. To Mr. and Mrs. Noell have been born five children: Mary A., Thomas E., Jr., John V., Jr., Ruth and Ada. In religious faith the family are Catholics. Mr. Noell has been a life-long Democrat.

George Neubeck, a general merchant of Altenburgh, Mo., was born in 1836, in the Kingdom of Bavaria, and is the son of Jacob and Barbara Neubeck, both of whom were also natives of Bavaria. Jacob Neubeck was born in 1800, and was a farmer by vocation. He died in his native country in 1842, leaving a widow and three children. His widow married again and became the mother of one child by her second husband. George Neubeck was educated in Germany, but left the fatherland when seventeen years of age, and embarked for America, being the first one of his family to immigrate thither. Not being acquainted with the language and customs of the United States he labored under many disadvantages, but he stopped in St. Louis and engaged as an apprentice at the cabinet-maker and carpenter's trade. After serving two years he began working at his trade for himself, at which he continued in St. Louis for twelve years, three years of which he kept a furniture store. He sold his stock of furniture, and removed to Birmingham, Perry County, where he became proprietor of a general merchandise store. In 1868 he removed his stock of goods to Altenburgh, where he has since been doing a good business. In 1869 he married Joanna Kross, also of German nativity, by whom he is the father of five children: Concordia, Bertha, Emma, Louisa and Antoinette. All are members of the Lutheran Church.

Henry C. Oliver, a thrifty farmer of Perry County, Mo., residing four miles southeast of Perryville, was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1833. He is one of three living children of a family of ten born to Harry Oliver, a native of North Carolina, who, when a young man, came to Cape Girardeau County with John Oliver. Harry Oliver died about 1872. Henry C. was born the slave of Mrs. Hannah Harris, with whom he remained until he was eleven years of age, after which he was successively owned by Alonzo and Caswell Abernathy, remaining with the latter until he was made a free man by Abraham Lincoln's emancipation proclamation in 1863. After the war was over and peace restored he began farming in Perry County on rented land. He had not a cent he could call his own, but possessed a large amount of latent energy and self-determina-

tion, and soon gained a foothold. He worked hard and attended strictly to his own business, and now owns 170 acres of fine land, which is well improved. He is a worthy example for his people, showing that it is not impossible for even the poorest citizen to carve out his own fortune. He is well respected in his county, and is a member of the Republican party. In 1855 he married Mary Black, a native of the county, by whom he has ten children: William Henry, Richard Green, Uriel Wright, John, Effie, Martha, Henderson, Laura, Julia and Mary. Mrs. Oliver and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Sebastian Olivar, a wealthy farmer of Bois Brule Township, Perry County, was born on the Island of Majorca on December 1, 1847. He is a son of Antonia and Catherine (Company) Olivar, both of whom were of Spanish blood, and also born on the island of Majorca. When a lad of ten years Sebastian, prompted by a desire to see something of the world, left his parents' home, and, unattended and alone, secured a steamboat passage to Barcelona. For nine long years afterward he was on the sea, first serving as cabin-boy, then as "matri-cule." Before his four years as a marine had fully expired he deserted on account of severe punishment to which he and two other marines were forced to submit. He escaped from Havanna, making his way to New Orleans with the assistance of Capt. Mike Parade, who had charge of the sail vessel "Mary." Upon his arrival at New Orleans Mr. Sebastian contracted the yellow fever, but managed to make his way up the Mississippi River to St. Mary's, where he recovered, but his comrade, who accompanied him, died of the disease. For several years our subject was employed at St. Mary's Seminary, and in 1875, his good management being recognized, he was made overseer of the bottom farm. Having made investments in stock, and carefully saved his money, the next year he took charge of the farm himself, which he managed very successfully. After three years he had saved money enough to buy some land. He purchased seventy-six acres in the bottoms, and from this date his good management and superior judgment have made him conspicuous among the farmers of the county. Other lands have been added to his farm until it now comprises 528 acres, within full view of the grand Mississippi River, and about one mile from Chester. On May 28, 1876, he was married to Matilda Miles, a native of the county. Her parents came from Marion County, Ky., and were among the early settlers of Perry County. Mr. and Mrs. Olivar have one daughter, Mary, now ten years of age.

Henry G. and Charles Palisch, of the general mercantile firm of Palisch & Bro., of Frohna, Mo., were born in Perry County in 1861 and 1867, respectively. They are of German-French descent, and the sons of Ernest and Julie Palisch. Ernest Palisch was born in the Kingdom of Saxony in 1828, and came to America with the German colony that settled in Perry County at an early day. His father, Gottlieb Palisch, is still living, and a resident of the county. He is one of the few survivors of the early Teutonic colonists. Ernest Palisch died in 1876. His widow, who still survives aged forty-eight years, is the mother of seven children: Amalia, Susan, Sarah, Henry G., Theodore, Charles and Gotthilf. Henry G. Palisch received his education in the common schools of the county, and worked on a farm until he was nineteen years of age, when he commenced his commercial career as a clerk in a store at Frohna. He worked in that capacity for five years, when he and his brother purchased the store in which he was employed, and have since conducted the business in a very successful manner. They are energetic and progressive young business men, and have before them a desirable future. Charles was educated in the Southeast Missouri Normal School at Cape Girardeau. On July 15, 1887, Henry G. was united in marriage with Julia Fischer, a native of Perry County, who was born in 1864.

Thomas L. Phillips, senior member of the firm of Phillips & Morton, druggists of Perryville, Mo., is a native of the county, born in 1863, and is a son of Robert L. and Evelyn (Entler) Phillips. Robert L. Phillips, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in Marion County, Ky., in 1818. When about eighteen years of age he left his native State and came to Perry County, Mo., and later established a general store, which he managed until his death. He was a very successful business man, owning at one time over 2,000 acres of land. He was married three times, his last wife, to whom he was married in 1862, being the mother of the subject of this sketch. But one child was born to their union. Mrs. Phillips, was born in Kaskaskia, Ill., on March, 18, 1839, and after

the death of Mr. Phillips, in 1864, married again. In 1867 she married Augustus Doerr, who now resides in Perryville. Thomas L. Phillips received his education at St. Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau, and St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., attending the former three years and the latter eighteen months. In 1880 he attended St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and in 1881 he and N. E. Farrar established a drug store in Perryville, under the firm name of Farrar & Phillips. They continued ten months, when Dr. W. R. Newman, purchased N. E. Farrar's interest, after which the firm was known as Phillips & Newman. On May 1, 1886, Dr. Newman sold his interest to Dr. David F. Morton, and the present firm was established. They have a first-class drug store, one of the best in Southeast Missouri, and are doing a good business. On September 30, 1885, Mr. Phillips married Emma C. Litsch, a daughter of William Litsch, who for years was one of the reliable merchants of Perryville. Mrs. Phillips was born in the county in 1864. They have two children: Harry Robert and Alfred A. He and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

Theo Picou, a native of Ascension Parish, La., was born in 1827, and is a son of Joseph and Gertrude (Hamilton) Picou, also natives of Louisiana and of Freuch ancestry. Joseph Picou was the owner of a sugar plantation in his native State, and owner of a number of slaves. Prior to the Civil War both plantation and slaves were disposed of, and Joseph Picou removed to Newburg, Ind., where he purchased a residence and other property, and remained several years. During the war he returned to Louisiana, and took charge of a wharf boat at the Red River Landing, owned by Gustavus, one of the sons, at which point he was captured by Admr. Farragut. After his release he located with his family at Donaldsonville, La. After the location of his son, Theo, in Perry County, Mo., he and wife removed thither in 1867, and passed the remainder of their lives within its border. In 1841 Theo Picou was sent by his parents to St. Mary's Seminary, Perry County, Mo., to finish his classical education, from whence, after his graduation in 1843, he returned to his native parish, and assumed charge of a sugar plantation belonging to his father and W. H. Gilbert, and managed the same for several years. While in Southeast Missouri he became fascinated with the country and, foreseeing her future wealth and prosperity, returned thither in 1850. For several years he was engaged in merchandising at Bailey's Landing. On May 21, 1850, he was united in marriage with Mary De Lassus, by whom he became the father of six children: Trasimond (deceased), Cornelius (who married Mrs. Mattie Meridith), Delia (who became the wife of James B. Russell), Eudora (the widow of John Young), Mary E. (the wife of David Brown) and Theo E. (who married Edith Seadears). Mr. Picou was early employed as teacher in the public schools of Claryville, where for five years he served as principal. His education and strict methods of business soon made him a man of note in the community, and in 1864 he was elected justice of the peace, and has served almost three terms in that capacity, being in office at this date (1888). He is also recording secretary of the Bois Brule Bottom Levee Drainage & Agricultural Association. His first wife died in October, 1863, and on March 3, 1864, Rachel Patterson became his wife. To this union have been born nine children. Those living are Nancy Manette, Rosetta, Corinne and Delphine, all of whom are at home. The family are well known and highly respected. During the Civil War Mr. Picou served as captain in a company in the Sixty-fourth Enrolled Missouri Militia.

Henry Pingel, a substantial farmer of Cinque Homme Township, Perry Co., Mo., was born on his father's farm in Perry County in 1850. His parents, Anton and Theresa (Wiedebusch) Pingel, were natives of Prussia, who were married in 1849. Anton Pingel was born in 1825, and after receiving a good education learned the blacksmith's trade. The same year in which he was married he embarked with his wife for America, and landed at New Orleans. From thence he came to Perry County, Mo., and entered eighty acres of land, to which he afterward added sixty more, all being good bottom land. Here he located and reared his family of nine children, viz.: Henry, Theresa (now the wife of Anton Budenholzer, of Madison County, Mo.), Anton F., Mary (who died when a child), Joseph, Anna (the wife of Barney Baudendistle), Frank A., Mary E. (wife of John T. Budenholzer) and Barney (who died in 1887). Henry grew up on the farm, and received his education in the county schools. In 1878 he was united in marriage with Barbara Hernerick, a native of the county, after which he removed to his present farm, which he had previously purchased. He

and wife are members of the Catholic Church, and are the parents of five children, viz.: Theresa, John, Henry, Rosa and Christina. In politics Mr. Pingel is a supporter of the Democratic party.

John C. Popp, a brick manufacturer, of Perryville, Mo., was born in 1849 in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany. He is a son of Philip and Margaret (Kodisch) Popp, both of whom were natives of Bavaria, born in 1801 and 1810, respectively. In 1851 they immigrated to the United States, and afterward settled in Perry County, Mo., on a farm of 120 acres seven miles east of Perryville, on which both parents died, the mother in 1865 and the father in 1893. They had six children, three of whom are living: Christopher, John H. and John C. The children were reared on the farm. When young John C. and Christopher began manufacturing brick and lime on the old home place, the former working for the latter. In 1866 Christopher opened a brickyard in Perryville, and John C. continued in his employ until 1875. They made an average of 350,000 bricks per annum. Since 1875 John C. has made bricks on the same yard in Perryville, averaging 250,000 per year, this making about 6,000,000 bricks manufactured by the Popp Brothers in Perryville since 1866. Mr. Popp is well prepared for the work, and makes first-class brick. He employs four men per season. In 1879 he was united in marriage with Mary Denizet, who was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1849, and is a member of the Catholic Church. To this union have been born five children: Clara M., Louisa M., William J., Cecelia E. and Hattie F. Mr. Popp is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Claude U. Prost, one of the most enterprising farmers and stock raisers of Cinque Homme Township, Perry Co., Mo., is a son of John A. and Genersure (Roussillion) Prost, natives of France, born in 1804 and 1803, respectively. John A. Prost was educated in his native country, and learned the stonemason's trade, at which he worked for twelve years before coming to America. He landed at Rozier Landing, Perry Co., Mo., in 1841, soon after which he purchased land and engaged in farming in Perry County, and also worked some at his trade. In 1854 he removed to Ste. Genevieve County, where he passed the remainder of his life. His first wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, died in Perry County in 1853. She was the mother of four children: Claude U., Alban, Eulalie (Mrs. Louis Besand) and one that died in infancy. John A. Prost became a large land owner of Perry County. After the death of his first wife he married Mrs. Matilda Cladet, a widow, who had one daughter by her first marriage. Claude U. was born in France in 1830, and came to Perry County, Mo., with his parents. His education, which was begun in his native country, was finished in America. When a boy he began farming, and also learned the carpenter's trade. In 1851 he was united in marriage with Mary Besand, a daughter of Cyrill and Claudine (Combe) Besand. She was born in France in 1832, and came with her parents to Missouri in 1840. After his marriage Mr. Prost engaged in farming, and a few years later purchased his farm. He is a successful farmer, and takes much interest in raising fine blooded horses. In 1861 he enlisted in the Federal army, joining the Fourth Missouri State Militia, and is now a member of the G. A. R. He was township clerk, and is school director, and for the past five years has been crop reporter for the county. He and wife have had ten children: Narcis, Francis, Lawrence, Antonia (Mrs. Thomas Burgee), Teodule (deceased), Vincent, Corine, Urbain (deceased), Cyrill and Leopold. The family are Catholics, and in politics Mr. Prost is a Republican. He was elected county judge of the Western District in the fall of 1886, but for some defect in his father's naturalization papers did not get to fill the office to which he was elected. He is also the manager of the Perry County Agricultural and Live Stock Association, a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Missouri.

Alban Prost, a substantial farmer of Perry County, Mo., residing four and one-half miles southwest of Perryville, is a native of France, born in 1832, and is a son of John A. and Genersure (Roussillion) Prost [see sketch of Claude U. Prost]. Alban Prost was nine years of age when he came to Perry County and located with his parents on a farm, on which he grew to manhood. In 1853 he was united in marriage with Mary J. Chappuis, also a native of France, who was born in 1831, and came to the United States in 1852. Their union has been blessed by the birth of nine children, who are living: Donalle, wife of Alfred Faivre; Zoä, wife of James Greene; Rosallie, wife of Joseph Faivre; Louis, Alfred, Felix, Marcillene, Mille and Jule. After his marriage Mr. Prost located

on the farm which is his present home. It consists of 200 acres of good land, upon which are indications of rich copper deposits. In politics he endorses and supports the principles of the Republican party, and he and his family are communicants of the Roman Catholic Church.

Henry F. Quick, an old resident and farmer of Union Township, Perry Co., Mo., was born in Central Township, of that county, in 1836, and is the son of John W. and Catherine (Finch) Quick, and grandson of Tunis Quick, who immigrated to Perry County, Mo., about the beginning of the present century. John W. was of German descent, born in the State of Virginia in 1794. He located in Central Township, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a Methodist Episcopal minister by profession, and also followed farming and blacksmithing. His ministerial duties were local. He died in 1836. His wife was born in Virginia, and died in 1833. She was the mother of seven children, only two of whom are now living: William, in Jasper County, and Henry F. The latter received a fair education in the common schools, and was reared on a farm. In 1852 he began teaching, and taught one term of school. December 23 of the same year he married Miss Sarah M. Blair, who was born in Perry County in 1828, and who is the daughter of Thomas M. and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Blair, natives of Georgia and Kentucky, born in 1800 and 1795, respectively. Mr. Blair is yet living, but his wife died in 1879. To Mr. and Mrs. Quick were born six children: Missouri L. (wife of Joseph B. Hazelbud), Emma (deceased wife of John W. Abernathy), Mary (deceased), Ann (deceased), Iva and Etta. Mr. Quick settled in Union Township in 1859, where he bought 100 acres, and afterward purchased eighty in addition. In 1881 he moved to Farmington, where he resided until the spring of 1888, when he returned to his farm in Perry County, and there he now resides. In 1879 he was appointed county collector of Perry County, and served two years. He is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first vote for Gen. Taylor, in 1848. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and he is steward and trustee of the same.

John Rauh, Jr., a farmer of Central Township, Perry Co., Mo., residing three miles east of Perryville, was born October 5, 1842, within two miles of his present home. His parents, John Rauh, Sr., and Elizabeth (Behr) Rauh, were born in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, January 24, 1814, and September 1, 1819, respectively. In 1840 John Rauh, Sr., with his family left the fatherland, and came to the United States, settling in Perry County, Mo., four miles east of the county seat. He and wife still survive, and have six children living, viz.: John, Kunendia (wife of William Haltman), Adam, Elizabeth (wife of Henry Boxdorfer), Dora (wife of Ferdinand Hoehn) and Annie (wife of Adam Knoll). John Rauh, Jr., was reared on the farm, making his home with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age. During the war he was a Union man, and in 1860 he enlisted in Company A, Fourth Regiment, Missouri State Militia, with which he remained seven months. He was then discharged, but afterward joined Company B, Eighth Regiment, and served seven months longer, his service being confined to the State of Missouri. On January 3, 1864, he was united in marriage with Mary A. Lang, a daughter of John Lang. She was born January 2, 1845, in Perry County, Mo. In the same year Mr. Rauh purchased 160 acres, where he now resides, and on which he at once located. In 1872 he erected a good brick residence, at a cost of \$1,800. His farm is otherwise improved, being one of the best in the township. Mr. Rauh stands high in the estimation of his friends for honesty and good citizenship. He and wife have had twelve children born to them as follows: Louise K. (wife of Charles Groh), Elizabeth M. (deceased), Henry J. (deceased), Pauline L. (deceased), Charles F., Emanuel M., Otto J. (deceased), William (deceased), Martin J., Alwin A., Anna M. and John E. All are consistent members of the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Rauh votes with the Republican party.

Edward Robb, a prominent young lawyer of Perryville, Mo., is a native of the county, born in 1857, and is a son of Dr. Lucius F. and Lucinda C. (Shaner) Robb. Dr. Lucius F. Robb was of Irish lineage, born in Rutherford County, Tenn., in 1820. His medical education was secured at Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky., from which institution he graduated with the degree of M. D. When about twenty-five years of age he located at Brazeau, Perry Co., Mo., and began practicing his profession. He was married about 1852. He was one of the most successful physicians and surgeons of the county, but died just in the prime of life, in 1864. His wife, who was of German descent, was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1829, and died in 1873. They were the parents of six

children, four of whom are living, viz.: William, an attorney at law, Perryville, Mo.; Edward; Laura, wife of John P. Robb, of California, and Effie, wife of James M. Hatcher, also of California. William received his literary education at the Southeast Missouri Normal, at Cape Girardeau, and graduated from the law department of the Missouri State University in 1885. For the last few years he and Edward have been practicing their profession in partnership. The latter was educated in the common schools, in Fruitland Academy, Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and the State University, graduating from the law department of the latter institution in March, 1879, with the degree of LL. B. The following May he returned to Perryville and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. During 1880 he was in partnership with Judge J. H. Nicholson. In 1880 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Perry County, and was re-elected in 1882. In 1884 he was elected to represent Perry County in the thirty-third General Assembly of the State of Missouri, and served on the following committees: Criminal Jurisprudence, Federal Relations and University. In 1886 he was elected to the thirty-fourth assembly, and served on the same committees as before, and during the extra session of that assembly was on the committee of Internal Improvements. Mr. Robb is one of the leading members of the bar of Perry County, and is a practical business man. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Thomas W. Robinson was born in Newmarket, Marion Co., Ky., in 1836. He is a son of George C. and Dorothy A. Robinson, who removed to Perry County, Mo., in 1846. Mrs. Robinson died prior to the beginning of the Civil War, and during the war Mr. Robinson was employed by the United States Government to manage a wagon train, freighting across the plains. Since then all trace of him is lost. Thomas W. enlisted in the Federal army, and was sworn in as blacksmith for the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, which later became a part of the Fifth Missouri Cavalry, and did service in that position until the close of the war. He afterward returned to Missouri, and erected a smithy at Stono, where for more than a score of years he carried on his trade, being the first man to fell a tree or erect a house at that place. In 1866 he was united in marriage with Melissa J. Fenwick, a daughter of Clement and Cecelia C. Fenwick [see sketch]. Mr. Robinson and wife began their domestic life at Stono, where they remained several years, when he purchased a farm near Claryville, now known as "Wimpsatt farm." Later he sold his land at a good profit, and engaged at his trade at Brewerville, at the same time purchasing his present farm, one of the most attractive places in Saline Township. He has been prosperous as a farmer, and now deals largely in stock. He is truly a self-made man. He and his young wife began life's battle without money, but with strong arms and willing hearts they have secured a good home and a competency that they may enjoy their declining years surrounded by the comforts that they so well deserve. With her own hands Mrs. Robinson grubbed the stumps around their first homestead, while her husband's brawny arm wielded the hammer whose stroke made merry music and brought to their home ample returns in coin.

Thomas B. Sanders was born in Perry County, Mo., on February 2, 1834. His parents were Thomas and Louisa (Coteaux) Sanders. His father was a native of Germany, and his maternal grandfather, Francis Coteaux, was a native of Canada and came to Upper Louisiana when it was yet occupied by Indians, among whom he traded. Thomas B. Sanders, at the age of eighteen years, went to California, and spent nine years of his life in the gold mines of that State. In 1861 he returned again to the home of his childhood. On April 28, 1863, he was married to Letitia A. Burgee, and located permanently on the farm where his family now reside. He died February 2, 1874. He was father of five children, all of whom are now living: Norah (wife of James E. Moore) Edgar J., Henry B., Ida M. and Thomas B. Sanders. Mrs. Sanders was formerly a teacher, as was also her daughter Norah.

William Sandler, an enterprising farmer of Perry County, Mo., residing four miles north of Perryville, was born in St. Louis on December 18, 1842. He is a son of John and Margaret (Schubas) Sandler, natives of Germany, who immigrated to the United States in 1841, and settled in St. Louis. In 1843 they removed to Perry County, Mo., and made a location in Bois Brule Township, where Mr. Sandler became the owner of 135 acres of land. He died in 1882 at the age of sixty-four years. His widow died in 1883, aged sixty-three years. To them were born eleven children, five of whom are dead. Those living are Christine, wife of Edward Rolewalt; Ann, wife of August Strouse; Barbara, wife of Jonathan

Preston; John, Peter and William. William was but an infant when his parents removed to Perry County. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and in 1870 married Ann Boxdoffer, a daughter of Gottlieb Boxdoffer. She was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1851. In 1868 Mr. Sandler purchased 123 acres where he now resides, and on which he has made valuable improvements. In politics he endorses and supports the principles of the Republican party. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church. He and wife have a family of eight children, as follows: Margaret, Louise, Gottlieb, August, Clara, Anna, Edwin and Wiley.

Martin Schamel, a promising young farmer of Bois Brule Township, Perry Co., Mo., was born in Bollinger County in 1852. His parents, Michael and Catherine (Shane) Schamel, were born, reared and married in Germany, and immigrated to America about 1842, settling near Sedgewickville, Bollinger Co., Mo. Here Michael Schamel entered land which he afterward improved, and upon which he resided until his death in 1882, respected by all who knew him. His widow, now about seventy years of age, still resides on the old mansion farm. They were the parents of five children: Nicholas, who married Jet Ruth; Michael, now the husband of Martha Dickinson; Martin; John, who married Catherine Zahner, and Catherine, Mrs. Joseph Underriner; Martin was educated in Bollinger County, after which he came to Perry County and engaged in farming. During his first year in the county he met Martha A. Layton, who became his wife in the autumn of 1883. She is a daughter of Leo Layton and a member of one of the oldest and best families in the county. In the fall of 1886 Mr. Schamel purchased a nice farm on which he located and to which he is still adding valuable improvements. Since coming to the county he has proved himself in every way worthy of the esteem of its citizens. Having a good education he was chosen school director in his district, and upon him the choice of teachers largely depends. He is also serving his fourth term as road supervisor, and in March, 1888, was elected treasurer of Sereno Farmers' Alliance. To him and wife has been born one child, a daughter, Julia A.

Raymond Schindler, a prosperous farmer of Perry County, Mo., was born on August 30, 1828, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and is a son of Anton and Magdalena (Christ) Schindler. Anton Schindler was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden in 1790, and in 1847 immigrated to the United States, settling in Perry County two miles southwest of Perryville. Here he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1861. His wife was also a native of Baden, and was born in 1791. To them were born six children: Catherine (Mrs. Alex. Kirn), Genevieve (Mrs. Caspar Lousman), Alouis, Clement, Raymond and Magdalena (Mrs. Anton Sutterer). Mrs. Schindler died in 1863. Raymond was nineteen years of age when he came to America. He was reared on a farm, remaining with his parents as long as they lived. In 1851 he married Mary Ann Sutterer, a daughter of Frederick Sutterer. She was born on a ship on the Atlantic Ocean in 1831, while her parents were on their way to America. She died in 1852, leaving one child, Clement. Mr. Schindler afterward married a sister of his first wife, Catherine Sutterer, who was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1833. Ten children have been born to this union, viz.: Anton, Ferdinand, Mary, Catherine (wife of Joseph Unverferth), Barney, Raymond, Josephine, Julia Ann, Wendlien and Herman. Mr. Schindler cultivated the old home place until 1866, when he removed to Perryville and engaged in milling, which he continued for two and one-half years. In the milling business, however, he was not successful, and he left town a poor man but not discouraged, knowing he could farm, and in 1869 he settled where he now resides. After giving three of his sons eighty acres of well-improved land each he still has 395 acres. Catherine (Sutterer) Schindler, his second wife, died June 27, 1888, at the age of fifty-three years and six months. He is a Democrat and a highly esteemed citizen. He and family are members of the Catholic Church.

Joseph Schindler, a member of the firm of Anderson, Hooss & Co., general merchants of Perryville, Mo., is a native of Perry County, born in 1851. He is a son of Alouis and Rubena (Schneider) Schindler, natives of the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, born in 1821 and 1827, respectively. In 1847 Alouis Schindler immigrated to America and settled in Perry County, Mo., about four miles south of Perryville. He has become one of the large land owners of the county, and for the past twenty years has resided about four miles west of Perryville. His wife is also living, and they are the parents of eight children, viz.: Kate (widow of John Gatto), Joseph, Fannie (wife of Frank Geile), Ray-

mond, William, Lizzie (wife of Theodore Geile,) John and Frank. Joseph grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received his education in the common schools and St. Mary's Seminary. His marriage with Octavia Cissell was celebrated in November, 1878. She was born in Perryville in 1854, and died on August 10, 1884, leaving two children: Coira and Lulu. On November 21, 1887, Mr. Schindler married Mrs. Zena Tucker, a daughter of John Byington. She was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1860. After his first marriage Mr. Schindler located on his farm adjoining Perryville, where he has since resided. He was appointed deputy postmaster of Perryville in 1879, and served as deputy sheriff from 1882 to 1885. In 1886 he and William P. Faherty engaged in selling agricultural implements at which they have been very successful. In July, 1887, Mr. Schindler purchased an interest in his present business. Politically he is a Democrat. He and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Clement Schindler, a son of Raymond Schindler [see sketch], was born in Perry County in 1852. He remained at home until his marriage, when he bought 140 acres of land near the old homestead upon which he has since resided. Mr. Schindler was first married in November, 1876, to Julia C. Killian, a daughter of John M. A. and Matilda Killian, by whom he is the father of four children: Verena J., born June 19, 1880; Helena Mary, born August 18, 1883; Colette Bernardine, born on October 20, 1884; and Alfred Benedict Clement, born November 25, 1886. Mrs. Schindler died on April 6, 1887, and on May 15, 1888, Mr. Schindler married Mary T., a daughter of Henry Johnson. Both he and wife are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a Democrat in politics.

Anthony H. Schindler, a prosperous farmer of Cinque Homme Township, Perry Co., Mo., is a son of Raymond Schindler [see sketch]. He was born in Perry County in 1854, and was liberally educated in the county in both German and English, receiving the former at Snow Bush and the latter at St. Mary's Seminary. After finishing his education he began working on a farm, and in 1880 was united in marriage with Mary E. Baggett, a daughter, of John and Elizabeth (Welch) Baggett, of Kentucky. Mary E. was born in Kentucky in 1855, and came with her parents to Perry County in 1861, where she afterward grew to womanhood and received her education. After his marriage Mr. Schindler took his wife to the home he had previously prepared for them, one mile southeast of Perryville and remained there three years, when he sold out and purchased where he now resides. His farm comprises 197 acres of fine land on which are good improvements. Mr. Schindler is a practical farmer and a respected citizen. In politics he endorses and supports the principles of the Democratic party, and in religious faith is a Catholic.

Caspar Schlattman was born on January 28, 1826, in the Province of Hanover, Germany. He is a son of Herman and Mary (Harkmaller) Schlattman. Herman Schlattman was born in Hanover in 1776, and in 1856 immigrated to the United States, after which he resided with his son, Caspar, until his death in 1862. His wife died in the fatherland in 1846. They were the parents of three children, two of whom are living: Christiana (wife of Morand Compass, of Scott County, Mo.) and Caspar. The latter grew to manhood on a farm, and in 1853 left his native country and came to America, settling in Perry County, Mo. In January, 1854, he was united in marriage with Anna Schwenne, also a native of the Province of Hanover. She was born in 1826 and came to America at the same time as her husband. In the fall of 1854 Mr. Schlattman purchased forty acres of land near Highland, six miles Southwest of Perryville, and commenced tilling the soil. His wife died in 1865, leaving four children: Henry, Bernard, Clements and William. In 1866 Mr. Schlattman married Catherine Heckman, who was also born in the Province of Hanover in 1838. She came to America in 1866. Mr. Schlattman commenced life without a dollar, but by industry and close attention to business he earned little by little which he invested in land until he owned over 400 acres. In 1884 he purchased 110 acres two and one-half miles north of Perryville, on which he located and has since resided. He gave his old farm to his two sons, Henry and Clements, and still owns 130 acres on which are good buildings and other improvements. He and family are highly respected and are members of the Catholic Church. His political principles accord with those of the Republican party.

G. F. Schmidt, a prominent citizen of Altenburgh, Mo., was born in 1834, in the Duchy of Saxe-Altenburgh, Germany. He is the son of Joachim and Mary

Schmidt. Joachim Schmidt was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1795, and was a locksmith by trade. He with his family left the fatherland and immigrated to America, and, after a thirteen weeks' voyage, landed in New Orleans in January, 1839. Going from thence to St. Louis they remained until spring, when they came to Perry County. There he located on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits the remainder of his life, passing away in 1870. His widow, who was born in 1805, is still alive, and is remarkably strong and active for one of her age. She has two children living. G. F. Schmidt received a limited education in the German congregational schools and the night schools at Altenburgh, which he has greatly improved by business experience and much reading. He followed agricultural pursuits until 1862, when he commenced his commercial career as a clerk in a store, but he possessed too much enterprise to long work for others. In the spring of 1863 he, in partnership with Dr. Buenger, purchased a store, which they managed until 1867, when they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Schmidt engaged in business alone at his present place in Altenburgh. Since then he has operated a first-class general merchandise store, and controls a large patronage from the surrounding country. In 1865 he wedded Wilhelmine Seibel, a native of the county, by whom he has five children: Mary, Ernest, Emanuel, Louisa and Clara. Squire Schmidt is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and is esteemed and honored by those who know him. He has held the office of justice of the peace for more than ten years, and has rendered decisions in many important cases. For the past eight years he has been a notary public. Politically he is a Democrat, and religiously is a Lutheran. He has accumulated some property, and is one of those men of Teutonic blood who appreciate Republican institutions, and confirms his appreciation by good citizenship.

Thomas Seemes, a substantial farmer of Central Township, Perry Co., Mo., is a native of the county, born in 1835. He is a son of Felix and Ann (Maddock) Seemes. Felix Seemes was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1813, and was the son of Thomas Seemes, a native of Maryland, who removed to Kentucky and thence to Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., being one of the early settlers of the latter district. He was a tanner by trade, and about 1815 removed to Perry County, Mo., and sunk a tanyard near St. Mary's Seminary. Felix Seemes grew to manhood in Perry County, and settled on the Farmington road where Martin Muefeldt now resides. He owned 190 acres of land. His wife was born in 1816, in Tipperary County, Ireland, and came to America when about fifteen years of age. She died in 1882, Mr. Seemes having died in 1873. They were the parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom are living, viz.: Thomas, Elizabeth (wife of Stephen Miles), Joann (widow of Simeon Layton, of St. Louis), Emanuel, Mary Ann (wife of Mearies Layton), Vincent, Susan (wife of John Boland of St. Louis), Gertrude (widow of Alfonsus Moore), Albin, Henrietta (wife of George Preston of St. Louis) and Margaret, of St. Louis. Thomas was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and, in November, 1857, married Philomena Miles, a daughter of Francis Miles. She was born where she now lives in 1838. To their union have been born four children: Albert, Victor Lisbon, Christine and Cora. After his marriage Mr. Seemes located where he now resides. He and family are members of the Catholic Church. During the war he was in the Home Militia. Politically, he endorses the principles of the Republican party.

Dr. Reuben Shelby (deceased) was born in Greene County, Penn., in 1803, and was a son of James and Hannah (Ross) Shelby. James Shelby was also a native of Pennsylvania, and was a farmer by vocation. Reuben Shelby grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received only a common school education. Upon attaining his majority he began teaching school, and continued until he had accumulated sufficient means to attend a medical school, after which he entered the Pennsylvania Medical Institute of Philadelphia, from which he graduated. He afterward went to Texas and began practicing his profession, but after two years in the Lone Star State, came to Perryville, Mo. This was in 1833 and in 1836 he was appointed judge of the county court, which position he filled for six years. In 1842 he was elected county surveyor, and served until January 10, 1845, when he was appointed county treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John F. Huse. Dr. Shelby held the office until August, 1848, when he also resigned. In 1850 and 1851 he represented Perry County in the Legislature as speaker in the House of Representatives. In 1874 he was placed in nomination by his friends as the Demo-

cratic candidate for State senator from his district. He was elected by a large majority, and his political experience and scholarly attainments made him a most efficient member of that body. He practiced his profession for over forty years, and was a very successful physician and surgeon. He was married three times: first, to Sallie Flynn, who died about fifteen months after her marriage; second, to Mary Beauvias, who died in 1857. She has four children living: Joseph (a merchant at Highland, Mo.), Louise (Mrs. Robert Slaughter), Jennings (Mrs. Walter Mattingly) and Reubena (Mrs. James T. Greenwell). In 1881 Dr. Shelby married Marcella Manning, a daughter of Alexis and Mary (Moore) Manning. Mrs. Shelby was born in Perry County, Mo., and is the mother of five children who are living: Carrie (Mrs. Sebastian Moore), Bessie (Mrs. Joseph De Lassus), Reuben, Ernest and Reece. The Doctor died on October 4, 1882. He was a member of the Catholic Church, as is also his widow and children.

William H. Shoults, senior member of the firm of Shoults & Co., manufacturers of soda water, Perryville, Mo., is a native of Perry County, born in 1843. He is a son of Micager and Berthens (Belsha) Shoults. Micager Shoults was born of German parents in North Carolina in 1811. When six years of age his father, Marcus Shoults, removed his family west, and located in Cape Girardeau County, Mo. Micager Shoults settled in Perry County about 1829. He was married twice, the last time in 1840 with Bertha Belsha. She was born in Perry County, and was a daughter of James Belsha. Micager Shoults located on a farm eight miles east of Perryville, where he still resides. His wife died in 1875, having borne him nine children, six of whom are living, viz.: Catherine (widow of Robert F. Burns), William H., Alexander (a farmer of Perry County, Mo.), James (who resides on the home place), Mark (a farmer near the old home), and Sallie (the wife of Hollis Saddler, a farmer of Cape Girardeau County). William H. was reared on his father's farm. During the war between the North and the South (though called a Southern sympathizer by some) he was a strong Union man, and served seven months in the Federal army, being discharged at Ironton, Mo. His belief was that the government should be protected, but not that the slaves should be freed. In 1869 he married Mrs. Jane Farrar, *nee* Black, a daughter of Robert Black. She was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1831. To Mr. and Mrs. Shoults has been born one child, Robert N. Mr. Shoults resided on his farm seven miles east of Perryville, until the fall of 1887, when he removed his family to town. He purchased a grocery store of N. E. Farrar, which he later sold to J. V. Moore, and on February 2, 1888, formed a partnership with Emil Guth and Lawrence Leibler, and engaged in manufacturing soda-water, sarsaparilla, buffalo mead, ginger ale and cider. Politically, Mr. Shoults is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Francis S. Smith, a general merchant and postmaster at Brewer, Mo., is the only survivor of four children born to the marriage of Samuel Smith and Jane Thomas, the former of German, and the latter of English lineage. The parents were married in Illinois, where the father died when Francis S. was a mere lad. In 1844 his widow, with her four children, James H., Cornelius T., Eliza A. and Francis S., came to Missouri and located in Stoddard County. Two years later they came to Perry County, settling first on Apple Creek, but later removing to Bois Brule bottoms, where the mother remained the rest of her life. Francis S. was born on August 7, 1835, in Jackson County, Ill. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1874, when he sold his land, and began merchandising at Eureka, continuing until 1876, when he sold his stock and removed to Brewer and established his present general mercantile business. He can justly claim the distinction of being the first merchant in the town, and the first postmaster, having been commissioned by President Arthur in May, 1884. On February 17, 1859, he was united in marriage with Mary C. Kinnison, at the residence of her mother, in Perry County. One child was born to their union, William Francis, who was taken from them by death when nineteen years of age, just as he was entering manhood. Mr. Smith is now doubly bereaved, his wife having died on December 12, 1887. She was a devoted member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Smith is left without family, but has a multitude of friends who esteem and honor him.

Richard Swann, an old and highly respected citizen of Perry County, Mo., was born in Cape Girardeau County in 1827. He is the son of Richard Swann, a native of Maryland, who, when young, immigrated with his parents to North

Carolina, where he remained until after his marriage. He then came to Missouri, and, after living two years in Cape Girardeau County, made a permanent location in Perry County. His wife was Catherine Barber, a native of North Carolina, by whom he was the father of thirteen children. The subject of this sketch received his education in the primitive log schoolhouse, and has spent his life in agricultural pursuits. He is the owner of 260 acres of land, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of Perry County. He belongs to a family remarkable for physical strength and strong constitution. He cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan, and has since adhered to the Democratic party, but took no part in the war. He has been twice married, and is the father of seventeen children, fourteen of whom are now alive. His first wife was Mary A. Allan, who bore him thirteen children. After her death he married Elizabeth Johnston, by whom he is the father of four children. His children now living are as follows: Jane, wife of Joseph Callier; Catherine, wife of Eli Callier; Ann, Betsy, Lydia, Louise, Nolia, May, Nellie, Maud, Samuel, Charley, Edward and Benjamin.

Charles Thieret, a merchant and farmer at Longtown, Mo., was born in Germany in 1844. When he was about seven years of age his parents immigrated to America, and three years later located in Perry County. He received a common school education, and was employed in farming until 1870, when he met with an accident which caused him the loss of a leg. The next year he engaged in merchandising, and has since been very successful. During the Civil War he served nine months in the State Militia, and is now a member of Difani Post, G. A. R., of Perryville. In 1868 he married Barbara Hoehn, who was born in Perry County in 1851, and to them have been born eight children: Amelia (the wife of Emanuel Bergmann), Martin, Clara, August, Amalie, Binnetta, Adaline and Arabella. Mr. Thieret is the son of Christopher Thieret, who was born in Germany in 1822. He served his time in the army, was married to Mary Lang in 1843, and lived upon his mother's farm from that time until 1851. He then came to America, and after living two years in Pennsylvania and one year in Ohio he came to Perry County, Mo., and located on a farm. He served two years in the State Militia during the war, and died in 1864. His wife was born in 1822, and died in 1885. She was the mother of seven children, five of whom are living.

Oliver Thorpe and Lewis Thorpe, brothers, who reside on a nice farm in Bois Brule Township, Perry Co., Mo., are sons of Lewis and Elvretta (Phillips) Thorpe. Their grandfather, Joel Thorpe, a native of England, and a member of an old and aristocratic family, came to America about 1790, and located in Connecticut, where he married. He served in the United States army during the War of 1812, and was later killed by the Indians. His children were Basil, Lewis, Dayton, Warren, Pharis, Julia and Diantha. Basil served in the United States army during the Mexican war, in which he was wounded. After the war and the healing of his wound he became a resident of Ohio, and was located on the shore of Lake Erie. For a number of years prior to his marriage Lewis was a sailor on Lake Erie, and after coming West was engaged in carrying produce on a flat-boat down the Mississippi River to New Orleans. He came to Missouri about 1818, and three years later was married to Anna Preston, who died, having borne several children, none of whom are now living. Mr. Thorpe afterward married Elvretta Phillips, who is yet living, aged sixty-five years. To them were born the following children: Sarah (Mrs. William E. Rhoades), Joel (who married Margaret Manning), Martha (Mrs. James B. Davis), Caroline (Mrs. James Bradham), Oliver (is single) and Henry L. (married Columbia A. Pearson). The family at first lived below Allen's Landing, on land which Mr. Thorpe entered and improved, and upon which his first wife and her children died. Oliver was born after the family removed to the highlands, and now resides on the homestead, one of the best known bachelors in the county. The death of Lewis Thorpe occurred on May 1, 1859, and his widow later became the wife of James A. Burns, who died in 1873. By this marriage she was the mother of two daughters: Rebecca A. (the wife of Henry R. Killian) and Vletoria (the wife of George Killian). Mrs. Thorpe was the widow of Joseph Sadler when she became the wife of Lewis Thorpe, and was the mother of the following children: Elizabeth (Mrs. Frederick Layton) and James J. (who was a soldier in the late war). Besides their farming interests the Thorpe brothers own and operate a saw mill located on their farm. They are men of enterprise and integrity, who are respected by all who know them.

Hon. James F. Tucker is a member of one of the oldest families in Perry County, where he was born in 1828. He is one of thirteen children born to Josephus and Nancy (Kenner) Tucker. Josephus Tucker was born in Richmond, Va., in 1780, and when a lad removed with his parents to Georgia. In February, 1803, he arrived in Missouri, and located in what is now Perry County, where he died in October, 1858. During his early residence in the county he was employed at the salt works of Gen. Dodge, but during the greater portion of his life he was engaged in farming. James F. Tucker was reared upon the farm, and received his education at the Hertich Academy in Ste. Genevieve County. Subsequently he was engaged in teaching and farming for several years. In 1853 he engaged in merchandising at Rozier's Mill, and continued until 1858, since which time he has devoted his attention to farming and trading in stock, carrying on an extensive business in that line. He is the owner of 600 acres of land lying in St. Mary's Township. He is thoroughly well acquainted with Perry County and her people, and in 1884 he was elected to the Legislature, in which he was an influential member. He was an advocate of all worthy measures, and refers with especial pride to the advocacy of the supreme court commission bill and of the Downing high license bill. In the summer of 1858 Mr. Tucker married Miss Margaret Abernathy, a native of Perry County, born in 1839, and they now have one child, Robert L., a student in the Columbia Law School.

Nereus Tucker, public administrator of Perry County, Mo., is a native of the county, born in 1838. He is a son of Raymond and Mary Martina (Cissell) Tucker, both natives of Perry County, Mo., born in 1811 and 1815, respectively. Raymond Tucker's father, Peter Tucker, was a native of Virginia, who came into Perry County at the beginning of the present century and settled in St. Mary's Township. Raymond Tucker afterwards located on the old home farm, where he owned 640 acres. He died in 1877, and his widow in 1879. To them were born five children, who lived to be grown: Nereus, Ferdinand (deceased, who was the wife of Francis M. Moore), Ambrosia (wife of Ambrose Moore), Joseph Raymond and Mary Irena (wife of Frank N. Miles). Nereus grew up on his father's farm, and in June, 1858, was united in marriage with Miss Tresa Tucker, a native of the county, born in 1837. She is a daughter of Josiah Tucker. After his marriage Mr. Tucker located on the old home farm, but after two years he purchased seventy-four acres in Saline Township, to which he afterward added eighty-two acres. In March, 1888, he located where he now resides, one and a half miles northwest of Perryville, on a farm of 110 acres. He has deeded 152 acres to his two eldest boys. He and wife have seven children, viz.: Albert C., Philip L., Annie Belle, Nellie, Bertie, Sadie and Jodie. All of the family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Tucker is a Democrat, and in 1884 was elected to his present office, having served nearly four years. During the war he served in the Home Militia.

Simeon S. Tucker, a well-to-do farmer and stock raiser of Perry County, Mo., was born in 1839, and is a son of Josiah and Sarah (Miles) Tucker, both natives of Perry County. Josiah Tucker was a farmer by occupation, and lived and died in his native county. His wife was born in 1812, and died on January 5, 1877. She was followed by her husband in 1880. They were among the first people born in what is now Perry County, and were the parents of eleven children, only one of whom is dead. Simeon S. was reared on his father's farm. During the war he served about fourteen months in Company B, Sixty-fourth Missouri Home Guards. He was married on January 25, 1864, to Mary A. Cissell, a native of the county, born on May 15, 1845. Her parents, Joseph and Mary Cissell, were natives of Kentucky, born in 1792 and 1801, respectively. Joseph Cissell came with his parents to Missouri in 1802, where he married afterward and located on a farm. He died on March 22, 1878, followed by his wife on January 15, 1883. Of their eight children only two are living. Mrs. Tucker is the mother of five children: Mary L., Joseph E., Clara, Mary B. and Grace M. The eldest daughter is now attending the Visitation Convent, St. Louis. Mr. Tucker is an enterprising farmer, and owns 400 acres of fine land. In politics he is a Republican. From 1880 to 1884 he served as public administrator of the county. He and family are communicants of the Catholic Church.

Leo P. Tucker, a prosperous farmer of Perry County, Mo., is the son of Josiah and Sarah Tucker (see sketch of Simeon S. Tucker). Leo P. was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1859, and was reared on his father's farm, securing a good education in the common schools. He has devoted himself to agricult-

ural pursuits, and is now the owner of 300 acres of fine land. He was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth McBride, a native of Perry County, who was born in 1856. Two children have been born to their union: Leo E. and Mary L. Mr. Tucker and family are respected citizens, and are zealous members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Emanuel Urban, a merchant of Longtown, Mo., was born in Germany in 1840, and is the only child of John G. and Sophia (Hopfer) Urban. John G. Urban was born in Reuss, Germany, in 1800. He attended Bueggen College, and learned the linen weaver's trade, at which he became a master workman. In 1833 he inherited a grocery store, which he managed in connection with working at his trade until 1841, when he immigrated to America, and located on a farm near Uniontown, Perry Co., Mo. He, however, continued weaving until 1845, when he became colporteur for the American Tract Society, traveling through Southeast Missouri and Southern Illinois. He retired to his farm in 1860, and made his home with his son, Emanuel, from 1865 until his death in 1879. His wife, to whom he was married in 1839, died in 1842. She was born in Saxony in 1822. Emanuel was educated in the common schools of Perry County, and in 1861 enlisted in the Federal army, joining Company I, Eighth Missouri Regiment of Volunteers, with which he participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battle of Arkansas Post, and the siege of Vicksburg, from Sherman's attack until the surrender to Grant. After the evacuation of Jackson, Miss., in 1863, he was taken sick and was in the hospital from September until December, after which he served in the Veteran Reserve Corps until he received his discharge in August, 1864. He was then engaged in business in St. Louis until his marriage in 1865 with Theresa Gertiser of St. Louis. She was born in Switzerland in 1845, and is the mother of twelve children: Belle (wife of C. Wirth), Emma, Eugene, Sophia, Walter, Nora M., Emanuel T., Flora, Carl, Robert, Hilda and John. In 1865 Mr. Urban engaged in business in Longtown, Mo., which he has successfully continued, and in 1878 purchased a grist mill which he has also managed. He controls a large trade, and is one of the leading men of the township. He served as postmaster of Longtown from 1868 to 1881, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity and G. A. R. He and wife are consistent members of the Baptist Church.

Venantius Van Eeckhoutte, a prosperous blacksmith of Bois Brule Bottoms, was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., in 1856. His father, Leonard Van Eeckhoutte, was a native of Belgium, and his mother of Holland. They were married in Wisconsin in February, 1855, and Venantius was four years of age when they came to Perry County, Mo. Locating at Allen's Landing Mr. Leonard Van Eeckhoutte began working at his trade, that of carpentering and wagon-making. The first store house at that place was built by him. He built many houses in Wisconsin prior to coming to Missouri. Besides his work at his trades, he rented land and was engaged in agriculture. Both he and wife died in Perry County, he on January 17, 1876, aged nearly sixty-six years, and his wife on April 8, 1881, in her fifty-fifth year. They were the parents of five children: Venantius, Polycarpus, Mary C., John B. and Mary Josephine, of whom only the oldest two are living. Venantius was married on July 26, 1880, to Mary J. Layton, seventh daughter of Augustine A. Layton, and to them have been born five children, only two of whom, Joseph V. and Peter Francis, are living. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Van Eeckhoutte was engaged in the blacksmith business at Brewer, where he had previously learned the trade with Thomas W. Robinson. In 1885 he began business at his present location, where he has been very successful. He operates a blacksmith and general repair shop in both wood and iron, having learned the wagon-maker's trade from his father. In the fall of 1886 he was elected justice of the peace, and is filling the office in a satisfactory manner. He is the second youngest justice in the county, James H. Difani being his junior only a few months.

Henry Verschelden was born in Belgium, in 1838, and is a son of Louis A. and Eugenia (Geobert) Verschelden. When Henry was about six years of age his mother died, and his father married Miss Mary Gysels in the autumn of 1855. Soon after the family came to America and located at New Hope, Lincoln Co., Mo. Three years later they removed to St. Louis, and in 1859 made a permanent location in Perry County, where Mr. Verschelden died in 1868, and his wife in 1867. Henry was a soldier during the late war, serving as a member of Company L, Fifth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia. He received his discharge in March, 1865, and upon his return home began farming in Bois Brule Bottom.

In 1867 he was joined in marriage with Lucinda E. Case, who died in the fall of 1871. The next year Mary Daily, a native of Hamilton County, Ill., became his wife, and to them has been born one child, Alice E. In 1867 Mr. Verschelden was appointed constable, and served until his election as justice of the peace in 1870. In 1886 he was again elected to the latter office, but resigned in 1887. He is the owner of a portable engine, and a saw and grist mill located in Claryville, and is also the proprietor of a steam thrasher.

John L. Vessels, a retired farmer of Perryville, Mo., is a native of Perry County, Mo., born in 1837. He is a son of George and Mary (Burns) Vessels, natives of Kentucky and Perry County, Mo., respectively. When a youth George Vessels came to Perry County, Mo., with his father, Elijah Vessels, who was one of the pioneers of Perry County. George Vessels settled on a farm in Saline Township, and became one of the county's most influential citizens. He served four terms as county judge. His death occurred on February 3, 1856. His wife, who was a daughter of David Burns, died on December 26, 1848. She was the mother of seven children, only two of whom are living: Lydia (wife of Joseph Klump), and John L. The latter grew up on a farm, and on February 20, 1862, married Miss Elizabeth Meridith, a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Hogard) Meridith, natives of Perry County, Mo., and Virginia, and born in 1814 and 1819, respectively. Daniel Meridith died in 1852, and his wife in 1864. Mrs. Vessels was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1842. After his marriage Mr. Vessels located on a farm of 145 acres in Bois Brule Township, Perry County, and devoted his time and attention to tilling the soil. Being a good manager he was prosperous, and added acre after acre to his farm until he had 600 acres of good bottom land, 300 acres in cultivation, on which he resided until 1885, when he removed his family to Perryville, that his children might have the benefit of the superior schools in town. He owns a fine residence in Perryville, and twenty-two acres of land in the suburbs. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a member of the A. O. U. W. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church. They have four children, viz.: Henry, John, Frank and Nellie.

John F. Walker, late of the general mercantile firm of Walker Bros., Crosstown, Mo., was born in 1856. His father, William H. Walker, was a North Carolinian by birth and a farmer by occupation. He was born in 1838, and while yet a young man came to Missouri and located in Perry County. He married Emily E. Delapp, who was born in Cape Girardeau County in 1828. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom are living. They are Enos L., Susan E. (wife of J. A. Cook), Mary M. (wife of Americus Dixon), Thomas O. and John F. John F. received a common-school education, and at the age of sixteen years began his mercantile career as a clerk. After working several years in that capacity, he began business at Brazeau as a member of the firm of E. & J. Walker. After three years the store was removed to Grand Eddy, and there the firm continued to do business until 1881, when they sold out the stock. In 1883 John F. engaged in the general mercantile business in partnership with a younger brother, where he did his share in building up an excellent trade. In politics he is a Republican, and is one of the rising young men of Perry County.

Rev. James M. Warren, of Perry County, Mo., a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, was born in Iredell County, N. C., on February 21, 1828. He is the son of Joshua and Nancy (Clary) Warren, also natives of North Carolina. Joshua Warren was a farmer, and in 1843 left his native State and came to Missouri, locating in Perry County, near where the subject of this sketch now resides. Becoming dissatisfied he removed to a farm on the line between Arkansas and Missouri, but when the plague known as the black tongue broke out he left there with the intention of taking his family back to North Carolina, but, stopping a while in Perry County with some of his married children, he finally decided to remain there himself. Here he died, about the close of the war, after a life of great usefulness, at the age of seventy-three years. His widow followed him one year later, at the age of seventy-five years. They were the parents of six boys and four girls, two of whom are now alive. Joshua Warren's father, William Warren, was drafted into the Revolutionary War, and lived to the extreme old age of one hundred and ten years. The year before he died he grew quite strong and could work like a youth. He read without spectacles, and went to and from the fields whistling as gaily as a boy. Rev. James M. Warren is chiefly a self-made man. He has a good education and is a prominent minister. In 1851 he married Eliza Jane Cottoner, who was born in Cape

Girardeau County, Mo., in 1834, and to them have been born nine children, five of whom are now alive: Richard, Joseph, William, Rutter and George. Rev. Warren has always been a man of deep religious convictions. He was reared a Methodist, but from a close study of the Scriptures, he concluded that immersion was the proper form of baptism, and consequently joined the Baptist Church. He served as a deacon in his church for many years, and was ordained to preach the gospel when forty years of age. During the past seven teen years he has preached in many different places in Southeast Missouri, and has been instrumental in bringing many souls to Christ. He is dearly beloved by his church people, and is respected as a citizen.

Robert C. Waters, M. D., a physician of Perryville, Mo., was born five miles from Perryville, in 1836. He is a son of Robert C. and Margaret (Rice) Waters. Robert C. Waters was born in Missouri, Ste. Genevieve County, April 18, 1820. During the religious persecutions in France, three brothers, John, William and Andrew Caldwell, fled to Scotland. After the persecutions ceased they returned to France and secured their coat of arms, a roebuck, a star and three waves of the sea, and set it in the house of Claud, in Scotland. When James VI of Scotland ascended the throne of England the families of these three brothers settled in the North of Ireland, and from that house John Caldwell descended. He immigrated to the United States and settled in Lancaster County, Penn., from whence he removed to Virginia. The senior Robert C. Waters' mother was a Caldwell, and a direct descendant from the above. When Robert C. was about six years old his father, Joub Waters, removed to Perry County, Mo., and settled in Bois Brule Bottom. Robert C. married in Perry County. In 1856 he located on the farm now owned by the widow of Frank Hoffman. Mr. Waters died in 1865. His wife was a native of Perry County, born in 1831, and a daughter of James Rice, a leading political factor in the county for many years. He served for a number of years as clerk of the county court. He was of Irish birth and could speak German fluently. Mrs. Waters died in 1859, and was the mother of five children, the subject of this sketch being the only one living. He was but two and a half years old when his mother died, and about nine years old when his father died. He received his literary education in the public schools and in St. Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau. At the age of eighteen he began teaching school and taught one year. When nineteen years of age he began the study of his chosen profession, and in 1878 graduated from the St. Louis Medical College. Returning to Perryville he began practicing his profession. He now has a large practice, and stands high in the estimation of the people who know him. He has a fine library, and possesses excellent literary taste. In 1879 he married Clara M. De Lassus, a native of the county, born in 1856. She is a daughter of Leon De Lassus, a grandson of Charles Dehault De Lassus, the last lieutenant-governor of Upper Louisiana. Her mother was Mary Louise Elliot, a relative of President Elliot of Harvard College, and a descendant of John Elliot, the apostle to the Indians. Politically the Doctor is a Democrat. He is a member of the Southeast Missouri Medical Association, and also of the American Medical Association. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church. They have four children: Robert, Elma, Leon and Cyrille.

Charles A. Weber, judge of probate of Perry County, Mo., was born at Plana, in the Kingdom of Prussia, on January 15, 1833. He is a son of Christopher and Dorothea Weber. In 1838 Christopher Weber immigrated to the United States and landed at St. Louis, Mo., where he died on or about the 24th day of December, 1838. In the spring of 1839 the widow, with her six children—three sons and three daughters, of whom Charles A. is the youngest—removed to Perry County, Mo., and settled on a farm near Altenburg in said county, where Charles A. received his education, and where the widow died in 1860. At the age of fifteen years he returned to St. Louis and engaged in the business of druggist and apothecary, serving three years as an apprentice and one as a clerk. He then returned to Perry County, and, in company with E. Estel, opened a general store at Altenburg, and a few years later this firm established another store, with a warehouse attached, at Wittenberg, in the same county, which was placed in the charge of Charles A., who also engaged in the business of receiving and forwarding and in selling cord wood to steamboats until the beginning of the Civil War. In September, 1861, Mr. Weber organized Company G, of the Fourth Regiment, Missouri Militia, six months' volunteers, of which he was elected captain, and with which he served until February 25, 1862, when he was

honorably discharged by reason of expiration of term of service. In March, 1862, he was elected county clerk to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Henry T. Burns, his predecessor, and, being re-elected from time to time, he occupied that position until December 31, 1878. In June, 1862, he was appointed assistant enrolling officer for Perry County, and in that capacity enrolled and organized the Sixty-fourth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, of which he was commissioned major in November of the same year. In May, 1863, he was placed on detached service with a battalion of three companies and attached to the Eighth Provisional Regiment, Enrolled Missouri Militia. He remained in active service with his battalion until October 19, 1863, when he resigned and resumed the duties of the county clerk's office, which had been conducted by a deputy during his absence. April 25, 1864, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Sixty-fourth Regiment, Enrolled Missouri Militia, and in August, 1864, he recruited and organized Company C, of the Forty-seventh Regiment Infantry, Missouri volunteers. He was elected captain thereof and was mustered into the United States service on August 29, 1864, for a term of six months, and, having served the United States in this organization something over seven months, he was honorably discharged at St. Louis, Mo., March 29, 1865. Judge Weber was married to Martha A. Hellwege, October 23, 1856; she is a native of the Kingdom of Hanover, born in 1837. There were born to them seven children, one of whom, an infant daughter, died at the age of about one year; the remaining six are Rosalie D. (wife of William Preusse), Martha S. (wife of August P. Beckman), Ottilie (wife of W. J. Ochs), Charles E., Adolph J. and Martin A. Having been defeated for the office of county clerk in November, 1878, he was commissioned notary public in January, 1879, which he held until he was elected judge of probate in 1880. Judge Weber entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office of judge of probate on January 1, 1881, and now occupies the same, having been re-elected twice since his first election in November, 1880; his term of office will expire December 31, 1890. Politically he is a liberal Republican, a member of the G. A. R., and he and his family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Among the industries of Southeast Missouri which demand attention both for its past history and present prosperous condition is the Frohna Steam Flour Mills, of which Weinhold Bros. are the present proprietors. The mill was founded in 1863 by their father, H. Weinhold. By the aid of his superior skill, the flour produced by this mill was awarded the highest premiums at the following places: Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, St. Louis, in May, 1864; St. Louis fairs of 1869 and 1871, and also at the third annual fair held at New Orleans in 1869. In fact the flour ground by this mill has been awarded the highest premium in every place at which it has been exhibited. The mills were run under the old system until the invention of the new process, when that was adopted. The sons inheriting the propensities of their father, since taking charge of the mills have done an extensive mercantile business, shipping flour to the important cities and business points up and down the Mississippi River. It is stated by them that the fame of the Frohna Mills is not only due to superior skill in milling, but partly due to the fine quality of wheat grown in Southeast Missouri. The proprietors stand in the front rank of men of enterprise and intelligence in Southeast Missouri. H. Weinhold, their father, was a miller of national renown, having erected many mills. The mills which he erected at Cape Girardeau ground the flour that took the prize at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and the World's Fair at Vienna, Austria. H. Weinhold was a native of Germany, born in the Kingdom of Saxony on October 17, 1817. He landed in America on January 1, 1839. After coming to Perry County, Mo., he was married to Christiane Walther, also a native of Saxony, born on June 8, 1812. She is still living, and is the mother of four children. After a life well spent, one of constant enterprises crowned with success, H. Weinhold died in 1871.

Joseph G. Weinhold, of the firm of Estell & Weinhold, Wittenberg, Perry Co., Mo., was born in the county in 1844. His father, a native of the Kingdom of Saxony, came to Perry County with the colony in 1839. He was by trade a miller and millwright, and worked as a carpenter and millwright until 1851, when he rented Wilkinson's Mill. By his skill this was made a paying enterprise both to him and the owner of the mill. [For more extended mention of him, see sketch preceding this.] Judge Weinhold attended the schools of Altenburg until he was fourteen years old, after which he spent two years at a college in St. Louis. He then became an apprentice in

the milling business, and in 1863 he returned to Frohna and assisted his father in the erection of the mills at that place. Three years later he assisted his father in erecting a mill at Wittenberg, of which he has since become one of the proprietors. These mills have a reputation equal to that of Frohna Mills, and the flour ground here has received the highest award at several State fairs. The roller process was adopted in 1881, and the annual shipments now amount to from 22,000 to 25,000 barrels. Judge Weinhold is held in high esteem by the citizens of Perry County, and has served for six years as judge of the county court. He has also been justice of the peace for several terms, and is now notary public. He is a staunch Democrat, and is the present chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Perry County. He was married in 1863 to Mary Bretscher, who was born in St. Louis in 1845. They have a family of eight children: Emily, Dora, Agnes, Josephine, Martha, Cora, Lydia and Adele.

Prof. J. H. Welp, of the Evangelical Lutheran School, of Frohna, Mo., was born in St. Louis in 1858. He is the son of Henry and Elizabeth Welp. Henry Welp was born in the Kingdom of Prussia in 1828, and when a young man came to America where he was married to Elizabeth Kleiborker, a native of the Kingdom of Hanover, born in 1830. This couple now reside in South Chicago, and are the parents of six children who are living. Prof. J. H. Welp was educated in the Evangelical Lutheran Teachers' Seminary, at Addison, Ill., from which institution he graduated in 1881. After finishing his education he taught school in South Chicago for more than a year, when he was called to Frohna, Mo., to teach in the Evangelical Lutheran parochial school. He is a man of culture, and has been very successful as an educator. He is a close student, and has a library of useful books by which he can gratify his taste for reading. In 1882 his marriage with Regina Swenhafel was celebrated. She was born in Illinois in 1860. To their marriage have been born three children: Rosa, Albert and Amanda.

Walter S. Wilkinson, merchant and postmaster of Bois Brule, was born in Perry County in 1850, and is the son of William and Teresa J. (Sweenk) Wilkinson [see sketch of Judge William R. Wilkinson]. His mother was the fifth wife of Mr. Wilkinson, and to her were born four children by this marriage. Those living are Walter S., Munson (who married Annie Nellis, and is now a mechanic at West Fall Brook, Cal.) and Benjamin F. (who married Julia DeLassus, and is now a resident of San Diego, Cal.) By a former marriage Mrs. Wilkinson was the mother of one son, J. V. Worshum, who resides upon the old homestead. The subject of this sketch for ten years was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In March, 1884, in partnership with his brother, Benjamin F., he purchased a stock of goods of De Lassus & McKinzie, at Anchor Landing, and has since been engaged in merchandising. He has built up a fine trade, his sales during 1887 amounting to about \$9,000. Mr. Wilkinson was as successful a farmer as he is a merchant, and during his last year upon the farm raised upon 200 acres of land 5,800 bushels of wheat, that netted him over \$6,000. He has been twice married. His first wife was Emma Dickson, who died, leaving one daughter, Ella May. He chose for his second wife Carrie McPike, whom he wedded September 12, 1880. They have two children living: Lulu B. and Walter E.

William R. Wilkinson, judge of the county court for the Eastern District of Perry County, was born in the county September 7, 1854. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Lawson) Wilkinson, natives of Yorkshire, England. John Wilkinson, at the age of four years, came to America with his parents, who located at Jeffersonville, Ind., where he grew to manhood. When sixteen years old he began working at the ship carpenter's trade and continued about seven years. He and his father then built the steamboat "Laurel," and launched it for trade between Louisville, Ky., and Alton, Ill. On its second trip it sunk at what has since been known as Wilkinson's Landing, on the Mississippi River, in Perry County. By this misfortune John Wilkinson was left penniless but not discouraged. He began chopping cord-wood for the steamboats, hauling it to the bank of the river in winter on a hand sled and in summer on a wheelbarrow. He worked in this way until he was able to buy a yoke of oxen, and from this time forth prosperity smiled upon him. As soon as he obtained a little surplus of money he invested it in land, and in this way he added acre after acre and tract after tract until he became the owner of 12,000 acres, valued at fully \$100,000. He died in 1876 esteemed and honored by all who knew him. He was the father of three children, who survived him: Amelia (wife of Isaac Meredith, of

Chester, Ill.), William R. and Jennie (wife of George S. Hatch, of Perry County). William R. received his early education in the public schools, and in 1871 entered the University of Missouri, from which, in 1874, he graduated in the horticultural course. He then returned to his native county, and has since been engaged in farming, milling and the improvement of his lands. He is proprietor of Wilkinson Anchor Mills, Altenburg, Mo., and saw mills in Jackson County, Ill. giving employment to thirty or forty men, cutting more lumber than any mills in this section of country. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Tilden. In 1884 he was elected a judge of the county court, over two Democratic opponents, by a large majority, and in 1886 was re-elected without opposition. He was the youngest man ever elected to the county bench. He is a member of Triple Tie Lodge, A., F. & A. M., of Brazeau; of Wilson R. A. C., of Cape Girardeau, and of the St. Louis Commandery, K. T. In 1877 Judge Wilkinson was united in marriage with Miss Jennie McPike, a daughter of Hon. H. G. McPike, of Alton, Ill., and to them have been born three children, only one living. It has been well said of him that he is a man of intelligence, coupled with good, practical, business sense, acquired in the successful personal management of extensive legitimate business interests. As a public servant, in the responsible capacity of county judge, he has invariably exhibited equally as good, sound judgment, as much executive ability, and as much fidelity to the interests of the public, as he has shown in his private affairs—as much in fact as though he alone were to be affected by his official acts. And the impress of his sound, practical, business sense is seen in the present gratifying financial condition of the county, and which is largely due to his efficient service in the county court. He has always stood up for economy in the management of county affairs and in that useful capacity has justly earned the title of "watch dog of the county treasury." By his prompt and efficient work in capturing St. John, the burglar, Judge Wilkinson again demonstrated the high sense of responsibility with which he regards a public office, and to him is due much of the credit for the capture and conviction of the other burglars and especially for the recovery of the money found on St. John's person.

Robert M. Wilson was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1851, and is a son of Jacob F. and Hannah M. (Martin) Wilson. Jacob F. Wilson was born in Iredele County, N. C., in 1813, and was a farmer by vocation. When about four years of age he came with his father, Robert Wilson, to Perry County, Mo., and settled on a farm in Union Township, being among the first settlers of the county. After his marriage Jacob F. Wilson settled on the old home place, where he passed his life, dying in 1866. He owned 360 acres of land. His wife was born in 1816 and died in 1887. They were the parents of five children, two of whom are living, viz.: Emma (wife of James M. Seibert, treasurer of the State of Missouri), and Robert M. The latter received a fair education, which was begun in the common schools and finished at the State University, at Columbia, Mo. In 1875 he began teaching school and continued for three years, after which he was engaged in farming until 1880 when he was elected collector of Perry County. The following year he removed his family to Perryville, and in 1882 was re-elected to the same office. In 1886 he was elected county treasurer and is the present incumbent. In 1885 he and William Furth established a bank at Perryville, of which Mr. Wilson is cashier and manager. His marriage with Miss Emma E. Young was celebrated in 1877. She is a native of the county, born in 1861, and is a daughter of Reuben Young. Mr. Wilson is a man of good business capacity, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and in politics is a Democrat, having cast his first vote for Horace Greeley.

Mathias Wukasch, of the Evangelical Lutheran School at Frohna, Mo., was born in the Kingdom of Saxony in 1850. He is the son of Mathias and Anna Wukasch, natives of Germany. Mathias Wukasch, Sr., is still living and residing in Texas. His wife died in 1874. Mathias Wukasch, Jr., was educated in the Lutheran Seminary at Addison, Ill., graduating from the institution in 1873. He was immediately called to his present position, where for the last fifteen years he has instructed the youth. His ability and success as an educator is amply illustrated by the length of time he has held his first position. The schools at Frohna are well managed, and are in a prosperous condition. In 1877 he was united in marriage with Anna Fischer, who died in 1880 leaving one child, Joseph. Mr. Wukasch afterward married Johanna Schieferdecker, by whom he is the father of four children: Clara, Emma, Paul and Magdalena.

Simon Yount, a farmer of Bois Brule Bottom, was born in Bollinger County, Mo., in 1854, and is the son of Catherine Yount, who at that day was the property of John S. Yount. During the war, and immediately after the proclamation of emancipation, Catherine Yount and her son went to Cape Girardeau, where they secured employment. Simon became a waiter for Captain R. Butler, of the Second Missouri Cavalry, with whom he remained until 1866. He then sought out his mother, who had removed to Sparta, Ill., and remained with her until his marriage, securing work in different capacities. On September 29, 1870, he married Ellen Thompson, who was born in Cape Girardeau County on June 21, 1855. She is the daughter of George and Lucinda Thompson, both of whom at her birth were the property of James Davis. After his marriage he was engaged in farming in Illinois until 1882, when he came to Perry County and resumed his former occupation. His first crop was washed away by the high waters of the Mississippi River, but the next year he succeeded better, and he has persevered until now he is accounted one of the successful farmers of the Bottom. His wife is a thoroughly good housekeeper, and their home is tastily furnished. They have a family of five children: Anna, Mary, Allie, Snowie and Samuel.

Ferdinand Zoellner, of the firm of Tacke & Zoellner, of Muehlhime, Perry Co., Mo., was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1862. He is the youngest child of Ferdinand and Nettie (Dolle) Zoellner, both of whom are natives of Langenholtshausen, Prussia, born in 1808 and 1820, respectively. Ferdinand Zoellner, Sr., was educated in the fatherland, and, his mother being left a widow, his youth was spent in helping to do the farm work. When twenty-one years of age he was drafted into the German army, and served four years. For some time he was engaged in digging ore from the copper mines of Germany. In 1839 he came to America, landing at Baltimore in October, after a fourteen weeks' voyage. He came from Maryland to Cape Girardeau County, where he purchased land, which he immediately began improving. In 1840 he married Nettie Dolle, who came with her parents to America on the same ship as her husband. Their union was blessed by the birth of five children: Henry, Lizzette (the deceased wife of Adolph Tacke), Gustave, Tilda and Ferdinand. The last named was educated in the public schools, and at the age of twenty-two years engaged in the mercantile business, at which he has been very successful. In politics he is a staunch Republican, having cast his first vote for Blaine.

CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY.

J. Alfred Abernathy, a farmer of Byrd Township, was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., on November 29, 1845. He is the son of Hamilton and Belle J. Abernathy, who immigrated to Missouri from North Carolina. The father died in Cape Girardeau County about 1848. The mother married again and reared her family at home. J. Alfred was the third of four children. He received a limited education in the common schools. On December 11, 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Emily Harris, daughter of Rev. R. P. Harris, a minister of some note in the Universalist Church. Mr. Abernathy rented a farm for about eleven years, when he bought a place three miles north of Jackson, which he cultivated three years. He then sold it to S. W. Brown, and in June, 1837, bought the farm where he now resides, consisting of 105 acres, all fenced, with about eighty-seven acres in cultivation. He has a good house and outbuildings, and an orchard of about 200 trees. They have three children, viz.: Albena, Harry and Sammy. Mrs. Abernathy is a member of the Baptist Church.

Benjamin H. Adams, editor of the Cape Girardeau *Democrat*, was born in Scott County, Mo., on December 2, 1847. He is the ninth of twelve children born to Jefferson and Susan (Ollar) Adams, both natives of Kentucky, from which State they came to Missouri in 1844, and located on a farm in Scott County,

where they remained until their deaths, the former in 1865, the latter in 1857. Benjamin was reared at home on the farm, receiving his education in the schools of his native county and at Cape Girardeau. In 1867 he entered the office of the *Dispatch*, at Commerce, where he remained about two years. He then, after working a short time in St. Louis, came to Cape Girardeau and worked on the *Argus* until 1871, when he established the *Gayoso Democrat*, which in one year he sold out to Maj. G. W. Carleton. Returning to Cape Girardeau he, in 1876, established the *Democrat*, which he has since conducted. May 18, 1869, he was united in marriage with Mattie Casebolt, daughter of S. M. Casebolt, then editor of the *News*. They have six children living and one dead.

Sebastian Albert, wholesale grocer and commission merchant, was born in France in 1828, and with his parents, John and Mary Albert, immigrated to America in 1829. They located at Louisville, Ky. The mother died in 1830 and the father in 1836. Sebastian remained at Louisville until 1846, when, with a brother, he located at Jackson, Mo., and engaged in general merchandising until 1850; he, however, spent the time between 1850 and 1853 in California. They then located at Cape Girardeau, and engaged in the dry goods business under the firm name of Albert & Bro., for several years. In 1857 the brother succeeded R. Sturdivant and formed the firm of Hunt & Albert in the commission business. Soon after the death of Mr. Hunt, in January, 1860, Sebastian purchased his interest, and the firm became J. & S. Albert, which existed until 1877, since which time S. Albert has conducted the business alone. In 1885 he and Mr. Klostermann purchased the foundry from the stock company, which business they have since managed. He and Mr. Madison own the celebrated Richard's Cape Lime Kiln. In all of his business he employs about eighteen laborers. In 1865 he was united in marriage with Rosa L. Miles, a native of Cape Girardeau. Their marriage has been blessed by seven children, three sons and four daughters. Mr. Albert is a Freemason. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Albert had two brothers, who died at Cape Girardeau, John and Nicolas; the former was mayor of the city for awhile, and sheriff of the county for two terms.

Hon. Leon J. Albert, cashier of Sturdivant Bank and mayor of Cape Girardeau, was born in Jefferson County, Ky., in 1840. He is the son of Nicolas Albert, a native of France, who immigrated to America while a young man and located near Louisville, Ky., where he was united in marriage with Anna Hoin, also a native of France. They removed to Cape Girardeau in 1852. The father at the time of his death in 1876 was a United States gauger. The mother died in 1875. Leon J., being twelve years old when his parents removed to Cape Girardeau, was educated at St. Vincent's College. He afterward returned to his native country and engaged in merchandising until the beginning of the war, when he returned to Cape Girardeau and became connected with the commission firm of Hunt & Albert. He was also, during the war, in the employ of the St. Louis & Memphis Packet Company (now Anchor Line) about two years. At the close of the war he became a member of the firm of J. & S. Albert, from which he severed his connection in 1871 to accept his present position as cashier in Sturdivant Bank. In 1864 he was united in marriage with Clara Haydock, a native of Marshall County, Ky. They have had three sons and six daughters, of whom two daughters are dead. Mr. Albert is a member of the A. O. U. W., and the Select Knights.

William E. Alexander, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Randol Township, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., is a native of Cabarrus County, N. C., born on December 4, 1818. He is the only living member of a family of seven children born to the union of Ambrose Alexander and Eleanor Query, both natives of North Carolina. They resided in their native State a number of years after their marriage, and removed to Missouri in 1829. They pre-empted the land upon which the subject of this sketch now resides. The parents lived there until their deaths. The father died February 1, 1843. His wife survived him a number of years, and died about 1866. William E. came to his majority in Cape Girardeau County, and when land was thrown upon the market he entered that which his father had homesteaded. On January 20, 1842, he was united in marriage with Ann H. Short, daughter of John and Jane Short. She was born in Rowan County, N. C., but removed to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., when eleven years of age. Mr. Alexander served as justice of the peace, and in 1870 was appointed public administrator, and two years after was elected to the same office. He was re-elected several times, serving in all ten consecutive years. Mr. Alex-

ander was a Whig until the dissolution of that party, since which time he has been a Democrat. He and wife are members of the Pleasant Hill Presbyterian Church, in which he has served as deacon nearly forty years. They have reared a family of two sons and six daughters, viz.: Charles E. (killed in the Confederate service), Emily (a widowed daughter at home), Julia (deceased), Oliver, Mary L. (Mrs. L. C. Oliver), Jennie (Mrs. J. C. Davis), Margaret E. (Mrs. J. E. Morton), Ella L. (Mrs. George A. Woods). All of these children reside in Cape Girardeau County, Mo. The subject of this sketch has always been identified with the educational interests of the county, and his home has been the resort of the minister and educator at all times.

John H. Altenthal, a farmer and stock raiser residing one and a half miles west from Jackson, was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, January 29, 1830. He is the son of Anton and Mary (Brons) Altenthal, both natives of Hanover, Germany. They immigrated to the United States in December, 1845, landing at New Orleans. They located in Cape Girardeau County in 1846. Here the father bought land, upon which he resided until his death. John H. received a fair education in his native country. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and engaged in that business until 1865. On March 3, 1853, in Cape Girardeau County, he was united in marriage with Caroline Klemme, a native of Brunswick. After marriage they located near Jackson, and engaged in farming. In the spring of 1869 he removed to the farm where he now resides. He has 200 acres of land, all in a good state of cultivation, and upon which is a good residence and other buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Altenthal have reared a family of six children, viz.: Matilda (Mrs. William Wessal, of Jackson), Caroline (Mrs. William Wagoner), Wilhelmina (Mrs. Robert Kneibert, of Jackson), Henry (married and residing on the home farm), Anna (now married to George Biculein) and Louisa (who died August 4, 1887, in her twenty-first year). Mr. and Mrs. Altenthal are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Altenthal is independent in politics, and is in favor of local option.

Henry A. Astholz, marshal and collector of Cape Girardeau, was born in Hanover, Germany, October 24, 1840. He is the son of Christian and Sophia Astholz, both of whom died in Germany in 1857. The year after his parents' death Henry A. immigrated to America, locating at first in Louisiana, where he served a few months as overseer on a plantation. He then went to St. Louis, where he engaged as clerk in a store until 1861, when he enlisted in the army, joining Company B, Fifth Missouri Cavalry, and at the time of its consolidation with the Fourth Missouri Cavalry was color bearer. After this he filled various private positions, and at the close of the war was quartermaster-sergeant of Company D, Fourth Missouri. After the war he located at Cape Girardeau, and engaged in the tanning business until about 1869, after which he traveled a few years, and filled various clerkships until 1881. From 1881 until 1883 he was deputy clerk of the common pleas court, and in 1883 was elected to his present position. In 1867 he was united in marriage with Augusta Brandes, a native of Germany. They have had fourteen children, of whom five are dead. Mr. Astholz is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F., and has been commander of Justi Post No. 173, G. A. R., since its re-organization, and was re-elected for four consecutive years. On account of wounds received during the war he receives a pension from the Government.

Francis M. Baker, a substantial farmer and proprietor of Baker's Flouring Mill in Apple Creek Township, Cape Girardeau County, was born on the farm where he now resides, on March 9, 1838. He is the son of Joseph Baker, Jr., also a native of Cape Girardeau County, born in 1806. He was a son of Joseph Baker, Sr., who immigrated to Missouri from North Carolina when a young man, and was married in Cape Girardeau County. Joseph Baker, Jr., grew to manhood at his father's home, and was married to Anna Young, also a native of Cape Girardeau County. He settled on the farm where the subject of this sketch now resides, in 1838, remaining there until his death, about 1848. His wife still survives (1888). Francis M. grew to manhood on his father's farm, and in 1859 went to California by the way of New York. Crossing the Isthmus of Panama he sailed along the Pacific coast as far as San Francisco. He remained in California and Nevada about eight years, and was engaged in mining, ranching and freighting. He arrived home on December 17, 1867, after which he bought out the other heirs' interests in the old homestead, and has since been engaged in farming. On May 5, 1868, he was united in marriage with Mary C. Reeves, a native of Cape Girardeau County. She is a daughter of William

Reeves, formerly from North Carolina. Mr. Baker is a Mason, and a member of the A. O. U. W. In politics he is a Democrat. He purchased his mill in the fall of 1881, and rebuilt it the next year. He now has a good custom mill, with a daily capacity of about 200 bushels. He has a fine farm of 300 acres, of which about 300 acres are under cultivation, upon which he has a nice home.

Jonathan H. Barks was born in what is now Bollinger County, September 22, 1840, and is a son of Joseph and Serena (Parton) Barks. The former was born in Bollinger County in 1811, and was the son of Humteel Barks, a native of North Carolina, who settled in Cape Girardeau County in 1800, having received a Spanish grant of 640 acres of land on Whitewater Creek. Humteel Barks' father was killed in the Revolutionary War. After his marriage Joseph Barks located on Whitewater Creek, where he resided until selling his farm in 1855, then moving to Kansas. The following fall he returned to Dent County, purchased a farm which he cultivated until the spring of 1856, when he removed to Cape Girardeau County and located upon the farm where George H. Barks now resides, living there until his death, in 1882. His widow still survives. She was born in Cape Girardeau County in 1819. J. H. Barks was reared at home, and received his education in the subscription schools. He has been twice married; first, on February 6, 1862, to Josephine Snider, a native of Bollinger County and a daughter of Andrew Snider, deceased. Soon after his marriage Mr. Barks removed to his present home in Cape Girardeau County. His farm consists of 300 acres, with about 140 under cultivation. His wife died in 1875, leaving one daughter, Mary C., wife of Joseph Manning of Bollinger County. Mr. Barks next married October 31, 1886, Narcissa Jones, a native of Arkansas, born near Helena on March 11, 1856. She was reared in Cape Girardeau County, and is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Barks is a Master Mason.

George H. Barks, a substantial farmer of Liberty Township, Cape Girardeau County, was born in Bollinger County, Mo., on February 26, 1840. He is a son of Joseph Barks, also a native of Bollinger County, born in 1810. The latter was the son of Humteel Barks, one of the early settlers of Southeast Missouri from North Carolina. Joseph Barks grew to maturity, and married in his native county. His wife, Serena (Parton) Barks, was born in Cape Girardeau County. After his marriage Mr. Barks located in Cape Girardeau County on the farm where the subject of this sketch now resides. The former purchased new land, which he improved, and upon which he resided until his death in July, 1882. His widow is still living. She and her husband reared four children, all of whom are living, and, with the exception of one daughter in Bollinger County, reside in Cape Girardeau County. George H. remained with his father until his death, after which he took charge of the home farm. Since his father's death he has purchased more land, and now has about 350 acres, of which 125 acres are cleared. In December, 1871, he married Sarah Newkirk, a native of Bollinger County. She died in 1873. On April 20, 1879, Mr. Barks was united in marriage with Mary Ann Proffer, a daughter of George Proffer, and a native of Cape Girardeau County. This union has been blessed by the birth of two children: Dora J. and Joseph L. Mr. Barks is a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

George W. Bast, a member of the firm of Bast & Kurre, proprietors of the Burfordville Saw Mills, Cape Girardeau County, Mo., was born in that county, October 8, 1833, and is a son of George Bast, a native of Lincoln County, Ky., born in 1795. The latter grew to manhood in his native State, and married Ruth Bell, born near Harper's Ferry, Va. After their marriage they removed to New Orleans, and thence to Cape Girardeau County about 1827. They first located near Jackson, but afterward removed to the west part of the county, which is now a part of Bollinger County. Mr. Bast died there in 1882. His widow still survives and is eighty-two years old, being remarkably active for one of her age. They reared a family of three sons and five daughters, all of whom are now grown and married. They all reside, with the exception of one daughter in California, in Cape Girardeau County. George W. grew to manhood at his father's home, and received a common school education, which has been greatly improved since arriving at mature years by much desultory reading. He taught school one term in his younger days. On December 6, 1857, he wedded Mahala Slinkard, a native of Cape Girardeau County, and a daughter of Joseph and Ally Slinkard. After his marriage Mr. Bast located on a farm in Bollinger County. In 1861 he enlisted in Col. Jeff. Thompson's regiment (Confederate), with which he served six months, when he was discharged and returned home. In 1864 he went to Montana, and was there engaged in mining for six years, re-

turning home on December 29, 1870. He was then engaged in the hotel business for a short time at Des Arc, Mo., after which he removed to Poplar Bluffs and engaged in the mercantile business, but after eighteen months he sold out and went to St. Louis, where he resided one year. Returning to Cape Girardeau County he engaged in the saw mill business under the firm name of Bast & Baker, and in 1880 the present partnership was formed, since which time the firm have been doing a large business, manufacturing over 30,000 feet of lumber per year. They also own a farm of new land on White Water Creek, which is being managed and improved by hired men. Mr. Bast is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and of the A. O. U. W. He and wife have two daughters: Alice (Mrs. Fred Kurre) and Lourana E. (Mrs. J. H. Estes).

Lewis M. Bean was born in Cape Girardeau County, September 20, 1843, and is a son of Robert Bean and Mary McFarland. The former was born in North Carolina in 1805, and was a son of Moses Bean, a native of Scotland, who settled in Pickets County, S. C., when a young man. He was married there in 1792. Robert Bean was reared in North Carolina and Tennessee, and came to Missouri in 1828. The year of his arrival he was married on the farm where the subject of this sketch now resides. Mary McFarland was born in Ireland, of Scotch parents, who came to America about 1810. After his marriage Robert Bean located on the farm adjoining Lewis M. Bean's present farm in Hubble Township, Cape Girardeau County. He improved the place and resided there until his death, August 13, 1864. His widow lived until July, 1885. They reared to mature years seven sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and three daughters are still living. They all reside in Cape Girardeau County. Lewis M. grew to manhood in the neighborhood of his birth, and received a good education in the common schools, which was completed at the Jackson High School. For thirteen years he was a teacher in his native county. Previous to the war Mr. Bean was a Democrat, but since that time he has acted with the Republican party. He has held various county offices. He was appointed and served four years as deputy county surveyor. He also served as deputy assessor and deputy sheriff for a number of years. In 1880 he was elected county assessor and re-elected in 1882. In 1884 he was again appointed deputy sheriff and served until 1887. Mr. Bean has been married three times. His first wife was Elizabeth A. Miller, to whom he was married on December 24, 1866. She died August 29, 1872, leaving one son, Robert B. His second wife, Sarah A. Priest, to whom he was united on May 26, 1876, died on March 13, 1885. There are four children by this union: Mary M., William W., Lewis M., Jr., and Wilson Cramer. On May 19, 1886, Mr. Bean married Miss Fannie Mackley, a daughter of John C. Mackley, of Portland, Ore. Mrs. Bean was born in Oregon, but was reared and educated in Illinois and Missouri, and had taught school for seventeen years previous to her marriage. Mr. Bean is now engaged in surveying and farming. He is a member of Excelsior Lodge No. 441, A., F. & A. M.

William M. Bennett is the son of James N. and Sarah (Sheppard) Bennett, the former a native of Madison County, Mo., and the latter a native of Cape Girardeau County. The father was born in 1807, and was the son of Joseph Bennett, a native of Tennessee, who was one of the early settlers of Madison County, Mo. James N., the father, served as constable of Byrd Township twelve or fourteen years. He served as deputy sheriff and then as sheriff each four years. In 1849 he bought and settled on the farm where William M. now resides. He remained there until his death in May, 1857. His wife survived him several years. They reared to maturity a family of three sons and two daughters, of whom two sons and one daughter are still living. The brother is in Arkansas, and the sister resides in Cape Girardeau County. William M. was born in Jackson, on November 14, 1833, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. On November 26, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Sheppard, daughter of Elisha and Malinda (Blount) Sheppard. The father, a native of North Carolina, came to Cape Girardeau County when a young man. The mother came to Jackson with her parents in 1804. She is now living with Mrs. Bennett. After marriage Mr. Bennett located on a farm near his present farm, to which he removed in 1871. He has 119 acres, of which seventy-five acres are improved, and upon which he has a comfortable house and outbuildings. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. They have had four children, viz.: Ida May (Mrs. Albert P. Sheppard), James E., Sarah J. (died in infancy) and Minnie A. (died at the age of seventeen years).

C. F. Betten, city clerk of Cape Girardeau, was born in Madison County, Mo., in 1856. He is the son of John Betten, a native of Westphalia, Germany, born in 1825. About 1850 the father came to America, locating in Madison County, Mo., and engaged in mining very extensively. In 1869 he removed to Ste. Genevieve, where he died in November, 1884. The mother is also a native of Germany, and at present resides with her son, the subject of this sketch. Eleven children were born to the parents, of whom two sons and two daughters are living. When C. F. Betten was ten years of age he was taken by his parents to Ste. Genevieve, Mo., and was soon after placed in St. Benedict College, Atchison, Kas., where he remained four years, graduating in 1871. He then filled the position of bookkeeper in Carondelet Savings Bank for five years. In 1878 he came to Cape Girardeau County and served as United States deputy collector from that time till 1884. He then engaged in the hotel business until he was appointed to his present position in May, 1887. In November, 1880, he was united in marriage with Mary Julia, eldest daughter of Judge David L. Hawkins of Cape Girardeau. Mr. Betten is vice-president of Branch No. 274 of the Catholic Knights of America.

Charles L. Blattner, proprietor and manager of the farm and saw mills located two miles west from Cape Girardeau, was born in Switzerland, August 10, 1859. He is a son of Charles and Anna (Dubs) Blattner, both natives of Switzerland. Mr. Blattner died in his native country in 1881. His widow married again and in 1869 immigrated with her family to the United States, and in the spring of that year located in Cape Girardeau County. She died in August, 1880. Charles L. Blattner grew to maturity in Cape Girardeau County. He worked by the month on a farm and in a saw mill until he was twenty-two years of age. In the fall of 1882 he made a trip to Europe and visited the land of his birth. Returning home in the spring of 1883 he engaged in the manufacture of lumber below Dutchtown, in Cape Girardeau County. After seventeen months of successful business there he bought the place where he now resides. His farm contains 140 acres, nearly all of which are under cultivation. On September 16, 1884, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Keller, a daughter of J. G. Keller [see sketch]. This union has been blessed by the birth of one daughter, Laura. Mr. and Mrs. Blattner are members of the Evangelical Church.

John A. Bowers is a native of East Tennessee, born in Greene County, on July 7, 1844. He is the son of Henry and Sarah (Cobble) Bowers, both of whom are natives of Greene County, Tenn. The parents removed from their native State to Missouri, about 1854, and settled on a farm in Cape Girardeau County, entering land at first. They have since added to their farm by buying more land. The father enlisted in the Union army, joining Company A, Second Missouri Artillery, with which he served about one year, when he was wounded by accident and so disabled that he was mustered out of the service. He then returned home, and he and wife still reside on their farm. In October, 1862, John A. Bowers also enlisted in Company A, Second Missouri Artillery, with which he served until the close of the war as a non-commissioned officer. He participated in the battles around Nashville, and was in several skirmishes. He received his discharge in July, 1865, after which he returned home. On December 20, 1867, he was united in marriage with Sarah Beal, daughter of John Beal (deceased). Mrs. Bowers was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. After their marriage they rented a farm for several years, buying and locating where they now reside in February, 1876. They have a good farm with substantial buildings upon it, situated in Oak Ridge, Cape Girardeau County. They have a family of seven children, viz.: James Marion, Clara E., Mahala J., Sallie A., Oliver O., John H. and Olea A. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Politically, Mr. Bowers has always been a strong supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and also a member of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Society.

Samuel S. Bowman, proprietor of Oak Ridge Mills, was born in Kanawha County, W. Va., on October 27, 1843. He is the son of Benjamin and Sophia H. (Ferguson) Bowman, both natives of Franklin County, Va. The father was born in 1804, and lived in his native State until the fall of 1857, when he and family came to Missouri and located at Jackson. He was a miller by trade, and upon his arrival at Jackson took charge of a mill, which he managed for three years. He afterward ran several other mills in the county, among which were those at Pocahontas and Wilkinson. Samuel S. learned the mill

business with his father, and afterward had charge of the mill at Millersville for ten years, and a mill at Burfordville for two and one-half years. In 1882 he engaged in a mercantile business at Pocahtontas, where he remained for about two years. He then, after farming a short time, purchased his present mill, which is doing a good business. Mr. Bowman was married on November 2, 1868, to Serilda, daughter of Aaron Abernathy, and a native of Cape Girardeau County. They have four children living, viz.: Lulu, Russell, James and Lyman, and four dead, the oldest of whom, Robert D., died March 4, 1884, at the age of fifteen years. The others died in early childhood and infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman are consistent members of the Baptist Church. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W.

William C. Bowman, an enterprising citizen of Cape Girardeau County, and a member of the firm of J. C. Clippard & Co., proprietors of Burfordville Roller Mills, was born in Cape Girardeau County on September 27, 1859, and is a son of Rev. B. L. Bowman, a native of Virginia, who came to Missouri when a young man of eighteen years. He settled in Cape Girardeau County, and afterward married Eliza J. Ford, daughter of Daniel Ford. She was born in Virginia, but was reared in Cape Girardeau County. Rev. B. L. Bowman and wife now reside at Marble Hill, Bollinger Co., Mo. William C. Bowman grew to manhood in his native county, and while young commenced learning the milling business at Burfordville. He afterward worked for a few months at Tiedemann's Mills, Jackson, Mo. In 1882 he took charge of the Burfordville Mills, buying an interest in the same in March, 1887. This is a water mill, with the improved roller process, and is among the best mills of the county. Its daily capacity is eighty barrels. On January 25, 1883, Mr. Bowman was united in marriage with Emma Estes, a native of Bollinger County. Their union has been blessed by two children: Lyman R. and Eula. Mr. Bowman is a member of the Burfordville Lodge of A. O. U. W., which he is serving the second term as financier. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Jasper N. Brooks, a well-to-do farmer of Cape Girardeau County, was born on the farm where he now resides, November 18, 1837, and is a son of Hardy Brooks, a native of Virginia, who came to Missouri with his father about 1810, and settled near Cape Girardeau City. Hardy Brooks grew to manhood in Cape Girardeau County, and married Susanua Dunham, after which he bought land and settled where his son now resides. He improved the farm and remained upon it until his death. His wife died on August 14, 1848, and he married again. His death occurred on August 21, 1879. He reared to maturity three sons and three daughters, of whom Jasper N. and two daughters are the only survivors. Jasper N. is the youngest child. He spent his youth on his father's farm, and received a good education in the common schools. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Col. Jeffrey's Eighth Missouri Mounted Infantry (Confederate), with which he served until their surrender at Shreveport, La., at the close of the war June 9, 1865. He participated in most of the engagements of his regiment. Among others were Pilot Knob, Little Rock and Blue Mills. In August, 1863, he was captured in Stoddard County, and held a prisoner in St. Louis at McDowell College for about three months, when he and eight others escaped. After the war he returned home, and on February 14, 1866, was united in marriage with Margaret McLane, a native of Cape Girardeau County, and a daughter of David McLane. After his marriage he purchased a farm and located in Shawnee Township, where he remained for ten years. He then came back to Randol Township and took charge of the home farm. His wife died November 28, 1867, leaving one son, George J. Mr. Brooks afterward married Sarah Louisa Gibbs, daughter of John N. Miller. After the death of his father Mr. Brooks bought the other heirs' interests in the old home farm, upon which he has since made some valuable improvements. The farm contains about 400 acres of land with 200 under cultivation. Five children have been born to him and last wife: Laura L. (Mrs. Wilber Jaden), Ida Belle, Hardy O., Ettie Alice and Walter W. Mrs. Brooks is a member of the Methodist Church.

Otto Buchermann, a prominent merchant of Cape Girardeau, was born in that city in 1849. He is the son of Otto Buchermann, who was born in the Dukedom of Brunswick, Germany, and came with his parents to America in 1833. They located at New Orleans on November 13, and a few weeks later removed to Cape Girardeau, being the first German family to locate at that place. They remained in the city a short time, then located on a farm near by. The father died in Cape Girardeau in 1880. The paternal grandfather, whose



Henry A. Ashby

CAPE GIRARDEAU CO.

name was also Otto Buehrmann, died there in 1854. The subject of this sketch was educated in St. Louis, and in 1865 engaged in the saddlery and leather trade in Cape Girardeau as a member of the firm of Buehrmann & Son, which he continued until 1873, at which time he engaged in general merchandising on Harmony Street, where he remained until 1877. He then located on the southwest corner of Main and Harmony Streets, but soon after moved to his present location on the southeast corner of those streets. He has now two large rooms and employs from five to nine clerks. In 1873 he was united in marriage with Mary L. Williams, a native of Cape Girardeau County. They have had four children, two of whom are living. Mr. Buehrmann is a Freemason. He and family are members of the Episcopal Church.

Dr. K. H. Burford, druggist and postmaster at Gravel Hill, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., was born in Bedford County, Tenn., on May 23, 1921. He is a son of Ben W. and Margaret (Ray) Burford, natives of Virginia and South Carolina, respectively. Ben W. Burford grew to manhood in his native country, and was married there. His marriage with Margaret Ray, who was his second wife, was celebrated in Tennessee. After their marriage they resided in Tennessee, in which State they died. Dr. K. H. grew to manhood in his native county, in which he studied medicine and practiced his profession. His studies were directed by Dr. William O. Beckley, of Virginia. In 1848 the Doctor removed to Illinois, and from thence in 1853 to Missouri, locating at Cassville, where he practiced his profession for five years. In 1858 he removed to Cape Girardeau County, and located on land in Kinder Township, in which vicinity he practiced his profession twenty years. While in Tennessee he married Louisa Awalt, who died in 1861, or 1862, leaving seven children: A. J. D., of Cape Girardeau County; J. M., of Marquand; D. W., of Gravel Hill; D. L., of Fruitland; Cornelia A., Mrs. John S. Henry; Belle P., a widow; and W. S., of Gravel Hill. The Doctor was appointed postmaster of Gravel Hill in 1878. He chose for his second wife Sophia Price, daughter of Thomas Price, of Lexington, Mo. She was born in Jackson County, this State. The Doctor is a Master Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

Frank E. Burrough, a promising young attorney of Cape Girardeau, was born in that city in 1865. He is one of three surviving children born to the union of Jacob H. and Mary E. (Deane) Burrough. The former was a native of Philadelphia, who came to Cape Girardeau about 1853. He was a lawyer by profession and had previously practiced in Tennessee, St. Louis and Iowa. He held the rank of captain in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and was provost-marshal a few months at Cape Girardeau. He was one of the promoters of the Southeastern Missouri Normal, and was president of the board of regents from its inception until a short time previous to his death, which occurred in December, 1883. The mother died in July, 1884. The maternal grandmother was a daughter of George Henderson, one of the early settlers of Cape Girardeau, being located there as early as 1803. Frank E. graduated at the Southeastern Missouri Normal in 1883, after which he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduating in 1885, since which time he has practiced his profession in his native city.

William Byrd, a prominent farmer and stock dealer of Byrd Township, was born in that township on May 11, 1845. He is the son of Stephen and N. Isabella (Moore) Byrd [see sketch of brother, A. R. Byrd]. William is the eldest of a family of seven children—three sons and four daughters—of whom the three brothers and one sister are living. He grew to manhood on his father's farm. In June, 1863, he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining Jeffrey's Eighth Missouri Cavalry in Marmaduke's old brigade, and served until October, 1864. He participated in the fight at Little Rock, and a great many skirmishes, also, in the engagements at Pine Bluffs and Ironton; at the latter place he was detailed to take care of the wounded Confederates, and upon the arrival of the Federals, after the battle, was taken prisoner and paroled. Returning home he soon after went to Illinois, and remained until 1865, when he again returned home and engaged in farming. On November 21, 1867, he was united in marriage with Mary J. Evans, daughter of J. R. and Catherine Evans. She was born in Cape Girardeau County. Soon after marriage they located where they now reside. Mr. Byrd has a farm of 286 acres, of which 200 acres are improved, and upon which he has a good house, barn and other farm buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Byrd had a family of nine children, six of whom are still living, viz.: Ella, Katie, Della, Edward R., Charles William and Stephen. Mrs. Byrd is a mem-

ber of the Methodist Church. Mr. Byrd is a member of Jackson Lodge of the A. O. U. W.

Abraham Ruddell Byrd, of the firm of Horrell, Byrd & Co., proprietors of the Orient Roller Mills, Jackson, Mo., was born near Jackson December 9, 1851. He is a son of Stephen and Nancy Isabella (Moore) Byrd, both of Cape Girardeau County, Mo. The father, who was born June 20, 1815, and died January 15, 1866, was a successful farmer, stock raiser and speculator. The mother was born December 22, 1826, and died February 13, 1861. They were married May 9, 1844. Seven children were born to them, two of whom died in childhood, Catherine and Clarissa, and five attained majority, viz.: William, Elizabeth (McCombs) deceased, Abraham R., Edward and Isabella (Barringer). Abraham R. was reared on his father's farm, and engaged in farming until February, 1885, when he became interested in the milling business. October 2, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Sallie M. Hunter, daughter of Judge Joseph Hunter, of New Madrid, Mo. Their family consists of three sons and one daughter, viz.: William Joseph Hunter, Abraham R., Olga and Oliver Carlisle. Mrs. Byrd is an ardent worker in the temperance cause, and is president of the Cape Girardeau County W. C. T. U. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The following is the genealogy and history of the Byrd family of Cape Girardeau County, Mo. Andrew Byrd, of English descent, lived in North Carolina the early part of the eighteenth century. Amos Byrd, son of Andrew Byrd, was born in North Carolina in 1737, married a Miss Ruddell, moved from North Carolina to Virginia in January, 1773, thence to Tennessee, within six miles of Knoxville on the Holsten River, where he reared to maturity five sons and three daughters, viz.: Stephen, John, Abraham, Amos, Moses, Mary, Clara and Sallie. He, with his sons and daughters and their families, moved to Missouri, landing at Cape Girardeau in the fall of 1799. Amos, Sr., died June 5, 1818, and was buried on the Penny, or Byrd farm, six miles west of Cape Girardeau, by the side of his wife who had preceded him. In the spring of 1800 the Byrds, having obtained grants of land from the Spanish Government, settled near Jackson, on Byrd's Creek, in Byrd Township, Cape Girardeau County. Stephen Byrd, Sr., was colonel in the Black Hawk War, and was a member of the constitutional convention that framed the first constitution of the State of Missouri. Abraham, Sr., participated in the Indian wars of Tennessee, and was captain in the Black Hawk War; was several times a member of the Missouri Legislature. He was married in Tennessee, near Knoxville, to Miss Elizabeth Gillispie, daughter of William Gillispie, of a Scotch Presbyterian family, in the fall of 1799. There were born to them eleven children, nine of whom attained majority, viz.: Amos, Gillispie, Ingabow (Byrd), Mary (Horrell), Nancy (Kelso), Stephen, Sabina (Alton), Clarissa (Horrell) and Emily (Martin).

Very Rev. P. V. Byrne C. M., president of St. Vincent's College, was born in the city of Carlow, Ireland, in 1846. He came to this country when quite a boy, and entered the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, Suspension Bridge, New York, to pursue his studies for the priesthood. In 1864 he entered the novitiate of the Vincentians, or priests of the congregation of the mission of St. Vincent de Paul. The novitiate was then located at St. Louis, but shortly after the admission of the subject of this sketch it was removed to Germantown, Penn., where Father Byrne completed his ecclesiastical studies. The confinement of seminary life and the close application to study broke down his health, and he was sent to New Orleans to recuperate. On the 19th of March, 1869, he was ordained by Bishop Odin, in St. Mary's Church, in the Crescent City. Shortly after his ordination Father Byrne was appointed to the responsible position of treasurer of St. John's College, Brooklyn, N. Y. Here he remained for six years, doing parochial duty and filling a professor's chair in the college, besides attending to the finances of the institution. In 1875 he was sent by his superiors to St. Vincent's Church, Germantown, Penn., where he remained for twelve years until called to his present position in January, 1887. During the term of his pastorate in Germantown Father Byrne was distinguished for his great zeal for religion, and an unflinching energy in undertaking and carrying to perfection many works of great importance, not alone to his flock, but to the community at large. His crowning work, which he just had time to finish before being called away, was the erection, at a cost of \$60,000, of a parochial building to be devoted exclusively to the amusement and instruction of the young men of Germantown. Libraries, museums, gymnasium, bath rooms, billiard halls, etc., make it one of the most unique institutions

of its kind in the United States. This institution was its founder's practical argument in favor of temperance among young men, of which he was always an ardent advocate. He would draw them away from the saloons by offering them attractions that are calculated to amuse, while they elevate instead of degrading the man. Father Byrne has been long enough at the Cape to make it evident that the same success which followed him in the East will crown his labors in behalf of one of the oldest and most popular institutions of learning in Missouri.

John H. Caldwell, a substantial farmer of Byrd Township, was born in Mecklenburg County, N. C., on March 21, 1833. He is the son of Andrew and Margaret McCord (Query) Caldwell. The father was born in Scotland on December 24, 1800, and came to the United States when a child. The mother was born in North Carolina on November 5, 1800. The father moved from North Carolina to Missouri in the fall of 1834, and settled the following year in Cape Girardeau County on land now owned by John H. He resided here until his death in July, 1862. The parents reared to maturity a family of four sons and five daughters, of whom three sons and four daughters are living. One brother is in Texas and one in Arkansas. Two sisters are married and the other two are living with their brother, John H. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and in the fall of 1856 went to Texas and spent about one year. He was married in Cape Girardeau County on February 14, 1861, to Miss Emily Howard, daughter of James Howard, of Cape Girardeau County. She was reared in her native county. After marriage they located on the farm where they now reside. Mr. Caldwell has 104 acres of land, of which eighty acres are improved, and upon which he has a comfortable house and other buildings. They have a family of four children, viz.: George William, Edward W., Albert N. and Ida. They have two children dead. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell and the two sisters are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically Mr. Caldwell is a Democrat.

Jacob H. Campbell, a farmer and stock raiser of Randol Township, was born on the old Campbell farm, upon a part of which he now resides, on July 26, 1860. His father, Robert J. Campbell, was born on the same farm. The latter's father was one of the early settlers of Cape Girardeau County from Georgia. Robert J. was reared at his father's home, and was married in Scott County to Caroline Prince, daughter of William Prince of that county. After his marriage Robert J. settled on the old homestead, where he resided during his lifetime. His death occurred by accident in September, 1881. He reared a family of five children, of whom all are grown and married, except one. Jacob H. is the youngest child. His youth was spent on the home farm, and he received a good common school education. Since his father's death he has managed the farm and takes considerable interest in rearing and handling stock. He built the nice house and barn on the part of the farm where he lived in 1887 and 1886, respectively. On November 17, 1887, he was united in marriage with Sarah E. Marquis, of St. Louis, in which city she was born, reared and educated.

James Carroll was born in New Orleans in September, 1850. He is the son of Richard Carroll, a native of Ireland, who was married there, and with his wife and one child immigrated to America. His wife died soon after the birth of our subject in 1850. The father died in Cape Girardeau three years later. James was brought in early childhood to Cape Girardeau, where he was principally reared and educated. He and his brother, Richard, formed the undertaking and furniture firm of R. & J. Carroll about 1868. This firm existed, with one intermission of three years, until 1874. During the three years James was in the same business at Farmington, Mo. In 1874 he returned to Farmington, and again established the business, which he continued until 1878, when he removed again to Cape Girardeau, and with his brother built the furniture factory at that place, which he managed until 1880. He then engaged in his present undertaking and furniture business. On April 17, 1877, he was united in marriage with Lillah P. Ramsey, a native of Cape Girardeau. Their union was blessed by the birth of one child, who is now dead. His wife died on October 17, 1884. Mr. Carroll is a member of the Catholic Church.

Christopher C. Clippard was born in Cape Girardeau County near where he now resides, February 10, 1831. He is the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Crites) Clippard. The father was born in Lincoln County, N. C., October 26, 1795. The paternal grandfather was a native of North Carolina, but the family were

of German descent. Daniel came to Missouri about 1817 and located in Cape Girardeau County. He had no means, but had learned the blacksmith's trade in his native State, at which he worked, having started a shop on White Water near Burfordville. He was married in 1818 to the daughter of Peter Crites, one of the early settlers of Cape Girardeau County, having emigrated there from North Carolina in 1802. Mrs. Clippard was born in the latter State on September 18, 1796. They were very poor at the time of their marriage, but Mr. Clippard carried on his trade successfully, and when land came in the market entered seventy-nine acres at first. He afterward entered at different times until he had large tracts of land. He owned at the time of his death 850 acres, after having given 160 acres to each of his sons. He died in July, 1865; his widow survived him until January 6, 1875. They reared a family of five sons and four daughters, of whom four sons and two daughters are living. Christopher C. is the seventh child. He was reared at his father's and married in that neighborhood, on December 1, 1853, Miss Elizabeth Wheeler, daughter of John Wheeler, a native of Maryland. Mrs. Clippard was born and reared in Kentucky. Upon marrying they removed to the farm where they now reside, located about two and one-half miles south of Oak Ridge. Mr. Clippard has about 192 acres now, after having given to his children, and upon which is a good residence and other improvements. He and wife have reared five children. They are Mary J. (Mrs. Peter Powell), J. D., Ellen (Mrs. Samuel Welker), C. Price and Walter F. Mr. and Mrs. Clippard and their children, except the two youngest boys, are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

James A. Clippard was born near Oak Ridge, Cape Girardeau County, on August 16, 1855. He is the son of William and A. M. (Crawford) Clippard, the former a native of Cape Girardeau County, and the latter of Illinois. The paternal grandfather, Daniel Clippard, was born in North Carolina on October 26, 1795. He was married in 1818 to Betsey Crites, who was born in 1796. Soon after their marriage they removed to Missouri, and entered a large body of land in Apple Creek Township, Cape Girardeau County, where they reared their family. Mr. Clippard died there July 8, 1865. William grew to manhood on his father's farm, and after his marriage settled on land near his father, where he reared his family. He built the Oak Ridge flouring mills, and was engaged in the milling business about ten years. His wife died on October 7, 1884. Previous to her death he had removed to California where he now resides. The parents had seven children, five of whom are living. James A. grew to manhood on his father's farm near where he now resides. On February 6, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Mollie Landis, a native of Henry County, Tenn. Mrs. Clippard was reared in Cape Girardeau County. Mr. Clippard has a valuable farm three-fourths of a mile west of Oak Ridge, upon which he has good buildings. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Clippard is master of the A. O. U. W. lodge in Oak Ridge.

George W. Cobble was born in Greene County, Tenn., on April 21, 1852. He is a son of Joseph M. and Polly A. (Brown) Cobble, both natives of Tennessee. They removed from their native State in 1853 and settled on a farm in Cape Girardeau County, where they still reside. George W. grew to manhood at the home of his parents, and received a fair common school education, which was supplemented by one year's attendance at the Fruitland Normal Institute. He was then engaged in teaching school and farming in Cape Girardeau County for three years. In 1878 he purchased the farm where he now resides, and has since spent his time in its cultivation. He has 263 acres of good land, upon which are many valuable improvements. He was united in marriage in October, 1872, with Sarah Welker, who was born in Cape Girardeau County, and was a daughter of Jacob Welker. She died in March, 1878, leaving two children: Cora and Amazon. Mr. Cobble was married on November 30, 1883, to Mary M. Kinder, daughter of A. H. Kinder [see sketch]. Three children have blessed this union: Connie, Mamie and Joseph Harvey. Mr. Cobble is serving his second term as justice of the peace of his township. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of Millersville Lodge of the A. O. U. W.

William H. Coerver, druggist at Cape Girardeau, was born in 1848 in Monroe County, Ill. He is the second of ten children born to Jacob and Frederica (Schutt) Coerver, the former a native of Bavaria, and the latter of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. They immigrated to the United States at the age of eighteen and fifteen, respectively, and located in Monroe County, Ill., where they afterward resided. The father was a carpenter by trade, but engaged in

farming after coming to the United States. He enlisted in the Mexican army, but was not called into active service. He died in 1866 on his farm, where his widow is still living. William H. grew to manhood in his native county, and began his education in the public schools. At the age of eighteen years he entered the seminary of St. Francis, in Wisconsin, where he remained for five years, after which he traveled extensively over the United States and Canada. He then engaged as telegraph operator for a short time. In 1873 he removed to Cape Girardeau, and was employed as a clerk in a drug store until the next year, when he embarked in the drug business on his own account. He built and removed to his present business house in 1878. In 1874 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary E. (Justi) Brenneke, a native of Cape Girardeau County. They have had five children, viz.: William, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Mamie, deceased; Henry J. and Helen J. Mr. and Mrs. Coerver are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Coerver is a member of the A. O. U. W. Politically he has been a life-long Democrat.

Nathan C. Collins, a substantial farmer and stock raiser of Cape Girardeau County, is a native of Lincoln County, Tenn., born on October 14, 1828. He is a son of Nathan and Mary (Wells) Collins, both natives of North Carolina, born in 1784 and 1787, respectively. Mr. Collins served in one of the Indian wars in his native State. After their marriage he and wife removed from the Old North State to Tennessee, and from thence in 1833 to Illinois. The next year (1834) they removed to Missouri, and located in Cape Girardeau County in May of that year. Mr. Collins bought land and improved a farm in the neighborhood of Nathan C. Collins' present home. He resided there until his death in 1868. His wife died one year later. They were the parents of twelve children who grew to mature years, and, with the exception of one, became the heads of families. Nathan C. is the only surviving member of that large family. He grew to manhood on his father's farm in Cape Girardeau County, and in March, 1851, was united in marriage with Missouri Caroline Randol, a daughter of James Randol. She was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. Previous to his marriage Mr. Collins had purchased and located upon his present farm, to which he took his bride. He has 100 acres of land, upon which is a comfortable house, barn and other buildings. To him and wife have been born five children, Clara Isabelle (Mrs. Alex. Giboney), Narissa Ann (a young lady) and Ezra P. (a young man) and two died in childhood: Milinda and Isadora. Mr. Collins is a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

William B. Colyer, a successful farmer and stock raiser of Cape Girardeau County, was born in that county on September 23, 1846. He is the son of Hugh W. Colyer, a native of North Carolina, who came to Missouri when a small boy with his father, William Colyer, also a native of North Carolina, who settled in Cape Girardeau County about 1820. Hugh W., the father, grew to manhood in Cape Girardeau County, and was married there to Keziah P. Reid, who was also reared in that county, but was a native of North Carolina. They settled on a farm in Apple Creek Township, which they improved, and upon which they resided until the death of the husband on March 19, 1864. They reared five children, all of whom are married, and, with the exception of one, the youngest son, who resides in Perry County, Mo., residing in Cape Girardeau County. William B. is the eldest of the children. He spent his youth on the farm, and during the war served in the militia, and was called out on numerous occasions, remaining out six months at one time. He was in the engagement at Cape Girardeau. On December 16, 1866, he was united in marriage with Sarah Bonney, a native of Cape Girardeau County. After his marriage he rented land for one year, and then bought the farm where he now resides. His wife died there on March 1, 1871. On March 19, 1872, he was married again, choosing for his second wife Clara E. Gilliland, a daughter of Hiram Gilliland, deceased. Mrs. Colyer was born and always lived in the neighborhood where she now resides. Their union has been blessed by five children, viz.: Curtis L., Linnie A., Zona B., Athle W. and Ray W. Mr. and Mrs. Colyer are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Colyer is a member of the Grange organization, and of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Mutual Benefit Association of St. Louis, also of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, being president of his lodge at present. He is also president of the school board, of which he has been a member eight years.

Maurice Cramer, a promising young attorney of Cape Girardeau, was born at that place in 1837. He is the son of George H. Cramer, one of the highly

esteemed citizens of Cape Girardeau, and one of the popular pioneer Germans of the county. Maurice received his early education in the common schools of his native city. He afterward attended the law department of Ann Arbor University, and Columbia College, New York City, graduating from the latter with the class of 1881. In September of that year he was admitted to the bar of his native county, where he has since practiced his profession.

Sidney Daugherty, a farmer and stock raiser, residing six miles northeast of Jackson, was born in Lincoln County, N. C., on May 15, 1835. He is a son of Barney Daugherty, a native of Ireland, who was reared in his native country and educated for the priesthood. He came to the United States while a young man and located in North Carolina, where he married Mollie Powers, a native of that State. They removed from the Old North State to Missouri about 1843, and located in Cape Girardeau County, where they reared their family. Mr. Daugherty was a man of fine education, and engaged in school-teaching in North Carolina, and afterward in Cape Girardeau County till he was quite an old man, teaching only private schools. He died on September 17, 1856. The parents reared a family of four sons and four daughters, of whom three brothers and two sisters are now living. Sidney grew to manhood in Cape Girardeau County, where, on December 13, 1860, he married Margaret Drum, a native of that county, and the daughter of John Drum, formerly of North Carolina. After marriage they settled on a farm in Shawnee Township, where they resided about six years. In 1862 Mr. Daugherty enlisted in Company B, Twenty-Ninth Missouri Infantry, and served till discharged for disability in March, 1864. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, and the engagement at Arkansas Post, besides a number of skirmishes. Politically he is a Republican, and is a member of the G. A. R. After the war they bought a farm in Apple Creek Township, where they resided about fourteen years, when they sold it and removed to their present place. They have about 280 acres of good land, of which some 200 are improved, and upon which they have a comfortable house, barn and other buildings. They have seven children, viz.: Sheba (Mrs. C. Ruppel), John, Mollie, Horace, Luella, Lewis and Bede. Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Eldridge G. Davidson, a farmer residing two miles north from Jackson, was born in Henry County, Tenn., on September 12, 1825. He is the son of Robert and Lucy (Brooks) Davidson, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Cape Girardeau County. After his marriage Mr. Davidson located in his native county, where he resided until about 1832, when he settled in Cape Girardeau County on a farm three miles north from Cape Girardeau, on which place he resided until his death about 1847. His wife died in the spring of 1846. Eldridge G. was the eldest of four children. On September 29, 1843, he was united in marriage with Francis D. Penn, daughter of Joseph Penn, of Tennessee. She was born in Lincoln County, Tenn. After their marriage Mr. Davidson cultivated the home farm until the spring of 1866. He then conducted a woodyard and warehouse on the river above Cape Girardeau. In 1881 he came to the farm where he resides at present, and remained a year and a half, then returned to the old place. In February, 1897, he came back to his present farm, consisting of 154 acres, of which 120 acres are in cultivation. They have had five children, as follows: Lucy A. (Mrs. William Taylor), Mary A. (widow of H. C. Ansel), William G., Sarah J. (Mrs. Robert Taylor, deceased), and Ellen Ann (deceased).

Chesley Booker Davis, merchant at Bee Postoffice, Byrd Township, was born in Buckingham County, Va., on July 22, 1830. He is the son of Watson S. and Rebecca A. (Ford) Davis, both natives of Virginia. The father was a blacksmith by trade, and also the paternal grandfather. The father located on a farm in Cape Girardeau County in 1854, where he resided until the death of his wife about 1860. He afterward married again, and removed to a farm near Hubble Creek Church, where he resided until his death about 1880. He was the father of fourteen children, twelve by the first wife—eight sons and four daughters—of whom all grew to maturity, and all except one are yet living. C. Booker removed with his father to West Virginia, and located in Cabell County in 1838. In June, 1849 he was united in marriage with Jeannette N. Hatfield, daughter of George Hatfield, of Cabell County, W. Va. After their marriage he engaged in blacksmithing until 1854, when they removed to Cape Girardeau County, Mo. He bought a farm, and later built a blacksmith shop on Oak Ridge about eight miles from Jackson, where he remained until 1861. During the war he served

in the Home Guards, but was not called out after the engagement at the Cape. After the war he engaged in farming and blacksmithing on Byrd's Creek until 1877, when he bought his present farm. He has since resided here, but his sons managed the farm until 1883, while he worked at his trade. He engaged in the mercantile business in 1883, and was appointed postmaster of Bee Postoffice in May, 1884, which position he still holds. He was sergeant in the Home Guards during the war. He and wife have reared a family of five sons and two daughters, viz.: Francis M., John C., Rebecca Ann, Zettia Alice, George W., Ulysses G., Chesley B., Greer R. George W. died about 1865. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Baptist Church.

B. F. Davis, a prominent young attorney of Cape Girardeau, was born in Delaware in 1855. He is the son of Thomas J. and Mary J. (Potter) Davis, who reside at Milford, Del. B. F. Davis was educated at Amherst College (Massachusetts), graduating in 1878 in the classic course, after which he studied law at Dover, Del., where he was admitted to the supreme court in 1882. In that year he came to Cape Girardeau, where he has since practiced his profession. He was in partnership with Judge D. L. Hawkins until January, 1886. He is attorney for the Cape Girardeau Building and Loan Association. In November, 1887, he was united in marriage with Olivia Waples, a native of Dover, Del. Mr. Davis is a member of the I. O. O. F. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Hon. L. H. Davis was born at Jackson, Mo., on December 14, 1836. He is the son of Greer W. Davis, a native of Mercer County, Ky., born January 12, 1799. He came to Missouri in 1818 and located in Jackson, where he practiced law until his death, on February 25, 1878. The son, Hon. L. H., was reared in Jackson, and entered Yale College in the fall of 1857, graduating in the collegiate department in 1860. Later, in 1863, he graduated from the Louisville Law School. He was elected State attorney for the Tenth Judicial Circuit of Missouri in 1868, serving four years. He was a Greeley-Brown elector in 1872, and a member of the constitutional convention in 1875. In 1876 he was elected to the General Assembly, and in 1878 elected to the Forty-sixth Congress, and re-elected to the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth.

N. Monroe Davis, an enterprising farmer and influential citizen of Cape Girardeau County, residing about three-fourths of a mile from Fruitland, was born in that county on March 8, 1842. He is the son of George W. and Martha (McLain) Davis, both natives of North Carolina. The father came to Missouri while a young man, but soon after returned to North Carolina. He made two subsequent visits to the former State, the last time purchasing land in Cape Girardeau County. He then returned to his native State, and married about 1841, after which he removed with his bride to Missouri, locating on his farm, which he improved and upon which he resided until his death, about 1877. His wife still survives him. N. Monroe spent his youth on his father's farm, and received a fair education in the common schools. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the Fourth Missouri State Militia, serving for six months. He afterward served for a short time in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and in September, 1864, enlisted as a private in the Fiftieth Missouri Infantry. He was afterward promoted to a sergeant and served with the regiment until the close of the war, being discharged in May, 1865. He participated in the fight at Cape Girardeau. Returning home after the war he engaged in agricultural pursuits on his father's farm. In 1863 he was united in marriage with Julia Wilson, of Cape Girardeau County, and after a few months of wedded life, the wife died, on January 1, 1864. On August 29, 1866, Mr. Davis was again married, choosing for his second wife, Elizabeth M. Campbell, daughter of John Campbell, deceased. She was born in Cape Girardeau County. Nine children blessed this union: Alice R., Georgie Ella, Lulu A., Pinkney B., Floy E., Charles, Jesse, Nora M. and Ben. Soon after Mr. Davis' second marriage he bought his present farm. He is engaged, in connection with his other farm work, in breeding and handling thoroughbred Jersey cattle, and has now a herd of thirteen head. Mr. Davis takes great interest in educational matters, and is at present a member of the school board. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the grange, also of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association.

Robert W. Davis, a prosperous farmer of Cape Girardeau County, was born in Cabell County, Va., on February 7, 1840. He is the son of Watson S. and Rebecca A. (Ford) Davis, both natives of Virginia. R. W. Davis is a brother of C. B. Davis, whose sketch appears in this work. The parents removed to

Missouri in 1854, and located in Cape Girardeau County on the land where Robert W. now resides. The latter grew to manhood on this farm. During the war he served in the militia, and was called out at different times, on some occasions remaining out three months at a time. On November 29, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy A. Sheppard, daughter of I. N. Sheppard of Cape Girardeau County. She was born on July 30, 1843, in that county. After marriage Mr. Davis bought his father's farm, where he has since resided, having made some valuable improvements on the place. He and wife have five children in life and five dead, viz.: Mary R., Emma L., Martha B., Charles N., Tina E., Robert W. (who died in the summer of 1886, aged sixteen years), Francis L. (died in August, 1864, in infancy), Eva M. (died on January 26, 1870, in early childhood), Mildred E. (died in 1876 when about eleven years of age), and Ella V. (who died on September 4, 1880, in her ninth year).

Jacob Deck, a farmer and stock raiser of Kinder Township, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., was born near Marble Hill, Bollinger County, December 27, 1833, and is a son of Thomas W. and Sarah (Barks) Deck, natives of North Carolina and Bollinger County, Mo., respectively. Thomas W. Deck came to Missouri with his parents when a child (about 1809). His father, John Deck, settled in what is now Bollinger County, on a Spanish grant. All of Southeast Missouri was a wilderness at that time. John Deck was born in Europe, and came to the United States with Gen. LaFayette, with whom he served in the Revolutionary War, in which he received a wound, for which he afterward received a pension. Thomas W. Deck grew to manhood on his father's farm, and after his marriage located in Bollinger County, removing from there to Cape Girardeau County, where he resided until his death in 1844. He and wife reared nine children to maturity, of whom four sons and one daughter are now living. Three reside in California; the others in Cape Girardeau County. Jacob Deck grew to manhood on his father's farm. In 1853 he went to New Orleans, and from thence to California, and remained two years in Nevada County of that State, engaged in mining. Returning home in 1854, he remained until the following spring, when he went back to California, making the trip from St. Joseph, Mo., with a team of cattle in about four months. He spent six years on the Pacific Slope, but was in Sonoma County, Cal., the most of the time, engaged in ranching and dairy business. Returning home in the fall of 1860 he purchased a farm, and has since been successfully engaged in farming. He located on his present farm soon after his return. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining the Eighth Missouri Cavalry, under Col. Jeffrey, with which he served until the surrender of the regiment at Shreveport, at the close of the war. In May, 1867, he was united in marriage with Eliza Davis Cook, daughter of Judge John Cook, of Cape Girardeau County. Mrs. Deck was born and reared in that county. They have had six children: Augustus N., Sallie M., Blanche H., Cadman T. and Guy, living, and Charles A., deceased. Mr. Deck is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and is also a member of the A. O. U. W.

P. H. Dempsey, wholesale and retail grocer, commission merchant and grain dealer, of Cape Girardeau, Mo., was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1834. His parents came to America in 1844, and settled on a farm a few miles from the Cape, and here, in the quiet pursuit of farming, P. H. Dempsey spent many years of his life. But his mind was bent on a mercantile life, and when opportunity offered, he accepted a clerkship in a boot store, which occupation was more congenial to his taste. In 1865 he embarked in the general grocery business on the levee, where he has successfully built up a steady trade. Being of a quiet, contented disposition, he has spent all his life in his adopted city, and remembers the gradual changes that slowly but surely mark its growth, and to which he has contributed his share by the erection of commodious store houses and a fine residence. He served a term in the city council, and is a director in the Cape Girardeau Building and Loan Association. In December, 1885, he married Ella O'Regan, of St. Louis County. Seven children have been born to them, of whom four are living. Mr. Dempsey and family are members of the Catholic Church.

Joseph Devenport, an influential farmer of Cape Girardeau County, was born in that county on November 8, 1837. He is the son of Z. A. Devenport, a native of North Carolina, born in 1807, who came to Missouri with his father, John Devenport, also a native of North Carolina, in 1816. Z. A. Devenport grew to manhood in Cape Girardeau County, and was married there to Eliza

Whittenberg, daughter of Henry Whittenberg, who settled in Cape Girardeau County in 1808. After his marriage Mr. Devenport located on Government land, which he improved and upon which he resided until his death on December 23, 1852. The parents reared eleven children, of whom four sons and one daughter are living. Joseph grew to manhood on his father's farm, and on December 22, 1857, was united in marriage with Matilda Etheridge, a native of Cape Girardeau County. Her parents had removed to Missouri from Tennessee. After his marriage Mr. Devenport resided on the old homestead until 1862. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate Army, joining Col. William Jeffrey's regiment of Eighth Missouri Cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war, during which time he did not visit home. He was in all of the principal battles of his regiment, except two, among which were Little Rock, Benton, Ark., Camden, Jenkin's Ferry, and all of the battles of Price's raid with Marmaduke's brigade. He received two slight wounds. At the close of the war he returned home (June, 1865). His wife died on February 13, 1875. There is one daughter living by this marriage, Nora (wife of Prof. T. M. Wilson, of Jackson, Cape Girardeau County). On October 22, 1879, Mr. Devenport was again married, choosing for his second wife, Mrs. Mary J. Cobb, a native of Illinois. One daughter has blessed this union, Lydia D., a miss of five years. Mr. Devenport removed to his present farm in 1879. He is a charter member of the A. O. U. W. at Oak Ridge, and has filled most of the offices in the lodge.

John M. Devore, a farmer of Liberty Township, Cape Girardeau County, was born in that county on April 25, 1855, and is a son of William Devore, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Cape Girardeau County with his parents when a lad of eleven years (in 1833). He grew to manhood here, and married Margaret Strong, also a native of Cape Girardeau County. The latter died in October, 1879. John M. Devore grew to maturity on his father's farm, and was married on March 6, 1882, to Alice Cole, a daughter of Levi J. Cole, of Cape Girardeau County. After his marriage Mr. Devore rented land, which he cultivated for two years. In 1873 he purchased his present farm of 332 acres, of which 180 acres are now under cultivation. Mr. Devore has a steam thrasher, with which he does a large business during the threshing season. During the winter he uses his engine for sawing lumber. He also owns a blacksmith shop, in which he usually keeps a smith, who does the work for the neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Devore have a family of four children: Ira L., William, Ella C. and Daisy. Mrs. Devore is a member of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

Marion Drum, a prominent farmer of Cape Girardeau County, residing four miles northwest of Oak Ridge, was born on the farm where he now resides on January 28, 1838. His father, David Drum, was born in North Carolina, on February 18, 1800, and came to Missouri with his parents in 1818. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Drum, was one of the earliest settlers of Cape Girardeau County. The father entered the land and built the house where the subject of this sketch now resides. About 1822 he was united in marriage with Sarah Crites, also a native of North Carolina. After marriage they improved the land that Mr. Drum had entered, and reared their family there. The father was a blacksmith by trade and conducted a shop on his farm for a number of years. The mother died in February, 1871, and the father in 1884. They had a family of four children, of whom Marion is the only survivor. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and in the fall of 1859 was united in marriage with Sarah A. Hinkle, daughter of Daniel Hinkle [see sketch]. After marriage they located on their present farm. In the latter part of 1862 Mr. Drum enlisted in the Confederate Cavalry under Gen. Marmaduke, and served twelve months. He participated in the fight at Little Rock and several picket skirmishes. In 1863 he returned to his farm, which now consists of 205 acres, of which 130 are in cultivation, and are well improved. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. They have six children, viz.: Cerilda C., Anna A., Andrew F., John P., Thomas W. and Iva I. Mr. Drum is a member of the A. O. U. W.

John Eggimann, a farmer residing near Dutchtown, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., is a native of that county, born on September 24, 1838. He is a son of John and Mary (Scholl) Eggimann, both of whom were natives of Switzerland. They were married in their native country, and immigrated to the United States in 1837. They located on a farm near Dutchtown, where they resided until

their deaths. Mr. Eggimann died in May, 1868. His wife died about four years later. John was reared at the home of his birth, and assisted with the farm work, until the breaking out of the Civil War. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Federal army, and was assigned to the First Missouri Engineer Corps, with which he served over three years, engaged in engineering and bridge building, beside some skirmishing with bushwhackers. After the war he returned to Cape Girardeau County, and on March 5, 1868, was married to Emily F. Michele, a native of Saxony, Germany, who was chiefly reared in Cape Girardeau County. Mr. Eggimann purchased his present farm in November, 1867, which at that time was unimproved. It consists of 240 acres, with 110 acres now under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Eggimann are members of the Evangelical Church. Mr. Eggimann's political sentiments accord with those of the Republican party.

E. H. Engelman, clerk of the common pleas court of Cape Girardeau, was born in Cape Girardeau County, March 21, 1860. He is the only son of eight children born to the union of E. D. Engelman and Adeline B. M. Weiss. The father, who is now city recorder of Cape Girardeau, was born in Hanover, Germany, August 1, 1830, and was brought to America in 1845 by his parents, August D. and Frederica Engelman; the former was a tailor by trade, and died on his farm in that part of Cape Girardeau County now included in Bollinger County, in 1846. E. D. Engelman received a complete classical education in his native country. After the death of his father he engaged in tailoring, agricultural pursuits and school teaching for a few years. He then conducted a tailoring establishment at Jackson for several years, but which he abandoned on account of ill health, and engaged in merchant tailoring at different points until 1862. In the spring of 1863 he was elected clerk of the common pleas court of Cape Girardeau, and in the same year elected city clerk, filling the latter position nine years, and the former until January 1, 1879. He was also mayor of the city several terms. E. H. Engelman received his education in the schools of Cape Girardeau, and it may be said was reared in the office he now occupies, and to which he was elected in 1882 and re-elected in 1886. He was deputy collector several years. He is secretary of the Southeastern District Agricultural Society. In 1881 he was united in marriage with Pauline Tirmentstein, a native of Cape Girardeau. Their union was blessed by two sons.

Thomas W. English, a prominent farmer of Byrd Township, was born on the farm where he now resides, on July 2, 1814. He is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Howard) English, the former a native of Georgia, and the latter of Maryland. The father came to Missouri while a young man with his father, who was among the first settlers of Cape Girardeau County. The father located on the land now owned by Thomas W. He died here in April, 1814, previous to the birth of his son. The mother married again and remained on the farm, where Thomas W. grew to maturity. In February, 1841, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Morrison, daughter of Robert Morrison, also one of the early settlers of Cape Girardeau County. She died about 1871, having reared a family of three children, all of whom are still living. Mr. English married again in 1872 Susan Summers, a native of Cape Girardeau County. She is the daughter of Alexander Summers. Mr. English resides on a part of the old home farm. He has here 100 acres, of which sixty acres are improved. He has 470 acres of land in other tracts, some of which is improved. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Henry Fenimore, a substantial farmer of Byrd Township, was born in Cape Girardeau County in June, 1825. His father, John Fenimore, was a native of Ohio, who came to Missouri about 1820, while a young man. He settled in Cape Girardeau County, and wedded Mary Howard, a native of that county. He was an architect and builder, and carried on an extensive business in this and adjoining States. He died of yellow fever in New Orleans in 1831, leaving a family of three sons and one daughter. Henry was reared in his native county, and received a fair education, almost wholly by self-culture after reaching maturity. He taught for about five years in Cape Girardeau County. On May 1, 1856, he was united in marriage with Sarah J. Sheppard, also a native of Cape Girardeau County, and a daughter of John Sheppard, one of the early pioneers of that county. After marriage Mr. Fenimore removed to New Madrid County, where he engaged in farming about seven years, when he returned to his native county. His wife died in 1864, having borne five children, viz.: J. W., Charles R., Mary, Anna (Mrs. Arthur Statham) and Sarah N. In 1866 Mr. Fenimore

wedded Cynthia Morgan, a native of Cape Girardeau County. Six children have blessed this union. They are Omar, George, Ira, Robert, Matt and Corrine. Mr. Fenimore now resides three miles northeast from Jackson, where he owns a valuable farm. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Albert C. Ford was born in Putnam County, W. Va., on March 8, 1844. He is the son of Chesley and Rebecca (Canterbery) Ford. The father was born near Richmond, Va. He removed his family to Missouri in 1850, and located in Apple Creek Township, Cape Girardeau County, where he died about two years afterward. His wife is still living. Albert C. was reared on his mother's farm. In the fall of 1863 he enlisted in the Federal army, joining the Second Missouri Artillery. He was in the fight at Cape Girardeau, and was at Nashville during Hood's campaign against Thomas. Serving till the close of the war he returned home and bought the old homestead. On December 10, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Eunice Sheppard, daughter of Newton Sheppard, one of the old pioneers of Cape Girardeau County. Mr. Ford bought his present farm about 1874. It consists of 288 acres of valuable land, situated two miles southwest of Oak Ridge. Mr. and Mrs. Ford have nine children, viz.: Newton D., Vara Belle, Mora F., Ada, Walter W., Robert U., Lou, Mary and Tacie. Mr. Ford is a member of the A. O. U. W. at Oak Ridge.

John Adam Frank, dealer in fine liquors, cigars, etc., is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and was born in 1848. His parents died in Germany, and he immigrated to America in the spring of 1870, locating at Cape Girardeau. He attended bar for several liquor dealers until 1880, when he began business in his present location. He now handles some of the finest brands of whisky, etc. He and a brother, who resides in Cape Girardeau, were the only members of the family to immigrate to America.

John W. Fulenwider was born in Cape Girardeau County, on June 10, 1835. He is the son of Caleb R. and Margaret (Atwell) Fulenwider; the former born in Lincoln County, N. C., and the latter in Cape Girardeau County, near Jackson. The father was born in 1798, and came to Missouri in 1820. He was a school teacher, and bought land where St. Louis now stands, but after one night he was displeased with his bargain and sold it back to the Frenchman of whom he bought it. He then came to Cape Girardeau County, where he occupied a public position for over thirty years. He served as clerk of the county court, and as county judge. He died in Jackson in 1853. The mother died about 1882. The maternal grandparents came from Maryland to Cape Girardeau County, where they both died. John W. is one of a family of seven children who grew to maturity, of whom five sons and one daughter are still living. Two of the brothers and the sister reside in Cape Girardeau County. John W. was reared in his native county. He was married in St. Louis, on November 28, 1867, to Miss Anna Rowland, who was born in St. Louis, but reared in Memphis. She is the daughter of Capt. James Rowland of St. Louis. After marriage they located in Jackson, where Mr. Fulenwider has been engaged in farming and dealing in stock. During the war he served eighteen months in the Confederate army, and was in the engagement at Chalk Bluff, Ark. Politically he is a Democrat, and is in favor of the temperance movement of the day. Mr. and Mrs. Fulenwider have a family of seven children, viz.: James R., Maggie J., John A., Katie G., William, Harry and Mary. Mrs. Fulenwider is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Fulenwider is a member of the A. O. U. W., also of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Aid Association.

Emanuel Geiser, of Dutchtown, Mo., is a native of Switzerland, born on December 11, 1853, and is a son of Jacob Geiser and Elizabeth Schermann, also natives of Switzerland. The family immigrated to the United States in 1873, and after living three years in St. Louis, located in Cape Girardeau County, where both his parents died in 1878. Emanuel received a good education in his native country. He came to Cape Girardeau County, with his parents, where he rented land for two years. In March, 1880, he married Mrs. Caroline Ourth, a daughter of Henry Reachars and Elizabeth Fannakald. They have a farm of 300 acres, 225 of which are in cultivation. Mrs. Geiser had three children by a former marriage, two of whom, Mary and Selma, are now living. Mr. Geiser is the father of two children: Arnold and Oscar. The family are members of the Evangelical Church. Mr. Geiser is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Robert T. Giboney, an influential farmer of Cape Girardeau Township, Cape Girardeau County, was born on his present farm in November, 1843. He

is a son of William Giboney, who was also born on that farm. He was reared at the home of his parents, and married Miss Susannah M. Clark, a native of Virginia, after which he located upon the farm of his birth, residing there until his death in 1853. He served as justice of the peace, surveyor, and held other local offices. Robert T. Giboney has always resided on the old homestead, which has been in the family since the early settlement of the country. A sister resides with him, who also owns a share in the estate. It is a well improved farm, upon which is a large residence, barn and other buildings.

D. A. Glenn, an enterprising merchant of Cape Girardeau, was born in Lyons County, Ky., in 1851. He was reared and received a liberal education in his native State. He is the son of William V. and Sarah (Leech) Glenn, the former a native of Georgia, and the latter of Virginia. The father came from his native country to Kentucky at an early date with his parents. The mother also removed to Kentucky before marriage, and they were married in that State, where they both died. D. A. Glenn removed to Cape Girardeau in 1870, and upon his arrival, \$25 was the sum total of his worldly possessions. He was employed by Leech Bros. as a clerk until 1879, and April 1 of that year embarked in the mercantile business on his own responsibilities. He now carries a very complete stock of general merchandise, and is recognized as one of the successful business men of the city. In January, 1881, he was united in marriage with Lula Deane, a native of Cape Girardeau County. Mr. Glenn is a member of various societies, viz.: Masonic, United Workmen and Select Knights.

George W. Goodson, a prosperous farmer of Cape Girardeau County, was born in Georgia March 14, 1845. He is the son of Joel and Elizabeth (Brother-ton) Goodson, both natives of the Old North State. They removed from their native State to Georgia, where they resided but a few years, and in 1848 came to Missouri, locating in Madison County. They there entered land and improved a farm, upon which they reared their family, and resided until the death of the father in 1879. George W. remained on his father's farm in Madison County until he was nineteen years of age, and then came to Cape Girardeau County, where he has since resided. On August 22, 1865, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Beal, daughter of Giles Beal, now a resident of North Carolina. Mrs. Goodson was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County, on the farm where she now resides. Mr. Goodson has 356 acres of land, with about 275 under cultivation, and upon which he has a nice residence and good outbuildings. Mr. and Mrs. Goodson have had ten children as follows: Vina, William (deceased), Kirk, Iva, Lora, Byrne, Minnie, Nora, Blanche and Lum. Mrs. Goodson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Goodson is a member of the Masonic lodge, and is a Master Mason. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W.

William B. Green, a substantial farmer and stock raiser of Byrd Township, was born in Rutherford County, N. C., on May 9, 1837. He is the son of Marvel and Elizabeth (Dycus) Green, both natives of North Carolina. The parents removed from their native State to Tennessee about 1848, and located in McMinnville, Warren County, where they resided eight years, the father working at his trade, that of wagon and carriage maker. They removed from there to Indiana and resided until 1857, when they came to Missouri, locating at Farmington, St. Francois County. After several years they removed to Montgomery County, Ill., where the father died about 1875 at the age of sixty-three years. William B. came from Indiana to Missouri in 1858, and engaged as engineer in a mill at Oak Ridge for three years. On March 23, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Johnson, daughter of John M. Johnson, one of the pioneers, and former sheriff of Cape Girardeau County. Mrs. Green was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. After his marriage Mr. Green bought a farm near Oak Ridge of 107 acres, to which he afterward added more. In February, 1885, he removed to his present home about four and one-half miles west of Jackson. He has 192 acres, of which about 140 are improved, and upon which he has a good residence, large barn and other convenient outbuildings. In 1861 Mr. Green enlisted in the Confederate army in Col. Jeff. Thompson's regiment, and served six months. He participated in the battles of Fredericktown, Benton and Charleston, besides several skirmishes. Mr. Green is a self-educated man, and, though he came to Missouri poor, is in independent circumstances. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. They have three children, viz.: Ben M., James W. and Katie. Mr. Green is a member of Oak

Ridge Masonic lodge, and is a Master Mason. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W.

Christian W. Hager, a farmer residing near Dutchtown, Cape Girardeau County, is a native of that county, born on February 6, 1855, and is a son of Judge William Hager, a native of Germany, who immigrated to the United States with his parents when a lad of sixteen years in 1845. His parents located in Cape Girardeau County, where he was afterward married to Frederica Sanders, also a native of Germany. Soon after his marriage he located on a farm in Hubble Township, which he afterward made his home. Mr. Hager always took an active part in politics, and was an advocate of the Republican party. He served as justice of the peace of his township, and as county judge for two terms. At the time of his death, October 5, 1896, he was presiding judge of the county court. He and wife reared to mature years two sons and two daughters, of whom the sons and one daughter are living, and are residents of Cape Girardeau County. Christian W. spent his young life on his father's farm, securing a fair education in the common schools and State Normal at Cape Girardeau. On May 11, 1882, he was united in marriage with Mary Nussbaum, also a native of Cape Girardeau County. She died on December 7, 1887. After his marriage Mr. Hager located on his present farm, which consists of 165 acres, with about 120 under cultivation with good improvements. He is a consistent member of the Lutheran Church.

Henry G. Hager, a substantial farmer and stock raiser, near Gordonville, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., was born on the farm which is his present home, January 23, 1857. He is a son of Judge William and Frederica (Sanders) Hager [see sketch of Christian W. Hager]. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood on his father's farm, of which he himself took charge in 1888. He now has 332 acres of good land, with about 200 acres under cultivation, upon which is a nice residence, good barn and other farm buildings. On May 25, 1882, he was united in marriage with Augusta Rose, a daughter of William Rose, deceased. She was born and has always lived in Cape Girardeau County. Their marriage has been blessed by the birth of two children: William and Freda. Mr. and Mrs. Hager are consistent members of the Lutheran Church.

Charles Harenberg, a substantial farmer of Byrd Township, Cape Girardeau County, was born in Brunswick, Germany, on April 22, 1829. He is the son of William and Rosena (Bartels) Harenberg, the former a native of Brunswick, and the latter of Hanover, Germany. The parents removed to America in 1853 and located on a farm in Cape Girardeau County. The father died in 1868. The mother is still living, about eighty-two years of age. Charles received a good education in his native language, and immigrated to the United States three years previous to his parents. The ship on which he came was wrecked on Cape Henry. He was taken ashore and went to Norfolk, Va., where he remained about six months. From there he went to Baltimore, thence to Pittsburgh, and thence down the Ohio River in 1851, in which year he settled in Cape Girardeau. He clerked in a store at the Cape and in Jackson about two years. In 1853 he was united in marriage with Philippine Krehbeal, a native of Bavaria. After marriage they located on a farm about two miles from Jackson. Mr. Harenberg served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia for three months during the Civil War. In 1875 he bought the farm where he now resides, and the next year built his large brick residence. He owns 188 acres, of which 133 acres are in cultivation. Politically he is a Democrat. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. They have reared a family of four children, viz.: Charles, Louis, Caroline and Elizabeth.

Dr. S. S. Harris, an old and highly respected citizen of Cape Girardeau, and the present genial postmaster, was born in Jackson on Christmas day, 1836, and in infancy was brought to Cape Girardeau by his parents. He is the son of Dr. E. W. and Mary (Alexander) Harris, both natives of North Carolina. The father came to Missouri in 1821, locating at Farmington. He afterward removed to Jackson, where his wife died in 1838. Later he came to Cape Girardeau, where he practiced his profession till his death in 1852. Dr. S. S. received his classical education at Pleasant Hill Academy, Cape Girardeau County, and at Lexington, Mo. He attended the medical department of the New York City University, graduating in 1858, after which he entered the hospital there and served two years. In January, 1861, he located at Jackson. Practicing his profession a few months, he enlisted in the Confederate army, and raised a company of "Swamp Rangers," with which he served two months as first lieutenant, after

which he assisted in organizing a battery which manned the McDowell guns, until the expiration of the six months' call. He then served as captain of Harris battery, which was afterward transferred to the gunboat service, and manned the flagship "General Bragg" during her renowned Fort Pillow fight. After the fall of Memphis he was transferred to the boat "Arkansas," and was with her in the fight with the fleet above Vicksburg. He was then transferred to the infantry service under Gen. Price, but, after the consolidation of his regiment with others to form the Seventh Missouri, raised a company for Marmaduke's brigade, and at the close of the war commanded a fortification on Red River. After the war he resumed the practice of his profession in Mississippi, and after various changes in location, settled in Cape Girardeau in 1878 and continued his practice until he received his present position in May, 1886. In 1866 he was united in marriage with Amanda, daughter of Lieut.-Gov. Brown, a native of Cape Girardeau. She died in 1867, having borne one child, a daughter. Dr. Harris afterward married Julia Russell. They have had two children, both of whom are dead.

Dr. Edward R. Harris was born in Cape Girardeau County on November 7, 1844. He is the son of Edward L. and Margaret E. Harris, both natives of Mecklenburg County, N. C., the former born in 1805 and the latter in 1803. The father came with his parents to Missouri in 1818, and located in Cape Girardeau County. He was married in North Carolina on September 28, 1826, after which he entered land adjoining his father's, where he improved a farm and reared his family. He served as brigadier-general of the State Militia, also as justice of the peace for a number of years. He died on his farm on November 27, 1866. His widow died on March 19, 1879. They had a family of four sons and four daughters, of whom the Doctor and one brother, John E. Harris, are the only members living. The Doctor was reared on his father's farm in Shawnee Township, and received a good education at the country schools and at Pleasant Hill and Jackson Academies. He commenced the study of medicine in 1865 with Dr. James Hull, of Cape Girardeau County. He entered the St. Louis Medical College in 1866, graduating in 1868, after which he located at Egypt Mills and practiced his profession for nine years. He lived in Pocahtontas from 1877 to 1881, then at Oak Ridge until 1885, continuing his practice at both places. He removed from the latter place to his present location in Apple Creek Township, Cape Girardeau County. On November 30, 1871, he was united in marriage with Anna E. Shepperd, daughter of Elisha Shepperd, one of the pioneers of Cape Girardeau County, in which county Mrs. Harris was born and educated. They have five children: Beulah, Lulu, Frank, Jessie and Edward. The Doctor is a member of Mystic Tie Lodge No. 221, at Oak Ridge, also of Royal Arch Chapter No. 75, at Cape Girardeau.

Francis M. Hartle was born in Cape Girardeau County on August 18, 1837. He is a son of Jesse Hartle, who was also a native of Cape Girardeau County, born about 1817. The latter's father, Peter Hartle, was a native of North Carolina, who immigrated to Missouri at an early date and settled in Cape Girardeau County. Jesse Hartle grew to manhood at his father's home, and married Sarah Seabaugh, who was born in North Carolina, but was reared in Cape Girardeau County. Mr. Hartle settled on land that had belonged to his father on an old Spanish survey. He afterward entered more land, and had at the time of his death about 1,300 acres in Cape Girardeau and Bollinger Counties. His death occurred on February 28, 1887. His widow is still living (1888). The parents reared a family of five children, of whom four are living. Francis M. grew to manhood on his father's farm, and on March 21, 1862, he was united in marriage with Sophia Jane Fulbright, who was born in Cape Girardeau County, and was the daughter of Aaron Fulbright. After his marriage Mr. Hartle located on the farm where he now resides. In 1863 he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining Col. Jeffrey's Eighth Missouri Cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war, when he was paroled at Shreveport. He participated in the battles of Helena, Little Rock, Ball's Bluff and Camden. After the war he returned home and resumed farming. He now has 1,080 acres of land, which is in three farms. Upon his home farm he has a large brick residence on the line between Cape Girardeau and Bollinger Counties. His first wife died on January 1, 1863, and on February 17, 1870, he wedded Mary J. Baker, who is a native of Cape Girardeau County and a daughter of Peter Baker. Four children have blessed this union, viz.: Sarah E., Jessie P., Rillie I. and Minnie P. Mr. Hartle is a member of the school board, and has been clerk of

his district for about eight years. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Emanuel Hartle, one of the most prominent farmers of Cape Girardeau County, was born in that county on February 17, 1839. He is a son of Jesse and Sarah (Seabaugh) Hartle. Mr. Hartle grew to manhood on the farm where he now resides, and received a good common school education. In 1864 he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining Col. Sol. Kitchen's regiment in Price's brigade. He participated in the following engagements: Ironton, California, Boonville, Glasgow and Kansas City. After the war he returned home, and on March 21, 1867, he was united in marriage with Sarah Adeline Yount, daughter of John S. Yount, of Bollinger County, in which county Mrs. Hartle was born and reared. After his marriage Mr. Hartle located on his present farm, upon which he has a nice residence and suitable farm buildings. He owns 1,300 acres of land in Cape Girardeau and Bollinger Counties, with about 600 acres under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Hartle have seven children, as follows: Carrie A. (Mrs. Dr. Jeff. Mayfield, of Millersville), Revie R., Katie M., Jessie M., Corie A., John F. and Myrtle E.

Christian C. Haupt was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, on April 22, 1843. He is the son of Charles and Minnie Haupt, both natives of Hanover, Germany. They immigrated to the United States about 1854, and settled in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., where they bought land and improved a farm. The father was a stone-mason by trade. He died on his farm in October, 1876. Christian C. Haupt grew to manhood on his father's farm, and in September, 1861, at the age of eighteen years, enlisted in the Federal army, joining the First Missouri Engineers, with which he served until he received his discharge in June, 1865. He was taken prisoner in South Carolina and held for two months. After the war he returned home and engaged in farming. In June, 1866, he was united in marriage with Mary E. Maintz, a native of Cape Girardeau County. Before his marriage Mr. Haupt located on the farm where he now resides, in Apple Creek Township. His wife died in September, 1878, leaving three children: John H., Bertie and Minnie C. Mr. Haupt married again in May, 1880, choosing for his second wife Polly A. Seabaugh, a native of Bollinger County, Mo. Four children have been born to this union, viz.: Martha A., George C., Adaline L. and Mary E. Politically Mr. Haupt is a Democrat. He has held a commission as notary public for ten years. He is a member of the G. A. R.

Henry Heise, a prosperous farmer of Randol Township, Cape Girardeau County, was born in the Province of Hanover, Germany, June 26, 1834. He is a son of John Henry and Loretta Heise, both natives of the Province of Hanover. They immigrated to the United States in December, 1849, making the trip to Cape Girardeau County via New Orleans in eight weeks. Upon his arrival Mr. Heise purchased land in the neighborhood of Henry Heise's present home, upon which he resided until his death. His widow is still living at the advanced age of ninety-one years. Henry Heise was but fifteen years of age when his parents came to America, and he had received a fair education in his native country. He remained with his parents until his marriage in 1857 with Anna Heeb. After his marriage Mr. Heise purchased and located upon his present farm, of which fifty acres had been cleared and partially improved for thirty years. The farm consists of 300 acres of land, with about 150 acres under cultivation, upon which is a good substantial residence, barn and other buildings. Mr. Heise's wife died in 1859, leaving one son, August F. On May 10, 1860, he was married again, choosing for his second wife Mary Schroder, a native of Brunswick, Germany, who came to the United States when six years of age. Seven children have been born to this union: Henry F., William, Anna, Ernest, Gustav, Robert and Albert. Mr. and Mrs. Heise are members of the Lutheran Church.

Jehoidia H. Held, miller and manufacturer of lumber at Dutchtown, Mo., was born in Ballard County, Ky., September 8, 1852, and is a son of Peter Held, a native of Switzerland, who immigrated to the United States when about twenty years of age. He was a miller, which trade he learned in his native land. His first location in America was in Ballard County, Ky., where he married Lurana Sams, a native of that county. About 1856 he removed his family to Missouri, and located on Whitewater River, near where Whitewater Station is now situated. He purchased a mill, which he managed about three years, when he sold it, after which he was engaged in farming for four years. In 1863 he bought the old mill at Dutchtown. He repaired the old mill, and ran it until

1872, when he tore it down and built the present mill, which he managed until his death, May 19, 1877. His wife died previously, August 5, 1875. They reared to maturity a family of three daughters and two sons, all of whom are now living in Cape Girardeau County. Jehoidia H. is the eldest child. His youth was spent at his father's home, and when not at school he assisted at the mill, and clerked in a store. For four and one-half years he ran the back from Allenville via Dutchtown to Cape Girardeau, making a trip each day. After the death of his father he took charge of the mill. He was also engaged in the mercantile business from 1878 to the spring of 1880. In 1881 he sold the mill, and was engaged in farming near Allenville for two years, after which he removed to Cape Girardeau, and was engaged in the foundry and machine business for two years. In 1884 he purchased his former mill, and has since devoted his time to custom grinding and managing the saw mill, which he operates about nine months each year. On February 22, 1873, he married Miss Loretta Williams, a daughter of A. J. Williams, deceased. She died February 14, 1874, leaving one son, Charles. Mr. Held married Alverda R. Jackson, daughter of David Jackson, on June 11, 1875. She is a native of Ohio. Two boys have been born to this union, one of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Held is a member of the Methodist Church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. Politically Mr. Held is a Democrat, but votes independently for town and county officers. He held the office of justice of the peace of Hubble Township for six years.

Dr. Benjamin R. Hempstead was born in Randol Township, Cape Girardeau County, August 26, 1854, and is a son of Dr. John B. Hempstead, a native of New London, Conn. The latter came to Missouri when eighteen years of age with his father, Dr. John E. Hempstead, an Englishman by birth, who grew to maturity and studied his profession in his native country. After removing to Missouri in 1835 Dr. John B. studied medicine under the direction of his father. He married Margaret D. Thompson, a native of Cape Girardeau County, and a daughter of James Thompson. Dr. John B. practiced his profession in Cape Girardeau County, in the same vicinity that his father had practiced, until his death in 1864. His wife lived until 1877. Dr. Benjamin R. was reared at the home of his parents, and attended the Southeast Missouri Normal at Cape Girardeau, and had nearly completed the course when he had to leave school on account of failing health. He studied medicine under the direction of Dr. J. H. Rider, one of the leading physicians of Cape Girardeau. He entered the Missouri Medical College in 1878, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1880. After completing the course he returned to Egypt Mills, and began the practice of his profession, which he has continued with reasonable success, and now controls a good practice. In connection with his practice he is engaged in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Taylor & Hempstead. They carry a stock of general merchandise, including drugs, hardware and farm implements. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic lodge at Cape Girardeau. Soon after engaging in the mercantile business he was appointed postmaster, which position he still holds.

Judge John R. Henderson, one of the most prominent farmers of Cape Girardeau County, was born in the "Cradle of Freedom," Mecklenburg Co., N.C., on December 20, 1818. He is the son of Cyrus and Jane (Harris) Henderson, both of whom were born and reared in North Carolina. They were married in the "Old North State," and removed from there to Missouri in the fall of 1819, locating in the north part of Cape Girardeau County. There they obtained a farm by pre-emption, to which they afterward added by entering land when it came upon the market. Mr. Henderson led a very active life, and in connection with farming engaged in merchandising and trading until his death, which occurred the latter part of 1844. He and wife reared six daughters and one son, of whom the son and two daughters are living. One daughter resides in Chicago, the other near Sulphur Springs. John R. spent his youth on his father's farm, and received a good common school and academic education. He entered the freshman class at Marion College, Missouri, but gave up the course soon after on account of the death of his mother. He then returned home and took charge of the store, where he remained until February 20, 1839, when he was united in marriage with Mary F. Steel, daughter of Robert and Mary Steel, formerly from North Carolina. Mrs. Henderson, however, was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. After their marriage the Judge engaged in farming, removing to his present farm in 1852. Politically he is one of the foremost Demo-

crats of the county, and has filled several public offices. He was first elected county judge about 1850, and re-elected consecutively for about sixteen years. At the close of the war he was elected justice of Shawnee Township, in which office he served two years, when he was again elected county judge and served a term of four years. On May 12, 1852, his wife died, having borne him three sons and one daughter, all of whom are living, viz.: Dr. Robert T. [see sketch], Mary Jane (Mrs. Benjamin Ruff, of Cape Girardeau County), William D. (residing on a farm in that county) and John R. (a young man at home). Judge Henderson was again married on January 13, 1853, to Mrs. Amelia Shackelford, daughter of Col. Samuel R. McKnight, who was a colonel under Gen. Jackson. Mrs. Henderson was born in Cape Girardeau County. Four children have blessed this union: Emma G. (Mrs. Philip Camp, of Mumfords, Ala.); Charles W. (surveyor of Cape Girardeau County; see sketch), Dr. George S. (a dentist located at Marion, Ill.), and Mosa S. (a young man at home). Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are members of the Presbyterian Church. Judge Henderson is one of the most highly respected citizens of Cape Girardeau County. He holds honest, liberal views, and has a good library with which he is well acquainted. Although about seventy years of age he is strong and active in both body and mind.

Dr. Robert T. Henderson was born in Cape Girardeau County on March 17, 1840. He is the son of John R. and Mary F. (Steel) Henderson. [See sketch.] The Doctor received a liberal education at the common schools, and the academies of Pleasant Hill and Jackson. He commenced the study of medicine in 1858, under the direction of Dr. S. A. Bateau, one of the leading physicians of Cape Girardeau County. He entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in the winter of 1860, graduating from that institution in March, 1862. The following summer he located at Perryville, Mo., and began the practice of his profession, but owing to poor health he discontinued the practice the next fall, and, at the solicitation of an uncle, bought and fitted up a train of mule teams and engaged in freighting across the plains to Denver and the Rocky Mountains for about one year, when he resumed his practice at Perryville, with his health much improved. He was commissioned surgeon of the Sixty-fourth Regiment of Missouri Militia by Gov. Willard P. Hall in 1864, and re-commissioned in 1865 by Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher. This regiment was in active service during a part of the year 1864 and the spring of 1865. In September, 1865, the Doctor removed to Shawneetown, buying out his old preceptor, Dr. Bateau, who was located three-fourths of a mile east of Shawneetown. Since then he has built up a large and successful practice. The Doctor was married at Cincinnati on November 10, 1864, to Anna, daughter of Cornelius Moore (deceased), former editor of the *Masonic Review*, which paper he edited for twenty-eight years. Mrs. Henderson was born at Zanesville, Ohio, but was reared and educated at Cincinnati. They have had two children, both of whom are dead; one died in infancy, the other, Clarence, died at the age of six years, on December 18, 1883. Dr. Henderson is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Southeast Missouri Medical Association, of which he was the former president. He is also a member of the Apple Creek Valley Medical Society. He is master of Wilson Lodge No. 191, A. F. & A. M., at Pocahontas, and is also a member of the Wilson Royal Arch Chapter at Cape Girardeau, and of the A. O. U. W. of Shawneetown.

Solomon D. Hensley, a farmer and stock raiser residing three miles from Jackson, was born in White County, Ill., on February 19, 1859. He is the son of Richard D. and Sarah (Hon) Hensley, both natives of White County, Ill. They removed from their native State to Missouri in 1869, locating on a farm in the neighborhood where Solomon D. now resides. The father died there in 1882. The mother still survives. They reared a family of three sons and two daughters, of whom all are married, and with the exception of one, living in Cape Girardeau County. Solomon D. was reared at his father's, and his education, which was begun at the public schools and later at Oak Ridge, was finished at the State Normal at Cape Girardeau. Upon leaving the Normal, he taught for three years in Cape Girardeau County. On December 6, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Mollie Shaner, daughter of George W. Shaner, of Cape Girardeau County. She was born in Perry County, Mo. After marriage they located on the farm where they now reside. They have two children: George C. and Cline D. Mrs. Hensley is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

August Heiter, an enterprising and prominent farmer of Randol Township.

Cape Girardeau County, was born in the Province of Brunswick, Germany, on May 21, 1841. He is a son of Johan and Ferdmandena Heuer, both natives of Brunswick. They immigrated to America in 1848, landing at New Orleans, from whence they came to Missouri. Mr. Heuer purchased forty acres of land in Randol Township, Cape Girardeau, upon which he located. He afterward built a comfortable house and made other valuable improvements on his farm, and resided there until his death on March 14, 1861. His widow died there about two years later. August Heuer grew to manhood on his father's farm, and, when a young man, learned the carpenter's trade, under the direction of his father. During his early manhood he worked at his trade. In 1863 he enlisted in the State Militia, joining Capt. Tackey's company, Tenth Missouri Cavalry. He participated in the fight at Cape Girardeau, and was in several skirmishes after bushwhackers. He was in active service for six months. Mr. Heuer was a bugler, and was promoted to bugler of Richmond Regiment, but did not accept the promotion. On August 26, 1869, he was united in marriage with Augusta Meyer, a native of Cape Girardeau County, and daughter of Charles Meyer, deceased. After his marriage Mr. Heuer purchased the other heirs' interest in the old homestead, and resided there for a number of years. In 1881 he purchased his present farm, upon which he located in the fall of that year. The farm consists of 685 acres of good land, which is handsomely improved. Mr. and Mrs. Heuer are Lutherans in faith. They have had eight children: Charles W. (died March 16, 1887, aged seventeen years), Rosa Matilda, Robert Lewis, Anna Malinda, Freda Louisa, Clara Ella, August A. and George Washington. In politics Mr. Heuer is a Republican.

John Hink, a merchant and saddler of Gordonville, Mo., is a native of Germany, born in Hanover on January 4, 1828. He grew to manhood in the fatherland, and in 1848 went to England, where he spent six years in London, working in a sugar house. In 1854 he immigrated to the United States, and spent the first year after his arrival in New York City in a sugar house. He went to California in 1857 and remained until 1868, engaged the most of his time in farming and mining. In 1868 he returned to Hanover, where he was married in June, 1869, to Mary M. Schilling. He and wife returned to the United States in 1870, and purchased property in Gordonville, upon which they located. Subsequently Mr. John Hink started a saloon and saddle shop, both of which he managed for several years, when he abandoned the saloon business, and put in a stock of groceries. To him and wife have been born three children: Rebecca L. M., Ernest William and Gerhart Albert. Mr. and Mrs. Hink are members of the Lutheran Church.

Daniel Hinkle, a retired farmer and stock raiser of Oak Ridge, Cape Girardeau County, was born in Tennessee, on September 25, 1811. He is the son of Peter and Amelia (Clodfelter) Hinkle, both natives of North Carolina. They removed from their native State to Missouri in 1816, and settled on a farm in Cape Girardeau County, where they afterward resided. The father died in 1833. They reared nine children, of whom three sons and one daughter are living. The sons reside in Cape Girardeau County, and the daughter in Stoddard County, Mo. Daniel grew to manhood in Cape Girardeau County, where, in the latter part of 1832, he wedded Sarah Drum, daughter of William Drum. She was born in North Carolina, but reared in this county. After marriage they located on a piece of land in Apple Creek Township, which Mr. Hinkle had entered and which he afterward greatly improved. He resided there during his wife's lifetime. Her death occurred in March, 1873. Mr. Hinkle is now a partner in the mercantile business of Hinkle, Drum & Co. He and wife had a family of seven children, viz.: Mary Ann (Mrs. Peter Wills), Susan C. (Mrs. Jasper Wise), Sarah A. (Mrs. Marion Drum), Nancy S. (Mrs. John P. Wills), Martha J. (Mrs. Carmi Steele). Two sons, Peter and William, died while serving in the army. Politically, Mr. Hinkle was formerly a Whig, but is now a Democrat.

Jacob L. Hinkle, senior member of the firm of J. L. Hinkle & Co., general merchants of Burfordville, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., was born at Oak Ridge in that county, March 12, 1850. He is a son of Louis Hinkle, who came to Cape Girardeau County, when a lad of six years. The latter's father removed from North Carolina to Tennessee and from thence to Missouri [see sketch of Daniel Hinkle]. Lewis Hinkle married in Cape Girardeau County, Margaret Fulbright, a native of that county. Jacob L. Hinkle grew to manhood at the home of his parents, and when twenty-one years of age (in 1871) removed to Burfordville and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued for twelve

years. He also served as postmaster from 1872 to 1883. After selling his store he was not actively engaged in business until July, 1885, when he formed the present partnership. The firm occupy a large store building, which is their own, and carry a fine stock of general merchandise, and command a good trade. Mr. Hinkle also owns a one-fourth interest in the Burfordville Flouring Mill, which is among the best roller mills of the county. On December 3, 1885, he was united in marriage with Miss Lou Wilson, a native of Cape Girardeau County, and a daughter of John Wilson (deceased). Mr. Hinkle was also appointed postmaster in December, 1885, which office he still holds. He is a member of the Burfordville Lodge of A. O. U. W., of which he was receiver the past year.

Henry C. Hinton, merchant and postmaster at Allenville, Mo., was born in St. Clair County, Ill., November 9, 1833, and is a son of Vachel Hinton, a native of Kentucky, born of German parents. The latter, when a young man, removed to St. Clair County, Ill., where he married Phebe Cox, also a native of Kentucky, whose parents were formerly from Maryland. After his marriage Vachel Hinton engaged in farming in St. Clair County, which he continued until his death. Henry C. grew to manhood on his parents' farm, and received a fair education in the common schools, which has been greatly improved by reading since arriving at mature years. In 1860 he came to Missouri, and located in Cape Girardeau County, where he was married on April 13, 1863, to Anna C. Pauch, a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany, who came to the county when but three years of age. After his marriage Mr. Hinton located on a farm near Dutchtown, which he cultivated until 1870, when he engaged in merchandising at Dutchtown. After one year he removed his stock of goods to Allenville. He now has the Wheeler store, and controls a good trade. He was appointed deputy postmaster in 1871, but the next year was commissioned postmaster. In politics Mr. Hinton is a Democrat. In 1870 he was appointed justice of the peace of Hubble Township, and was afterward elected and re-elected, holding the office eighteen consecutive years. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church. They have four children: Mary (Mrs. Joseph Courtway, of Horton, Kas.), Harry H., Flora A. and George C. Mr. Hinton is a Royal Arch Mason.

C. Hirsch, Jr., wholesale and retail grocer, forwarding and commission merchant of Cape Girardeau, was born in Cape Girardeau County in 1856. The father, C. Hirsch, Sr., is a native of Germany, who came to Cape Girardeau about 1855, of which city he is still a resident. He is at present proprietor of the Farmer's Home, but previous to 1878 was engaged in the meat trade. The subject of this sketch was reared and received a liberal education in Cape Girardeau. His first business venture was as a member of the firm of Kerstner & Hirsch, with which firm he was identified one and one-half years, after which he engaged in the mercantile business in various places in the county until March, 1888. He then located in Cape Girardeau and engaged in his present business as a member of the firm of N. V. Dittlinger & Co. The year following (1884) Mr. Hirsch assumed full control of the business.

Greer D. Hitt was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., January 27, 1852, and is a son of Bradford Hitt, also a native of that county, born in 1824. The paternal grandfather, William Hitt, was an early settler of Cape Girardeau County. Bradford Hitt married Cynthia Williams, daughter of Hon. Isaac Smith Williams. After his marriage Mr. Hitt located on some land in Cape Township, and improved a farm upon which he resided until his death, February 21, 1873. His wife survived until April 22, 1887. They were the parents of three sons and one daughter, all of whom are now heads of families. The sons reside in Cape Girardeau County, and the daughter, Lizzie (Mrs. Taylor Cox), resides in Texas. Greer D. Hitt grew to manhood on his father's farm, and on September 5, 1872, married Priscilla Randol, daughter of Eli Randol, of Cape Girardeau County. She was born and reared in that county. After his marriage Mr. Hitt was engaged in farming for about five years in Cape Township, when he purchased and located upon his present farm in Randol Township. He has 112 acres of good land, upon which he has a comfortable residence and other buildings. He and wife have three children: Wilbur V. (born April 18, 1880, died July 15, 1882), Donna A. and Jesse L. In politics Mr. Hitt holds to the principles of the Democratic party.

Isaac Cooper Hitt, a farmer and stock raiser of Welch Township, Cape Girardeau County, was born in that county September 10, 1852. He is a son of

Judge Samuel and Susan (Cox) Hitt, both of whom are natives of Cape Girardeau County. The paternal grandfather, Benjamin Hitt, was one of the early settlers of Cape Girardeau County. Judge Samuel Hitt is now retired from active business life, and resides in the city of Cape Girardeau. Isaac C. Hitt was reared at his father's home. He was married September 10, 1876, to Eseneth Ellen Ventres, a native of White County, Ill., and a daughter of George and Mariah Ventres. Mr. Hitt had located where he now resides just previous to his marriage. At that time the farm had about forty acres cleared. There are 380 acres in the farm, and at present about 160 acres under cultivation, upon which is a neat, substantial residence, a large barn and a fine orchard of select trees. Mr. Hitt was elected justice of the peace, but resigned before he had served one term. Mrs. Hitt died October 9, 1887, leaving one daughter, Minnie Grace. Mr. Hitt is a Master Mason, and is also a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

Joseph V. Hobbs, a prominent farmer of Randol Township, Cape Girardeau County, was born in that county, February 14, 1845, and is a son of Green B. Hobbs, a native of Tennessee, who came to Missouri when a young man. After coming to the latter State he married Sarah F. Penn, also a native of Tennessee, after which he located on a farm near Cape Girardeau, on the Perryville road. He improved the farm and resided there until his death about 1870. His widow still survives. They reared a family of eleven children, of whom three sons and one daughter are living, all residents of Cape Girardeau County, except one son, who resides in Stoddard County. Joseph V. grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received a good common school education. Toward the close of the war, he served a few months in the State Militia. On February 9, 1864, he was united in marriage with Miss Elvira C. Ervin, daughter of Eli Ervin, of Cape Girardeau County. After his marriage Mr. Hobbs located on a farm near Cape Girardeau. His wife died, leaving three children: Ernest M., now in business at Cape Girardeau; Joseph E. G. B. and Charles J. W. Mr. Hobbs afterward married Frances L. Brooks, daughter of John Brooks (deceased). She was born on the farm upon which she now resides, to which Mr. Hobbs removed in 1870. He has 330 acres of land, all fenced, with about 270 acres under cultivation. The land is in three farms, with a good two-story residence upon each. Mr. Hobbs served about six years as justice of the peace of his township, when he resigned his position. He is a Mason, and is a member of Wilson Royal Arch Chapter and Council. To him and present wife have been born five children: Isaac H., Sarah F., Mary Jessie J., Robert E. Lee and Ella M.

David Loy Hoffman is a native of Franklin County, Penn., born on September 28, 1841. He is the youngest of nine children born to John G. and Catherine S. (Swartz) Hoffman, also natives of the Keystone State, where they passed their lives. The former was serving as sheriff of Franklin County at the time of our subject's birth, and after the expiration of his term of office engaged in the mercantile business in Chambersburg. In December, 1843, his wife died. He then retired from business, and lived with his sister the remainder of his life, dying on February 28, 1851. David, upon the death of his mother, went to live with a man named John Byers, with whom he remained until he was about seventeen years of age. He then entered the *Valley Spirit* office at Chambersburg, where he served a three years' apprenticeship. In April, 1861, he entered Company B, Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, known as the Chamber's Infantry, as second corporal, with which he served three months, the term of enlistment. In July, 1862, he entered Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served nine months. After his return home he was for several years connected with the Inland & United States Telegraph Company as line builder and repairer, after which he rambled over Illinois and Missouri, working at various occupations, a portion of the time as watchman on a snag-bunt. On December 19, 1869, he came to Cape Girardeau and worked on the C. G. & S. L. Railroad, and later was engaged in farming and teaching until 1872. He then went to Morley, Mo., and established the *Advance*, which he conducted for five years. He then bought the *Commerce Dispatch* in March, 1878, and conducted it until the fall of 1881, when he established the *Mason County Dispatch*, which he published until the fall of 1882. He next went to Olathe, Kas., and took editorial charge of the *Kansas Patron*. After eighteen months he returned to Cape Girardeau and established the *Missouri Cultivator*, which was merged into the *Courier*. About January 1, 1885, he

severed his connection with it, and soon after took charge of the *News*, which he has since conducted. In 1862 he was married to Lillie McCone, who died two years later, leaving one daughter, Mary K., now living in Harrisburg, Penn. In January, 1872, he was united in marriage with Rebecca A. Adams, and to them has been born one child, Sarah A., born in September, 1872. Mr. Hoffman and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also of the Patrons of Husbandry. He is a member of the G. A. R., and is serving his third term as adjutant of Justi Post. Politically he is a Democrat.

Thomas D. Hope, a respected farmer residing one-half mile north of Pocahontas, Cape Girardeau County, was born in that county on February 29, 1844. He is the son of Robert Y. Hope, who was born in Cabarrus County, N. C., in 1803. He left his native State and came to Missouri when a young man, crossing the Mississippi River on Christmas day, 1822. He was married in Cape Girardeau County to Mrs. Margaret B. Torrence, daughter of a Mr. Walker, also a native of North Carolina. Mr. Hope settled on the farm where the subject of this sketch now resides, and where he lived until his death, which occurred on October 23, 1886. His wife died on December 22, 1869. Thomas D. grew to manhood at his father's home. On January 9, 1873, he was united in marriage with Margaret A., daughter of William Baldridge, who removed to Missouri from Tennessee. Mrs. Hope was born and reared in the neighborhood where she now resides. After his marriage Mr. Hope located on his father's old farm, where he has since remained. He has 240 acres of good land, of which 115 acres are under cultivation, and upon which he has a good residence and other buildings. He and wife have three children, viz.: James Robert, Maud Y. and Annas Cross, a lad of nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Hope are members of Apple Creek Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Hope is an elder.

Dr. John A. Horn, physician and surgeon at Millersville, Cape Girardeau County, was born December 20, 1833, in Pike County, Mo. He is a son of John Horn, a native of Pennsylvania, in which State he grew to manhood, and married Esther Leetch, also a native of Pennsylvania. They removed to Missouri in 1831, and settled in Pike County, where Mr. Horn purchased a farm, and afterward entered more land when it came into market. He resided on his farm until his death in 1843. He and wife reared three sons and five daughters, of whom two sons and four daughters are living. Four of his children reside in Missouri and two in Montana. The Doctor spent his youth on his father's farm, and received a good common school education. At the age of twenty years he engaged in teaching school during the winter seasons and farming during the summer. In 1865 he commenced the study of medicine in his native county under the direction of John T. Bell, one of the prominent physicians of Louisiana, Mo. He took his first course of lessons at Keokuk in the winter of 1866-67, graduating in the spring of 1869. After completing the course he located at Millersville, and engaged in the practice of his profession, which he has successfully continued. The Doctor is not married, and his sister keeps house for him. He is examining physician of his lodge of the A. O. U. W. at Millersville.

S. B. and J. A. Horrell, members of the firm of Horrell, Byrd & Co., proprietors of the flouring mill at Jackson, Mo., were both born and reared near Jackson. The former is the son of Thomas Horrell, and the latter is a son of William Horrell. John Horrell, the grandfather, came from Maryland about 1818, and located on a tract of land two and one-half miles northwest of Jackson, where he resided until his death. He reared six sons and two daughters (the five eldest of whom were born in Maryland), viz.: William W., Thomas, John, Benjamin M., Elijah W. Alexander B., Maximillian, Barbara M. and Rachel M. William W. was born in 1809, and was united in marriage with Mary Byrd, a daughter of Capt. Abraham Byrd, of Cape Girardeau County. He followed agricultural pursuits. He represented the county in the Legislature one or two terms and filled various county offices. He died in 1864. His widow still resides in Byrd Township. There were born to them eleven children, viz.: Sophia, Nancy, Rebecca Buckner, William Gillespie, Mary Emily, Rachel G., John A. and one son and three daughters who died in infancy. At present (1888) only four are living: J. A., one of the subjects of this sketch, and three sisters, Nancy, Mary Emily and Rachel G. John A. was united in marriage on May 8, 1883, to Miss Lucy Riley, daughter of Judge Amos Riley, of New Madrid, Mo. Three children were born to them, viz.: Louia, Mary Eugenia and William Amos; the eldest died in infancy.

Thomas, the second son, was reared near Jackson, and was a tanner by trade, but engaged in farming as a vocation. He died in 1864. His wife, Clarissa (Byrd) Horrell, died in 1866. They reared two children: Stephen B., the other subject of this sketch, and Benjamin, who resides in Kansas; one child (John) died in infancy. John Horrell, Jr., was reared near Jackson, and died in 1864. Benjamin M., Sr., still resides at Cape Girardeau. Elijah practiced medicine in New Madrid and Cape Girardeau, Mo. He died in Mississippi. Alexander went to California in 1854, and died there a few years ago.

Louis Houck, president of the Cape Girardeau Southwestern Railway, and one of the principal owners of the road, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., in April, 1841. His father, Bartholomew Houck, was a native of the Kingdom of Bavaria, and landed in the United States in 1839, while his mother, whose maiden name was Anna Senn, came originally from the Canton of Argau, Switzerland, immigrating to this country in the year 1830. The parents were married in the city of St. Louis in 1837, and subsequently, from 1838 until 1843, resided upon a farm in Gasconade County, Mo. Bartholomew Houck was a printer by trade, and in the capacity of publisher and editor became connected with several of the earliest German papers in the West; as editor and publisher of the Belleville *Zeitung* (Gazette) in 1849 he became especially well known in Illinois and portions of Missouri among the German element. The subject of this sketch passed his youthful days in Belleville, Ill., receiving his education principally in his father's printing office, but during the years 1858 and 1859 he attended the Wisconsin University. In 1860 he began the publication of a German paper in Belleville, and as a Democrat took active interest in the great political campaign of that year throughout his native State. In 1865 he retired from the journalistic profession. Having begun the study of law in 1861 in the office of the late Hon. W. H. Underwood, one of the leading lawyers of Illinois, he was admitted to practice by the supreme court in 1862, and some time after, in 1865, became associated with Hon. H. K. S. O'Melveny in the active practice of his profession in Cairo, Ill. In 1868 he removed to St. Louis, where he was shortly afterward appointed assistant United States district attorney, but in 1869 he resigned this position and removed to Cape Girardeau. Mr. Houck now entered upon the general practice of law in the southeastern counties of the State, but, subsequently, in 1880, after a successful legal career, retired from his labors in this direction to devote himself to the construction of the Cape Girardeau Southwestern Railway. In 1880 he built fifteen miles of this road, in 1881 eleven miles, in 1882 seven miles, and in the next two years twenty-five additional miles were constructed. In 1886-87 the road was extended eight miles farther, and he is now engaged in securing the construction of thirty-five miles more, thus completing, by forming a junction with the Current River Railroad, an unbroken east and west line through Southern Missouri. Although not a politician Mr. Houck was nominated as alternate Democratic elector for the State at large in 1872, and, as such, made a canvass of the southeastern counties in that year. He has also published two legal works of recognized merit, one on the law of "Mechanic's Liens" (Chicago, 1865), and another on the law of "Navigable Rivers" (Boston, 1868). From 1870 to 1871 he edited and annotated a new edition of the first fifteen volumes of the Missouri Reports. In December, 1872, he was married to Miss Mary Hunter Giboney, only daughter of Mr. Andrew Giboney, a lady belonging to one of the oldest pioneer families of Missouri.

H. W. Howard, of the firm of Wiggington & Howard, general merchants, was born in Cape Girardeau County on December 1, 1842. He is a grandson of Henry Howard, a native of England, who came from Kentucky to Cape Girardeau County about 1799, locating three miles northwest of Jackson on a Spanish grant, where he resided until his death. His son, Hamilton B., the father of H. W., was the youngest child of his family. He was born in 1807, and was reared on the farm near Jackson. He married Sarah Daughtery, born in 1806. She was a granddaughter of Henry Hand, who located in Cape Girardeau County in 1798. The parents resided on their farm northwest of Jackson till their deaths, the father's occurring in 1853, and the mother's in 1855. H. W. is the elder of two children. A sister, Nancy (Mrs. Clodfenter), now resides on the old home place. He was reared on the farm, and on June 26, 1861, enlisted in the Missouri Confederate Home Guards. On September 26, 1864, he was taken prisoner at St. Louis, and held for five months, when he was exchanged. He then served in the cavalry with Forrest until the close of the war. Returning home, he began the study of medicine, but abandoning that he returned to

the farm and remained until 1877, when he took a position as deputy in the sheriff and collector's office. Filling that position six years he next engaged in the mercantile business, and on September 16, 1885, the present firm was established. B. F. Wiggington is the other member of the firm. Mr. Howard was married on July 3, 1866, to Mary P. Shaner, a native of Cape Girardeau County. She died in 1870, having borne two children—one son and one daughter. He was afterward united in marriage with Rachel G. Horrell, a native of Cape Girardeau County. Three children have been born to this union—two sons and one daughter. Mr. Howard is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and of the A. O. U. W.

Edward F. Jenkins, farmer and stock raiser near Jackson, was born in Loudoun County, Va., on June 6, 1840. He is the son of Edward B. and Martha (Keen) Jenkins, both of Virginia. They removed to Missouri in 1851, and located in Cape Girardeau County five miles southwest from Cape Girardeau. In 1857 they came to Jackson and engaged in the hotel business, where they remained until 1859. They then bought land and removed to the place on which the subject of this sketch now resides. He owned about 600 acres, which he improved. Upon the place is located "Old Bethel Church" (Baptist), said to be the first church built west of the Mississippi River. Mr. Jenkins was twice married. His first wife died in Virginia. He died in 1874. The mother of Edward F. died in 1877, having reared to maturity a family of four sons and one daughter, of whom the sons are still living, and with the exception of one, Dr. L. E. Jenkins, of Fredericktown, Madison County, are residents of Cape Girardeau County. Edward F. grew to manhood on his father's farm. He and two brothers and one half brother served in the Confederate army in Company F, Eighth Missouri Cavalry, under Gen. Price. They participated in all the engagements of the regiment. Among others were Fredericktown, Hartsville, Helena, Little Rock and Jenkins' Ferry. After the war they returned to their homes on June 25, 1865. On October 13, 1880, Edward F. was united in marriage with Fannie Wright, a native of St. Louis, but who was reared in Jackson. Previous to his marriage Mr. Jenkins bought the old homestead and a part of the old farm, on which he has since resided. The family are relatives of Gen. Jenkins, a noted Confederate soldier, who was accidentally killed by one of his own soldiers in Virginia. Mr. Jenkins is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mrs. Jenkins is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church. Mr. Jenkins is a member of the Masonic Lodge, and all four of the brothers belong to the A. O. U. W.

Thomas E. Johnson, M. D., is a native of Cape Girardeau County, born on October 13, 1849. He is the son of Robert Perry Johnson, a native of Ohio, born in 1817. The latter came to Missouri when a young man (about 1838), and settled in Cape Girardeau County, whither his father had previously immigrated, and engaged in the millwright business. Robert P. was also a millwright by trade, in which business he engaged during his life, having built several mills in Cape Girardeau County. He also conducted a farm. He was married on April 21, 1847, to Isabella B. Little, daughter of John Little, who settled in Cape Girardeau County in 1820, having removed from North Carolina. Mrs. Johnson was born in Tennessee, but was mostly reared in Cape Girardeau County, being but five years of age when her parents removed thence. Her father came to Missouri with about forty persons, of whom but four are now living, viz.: Mrs. Johnson, a brother residing in California, and two cousins. Mrs. Johnson reared three children—two sons and one daughter—of whom the two sons are living, and with whom she now resides. Her husband died in November, 1855. Dr. Johnson was reared on his mother's farm, and received a fair education in the country schools and the Pocahontas High School. He commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Robert T. Henderson in 1881. He took his first course of lectures at Missouri Medical College in the winter of 1882-83. He completed the course the next year, graduating from that institution in the Spring of 1884, after which he began the practice of his profession at Pocahontas, which he has since continued, and at present controls an extensive practice in his part of the county. On December 31, 1882, he was united in marriage with Miss Alice E. Vandervest, daughter of Marshall Vandervest, who removed to Missouri from Pennsylvania. Mrs. Johnson was born and chiefly reared in the latter State. The Doctor and wife have three children, viz.: Mabel, Thomas and Harry. The Doctor is a charter member of Wilson Lodge No. 191, A. F. & A. M.

Prof. Thomas E. Joyce, principal of the Cape Girardeau public schools, is a native of Scott County, Mo. He was born in 1858, and is the son of Edward and Georgia A. Joyce. The former was a native of Louisiana, and the latter of Scott County, Mo. The father was born in 1830, and when nine years of age located with his mother in Cape Girardeau County. He was reared on a farm, but in his young days followed steamboating. The parents were married in Arkansas, and after their marriage resided in Scott County for twenty years, when they removed to Cape Girardeau County, and located on a farm, where they afterward resided. Mr. Joyce died at his home in 1882; his widow died in 1886. The subject of this sketch is one of a family of eight children—five sons and three daughters—and, being sixteen years of age when his parents removed to Cape Girardeau County, he has since made that his home. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching school, which profession he has since followed. His education was completed in the Southeastern Missouri Normal, having graduated from that institution in June, 1887. Soon after he accepted his present position, taking charge of the schools on September 5, 1887. He has so far conducted the schools in such a manner as to insure his success in the future as a teacher.

John G. Juden, an enterprising citizen and prosperous farmer of Cape Girardeau County, was born in that county on March 10, 1827. He is a son of Judge Thomas Juden, a native of Maryland, whose ancestors immigrated to the United States in an early day. He was a silver plater by trade, and first carried on his trade in Baltimore. About 1817 he came to Missouri, his father, John Juden, having located in this State about 1805. After coming to Missouri, Thomas Juden married Nancy Holcombe, a native of North Carolina. Soon after he purchased land about two miles from Jackson, on the Jackson and Cape Girardeau road, upon which he resided until 1837, when he purchased a farm near Cape Girardeau, upon which he resided until his death in 1876. He served as judge of the county court for one term. He and wife were the parents of eight children that grew to maturity, of whom three sons and two daughters are living, all in Cape Girardeau County, except one son in California. John G. spent his youth on his father's farm, and in 1850 he and his brother went to California, making the trip, which required a little less than three months, with a team. He remained there about four years, engaged in mining, and returned home by way of Panama, Aspinwall and New Orleans. Arriving home in June, 1855, he soon after purchased a farm, and has since been engaged in farming. In 1857 he located on his present farm, consisting of 547 acres, with about 300 under cultivation, upon which he has a good residence, barn and other out-buildings. On June 15, 1856, he wedded Laura Alton, daughter of Amasa Alton, deceased. To them have been born five children: William R., Julia E., John G., Jr., Wilber A. and Thomas Judson. Mrs. Juden died October 22, 1869. Politically Mr. Juden and sons are very ardent Democrats.

Edward S. Juden, one of the successful teachers of Cape Girardeau County, was born in Cape Girardeau Township, that county, February 5, 1867. He is a son of William Juden, also a native of that county, born in 1834. The grandfather, Judge Thomas Juden, was a native of England, who came to the United States when a child. He removed to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., when a young man. He afterward served as judge of the county court for one or two terms, and resided in the county until his death. William Juden grew to manhood at his father's home, and married Mary E. McLeary, also a native of Cape Girardeau County. He was a farmer, and after his marriage located near Cape Girardeau, where he resided until his death in 1874. He left a widow, who still survives, and four children—three sons and one daughter—all of whom are nearly grown. Edward S. was reared on his father's farm, and received a good education, which was finished at the State Normal School at Cape Girardeau. A young man of sterling character, he is excellently qualified for the profession of teaching school. He is also a humorist of merit, and writes under the *pseudonym* of "Ed. Chinaman." He is an adherent to the Democratic party.

F. A. Kage, liveryman at Cape Girardeau and proprietor of the Star Stables, is a native of Cape Girardeau County, born on April 4, 1848. He is the son of Christian Kage, a native of Germany, born in 1823, who came to America in 1845 and located near Cape Girardeau. When our subject was six years of age the father removed to the city, where he afterward followed various occupations. He died in 1876. F. A. Kage is the only surviving member of the family. The mother and two sisters died in 1868. She had a son by a previous

marriage, but he is also dead. The subject of this sketch has lived in Cape Girardeau since early childhood. He served as deputy sheriff before he was twenty years of age, and filled the office until 1881. He was deputy United States marshal for one year. In 1882 he was elected sheriff as an independent candidate, defeating the Democratic nominee by a majority of 886. He served in that office for four years, and was county coroner for two years. In 1864 he enlisted in the Union army, joining the Second Missouri Cavalry. He was mustered out in the latter part of that year, and re-enlisted in a volunteer company, and was mustered out in June, 1865. He engaged in his present business in 1871. His building burned in 1887, and he immediately afterward erected the large building he now occupies. In 1867 he was united in marriage with Barbara Fritz, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had four children—three sons and one daughter.

William N. Keeling, a well-to-do farmer and stock raiser of Randol Township, Cape Girardeau County, was born in that county December 25, 1842. He is a son of Harrison Keeling, a native of Kentucky, who removed to Missouri when a young man, after which he married Margaret Poe, a daughter of James Poe, deceased. She was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. After his marriage Mr. Keeling purchased a farm in Randol Township, which he cultivated until his death in August, 1847, after which his widow managed the farm. She is still residing there (1888). She and husband had a family of three children—one son and two daughters—of whom one daughter is dead. The other daughter is a widow and resides with her mother. The son, William N., after arriving at mature years, managed the home farm until 1872. On December 27 of that year he was united in marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth (Randol) Brooks, a daughter of A. D. Randol [see sketch]. After his marriage Mr. Keeling cultivated his wife's farm one season, when he bought his present place, consisting of 188 acres of good land, with more than 100 acres under cultivation. He and wife have one daughter, Ida May, aged nine years. Mrs. Keeling has a son by her former marriage, J. Frank Brooks, a resident of Nebraska.

John G. Keller, one of the most substantial farmers of Cape Girardeau County, was born in Germany, March 10, 1829. He is a son of John Jacob and Katherina (Bender) Keller, both natives of Germany. The family immigrated to the United States in 1840, and located in Cape Girardeau County in August of that year. John Jacob Keller purchased the land and settled where John G. Keller now resides. The former died there about 1846, and his wife died on the same farm in 1870. John G. grew to manhood on his father's farm, and on July 20, 1850, married Augusta Weiss, a daughter of Henry Weiss, a native of Germany. Mrs. Keller was also born in Germany, and came with her parents to America when twelve years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Keller have seven children living, and one daughter, who died when four years of age. Those living are John H., George J., Louis T., Anna Mary (Mrs. Charles Blatter), August W., Otto J. and Mary Louisa. After the death of his father Mr. Keller remained on the home farm, which he has managed most successfully. He had over 1,200 acres at one time, but he has given each of his sons a farm, and has 160 left. Mr. and Mrs. Keller are members of the German Lutheran Church.

George J. Keller, a farmer and stock raiser of Cape Girardeau Township, Cape Girardeau County, was born in that county on January 27, 1857. He is a son of J. G. Keller [see sketch]. George J. remained on the home farm until he was married, on March 11, 1880, to Minnie Schwab, a native of Cape Girardeau County. She is a daughter of John Schwab. Soon after his marriage Mr. Keller located on the farm where he now resides. His farm consists of 134 acres under an excellent state of cultivation. The place is located three miles west of Cape Girardeau, and has a large brick residence, two good barns and other substantial buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Keller are enterprising young people, and are members of the Evangelical Church.

Louis T. Keller is a native of Cape Girardeau County, and was born on the farm where his father, John G. Keller, now lives, on February 24, 1859. He remained with his father, assisting with the work of the farm, until he was twenty-four years of age. On September 20, 1883, he was united in marriage with Anna Thilenius, a daughter of Col. George C. Thilenius, a prominent citizen of Cape Girardeau. Col. Thilenius made the flour that took the first premium at both the Vienna Exposition and the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. Mrs. Keller was born and reared in Cape Girardeau. After his marriage

Mr. Keller located upon his present farm in Cape Girardeau Township, Cape Girardeau County, which he had previously purchased, and upon which he had made some valuable improvements. It consists of 300 acres of land, with 100 under cultivation. Mr. Keller has a nice residence and other convenient farm buildings. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Their marriage has been blessed by the birth of one son, Edwin.

Henry Kerstner, a general merchant of Gordonville, Mo., was born on December 28, 1837, in the Province of Hanover, Germany, and is a son of Henry and Engel (Detjer) Kerstner, both also natives of Hanover. The family immigrated to the United States in 1852. They first located in Perry County, Mo., but in the spring of 1853 settled in Cape Girardeau County, near New Wells. Mr. Kerstner purchased land and improved a farm, upon which he reared his children and resided many years. His death occurred on November 13, 1873. Mrs. Kerstner died in January, 1859. Henry is the eldest of three sons. His youth was spent on the farm, remaining there until he was twenty years of age. He then clerked at Appleton for five years, after which he became a partner in the business, taking a third interest with David and Daniel Seibert. He continued with them until the winter of 1865, when he removed to Gordonville and purchased his present store. For a time he had a partner in the person of John A. Lange, now of Wilson, Kas., and was afterward associated with James M. Seibert, present State treasurer of Missouri, who sold out to Mr. Kerstner's brother, Claus, in 1871, but since 1876 he (Henry Kerstner) has been sole proprietor. He has a good brick building, and carries a large stock of general merchandise. He also has farming interests. In January, 1867, he wedded Augusta Ahrens, who was born in Cape Girardeau County, March 14, 1850. They have five children—Claus, Albert, Martha, Edward and Laura—living, and two girls who died in early childhood. Mr. Kerstner and family are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Kerstner is an ardent Republican, and he is a member of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Mutual Aid Association.

John Kerstner is a native of Germany, born in the Province of Hanover on January 6, 1840, and immigrated with his parents to the United States in 1852 [see sketch of Henry Kerstner]. He grew to manhood in Cape Girardeau County, and enlisted August 24, 1862, in the Twenty-ninth Missouri Infantry, and served in the army until he received his discharge in February, 1863. The next year he went to California by the way of New York City and Panama. Remaining in that State until 1867, engaged in farm work, he returned home by the same route. Soon after his return he and his brother engaged in the mercantile business at Gordonville, Mo., but in the spring of 1871 they sold out, and he purchased his present farm. He founded Farmers Village, in which he engaged in the mercantile business in January, 1878, having previously erected a store building. He continued in the business about ten years, when he sold out. On November 12, 1868, he was united in marriage with Sophia Nienstedt, a daughter of Henry Nienstedt. She was born in Hanover, Germany, and was brought to Cape Girardeau County by her parents, when five years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Kerstner have been born four children: Emma E., Louis H., Albert H. and Henry William. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Kerstner is a member of the Grand Army Post of Cape Girardeau, and is also a member of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Mutual Benefit Association of St. Louis, in which he has a life certificate of \$4,000.

Claus Kerstner, dealer in hardware, cutlery and tinware at Gordonville, Mo., was born in Hanover, Germany, July 16, 1844, and is a son of Henry Kerstner, Sr. [see sketch of Henry Kerstner, Jr.]. Claus was reared on his father's farm in Cape Girardeau County. On May 5, 1863, he enlisted in Company E, Eighth Missouri Provisional Regiment, and served for six months. At the special call for six months' volunteers on July 5, 1864, he re-enlisted, joining Company B, with which he served until the expiration of the time. On June 5, 1865, he was appointed deputy clerk of the circuit court, in which capacity he served for twenty-two months. In the early part of 1867, he opened a saddlery shop at Gordonville, which he managed until March, 1871, when he sold out and bought an interest in his brother's general mercantile business. He withdrew from that business in 1875, and engaged in the sale of farm implements, which he continued until 1877, when he engaged in his present business. Politically he has always held to the principles of the Republican party. He was appointed postmaster at Gordonville in 1875, which office he still holds. Mr. Kerstner has been married twice. His first wife was Bertha Kummerle, to whom he

was united on November 12, 1867. She died on January 7, 1869, leaving one daughter, Lillie E. Mr. Kerstner was married on April 13, 1871, to Lizzie A. Hirsch, daughter of Christ Hirsch, of Cape Girardeau. Six children have been born to this union: Martin G., Ida K., Corie E., Paulina O., Leonora B. and one that died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Kerstner are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a member of Maj. A. B. Carroll Post No. 310, G. A. R., Department of Missouri, and of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Mutual Aid Association.

Fred Kies, editor of the *Volksfreund*, Jackson, Mo., was born in Wuertemberg, Germany, on December 8, 1837. He came with his parents, Christian and Jacobina Kies, to America in 1852, locating in Winnebago County, Wis. The father was a vintager in the old country, but resided on a farm in Wisconsin. After about ten years' residence there he with his wife and the younger members of his family returned to Germany, where they remained about two years. Coming to America again, he located for a time in Union County, Ill. In 1869 he and wife located at Jackson, making their home with their son, Fred, until their deaths, which occurred within a few weeks of each other in 1870. Fred attended Brockway College in Wisconsin two years, and in 1860 went to Germany and received instruction from eminent German teachers. Returning to America in 1861 he taught school in Pike County, Ohio, for two years. In October, 1865, he was united in marriage with Theresa Wimmer, a native of German Austria. Soon after he removed to Cape Girardeau County, and engaged in preaching and teaching. He organized the Jackson German Evangelical Church in 1867, and had charge of a German Church in the country a short time. He has preached almost all over the county without being regularly stationed. From the fall of 1874 to the spring of 1877 he had charge of a school at Zoar, a German colony in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. He founded the *Volksfreund* on March 11, 1886, and has already secured a good subscription. He resides two miles east of town on his farm of 105 acres. He is a hard laborer both on the farm and in the office. He has had twelve children—five sons and seven daughters—of whom one daughter died in infancy. He and family are members of the Evangelical Church. Mr. Kies is thoroughly Americanized in his views, and has no sympathy with the Herr Most followers and other so-called social revolutionists.

Andrew H. Kinder was born near Marble Hill, Bollinger, Co., Mo., December 6, 1828. He is the son of John and Mary (Sulder) Kinder, both natives of North Carolina. In 1811 the father came to Bollinger County with his parents. He entered land and was married there, but afterward came to Cape Girardeau County, and bought and improved land near Millersville, where he resided until his death, in November, 1858. The parents had five sons, of whom the two eldest are dead. Andrew H. grew to manhood in Cape Girardeau County, and received very little instruction in youth, but since reaching years of maturity has acquired a good education by study at home. At the age of eighteen years he commenced teaching school, which he continued for five consecutive years. In 1850 he was elected county assessor, and re-elected in 1852. He engaged in the mercantile business in the neighborhood where he now resides for about eighteen years, also had an interest in a store at Smithville, Bollinger County, for awhile. Besides his mercantile business and farming he had an interest in the Shawneetown Woolen Mills for ten years. On April 13, 1856, he was united in marriage with Sarah E., daughter of Judge John Drum. She was born in Stoddard County, but was reared and married in Cape Girardeau County. After marriage they settled on the farm where they now reside. They have seven children, viz.: Mary M. (Mrs. George W. Cobble), Oliver B., Gilbert C., Edward B., Eva J., Ida V. and Iva O. Mr. Kinder and son, Oliver B., are members of Mystic Tie Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Oak Ridge. In politics Mr. Kinder is a Democrat.

Judge Levi J. Kinder, a farmer residing near Gordonville, Mo., was born in Cape Girardeau County in the neighborhood of his present home in September, 1830, and is a son of Joel and Sarena (Thompson) Kinder, both natives of Cape Girardeau County. The former was a son of Adam Kinder, who immigrated to Cape Girardeau County from North Carolina about 1800. Joel Kinder was reared at his father's home, and after his marriage located on land which he had entered in Hubble Township. He improved a farm, made a home for himself and family, and resided there until his death, about 1868. His first wife, Irene Thompson, was the daughter of Rev. Ben Thompson, a pioneer Baptist minister of Cape Girardeau County. She died about 1839, having borne three children—two sons and one daughter—of whom the subject of this sketch

is the eldest. He remained at his father's home until his marriage, February 14, 1850, with Martha J. O'Neal, a daughter of Raford O'Neal, from Tennessee. She was born in Tennessee in 1830, but was mainly reared in Cape Girardeau County. Previous to his marriage Mr. Kinder had purchased forty acres of land, upon which he located in 1852, and upon which he still resides. He soon after purchased another forty-acre tract, and later 160 more, all of which was in the woods. He now has 100 acres under cultivation, with good improvements. To him and wife have been born five children: Susan J. (Mrs. William J. Strong), Sarah Elizabeth (Mrs. Jane Hamilton), William M. (on the home farm), Mary (Mrs. Daniel Lape, died April 12, 1878) and Martha Ann (Mrs. Jacob Thompson). Mr. Kinder is a member of the Democratic party, and was elected judge of the county court in November, 1886. He has held other minor offices, and was justice of the peace of his township for about five years. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and of the A. F. & A. M.

Louis C. Kipping, merchant and blacksmith of Tilsit, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., was born in Saxony, Germany, on January 26, 1834. He was reared and educated in his native country, and in 1872 immigrated to the United States. Locating in Perry County, Mo., he learned his trade and remained there until 1877, when he removed to Cape Girardeau County. He worked three months each at Shawneetown and Oak Ridge, when he removed to his present location and started a blacksmith shop, which he has since managed. On March 1, 1886, he was appointed postmaster of Tilsit, which office he still holds. He is also engaged in the general mercantile business, having purchased a store in August, 1887. On January 25, 1879, he was united in marriage with Minnie Feuerbahn, a native of Cape Girardeau County. Their union has been blessed by the birth of five children, viz.: Sidona, Agnes, Mary, Albert and Hulda. Mr. Kipping and wife are communicants of the Lutheran Church.

Louis F. Klostermann, proprietor of "The Bee" store, was born in Levern, Westphalia, Germany, February 23, 1837, attending the public schools at Levern until the age of fourteen. When he came to America he first located for a short time in Cincinnati, Ohio, but upon leaving that city he moved to Cape Girardeau, Mo. At the age of fifteen he commenced clerking in grocery and dry goods houses in Cape Girardeau, which he continued till 1861. He then raised a company of Union soldiers from Cape Girardeau and Scott Counties for the Twenty-ninth Missouri Infantry, of which company he was made second lieutenant. He was severely wounded in 1862 at Chickasaw Bayou, near Vicksburg. After remaining in the hospital at St. Louis four months he returned to his regiment, but, finding that the condition of his wounds prevented him from resuming active duty, he resigned in May, 1863. Returning to Cape Girardeau he received the appointment of postmaster, which position he filled until 1882 (nineteen years). In 1883 he embarked in the retail dry goods and clothing business, and in January, 1887, he purchased his present store, and at the same time bought the Cape City Woolen Mills. He also owns a half interest in the Cape Girardeau Foundry. In 1866 he was united in marriage with Matilda Tribelhorn, a native of Jackson, Mo. They have had two sons and two daughters, of whom one son is dead. Mr. Klostermann represented his county in the State Legislature of 1884 and 1885. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Select Knights, and the A. O. U. W.

John W. Knox, a farmer of Cape Girardeau County, residing near Shawneetown, was born in Perry County, Mo., on February 15, 1839. He is the son of Ezekiel Knox, a native of Rowan County, N. C., born in 1801. The latter immigrated to Missouri when a young man (in 1829) and located in Perry County, where he married Mary E. Hughey, also a native of North Carolina, born in 1808. She remained in her native State until she reached womanhood. After their marriage Mr. Knox entered land and improved a farm in Perry County, where he resided until his death in August, 1860. John W. grew to manhood on his father's farm. On November 10, 1859, he was united in marriage with Martha E. McNeely, daughter of Ezekiel McNeely, a native of North Carolina. Mrs. Knox was born and reared in Perry County. After his marriage Mr. Knox engaged in farming for four years in his native county, and in November, 1864 removed to Cape Girardeau County and bought the farm where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Knox are members of the Presbyterian Church. They have four children, viz.: Chloe A. (wife of L. L. McNeely, a farmer of Cape Girardeau County), Lillie (a young lady at home), Willis (now in school at the State University) and Walter (a young man fifteen years of age). Mr. Knox is



Louis F. Rostermann

CAPE GIRARDEAU CO.

a member of the A. O. U. W., also a member of the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Frederick Kurre, postmaster of Kurreville, is a native of Cape Girardeau County, and was born on the farm where he now resides, on January 23, 1857. He is a son of Henry Kurre, a native of Germany, who immigrated to the United States when a young man. He came to Missouri in 1842 and entered land, which he afterward cultivated. In 1844 he was united in marriage with Mollie Haupt, also a native of Germany. She died in 1861, leaving three children: Frederick, Mary (wife of A. Estes) and Caroline (Mrs. Herman Hahsler). Henry Kurre engaged in the mercantile business in Kurreville in 1860, which he continued in connection with farming until his death on April 16, 1887, at the age of sixty-seven. He left his second wife, by whom he had seven children; Frederick grew to manhood on his father's farm, and when twenty-one years of age assumed an interest in his father's store, which he sold after three years and engaged in the manufacture of lumber at Burfordville. He remained in the lumber business, meanwhile managing a farm, until the death of his father, when he removed back to Kurreville and took charge of the store. He was appointed postmaster in June, 1887, his father having held that position since 1879. On January 25, 1880 he was united in marriage with Alice Bast, who was born in Cape Girardeau County, and is the daughter of G. W. Bast of Burfordville. Three children have been born to this union: Freda, Lela (who was born in January, 1893, and died July 27, 1884) and Flossie. Mr. Kurre is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

William E. Lang, a substantial farmer and stock raiser of Cape Girardeau County, was born on the farm where he now resides on May 23, 1843. His father, Dr. David Lang, was a native of Germany, in which country he grew to manhood and received his education, both literary and professional. He immigrated to America while a young man, and settled on the land now owned by his son, William E. He was married in Cape Girardeau County to Mrs. Dorothy E. Bruhl, widow of Dr. Bruhl. Dr. Lang practiced his profession in the neighborhood of his home about seven years, and died on July 5, 1846. He had a family of two sons and one daughter who grew to maturity and married. One son now resides in Kansas. William E. grew to manhood on the farm, and on August 1, 1864, enlisted in the Fiftieth Missouri Infantry, with which he served until he received his discharge on April 15, 1865. During his service he was on post duty at Cape Girardeau. After the war he returned home, and, on October 30, 1866, was united in marriage with Mary Schultz, also a native of Cape Girardeau County. They have reared a family of eight children. Mr. Lang has 299 acres of good land, 220 of which are under cultivation, and upon which is a large dwelling house and other buildings. Mr. Lang is giving considerable attention to raising improved stock, such as Shorthorn cattle and graded Cleveland Bay horses. He is the owner of the only Cleveland Bay stallion known in Southeast Missouri, and is also engaged in breeding Cotswold sheep and Berkshire hogs. Politically he is a Republican, and has served as justice of the peace. He is a member of the Grange organization. Mrs. Lang is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Peter Lehner, merchant at Pocahtontas, Cape Girardeau County, and a member of the firm of Lehner & Schoen, was born in Austria, on May 23, 1850. He is a son of Mathias and Teresa Lehner, both natives of Austria. They immigrated to the United States in 1854, and settled in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., where the father died two years after their arrival. Peter remained in that county until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Perry County and learned the saddler's trade, at which he worked in that county for three years. In 1867 he went to St. Louis, and worked at his trade two years, in the meantime attending night school. He had by his own exertion received a fair education in both the German and English languages. Upon leaving St. Louis he returned to Perry County and located at Wittenberg, where he engaged as clerk in his brother-in-law's store for a number of years. He then, in the fall of 1876, came back to Cape Girardeau County and engaged in his present business. He and partner are successors of John Bonney. They carry a stock of general merchandise, including hardware and farm implements, and are doing a good business. Mr. Lehner was married in Perry County in October, 1873, to Mary Birner, a native of that county. His wife died in 1883, having borne three children, of whom but one daughter is living—Bertha. In July, 1884, he was again united in marriage, choosing for his second wife Bertha Wichter, a native of Cape Girardeau County. Two children have blessed this union, viz.:

Rudolph and Louisa. Mr. and Mrs. Lehner are members of the Lutheran Church.

Joseph C. Lewis was born in Cape Girardeau County, June 9, 1820, and is a son of Thomas H. Lewis, also a native of Cape Girardeau County. The grandfather, Joseph Lewis, was a native of Virginia, who removed to Missouri and located on what is known as Lewis Prairie, in New Madrid County. He resided there during the great earthquake, soon after which he removed to Cape Girardeau County and located near the city of Cape Girardeau. Thomas H. Lewis grew to manhood at the home of his parents, and married Fannie Bohannon, a daughter of George Bohannon, an early settler of Cape Girardeau County, from Jefferson County, Ky. Mrs. Lewis was born in Kentucky, but was reared in Cape Girardeau County, Mo. After his marriage Mr. Lewis settled in the vicinity of Joseph C. Lewis' present home, and resided there until his death from cholera in 1832. His wife lived until January 7, 1857. They were the parents of three children: Thomas H. (who died about 1878), Frances (Mrs. O. L. Harwell, of Cape Girardeau County) and Joseph C. The last named grew to maturity in his native county, and in the spring of 1852 went to California, making the trip, which required about four months, overland. He spent about one and one-half years in the mines of that State, and returned by water via New Orleans. He reached home December 5, 1854, soon after which he purchased and located upon his present farm in Cape Girardeau Township, Cape Girardeau County. At the time of his purchase some of the land was cleared, upon which was a comfortable log residence and barn. He now has a tract of about 390 acres, which is handsomely improved. On November 16, 1855, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage with Elizabeth A., daughter of William Randol, who is a member of one of the early families of Cape Girardeau County. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were both born and married on the same farm. Seven children have been born to them, viz.: Charles T., John S., Martha (Mrs. John Hitt), Joseph G., Fannie E., Robert C. and Mary L. Mr. Lewis is a Mason, and a member of the Royal Arch Chapter at Cape Girardeau.

Edward S. Lilly, a member of the late firm of Edward S. Lilly & Co., and a prominent dealer in hardware, iron and steel, is a native of Adams County, Penn. He was born in 1851, and is the son of Joseph and Catherine (Reilly) Lilly. The father was born July 4, 1814. His ancestors came from England to America in 1730, and located in Pennsylvania, in which State and Maryland the family have since resided. They followed woolen manufacturing just 100 years from 1730. The mother was born in 1816, and is still living. Her father immigrated to America from the North of Ireland in 1785. Edward S. was reared and educated in his native State and in Maryland. He engaged in agricultural pursuits until he removed from Pennsylvania to Cape Girardeau County in 1871. He was employed as clerk in Philip Reilly's hardware store for nine years. This hardware establishment was founded by James I. Reilly in 1848. The firm as above mentioned, Leo Doyle being the other member, succeeded Philip Reilly on August 9, 1880, but on the 1st of January the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Lilly succeeding to the business. In 1881 Mr. Lilly was united in marriage with Nattie Albert, a native of Cape Girardeau. Their union has been blessed by three children—two sons and one daughter.

J. W. Limbaugh, attorney at law, Jackson, Mo., was born in Apple Creek Township, Cape Girardeau County, on December 7, 1852. He was reared on the farm, and received his education at Westminster College, in Callaway County, and the State Normal at Cape Girardeau. He afterward taught school, and studied law with Houck & Ranney, of Cape Girardeau. Later he went to Lake County, Tenn., where he continued to teach school, and where he was admitted to the bar in 1878. He began practice at Jackson in 1881 in partnership with R. B. Oliver, with whom he continued until January 1, 1886. In 1881 he was united in marriage with Miss Annie Moon, who is a native of Cape Girardeau County. Mr. Limbaugh is the son of J. W. and Hannah A. (Wilkinson) Limbaugh, both natives of Cape Girardeau County. The former was born in 1826, and died in 1852 of cholera.

Amos Link was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., on August 23, 1824. He is the son of Daniel and Eleanor (Keepers) Link, both natives of Lincoln County, N. C. The father, who was born in 1794, came with his father, John Link, to Missouri in 1811. He served in the War of 1812, and was a farmer and stock raiser by vocation. He died in Cape Girardeau County on March 31, 1850. The parents reared a family of five sons and six daughters, of whom

four sons and six daughters are still living, and, with the exception of one, residing in Cape Girardeau County. Daniel Link resides in Dade County, Mo. Amos is the third child. He was reared at his father's home. On May 22, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Waller, who was born and reared in Williamson County, Tenn. After marriage they lived for three years on a farm near the gravel road, but in 1858 bought and settled on the place where they now reside, six miles west from Jackson. He owns 265 acres of good land, of which about 200 acres are moderately improved, and upon which he has a large brick residence and outbuildings. He and wife are members of the Universalist Church. They have one daughter, Mary (Mrs. Albert English).

Andrew Litzelfelner, a substantial farmer residing near Pocahtontas, Cape Girardeau County, is a native of Austria, born on May 10, 1833. He is a son of Joseph and Anna Litzelfelner, also natives of Austria. The family immigrated to America in 1853, and settled in Cape Girardeau County, where the subject of this sketch now resides. They pre-empted 160 acres, which was a dense woodland. Ninety acres of the farm are now under cultivation, and the present owner has lately found silver ore, some specimens of which he is having assayed, besides china clay and ocher. There is also red marble on the farm. Joseph Litzelfelner died on October 4, 1874; his wife died in Scott County in 1860. Andrew, while in his own country, learned the stone mason and plasterer's trade, which he followed about twenty years. On November 22, 1855, he was united in marriage with Eva M. Meyer, also a native of Austria. They have seven children living, viz.: Joseph C., August H., Martha (Mrs. Henry Kinninger), Mary (Mrs. Bernhart Landgarf), Bertha, William and Benjamin. The children dead are Amelia (who died at the age of fifteen years), a son (aged nine years) and an infant. Mrs. Litzelfelner and her mother, Catherine Meyer, immigrated to America in 1853, paying their transportation by service in this country at from \$2 to \$3 per month. During the war Mr. L. enlisted, October 1, 1861, for six months in the Fourth Missouri Regiment, under Capt. Weaver. Subsequently he entered as second lieutenant in Company I, under Capt. Tackey, of the State Militia, June 1, 1862. He was in active service about seven months.

Joseph C. Litzelfelner, a successful merchant and a senior member of the firm of Litzelfelner & Bro., general merchants and receivers and shippers at Neely's Landing, Cape Girardeau County, was born in that county on May 10, 1857. He is the son of Andrew Litzelfelner [see sketch]. He remained on his father's farm until he had reached his majority, and received a liberal education in the district schools. In the fall of 1879 he engaged as clerk in a store at Shawneetown, and while there he became well acquainted with the business. Remaining there as clerk till 1884 he engaged in his present business, and formed the partnership as before stated. The members of this firm are the successors of D. B. Seibert. They occupy a good store room, carry a fine stock of goods and command a lucrative trade. They also have charge of the freighting and shipping business at that point. Joseph C. was married on April 30, 1882, to Camilia V., daughter of L. N. Torrence (whose sketch appears in this work). Mrs. Litzelfelner was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. Three sons have blessed their marriage: Robert E., Harry V. and Joseph F. Mr. Litzelfelner has been postmaster at Neely's Landing since January 5, 1885. Mrs. Litzelfelner is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

August H. Litzelfelner, a promising young merchant and a member of the firm of Litzelfelner & Bro., at Neely's Landing, Cape Girardeau County, was born in that county on February 2, 1859. He is the son of Andrew and Eva M. (Meyer) Litzelfelner [see sketch]. He spent his youth on his father's farm, which he left in November, 1882, and began a clerkship in a store at Neely's Landing. He held that position about two years, during which time he learned the merchandising business. He and brother then formed the present partnership, and engaged in merchandising on their own account. August H. was married on June 14, 1885, to Willie M. Hansel, daughter of William Hansel, deceased. Mrs. Litzelfelner was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Their union has been blessed by one daughter, named Bessie C.

Christian Lowes, a substantial farmer and stock raiser of Randol Township, Cape Girardeau County, was born in the Province of Hanover, Germany, April 28, 1831, and is a son of Christopher Lowes, also a native of Hanover. The family immigrated to the United States in the fall of 1851. Landing at New

Orleans they went to Cape Girardeau, and located near Appleton in Cape Girardeau County. The father bought 100 acres of land, and improved a farm, upon which he resided until his death, about 1867. Christian Lowes received a good education, and remained with his father about five years after his removal to America. In November, 1855, he was united in marriage with Wilmena Grave, a native of Brunswick, Germany. Directly after his marriage Mr. Lowes purchased new land, upon which he located. He has more than 500 acres, with about 190 acres under cultivation. The land is in two tracts, there being 313 acres in the home farm, upon which he has fair buildings and other improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Lowes have had a family of eight children, seven of whom are living: Henry, residing in Cape Girardeau County; Caroline, Mrs. George Meyers; Minnie, Mrs. Henry Heisa, of Cape Girardeau County; Charles, a young man at home; Augusta, a young lady; Anna and Johannah. Mr. and Mrs. Lowes and family are members of the Lutheran Church. They have one child dead, Minnie, who died at three years of age.

Caspar Ludwig, brewer and saloon keeper at Appleton, Mo., is a native of Germany, born December, 23, 1829. He is the son of Conrad and Margaret Ludwig, both natives of Germany. The parents immigrated to America in 1853, and located at Appleton, Mo., where they both died a few weeks after their arrival. Caspar grew to manhood in his native country, and there learned the cooper's and brewer's trades. In 1856 he started his brewery in Appleton, which business he has since followed, brewing an average of about 800 barrels per year. He also engaged in the saloon business about the same time. In 1862 he enlisted in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and was called out but a few times, and remained not more than two months at a time. In 1854 he was united in marriage with Margaret Ross, a native of Germany. His wife died one year after their marriage, and on December 15, 1856, he was married to Catherine Schreiner, who was born in Germany but reared in Cape Girardeau County, Mo. Six children have been born to them, viz.: Mary (Mrs. Gabe Lottes), Harmon, Louisa (Mrs. Dr. Wilson), William, Julia and Bertie. Mr. Ludwig is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Peter Ludwig, a successful farmer and stock raiser residing two and one-half miles east of Oak Ridge, is a native of Germany, born on February 29, 1840. He is the son of John and Mary (Karben) Ludwig, both natives of Germany. The parents immigrated to the United States in 1855, locating in Cape Girardeau County, Mo. They bought land, and improved the farm upon which their son, Peter Ludwig, now resides, and upon which the father lived until his death in October, 1885, being eighty-one years and six months old. He lived to see two of his god-grandchildren. The mother died soon after arriving in America. Peter was fifteen years of age when he came with his parents to Missouri, and had received a good education in his native country. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army, joining Company I, Eighth Missouri Infantry under Col. Morgan L. Smith. He served with that regiment for three years and participated in all of its engagements. The most important battles were Pittsburg Landing (in which he received a slight wound), Corinth, all of the battles around Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Knoxville. After his discharge he returned home, and on May 30, 1865, was united in marriage with Elizabeth Gratz, daughter of Mathias Gratz (deceased). Mrs. Ludwig was born in Germany, but came to Cape Girardeau County, when quite young. After his marriage Mr. Ludwig took charge of the old home farm. He has 140 acres of land with about ninety acres under cultivation, upon which he has a good residence and other buildings and all necessary machinery for farming. He and wife have a family of six children, viz.: Ferdinand, M. J., Mary K., Henry W., Minnie R., William B. and Ida M. Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Ludwig is a member of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association.

Dr. Samuel M. McAnally, of Stroderville, Cape Girardeau County, is a native of Tennessee, born in Shelbyville, Bedford County, on February 6, 1838. He is a son of William M. and Jane R. (McMullen) McAnally, natives of Tennessee. William M. McAnally was a tailor, and followed his trade at Shelbyville until his death. Dr. Samuel M. is the youngest of two sons and two daughters, who grew to maturity in their native town. He secured a good education at McMinnville College, Tennessee, and in 1856 began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Barksdale, of Shelbyville, and continued with him for three years. In the winter of 1859 he entered the Missouri Medical

College of St. Louis, and was finishing his second year at that institution when the war broke out. Owing to military operations in St. Louis he did not complete the course, but went to Springfield, Ill., and enlisted in the Sixth Illinois Cavalry in March, 1863. He participated in the engagements at Franklin, Tenn.; Selma, Ala.; Meridian, Miss., and a number of skirmishes. He received his discharge at Selma, Ala., in December, 1865, after which he returned to Shelbyville, and was engaged in stock trading until March, 1867. He then came to Missouri, and commenced practicing his profession at Kennett, Dunklin County, in partnership with Dr. J. W. McAnally. On June 6, 1868, he married Melissa M. Thompson, daughter of Judge Anderson P. Thompson, of Dunklin County. The next year Dr. McAnally located at Fredericktown, Madison, Co., Mo., remaining there until 1871, when he removed to White Water Station, Cape Girardeau County. He remained at the later place, engaged in the mercantile business in connection with the practice of his profession, until 1873, when he removed to Northwest Arkansas. In 1880 he returned to Cape Girardeau County, and located where he now resides. He has since been engaged in practicing medicine, and managing a farm which he owns on the Bloomfield road. He took a course of lectures at Nashville in 1866. The Doctor has traveled extensively in the United States. He and wife have reared a family of two sons and three daughters: Anna, Mary D., Samuel J., Maud R. and Hughey. Dr. McAnally is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and of the I. O. O. F.

James W. McBryde, a farmer and stock raiser of Byrd Township, Cape Girardeau County, was born in Chatham County, N. C., on May 21, 1832. He is the son of Archie and Rebecca (Coffee) McBryde, the former a native of Scotland, and the latter of North Carolina. When a young man the father immigrated to the United States, located in North Carolina and resided there until his death. James W. is the third son of a family of five sons and three daughters, all of whom grew to maturity. He left home at the age of fourteen years, and went to Tennessee, where he learned the carpenter's trade. He worked at his trade a number of years in Memphis and other parts of West Tennessee. While in Memphis on January 14, 1848, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Harriet Baker Dixon, daughter of Edward Gordon. She was born in Ohio where the city of Cincinnati now stands. Directly after marriage they removed to Missouri, and settled on the farm where they now reside. He managed his farm and worked at his trade for about five years, but since that time has given his time to his farm except some carpentering for himself. He at first bought sixty-five acres, but he now owns 298 acres which are in two farms, both of which are well improved. He and wife have had two children, of whom one son, Edward, is living. He is married, and lives on one of his father's farms. Rebecca died in infancy. In politics Mr. McBryde was formerly a Whig, but is now a Democrat.

John M. McClean, a traveling salesman, also proprietor of the Riverview Hotel at Cape Girardeau, was born in that city in 1847. He is the second of three children of Moses McClean, who was born in Adams County, Penn., in 1798. The father, in his childhood, was taken by his parents to Chillicothe, Ohio, and when nineteen years of age (in 1817) came from Ohio to Missouri. Locating at Cape Girardeau he engaged in the tanner's business, which trade he had previously learned. He at once built a small tannery at the present site of the Bee Store, and in a short time had his leather for sale at all the principal points within a radius of many miles. He made periodical trips throughout the adjacent counties, furnishing his customers with leather and buying hides for the supply of his tannery. Prior to his death, January 1, 1880, his trade had so increased that he began the manufacture of shoes, harness, etc. He was married in 1844 to Margaret Ferguson, a native of Versailles, Ky., whose death occurred on December 7, 1874. The Riverview Hotel was built prior to the war, and was then known as the Johnson House. After the war T. J. Rodney purchased and improved it, giving it the name of Marble City Hotel, which name it retained until Mr. McClean took charge, January 1, 1887, when it received its present appropriate name. At present it is owned by P. R. Van Frank.

John S. McGhee, A. M., professor of mathematics in the State Normal School at Cape Girardeau, is a native of Newton County, Mo. He was born January 9, 1849, and is the son of C. W. and Amanda C. (Wells) McGhee. The former was a native of Grainger County, Tenn., and the latter of Virginia. The parents were of Scotch descent. The father was born in 1818. After his marriage he

removed with his family to Newton County, Mo., in 1846. In 1857 they removed from that county to Wayne County, Mo., where both the parents died in 1876. John S. is one of eight children reared to maturity. When eight years of age he located with his parents in Wayne County, Mo., and resided there twelve years. His education was begun in an academy and the public schools, and he followed agricultural pursuits and teaching school until he graduated from the State Normal School at Kirksville in 1875, since which time teaching has been his only occupation. After graduating he taught two years in the public schools of Pierce City, and in 1879 came to Cape Girardeau to accept his present position. In 1878 he was united in marriage with Josie Johnson, a native of Pierce City, Mo. Three children have been born to them, of whom one, a daughter, is living. Prof. McGhee is a member of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W., and the Select Knights. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

The McGuire family has an extensive connection in Cape Girardeau County. They are descendants of Col. William McGuire, who came from Kentucky to Missouri in 1818. He was the son of John McGuire, and was born in the "Old Dominion" about 1779. When a youth he went to Kentucky, where, in 1806, he married Miss Susannah Daniel, also a native of Virginia. During the War of 1812 he served as a lieutenant in a Kentucky company, and after his return home was elected to the Legislature. Upon his arrival in Missouri he located in Jackson, where he conducted a tanyard. He was an intelligent and popular gentleman, and served one term in the Missouri Legislature. He died on July 20, 1857. His family consisted of four sons and seven daughters. They were John Willis (who married a daughter of Johnson Ranney), James M. (who married successively Lucinda Farrar, Martha Farrar and Rachel Ferguson), William E. (who married Elizabeth Farrar), Elizabeth (Mrs. Greer W. Davis), Susan (Mrs. Adlai Brevard), Bernard S. (who married Mary De Lashmutt), Emily (Mrs. Robert Brown), Mary M., Lucretia (Mrs. Dr. William West), Sarah A. (Mrs. Dr. D. T. Pace), and Amanda (Mrs. J. D. McFarland). At the breaking out of the Civil War the four McGuire brothers—John Willis, James Madison, William E. and Bernard S.—were opposed to secession, while those of their sons who were old enough sympathized with the South and joined her armies. William E. McGuire expressed his disapproval of the South's course by taking an ax and publicly chopping down in the presence of a town full of rebel volunteers the first Confederate flag-pole they raised. But when what was known as the Iron Clad Oath was proposed to him he refused to take it, and rather than go to prison he decided to follow the fortunes of the South, and went with his two sons, G. W. and J. W., to the Southern army. He died in 1863 from harsh treatment received in Northern prisons. His son, John W., was killed at the age of twenty-one, in a fight at Glasgow, Mo., while with Price on his raid into the State in 1863. John Willis and Bernard S. McGuire died shortly after the war, and James M. at his home in Jackson, Mo., in 1888.

James McKenna, member of the firm and manager of the store of A. Landau & Co., dealers in hides, furs, wool, feathers, tallow, deerskins, etc., at Cape Girardeau, is a native of Decatur County, Tenn. He is the son of C. J. McKenna, a native of Ireland, who removed from his native land to America locating in Tennessee, where he was married to a Miss Bowman. The father died in Texas. The mother is still living. She and a daughter are now making their home with our subject. He was brought by his parents in childhood to Cape Girardeau, and when twelve or fourteen years of age, began clerking in a store, which occupation he continued until he was eighteen years of age. He was then employed in a hide house in St. Louis for four years, after which, April 1, 1885, he returned to Cape Girardeau and succeeded in forming the present firm, and secured the position he now fills as manager of the business. They have the most extensive trade of any similar establishment in Southern Missouri, amounting to about \$30,000 per annum. In June, 1885, Mr. McKenna was married to a St. Louis lady, and has since made Cape Girardeau his home. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

James W. McLane was born in Cape Girardeau County on March 16, 1830. He is the son of Judge Joseph R. and Jane (Gilliland) McLane, both natives of North Carolina. The father was born February 14, 1799. Directly after his marriage, in 1820, he removed to Missouri, and located in Randol Township, Cape Girardeau County, where he resided two years. He then bought a homestead in Apple Creek Township. He afterward entered more land, and resided

there until 1855, when he sold his land and removed to Stoddard County, where he resided about ten years, and returned to Cape Girardeau County. He was a millwright by trade, at which he worked most of his time. He served as county judge of Cape Girardeau County. Politically he was an old-time Whig, but, upon the dissolution of that party, identified himself with the Democratic party. He was married four times, and died in February, 1866. There were nine children by the first marriage, of whom James W. was the fifth. He was reared at his father's home, and in 1850 went to California by the overland route, making the trip from the Missouri River in about ninety days. He returned by the way of Aspinwall, Panama and New Orleans, reaching home in July, 1854. He then bought an interest in a store in Bollinger County, which he sold in 1859, and went to Pike's Peak. In 1860 he took the census of Bollinger County. On April 1, 1862, he was united in marriage with Rachel, daughter of James R. Johnson, one of the early settlers of Bollinger County, having removed there about 1808. After marriage Mr. McLane engaged in farming one year in Bollinger County, but in 1863 bought the mill property at Appleton, and engaged in milling for ten years. He then bought a farm in Apple Creek Township, which he cultivated for ten years, and in September, 1883, bought the farm where he now resides about one-half mile north of Oak Ridge, consisting of 252 acres of land mostly in cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. McLane lost two children in early childhood, and have three living, viz.: Ora, Nora and Idona. Mrs. McLane is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. McLane is a Master Mason.

John W. McLeary, an enterprising farmer and stock raiser of Randolph Township, Cape Girardeau County, was born on the farm which is now his home, November 25, 1848. He is a son of William McLeary, who came to Missouri with his parents, when a young man (about 1830), and located in Cape Girardeau County. He afterward married Martha Smith, a native of Cape Girardeau County. He entered land and improved the farm upon which John W. now resides, and upon which the former lived until his death about 1859. His widow survived him many years, and proved a kind, loving protector to her children. She and husband were the parents of five sons and three daughters that grew to mature years, all of whom are living. Each child received a good education, and six of the eight children have been teachers in Cape Girardeau County. The sons are graduates of the Southeastern Missouri Normal at Cape Girardeau, and have chosen teaching as a profession; one is now in Texas, and the other is superintendent of the Charleston schools. The mother died on November 4, 1883. The homestead, which is undivided, belongs to the children. The subject of this sketch is now successfully managing the farm, and his two sisters, formerly teachers, reside with him.

George W. McNeely was born in Cape Girardeau County on February 7, 1836. He is the son of John R. McNeely, a native of North Carolina. The latter was reared in his native State, and was married there to Mary Shuford, who was also a native of North Carolina, born in 1807. After their marriage they immigrated to Missouri, and settled in Cape Girardeau County in 1833. There they entered land and improved a farm, upon which Mrs. McNeely still resides. Although Mr. McNeely was a cooper by trade he managed his farm during his life, and died there about 1843. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are living. One son, Archibald, resides in California. The two other sons and the daughter live in Cape Girardeau County. George W. grew to manhood on his father's farm, and in 1858 was united in marriage with Marillus Hale, daughter of Thomas Hale. After his marriage Mr. McNeely rented land for a few years, but located upon the farm where he now resides in 1868, having purchased it two years previously. His wife died on May 4, 1866, leaving three children, whose names are John T., Mollie (Mrs. W. P. Merton) and Dovey Ann. Mr. McNeely chose for his second wife Mary Mitchell, daughter of Anderson Mitchell, a pioneer citizen of Cape Girardeau County, who came from North Carolina. They were married on April 22, 1868. Mrs. McNeely was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. They have two children, viz.: Ruthie and Augusta. They are also rearing Mrs. McNeely's sister's child, Henry E. McLard. Mr. and Mrs. McNeely are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a member of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association. He and son are Republicans in politics, and are members of the Grange.

John Newton McNeely, proprietor of Fruitland Machine Shops, is a native

of Cape Girardeau County, born on June 1, 1841. He is a son of John and Jane (Miller) McNeely, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. The latter was of Irish descent. He came to Missouri in 1828, and settled in Cape Girardeau County, near Pocahontas. He resided there about ten years, and went back to his native State for his wife. Returning with his bride, the following spring, he entered land and improved a farm, where he resided until his death about 1875. John N. McNeely grew to manhood on his father's farm, but from early childhood had a natural taste and desire for machinery, and early learned to use tools. He started a machine shop at Shawneetown about 1867, which he conducted for ten years, after which he located at Jackson and worked in machine shops for one year and a half. He then located at Fruitland, and established his repair shops and foundry two years later. He also has a portable saw mill. Mr. McNeely is an enterprising man, and his repair shops have proved a valuable enterprise for the people of this vicinity. In February, 1891, he was united in marriage with Ann (Alexander) Daniels, daughter of Robert A. Alexander. Mr. McNeely had been married three times previous to this, and has six children, viz.: William, George, Nellie, John, Carl and Harry. Mrs. McNeely has three children by her first husband: Robert, Emma (Mrs. Ernest H. Brühl) and George. Mr. McNeely and family are members of Pleasant Hill Presbyterian Church. He is a Master Mason, and he and wife and four children are members of the Grange.

Henry Martens, a substantial farmer of Cape Girardeau County, was born in Germany, January 18, 1833, and is a son of Henry and Hannah (Phillips) Martens, both natives of Germany. The family emigrated from their native country to the United States in 1846. Landing at New Orleans they came to Missouri, and located in the same neighborhood in which the subject of this sketch now resides. The father, Henry Martens, Sr., died on his farm in 1883; his wife had died some time previously, in 1864. Henry Martens, Jr., grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received a good common school education. On May 31, 1857, he married Dorothea Schmidt, daughter of Frank J. Schmidt, now a resident of Cape Girardeau. Mrs. Martens was born in Germany, and was brought to the United States by her parents, when but fourteen years of age. After his marriage, Mr. Martens located on a farm near his present home, and was engaged in farming until the war. He had previously learned the cooper's trade, which he followed in connection with farming for a couple of years. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Federal army, and was assigned to Company G, First Missouri Engineer Regiment, with which he served until he received his discharge. His work was with a bridge engineer corps, and he participated in but one fight, which was against Price, on the Tallahatche below Corinth. While building a bridge at luka, on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, in October, 1863, he met with an accident which mashed both his limbs, after which he remained in hospital about one year in a critical condition, but with the care of a good physician he managed to save both limbs. He received his discharge in June, 1864, and returned home disabled for life. He removed to his present farm, upon which he has a good residence and outbuildings, in 1883. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. They have eight children, born as follows: Caroline (Mrs. Henry King), of St. Louis, December 23, 1858; Dorothea (Mrs. Henry Mahnicke), of Cape Girardeau, June 21, 1860; Martha, January 8, 1862; Henry J., May 25, 1865; Herminnie, July 5, 1870; William F., July 8, 1875; Frank, June 1, 1880, and Emma, May 1, 1882. Mr. Martens is a member of the Grand Army lodge at Cape Girardeau.

Joseph D. Massey, a substantial farmer of Cape Girardeau County, residing two miles north of Oak Ridge, was born in Macon County, Tenn., on October 26, 1844. He is the son of Abijah P. and Judy (Coker) Massey, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Tennessee. Abijah P. was taken by his parents to Tennessee when an infant, and was reared in Macon County. In 1859 he removed his family to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and located about five miles north of the town of Cape Girardeau, where he resided and engaged in farming until his death, in 1874. His widow is now living at Cape Girardeau with a son and daughter. The parents reared a family of seven children, of whom three sons and two daughters are now living. One son is in Dakota, the other two are in Cape Girardeau County. Joseph D. enlisted in the Confederate army on July 29, 1862, serving in Col. Jeffrey's regiment of cavalry about one and one-half years, and about the same length of time with Maj. Pratt's light artillery. He was in the fight of Little Missouri River, and in all of the engagements of Price's raid. Among others were Pilot Knob, Glasgow, Boon-

ville, Blue Mills and Independence. He was wounded in the thigh at Bloomfield. Returning home after the war he was united in marriage, on March 5, 1868, with Elmina Story, daughter of Jesse and M. (Whitney) Story. Mrs. Massey was born, reared and married in Cape Girardeau County. Two children have blessed this union, viz.: Charles W. and Ida L. Mr. Massey commenced life, after his marriage, with no means, but by hard work, good habits and good management has secured a nice home, which he bought in April, 1884. His farm contains 100 acres, all fenced, of which eighty acres are in cultivation.

Medad Masterson, a substantial farmer of Randol Township, Cape Girardeau County, was born in that county on November 25, 1829. His grandfather, David Masterson, was born in Nelson County, Ky. He served in one of the Indian wars, and received a land warrant for 160 acres of land. He came to Missouri in 1809, and settled within one mile of where the subject of this sketch now resides. He pre-empted and afterward entered the land, and improved a farm upon which he resided until his death. His son, Elijah, the father of Medad, was born in Kentucky, but was brought to Missouri when an infant. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and was married to Rebecca Hall, a native of North Carolina, who came to Missouri when seven years of age. Elijah entered the land and improved the farm upon which his son now resides, and upon which he lived until his death on June 20, 1852. His wife died on March 20, 1842. Medad Masterson is the eldest and the only survivor of a family of three children that lived to be grown. He spent his youth at his father's home, and was married in his native county on January 1, 1850, to Lucinda C. Phillips, daughter of Moses Phillips, deceased. She was born in Alexander County, Ill., on December 25, 1829. After his marriage Mr. Masterson engaged in farming, and after the death of his father he bought out the other heirs, and removed to the old homestead. He has 230 acres, with about 125 under cultivation, upon which he has a good residence, barn and other buildings. He and wife have five sons: William E. Masterson, born March 1, 1854, was married September 28, 1882, to Mollie F. Thompson, whose birth occurred February 29, 1856; they have one child Lucy, born March 20, 1886. John F. Masterson, born March 3, 1856, married, February 18, 1886, Mollie E. Campbell, who was born October 9, 1862; their only child, Garnett, was born December 8, 1896. Samuel L. Masterson was born January 6, 1858, married, November 16, 1882, Mary E. Hitt, who was born October 15, 1866, and they have two children, Luella E., born October 6, 1893, and Emory W., born July 15, 1896. Robert Jackson Masterson was born August 19, 1867, and Forrest Lee Masterson was born February 15, 1874.

J. A. Matteson, the subject of this sketch, is prominent in the business circles of Cape Girardeau as developing the natural resources of the county, and establishing a manufacturing enterprise, which promises to contribute much to the future prosperity of the city. Prior to 1881 a few shipments of potter's clay and yellow ocher had been made from Cape Girardeau County, but the task of thoroughly investigating and fully developing the mines of the above materials remained for Mr. Matteson, who began operations in 1881. The present capacity of J. A. Matteson & Co.'s Cape Girardeau mills is from six to ten tons daily. The company employ about a dozen laborers in their mills, and about twenty-five more to operate their half dozen mines in the county. Mr. Matteson is a native of New York. In early childhood he went to Chicago, and has since been identified with the paint business.

Charles P. Medley, a farmer and stock raiser of Byrd Township, was born in Marion County, Ky., on April 22, 1837. He is the son of John S. and Barbara Ann (Wathen) Medley. The former was a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Maryland. They removed to Missouri in 1855, and located on the farm now occupied by Charles P. The father served in the Kentucky State Senate for one term. He engaged in farming and stock dealing, and was quite a prominent man in his county. He died in November, 1866. The paternal grandfather, Ignatius Medley, served in the Revolutionary War, and married a granddaughter of Daniel Boone. The parents reared to maturity a family of eight children—six sons and two daughters—of whom four sons are still living. Charles P. came to Cape Girardeau County at the age of eighteen years. In 1861 he enlisted in the army, and participated in the engagements at Belmont, Fredericktown and Big River Bridge. In 1862 he returned home, and took charge of his father's farm. On November 24, 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna G. Welling, daughter of the postmaster at Jackson. After marriage Mr.

Medley remained on the farm, where he has since resided. He and wife have reared a family of six children, viz.: Christina, Welling, Freddie, Connie, Robert and Bessie (twins). Mrs. Medley is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Medley holds to the Catholic faith.

Anton F. Meister, a merchant at Shawneetown, and a member of the firm of Torrence, Walker & Co., was born in Germany on October 22, 1840. He received a good education in his native country, and immigrated to the United States in 1860, landing at New Orleans in December of that year. He soon after located in Perry County, Mo., and engaged at work on a farm. During the war he served in the militia six months. Directly after the war he engaged in the mercantile business at Appleton in partnership with Mr. Schaefer (present collector of Cape Girardeau County). In 1870 the former sold his interest in the store and removed to Morgan County, and engaged in business at Excelsior. Remaining there three years he sold out and returned to Appleton. Soon after he purchased the Seibert farm in Perry County, and cultivated it from 1874 till 1879, when he sold it and removed to Shawneetown. The next year the present firm was formed, and Mr. Meister has since been an active partner in the business. Politically he is a Republican. In 1881 he was appointed postmaster at Shawneetown, which position he still holds. He had previously served as postmaster in Morgan County. On May 21, 1866, he was united in marriage in Perry County with Gabriella Hopfer, a native of Missouri. Their eldest child, a daughter, died in October, 1879, in her thirteenth year. They have twelve children living, viz.: Charles, Amelia, Benjamin, Louis, Theodore, Anton, Willie and Arthur (twins), Walter, and Martha, Alma and Adolph, (triplets). Mr. and Mrs. Meister are members of the Lutheran Church.

Julius and George Meyer, two enterprising farmers of Randol Township, Cape Girardeau County, are the sons of Henry and Caroline (Schweger) Meyer, both natives of Germany. They (the parents) immigrated to the United States in 1847, and located on new land in Randol Township. Mr. Meyer improved a farm, upon which he resided until his death in July, 1872. His widow still survives (1888). Julius Meyer, Jr. was born in the neighborhood of his present residence, November 28, 1848, and spent his youth at the home of his parents. In 1872 he went South, and spent about five years in Mississippi and other Southern States, working at the blacksmith's trade. He was in business for one year in Bolivar County, Miss. In 1877 he returned to Cape Girardeau County, and has since been engaged in farming. He has a shop upon his farm in which he still does his own blacksmithing. On October 26, 1876, he was united in marriage with Anna Happel, daughter of Theodore Happel, of Cape Girardeau County. After his marriage Mr. Meyer located on a farm, adjoining his father's, where he remained about one year, after which he removed to a farm in Cape Township. In 1883 he removed to his present farm consisting of 400 acres with 200 acres under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have had four children: Emma, William, Helena (deceased) and Charley. Mr. Meyer is a member of the Lutheran Church, and his wife is a Methodist. George Meyer was born on the farm, which is now his home on January 20, 1853. He grew to manhood at his father's home, and on October 30, 1878, he wedded Caroline Loves, a daughter of Christian Loves. She was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. After the death of his father Mr. Meyer bought the other heirs' interests in the old home place. He has a good farm of 320 acres with about 200 under cultivation, upon which he has a good residence and other buildings. He and wife are the parents of four children: Henry, Anna, Amelia and Julius. In politics Mr. Meyer is a Republican. Mr. Meyer and his wife belong to the Lutheran Church.

L. W. Miller, proprietor of Miller's saloon, Independence Street, Cape Girardeau, is a native of Prussia. He was born on November 30, 1828, and lived in his native country until he was twenty-four years of age. He then came to America and located at Cape Girardeau. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted in the Federal Army, joining Company F, Second Illinois Light Artillery, with which he served over three years. After the war he engaged in the retail liquor business in Cape Girardeau, which business he has since continued. During the summer of 1883 he built his present business house. He also has an interest in the Turner Hall Building. In 1860 he was united in marriage with Caroline Essick, also a native of Germany. One son has been born to them. His name is John L. Mr. Miller is the only member of his family who immigrated to America.

James H. Miller, a prominent farmer of Cape Girardeau County, was born near Millersville, that county, on November 1, 1841. He is a son of William Miller, born on January 12, 1819, who was also a native of Cape Girardeau County. The latter's father, Henry Miller, was a native of North Carolina, who came to Missouri with his father, John Miller, in 1802. John Miller received a grant of 640 acres of land near Millersville from the Spanish Government. William Miller grew to manhood on his father's farm, and was married to Sarah Acre, daughter of Rev. Christie Acre, whose family were among the early settlers of Cape Girardeau County from North Carolina. Mrs. Miller was born in Bollinger County, in which county Mr. Miller located after his marriage. Residing there about three years he removed to Cape Girardeau County, and afterward purchased the old homestead near Millersville, where he resided until his death, on November 18, 1862. His widow is still living (January, 1888). They were the parents of eight children who lived to be grown, of whom three sons and four daughters are still living, three sons and two daughters residing in Cape Girardeau County. James H. is the eldest living child. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and in 1863 enlisted in the militia. He was elected second lieutenant of his company, and had command on one eleven days' scout, and during some skirmishing. He was only in active service about one month at a time. On February 22, 1863, he was united in marriage with Matilda Cauvey, a native of Cape Girardeau County. After his marriage he bought unimproved land, and located where he now resides. He now has a valuable farm of 540 acres, with about 300 acres under cultivation, upon which he has a large residence, good barns, other suitable farm buildings, and an orchard of about 400 trees. His wife died on February 4, 1877, leaving one son, E. S. Miller. On April 21, 1878, he wedded Maradia Edinger, a daughter of George Edinger, deceased. Mrs. Miller was born and reared in Bollinger County. There are four children by this union: Trentis V., Nilly Curtis, James E. and George A. Mr. Miller is a member of the Universalist Church, and of the A. O. U. W. He is a Republican in politics.

Alexander H. Miller, M. D., of Gordonville, Mo., is a native of Cape Girardeau County, where he first saw the light of day, on November 20, 1849. His father, Benjamin Miller, was born near Baltimore, Md., and with his parents came to the county when three years of age. He married Amanda, a daughter of Isaiah Poe, after which they lived in Scott County five years and then bought and located upon his farm, where he died in 1872. Alexander received a good English education in the common schools and Bellview Collegiate Institute at Caledonia and at the Southeast Missouri Normal. In the winter of 1875 he began the study of medicine with Dr. C. G. Wilson, of Cape Girardeau, and the following year entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which institution he graduated in March, 1878. He then practiced his profession at Smithville, Bollinger County for about five years, and at Cape Girardeau for one year. In December, 1884, he located at Gordonville, where the next year he opened a drug store. He is a successful practitioner, and is a respected member of the Southeast Missouri Medical Association. On November 3, 1880, he was united in marriage with Ellen Wilson, a daughter of Dr. W. B. Wilson, of Cape Girardeau. They have one daughter, Ann Wilson. The Doctor is a Royal Arch Mason, and in politics is a Democrat.

W. H. Miller is a native of Whitewater Township, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., born September 28, 1856. He remained on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he entered the Southeast Missouri State Normal at Cape Girardeau, from which he graduated in 1878. He then entered the State University at Columbia and graduated in the law department in 1879. Upon leaving school he located in Jackson and was admitted to the bar. On October 5, 1881, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Welling, a granddaughter of Maj. Bollinger. They have one child, Julien G. Mr. Miller is a member of the F. & A. M., and also of the A. O. U. W. The grandfather, Henry H. Miller, was born on the Cumberland River, Kentucky, where he was married, but he afterward removed to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and located on what is now the old Miller farm, which is still in possession of the family. The father, Andrew Miller, was born on February 25, 1825, on the old farm, where he still resides. He was presiding judge of the county court from 1872 to 1878. The mother, Sophia Miller, was born on a farm adjoining that of her husband's. She died in 1856. They had a family of three sons and one daughter, of whom the daughter is dead. The father afterward married Sarah Hudson, who is

still residing with him. She is the mother of three children—two sons and one daughter—of whom one son is dead.

Robert A. Minton, a progressive farmer of Randol Township, Cape Girardeau County, was born in that township, December 27, 1848. He is a son of Willis C. Minton, who was born in Virginia in 1800. When a young man he immigrated to Missouri, and located in Cape Girardeau County, after which he married Mary D. Hall, a native of North Carolina. After his marriage Mr. Minton bought new land, which he improved, and made a good home for himself and family. He died there on July 31, 1869, and his widow, October 17, 1877. Robert A. Minton grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received his education in the common schools. He was united in marriage in his native county, with Nancy Taylor, a daughter of Robert L. Taylor (deceased), and sister of Robert L. Taylor (whose sketch appears in this work). She was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. After his marriage Mr. Minton located on a farm in Randol Township, but purchased and located on his present farm in August, 1887. He has 177 acres of good land, with about 100 acres under cultivation, upon which he has a comfortable dwelling and outbuildings. Mr. and Mrs. Minton have a family of four children; Martha, Maggie E., Willis and Andrew Jefferson.

William H. Minton, a prosperous farmer of Randol Township, Cape Girardeau County, was born on the farm where he now resides, October 10, 1854. He is a son of Alfred Minton, also a native of Cape Girardeau County, to which his father, Hugh Minton, had immigrated in an early day from Kentucky. Alfred Minton grew to manhood in his native county, and was married there to Sarah Cook (now deceased), also a native of that county. After his marriage Mr. Minton located in the river bottoms in Randol Township, and engaged in farming. He made some valuable improvements on his farm, and resided there until 1882, when he removed to Cape Girardeau, to give his children the advantages of the schools. Mr. Minton has held several local offices in the county. William H. is the eldest of a family of eight children. He remained with his father until he reached his majority. On March 17, 1881, he was united in marriage with Miss Mattie C. Thompson, daughter of John Thompson (deceased). She was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. After his marriage Mr. Minton resided on the bottom farm for one year, after which he removed to his father's farm. In 1885 he built his present substantial residence, and located where he now resides. One son has been born to them, James Harry.

William P. Morton, a prominent farmer and stock raiser residing near Poca-hontas, Cape Girardeau County, was born in Carroll County, Tenn., on May 27, 1826. He is the son of James G. C. and Eliza (Steele) Morton, both natives of North Carolina. They removed from their native State to Tennessee, and resided there for several years. In March, 1831, they came to Missouri, and settled in Shawnee Township, Cape Girardeau County, one mile from the river, where they entered land and afterward resided. The father was a millwright, carpenter and cabinet maker. He built a mill on Apple Creek, which he managed for several years and until his death, about 1838. His wife survived him several years, dying about 1872. They reared a family of ten children, of whom three are still living and residing in Cape Girardeau County. William P. grew to manhood on the home farm, and on February 10, 1848, was united in marriage with Eliza Abernathy, daughter of Lot Abernathy (deceased), of Perry County, being one of the early settlers of that county from North Carolina. Mrs. Morton was born and reared in Perry County. After his marriage Mr. Morton bought a small farm near Neely's Landing, which he improved, and upon which he resided for five years. He located on the farm where he now resides in 1855, since which time he has made many valuable improvements. During the war Mr. Morton served in the militia and was called out on several occasions. His wife died on August 25, 1874, having reared seven children, viz.: Charles A. (engaged in milling at Poca-hontas), James L. (residing in Bollinger County), Mary J. (Mrs. William Alexander), Dr. David F. (of Perryville, Mo.), Margaret E. (Mrs. Dr. Tarlton), William A. (residing in Bollinger County), and Rebecca L. (a young lady at home). On June 17, 1875, Mr. Morton was again married, choosing for his second wife Mrs. Eliza E. Alexander, daughter of Joseph Glenn (deceased). This marriage has been blessed by one son, L. Glenn. Mrs. Morton was born and reared in Jackson County, Mo. She was the widow of Rev. William Alexander, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He died on December 15, 1872, leaving six children, viz.: William W., residing in Bollinger County;

Cyrus E., of Texas; Joseph P., one of the county teachers; Robert C., Sarah E., died when twenty years of age; and Charles A., died in his twenty-first year. Mr. and Mrs. Morton are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Morton is Senior Deacon of Wilson Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is a Master Mason.

Hiram G. Morton, a substantial farmer residing near Pocahontas, Cape Girardeau County, was born in that county on January 10, 1834. He is the son of James G. and Eliza F. (Steele) Morton, both natives of North Carolina. They removed, after their marriage, from the "Old North State" to Tennessee, in which State they resided a few years, and then came to Missouri, locating in Cape Girardeau County. Mr. Morton entered land there and improved a farm upon which he resided until his death in 1836. His wife survived him a number of years, and died on the farm on November 29, 1871, having reared a family of six sons and four daughters to maturity. Of those ten children there are only three living, viz.: Pink Morton (of Pocahontas), Eliza Ann (now Mrs. Robert P. Masterson), and the subject of this sketch, all of whom reside in Cape Girardeau County. Hiram G. remained with his mother until his marriage with Nancy E. Ruff, which marriage was celebrated on January 3, 1861. His wife was the daughter of John W. Ruff, an early immigrant to Cape Girardeau County, from South Carolina. Mrs. Morton was born in South Carolina, but reared in Cape Girardeau County. Previous to his marriage Mr. Morton had purchased the farm upon which he has since resided. During the late rebellion he served in the militia, and was often called out for active service. Mr. Morton lost his wife on August 25, 1884, she having reared a family of six sons and one daughter, viz.: William P., James E., L. W., Robert H., George P., Oliver and Anna. Mr. Morton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is also a member of the Grange organization at Fruitland.

H. H. Mueller was born in Prussia in 1857, and was brought to America by his parents, Henry and Henrietta Mueller, in 1868. They located at Cape Girardeau. The father followed agricultural pursuits in this country, and died near Cape Girardeau in 1869. The mother died in 1870. In 1882 the subject of this sketch became connected with the pork packing firm of H. H. Mueller & Co., of Cape Girardeau, with which he remained until 1884, when he removed to Jackson and engaged alone in the same business. On November 1, 1886, the firm of Shaner & Mueller, pork packers and butchers, was established, with John B. Shaner and H. H. Mueller as members of the firm. They employ ten laborers during the winter, and three during the summer seasons. They ship to different points on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and pack about 1,300 hogs annually. In 1882 Mr. Mueller was united in marriage with Ida Ermertz, a native of Cape Girardeau County. Their union has been blessed by three sons and one daughter. Mr. Mueller is a member of the I. O. O. F.

D. A. Nichols, a farmer of Allenville, Mo., is a native of Putnam County, Ohio, born on March 14, 1844. His parents, Samuel and Hannah (Wickham) Nichols, are also natives of Ohio. They removed to Missouri in 1852, and located in Daviess County, where Mr. Nichols purchased land and made a farm upon which he and his wife still reside. The subject of this sketch spent his youth on the farm in Daviess County, and served as a soldier in the Federal army from 1861 to 1865, being once wounded. In 1869 he came to Cape Girardeau County. Although he came without money, by industry and good management he has acquired considerable property. Upon coming to the county he contracted for timber for the St. Louis market. In 1872 he engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued until 1876, when he sold out his stock. During that time he also ran a large saw-mill, doing an extensive lumber business. In 1882 he again engaged in the mercantile business, from which he has but recently retired. Besides his property in Allenville, consisting of a fine dwelling, store building and large barn, he has a farm near town, which he has managed for the past three years. Mr. Nichols has been twice married. His first wife was Mary J. Turner, of Chicago, whom he married in Solon Mills, Ill., in 1873, and who died in August, 1879. In April, 1882, he was united in marriage with Mrs. M. A. Courtway, of St. Louis. Mr. Nichols is a Royal Arch Mason, and is highly respected by all who know him.

Richard C. Norton, LL. D., president of the faculty of the Third District Missouri State Normal School, is a native of Hiram, Ohio, born June 16, 1840. His ancestors were of French and English origin. They were among the early settlers in the New England States. Richard C. is the son of Thuel and

Harriet R. (Harrington) Norton, whose marriage occurred on August 4, 1822. The father was born at New Hartford, N. Y., March 10, 1801, and was the son of Peter Norton, who located with his family in Ohio in 1807. The mother was born in Connecticut on July 15, 1803, and was reared in New York. She died August 30, 1880. The subject of this sketch entered the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute (now Hiram College) in 1856, being a pupil of the lamented Garfield. His studies there were completed in 1861, and in September of that year he enlisted in Garfield's regiment, Company A, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving two years. He received the degree of A. M. from Eureka College, Illinois, and LL.D. from Grand River College, Missouri. He engaged in teaching school in his native State both before and after his military service. In 1865 he located at Trenton, Mo., where he had charge of the public schools for ten years. He then accepted the vice-presidency of the State Normal at Warrensburg, which position he filled five years, and in 1880 removed to Cape Girardeau and assumed his present position. Under his efficient management the school has been very prosperous. In his native State in 1864 Prof. Norton was united in marriage with Maria L. Mason, also a native of Ohio. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Christian Church.

R. B. Oliver was born in Shawnee Township, Cape Girardeau County, on January 23, 1851. He lived on the farm with his parents until 1873, when he entered the State University, at Columbia. He spent two years in the academic course, and then two years in the law department, graduating in the latter in 1877. He at once opened an office in Jackson. In 1878 he was elected prosecuting attorney and re-elected in 1880. In 1882 he was elected State Senator, and during the thirty-third General Assembly (1885) was appointed chairman of the judiciary committee. He also represented Cape Girardeau in the convention of the State Immigration Society of 1881. In 1879 he was united in marriage with Miss Marie Watkins, who is a native of Ray County, Mo. Four sons have blessed their union, of whom one is dead. Mr. Oliver is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and is also a member of Phi Kappa Psi. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Thomas Oliver, the great-grandfather, was one of the old Virginian cavaliers, and served in the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars. He died in his native State. John, the grandfather, was born in Virginia. He removed to Lincoln County, N. C., and from there to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1819, locating on the homestead where R. B. was born. He brought with him an old flint lock rifle, which bears date of 1718. It is now a valuable heirloom, and is at present in possession of the youngest brother. He died in Cape Girardeau County in 1848, and is buried in the cemetery at Apple Creek Church. John, the father of our subject, was born in Lincoln County, N. C., but when four years of age came with his parents to Cape Girardeau, Mo. He spent the remainder of his life on the Old Oliver Farm, and is buried by the side of his father. The mother, Margaret (Sloan) Oliver, is also a native of Lincoln County, N. C. She now resides with her children. The father first married a Miss Cobb, who was a native of Knoxville, Tenn. They had two sons: Adolph and Augustus, both of whom are dead. The latter died while in the Confederate service, near New Madrid, Mo. There were four children by the last marriage, all of whom are living, viz.: Louella (now wife of Dr. Baldrige, of Jackson), John F. (who resides in Johnson Township), R. B. and Henry Clay (who resides on the old homestead).

Dr. D. T. Pace is a native of Shelby County, Ky., born March 16, 1827. He was the fourth of seven children, three sons and four daughters, born to the union of Joseph Pace and Ann Magee. The father, who was a Virginian by birth, died in Kentucky in the doctor's early childhood. The mother was born in Shelby County, Ky., in 1799. In 1837 she removed with her children to Pike County, Mo., where she died on September 27, 1886. The Doctor was reared on his mother's farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he began teaching school and studying medicine. During the years of 1852 and 1853 he attended the Medical Department of the St. Louis University, after which he practiced a few months in Monroe County, Mo. The next fall he located at Jackson, where he practiced his profession until recently, with but an intermission of four years. When he retired from practice, he engaged in the drug business. In 1862 he was united in marriage with Sarah A. Criddle, a native of Cape Girardeau County. They had two sons and one daughter, of whom the daughter is still living (now Mrs. Joseph Williams) near Jackson. The mother died May 29, 1869. Dr. Pace was afterward united in marriage with Mrs.

Sarah A. Moreland, *nee* McGuire, an estimable lady, who is still living. The Doctor is a member of the order of A. F. & A. M.

William Paar, clerk of the county court of Cape Girardeau County, was born near the city of Cape Girardeau on December 28, 1848. He is the son of Andrew Paar, a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany, born on February 9, 1813. In 1834 he immigrated to America, locating in New York City, where he resided five years. On October 9, 1836, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Losekam, a native, also, of Hesse Cassel. In 1839 they removed to Missouri, locating a few months in Perry County. They then removed to Cape Girardeau County. Prior to 1854 they resided both in town and country, but at that time he removed to the city of Cape Girardeau, where he was in the mercantile business until his death. He was at one time a member of the city council. He served in the Union Army during the late war, at first in the Home Guards, but afterward as first lieutenant in Fifty-Sixth Missouri State Militia. The mother still resides at Cape Girardeau. William is one of five children, four sons and one daughter, all of whom were reared to maturity, but the youngest, a brother, is now dead. When a child he removed with his parents to Cape Girardeau, where he was reared. He assisted his father in business until the latter's death on August 3, 1867. He then conducted the business alone seven years. In April, 1873, he was elected clerk of the city, which office he filled fourteen years, and which he resigned in December, 1886, to accept his present position. In 1879 he was elected city assessor, and served eight years. He also served as justice of the peace four years. On May 22, 1887, he was united in marriage with Miss Katie Frank, a native of Bavaria.

John Painter, a pioneer business man of Cape Girardeau, was born in Mason County, Ky., on April 6, 1803. He is the son of John Painter and Sarah Downey, both natives of Virginia. The father was a contractor and builder. He removed to Kentucky early in the century, and resided in that State until 1837, when he came to Missouri. John Painter, Jr., came to Missouri with an elder brother in 1819. They located at Old Franklin on the Missouri River, but at the end of one year they built a boat and, loading their effects upon it, floated down the river to New Orleans. Soon after reaching that city John returned to Kentucky, but in May, 1824, accompanied by the entire family except the father, he returned to Missouri and located at Jackson. Two years later, with his brothers, Aaron, Louis, Wilson, Mason and Hiram, he removed to Cape Girardeau, and in partnership they purchased six acres of land west of the city, upon which was a tanyard. Together they conducted the tannery and a saddler shop. Louis soon returned to Jackson. One brother died in 1836 and another in 1840. John, with the other two brothers, continued the business until 1855. He then engaged in general mercantile business, but withdrew from it in a short time. He has been very successful, and is now one of the wealthiest men of the county. He has done much to build up the city, and is the owner of the St. Charles Hotel, several business blocks and a number of residences. Mr. Painter has been married three times. His present wife was Miss Sophia Horrell, a native of Mississippi, with whom he was united in marriage in October, 1885. Both are consistent members of the Catholic Church. They reside in the suburbs of the city on the property first purchased by the Painter brothers.

H. P. Peironnet. The subject of this sketch is one of the most enterprising and successful merchants of Cape Girardeau. He was born in Susquehanna County, Penn., on October 24, 1851. In early childhood he was taken by his parents to Arlington, Ill. He remained with his parents, who made various changes, till he located at Cape Girardeau. He there engaged in agricultural pursuits near town, until he assumed the management of the Grange Coöperative store in Cape Girardeau. When he first took charge of the store, the finances of the establishment were in a very crippled condition, but under his efficient management were greatly improved. At the end of two years, he and three other parties purchased the stock and formed the firm of H. P. Peironnet & Co., which firm existed until March 10, 1885, when Mr. Peironnet purchased the interest of his partners, and has since conducted the business with renewed energy and success. His stock is divided into three departments and as many rooms: one contains clothing, boots and shoes, another dry goods and notions and the other groceries and queensware. In 1878 he was united in marriage with Julia Moon, a resident of Cape Girardeau. They have one daughter. Mr. Peironnet is a Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W.

John M. Penny, a farmer residing about three miles northwest of Oak Ridge, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., was born in the neighborhood where he now resides on January 10, 1833. He is a son of Rev. Cullen and Dorcas (Sides) Penny, both natives of North Carolina. The father was born in 1812, and after marrying in his native State removed to Missouri about 1831, stopping in Perry County about one year. He then entered land and settled in Apple Creek Township, Cape Girardeau County, where he resided until his death on September 10, 1852. He was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church for a number of years, and for ten years was an active preacher and circuit rider. The parents reared seven children, of whom four sons and one daughter are now living. John M. grew to manhood on his father's farm, and in March, 1853, was united in marriage with Miss Susan Drum, who was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. She is the daughter of Judge J. Drum, one of the pioneers and former representatives of that county. Previous to their marriage Mr. Penny had bought land on which they located and have since resided. They have a family of ten children, viz.: George C., Isabella (Mrs. Bennett Breckenridge), James, Jefferson, Gilbert, Jasper, Bertie, Charles, Thomas and Eva. Mr. Penny and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a member of Mystic Tie Lodge, A., F. & A. M., at Oak Ridge.

Judge William M. Peterman, a farmer and stock raiser residing two miles west from Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, was born in Overton County, Tenn., November 4, 1818. He is the son of George and Elizabeth (Moore) Peterman, the former a native of Georgia, and the latter of North Carolina. They were married in Tennessee, from which State they removed to Missouri, and settled in Madison County in about 1820. Here he bought a farm and afterward entered land adjoining it, all of which he improved and upon which he resided until his death about 1855. He was twice married, and his last wife is still living. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Peterman, served in the Revolutionary War. William M. grew to manhood in Madison County, and in Cape Girardeau County was united in marriage on April 6, 1848, to Sarah A. Wilkinson, who was born in Cape Girardeau County on October 30, 1824. She is the daughter of William and Jemima Wilkinson. The Judge learned the blacksmith's trade in early life, which he afterward followed in connection with making and laying brick, but after his marriage he settled on a farm in Madison County. In 1852 he removed to Cape Girardeau County, locating on a farm in Whitewater Township. He removed to the farm where he now resides in 1874. He has reared a family of five children, viz.: George W., Joel E. (married and residing on the old place), John P. (married and living at Cape Girardeau), Lewis R. (a widower residing in the Chickasaw Nation), Eliza E. (Mrs. John Tucker, of Cape Girardeau County). He lost one child in infancy and one in early childhood. Politically the Judge is a Democrat. He served as deputy sheriff in Madison County for four years, and as county judge in Cape Girardeau County two years. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

George W. Peterman, a farmer and stock raiser of Byrd Township, Cape Girardeau County, was born in Madison County, Mo., on February 12, 1850. He is the son of William M. and Sarah A. (Wilkinson) Peterman [see sketch of parents]. When a child George W. came to Cape Girardeau County with his parents. His education, begun in the public schools, was finished in the Fruitland Normal Institute of Cape Girardeau County. He taught school in Cape Girardeau County for five winters, farming during the summer seasons. On September 3, 1874, he was united in marriage with Miss Emily N. Snider, daughter of G. W. and Z. C. Snider, of this county. She was born July 8, 1853. After marriage he resided on the old home farm near Millersville until March 12, 1878, when he removed to his father's, and lived with him till April 20, 1879, when he removed to where he now resides. He has a farm of ninety-six acres, all fenced and in a fair state of cultivation, lying in Surveys 219, 2205 and 3046, Township 31, Range 12, and upon which he has a good residence and outbuildings. Mr. and Mrs. Peterman have two children, viz.: Byrne S., born Friday, October 15, 1875, and Connie M., born Tuesday, May 1, 1877. Mr. Peterman takes great interest in educational matters. He has served as a member of the Jackson school board for a number of years, and has been recently elected for another term. He is a Master Mason, and is a member of West View Lodge No. 103, Millersville, Mo. His political principle is Democratic. He has kept a record of his every day proceedings since January 1, 1872, stating where he was and what he did each day, and also a record showing his expenses and sales



F. W. Pott

CAPE GIRARDEAU CO.

since the above date. His great desire is to teach his children to be honest and truthful, and to give them a good education. He is always ready to assist those who are in need of help, believes in the "Golden Rule," to do unto others as you would have them do unto you, and also to do good for evil.

Isaiah H. Poe, a farmer, and manager of the Cape Girardeau poor farm, was born in that county on October 20, 1843. He is a son of William H. and Barbara (Miller) Poe, both of whom are natives of Cape Girardeau County. The former is a son of Isaiah Poe, a native of Kentucky, who served in some of the Indian wars of that State, after which he located in Cape Girardeau County, Mo. William H. grew to manhood on his father's farm, and was married in his native county. His wife was a daughter of Alexander Miller, who removed to Cape Girardeau County from Maryland, having previously served in the American army in the War of 1812. After his marriage William H. Poe bought new land, which he afterward cleared and improved, having built the residence in which he died in December, 1845. He died when yet a young man. He was the father of two children, Isaiah H., and a daughter, of whom the former is living. He was reared on his father's farm in Cape Girardeau Township, and on January 21, 1868, married Miss Martha E. Williams, a daughter of Jacob Williams, of Cape Girardeau County [see sketch]. After his marriage Mr. Poe was engaged in farming for several years in both Randol and Byrd Townships. In January, 1884, he took charge of the county poor farm and its inhabitants, which he has since successfully managed. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. at Jackson, and is also a member of the Select Knights. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church. They have six children: Jacob H., William E., Sarah E., Mary E., Benjamin E. and Barbara A. Politically Mr. Poe is a Democrat.

Fred. W. Pott, proprietor of the Planter's Mill at Cape Girardeau, Mo., was born in Prussia, in 1839. He is the eldest of seven children born to Frederick and Joanna Pott. They came to America in 1854, locating at Cape Girardeau the same year. The father served three years in the Federal army, and near the close of the war died from disease contracted while in the service. The mother has since resided with her children, of whom there are four living. Fred. W. received a liberal education in the "fatherland," and soon after locating at Cape Girardeau secured employment in a mill, and followed the various departments of milling till the Civil War. He then enlisted in the Federal army, joining the Second Illinois Light Artillery, and on April 6, 1862, was taken prisoner at Shiloh. After seven months' imprisonment he was exchanged and rejoined his regiment at Memphis, Tenn., and remained in the service until October, 1864, when he returned to Cape Girardeau and resumed milling, which has since been his occupation. About 1869 he rented a mill at Clear Creek, Ill., almost opposite Cape Girardeau, which he operated for seven years, and in 1877 built his present mill, at a cost of about \$14,000. His success with this mill has been phenomenal, which is due to his untiring energy, industry and superior knowledge of the business. With only a capacity of eighty barrels at first he realized from his profits sufficient to pay for the mill in four years. The present capacity is 200 barrels daily, and gives employment to ten men. In 1866 Mr. Pott was united in marriage with Mary Karau, a native of Germany. They have had eleven children—eight sons and three daughters—of whom three sons are dead. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Peter Powell, a substantial farmer and enterprising citizen of Cape Girardeau County, was born in Knox County, Ky., on May 4, 1846. He is the son of Thomas and Easter (Wills) Powell, both natives of Kentucky. The parents were reared in Kentucky and always resided there. The father died in Knox County, Ky. Peter grew to manhood in his native State and received a fair education in the common schools. After finishing his education he engaged in teaching school. He was also employed for a time as clerk in a store. In 1866 he removed to Missouri and located in Cape Girardeau County. He first settled on a farm four miles north of Jackson, where he remained about ten years. On April 17, 1874, he was united in marriage with Miss M. J. Clippard, daughter of C. C. Clippard [see sketch]. Mrs. Powell was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. Mr. Powell bought the farm where he now resides in the fall of 1884. It is on the Oak Ridge and Jackson road about three miles from Oak Ridge, and consists of 297 acres, of which about 240 acres are in cultivation, and upon which are good buildings and an orchard of 300 trees. Mr. and Mrs. Powell are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. They have four chil-

dren, viz.: Willie May, Bettie, C. C. and Ethel. Mr. Powell belongs to the order of United Workmen at Oak Ridge.

John A. Proffer, a farmer of Liberty Township, Cape Girardeau County, was born in that county on December 3, 1846. He is a son of David Proffer, whose father, George Proffer, came to Cape Girardeau County from North Carolina about 1810. David Proffer grew to maturity at his father's home, and was married in Cape Girardeau County to Mary J. Hutchison. John A. Proffer grew to manhood in his native county. His father died when he was a mere child, and his mother died when he was thirteen years of age. He secured a good education, but mostly by private study, having received only a limited education in the common schools. In early life he taught school for three terms. He served as justice of the peace of Liberty Township before his marriage. In November, 1870, he went to Texas, and spent about two and one-half years in that State working on a farm, returning to Cape Girardeau County in May, 1873, with his health much improved. On November 24, 1881, he was united in marriage with Emma Lail, a native of Cape Girardeau County, and a daughter of Robert Lail. After his marriage Mr. Proffer settled on the farm, where he still resides. To him and wife have been born two children: Luther E. and Beulah M. Politically Mr. Proffer holds to the principles of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Father Edward Pruente has had charge of the German Catholic congregation of Cape Girardeau since December, 1881. He was born in the Prussian Province of Westphalia, January 26, 1855, and is the son of Henry T. and Angela Pruente, who were both natives of Westphalia, where they died in 1876 and 1856, respectively. Father Pruente was reared and received his literary education in his native country. In 1874 he immigrated to America and located near Milwaukee, entering the Seminary of St. Francis, where he was educated for the priesthood. He was ordained in 1879, and for a few months acted as assistant priest at the Church of Peter and Paul of St. Louis. He was then located at St. Charles until he came to Cape Girardeau. He has a sister residing with him, they being the only members of the family to immigrate to America.

Abram D. Randol, one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Cape Girardeau County, was born in that county on June 8, 1815. He is a son of James Randol, who came to Missouri when a young man, some time previous to 1800, and settled in Cape Girardeau County. He was there married to Nancy Olar, after which he located on a farm which was his home until his death. He had three sons and six daughters by his last marriage, and one son and two daughters by a previous marriage. There are four children living: Abram D. and three daughters, all in Cape Girardeau County except one daughter in Nebraska. Abram D. grew to manhood and was married in the house in which he now resides. His nuptials were celebrated in January, 1838, with Sarah Poe, a daughter of Simon Poe, one of the early settlers of Cape Girardeau County, from North Carolina. After his marriage Mr. Randol engaged in farming, and after several years bought out the heirs to the Poe estate and removed to his present farm. He has been a very successful farmer, but has now practically retired, having given the hard work of the farm to his son. His wife died in January, 1877, having reared a family of four children—one son and three daughters—all of whom are living and married. The son, Judson M. Randol, was born May 25, 1848. He spent his youth on the farm, and received a good common school education. He married, in Cape Girardeau Township, on February 25, 1869, Luvena J. Randol, daughter of Eli B. Randol, of Cape Girardeau County. Mr. Randol has spent his life on the farm with his father. He has 187 acres of land, with about 100 under cultivation, upon which he has a comfortable residence and other buildings, and an orchard of about 150 trees of select fruit. He and wife have five children: John Cooper, Charles D., Mary Louisa, Webster and Sarah E.

Hon. William C. Ranney was born at Whitehall, N. Y., February 20, 1815, and is the son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Hathorne) Ranney, natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts, respectively. Stephen Ranney served in the army for seventeen years, having been in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. He was lieutenant-colonel at the close of the War of 1812. After peace was restored, in 1815, he removed west and settled at Charleston, Ind. He next resided at Jeffersonville, Ind., for seven years, after which he came to Missouri. His wife died in Jeffersonville. He located in Cape Girardeau County

in 1825, selecting for his home a farm one and one-half miles north of Jackson. He died at the residence of his son in Jackson about 1827. He held, during his residence in Indiana, a commission from the Governor as adjutant-general of the State, and he was buried with military honors. William C. Ranney, being but ten years of age when his father removed to Cape Girardeau County, was mostly reared and educated there. He secured a good common school education, which was supplemented with a course at St. Mary's College in Perry County, Mo. When a boy he obtained a position in the circuit clerk's office, and when fifteen years of age he was appointed deputy clerk, which position he filled a number of years, after which he read law with his brother, Johnson Ranney. He was admitted to the bar about 1840. He first located at New Madrid, but remained only a year or two, when he removed to Benton, Mo., remaining there about two years. His brother at Jackson then offered him a partnership, which he accepted, holding it until his brother's death in 1848. He continued the practice of his profession at Jackson for a number of years, when the Legislature passed an act constituting the common pleas court, of which he was named as judge in 1851. Three years later he was elected to the same office, and after he had served four years longer was re-elected, and served until the war between the States. In 1853 he removed his family to his present farm. About 1871 he was elected State senator, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Green. He made the race by a nice majority against two Democrats and one Republican. Following his service in the Senate he served one term as representative of Cape Girardeau County, since which he has held no official position. The Judge was formerly a Whig, but since that party lost its organization he has been acting with and supporting the principles of the Democratic party. On December 10, 1846, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Giboney, a daughter of Robert Giboney. She was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. They have reared four sons, three of whom are living: Robert G. (an attorney of Cape Girardeau County), William A. and Herbert H. (a resident of Cape Girardeau). William A. resides at home and manages the home farm. Stephen died after reaching mature years. The Judge is a Master Mason.

Frederick Reck was born in Cape Girardeau County, on December 18, 1844, and is a son of George and Catherine Reck, both natives of Germany. The parents grew to maturity and married in their native country, but the year after their marriage (about 1838) they immigrated to the United States, and located in Cape Girardeau County, on the farm where they now reside. They celebrated their golden wedding in May, 1887. The husband learned the shoemaker's trade while in the "fatherland," at which he did an extensive business in Cape Girardeau County, in the days before the war. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom are living. Frederick spent his youth on his father's farm. He served about ten months in the militia, and on May 2, 1863, enlisted in the United States army, joining Company C, Second Missouri Light Artillery, with which he served until December, 1865, having spent six months fighting Indians after the close of the Civil War. He participated in numerous engagements, among which were Jefferson City, Glasgow, four desperate battles with the Indians and a great many skirmishes. He was mustered out at St. Louis, after which he returned home, and the following year (on April 8, 1866) he was united in marriage with Adeline Whittedge, daughter of E. H. Whittedge [see sketch]. Mrs. Reck was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. Upon his marriage Mr. Reck had no property, and rented land for about three years, when he bought the farm where he now lives. He has been a hard laborer and a good manager, and now has a good home and a competence. He and wife have three children: John A., Edward and Cora. John, the eldest, was born April 6, 1867; Edward was born September 1, 1869, and Cora was born July 23, 1874. John's early opportunities for securing an education were very limited, yet he has had a desire to learn. Each winter he had the advantage of the district school, but being resolved to go to high school, saved his money and entered Mayfield Smith Academy, at Marble Hill, at the age of seventeen, where he attended two years. During vacation he helped his father on the farm. At nineteen years of age he taught his first school, at Oak Hill, where he gained considerable reputation. He united with the Presbyterian Church at the age of sixteen. His religious character is deep and earnest. At prayer meetings he always has a word to speak for Christ. He is a Sunday-school teacher in Sunday-school, and is assistant superintendent in Sunday-school. He delights in taking an active

part in every good work. He treads the wine press alone, and neither chews nor smokes tobacco. He is respected by all, and is a worthy young man for example. He is now twenty-one years of age, and is attending the Pocahontas Institute. Mrs. Reck and the children are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Reck is a Republican.

John H. Renfroe, M. D., of Allenville, Mo., was born near the city of Cape Girardeau, January 2, 1852, and is a son of William and Mary E. (English) Renfroe, also natives of Cape Girardeau County. The former is a son of Joel Renfroe, a native of Georgia, who located in Cape Girardeau County in the early part of its settlement. After his marriage William Renfroe settled on a farm near Cape Girardeau, which he cultivated until his death in October, 1880. John H. Renfroe grew to manhood at the home of his parents, and received a good education in the high schools of the county and Bellview Collegiate Institute, Caledonia, Mo. Upon leaving school he taught one year, and in 1875 began the study of medicine under Dr. J. H. Rider, of Cape Girardeau. He took his first course of lectures at Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, in the winter of 1876-77, graduating from that institution on March 5, 1878. Beginning the practice of his profession at Gravel Hill, Mo., he continued there about eighteen months, and removed to Dutchtown in December, 1879. In the spring of 1880 he removed to his present location, where he has since been very successful in the practice of medicine and surgery. Near Gordonville, on November 14, 1878, he married Mary E. Priest, also a native of Cape Girardeau County, and a daughter of James W. and Mary Priest. She was born on January 1, 1857. To their union one child has been born, Lillian N. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic lodge, at Jackson.

Henry Reutzel was born near Oak Ridge, Cape Girardeau County, on October 5, 1844. He is the son of George Reutzel, who was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. He grew to manhood in his native country, and married Catherine Loos, also a native of Hesse Darmstadt. They immigrated to the United States about 1839, and located in Apple Creek Township, Cape Girardeau County, where they resided until their deaths. The wife died first, having borne three children. Mr. Reutzel married again. Henry is the son of the first wife. The father died in 1881. Henry was reared on his father's farm. In 1863 he enlisted for six months in the Second Missouri Infantry. He served mostly in Missouri, and was discharged at St. Louis. Returning home he was married on the farm where he now lives in August, 1867, to Antonia Pentzel, daughter of John Pentzel. She was born in one of the German States, but came to America when six years of age. After his marriage Mr. Reutzel bought of his father-in-law the farm upon which they now reside. He has 101 acres, of which eighty are under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Reutzel have a family of seven children, viz.: Bertha, Alvin, George, Carrie, Henry, Jr., Ida and Edwin. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church at Jackson. Mr. Reutzel is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Dr. James H. Rider, a prominent physician of Cape Girardeau, was born in Shelby County, Mo., on October 12, 1841. He is the son of James and Elizabeth (Moore) Rider, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Delaware. The father removed to Missouri in 1830, and engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits in Shelby, Howard and Bollinger Counties, Mo., and at Pine Bluffs, Ark. He and wife died in Bollinger County in 1871. Dr. James H. received his education in Howard High School (now Central College) at Fayette, Mo. He afterward studied medicine two years under Dr. J. B. Winn, of Macon County, and during the fall and winter of 1860-61 he attended lectures at St. Louis Medical College, after which he began the practice at Callao, Macon County. In September, 1861, he volunteered in the Confederate army, under Price, being assigned duty as associate surgeon in the Fifth Regiment, Clark's brigade, Missouri State Guards, with which he served four months, when he enlisted in the regular Confederate army, and was assigned to the hospital department. He served in the hospitals of Columbus, Lauderdale Springs and Iuka. After the battle at the latter place he was left as one of the surgeons to take care of the wounded, and where also the wounded in the battle of Corinth were sent. In January, 1863, he was ordered to the Fortieth Mississippi, then at Vicksburg, and had charge of the medical department of that regiment until the following May, when he was assigned to duty in Gen. Marmaduke's command. He engaged in all the principal battles of that department and of Price's raid. After the war he resumed the practice of his profession in Macon County.

In May, 1866, he removed to Pine Bluff, Ark., where he remained until April, 1868, when he located at Marble Hill, Bollinger County, and remained there until he removed to Cape Girardeau in 1875, having, in the meantime, graduated at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis. Upon locating at Cape Girardeau he formed a partnership with Dr. J. H. Traylor, which continued until the latter's death. Politically the Doctor is a Democrat, and was a member of the constitutional convention, which met at Jefferson City, Mo., May 5, 1875. On November 26, 1873, he was wedded to Mattie Leech, and to them five children have been born, of whom two are living. The Doctor is a Freemason.

Ernst Riemann was born in Brunswick, Germany, on August 31, 1828. He is a son of Frederick and Caroline (Boehm) Riemann, both natives of Brunswick, in which country they died. Ernst received a good education in the German language, and in January, 1851, immigrated to America. Landing at Baltimore he went from there to Philadelphia, where he remained one year, when he came west. He spent one year on a farm in Illinois, and the next year (1853) located in St. Francois County, Mo. He remained there about four years, clerking in a store, when he went to Pilot Knob and took charge of the shipment of the iron. He was married there on March 30, 1859, to Barbara Wilford, daughter of W. Wilford, a native of Bavaria, in which country Mrs. Riemann was born. Mr. Riemann remained at Pilot Knob until 1861, when he returned to St. Francois County, and was there engaged in the mercantile business until 1867. He then removed to Cape Girardeau County, and purchased the farm where he has since resided. He has 200 acres of land, with about 120 acres under cultivation, upon which he has made some valuable improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Riemann have eight children, viz.: August, Ettie, John W., Sophia (Mrs. Otto Hoffman, of Jackson), Mary, Louisa, Emma and Albert. Mr. Riemann is treasurer of Millersville Masonic Lodge and is a Master Mason. He and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church.

John F. Robb, proprietor of the Jackson House, at Jackson, Mo., was born in Shawnee Township, Cape Girardeau County, on May 3, 1853. He is one of six surviving children born to John S. and Eliza (Crawford) Robb. The father was born in North Carolina in 1808, but in infancy was taken to Tennessee, where he resided in Wilson County. In 1843 he removed to Missouri and located in Shawnee Township. He graduated in medicine at Nashville. He practiced his profession while in Tennessee, and continued practicing in Missouri until his death on August 23, 1879. The mother was also a native of North Carolina. She died on May 27, 1881. John F. remained on the farm until 1876, when he entered the mercantile business at Shawneetown, continuing until 1878. He was then united in marriage with Iva E. Howard, a native of Cape Girardeau County, and located on a farm in Shawnee Township, where they remained until February, 1884. Removing to Jackson he again engaged in merchandising for one year, and was a distillery watchman almost a year. On October 27, 1887, he opened the Jackson House, and is making it a first-class hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Robb have three children, viz.: Mattie, John and Mabel Clare.

William J. Roberts, a promising young attorney of Cape Girardeau County, was born in that county on the farm where he now resides, on July 9, 1849. His father, a native of North Carolina, was born on May 28, 1826. He came to Missouri with his parents when a young man. He entered land there, which he improved greatly and upon which he located and resided until his death. He was married in Cape Girardeau County, to Melissa Crites, a daughter of Davault Crites, one of the pioneer citizens of that county. Mr. Roberts died on his farm on January 18, 1875, leaving twelve children—seven sons and five daughters—of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest son. He received a liberal education at the common schools and academies of his native county, and in 1876 entered the law department of the Missouri State University at Columbia, graduating in March, 1878. Returning home he has since practiced his profession in the courts of Cape Girardeau and adjoining counties. Since the death of his father he has superintended the work of the farm in connection with the practice of his profession. He is secretary of Mystic Tie Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Oak Ridge.

Chester J. Roehl, manufacturer and dealer in marble and granite monuments at Cape Girardeau, was born in St. Louis in 1868. He is the son of Julius and Maria (Walsh) Roehl, natives of Berlin, Germany, and St. Louis, Mo., respectively. The father graduated from Berlin Art Academy at the age of twenty-two years, and was also a graduate from the Berlin University, having

taken the general course of study. He immigrated to the United States in 1861, and landed at Galveston, but soon after went to St. Louis. He located at Cape Girardeau in 1869, and established the business in which the subject of this sketch is now engaged. He was distinguished as a practical sculptor. Although he began business with small capital, under his excellent management and skillful hands it increased to splendid proportions, when through misfortune he failed. He had again made a small start in the business when he died in September, 1883, leaving his son, Chester J., with entire control. The latter began his education at the parochial schools of his native city, and graduated from the State Normal School at Cape Girardeau in 1888, having taken the full course. Since taking charge of the marble works he has increased the business until it now aggregates more than \$12,000 per year. He does the bulk of the marble work of the city and most of the German work of the surrounding country.

Frederick Rueseler, merchant tailor of Cape Girardeau, Mo., was born in Mühlhausen Furstenthum, Waldeck, Germany, September 16, 1837, and is the son of John F. Rueseler. He grew to manhood in his native country, and served three years in the Prussian army. In 1859, having completed his apprenticeship, he came to the United States, and located at New Orleans. At the beginning of the war he came to Perry County, Mo., where on July 24, 1861, he enlisted in the Second Missouri Infantry, and participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River and Tullahoma. On account of disability he was discharged on August 1, 1863. In 1865 he located at Cape Girardeau, Mo., where he has since been successfully engaged in his present business. On July 31, 1865, Mr. Frederick Rueseler married Maria Schmidt, of Cape Girardeau, Mo., and to their union have been born eight children, three of whom are living: Freda, Ledia and Amiel. Mr. Frederick Rueseler is a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F.

Dr. L. P. Ruff, dentist, and a member of the firm of Whitmore & Ruff, real estate and insurance agents, Jackson, Mo., was born in Shawnee Township, Cape Girardeau County, Mo., on September 15, 1849. He is the youngest son of John W. Ruff, a native of Fairfield District, South Carolina, born in 1810. He located near Fruitland, Cape Girardeau County, in 1889, and died in 1880. The mother, formerly a Miss Travis, and a native of Georgia, is still living, and resides with her children. The Doctor is one of five sons and four daughters, of whom three sons and two daughters are still living. He attended the country schools until after the war, then attended a Normal at Fruitland for two years, after which he took a regular course of two years at the Missouri Dental College, St. Louis, Mo. Upon leaving school he located in St. Louis till 1875, when he removed to Perryville, Mo., and remained until 1883, and in October of that year came to Jackson, where he has since, as well as before, enjoyed a good practice. He ranks as a first-class dentist and a gentleman of integrity. In 1872 he was united in marriage with Lou A. Davis, of Prairie City, Iowa, and a native of Indiana. Their union has been blessed by five sons and two daughters, of whom one son is dead. The Doctor is a member of the F. & A. M., the A. O. U. W. and Good Templars. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has about 4,800 fine archeological specimens, found principally in Southeastern Missouri, Ste. Genevieve, Perry and Cape Girardeau Counties contributing largely to the assortment. He has also a fine mineralogical and geological collection, which, added to his archeological collection, makes one of the finest in the West.

G. R. Whitmore, partner of Dr. L. P. Ruff in the real estate business, is a native of New York, born in 1839. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted in the Twenty-second New York Infantry, but was afterward transferred to the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Indiana, ranking as lieutenant. At the close of the war he taught school in Michigan till 1876. He then resided in Illinois until he located in Jackson in 1885. His father, Pearly Whitmore, was born in Massachusetts, and died in New York in 1851. His mother died in Illinois at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. His wife, Francis A. (Nims) Whitmore, is also a native of New York. They have a family of one son and one daughter. Mr. Whitmore and family now reside near Allenville, Cape Girardeau County, Mo.

James Runnels was born in Bollinger County, Missouri, on June 10, 1833. He is a son of Forney Runnels, a native of Alabama. The latter went from his native State to North Carolina, where he married Nancy Davis, a native of the old "North State." They removed to Missouri about 1825 and settled in Bol-

linger County. Mr. Runnels purchased land, upon which he resided until his death, about 1840; his wife survived him and died about 1850. They reared six children to mature years, of whom five became heads of families. There are only three living—two sons and one daughter—James, Forney and Sally, widow of Warner Dodd. James Runnels left Bollinger County when in his twentieth year, and went to Cape Girardeau County. He received a limited education in his youth, which has been greatly improved by much desultory reading. In 1853 he was married to Rachel Presley, a native of Tennessee. After his marriage he located in Cape Girardeau City, and was engaged in the butcher's business for five years, since which time he has followed farming. His wife died nine years after her marriage, leaving one son, James F., a young man of sterling worth. He is identified with the Democratic party, and has served as constable of Whitewater Township since 1886. On Easter Sunday, 1865, Mr. Runnels was married again, choosing for his second wife Sophia Miller, daughter of Joseph Miller, deceased, who was a pioneer of Cape Girardeau County from North Carolina. Mrs. Runnels was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. Six children have been born to this union: Joseph Henry, Emily, Willis J., Albert A., Cannie (who died at the age of ten years) and Alvin W. (who died when three years of age). Mrs. Runnels is a member of the Universalist Church. Mr. Runnels is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Hon. Elam W. Russell was born in Cape Girardeau County on February 8, 1828. He is the son of Hon. James and Elizabeth (Gilliland) Russell. The father was born in Cape Girardeau County on March 12, 1803. He was the son of William Russell, a native of Scotland, who immigrated to the United States and settled in Virginia. From there he removed to Tennessee and thence to Missouri in the spring of 1797 or 1798, settling about six miles northwest from Jackson, on Byrd's Creek, where he reared his family and resided until his death. The father was a prominent farmer and politician. He served the county first as sheriff and collector, and later as representative and also as State senator. He resided in his native county until his death in 1864. The mother was born in North Carolina, and was the daughter of John Gilliland, who immigrated to Cape Girardeau County from North Carolina about 1820. The parents reared to maturity a family of six children—two sons and four daughters—of whom Hon. Elam W. and four sisters are living. Elam W. grew to manhood on his father's farm. In March, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Nercena Clodfelter, who was born in Cape Girardeau County and is the daughter of Jacob Clodfelter. After marriage Mr. Russell settled on the farm where he now resides, five miles northeast of Jackson. In 1851 he was appointed county surveyor, in which capacity he served until 1855. In 1858 he was elected sheriff and collector and served until 1861, when he resigned. He was re-elected in 1874 and served two terms. In 1880 he was elected to represent his county in the State Legislature, which position he filled with honorable distinction. He and wife have reared a family of six children, viz.: John E., Robert W., Dr. James W. (a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College), Bettie (Mrs. Wade H. Shaner), Elam, Jr., and Luke B. Russell.

William A. Russell, a substantial farmer of Cape Girardeau County, was born on the farm where he has always resided, on March 12, 1860. He is the son of Elliott Russell, who was also born on the same farm. Elliott Russell is the son of William Russell, who settled on the farm in an early day. [See sketch of E. W. Russell for the early history of the Russell family.] Elliott Russell was born on December 3, 1819, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. He was united in marriage with Mrs. Delilah (Abernathy) McCombs, daughter of John W. McCombs. She was born in Cape Girardeau County, on October 15, 1825. After their marriage Mr. Russell resided on the old home place until his death, on August 15, 1874. The parents reared one son and one daughter, both of whom are living in Cape Girardeau County. The mother now resides with her son. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. William received a fair education at the country schools and at the Oak Ridge High School. On July 15, 1883, he was united in marriage with Augusta Hines, daughter of Edwin Hines, of Cape Girardeau County. Mr. Hines was born in Kentucky, but reared in Missouri. His wife, Emily Russell, is a daughter of Hon. James Russell, and a sister of E. W. Russell [see sketch]. Mr. Hines removed to Virginia in August, 1882, and located in Charlotte County, where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have one son, Hines Elliott, a bright little fellow, who was born on September 30, 1885. Mr. Russell, his sister and

mother have a good farm of 367 acres with 200 acres under cultivation. He is a member of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association.

A. H. Russkamp, a member of the firm of Klostermann & Co., dealers in dry goods and clothing, Cape Girardeau, Mo., is a native of that city. He was born in 1855, and is the son of Fred and Maria (Wittenburg) Russkamp. The father is a native of Germany, who came to America in 1853. He is still residing at Cape Girardeau, and is a cooper by trade. The mother is also a native of Germany. A. H. Russkamp is the eldest of four surviving children, he having three sisters living. At the age of thirteen he engaged as a clerk in a store, which he continued with various firms for several years. After filling a clerkship of eight years with W. V. Leech he formed the present partnership. The firm carry a general line of merchandise, and are enterprising and successful business men. In 1887 the nuptials of Mr. Russkamp and Amelia Bock were celebrated. The latter is a native of Cape Girardeau, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Russkamp is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Theodore Sachse, a substantial merchant of Appleton, Mo., was born on April 27, 1841, in Germany. He is the son of Julius and Rosa (Schultz) Sachse, both of whom were born in Germany, in 1810. They were reared and married in their native land, and immigrated to America in 1849. They first located in St. Louis, where they remained three years, when they removed to Perry County, Mo., and settled one-half mile from Appleton. The father was a cabinet maker by trade, which he followed until his death, in 1880. The mother died in 1872. Theodore was reared at his father's, and worked on the farm until he reached his majority. In April, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army, and was assigned to the Fifth Missouri Cavalry, with which he served until his discharge, in April, 1865. He participated in the fights at Boonville, Independence, and Little Blue, in Kansas, where Gen. Marmaduke was captured. Besides those engagements he was in a number of skirmishes. After his discharge he returned home, and the next October engaged in the mercantile business, which he has since continued. He now carries a good stock of general merchandise, and has built up a splendid trade. On December 24, 1865, he was united in marriage with Mehitabel Whitley, a native of Cape Girardeau County. She died on May 22, 1873, having borne four children, viz.: Cora, Edward, Emma and August. Mr. Sachse married his second wife in Perry County. She was Victoria Unterreiner, a native of Missouri, of German parentage. She died in March, 1885, leaving two children: Rosa and Louisa. Mr. Sachse is a member of the G. A. R.

Henry F. Sadler, farmer and stock dealer of Cape Girardeau County, was born near Sparta, Ill., on January 16, 1848. He is the son of H. F. and Adaline (Davis) Sadler. The father was born in North Carolina on September 6, 1805, and came to Missouri when quite young. The mother was the daughter of Daniel Davis, one of the early settlers of Cape Girardeau County. She was born in North Carolina on November 9, 1811, and was brought to Missouri by her parents when a child. Several years after their marriage the parents removed to Illinois, where they resided a few years and then returned to Cape Girardeau County. They entered and improved a part of the land where our subject now resides. Here they reared their family, and resided until the death of the husband in January, 1863. Henry F. is the youngest of a family of five sons and two daughters, of whom four sons and one daughter are now living, and all, with the exception of one, F. A. Sadler, who resides in Bollinger County, resides in Cape Girardeau County. Henry F. remained on the home farm until he was fifteen years of age, and after the death of his father labored on a farm away from home. In March, 1867, he was united in marriage with Serena D. Morton, daughter of John Morton (deceased). Mrs. Sadler was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. After his marriage Mr. Sadler removed to his father's old farm, to which he has since added more land, until he has more than 115 acres, with about 100 acres under cultivation. He and wife have three children, Ella M. (a young lady and one of the county teachers), John A. and D. F. They are also rearing a child of Mrs. Sadler's sister, Jesse Kitchen, a lad of twelve years. Mr. Sadler is a member of the Mystic Tie Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Oak Ridge, and is a Master Mason. He is also Overseer in the Oak Ridge Lodge of United Workmen.

Linus Sanford is a son of Henry Sanford, who was a native of the State of Connecticut, born on October 3, 1794. He located at Cape Girardeau in 1816. He had

previously studied law, but he taught school at the Cape one year, then came to Jackson and taught three years. He then removed to Lawrence County, Ark., where he served as circuit clerk for four years. Returning to Jackson he was elected circuit clerk in 1838, which office he filled, excepting one term of four years, till his death on November 5, 1861. On March 2, 1832, he was united in marriage with Mary Daugherty, a daughter of William Daugherty. She was born near Jackson on land granted to her father by the Spanish Government. Her maternal grandfather was Andrew Ramsey, who located on the Cross farm in 1794. Her death occurred on August 24, 1885. They had three sons and two daughters, of whom one son, Eli, died of cholera in 1833; another, Pearl, died in Australia in 1863 at about thirty-three years of age. Linus, the only son living, was born January 1, 1839. He was reared near Jackson, and received his literary education at St. Vincent's College at Cape Girardeau. In 1859 and 1860 he attended the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar and began practicing in 1861. He represented his county in the Legislature in 1872. In 1873 he was united in marriage with Mattie J. Russell, a granddaughter of Maj. Bollinger, one of the first pioneers of Southeast Missouri. One son and two daughters have been born to them as follows: Linus, in 1873; Julia, in 1877, and Mattie Russell, in 1883.

Judge John J. Sawyer, a farmer and one of the leading men of Cape Girardeau County, was born in Caswell County, N. C., on January 8, 1833. He is the son of Stephen and Louisa (Weeden) Sawyer, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Maryland. The parents removed to Missouri in the fall of 1850, locating six miles north of Jackson, in Cape Girardeau County. They entered land, to which they afterward added more by purchasing, and improved a farm, upon which they resided until the death of the father in 1865. Judge John J. Sawyer came to Missouri with his parents and remained with them until after the war, but served in the State militia during the war, being called out a number of times. When twenty years of age (1854) he was united in marriage with Nancy M. Templeton, daughter of O. S. Templeton, a pioneer citizen of Cape Girardeau County, who removed from North Carolina. Mrs. Sawyer was born in Tennessee, but was reared and educated in Cape Girardeau County. The Judge has always resided on the old homestead, and has a good farm with modern improvements. Politically he has been identified with the Republican party since Lincoln's second election, but previous to that time was a Democrat. He was elected county judge for the first district of Cape Girardeau County in November, 1884, and was re-elected in November, 1886, and is now filling that position with satisfaction to his constituents. He and wife have seven children, viz.: Robert M., William, James H., Charles, DeWitt, Burrett and Emma. He and wife, three sons and the daughter are members of the Presbyterian Church at Pleasant Hill. The Judge has been a member of the Grange for about fifteen years, and is also a member of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association.

Henry Schaefer, collector of Cape Girardeau County, was born in Germany, on February 8, 1838. In December, 1851, he came with his parents to America, locating near Appleton, Cape Girardeau County, where he has since resided. The parents, John and Gertrude (Ohley) Schaefer, were both natives of Germany, and died when more than eighty years of age, the father in 1882 and the mother in 1887. Henry learned the carpenter's trade while young, and worked at it for seven years. In August, 1862, he accepted the position of deputy sheriff and collector, which he filled four years. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Appleton, which he still continues. In the fall of 1884 he was elected to his present office, as the nominee of the Republican party. During the war he served a few months in the Missouri State Militia. In 1862 he was united in marriage with Mary Hopfer, a native of Perry County, Mo. They have had ten children, four of whom are dead. Mr. Schaefer and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

J. H. Schaefer, treasurer of Cape Girardeau County, is a native of Germany, born on February 9, 1840. He is the son of Jacob H. and Lena (Steiner) Schaefer, both natives of Germany. The father was born on November 22, 1811, and was a civil engineer. He died on October 23, 1877. The mother now resides in Germany, at an advanced age. J. H. is the eldest of six children—two sons and four daughters—all of whom are living. The sons and one daughter are in America. The subject of this sketch immigrated to America at the age of sixteen years, locating in Galena, Ill., where he learned the baker's trade.

After two years he removed to St. Joseph, where he engaged in his trade, till the beginning of the Civil War. He enlisted in Company B, of the First Nebraska Regiment, which was organized at St. Joseph. After serving three years with that regiment he enlisted for four months as second lieutenant in the Missouri State Militia. He was mustered out at Omaha at the close of the war. In 1864 he was united in marriage with Minnie Grill, who is a native of Hanover, Germany. Their marriage has been blessed by two children, both dead. They adopted a girl by name of Katie in its very infancy, which is the pride of the parties named. In 1866 he located in Jackson, and continued his trade in the same house he now occupies, as a grocery and hardware store. For several years he was justice of the peace, and in 1884 he was elected to his present office, being the regular nominee of the Republican party. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and is Past Grand of the I. O. O. F. He is also a member of the G. A. R., and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Henry Schenimann, farmer and stock raiser at Neely's Landing, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., is among the substantial and influential men of that county. He is of German birth, and was born in Hanover, February 9, 1835. His father, D. Schenimann, and his mother, whose maiden name was Christena Busche, were both natives of Hanover. The family immigrated to the United States in the fall of 1844, and settled in Cape Girardeau County. Both parents are now deceased. There was a family of two sons and a daughter that grew to maturity. Mr. Schenimann and a sister are the only survivors. The brother died in St. Louis while serving in the army. The subject of this sketch commenced life for himself as a poor boy, and when eighteen years of age was engaged as a hand on a steam-boat on the river. He followed steam-boating about two years, when he took charge of a wood-yard on the river, first for other parties, then as a partner in the business and later as proprietor. He followed that business for a number of years until 1873; during a part of the time, however, he was also managing a farm. Mr. Schenimann served about three years in the army as first lieutenant of the Enrolled Militia. After the close of the war he returned to his business and farm in Cape Girardeau County. In 1873 he engaged in the mercantile business at Neely's Landing, which he very successfully carried on for eight years, when he was compelled by failing health to discontinue the business. Mr. Schenimann has, however, been actively engaged in business since that time, and is considered one of the best business men in Cape Girardeau County. He owns about 1,800 acres of land, which is in four farms, with valuable improvements on each, and he is still building upon, clearing and improving his land. Mr. Schenimann married in Cape Girardeau County, January 5, 1860, Mary J. Massey, a native of Tennessee and a daughter of Mr. A. Massey. Mr. and Mrs. Schenimann have a family of six sons and two daughters: Eliza E., D. E., J. O., Julia A., Joseph F., Robert B., Lem C., and Harry R. They lost one daughter, Lulu M., April 19, 1881, in her twentieth year. They have also lost three children in infancy. Mrs. Schenimann is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Schenimann is identified with the Democratic party, having held to the principles and acted with that party since the close of the war. He is a member of Wilson Lodge No. 191, A. F. & A. M., at Pocahtontas, and also a member of the Wilson Royal Arch Chapter at Cape Girardeau.

Andrew H. Schlueter, a farmer of Hubble Township, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., was born in Hanover, Germany, January 10, 1829. He is a son of Frederick and Mary (Sanders) Schlueter, also natives of Hanover. The parents immigrated to the United States in 1841, and located in Cape Girardeau County. Mr. Schlueter entering the land upon which the subject of this sketch now resides. He improved the farm and resided there until 1857, when he sold out, and removed to Minnesota, where he resided until his death on July 15, 1869. Andrew H. came to the United States with his parents, and grew to manhood on his present farm. On August 14, 1850, he married Caroline S. Schlimme, a native of Hanover, Germany, and a daughter of Henry Schlimme, deceased. After his marriage Mr. Schlueter cleared land and built the house in which he now resides. His farm consists of 150 acres, with 110 under cultivation. To him and wife have been born twelve children, nine of whom are living, viz.: Mary L. (wife of Aaron Stainhoff, of Jackson), Caroline (wife of William Sparling), Anna (wife of Henry Veleke), Henry F., John A., Martie (wife of Thomas Poinsett), Elizabeth (wife of William B. Fullenwider), Rosanna and Lydia. Politically Mr.

Schlueter is an ardent Republican. He has filled several local offices, and was elected public administrator in November, 1884, which position he still fills. In 1864 he enlisted in the Federal army, joining the Second Missouri Mounted Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. Mr. Schlueter and family are members of the Methodist Church. He is a Master Mason, and a member of the G. A. R.

Judge William G. Schneider, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Cape Girardeau County, was born in Hubble Township of that county, April 6, 1838. He is a son of Nicklaus and Mary (Hauert) Schneider, both natives of Switzerland, the former born in 1810 and the latter in 1815. They immigrated to America in 1837, and located in Dutchtown, Cape Girardeau County. Nicklaus Schneider was accompanied by his father and mother and two brothers and two sisters, his uncle, Benedict Schneider, having settled in Cape Girardeau County two years previous. Nicklaus Schneider purchased and entered some land at Dutchtown, and afterward improved a farm, upon which he resided until his death in 1848. William G. spent his youth on his father's farm. He is well informed on the principal topics of the day, but is wholly self-educated. On May 3, 1866, he was united in marriage with Matilda Grossheider, who was born in Apple Creek Township, Cape Girardeau County. Previous to his marriage (1859) the Judge had bought and located upon his present farm, which at that time had about twenty acres cleared. He has now a valuable farm of 185 acres, with 125 acres under cultivation, with good improvements. Politically he is a Republican, and was elected presiding judge of the county court in November, 1885, which position he still holds. He and wife have a family of five children: Edward, Amelia, Rosena, William Tell and Sophia. The Judge and family are members of the German Evangelical Church.

Gustave Schoen is a native of Glaüchaü, Saxony, Germany, born on December 29, 1840. He is the son of E. F. and Henrietta (Zentmeir) Schoen, both natives of Saxony, Germany. The family immigrated to the United States in 1852, and settled in Perry County, Mo., where the mother died in 1854. Two years after her death the father removed with his family to Cape Girardeau County, where he bought an improved farm and resided for a number of years. He then removed to Jackson and resided until his death in 1880. Gustave is the eldest of a family of two sons and one daughter. He grew to maturity on his father's farm in Cape Girardeau County. During the war he served in the militia about four months. On February 12, 1865, he was united in marriage with Anna Lehner, daughter of Mathias Lehner (deceased). She was born in Austria, and was brought to America when she was nine years of age. After their marriage they lived on Mr. Schoen's father's farm for about two years, when they bought the farm where they now reside, and which was partially improved at that time. Since February, 1883, Mr. Schoen has been engaged in the mercantile business in connection with farming. He is a member of the firm of Lehner & Schoen, general merchants at Pocahtontas. Mr. Schoen takes great interest in educational matters, and has been a member of the school board for seventeen years, of which time he has been clerk of the board for sixteen years. He and wife have a family of five sons, viz.: Frederick J., Gustus M., E. Rudolph, William A. and Charley L. Mr. and Mrs. Schoen are members of Pocahtontas Lutheran Church.

Dr. F. B. Schulz, a physician of Cape Girardeau, was born in Mecklenburg, Schwerin, April 22, 1828. He was reared and educated in his native country, and in 1854 came to America. He located in New York City, and began practicing medicine, which he continued in that city one year and then removed to Chicago, where he practiced for three years. He afterward located at Fountain City, Wis., but in 1868 removed to Cape Girardeau County. In 1872 he graduated at the Louisville Medical College. He practiced his profession in different places in Cape Girardeau County until 1876, when he located in the city of Cape Girardeau, and now has a lucrative practice both in the city and country. In 1882 he was examining pension physician. In 1860 he was married in Wisconsin to a German lady. They have a family of eight children. Dr. Schulz's parents lived and died in Germany.

Benedict S. Schwab, postmaster at Dutchtown, Mo., is a native of Switzerland, born on May 6, 1849, and is a son of Benedict S. Schwab, Sr., also a native of Switzerland. The family immigrated to the United States in 1852, and located in Cape Girardeau County, near Dutchtown, where both of the parents died. Benedict S. Schwab, Jr., grew to manhood on his father's farm. He has secured

a fair education by private study since arriving at mature years. In April, 1869, he was united in marriage with Arvina Belle Wagner, a daughter of David Wagner, deceased. She was born in Ohio. After his marriage Mr. Schwab engaged in farming on the old homestead, which he continued until 1882. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Dutchtown, where he has since carried a large stock of groceries, queensware, hardware, etc., and controls a good trade. He was appointed postmaster in 1883. He and wife have four children: Anna, John, Ollie and Ben. Mr. Schwab is a member of the Evangelical Church. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Select Knights of Cape Girardeau.

Herman Sebastian, a farmer and wagon maker of Gordonville, is a native of Saxony, born April 14, 1838. At the age of sixteen years he came to the United States, and located in Perry County, Mo. Two years later he removed to Appleton, and in 1857 opened a shop at Pocahontas, where he worked at his trade until 1861. During the war he was engaged in farming, with the exception of about six months, when he was working for the Government in Tennessee. He opened a shop at Gordonville in 1866, and ten years later purchased a farm near the village. On March 3, 1856, at Appleton, he married Elizabeth Warosky, a native of Germany, and is the father of the following children: Emile, John, Emma (Mrs. W. C. Poe), Albert and Bertha. The family are communicants of the Lutheran Church.

George Seibert, a prominent citizen of Cape Girardeau County, residing at Shawneetown, was born in Berkeley County, Va., on November 16, 1814. He is the son of Hon. Henry and Catherine (Null) Seibert, both natives of Pennsylvania, in which State they grew to maturity and married. After their marriage they removed to Virginia and from thence to Missouri about 1824, settling in Perry County, where Mr. Seibert engaged in milling. After running Wilkerson's Mill for ten years he sold it and settled on a farm. He was a Whig until the dissolution of that party, when he became a Democrat. He served one term as representative of Perry County. Earlier in life he held the rank of general of militia both in Missouri and Virginia. He died on his farm about 1859, having reared to maturity two sons and one daughter, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only one living. The present State treasurer is a grandson. George Seibert grew to manhood on his father's farm in Perry County, and was married in that county on December 9, 1841, to Margaret Price, daughter of William Price. After marriage Mr. Seibert located in Cape Girardeau County, having purchased a farm near Shawneetown on the creek of that name. His wife died on October 21, 1857, leaving two children, viz.: William H., who is married and now resides on the home farm, and Catherine E., who died on July 3, 1868. In November, 1868, Mr. Seibert was united in marriage with Mrs. Martha Byrd, daughter of William Beal (deceased), who removed to Missouri from North Carolina, when Mrs. Seibert was five years of age. In March, 1880, Mr. Seibert left his son to manage the farm and removed to Shawneetown, where he has since resided. He has been a successful farmer, and is now one of the substantial citizens of Cape Girardeau County. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

F. W. H. Siemers, a well-to-do farmer and stock raiser of Cape Girardeau Township, Cape Girardeau County, is a native of that county, born September 20, 1855. He is a son of George and Sophia (Sander) Siemers, both of whom were born in Germany, and now reside on a farm adjoining that of the subject of this sketch. F. W. H. Siemers grew to manhood on his father's farm. On April 8, 1880, he was united in marriage with Ida Koerber, a daughter of William Koerber, of Cape Girardeau County. Mrs. Siemers was also born and reared in that county. Soon after his marriage Mr. Siemers took his wife to his present farm, which he had owned and upon which he had resided several years previous. He has 230 acres of good land, with about 180 acres under cultivation, upon which is a good house, barn and other buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Siemers are members of the Lutheran Church. They have three children, born as follows: George, April 15, 1881; Amelia, July 3, 1883, and Clara, August 7, 1886.

Herman Philip Siemers, a farmer and stock raiser of Cape Girardeau Township, Cape Girardeau County, was born in that county on November 25, 1861. He is the son of Philip Louis Siemers, a native of Germany, who is now a resident of Cape Girardeau County. Herman P. Siemers spent his youth at his father's home, assisting in the work of the farm. On September 23, 1886, he

was united in marriage with Minnie C. Hager, a daughter of William Hager (deceased). Mrs. Siemers was also born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. After his marriage Mr. Siemers located on the farm where he now resides, three miles from the city of Cape Girardeau, on the Gordonville road. The farm consists of 100 acres of land under a good state of cultivation, upon which are a good residence, barn and other buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Siemers are members of the Lutheran Church.

John M. Smith, a farmer and stock raiser of Byrd Township, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., was born on the farm where he now resides on January 24, 1857. He is the son of William C. and Anna E. (Potis) Smith, both natives of Warren County, Ky. The father was born in 1815. He grew to manhood and married in his native county. They removed to Missouri about 1850, and settled on the land where John M. now resides. The father died in December, 1871, leaving a family of five sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. John M. was reared at his father's home. On December 12, 1878, he was united in marriage with Sarah Long, a native of Cape Girardeau County, and a daughter of John Long, of that county. She died in February, 1880. Mr. Smith chose for his second wife Luella Dickerson, and was married on September 1, 1882. She was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County, and is the daughter of Robert Dickerson, deceased. Three children have blessed this union, viz.: William R., Mary E. and John S.

Julius M. Snider, a prominent farmer of Cape Girardeau County, was born in what is now Bollinger County, on June 16, 1831. He is a son of Hon. Aaron Snider, a native of North Carolina, born in 1800. The latter came to Missouri with his father, George Snider, also a native of North Carolina, in 1811. They settled in Bollinger County, where Aaron Snider grew to manhood, and married Cynthia Young, a native of Virginia. After his marriage he located on a farm near the one on which he was reared. He was county surveyor for a number of years, and also worked on Government surveys in different States. He represented his county in the Legislature several terms, and was serving in that capacity at the time of his death, which occurred on April 12, 1857. His wife died on April 21, 1855. They were the parents of ten children, of whom only two are living, Julius M. and a brother in Millersville. The former grew to manhood on the Bollinger County farm, and received a good common school education. At the age of twenty-one years he engaged in teaching school, which he continued for two years. He went to Cape Girardeau County when a young man, and was married there on April 27, 1854, to Margaret C. Clippard, daughter of Daniel Clippard. She was born in Cape Girardeau County. After his marriage Mr. Snider was engaged in the mercantile business until 1861, at Marble Hill, Mo. He then settled in Cape Girardeau County, and located on the farm where he now resides in 1865. His wife died on January 27, 1863, leaving two children, Thomas H. and William O. On March 5, 1865, Mr. Snider married Sarah J. Wilson, daughter of J. M. Wilson, of Oak Ridge. He was one of the founders of Oak Ridge, and was the first merchant in the town. Mrs. Snider was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. She has eight children, viz.: Yuba, Marshall, John A., Mason, Wilson, Julius M., Cynthia A. and Robert B. Politically Mr. Snider is a Democrat. He served as treasurer of Bollinger County for two terms. He has been justice of the peace for about eighteen years, and has been a member of the school board for a great many years.

J. A. Snider, prosecuting attorney, is a native of Cape Girardeau County, born in what is now Whitewater Township on March 7, 1860. He is the son of George W. Snider, who was born on October 16, 1826, in what is now Bollinger County. He was reared in the locality of his birth, but was afterward a farmer in Cape Girardeau County. In 1868 he built a large flouring mill on Whitewater Creek, in Kinder Township, which he had in operation till his death. He filled the office of county surveyor for twenty years. He died December 25, 1884. The mother, Z. C. (Edinger) Snider, is a native of Cape Girardeau County, and still resides in Jackson with the subject of this sketch. She is the daughter of John P. Edinger, an old pioneer of Cape Girardeau County, who was sheriff and collector for two terms. Aaron Snider, the paternal grandfather, was born and reared in what is now Bollinger County. He was in the land office in Jackson for several years, and was for a number of years in the United States service as surveyor. He was a member of the Legislature in 1836. The paternal great-grandfather immigrated to Cape Girardeau (now Bollinger) County at a very

early date. He died in the same vicinity. J. A. is the eldest son of six children—three sons and three daughters—of whom one son is dead. He was reared on the farm of his parents until eighteen years of age, when he entered the South-eastern Missouri Normal at Cape Girardeau, which he attended three years, taking a select course. He then began the study of law with Wilson Cramer, and graduated in the law department of the Missouri State University on March 26, 1885. He was admitted to the bar, and began practicing the next May. In November, 1886, he was elected to fill his present office. He is a member of the F. & A. M.

Marquis L. Spradling, a substantial farmer and stock raiser of Kinder Township, Cape Girardeau County, was born in Perry County, Mo., September 29, 1852. He is a son of Thomas Spradling, a native of Coffee County, Tenn., who came to Missouri when a young man. He (Thomas Spradling) married, in Cape Girardeau County, Susan J. Huston, a daughter of John Huston, deceased, who was a pioneer citizen of Cape Girardeau County from North Carolina. Mrs. Spradling was born in North Carolina. After his marriage Mr. Spradling resided in Perry County for a few years, when he removed to Phelps County, in which he died about 1859, leaving a widow and two children, Marquis L. and Mary C. His widow afterward married Thomas Crafton, of Cape Girardeau County. Marquis L. removed to Cape Girardeau County with his mother about 1861. He was reared on a farm and received a good common school education. On September 7, 1876, he was united in marriage with Tennessee M. Lessley, a daughter of G. F. Lessley, of Cape Girardeau County. Mr. Spradling was engaged in farming with Mr. Lessley for five years after his marriage, and in 1881 he removed to his present location. Previous to his marriage he had purchased a small, unimproved farm. He now has 139 acres of land, upon which he has a comfortable residence and other buildings. In November, 1884, he was elected justice of the peace, and was re-elected in the fall of 1886, which position he still holds. He and wife have seven children, viz.: Albert M., Cora M. and Carry M. (twins), Luther L., Mollie J., Silas W. and Thomas F. Mr. and Mrs. Spradling are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a Mason, and a member of the A. O. U. W., in which he is Master Workman.

John St. Avit is an old citizen of Cape Girardeau, Mo. He was born in Southern France on September 25, 1835. His parents were also natives of France, in which country they lived and died. He was educated in his native country, and remained there until he was twenty years of age, when he came to America, reaching Cape Girardeau on March 18, 1855. He learned the carpenter's trade while in France, and after coming to America worked at his trade for six years in Cape Girardeau, after which he embarked in the produce commission and pork packing business until 1877. He then speculated in various branches of trade, till July 1, 1884, when he began his present grocery business. He carries a complete stock of groceries, and is assisted in the store by his sons. In 1858 he was united in marriage with Joan DuPont, a native of France. Their union was blessed by the birth of two sons, John and Eugene. His wife died on May 4, 1872. After nine years he was married to Mrs. Eliza (Gordner) Wilkes, of Cape Girardeau, who is a native of England. She is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. St. Avit and sons are members of the Catholic Church. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. and Select Knights.

Gilbert D. Statler, of the firm of Hinkle, Statler & Co., general merchants, Oak Ridge, Mo., was born in Cape Girardeau County on December 1, 1848. He is the son of Wiley Statler, who was born in what is now Bollinger County on March 23, 1811. The grandfather, Christopher Statler, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1777, and was married in that state to Elizabeth Smith. They removed to Missouri and settled in Cape Girardeau County about 1808, where they afterward resided. The father grew to manhood in Cape Girardeau County, and was married there on January 19, 1834, to Mrs. Mary Hart, a daughter of Henry Steele. She died on December 22, 1886, having been a true and faithful wife for more than fifty-two years. Mr. Statler is still living, and is well preserved for a man of his age. His memory is good and his mind quite active. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Gilbert D. was reared in his native county, and his education, which was begun in the common schools, was finished at Westminster College at Fulton, Mo. He taught school for three years. In 1873 he began his present business. The firm has a large store and commands a good trade. Mr. Statler was married on May 29, 1877, to Mary E. Hinkle, daughter of Lewis Hinkle, the senior member of the firm.

They have two children, viz.: Olla and Retta. Mr. Statler is a member of the A. O. U. W.

William W. Stathem was born on July 26, 1825, in Hamilton County, Ohio. He is a son of William and Ann (Andrews) Stathem, both natives of New Jersey. The former served in the War of 1812. He settled in Hamilton County, Ohio, at an early day, and resided there until the death of his wife. During his old age he lived with his children, and died at Connersville, Ind., when seventy years of age. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood and was educated in his native county. He landed in Cape Girardeau County on January 4, 1854, and engaged in agricultural pursuits on the farm of his brother, who had previously settled in Hubble Township, of that county. In 1861 William W. enlisted in the State Guards (Confederate), and in 1862 in Company B, Eighth Missouri Cavalry, under Col. Jeffers, with which regiment he served until he was paroled at Shreveport, La., at the close of the war. He participated in the following engagements: Little Rock, Camden, the second engagement on Red River, and was with Price in his raid through Missouri and Kansas. After the war he returned to Cape Girardeau County and engaged in farming. On September 6, 1867, he was united in marriage with Marzilia Adeline Jeffers, sister-in-law of Col. Jeffers, and daughter of James Bennett, deceased. She was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. Since his marriage Mr. Stathem has followed agricultural pursuits, and bought the farm where he now resides in 1877. He has a fine farm of 230 acres, upon which he has made some valuable improvements. They have four children, viz.: Cora, Carrie, Newton and Linnie. Mrs. Stathem is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Stathem is a member of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, and of the Grange.

Charles B. Stearns, an enterprising farmer and stock raiser of Cape Girardeau County, was born in Bollinger County on February 3, 1844. He is the eldest of seven children born to the union of Joseph Stearns and Sarah Seabaugh, both natives of Bollinger County, who were playmates in childhood. The paternal grandfather was a pioneer settler of that county from North Carolina. Joseph S. entered land and improved a farm in his native county, upon which he resided until his death on March 31, 1877. His wife still survives, and resides on the old home farm. Their children are all nearly grown, and five of them are heads of families. Charles B. grew to manhood at the home of his parents, and received a good education in the public schools. In 1866 he, in company with his brother, came to Cape Girardeau County. They purchased raw land, which they improved and cultivated, remaining in partnership until 1869. Charles B. now has 260 acres, upon which is a nice residence, two good barns and other outbuildings, and an orchard of 200 trees. Mr. Stearns was united in marriage on January 27, 1867, with Mary J. Baker, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Young) Baker, both natives of Cape Girardeau County, the former of whom is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns are Spiritualists. They have five children, viz.: Cecelia Ann, Sarah J., Charles J., Mary Effie and Orie Odie. Mr. Stearns is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Nathaniel P. Stearns, a substantial farmer and stock raiser of Cape Girardeau County, was born in Bollinger County on December 18, 1845. He is the son of Joseph and Sarah (Seabaugh) Stearns (see sketch of brother, Charles B. Stearns). Nathaniel P. spent his youth on his father's farm, and received a good education in the common schools. He taught school two winters in his native county, and also taught for the same length of time in Cape Girardeau County. He purchased the land and located where he now resides in the spring of 1866. He bought raw land, which he has cleared and improved. His farm now contains 247 acres, upon which he has a nice residence, two barns and a large orchard. On January 13, 1870, Mr. Stearns was married in Bollinger County to Anna Bast, daughter of George Bast, deceased, who was formerly from Kentucky. Mrs. Stearns was born and reared in Bollinger County. Four children have been born to them, viz.: Benjamin S., Clara E., Ella May and Walter P. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns are Spiritualists. Mr. Stearns is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Alpheus C. Stevenson, a farmer and stock raiser residing near New Wells, Cape Girardeau County, is a native of that county, born on February 3, 1852. He is the son of Alexander K. and Elizabeth (Clodfelter) Stevenson. The former was born in North Carolina in 1809, and came to Missouri with his parents when ten years of age. The parents located in Cape Girardeau County, where they entered land and improved a farm, upon which Alexander grew to man-

hood. He was married twice, the last wife being the mother of the subject of this sketch. She was a native of Cape Girardeau County. After his marriage Mr. Stevenson settled on a farm, where he resided until his death on December 16, 1881. He and last wife reared a family of seven children—five sons and two daughters—all of whom are still living. Alpheus C. grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received a good education at the common schools and the Fruitland High School, with a supplementary commercial course at Cape Girardeau. After finishing his education he taught school for four years. On January 6, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Julia Boren, daughter of Hiram Boren, of Cape Girardeau County. Mrs. Stevenson was born and reared in that county. After his marriage Mr. Stevenson resided for two years at Neely's Landing and kept the warehouse at that place, after which he removed to Pechontas, and served as clerk in a store during the winter and spring of 1879. He then removed to the farm where he has since resided. He and wife have two children—Myrtle and Roy. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson are members of the Presbyterian Church, and workers in the Sunday-school at Shawneetown. They are also members of the Grange.

Samuel E. Stewart is a native of Giles County, Tenn., born on November 15, 1843. He is a son of William and Zilthia Ann (Bridwell) Stewart, natives of Tennessee. They both died in their native State, when Samuel E. was a child, and when nine years of age he came to Missouri with an uncle, and located in Butler County. He remained with his uncle until he was eighteen years of age, and then enlisted (in the fall of 1861) in the Confederate army, joining Col. White's regiment of cavalry, but was soon after assigned to Parson's brigade. He participated in all the engagements of his regiment except one, among which were Helena, Ark., Little Rock, Pleasant Hill, La., and Camden, Ark. He remained in the service until the close of the war, when his regiment was disbanded, and he returned home. In 1866 he removed to Cape Girardeau County, and engaged in farming in Hubble Township, and in August of the next year was united in marriage with Levica Hayden, daughter of Hiram Hayden, deceased. She was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. She died in 1877, leaving three children, viz.: Laura (Mrs. Amos V. McLain), Alpha (a young lady) and Emma D. Mr. Stewart purchased and located on the farm where he now resides in 1877. He was married in January, 1878, to Mary L. Bean, daughter of Robert Bean, deceased. Mrs. Stewart was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. Three children have been born to this union—Lewis, Amelia F. and Samuel A. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Stewart is a Master Mason.

H. Stratman is a native of Germany, born on August 10, 1823. His parents lived and died in Germany, but he was sent from his native country to America at the age of thirteen years to avoid military service. A brother followed him in 1846, and died in St. Louis in 1849. Another brother came over in 1861, and afterward died in Nebraska. The subject of this sketch landed at New Orleans, where he remained one year. He then located in various places, as follows: Cincinnati, one year; New York, a few months; Covington, Ky., one and one-half years; New Orleans and St. Louis, reaching the latter place in 1844. He there engaged in the grocery business until 1853, when he located at Cape Girardeau, and engaged in the same business. In 1851 he was united in marriage with Margaret Luttike, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had five children, only one of whom is living. Mr. Stratman and family are members of the Catholic Church.

William Stroder, justice of the peace of Liberty Township, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., was born in that county on September 24, 1840. His parents were Magness and Cynthia (Young) Stroder, natives of North Carolina and Cape Girardeau County, Mo., respectively. The former was born on March 4, 1817, and when but two years of age came with his parents to Cape Girardeau County, and located near Burfordville. He there grew to maturity and was married. His wife was the daughter of William Young. After his marriage he located in Kinder Township, Cape Girardeau County, but soon after removed to Liberty Township, where he resided until his death on October 7, 1872. His widow is still living. They were the parents of eight sons and four daughters, of whom two sons and three daughters are living. William Stroder received a good education in the common schools, and remained with his parents until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining Col. Jeffrey's Eighth Missouri Mounted Infantry, with which he served until May, 1863, when he was



Robt. Hurdwank
CAPE GIRARDEAU CO.

captured at his home. He was held a prisoner at St. Louis about four months, when he was exchanged. He then joined Hood's army, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Lost Mountain and Altoona, Ga., in the latter of which he received a gunshot wound in the face. On December 18, 1863, he wedded Nancy Moore, a native of Kentucky, who was reared in Wayne County, Mo. After the war Mr. Stroder located on a farm near Stroderville, in which vicinity he still resides, but not on the same farm. Politically he is a Democrat. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1880. In 1882 he was elected to that office, and was re-elected in 1886. He has also held other local offices. He and wife have one son, John William. The Squire is a member of Lutesville Lodge No. 385, L. O. O. F. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Mrs. Eliza J. Strong was born on November 20, 1833. Her father, Hardy Brooks, a native of South Carolina, came to Missouri with his parents when a young man. He was there united in marriage to Susan Dunham, a native of Tennessee. He located in the bend five miles above Cape Girardeau City, where he resided until his death in August, 1879. He and wife had a family of six children—three sons and three daughters—of whom three are living—one son and two daughters. Eliza J. grew to maturity in her native county, and was married in January, 1851, to William M. Armstrong, a native of Illinois. After their marriage they resided in the husband's native State for one year, when they removed to Cape Girardeau County, where Mr. Alexander died on August 17, 1864. There are four children living by this marriage, viz.: Annetta (Mrs. James W. Young, of Cape Girardeau County), Orlando (of Stoddard County), Albert (residing with his mother), and William J. (residing on an adjoining farm). The subject of this sketch was married to William J. Strong on August 17, 1871. Mr. Strong was a farmer and a native of Cape Girardeau County. He resided on the farm where his widow now lives for seven years, and then removed to a farm near the river, where he died on January 26, 1880. Mrs. Strong has two children by her second marriage, Effie (a young lady) and Alma (who died when seven years of age). After the death of her husband Mrs. Strong returned to her present farm, which her boys have managed for several years. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Robert Sturdivant, president of the Sturdivant Bank and proprietor of the Union Mills, was born in Lunenburg County, Va., on March 31, 1817. He came across the country on horseback to Cape Girardeau, in the summer of 1835. Soon after his arrival, he embarked in the mercantile business in a small way with Edwin White under the firm name of White & Sturdivant, and so continued until the general collapse of 1839-40. He re-entered business in the mercantile line again in 1843, but during this interim taught school, clerked in a store and was guilty (as he expresses it) of the folly of undertaking to edit and publish a political newspaper, called the *Cape Girardeau Patriot*, devoted to the interest and principles of the Whig party. From 1843 to 1847, he was merchandising in partnership with Andrew Giboney, under the firm name of R. Sturdivant & Co., and in 1848 bought one-half interest in the Cape Girardeau Steam Mills, the first manufactory built in the town. In this enterprise he was associated with B. M. Horrell. After a few years he sold his interest in the mill and entered the wholesale and retail grocery business, in which he remained until 1857, when he was chosen cashier of the branch of the bank of the State of Missouri. He continued in that capacity until the mother bank was changed to a National bank and all branches were discontinued, which occurred in 1866 or 1867. He then began the banking business in his own name, and so continued until 1882, when the Sturdivant Bank was organized under the State law, and he was made president. In 1880 he bought the Union Mills, which he still operates. During the great flood of 1844 he suffered severe loss, the water having risen in his store to the depth of five feet. His mill was also damaged to a considerable extent by the flood of 1851. Mr. Sturdivant is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, and his uniform courtesy and dignity win the regard of all with whom he comes in contact. For half a century he has been one of the foremost citizens of Cape Girardeau, and no man has done more to advance the interests of the town.

Capt. Adolph Tacke, an enterprising merchant, and proprietor of the Arnsberg Flouring and Saw Mills, Arnsberg, Mo., was born in Prussia on April 21, 1833. He resided in the "fatherland" until he was twenty-four years of age, and received a good education in his native language. He served an apprentice-

ship of six years at the millwright trade, after which he served three years in the Prussian army. In 1857 he immigrated to the United States, landing in Philadelphia; he remained there six months, and then went to Kentucky for a short time. In 1859 he settled in Bollinger County, Mo., where he built a mill and remained a few months. In the latter part of the same year he located in Cape Girardeau County, where he followed the millwright business, exclusive of the time spent in the army, until he built his present mill. In 1861 he enlisted in the Federal army for six months as a private, joining the Fourth Missouri Infantry. At the expiration of his first enlistment, he re-enlisted and was promoted to first lieutenant, and later to the rank of captain, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, being discharged in February, 1865. He then returned home and engaged in the mercantile business, which he has since continued, carrying a stock of general merchandise and commanding a good trade. He built his sawmill in 1882, and afterward the flouring mill, which has a capacity of about seventy barrels per day. Since building the mill, Mr. Tacke has given most of his attention to it, doing both custom and merchant milling. He has been married twice, and has reared a family of four children. Politically Mr. Tacke is a Republican, and is a member of the G. A. R.

Dr. Jesse R. Talley was born near Halifax Court House, N. C., on April 22, 1826. He is a son of Rev. Willis H. and N. P. (Carver) Talley, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. The parents resided in North Carolina after their marriage until 1833, when they removed to Tennessee and located in McMinn County, where they remained ten years, then locating in Hamilton County, where his mother died; his father died in Sumner County, Tenn., north of Nashville, aged about eighty-two years. Dr. Jesse R. went to Georgia when in his teens, and was engaged in mining about two years, after which he returned home, and entered school at Georgetown, Tenn. Upon leaving school he engaged in teaching, which he followed for two years, after which he was engaged in merchandising about the same length of time. About 1853 he commenced the study of medicine in Hamilton County, continuing about four years under two different preceptors. He removed to Missouri in 1858, locating in Bollinger County, where he practiced his profession until 1861. The next year he came to Cape Girardeau County and continued practicing until 1874, when he entered the Missouri Medical College, from which he graduated the next year. Returning home he resumed the practice of his profession, which he has continued with great success, especially in diseases of women, etc. He was married first in Cape Girardeau County to Sophia E. Miller, who died thirteen months after her marriage. He then wedded Harriet E. Lanpher, who died leaving two children, Andrew W. and Aza Myrtle. The Doctor's present wife was Sarah E. Ford, of Cape Girardeau County. She is the daughter of Rev. John F. Ford, (deceased). Two children have been born to this union, viz.: John R. and Jessie L. Dr. Talley and wife are members of the Baptist Church at Millersville. He is a Mason.

Andrew J. Tant, a substantial farmer of Cape Girardeau County, residing on the Jackson and Pechahontas road, six miles from the former place, was born on May 15, 1846, near Nashville, Tenn. He is the son of Felson and Lucinda (Williamson) Tant, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Virginia. The paternal grandfather Williamson was a soldier in the Revolutionary War under Washington. The father, Felson Tant, died in 1863; his wife died a number of years previously. Andrew J. came to Missouri when only thirteen years of age (in 1859), and has since resided in Cape Girardeau County. In 1861 he enlisted in Col. Ward's regiment of infantry, which was soon after disbanded. Mr. Tant re-enlisted in 1863 in Col. Jeffrey's Eighth Missouri Confederate Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, being on detail duty most of the time. He participated in the fight at Helena, Ark. After the war he returned to Cape Girardeau County and engaged in farming, attending school during the winter seasons. On December 9, 1869, he was united in marriage with Mary A. McNeely, daughter of Gracy McNeely (deceased), formerly from North Carolina. Mrs. Tant was born and reared in the neighborhood where she now resides. After their marriage they rented land for a couple of years, but in 1871 Mr. Tant bought his present farm, which is well improved and upon which he has a nice residence. He and wife have six children, viz.: Alma Grace (a young lady), Eula, Della, Jesse T., Anna Myrtle and Victor. Mr. and Mrs. Tant and their four eldest children are members of Pleasant Hill Presbyterian Church.

Robert L. Taylor, a prosperous farmer and merchant of Randol Township,

Cape Girardeau County, is a native of Tennessee, born December 18, 1845, and is a son of Robert L. Taylor, Sr., and Nancy (Uhles) Taylor, both natives of Tennessee. The parents removed to Missouri in 1846, locating first on Cedar Creek, Wayne County. After about four years' residence there, Mr. Taylor removed to Cape Girardeau County, and purchased the farm upon which the subject of this sketch now resides. At the time of the purchase by Mr. Taylor, the farm had but nine acres cleared, upon which was a little cabin. He cleared the land and made valuable improvements. The farm is six miles from Cape Girardeau, on the Egypt Mills road. Nine children were born to the parents, the mother of whom died about 1872. Mr. Taylor married the second time, by which marriage he had one child. He died at his home about 1875. Robert L. Taylor, Jr., was reared on his father's farm and married January 30, 1868, Sarah Jane Davidson, a native of Cape Girardeau County, and a daughter of Eldridge Davidson [see sketch]. After his marriage Mr. Taylor located in the river bottoms, where he built a house and cleared considerable land, upon which he resided about nine years, when he bought out the other heirs and removed to the old homestead. He now has 265 acres of land, with about 160 acres under cultivation. His wife died on April 24, 1878, leaving one daughter, Mary L., now a young lady. Mr. Taylor was married again on December 25, 1879, choosing for his second wife Elizabeth Faust, daughter of John Faust, deceased. She is a native of Indiana, but was mostly reared in Cape Girardeau County. One child has blessed this union, Henry Cleveland. In July, 1887, Mr. Taylor engaged in the mercantile business at Egypt Mills, as a member of the firm of Taylor & Hempstead. They carry a nice line of general merchandise and command a good trade.

James C. Thompson, an enterprising merchant of Pocahontas and an influential citizen of Cape Girardeau County, was born in that county on November 22, 1841. He is the son of John A. and Jane C. (Morton) Thompson, both natives of North Carolina. The former was born in 1815 and came to Missouri when five years of age with his father, James Thompson, who entered land and settled in Cape Girardeau County. John A. grew to manhood and was married there, after which he located on a farm where he resided until his death, about June 15, 1882. He was married three times, the mother of the subject of this sketch being his first wife. They had six children, of whom five are living. One son, Oliver, resides in Madison County, Mo., the daughter, Olive (Mrs. James A. Wallace) resides in Texas, the other three sons reside in Cape Girardeau County. James C. is the eldest living member of the family. He grew to manhood on his father's farm and is mostly self-educated. He taught school some in his early manhood, and served a short time in the State Militia. At the age of fourteen years he began work in a woolen mill, which he continued for fifteen years. He was appointed first postmaster at Flat Rock in 1863 (office since abandoned). In the fall of 1866 he engaged in merchandising at Pocahontas, for one year, and in 1870 again engaged in merchandising at the same stand, continuing for five years. He then bought a farm of 320 acres adjoining the town, which he cultivated for ten years. He had, however, bought an interest in his present business in 1881, becoming sole proprietor in 1887. He carries a general stock of merchandise and has built up a large trade. He was appointed postmaster at Pocahontas in January, 1886. In October, 1861, he was united in marriage with Nancy J. Abernathy, daughter of Aaron Abernathy, of Cape Girardeau County. Mrs. Thompson was born and reared in that county. They have three sons and four daughters, three of whom are grown. Mr. Thompson was elected public administrator in 1880 and served four years. Politically, he has always held to the principles of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Masonic order and is a Master Mason. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Frederick Tiedemann, proprietor of Cape Girardeau County Roller Mills, was born in what was formerly the Kingdom of Hanover, in a town near Bremen, in 1830. He is one of a family of five sons and three daughters, of whom the daughters and three sons are living at O'Fallon, St. Clair Co., Ill. One of them, Charles Tiedemann, is the owner of two large merchant mills, and another, Ernest, is proprietor of a general mercantile business. They immigrated to America from Germany between 1848 and 1852. Frederick, at the age of nineteen years, left the fatherland for California. He sailed by the way of Cape Horn, and landed at San Francisco. Not finding that city to his liking, he went to Mexico, where he was engaged in a mercantile and commission busi-

ness, until 1868. He then returned to Germany, where he married Lilly Bishoff, in Munich. The next year he came to Cape Girardeau, but in 1872 went to St. Louis, where he remained until 1884, since which he has been a resident of Jackson. He is one of the most enterprising and successful business men in Southeastern Missouri, and has contributed very greatly to the growth and prosperity of Jackson. The mill of which he is the proprietor was originally a small custom mill with a sawmill attached, owned by Miles Niblack. After having been burned and rebuilt it went into the possession of Jacob Kneibert and William Tiedemann, who ran it until 1870. Since that time it has been operated by the subject of this sketch. It was remodeled and enlarged in 1872, and again in 1875, and in 1882-83 it was transformed into a roller mill, with a daily capacity of from 350 to 400 barrels. In 1887 an elevator with a capacity of 50,000 bushels was erected. In 1875 a stave and heading factory was erected to supply material for the cooper shop. When running on full time employment in the various departments is furnished to about seventy-five men. In addition to his large milling interests Mr. Tiedemann finds time to carry on a trade in agricultural implements and building material, and to manage a farm of 200 acres, which he owns, adjoining the town on the east.

John B. Tooke was born in Cape Girardeau County, on July 2, 1842. He is the son of William and Ada (Holman) Tooke, both natives of England. The father was born in 1796. He grew to manhood and was married in his native country. He and wife immigrated to the United States about 1838, and entered land in Cape Girardeau County. They afterward settled on the place where John B. now lives, about two miles southeast from Jackson. The father died there in 1872. The parents reared to maturity a family of two sons and five daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch and two sisters are the only ones living. John grew to manhood on his father's farm, which he managed awhile, previous to his father's death. He received a fair education at the common schools, supplemented with one year at the Jackson High School and one term at the State Normal at Cape Girardeau. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining the Jackson Guards. On September 10, 1861, he was wounded at Lucas Bend and lost a limb, which prevented him from further service. Returning home in November he resumed his studies, and in 1865 began teaching school, which he continued until 1878. On November 23, 1869, he was united in marriage with Missouri J. McGuire, daughter of Ezekiel McGuire of Cape Girardeau County. Mrs. Tooke was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. Since abandoning teaching Mr. Tooke has given his attention to farming and stock dealing. He has 186 acres of land, with about 100 in cultivation. He and wife have reared five children: Eulalia, Burette, Jerome, Vilas and Ila. Mr. and Mrs. Tooke and their eldest daughter are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., at Jackson.

Levi N. Torrence, a merchant and manufacturer, and a member of the firm of Torrence, Walker & Co., of Shawneetown, Cape Girardeau County, was born in that county on November 6, 1835. He is the son of L. N. and Margaret B. (Walker) Torrence, both natives of North Carolina, in which State they were reared and married. The former was born in 1802. About 1826 they left the Old North State and immigrated to Missouri, settling in Cape Girardeau County, where they entered land and improved a farm, upon which they resided until the death of the husband in 1835. Levi N. Torrence, Jr., was reared on his father's farm, and in early life learned the carpenter's and millwright's trades, which he followed for several years. In 1872 he bought an interest in the woolen mills at Shawneetown, and embarked in the manufacture of woolen goods, jeans, blankets, etc., for eight years, and then (in 1880) engaged in his present business, retaining his interest in the woolen mills. The firm carry an extensive stock of general merchandise and have established a good trade. They own the woolen mills, which they operate about eight months each year, and can show some nice woolen goods as the product of their mills. Politically Mr. Torrence has always adhered to the principles of the Democratic party. On November 21, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss M. J. Brown, daughter of Benjamin Brown (deceased), formerly from North Carolina. Mrs. Torrence was born and has always lived in Cape Girardeau County. They have had nine children, viz.: Cora V. (deceased), Alpha (died when two years of age), Camelia V. (Mrs. J. C. Litzelfelner), Minnie J. (Mrs. Dr. William Malone), May, Flora, Louie B., Robert N. and J. Albert. Mr. Torrence was a charter member of Wilson Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Pochontas, and is also a

member of Wilson Royal Arch Chapter of Cape Girardeau. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Louie B. Torrence was born near Pocahtontas, Cape Girardeau County, on May 22, 1864. He is a son of L. N. and M. J. (Brown) Torrence [see sketch]. He was reared at his father's, and received a liberal education at the Oak Ridge High School, and the State Normal at Cape Girardeau City. He spent considerable time with his father in the woolen mills, and in the winter of 1882, he entered a woolen factory at Louisville, Ky., in which he remained ten months, learning the business more fully. Since 1883 he has superintended the woolen mills at Shawneetown. In the winter of 1886-87 he commenced teaching school, and is now teaching his second year. He is a young man of sterling character, and has a bright future before him. He is a charter member of the A. O. U. W. lodge at Shawneetown.

Dr. G. W. Travis, dentist, is a native of Augusta County, Va., born in 1834. When but three or four years of age he removed with his parents, John W. and Margaret A. (Trimble) Travis, to Eastern Illinois, where he was reared and received his education. The father, who was of Welsh descent, was born in the "Old Dominion." He died near Paris, Ill., in 1863. The mother was of French descent. She was also born in Virginia, and died in Illinois in 1871. In boyhood days Dr. Travis spent some time with an old dentist, and while there became interested in the profession. In 1862 he enlisted in the Federal army, joining the Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry, with which regiment he served three years in the quartermaster department. At the close of the war he began practicing dentistry at Paris, Ill., where he continued until 1868. He then located at Cape Girardeau, and has since practiced his profession. In 1878 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Althea (Brown) Sloan, a daughter of Lieut-Gov. Brown. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. The Doctor is a Mason, and belongs to the A. O. U. W.

Henry Tuschhoff, an enterprising farmer residing near Appleton, Cape Girardeau County, was born in that neighborhood on June 27, 1852. He is the son of John F. Tuschhoff, a native of Germany. He learned the mason's trade in his native country, and immigrated to the United States while a young man. He settled in Cape Girardeau County, and followed his trade, building a number of stone houses in that and Perry County. He was married in Cape Girardeau County to Mary Ann Dolle, also a native of Germany. After their marriage they located on a farm. At the time of the father's death he owned 500 acres of land which was divided among his heirs. He died on June 1, 1874, being sixty-nine years of age. The parents reared four sons and one daughter to maturity, the later dying at the age of three years. One son, Charles, enlisted in the Union army, joining Company B, Twenty-ninth Missouri Infantry. He was taken sick soon after the surrender of Vicksburg, and died on the Black River near Jackson, Miss. The eldest son, John, died on December 2, 1875. He married Miss J. Lieble, in 1870, and they reared three children, two now living. Bernhard and Henry, the only living members of the family, live on adjoining farms. The former married Miss E. Kromann, and they have three sons and one daughter. Henry was married on October 29, 1877, to Rosa Schultz, who died on February 14, 1885, leaving three children, viz.: Richard F., William H. A. and Eleanor W. Mr. Tuschhoff was married again on February 21, 1886, choosing for his second wife Mary Grebe, who was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. Mrs. Tuschhoff is a member of the German Methodist Episcopal Church.

Henry F. Ueleke, a farmer of Cape Girardeau County residing near Gordonville, was born in Brunswick, Germany, on October 26, 1844, and is a son of Henry Ueleke, whose grandfather was a Russian. Henry Ueleke was born and reared in Brunswick. He was a mechanic, and superintended the pattern department in machine shops. He was married in the fatherland to Hannah Schnuppmann, a native of Hanover. After their marriage they immigrated to the United States (in 1846), and located near Dutchtown, Mo., where they improved a farm, upon which they resided until their deaths. Mrs. Ueleke died on February 14, 1875, and Mr. Ueleke, on February 24, 1884. Henry F. Ueleke was reared at the home of his parents, and in his youth learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years. He bought his present farm in the spring of 1878. It consists of 125 acres of land, of which about 100 acres are under cultivation with good improvements. He has been married twice. His first wife, to whom he was married on July 15, 1873, was Louisa Eggmann, a widow lady. She died on April 17, 1874. On September 30, 1875, Mr. Ueleke

married Anna Schlucter, a native of Cape Girardeau County. To this union have been born five children: Rosena C., Emily A., Henry A., Albert J., and Otto B. Mrs. Ueleke is a consistent member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Ueleke is a member of the Evangelical Church.

William J. Ulrich, general merchant and postmaster at Houck, Mo., was born in Cape Girardeau County, near his present home, March 30, 1862. He is a son of Frederick Ulrich, a native of Germany, who came to Missouri when a young man. The latter located in Cape Girardeau County, where he married Christina Hille, also a native of Germany. Soon after his marriage Mr. Ulrich settled near Jackson, but later located in the neighborhood of William J. Ulrich's present home, where he remained until his death, about 1884. His widow is still living (1888). They were the parents of nine children, who grew to maturity, six of whom are living. The subject of this sketch is the youngest child. He was reared at the home of his parents, and assisted with the farm work until he was twenty-two years of age. He then engaged in his present business, in which he has been very successful. He is an energetic young man, possessing good business qualifications. He is postmaster of Houck, which appointment he received on February 1, 1887.

Dr. John A. Van Amburgh, a promising young physician of Burfordville, Cape Girardeau County, was born in that county July 26, 1860. He is a son of B. L. and Mary F. (Ford) Van Amburgh, natives of Cape Girardeau County and Virginia, respectively. Both parents are now deceased. Dr. John A. spent his youth on his father's farm, and secured a good education at the Oak Ridge High School, after which he taught one winter in Cape Girardeau County. He then took a course at the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, St. Louis, after which he returned to Oak Ridge (in 1884) and commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. G. W. Tarleton, one of the leading physicians of Cape Girardeau County. In the fall of 1884 he entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1886. Returning to Cape Girardeau County he located at Burfordville, and began the practice of his profession, which he has very successfully continued. He is a young man of excellent character, and is one of the rising professional men of his county. He is a member of the Burfordville Lodge of A. O. U. W., being at present its examining physician.

John Waller, an enterprising merchant at Millersville, Cape Girardeau County, was born in Pittsylvania County, near Danville, Va., on January 27, 1825. He is a son of John and Frances (Woody) Waller, both natives of Virginia. The former served in the War of 1812. He remained in his native State until 1831, when he removed his family to Tennessee, locating in Williamson County, where he died in 1833. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Waller removed with her family to Kentucky, and in 1853 came to Missouri with the subject of this sketch, with whom she lived until her death, in 1864. John Waller, Jr., grew to mature years in Butler County, Ky., and was married there, in 1847, to Hestes Young, a native of that county. In 1853 he located in Cape Girardeau County, where he purchased land and engaged in farming until 1876, when he engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with Mr. Miller. In 1885 he sold his interest to Mr. Miller, and opened up his present store. He served as constable of his township for ten consecutive years, and has filled the positions of road overseer, township clerk and school director. Mr. and Mrs. Waller lost three children in infancy. One daughter, Binnie, lived to be grown, and was the wife of William Serrell, of Cape Girardeau. She died about 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Waller are members of the Universalist Church. Mr. Waller is a member of the Masonic order, and is a Master Mason.

Dr. John H. Walker was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., on February 16, 1840. His father was James Walker, a native of North Carolina, where he grew to manhood and married Jemima Young, also a native of that State. They removed to Missouri about 1829, and settled on a farm in Cape Girardeau County, where they resided until their deaths, the mother's occurring in 1857 and the father's in about 1883. They reared a family of three sons and three daughters. Dr. John H. and two brothers served in the Confederate army, during which service one brother, James C., was killed. The Doctor received a good English education in his youth, which has been greatly improved by private study since reaching years of maturity. He began his professional study in 1861, under the tutorship of S. A. Buteau, M. D., of Shawneetown. After the war he resumed the study, and in 1866 entered the Miami Medical

College at Cincinnati, from which institution he graduated in 1868. In April of that year he began the practice of his profession, which he has since continued at Oak Ridge, and now has a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Southeast Missouri Medical Association. On March 12, 1874, he was united in marriage with Avis Day, daughter of Nighton Day, of Cape Girardeau County. Mrs. Walker was born and reared in that county. They have three children, viz.: Nellie, Dix and Vest. The Doctor is a member of the A. O. U. W.

William C. Walker, farmer and stock raiser of Cape Girardeau County, was born in that county on February 4, 1841. His father, Ephraim Walker, was born in Lincoln County, N. C., on July 6, 1816, and when about ten years of age came with his father, John Walker, to Missouri. They settled in Cape Girardeau County, where they entered land and afterward improved a farm. John Walker died there in 1862. Ephraim Walker grew to manhood there and married Louisa Patterson, who was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. She was the daughter of Robert Patterson, deceased. After their marriage Mr. Walker located on a farm in Shawnee Township, which he improved and upon which he resided until 1866, when he sold his farm and removed to Montague County, Tex., where he still resides. William C. Walker grew to manhood in the neighborhood where he now resides. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Col. Jeffrey's regiment of Missouri Cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war. He participated in all the engagements of his regiment, including all the engagements of Price's raid in Missouri. After the war he spent one year in Texas, returning to Cape Girardeau County in the fall of 1866. He then engaged in farming, and on February 12, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Laura, daughter of William Whittenburg, deceased. Both father and daughter were born and reared on the farm where Mr. Walker now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have three children, viz.: Calla L., Ora J. and Birdie L. Mr. Walker has a fine farm of 200 acres, of which 150 acres are under cultivation. The farm was settled by Mrs. Walker's grandfather, Henry Whittenburg, about 1809. Mr. Walker is a member of the A. O. U. W. at Oak Ridge.

Peter B. Walker was born on the farm where he now resides in Cape Girardeau Township, Cape Girardeau County, on May 26, 1866. He is a son of Thomas E. Walker, a native of Kentucky, born in 1830. The latter came to Missouri with an uncle when a lad of nine years, his parents having died previously. His uncle located in the city of Cape Girardeau, where Thomas E. grew to manhood and received a good education in the common schools, which was supplemented by a course at St. Mary's College in Perry County, Mo. After reaching his majority he served as bookkeeper for a firm in Cape Girardeau for a number of years. He married Sophia J. McCarty, a native of Cape Girardeau County, after which he located on the farm where the subject of this sketch now resides. After managing the farm for a number of years, he removed to Cape Girardeau and followed the hotel business for about two years. He was then employed by the Cape Girardeau & Scott County Gravel Road Company, for which he kept the toll gate until his death in November, 1886. His wife died about 1872. Peter B. is the only survivor of a family of three sons. His youth was mostly spent on the farm. He received a good education at St. Vincent's College, in which he finished the commercial course. Upon leaving school he clerked for two years in a wholesale grocery store in Cape Girardeau. In July, 1887, he removed to the home farm which he has since managed. It consists of 250 acres, with about 125 under cultivation. On October 20, 1887, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Emma L. Houck, a daughter of Julius Houck, of St. Clair County, Ill. Mrs. Walker was born and educated in Belleville, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are members of the Catholic Church.

James E. Wallace, an enterprising farmer, and proprietor of the Home Nursery, situated two and one-half miles south of Pocahontas, Cape Girardeau County, was born in that county on October 23, 1849. He is the son of Joseph C. Wallace, also a native of Cape Girardeau County, born on November 19, 1826. He is the son of John Wallace, an early settler of Cape Girardeau County who emigrated from Rowan County, N. C. He is still living, and is in his ninety-first year. Physically he is weak, but his mind is active and his memory good. Joseph C. Wallace, the father of our subject, grew to manhood and married in Cape Girardeau County. His wife, Mary A. Clodfelter, is also a native of that county. After his marriage Mr. Wallace engaged in farming, and settled on his present farm about 1853. He and wife reared two sons and one daughter, all of whom reside in Cape Girardeau County. James E. is the eldest child. He

spent his youth on the farm and received a fair education in the common schools. Since reaching his majority he has engaged in the nursery business, which he learned in his youth. He put out his first trees in 1875 and has since increased his stock, until he has about ten acres in his nursery. He grows for home demand in Cape Girardeau and the adjoining counties, and has a splendid trade. On February 3, 1870, he was united in marriage with Cora C., daughter of Judge R. M. Woods, of Cape Girardeau County. Mrs. Wallace was born and reared in that county. Four children have blessed their marriage, viz.: Carl, Louis, Olga and Gail. Mr. Wallace and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Grange.

Herman Weiss, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Randol Township, Cape Girardeau County, was born in the Province of Brunswick, Germany, July 13, 1833. He is a son of Jacob and Matilda Weiss, both natives of Brunswick [see sketch of George Weiss]. Herman Weiss came with his parents to the United States when but a lad of fourteen years. He secured a fair education, having attended school eight years in his native country. In 1860 he was married in Cape Girardeau County to Christena Frick. After his marriage Mr. Weiss bought and located upon the farm which is now his home. At the time of his purchase the farm was slightly improved; since then he has cleared much more of it and has made some valuable improvements. He has 209 acres of land, with about 120 under cultivation. During the war Mr. Weiss served about three months in the Enrolled Militia. His first wife died about one year after his marriage, and about 1862 he married Eliza Fiehafer, a native of Hanover, Germany. She died about seven years after her marriage, leaving two sons, William C. and Erich H., both of whom are young men. On May 25, 1871, Mr. Weiss wedded Pernesia E. Masters, a native of Bollinger County, who was reared in Cape Girardeau County. Mr. Weiss is a member of the Lutheran Church.

George Weiss, a well-to-do and enterprising farmer of Randol Township, Cape Girardeau County, was born in the Province of Brunswick, Germany, July 24, 1836. He is the son of Jacob and Matilda (Claudetz) Weiss, both natives of Brunswick. They immigrated to the United States in 1847. Landing at New Orleans, they came up the Mississippi River to Cape Girardeau, arriving at the latter place in December of that year. Mr. Weiss purchased some land, where his son, George, now resides. At that time there were twenty-four acres improved, upon which was a log house. Mr. Weiss improved the farm and made a good home, residing there until his death in 1863. His wife survived until March, 1873. George Weiss grew to manhood at the home of his parents. After the death of his father, he bought the other heirs' interests in the home farm, upon which he has since resided. Since the farm came into his possession he has made some valuable improvements, and now has a nice brick residence, good barn and other buildings. He owns 820 acres of land, which includes two farms, with five dwellings, three barns, and four good orchards. On August 13, 1866, Mr. Weiss was united in marriage with Wilhelmina Loves, daughter of Christian Loves. She was born in Hanover, Germany. Seven children have blessed their union: August, Herman, Matilda, Henry, George, Robert and Charles. Mr. Weiss is a member of the Masonic lodge at Cape Girardeau, and is a Master Mason.

Richard J. Welch, an enterprising farmer and stock raiser of Kinder Township, Cape Girardeau County, was born in Bollinger County, Mo., on December 6, 1845. He is the son of Judge William and Cinderella C. (Snider) Welch, both natives of Bollinger County, Mo. Judge William Welch was born on the farm which is still his home. His wife was the daughter of Martin Snider, who came to Missouri when a lad of twelve years of age. She died about 1855. Richard J. grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received a good education in the common schools. He taught one term of school in his younger days. On December 23, 1867, in Cape Girardeau County, he was united in marriage with Louisa E. Lessley, who was born and reared in that county. After his marriage Mr. Welch located on a farm in Bollinger County, but in the fall of 1873 he purchased and located upon his present farm. He has 163 acres of land upon which he has a comfortable residence and other buildings. His first wife died on October 4, 1881, leaving four children, Cinderella C., Missouri E., Marzilla C. and Alburn S. Mr. Welch was married again on February 16, 1882, choosing for his second wife Levina J. Proffer, a daughter of William M. Proffer, of Cape Girardeau County. Three children have been born to this union: William M.,

Ira W. and Hattie J. Mr. Welch is a member of the General Baptist Church. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Wheel.

Levi Welty was born in Cape Girardeau County on December 5, 1817. He is a son of Daniel Welty, a native of North Carolina, who was born on October 6, 1785. He went to Kentucky when a young man, and was married there to Polly Hendricks, who was also a native of North Carolina, born September 26, 1790. After their marriage they resided in Kentucky for a few years, and in 1809, accompanied by several of their brothers and sisters, removed to Missouri and settled in Cape Girardeau County. Mr. Welty pre-empted land, and when land came into market, he entered more, and improved a farm in Apple Creek Township. He died on February 23, 1848. His wife lived until April 30, 1857. They were the parents of thirteen children that lived to be men and women, of whom only three are living, viz.: Levi, Daniel and Nancy C. (Mrs. Aaron Link). Levi grew to manhood on his father's farm, and on December 15, 1842, was united in marriage with Rillie Ann C. Baker, daughter of Peter Baker. She was born in Cape Girardeau County on August 6, 1826. After his marriage Mr. Welty engaged in farming, and after two years bought and located on the land where he has since resided. This farm was a Spanish grant conferred to Joseph Baker, which, at the time Mr. Welty traded for it, had a small piece of clearing, upon which was a cabin. The latter has made some valuable improvements, and now has a fine farm. His wife died on December 9, 1881, having borne seven children, four of whom are living, viz.: William, Mary E. (Mrs. R. B. Hurtle, of Bollinger County), Emma J. (Mrs. William P. Wilkerson, of Cape Girardeau County), and Ira B. (now of Bolinger County). The other three died as follows: one son in infancy; Sarah L., January 28, 1867, in her fourteenth year, and Hannah A., November 15, 1870, in her fourteenth year. Mr. Welty served as justice of the peace for fourteen years. He is a member of the Universalist Church, and is a Mason. Politically he was formerly a Whig and cast his first vote for Harrison, but since the dissolution of that party he has been identified with the Democratic party. His son, William Welty, has had charge of his farm since January, 1884. He was born on June 4, 1846, and received a good common school education at the district and high schools of Cape Girardeau County. He taught school one term, and on April 24, 1874, was united in marriage with Sarah E. Miller, daughter of H. H. Miller, of Cape Girardeau County. They have three children, William O., Effie and Russell B. Mr. Welty has been engaged in farming since his marriage, excepting two years in which he was merchandising. He is a Mason.

Thomas Franklin Wheeler, secretary and paymaster of the Cape Girardeau Southwestern Railway, was born December 25, 1843, in Cape Girardeau, Mo. He is the son of Benjamin F. and Mary (Wathen) Wheeler, and when a child removed with his parents to Columbus, Ky. Later they removed to St. Louis, and then returned to Cape Girardeau. He was educated in the common schools of his native county, and began life for himself when about eleven years of age. Commencing without any capital, what he has accumulated is due to his own energy and business ability. On June 21, 1861, he enlisted at Jackson, Mo., in Capt. William L. Jeffrey's company of Missouri State Guards, known as the "Swamp Rangers," and served six months. In the spring of 1862 he re-enlisted in Capt. Jeffrey's company, and afterward, at Little Rock, Ark., was transferred to Col. Charles H. Matlock's regiment of Arkansas Infantry, in which he served as second lieutenant of Company K, until the depletion, by death and capture, compelled the re-organization of the regiment; then he was put on recruiting duty in North Arkansas, where he remained until Gen. Price's raid through Missouri, when he joined Col. Jeffrey's regiment and was appointed adjutant in place of Lieut. Joe Hunter, of Cape County, Mo., who was killed at Ironton, Mo., in which capacity he served until he reached Jefferson City, Mo. He was then placed on Gov. Thomas C. Reynolds's staff, remaining until the raid ended, in Texas, when he was again detailed for recruiting duty in North Arkansas, where he served until the war closed. He was surrendered and paroled at Wittsburg, Ark., in May, 1865, and returned to Missouri in the fall of that year, and in 1866 went to Grand Tower, Ill., to fill a position with an engineer corps under Col. P. R. Van Frank, now of the Missouri Pacific Railway, on the Grand Tower & Carbondale Railroad. In 1867 he returned to Cape Girardeau County and engaged with his brother, Will. H. Wheeler, and John V. Priest, in the dry goods business at White Water, until 1870. He returned to Cape Girardeau

City the next year, where he has ever since resided. He received his present position in 1881. He was publisher and editor of the *South Eastern Champion* during one campaign, and he owned an interest in and was local editor of the *Daily Herald*, of Dallas, Tex., in 1876. On February 13, 1871, he was united in marriage with Isabella A. Medley, a daughter of Col. John S. and Barbary A. Medley, of Marion County, Ky. Their union has been blessed by two children, viz.: Christini I. and Charles Henry Medley Wheeler. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler are members of the Catholic Church. Politically, Gen. Wheeler is a Democrat, and is at present chairman of the Central Committee of the county. He served four years as deputy sheriff, and eight years as deputy county court clerk, under Gabriel C. Pepper. He also served four years as clerk of the court of common pleas, and refused a re-election on account of other business engagements.

Elza H. Whittedge, a successful farmer of Cape Girardeau County, was born near Jackson in that county on August 28, 1816. He is the son of John and Frances (Whittedge) Whittedge, both natives of Virginia. The father was reared in Kentucky, where his father, William Whittedge, was killed by the Indians. John Whittedge returned to the "Old Dominion" for his wife, but soon after their marriage they removed to Kentucky, where they resided until they came to Missouri in February, 1816, and settled in Byrd Township among the Indians. He afterward sold his farm there and removed to Perry County, Mo., where he entered land and resided until his death about 1846. He engaged in school teaching the greater part of his life. He and wife reared a family of twelve children, of whom four are living. One son and one daughter reside in Pike County, Mo. One daughter is in California. Elza, the subject of this sketch, is the youngest of the family. He grew up among the Indians, and had the youths and maidens of that race for his playmates. He received his education in the common schools, and spent his early manhood on the river. He first engaged in flat-boating down the Mississippi River to New Orleans and afterward was engaged on a steamboat about seven years. In February, 1844, he was married to Ann Cotner, daughter of George and Sarah Cotner. She was born on the farm where she was married in Cape Girardeau County. She died in September, 1869, leaving a family of seven daughters and three sons. Mr. Whittedge afterward married Mrs. Clarinda McKnight, daughter of Jesse Shoults. Mr. Whittedge settled on a farm after his first marriage, buying at first eighty acres with slight improvements. He afterward entered and bought more land, until he had three good farms. He now owns 162 acres, of which about 135 acres are under cultivation. Mr. Whittedge was an old-time Whig, but now votes independently. Mrs. Whittedge is a member of the Methodist Church.

Henry Wilhelm, a substantial farmer and influential German of Cape Girardeau County, was born in Germany on May 28, 1832. He is the son of Louis and Reaba (Meyers) Wilhelm, both natives of Germany, in which country they lived and died. Henry Wilhelm grew to manhood in his native country, and in October, 1857, was united in marriage with Mena Hoyer, also a native of Germany. The year following their marriage they immigrated to America and located in Cape Girardeau County, Mo. Mr. Wilhelm engaged in farming, leasing land for about seven years. In 1865 he bought 160 acres and located where he now resides. He has since purchased more land and now owns 235 acres, of which about 150 acres are under cultivation, and upon which he has a good residence, barns and other buildings. He and wife have five children living and one dead. Those living are Charles (who is married and resides in Cape Girardeau County), Albert (who is also married and residing in his native county), Augusta (Mrs. Otto Willie), Henry (who is married and resides on the home farm) and Lena (a young lady at home). Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm are members of the Lutheran Church.

Jacob and S. Van B. Williams, two prosperous farmers of Cape Girardeau County, are the sons of Hon. Isaac S. Williams [see sketch of Judge Francis M. Williams]. Jacob Williams was born in Byrd Township, Cape Girardeau Co., September 5, 1822. His youth was spent on his father's farm, and he received a limited education in the subscription schools. In 1862 he enlisted in the State Militia, and was called into active service a number of times in Cape Girardeau County, but was in no regular engagement. On August 10, 1847, he was united in marriage with Mary Ann Liles, daughter of Jesse Liles, who settled in Cape Girardeau County from Tennessee in 1837. Mrs. Williams was born and par-

tially reared near Nashville, Tenn. After his marriage Mr. Williams removed to his present farm in Randol Township, which is one-fourth of a mile from where he was born and reared. The land, at the time of his purchase, had a house and some clearing, but since then he has cleared much more of it, and has made other valuable improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have had four children, two of whom died in infancy, and one, Ebenezer G., died in his twenty-second year. The other, Martha, is the wife of I. H. Poe. Politically Mr. Williams is a Republican, having held to the principles of that party since the war. S. Van B. Williams was born in Cape Girardeau County, January 12, 1838. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received his education in the district schools. In October, 1859, he was united in marriage with Louisiana Randol, a daughter of Samuel H. Randol, a pioneer of Cape Girardeau County. Mrs. Williams was born and reared in that county. After his marriage Mr. Williams purchased and located upon his present farm in Byrd Township. The place was partially cleared at that time, but he now has 100 acres under cultivation, upon which he has a good residence, barn and other improvements. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Williams: Cynthia E. (Mrs. Frank McLain), Louisa (Mrs. John Lewis), Elma Jane, Candus M., Ida C. and Horace Wesley (who died when five years of age). Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Select Knights.

Judge Francis M. Williams, an enterprising citizen and prominent farmer of Cape Girardeau County, was born in Byrd Township of that county, January 1, 1826. He is a son of Hon. Isaac Smith Williams, a native of Kentucky, who came with his father, William Williams, to Missouri, when but two years of age. William Williams settled in Cape Girardeau County near Jackson in 1804. He there improved a farm upon which he reared his family. Isaac S. Williams grew to manhood on his father's farm, and married Elizabeth Glascock, a native of Kentucky, born in 1801, and reared in Cape Girardeau County. After his marriage Mr. Williams located on a farm in Byrd Township, where he reared his family. He was a very active politician, and a member of the Democratic party. He served as representative of Cape Girardeau County for two terms, and was in the State Senate for four years. He died at his home on December 6, 1858, and his widow died on March 30, 1872. They were the parents of seven sons and two daughters, who became the heads of the families, of whom four sons and one daughter are now living, all in Cape Girardeau County. Judge Francis M. is the fourth child. He grew to mature years on his father's farm, and married, in that neighborhood January 20, 1848, Malinda Randol, daughter of Jeremiah Randol (deceased). She was a native of Cape Girardeau County. Soon after his marriage the Judge settled on the farm, which is now his home, in Randol Township. He has cleared the land and made valuable improvements, and now has a comfortable home. His wife died February 23, 1855, and on December 4, 1855, he wedded Charlotte Randol, a sister of the former wife. Politically Judge Williams is a Democrat. In the fall of 1874 he was elected judge of the county court, which position he held four years. He has held other minor offices of trust in his township. He has six children, all by his last marriage: Philbert R. (a physician of Scott County, Mo.), Rosella (Mrs. Abner McFeron of Scott County), John P., Malinda, Francis M. and Isaac Smith. The Judge is a Master Mason. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

William Wesley Williams, the great-grandfather of William Williams, proprietor of the Red Star shoe store at Cape Girardeau, went with his family and several other families of relatives, including the Fosters, from Cincinnati down the Ohio River in flat-boats, and about 1803 landed at New Madrid, Mo., where they remained until the earthquakes of 1812. They then located near Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, but the Foster branch of the family soon after located on White River, Arkansas. Mr. Williams and his family remained on his farm near Jackson till his death, and his remains are buried there. His son, Jacob, was reared on the old home place, and in early manhood married a Miss Hanley, and removed to Illinois, locating near Grand Tower, where his wife died, leaving a son, John A., and a daughter, Jane, who married a Murray, and immigrated to California. Jacob married again while in Illinois, and died there when his son was fifteen years old. Soon after his father's death John A. longed for river life, and secured a position on a flat-boat. He can be called a pioneer steamboat man, and has filled all the positions from flat-boating to pilot and

captain on fine Mississippi steamers. He is at present a steamboat captain, and he and wife reside at Cape Girardeau. He was born in 1827, and was married in the winter of 1850 to Martha E. Liles, whose father, Jesse Liles, emigrated from Lebanon, Tenn., to Cape Girardeau in 1832. John A. and wife reared two children, William E. and Mary L.; the latter is the wife of Mr. Buehrmann, of Cape Girardeau. William E. was born in 1856, and engaged in steamboating when but sixteen years of age, which he followed several years. He clerked one year in Mr. Buehrmann's store, and on August 23, 1886, opened out his present business. On November 27 (Thanksgiving day), 1883, he was united in marriage with Virginia E. Hawkins, daughter of Judge David L. Hawkins.

Drury Wills, a substantial farmer residing near Oak Ridge, Cape Girardeau County, Mo., was born in Lincoln County, N. C., on August 22, 1812. He is the son of John and Anna (Best) Wills, both natives of North Carolina. They immigrated to Missouri in 1832, and entered land in Apple Creek Township, Cape Girardeau County, where they afterward resided. The father died about 1839. The parents reared five sons and five daughters, of whom four sons and two daughters are living. Drury Wills came to Missouri with his father when twenty years of age. He entered eighty acres of land, and made some improvements previous to his marriage. He now has a farm of 256 acres, of which about 170 acres are in cultivation, and upon which he has good buildings, and an orchard of 200 trees. On February 11, 1838, he was united in marriage with Celia E. Bowman, daughter of Shepherd Bowman, one of the early settlers of Cape Girardeau County. Mrs. Wills was born in North Carolina. After marriage they located on the land that Mr. Wills had entered, and which has since been their home. They have had seven children, viz.: Albert M., Marshall, G. S., B. F., Minerva J. (Mrs. J. F. Smith deceased), Jackson B. (deceased) and one that died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Wills are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Dr. W. B. Wilson, a popular physician of Cape Girardeau, was born in Cape Girardeau County, near the village of Appleton, on the 12th of January, 1831. He was reared at his father's home. In 1852 he graduated in the medical department of the University of New York City, after which he returned to his native county and began the practice of his profession at Cape Girardeau, which he has since continued, being now the oldest practitioner in the city. In 1856 he engaged in the drug business, which he has continued in connection with his practice. The paternal grandfather was a native of Virginia, where he was married. He removed from his native State to Kentucky, and from thence to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1808, and located on a farm near Jackson, where he afterward died. The father was born in Virginia in 1791, and came to Cape Girardeau County with his parents. He learned the carpenter's trade, and located at Jackson in early manhood. He was there united in marriage with a Miss Johnson, after which he resided in Jackson awhile, and then removed to Perry County, where he remained a few years, and returned to Cape Girardeau County. Locating on a farm near Appleton, he married his second wife, Virginia (Bull) Anderson. Two children blessed this union, the subject of this sketch and a brother, P. G. Wilson, who is judge of the probate court at Bloomfield, Mo. The mother died about 1858, after which the father broke up housekeeping, and resided with his children till his death at Cape Girardeau in 1863. In 1853 the Doctor was united in marriage with Ann Eliza Juden, a native of Jackson, but who was reared in Cape Girardeau. They have had ten children—seven sons and three daughters—of whom three sons and two daughters are dead. The Doctor is a member of the F. & A. M. and the A. O. U. W. Dr. C. G. Wilson, of Cape Girardeau, is the eldest child. He was born in 1854, and is a graduate of the class of 1875 of the St. Louis Medical College. He was married in 1877 to Emma A. Williams, a native of Cape Girardeau County. They have four children.

Prof. Thomas M. Wilson, principal of the Jackson schools, was born in Stoddard County, Mo., on September 7, 1854. He is the son of Michael A. Wilson, who was born in Cape Girardeau County, and who died in Thomas M.'s childhood. His mother died when he was ten years of age, since which time he was reared in Cape Girardeau County. His early education was secured at Fruitland and Oak Ridge, but he afterward attended the Southeast Missouri State Normal, graduating in 1875. In 1882 he was united in marriage with Nora Devenport, a native of Cape Girardeau County. Two sons have blessed their union. Prof. Wilson and wife are members of the Presbyterian



J. B. Wilson M. D.

CAPE GIRARDEAU CO

Church. He is a member of the F. & A. M. He was county school commissioner from 1882 to 1887. He began teaching in 1874 in Perry County, and is now teaching his fourth year at Jackson.

Hon. R. P. Wilson was born at Shawneetown, Cape Girardeau County, on March 29, 1857. He is the only child born to the union of Richard E. Wilson and Catherine Knox. The father was one of a large family. He was born March 20, 1833, and was the son of Thomas Wilson, a native of North Carolina, who with his family immigrated to Missouri, locating in Cape Girardeau County with the early pioneers. He and wife died on the birthplace of our subject. The father also resided there until his death, which occurred March 19, 1883. The mother, a native of Perry County, is now residing with her son. He was reared on the farm of his birth. In the fall of 1875 he entered the State University at Columbia, taking the academic course of four years. He graduated in the law department of the same school in the spring of 1880. The next fall he located at Jackson, and began the practice of his profession. He was the city attorney for several years, and in the spring of 1886 he was elected mayor. On December 14, 1882, he was united in marriage with Lillie Seibert, a native of Perry County, Mo., but who was reared in Cape Girardeau County. Two sons and one daughter have been born to them, viz.: Robert Kent, Kirk (deceased) and Alpha, Irene (deceased).

James E. Wilson is a native of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., born on July 11, 1859. He is the son of Sandy H. and Minerva A. (Clippard) Wilson. When about ten years of age the father came to Cape Girardeau County, where he was reared and married. The mother was a sister of C. C. Clippard [see sketch]. She died leaving a family of three sons, one of whom resides at Oak Ridge, one in Texas, and the subject of this sketch. The father married again, and now resides on a farm near Oak Ridge. James E. was reared on his father's farm, and received a fair education in the country schools and the Oak Ridge High School. On February 26, 1880, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah L. Rumpfelt, daughter of Logan Rumpfelt (deceased). Mrs. Wilson was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. One year after marriage Mr. Wilson bought the farm where he now resides in Apple Creek Township. Mr. Wilson is a model farmer and a good business man. He and wife are members of the Oak Ridge Baptist Church. They have three children, viz.: Daisy, Hines and Dennis.

William G. Wilson, junior member of the firm of J. L. Hinkle & Co., general merchants, Burfordville, Cape Girardeau County, was born at Oak Ridge in that county, August 12, 1860. He is a son of C. C. Wilson, a native of Tennessee, who came with his father, John Wilson, from his native State to Missouri in 1838, he being but eight years of age at that time. John Wilson entered land in Apple Creek Township, Cape Girardeau County, and improved a farm, upon which he reared his family. C. C. Wilson grew to manhood on his father's farm, and married Addine Beal, a daughter of Giles Beal. She was born in North Carolina, but was reared in Cape Girardeau County. After his marriage C. C. Wilson located on a farm in Apple Creek Township, which was his home until his death, on December 31, 1886. He left eight children, of whom William G. is the second. He received a good education, having attended the Oak Ridge High School for three years, after which he clerked three years in the store of Hinkle, Statler & Co. In July, 1885, he engaged in his present business. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is at present recorder of his lodge. Mr. Wilson is a young man of sterling character, and good business qualifications.

William Winkler, Sr., proprietor of the Gordonville Grist and Saw Mills, was born in Prussia on June 3, 1834. He came to the United States in 1858, and after living a few months at Baltimore, removed to Wisconsin. In August, 1862, he joined the Twenty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until mustered out at Milwaukee in June, 1865. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap and Chickamauga. After the battle of Chickamauga he was taken sick, and did not recover sufficiently to resume active service. At the close of the war he located at Madison, Ind., where he followed his trade till 1876. He then came to Cape Girardeau County, and purchased the mill which he has since operated. He was married in Baltimore, in September, 1858, to Doretta Meisner, a native of Germany and a daughter of Michael Meisner. They have three children: William Winkler, Jr. (who married Emma Ehlebe, of Warsaw, Ill.), Henriette (wife of Menne Lüpkes), and Cella

(wife of Rev. W. P. Ludwig). The entire family are members of the Methodist Church.

Judge Rufus M. Woods was born in Rowan County, N. C., on May 20, 1820. He is the son of James and Jane (McCullom) Woods, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of North Carolina. They removed to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1829, and located on a farm in Shawnee Township, where they reared their family. The father died January 16, 1858. The parents reared to maturity a family of four sons and two daughters, of whom the Judge and a brother, James A. Woods, of Henry County, Mo., are the only members living. The Judge was reared at his father's home and is entirely self-educated. On October 28, 1847, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Adams, daughter of Elam W. Adams, formerly of North Carolina. Mrs. Woods was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. After their marriage they settled on the land where they now reside, about six miles northeast of Jackson. They have a farm of 160 acres, with about seventy-five acres in cultivation. Politically, Mr. Woods always held to the principles of the Republican party. He was elected county judge in 1866, and was presiding judge for four out of six years that he served in that capacity. He adopted the plan for the present courthouse at Jackson. He and wife have reared a family of eight children, viz.: Lucinda A. (deceased), Cora C. (Mrs. James E. Wallace), Jane A. (deceased), Lillie L. (Mrs. O. Alexander), John J., George Andrew, Mary C., Rush M. (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Woods are members of the Presbyterian Church at Pleasant Hill.

BOLLINGER COUNTY.

Patrick Ahern was born in Ireland in 1834, and is a son of James and Catherine (Geary) Ahern. James Ahern was born in Ireland in 1806, and early learned the the cooper's trade, at which he worked until his death in 1874. His wife was also a native of Ireland, born in 1803. She died in her native country in 1878. They were the parents of six children. Patrick was reared at the home of his parents, and attended school until his fourteenth year, when he began learning the cooper's trade under the direction of his father. In 1857 he immigrated to America, after which he worked at his trade in nearly all of the large cities of the United States, and at one time was foreman of Fairbank's cooper shop at St. Louis. In 1862 he enlisted in the Federal army, joining Company C, Ninetieth Illinois Infantry. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, in the battles of Jackson, Miss., LaGrange, Tenn., Lookout Mountain and the Atlanta campaign. In the assault on Fort McAllister he was wounded through the shoulder. He was with his regiment at the front when Gen. Johnson surrendered to Gen. Sherman, and was discharged at Washington, D. C., in June, 1865. After the war he resumed work at his trade, and in 1872 was united in marriage with Anna Sullivan at Osage Mission, Kas. They located on a farm in Kansas, but in 1879 removed to Bollinger County, Mo., and located on their present farm. Mr. and Mrs. Ahern's marriage has been blessed by the birth of six children, viz.: James, Patrick, Bartholomew, John, Mary and Anna.

James William Back, an intelligent young citizen of Bollinger County, Mo., was born in 1863, and is a son of William H. and Mary (Wells) Back, natives of South Carolina and Southeast Missouri, respectively. William H. Back was born in 1825, and when eighteen years of age immigrated to Missouri and located in Stoddard County, where he was married. He always followed farming as an occupation, and died in 1886. His wife was born in 1839 and died in 1875. They were the parents of nine children, only one of whom is dead. James W. Back is their second child. He was born in Stoddard County, Mo., and received his education in the Mayfield-Smith Academy, Marble Hill, Mo. After finishing his education he taught very successfully in the public schools. For some time he was in the employ of the Northwestern Railroad Company. In 1885 he was united in marriage with Miss Ella King, a native of Bollinger County, Mo., born in 1871. The next year after his marriage Mr. Back located on a farm and

engaged in agricultural pursuits, at which he has a good prospect for success. He and wife are the happy parents of one child, Cora.

H. B. Baker, a well-to-do farmer of Bollinger County, Mo., is a native of Wayne County, Mo. His parents, John and Susie (Wills) Baker, were both born in Missouri. Their parents were natives of North Carolina, who immigrated to Missouri in the early settlement of this State. Both families entered land and erected cabins in which they lived for several years. John Baker was born near the present site of Glen Allen. The farm upon which he was born is now owned by Mrs. Louisa Myers, one of the Baker girls. H. B. Baker was reared in Bollinger County, and at the breaking out of the Civil War enlisted in the Federal army, and saw active service in the western army with Company C, Second Missouri Volunteers. He was one of the number detailed to carry the United States mail from their quarters on Powder River to Fort Laramie, and, owing to Indian hostilities, were five days making the trip. The command he was with running out of rations, they were compelled for six weeks to live on the flesh of horses and mules shot down in battle or that had died from fatigue; during this time they had no bread or salt. In many of the skirmishes with Indians Mr. Baker took an important part, and, in speaking of his comrades who were killed or wounded and afterward died, says that after burying the bodies at night they would picket the horses over the graves to destroy all traces of the place of interment lest the Indians should disinter the body and mutilate the remains. Mr. Baker's regiment suffered many hardships, and he is now suffering from disease contracted during his term of service. After the war he was united in marriage with his cousin, Mary Baker, and a happy domestic life has followed. They have eight children: Philip, Cora, Francis, Noub, Allie, Adam, Joseph and Henry.

Jacob Barks, one of Bollinger County's oldest native citizens, was born in 1826, one mile from his present home, in Lorraine Township. He is a son of Isaac and Sarah Barks. Isaac was born in Bollinger County, Mo., in 1801, and was a son of Jacob Barks, a native of North Carolina, who came to Bollinger County about 1797, and settled in what is now Lorraine Township. He was one of the first white men who settled within the boundaries of what is now Bollinger County. Isaac Barks died in 1854, and his widow in 1880. She was the mother of ten children, Jacob, the subject of this sketch, being the eldest. He was born and grew to manhood on his father's farm, and has never resided more than one mile from his birthplace. In 1851 he married Sarah Shrum, also a native of Bollinger County, born in 1824. She was the mother of three children, viz.: Eli, Pinkney (residing in California) and Ephraim (who died in December, 1887, at the age of thirty-one years). The latter left two children: Clara Alma (aged six years), and Dora May (aged four). In 1876 Eli married Margaret McJimsey, who was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1843. Their union has been blessed by the birth of two children: Ephraim Edward and Hattie Victoria. Eli owns 240 acres of land, and is an industrious farmer and an enterprising citizen. Jacob Barks lost his wife in 1880, and for the last three years has made his home with his son, Eli, residing in Bollinger County. He has always led a simple and unostentatious life, and has accumulated considerable property, a part of which is a good home. At one time he owned over 600 acres, but being of a kind disposition and benevolent nature has given liberally to his children. Being strictly honest he has always kept his promises faithfully, and is a man of good standing with all of his neighbors. The Barks family is among the oldest of the county, and has aided much in its development. Mr. Barks is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and is a Democrat in politics.

William Berry, a successful farmer residing four miles north of Marble Hill, was born in 1828, in Bollinger County, Mo., four miles from his present home. He is a son of Hiram and Amelia (Lincoln) Berry. Hiram Berry is of English descent, and was born on April 16, 1784, in Lincoln County, N. C. He married in his native county and in 1816 immigrated to Missouri and located in Bollinger County. In 1827 he removed to Madison County, Mo., and settled near Fredericktown. His wife was also a native of North Carolina, and died in 1874 at the age of ninety-two years. She was the mother of ten children, five of whom are living, viz.: John, William, Hiram, Malinda (widow of William Smith) and Lydia (wife of R. E. Kelley). About 1865 Hiram Berry broke up housekeeping, and has since been living with his children. He is now one hundred and four years old, and is at times quite active, being able to walk over the farm and ride

to Glen Allen, Marble Hill and the adjoining towns. He is, beyond doubt, the oldest man living in the State of Missouri. He is a neat and fine old gentleman, and has lived through every administration since the formation of the Government. Politically he was a Democrat until the late war, and being a strong Union man he has cast his votes since then with the Republican party. For the past sixty years at least, he has been a consistent and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has lived a truly Christian life. William Berry was reared on a farm in Madison County, his parents removing there when he was but one year old. In 1842 he was united in marriage with Miss Corentha Whitner, a daughter of Daniel Whitner. She is a native of Madison County, Mo. After his marriage Mr. Berry located ten miles south of Fredericktown, and at the same time established a general store at his home. In 1867 he removed to his present home and established another store at his home. About 1870 he engaged in general merchandising at Glen Allen, and also engaged in the tie and timber business for the Iron Mountain Railroad. He has very successfully continued the mercantile business. His wife died in 1843, leaving one child, William. The following year Mr. Berry married Miss Cynthia Barks, who was born in Bollinger County, Mo., in 1822, and is the daughter of Jacob Barks. Nine children have been born to this union, viz.: Pinkney J., Jacob, John, Martha (Mrs. N. J. Smith), Mary E. (Mrs. Guy Sample), Lydia (Mrs. Miles Whitner), Julia, Dehelia and Caroline. Mr. Berry owns about 700 acres of land, and is one of the substantial citizens of his county. For years he has been one of the leading men of the Democratic party of Bollinger County. About 1860 he was elected justice of the peace, and served four years. He was elected to the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second General Assemblies of the State of Missouri, thus illustrating the confidence placed in him by his neighbors. He proved a very useful member, always looking carefully and wisely after the interests of his constituents. In 1854 he studied law under Judge David Fox, and although he has never been admitted to the bar, has managed and looked after many important cases and disputes. Having made a profession of religion on March 8, 1875, he united with the Congregational Methodist Church, and in September, 1876, was licensed to preach the gospel, since which time he has been engaged in the good work. In 1887 he had charge of three churches, and this year (1888), has four. He is a consistent Christian gentleman, and a highly esteemed citizen.

Father Francis Bettels, priest of St. John's Church, at Leopold, Bollinger County, Mo., was born in Hildesheim, Germany, in 1853. He received a good education in his native town, and in 1871 immigrated to America. Soon after he entered St. Francis Seminary, St. Francis, Wis., from which institution he graduated at the end of five years. He is a polished scholar, and is thoroughly conversant with the Latin, Greek, German, French and English languages. In June, 1876, he was given charge of St. Henry's Church at Charleston, Mo., and in August, 1878, was removed to his present charge. Father Bettels is a gentleman who is thoroughly imbued with his work, and is highly respected and loved by his parishioners.

Joseph M. Bollinger, a miller of White Water Township, Bollinger Co., Mo., is a son of Moses Bollinger, who was born in Lincoln County, N. C., in 1789. Moses was a descendant of a family of North Carolina Dutch, and received a fair education in German and English. When quite young his parents removed to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., where he was married in 1813 to Miss Elizabeth Statler, a daughter of Peter Statler and wife, both also of German descent, and natives of the Old North State. In his youth Moses Bollinger worked on a farm and learned the tanner's trade, but after his marriage he located on a farm, and followed that vocation until his death in 1854. His wife died in 1838. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: Polly (afterward the wife of Judge Connard), Mathias, Joseph M., Peter, Priscilla (wife of Ephraim Hawn), John, and Francis (wife of Frederick Grouse). Joseph M. was born in 1819, and as facilities were poor received a very limited education. He early began to work on the farm, and when twenty-five years of age was united in marriage with Miss Priscilla Bollinger. He owned eighty of land upon which he located after his marriage, and engaged in farming. Like many others, in 1852 he started to California in search of gold. Making the journey with an ox team he was seven months on the route, after which he mined in different portions of the State, and returned home in 1854, and resumed farming. Knowing something of the milling business, in 1878 he purchased an old

mill, which he remodeled into a good mill, which he now operates, and is doing a good business. His marriage has been blessed by the birth of six children: William A., Eeran L., Moses E., Reuben W., David and Henry. In religious belief Mr. Bollinger is a Presbyterian. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. During the war he served six months in the State Militia.

Mrs. Eleanor Bollinger, widow of Daniel Bollinger, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1821, and is a daughter of Conrad and Dora Fischover, born in 1780 and 1789, respectively. Conrad Fischover was also born in the Kingdom of Hanover, and was a tiller of the soil. He died in 1847, and his widow in 1863. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom are alive. Mrs. Eleanor Bollinger, with her sister and brother-in-law, came to America in 1848, landing at New York, they went to St. Louis, from whence they came to Southeast Missouri and located. In 1858 Eleanor was married to Daniel Bollinger, a native of Bollinger County, born in 1817. He was a farmer by vocation, and, after a life of great usefulness, died in 1869. To him and wife were born three children, one of whom died young; another, a daughter, was married to John Miles, and lived to be twenty-six years of age. She was the mother of two children, one of whom died, and the other is being reared by its grandmother Bollinger. Benjamin H. Bollinger, the only living child, is an industrious and intelligent young man of twenty-three years. He received a good education in the common schools, and has remained on the farm with his mother, to whom he is a great stay in her declining years. Together they own 280 acres of land in Wayne Township, Bollinger Co., Mo. Mrs. Bollinger is a devoted member of the Lutheran Church.

Daniel E. Bollinger, one of the most successful farmers and stock raisers of Bollinger County, Mo., is the fifth child born to David and Elizabeth (Whitener) Bollinger, natives of North Carolina. They were married in their native State, and immigrated to Southeast Missouri before the present county of Bollinger was formed. David Bollinger was born in 1808, and by occupation was a farmer and miller. His wife died in 1861, being the mother of eight children, three of whom are now alive. Daniel E. Bollinger was born in Bollinger County on December 8, 1853. In early life he worked on his father's farm, and attended the primitive common schools of Missouri. On September 30, 1875, his marriage with Miss Rosilla J. Sitzes was celebrated. She was born in Wayne County, Mo., in 1860, and is a daughter of Andrew M. Sitzes, a native of Wayne County, Mo., born in 1830. He was a farmer and blacksmith, and died in 1883. Mrs. Bollinger's mother, Mrs. Andrew (Lutes) Sitzes, was born in 1838, and died in 1880. Mrs. Bollinger is the eldest of eight children, five of whom are living. She is the mother of three children, two of whom, George W. and Daniel F., are alive. Daniel E. Bollinger has a fine farm of 223 acres of land, a great part of which lies in the productive Castor River Valley. In politics Mr. Bollinger is a staunch Democrat. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Frederick Bramer, an enterprising farmer and carpenter, of Bollinger County, Mo., was born in Holland, in 1831, and is a son of George and Grada (Greathouse) Bramer, both natives of Holland. George Bramer was born in 1800, and was educated in his native country for the priesthood; but, preferring not to enter the ministry, he learned the dyeing trade. In 1840 he came to New Orleans, and the next year removed to St. Louis, where he worked several years as a contractor. In 1860 he located on a farm in Bollinger County, Mo., and resided there until his death in 1866. Mrs. Bramer was born in 1802, and was married in 1822, after which she became the mother of nineteen children, only three of whom are living. She is still living and makes her home with her son, Frederick. The latter was educated in St. Louis, and early learned the carpenter's and trunk-maker's trades. In 1850 he went west and located in Eldorado County, Cal., where, besides working at his trade, he engaged in hotel keeping and mining. In 1857 he was united in marriage with Miss Cynthia Eddie, who was born in Vermont, in 1830. She went to California in 1854, with some friends. In 1870 Mr. Bramer and wife returned to Bollinger County and located on a farm, where they now have a pleasant and comfortable home. They have no children of their own, but have adopted a sister's children. In politics Mr. Bramer's views accord with the principles of the Republican party.

Nathan L. Cato, one of the most successful farmers of Bollinger County, Mo., was born in 1840, and is a son of Granderson Cato, a farmer of Bollinger County, born in 1813. The latter married Nancy Taylor, also a native of South-

east Missouri. The grandparents of our subject were among the first settlers of Southeast Missouri. Granderson and Nancy Cato were the parents of three children, of whom Nathan L. is the only one living. He was born in Stoddard County, Mo., and in his young days was instructed in the work of his father's farm, and attended the primitive common schools. Mr. Cato has been three times married; first, to Rebecca Allen, who died leaving him one child, Nancy Caroline; secondly, he married Mary Catherine Ladd, who died after having borne him four children, only one of whom, Virginia Ann, is living; thirdly, he was united with Sarah Jane Kinder who is now thirty-three years of age. To this marriage have been born five children, viz.: Martha J., William G., James V., Ader A. and Nathan W. During the Civil War Mr. Cato served in the Federal army, fighting for the preservation of the Union. He was assigned to Company A, Seventy-ninth Missouri Cavalry, and, when the war was over, was mustered out of service at Bloomfield, Mo. Returning home he resumed work on his farm, and now owns over 500 acres of land. His home is situated in Section 10, Wayne Township, Bollinger County. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

George E. Clark, hardware merchant of Lutesville, Bollinger County, Mo., was born in Norfolk County, Mass., in 1834, and is one of two children born to the union of Abijah Clark and Ann Calista Sayles. The former is of Scotch-English descent, and was born in Norfolk County, Mass., in 1806. He is a machinist and carpenter by trade, and is yet living in his native State at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. His wife was of English origin, and was also born in Norfolk County, Mass., in 1810. She died in 1881. Their other child is Addie Augusta. George E. received a good education in the common schools, and in 1862 enlisted in the Federal army, joining Company B, Forty-second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry for nine months. At the battle of Brashear City he was wounded by a gun shot in the left leg, and was taken prisoner. After being retained four weeks at Brashear City, La., he was released, after which he returned home. In 1865 he went west, and locating at Cobden, Union Co., Ill., engaged in stove and tinware merchandising. In 1867 he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza J. Walker, who was born in Union County, Ill., in 1842. She was the daughter of Charles T. Walker, of that county. Their union has been blessed by the birth of three children who are living: Herbert Abijah, Nellie Augusta, and Addie Calista. In 1868 Mr. Clark removed to Bollinger County, Mo., and locating at Marble Hill, established a general hardware store, but in 1872 he removed to Lutesville and engaged in his present business. He carries a first class stock of stoves and tinware, etc., having the largest line of general hardware in Bollinger County. Mrs. Clark died in 1884. Politically Mr. Clark's views accord with the principles of the Republican party. He has served as treasurer of Lutesville for the past three years, and as secretary of the school board for seven years. He is a member of the Congregational Church, I. O. O. F. and of the G. A. R.

Andrew Clippard, a prominent citizen of Bollinger County, Mo., and a general merchant of Ladin, was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in November, 1822. He is a son of Daniel Clippard, who was born in Lincoln County, N. C., in 1794, and when about twenty-two years of age immigrated to Cape Girardeau County, Mo. In 1818 he married Elizabeth Crites, who was born of German parentage, in North Carolina, in 1797. She came to Missouri when but six years old, with her father, Peter Crites, who settled in Cape Girardeau County. Being one of the pioneer settlers of Southeast Missouri, for the first few years Mr. Crites was compelled, on account of the Indians, to seek protection for himself and family in a block-house at Maj. Bollinger's mill. After his marriage Daniel Clippard located on a farm in Cape Girardeau County, where he resided until his death, in July, 1865. His wife died in January, 1875. They were the parents of nine children, who lived to be grown. Six are now living, viz.: John F., Andrew, William, Martha A. (Mrs. John Snider), Christopher C., and Elizabeth (Mrs. William F. Kinder). Andrew grew to manhood on his father's farm, and in 1843 was united in marriage with Miss Mary J., a daughter of James Wilson. She was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1825. To her and Mr. Clippard were born two children, James C. (who resides in Cape Girardeau County, on the old Clippard homestead) and Marzilla J. (deceased wife of Dr. M. Hattler). Mr. Clippard lost his first wife in February, 1849, and in 1874 he wedded Miss Sarah S. Lloyd, a native of Wayne County, Mo., born in 1853. This union has been blessed by eight children: Missouri B., Dora May, Ida E.,

Leonidas, Carrie, Minnie, and Maud and May (twins). Mr. Clippard farmed near his birthplace until 1870, when he removed to Laffin and began merchandising in partnership with his brother-in-law, W. F. Kinder. They were the first merchants in Laffin. After four months Mr. Kinder sold Mr. Clippard his interest, since which time he has been alone in business. In 1870 he erected a house 42x40, and in 1885 erected a brick 22x63 feet, two stories high, and a ware-room 16x63 feet, one story. Being a first class businessman he has met with deserved success. He is one of the largest landholders in Bollinger County, having in all about 2,000 acres. While a resident of Cape Girardeau County he served as justice of the peace for eight years, and in 1854 was elected to the State Legislature, in which assembly he served his constituents ably. In 1871 he was appointed postmaster at Laffin, which position he still holds. In politics he is a liberal Democrat, and has been a Mason since 1854.

George W. Clippard (deceased), a prominent farmer and ex-judge of Bollinger County, was born in 1829 in Cape Girardeau County, Mo. He is the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Crites) Clippard [see sketch of A. Clippard]. George W. was born and reared to manhood on a farm. In 1854 he married Miss Cordelia M. Snider, a daughter of George Snider. She was born in Bollinger County, Mo., in 1830. Three children were born to them, viz.: Felix G., Martha E. (wife of W. B. Finney) and Mary S. (wife of W. J. Fischer). Mr. Clippard lived in Cape Girardeau County until 1870, when he removed to a farm near Laffin, Bollinger Co. His first wife died in 1861, and in 1867 he married Mrs. Sarah E. Armagost, *nee* Horn, daughter of David and Elizabeth Horn, natives of Chester County, Penn., born in 1805 and 1807, respectively. David Horn died in Cape Girardeau County in 1869, having removed there in 1865. His widow is still living. Mrs. Clippard was born in Clearfield County, Penn., in 1839. She was first married to William K. Armagost, who was born in Clarion County, Penn., in 1836. By this marriage Mrs. Clippard has one child, viz.: Eliza Lorena (wife of Barton S. Snider). George W. Clippard was a substantial citizen, and owned 120 acres of good land. In 1880 he was appointed county judge, and, being elected to the same office in 1882, served in all about six years. For many years he served satisfactorily as justice of the peace of his township. In politics he voted with the Democratic party, and was a member of the Masonic order. He died December 15, 1887. There are two children living by the last marriage, Frank B. and Frederick S.

David Cloninger was born in Gaston County, N. C., in 1848. He is a son of Lewis Cloninger, a native of North Carolina, born in 1813. The latter married Elizabeth Froneberger, also a native of the Old North State, born in 1808. She is still alive and resides in Southeast Missouri. Lewis Cloninger was a farmer and some time after his marriage immigrated to Missouri and located in Madison County. He and wife were the parents of seven children, all of whom are living. David Cloninger came to Missouri with his parents when ten years of age. During his early life he worked on his father's farm, and attended the common schools. In 1872 he was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Bollinger, who was born in Bollinger County, Mo., in 1850. She is of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Cloninger are the parents of two children who are living, viz.: Daniel L. and Norah N. Mr. Cloninger has a farm of 140 acres in Sections 4 and 5, Wayne Township, Bollinger County, and is one of the thrifty and successful farmers of the county. In politics his views accord with the principles of the Republican party.

Thomas Clubb was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1832, and is a son of John and Jane (Frizel) Clubb. John Clubb was born in South Carolina, and came to Southeast Missouri with his parents when but three years of age. After his marriage he located on a farm in what is now Bollinger County, and remained until his death. His wife was born in Madison County. She was the mother of six children. Both parents died when the subject of this sketch was twelve years of age, after which the latter made his home with Mr. Hamilton Winters until he reached his majority. In 1857 he was married to Elizabeth Dennis, and located on the home farm, buying out the heirs as they became of age. He has added to this land until he has 330 acres of good farm land which is well improved. His wife was born in Wayne County, Mo., in 1835. To them have been born five children: Mallinda (Mrs. Henry Fowler), Nancy J. (Mrs. Jacob May), Rebecca A. (Mrs. Frank Fowler), Parley F. (Mrs. William Dellaner) and Thomas C. While the Civil War was in progress Mr. Clubb was robbed several times of all his movable property. Although his opportunity for secur-

ing an education was limited, he has given his children the advantages of good educations, and is giving each of them financial aid as he starts out in life. Mr. and Mrs. Clubb are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Politically Mr. Clubb supports the Democratic party.

Mrs. Ader Ann Clubb, widow of William D. Clubb, was born in Middle Tennessee, in 1855. She is a daughter of Thomas and Lucinda (Ray) Baker, both natives of Tennessee, born in 1831 and 1827, respectively. They were married in their native State, and resided on a farm. In 1857 they sought a home in Southeast Missouri. Here, amid all the hardships of frontier life, by energy and industry they established a comfortable home. In 1873, after a life of great usefulness, Thomas Baker died. His widow, the companion of his manhood, still survives, and at the age of sixty-one years is reasonably strong. She and three of her children reside three miles south of Lutesville. Mr. and Mrs. Clubb were married in 1874, and after twelve years of married life he died on October 21, 1886. Mr. Clubb was a farmer, and by industry and frugality had just gained sufficient wealth to live in comfort, when he was called to give up a pleasant home and enter into the happiness of that more blessed land beyond. Mrs. Clubb has four bright, intelligent children, viz.: Cora E., Ermina Lee, William M. and Bertha Ann. The family still reside on the home farm. Mrs. Clubb is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Her husband was also a member of the same church.

David R. Conrad, one of the most prominent citizens of Bollinger County, Mo., was born in Lincoln County, N. C., in 1811, and is a son of Peter and Sarah (Abernathy) Conrad. Peter Conrad was born and reared in Lincoln County, N. C. He was a carpenter by trade, and was married in his native State in 1810. His wife, who was of Scotch extraction, was also a native of the Old North State. In 1820 Peter Conrad removed to Missouri and located in Cape Girardeau County, but in 1823 he removed to Perry County and settled on a farm, which he managed. He also worked at his trade while living in Perry County. He died there in 1842. His widow died in 1844, leaving seven children. David R. Conrad secured his education by studying at night while learning the carpenter's trade. Having worked at his trade a number of years, in 1833 he was united in marriage with Mary Bollinger, of Cape Girardeau County, after which he purchased a farm in Union Township, Bollinger County. For eight years he filled the office of justice of the peace, and was appointed to act as county court justice during the war. Having been made prisoner by the bushwhackers in 1862, he was held for two months, when he was exchanged and allowed to return home. He had three sons, Peter, Jacob and John, in the Union army. In 1868 Judge Conrad was elected for a term of four years to represent Bollinger, Cape Girardeau and Perry Counties in the State Senate. Politically, he is a Republican, and is one of the leading men of his party in the county. His wife was born in 1817, and was the mother of thirteen children, eight of whom, Peter R., Jacob J., Elizabeth, John C., Clara (Mrs. William Heitman), George E., Frances J. and Daniel E., are living. Mrs. Conrad died at her home in 1881. Mr. Conrad is truly "the architect of his own fortune," and has been very successful in business. At one time he owned 1,140 acres of good farming land, and after giving liberally to his children, has a fine farm which is well stocked and improved. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

Jacob J. Conrad, an enterprising farmer residing three-fourths of a mile northeast of Marble Hill, Mo., is a native of Bollinger County, Mo., born in 1835. He is a son of David R. and Mary (Bollinger) Conrad [see sketch of David R. Conrad]. Jacob J. remained on the farm with his father until he reached his majority, and received a liberal education in the common schools, after which he taught school at intervals for four years. In May, 1861, he was united in marriage with Miss Emeline, a daughter of James Burnes. She was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad have six children, Ida, Mettie (wife of D. P. Bailey), Anna, David J., Maude and Rudolph B. In 1864 Mr. Conrad enlisted in the Union army, joining Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment of Missouri Volunteers. He was in the service seven months, receiving his discharge at Benton Barracks, St. Louis. In November, 1866, he was elected clerk of the county court of Bollinger County, and in 1870 was re-elected. Politically he is a Republican. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Mahlan Cox, one of the most enterprising and prosperous farmers of Bollinger County, Mo., was born in Lawrence County, Ind., in 1843. He is a son of

Scarlet and Malinda (Sears) Cox, also natives of Indiana, born in 1817 and 1820, respectively. Mrs. Cox was of German descent. Scarlet Cox always followed farming as a vocation, and died in 1849. His wife died in 1874, and was the mother of three children. Mahlan was the second child. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, and his education was secured in the common schools of his native State. In 1869 his marriage with Emeline Lewis was celebrated. She is also a native of Indiana, born in 1853. This union has been blessed by the birth of seven children, all of whom are living, viz.: Elsworth, Alexander, Lustetta, Claudius, Arley J., Hettie E. and Zeffie M. Mr. Cox and family immigrated to Missouri in 1879, and located where he still resides. His farm comprises 465 acres, almost all of which is tillable land. Mr. Cox is one of those patriotic Northern men whose love of country caused him to leave home and friends and risk his life for the preservation of the Union. Accordingly, in 1862, he entered the Army of the Cumberland, joining Company G, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, and remained with that army in all its historic defeats and victories until the close of the war. He was mustered out of service at Edgefield, Tenn., after which he returned home.

John S. Dunn, a native of North Carolina, was born on August 18, 1830, and is the son of Thomas and Eleanor F. (Hamilton) Dunn, also natives of North Carolina. Thomas Dunn was born in 1785. He was a farmer, and in 1835 immigrated to Missouri and located in what is now Bollinger County. He died in 1864. His wife was born in 1788 and died in 1865. To them were born seven children, only two of whom are now alive. John S. Dunn was born in Mecklenburg County, N. C., and came to Missouri with his parents, with whom he resided until he reached maturity, and received his education in the common schools. In 1855 he married Miss Elizabeth E. Hudson, a native of Missouri, born in Cape Girardeau County in 1826. This union was blessed by the birth of four children, only one of whom is now alive, viz.: William A. The latter was reared on the farm, and his education, which was begun in the common schools, was finished at the State Normal School, at Cape Girardeau, he having taken an irregular course in that institution. He is now one of the best educators in the county, and is president of the Farmers' Alliance of his vicinity. He married Mary B. Linville, also a school teacher, and a native of Wayne County, Mo., born on September 3, 1865. They have two children: Christa Myrtle and Mamie. Mr. John S. Dunn is one of the oldest settlers of this community. He owns 120 acres of land in Sections 5 and 6 of Fillmore Township, Bollinger County. His wife died on April 15, 1880.

Hon. John I. Ellis, an intelligent and enterprising young citizen of Bollinger County, Mo., is a son of James K. P. and Margaret (Sample) Ellis. James K. P. Ellis was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., and received a liberal education in the subscription schools. His wife is a native of Greene County, Tenn. After his marriage Mr. Ellis located in his native county, but in 1865 purchased a farm in Bollinger County, Mo., to which he removed his family. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: William, John L., James F., George F., Mary E., S. E. and Ida M. John I. was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., and being but four years of age when his parents removed to Missouri, has been reared in Bollinger County. His education, which was begun in the public schools, was finished at the Carleton Institute, Farmington, Mo. In 1886, after finishing his literary education, he began the study of law, which he has since abandoned and chosen the profession of medicine; and accordingly has attended two courses of lectures at the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. In politics he is thoroughly Democratic, and cast his first vote for Hancock. In 1886 he was elected Representative to the Legislature from Bollinger County.

Judge Hezekiah Estes, an enterprising citizen and thrifty farmer of Bollinger County, Mo., is a son of Joseph and Catherine (Miller) Estes. Joseph Estes was born in Kentucky in 1783 and was self-educated. When twenty years of age (in 1803) he, with his parents, immigrated to Missouri, and located on Whitewater River, Cape Girardeau County. He afterward removed to Bollinger County, Mo., and resided until his death in 1867. His wife, who was of German descent, was born in Pennsylvania in 1787, and, when quite young, immigrated with her parents to Cape Girardeau County, Mo. She died in 1865, having reared eleven children, viz.: Matilda, Hezekiah, Burzilus, Rilla (now the wife of John Ikard of Iowa), Malinda, William, Joseph (deceased), Polly (now the

wife of James Cowell), Jefferson, Columbus and Cordelia. Hezekiah was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1820, and received a limited education in subscription schools. Possessed of much energy, since arriving at years of maturity he has acquired a good education by private study. In 1842 he was united in marriage with Miss Judia R. Slinkard, a daughter of Daniel and Hannah Slinkard. She was born in what is now Bollinger County in 1824. In 1841 Mr. Estes purchased eighty acres of land, for forty acres of which he paid \$150 in money that he had saved from earnings of 37½ cents per day; the other forty acres he entered at \$1.25 per acre. After his marriage he located on this land, which was in Apple Creek Township, Cape Girardeau County, but soon after sold it with the intention of removing to Texas. However, he did not leave Missouri, but purchased some improvements in Bollinger County for \$50, and entered 160 acres. When the "Bit Land" at 12½ cents per acre came into market he purchased 320 acres, to which he soon added 360 acres. He now has over 500 acres, of which 200 acres are improved. During the war he enlisted under Capt. Wilson and served six months, receiving his discharge at Bloomfield, Mo. Judge Estes is a Democrat of long standing, and served as judge of Bollinger County from 1885 to 1887. He has been a Mason for twenty years, and is a member of the Farmers' Alliance and of the Wheel Association. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Ransom B. Estes, a well-to-do farmer of Lorraine Township, Bollinger County, residing four miles north of Marble Hill, was born in 1851, six miles from his present home. He is a son of Hezekiah and Juda Rue (Slinkard) Estes [see sketch of Hezekiah Estes]. Ransom B. remained with his parents until he reached his majority. In January, 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Barks, who was born in Bollinger County in 1847, and is a daughter of Jacob Barks. After his marriage Mr. Estes located where he now resides. His farm consists of 186 acres, and is well improved. Mr. and Mrs. Estes have seven children living, viz.: Martha J., Cora A., Ransom E., Cynthia Addie and Ruey Ida (twins), Jacob H., and Pinkney C. In politics Mr. Estes' views accord with the principles of the Democratic party, and he cast his first vote for Greeley in 1872.

William Fears is a son of Pleasant and Elizabeth (Bates) Fears. The parents were married in Illinois. Soon after their union and before their first child was born, they separated. Mrs. Elizabeth Fears was afterward married to Archibald Moore, by whom she was the mother of six children. William Fears was born in 1834, and was reared on a farm, assisting with the work until he was thirteen years of age, when, with his mother and stepfather, he came to Missouri, and located in what is now Bollinger County. Here his mother died at the age of forty-seven years. In 1870 William Fears was united in marriage with Rebecca A. Ladd, a native of Southeast Missouri, born in 1857. Her parents, Elisha and Elizabeth (Kerr) Ladd, were born in 1821 and 1825, respectively. Elisha Ladd was born in Kentucky, but settled in Missouri in early life. He died December 20, 1871, and his wife died on the 30th of May, 1862. They were the parents of nine children—six girls and three boys. Mr. Fears owns 320 acres of fertile land, and is one of the leading farmers of Bollinger County. The family residence is in a romantic place. Surrounding it are mounds supposed to have been erected by Mound-Builders. Mr. and Mrs. Fears have three children—Benjamin F., John Wesley, and Dora Iona. Mr. Fears has one child by a previous marriage, Wilson P.

Dr. John M. Finney, a physician of Laffin, Mo., was born in Johnson County, Ill., in 1852, and is a son of Green P. and Rachel (Latham) Finney. Green P. Finney was born in Johnson County, Ill., about 1820. He was a farmer by vocation, and was one of the influential men of his county. In 1860 he was elected county treasurer, and was re-elected in 1862. He died in office in 1863. He also served as assessor of his county one term. His wife was also a native of Illinois, and died in 1864 at the age of forty-three years. They were the parents of eight children, only two of whom are living. Dr. William N., of Cape Girardeau, and Dr. John M. Being but eleven years old when his father died, and twelve when his mother died, John M. was taken by his uncle, Dr. Samuel C. Latham, of Eldorado, Ill., with whom he lived until he reached his majority. He received his literary education at Ewing College, Franklin Co., Ill., and at the age of seventeen commenced the study of his chosen profession, his uncle, Dr. Latham, who was a graduate of Keokuk Medical College, being his preceptor. Afterward Dr. Finney attended Missouri Medical College two terms.



Dr. J. M. Finney

BOLLINGER COUNTY.

In 1873, with his brother, Dr. William N. Finney, he began practicing his profession in Alexander County, Ill. The next year Dr. John M. went to Marble Hill, Mo., and began practicing with Dr. W. C. Talley, with whom he continued until 1876, when he removed to Ladin and resumed his practice, which he has very successfully continued. In 1888 Dr. Finney and Dr. A. B. Mayfield formed a partnership. Having established a general store in 1884 Dr. Finney has since managed that in connection with his practice. In 1877 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary G. Manning, who was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1855, and is a daughter of George Manning. They have four children, John M., Louisa A., Norman J., and Rachel. Dr. Finney is a Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W. In politics he is a Democrat. Mrs. Finney is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Jasper Frymire, probate judge of Bollinger County, Mo., is a native of Vanderburgh County, Ind., born in 1838. He is a son of Jacob and Allie (Foster) Frymire. The former was of German descent, born in Pennsylvania about 1808. His father, William Frymire, was also born in Pennsylvania, and about 1816 removed to Perry County, Ind., and lived on a farm and continued to farm during his natural life, and for years ran a flatboat on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans every fall. Jacob Frymire remained in Perry County until he reached his majority, then removed to Vanderburgh County. Soon after he was married in Posey County, Ind. His wife was of Scotch descent, born in North Carolina about 1812. In 1856 Mr. Frymire removed to White County, Ill., and in 1865 to Hamilton County, that State, remaining there the rest of his life. He died about 1878, and his wife, in 1872. They were the parents of fifteen children, of whom four are living: George R. (of Chicago), Ella (Mrs. David Allen), Harriet Cunningham, and Jasper. The last named grew to manhood on his father's farm, and was educated in the common schools of Indiana and Carmi, Ill. On March 10, 1861, he was united in marriage with Emma Hudson, a native of White County, Ill., born in 1844. They have two children, Flora Lee and Wendel H. In 1863 Mr. Frymire enlisted in the Federal army, and was assigned to the Eighty-seventh Regiment Illinois Mounted Infantry. He participated in the battle of Vicksburg, Sabine Cross Roads, Red River expedition and various minor skirmishes. After receiving his discharge at Helena, Ark., June 16, 1865, he returned to White County, Ill., and resumed farming. In 1869 he came to Marble Hill, Mo., and worked at the carpenter's trade and various other employments for several years. Elected justice of the peace in 1874 he served six years, and in the meantime served as deputy clerk of the circuit court. In 1880 he was elected sheriff of Bollinger County, and in 1882 declined a second nomination. The next year he made a short trip to Dakota. Elected to his present office in 1886, he is filling it with credit to himself and with satisfaction to his constituents. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F., and A. O. U. W. Mr. and Mrs. Frymire and daughter are members of the Christian Church, the former having served as elder for the past sixteen years.

Henry Gaines, a prosperous blacksmith and farmer of Bollinger Mills, Mo. was born in Giles County, Tenn., in 1842, and is a son of William H. and Martha Ann (Hannon) Gaines. William H. Gaines was a native of Virginia, born in 1817. He emigrated from his native State to Tennessee and from thence to Missouri. While in Tennessee he was married, his wife being a native of that State, born in 1826. They have eight children. Henry is the eldest child. He early learned the blacksmith's trade with his father, and has since followed it very successfully. He came to Missouri with his parents, and in 1844 married Sarah Sweazen, a native of Bollinger County, Mo., born in 1842, of German-Irish parentage. During the Civil War Henry Gaines was one of those brave Union men who shouldered arms and risked their lives to save their distressed country. He enlisted in the Third Missouri Volunteers, and remained in the service almost four years, being mustered out at St. Louis. Rejoicing in the preservation of the Union he returned home, and has since enjoyed a quiet and peaceful domestic life. For the last three years he has been working at his trade at Bollinger Mills, and as his is the only blacksmith shop in the place he is doing a good business. He also owns a farm of 196 acres which he superintends. Mr. and Mrs. Gaines have five children: Emma, Ella, Andrew, Henry and Martha. In politics Mr. Gaines is a staunch Republican. He and family are consistent members of the General Baptist Church.

George E. Gibbs, a farmer of Bollinger County, Mo., was born in Burke

County, N. C., in 1838, and is a son of Urban C. and Mary S. (Bowman) Gibbs. Urban C. Gibbs was born in Burke County, N. C., in 1809. He was married in the Old North State in 1837. His wife was born in Caldwell County, N. C., in 1815. Soon after his marriage Mr. Gibbs located on a farm in his native State, but in 1849 he removed to Missouri and entered some land in Scott County on which he located, it being the ground upon which the town of Morley now stands. Mr. Gibbs died soon after coming to Scott County, but his widow lived until 1886. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom, George E. Adolphus L. and Mary J. (now the wife of J. H. Bowman), are living. George E. attended school but little, but secured a fair education by studying at night by the light of a pine knot. He early learned the carpenter's trade, which he still follows at times, but being a natural mechanic, repairs guns, wagons etc., for his neighbors. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, of Col. Jeffrey's regiment (Confederate), and did duty with the State Guards for six months, after which he was mustered into regular service as a heavy artilleryman and was stationed at Columbus, Ky. In 1862 he went with his command to Island No. 10, where he was taken prisoner and sent to Camp Douglas at Chicago. The next year he was paroled, after which he located at Sparta, Ill., and worked at his trade until 1869, when he returned to Bollinger County. For one year he worked at bridge building for the Iron Mountain Railroad, but in the spring of 1870 he purchased and located on his present farm, since which time he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Adolph L. Gibbs, a substantial farmer of Lorraine Township, Bollinger Co., Mo., was born in Burke County, N. C., in 1841. He is a son of Urban C. and Mary S. (Bowman) Gibbs, both also natives of the Old North State, in which their seven children were born and reared. Their children are George E. (unmarried), William G. (a soldier in the late Civil War never returned, consequently no evidence as to his decease is positive), Adolph L., Julius R. (who died in Scott County, Mo.), Mary J. (Mrs. James H. Bowman), Simpson J. (deceased), and Mary A. (who died in childhood). The family immigrated to Missouri in 1849 and located in Scott County, where the father passed the remainder of his life. The last days of the mother were spent beneath the roof of her son, Adolph L. She died in 1886, being seventy-two years of age. In 1871 the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Elmira Zimmerman, after which he purchased and located upon a farm of 158 acres. Since then he has added to his farm and now has 216 acres of well improved land, upon which he has a handsome residence, erected in 1883, which, when completed, will be the best farmhouse in Lorraine Township. By industry and frugality Mr. Gibbs has become an independent farmer. Eight children have been born to him and wife, viz.: Etta, Urban W., Myrtle, Mary C., Grace, Lulu, George H. and Norah. In 1876 Mr. Gibbs was elected justice of the peace and served four years. Independent in all things he is allied to no party, but both he and wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. At this writing he is president of the Bollinger County Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union of America, an organization whose aims and objects are the advancement and elevation of farmers, in the science of economic government and home interest.

Ransom B. Hartle was born in Cape Girardeau County in 1840, and is a son of Jesse and Sarah (Seabaugh) Hartle. Jesse Hartle was born in Cape Girardeau County in 1818 and became a farmer. After his marriage he located on a farm in the woods, but being industrious and energetic he soon had a good home and before his death owned 1,100 acres of good farm land, a part of which his wife helped him clear. He died in 1877, but his widow still survives and is now enjoying good health and the income of her toil in early life. Ransom B. was educated in the common schools of his native county, and early in life began farming. At the age of twenty-one he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Welty, also a native of Cape Girardeau County, who was educated in the same school as her husband. She was born in 1850. After his marriage Mr. Hartle located on a farm in Bollinger County, which he had previously purchased. Having been very successful in his vocation he is now one of the most prosperous farmers of this county. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat. To him and wife have been born eight children, of whom six are living.

Jesse Hartle is of German descent, and is a son of Peter and Barbara (Seabaugh) Hartle. Peter was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County, Mo.,

where he afterward lived engaged in farming. Jesse Hartle was born in 1848. He was reared at his parents' home and received a very limited education. Choosing farming as a vocation he located in Bollinger County, Mo., and at the age of twenty years was united in marriage with Miss Priscilla Statler, who bore him three children, two of whom died when quite young. Mary E., the surviving one, still resides with her father. Mrs. Hartle died about sixteen years since, and after her death Mr. Hartle broke up housekeeping. In 1876 he married again, choosing for his wife Miss Matilda Seabaugh, also of German descent. This union has been blessed by the birth of five children, viz.: Robert L., James T., Pearley Edward (deceased), Jesse M. and Rhoad C. Mr. Hartle has a farm of 160 acres of good land in German Township, and has a comfortable home. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Politically he supports the principles of the Democratic party, and cast his first vote for President in 1868.

Thomas Hawn, a highly respected citizen and farmer of Bollinger County, Mo., is a native of that county, born in 1832. He is a son of David and Emily (Craddoc) Hawn, of German and English descent, respectively. David Hawn was born in Catawba County, N. C., and was first married to a niece of Maj. Whitener, after which he removed to Madison County, Mo. His wife died soon after, and he returned to North Carolina and remained a short time, when he came back to Madison County and worked for awhile at the carpenter's trade. In 1831 he was united in marriage with Miss Emily Craddoc and removed to Bollinger County, and settled on a farm, where he died in 1842. To this union were born four children: Thomas, Ann, Samuel and Christian. Thomas grew to maturity on his father's farm, and received such education as the schools of those times afforded. In 1854 his marriage with Miss Harriet J. Yount was celebrated. Mrs. Hawn is of Dutch descent, and is the mother of fifteen children, viz.: Emily S. (Mrs. H. Lee), James C., Matilda A., Jessie D., Margaret E. (Mrs. Jacob Wallace), Samuel D., Mary C. (Mrs. John Salyer), Luvare E. (Mrs. James Wallace), William, Charles, Sarah J., Eliza R., Thomas C., Epps M. and Serepta O. During the Civil War Mr. Hawn was in sympathy with the South, but took no part in the contest. Having been conscripted by Col. Green, he was released after paying the commutation tax, but afterward was taken prisoner by the bushwhackers, who held him two days after he had taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, when he was allowed to return home. Mr. and Mrs. Hawn are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Aaron M. Hawn, a prosperous young farmer of Bollinger County, Mo., is a son of Alfred and Caroline E. (Whitener) Hawn, natives of North Carolina. When but seven years of age Alfred Hawn came with his parents to Cape Girardeau County, Mo. He was married in 1848, after which he located on a farm in Bollinger County; but in 1867 he removed to Madison County, Mo. He and wife were the parents of eleven children, viz.: Nathan G., Aaron M., Martha J. (now the wife of Thomas Albright), Rosa A., Sarah E. (the wife of J. J. Priddy), Josephine (the wife of William A. Mouser), Oliver B., Catherine, Dora, Henry B. and Felix. Aaron M. was born in Bollinger County in 1851, and was reared at the home of his parents, receiving a good education. For twelve years he was engaged in teaching in the public schools during the winter season and working on the farm during the summer. In 1878 he was united in marriage with Miss Nannie A. Hevvin, who was born in 1861. After his marriage Mr. Hawn located on a farm in Bollinger County, where he has since resided, engaged in tilling the soil. He is an enterprising citizen, and he and wife have a nice family of five children: Otto D., Rochester H., Mettie V., Almer Z. and Ethel C.

Benjamin William Henley, M. D., was born in Virginia in 1850, and is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bowman) Henley, both natives of Virginia. Thomas Henley was born in 1824, and while in the "Old Dominion" served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade. About 1853 he with his family removed to Ohio and resided four years, and in the winter of 1857 came to Missouri and located in Cape Girardeau County. Soon after they removed to Bollinger County and settled on a farm, where Thomas Henley still resides. His wife died in 1859, having borne five children, three of whom are living. Benjamin W. Henley worked at the blacksmith's trade until he was twenty-two years of age, and in the meantime received a good literary education in the common schools. Having a desire to enter the medical profession he began

study under the tutorship of Dr. W. C. Talley, with whom he remained two and one-half years. He then began practicing at Bollinger Mills and continued for a time very successfully, when, in the fall of 1879, he entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis. After taking a course of lectures he returned to his previous field of labor and practiced his profession until 1882, when he entered the Louisville Medical College, from which he took his degree of M. D. February 26, 1884. Again returning to Bollinger Mills, he located permanently, and resumed the practice of his profession, and is now the leading physician of that vicinity. In 1876 he was united in marriage with Anna Willic, who was born February 15, 1856. They have four children: Mary, Ida A., Thomas A. and Robert Lee.

Dean B. Hill, a prominent citizen of Bollinger County, Mo., is a son of John S. and Sarah E. Hill, who were married in 1853. John S. Hill was reared and educated in West Tennessee, and when a young man learned the printer's trade. In early life he served as sheriff of Madison County, Tenn., and afterward removed to Trenton, Gibson Co., Tenn., and remained there some time engaged at bookkeeping and writing in the various offices. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Spring Creek, but in 1869 removed his family to St. Louis, where he was engaged for several years as traveling salesman, first for R. B. Price & Co., hatters; second for Crow & Hill, and next for a drug firm. From St. Louis he removed to New Orleans and began working at his trade again, since which time he has visited the sanctums of some of the best printing offices in the world. His wife departed this life on March 11, 1868, at Trenton, Tenn. She was the mother of four children: Dean B., Emmerson, Mary (who died at the age of seventeen years) and Emma L. (who now resides with her brother, Dean B.). The subject of this sketch was born in Madison County, Tenn., on June 24, 1855. He attended the common schools, and Andrew College, Trenton, Tenn., and, after coming to Missouri, the public schools of Cape Girardeau County. The family were separated in St. Louis, and Dean B. and Emmerson came to Southeast Missouri and engaged to work for B. F. Cannon, near Jackson. Remaining with him awhile, they started to Kansas, but their wagon gave out and Dean B. stopped in Bollinger County, and remained four years with George F. Limbaugh, after which he stayed with Robert Drum, engaged in clerking, doing the chores and attending school. In 1877 he managed Mrs. Mary E. Limbaugh's farm and put in the crop next year, when he married Mrs. Limbaugh. She was born in 1843, and is a daughter of David and Catherine Smith. Suffering from heart disease and rheumatism, Mr. Hill went to Southern Montana and remained six months, when he returned home in good health. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have two children: Mattie L. and John Smith. In 1872 Mr. Hill united with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and since then has served as trustee, and as Sunday-school superintendent for six years. He served as school director one year, and in 1887 was appointed by Gov. Marmaduke associate judge of the county court.

Randolph James, a well-to-do farmer and stock raiser of Bollinger County, Mo., was born in Tennessee in 1845, and is a son of William and Catherine James [see sketch of Levi B. James]. On August 15, 1861, Randolph James and his father went to Cape Girardeau County, and both father and son joined the Fremont Rangers. At their disbandment three months later, both joined the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry. This regiment was, however, afterward consolidated with the Tenth Missouri regiment, forming the Third Missouri Cavalry. At this time, William James was placed in the quartermaster's department at Cape Girardeau, where he died from spotted fever in 1862. Randolph served with the company in which he enlisted for three years, when the period of his enlistment expired and he returned to his friends at home; but Southeast Missouri was then the theater of bloodshed and strife. Soon after his return, his home was attacked by guerrillas. A fight ensued in which about fifty shots were fired, and one of the enemy was wounded. Mr. James escaped and immediately after went to St. Louis and joined the Federal forces again, enlisting in Company I, Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry, with which he remained two years. When the Civil War had ended, he went with his regiment under Sheridan to the Southwest to suppress Indian hostilities. After traveling over most of the Western States and Territories, he was mustered out of service at Fort Leavenworth on November 17, 1866, when he returned home. Mr. James was with Gen. Grant when he was commissioned brigadier-general, and afterward went with him on his first march—to New Madrid. Soon after his return from the

Indian War he was united in marriage with Nancy A. Gaines, a native of Tennessee, born in 1846. To them have been born seven children: Henry L., William H., Harriet, Mary, Hiram J., Adolph and Martha. Mrs. James died on February 25, 1880, after which Mr. James married Martha Slinkard, who was born in Indiana in 1855. Mr. James is Master Workman of the A. O. U. W. lodge at Bollinger Mills, and is commander of the G. A. R. post, with headquarters at Lutesville.

Levi B. James was born on January 13, 1850, and is the son of William and Cassie (Lawson) James. William James was of English lineage, and was a farmer by occupation. In 1859 he removed with his family from Tennessee to Missouri. He was one of those patriotic Union men whose devotion and bravery preserved the Nation against dismemberment. He was a volunteer in the Third Missouri Cavalry, and was wounded at Jackson, Mo., soon after which he died. His first wife, the mother of our subject, was a native of Tennessee, and was the mother of five children, four of whom are living. After her death, Mr. James married Elizabeth Fensel, also a native of Tennessee. Levi B. James was born in Tennessee, and came to Missouri with his father. He received his education in the common schools and in St. Louis. At the extremely young age of twelve years he volunteered in Company I, Fourteenth Missouri Infantry, with which he remained two months, when he joined Capt. John R. Cochran's Raiders. In this service, the beardless boy remained through all its trials for two years, when he was mustered out at Perryville, Mo. Recently the G. A. R. made an investigation to ascertain who was the youngest member of the Union army. There were several claims asserted and only two found that were younger than Mr. James; but the reason he is not recognized as the youngest in the whole army is, the colonel was killed and he did not receive his discharge from the Missouri Infantry. Soon after returning home from the war he served as deputy sheriff under Erich Pape, after which he filled the position of deputy United States marshal for several years. During this time he was also proprietor of a general merchandise store in Marble Hill, and was one of the principal stock dealers and shippers in this section of Southeast Missouri. Selling his store at Marble Hill, in 1881, he followed agricultural pursuits exclusively for two years, when he became a partner in James & Slagel's general merchandise store at Bollinger Mills, which interest he still owns. Besides his merchandise business, he owns considerable property in Marble Hill, and 1,200 acres of land in Bollinger County. After the battle of Pilot Knob Mr. James carried the flag of truce under which the dead were buried and the wounded cared for. During the siege the women and children had fled to the hills for refuge, and at the cessation of hostilities between the forces, had come to administer to the dying and wounded. Thus on similar missions, Mr. James met, for the first time, Mina Pape, who afterward became his wife. Their marriage was celebrated in May, 1875. She is a native of Southeast Missouri, born in 1854. This union has been blessed by the birth of four children, viz.: Erich, August, Garfield and Otto.

Adolph Keehn, M. D., was born in Prussia, on October 26, 1827. He is a son of John and Henrietta Keehn, natives of Germany. John Keehn was an internal revenue officer. He was born in 1784, and died in 1865. His wife was born in 1809, and died in 1854, having borne three children, two of whom are alive. Adolphus Keehn studied medicine in Berlin Medical College, taking his degree from that institution in 1853, after which, according to the custom of the institution, he practiced medicine in the hospital for two years. Thus well equipped for life in his profession he made a tour over a part of Europe, visiting Russia, France and Italy. In 1856 he sailed for America, and after a voyage of four months and a half, in which the ship was disabled, the supplies destroyed, and, as a consequence, the passengers and crew half famished, reached New York on February 1, 1857. Soon after Dr. Keehn came to St. Louis, and first turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, but soon commenced the practice of medicine. Leaving St. Louis, he made a trip West, on a hunting expedition by himself, and his experience is of the most amusing and serious nature. He had thought of returning to Germany, but meeting a physician at Ste. Genevieve, he was persuaded to remain in America. Contemplating a visit to New Orleans to try his skill with yellow fever, he met some fellow countrymen who importuned him to go to Perry County. Yielding to their wishes he located in that county, and remained ten years, after which he removed to Bollinger County and resumed the practice of his profession, which he has successfully continued twenty years. He is also running a general merchandise store, and

owns 225 acres of land, which he manages. In 1863 he wedded Miss Ellen H. Fath, who is a native of Perry County, Mo., born in 1844, of German parentage. They have five children, viz.: Ida (one of the local educators of this section and now in college at Lexington, Ky.), Gustave A. (a student of medicine) Leonard (now in college), Oscar (also in college) and Harry.

Benjamin F. Kern is a son of Noah and Eveline B. (Hurd) Kern. Noah Kern was born in Harrison County, Ind., in 1816, and, after arriving at mature years, located on a farm in Lawrence County, Ind., where he died in 1885. His wife was born in Belmont, Ky., in 1820, and was married in 1837. She still resides on the old homestead in Indiana. To her and husband were born eleven children, five now living. Benjamin F. was born in Lawrence County, Ind., in 1850. He was reared at the home of his parents, and received his education in the common schools. In 1868 he was united in marriage with Julia A. Beever, a native of Lawrence County, Ind., born in 1852, of German parentage. After his marriage Mr. Kern located on a farm in his native county, and having learned the carpenter's trade in early life, worked at his trade in connection with farming till 1881, when he removed to Missouri. Locating on a farm in Liberty Township, Bollinger County, he has since managed it, and continued to work at his trade. He and wife are the parents of seven children, viz.: Levi C., Jessie F., Victor K., Eveline G., Perline S., John R. E. and Julia L. Mrs. Kern died in March, 1885, since which time Mr. Kern has taken care of his children alone. He is an energetic man who stands high in the esteem of his neighbors.

Henry Killian, a farmer of Liberty Township, Bollinger Co., Mo., was born in Tennessee, in 1830. He is a son of Andrew Killian, who was born in North Carolina. The latter removed from his native State to Tennessee, where he married Pennina Lashater, a native of East Tennessee. After his marriage Mr. Killian settled on a farm in Tennessee, residing there until his death in 1834. He and wife were the parents of ten children. After her husband's death, Mrs. Killian removed with her children to Graves County, Ky., and located on a farm, but in 1838 removed to a farm in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., on which she died in 1842. The subject of this sketch is the only surviving member of that large family. Having to assist his mother on the farm, he received but a limited education. In 1850 he married Margaret J. Sweezy, a native of St. Francois County, Mo., born in 1831, but at the time of her marriage, a resident of Bollinger County. After his marriage Mr. Killian settled on a farm in Bollinger County. In 1855 he entered forty acres of land, to which he has added other land until he owned 900 acres of improved land. He has given each of his children a good farm, and has left 400 acres, upon which are good improvements. To him and wife have been born ten children, viz.: John M., Emanuel, Lucretia (Mrs. Henry Bidwell), Catherine (Mrs. Jacob Eldridge), Adaline (Mrs. Madison Crites), William H., Mervia J. (wife of Richard Rowe), Clara B. (wife of Henry Schell), Thomas B. and James A. Politically Mr. Killian is a Republican, and was a Union man during the Civil War.

William F. Kinder, treasurer of Bollinger County, Mo., was born in Cape Girardeau County, in 1830, and is a son of Jonathan and Sophia (Limbaugh) Kinder. Jonathan Kinder was of German descent, born in North Carolina in 1800, and when but ten years of age came with his father, Henry Kinder, to Missouri, and located near Beesville, Bollinger County. At that time this territory belonged to Upper Louisiana, and was an unbroken wilderness, teeming with wild animals and Indians. Henry Kinder spent the remainder of his life here. After Jonathan Kinder's marriage he located near his father's farm, but in a few years bought a farm of 400 acres nine miles east of Marble Hill, and resided there until his death, in 1868. His wife was also of German descent and was born in North Carolina, in 1803. She is still living and is the mother of nine children, eight of whom are living: Alfred, Serelda (wife of John Cofer), Mary, William F., Jefferson, Elizabeth, Evaline (wife of Louis Thomas) and Ellison. William F. grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1858 he married Miss Mary E., daughter of Daniel Clippard, of Cape Girardeau County. Mrs. Kinder was born in that county in 1825. Seven children have been born to them: Edward, Arabella (wife of J. G. Finney, editor of *Marble Hill Press*), Linus, Mason, Lyman, May and Thurman. After his marriage Mr. Kinder located near his birthplace and engaged in merchandising at Gravel Hill, but in 1859 he removed to Marble Hill. When the war broke out he gave up merchandising and engaged in farm-

ing until peace was restored, when he resumed selling goods at his home, and in 1869 returned to Marble Hill, where he continued until 1880, meeting with marked success. He now has an interest in the store of Sample & Kinder, of Lutesville. In 1856 Mr. Kinder was elected assessor of Cape Girardeau County, and held the office two years. In 1874 he was elected treasurer of Bollinger County, and was re-elected in 1876, 1878, 1884 and 1886, the last time having no opponent. It need not be said that he has made an able and efficient officer. Mr. Kinder has been a life-long Democrat, casting his first vote for Franklin Pierce in 1852. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Emanuel Kinder was born on June 17, 1840, and is the first child born to Israel and Sarah E. (Lincoln) Kinder. Israel was a native of North Carolina, and was a farmer by vocation. When a young man he immigrated to Missouri, after which he was married. His wife was a native of Southeast Missouri, and was the mother of nine children, two of whom are living. Mr. Kinder died, and she married again. Emanuel Kinder worked in a shop with his stepfather until fourteen years of age, when, with his mother and stepfather, he removed to Bollinger County, Mo., where, for the first time, he attended school. August 3, 1861, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Caroline (Cato) Ladd. To them were born two children, who are now dead. The mother also died, after which Mr. Kinder married Matilda E. George, a native of Southeast Missouri, born in 1849. They have four children who are living: James R., Jesse, Luther A. and William F. Having dealt liberally with his family in deeding them land, Mr. Kinder still has 137 acres. He is one of the patriotic Union men who answered the call of his Government by taking up arms to fight in the Civil War for the preservation of the Union. He served in Company A. Seventy-ninth Missouri Cavalry. Mr. Kinder and some of his family are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Millington N. Kinder was born in Bollinger County, Mo., July 5, 1842. His parents, Absalom and Louisa (McMinn) Kinder, were married in 1836, and are the parents of two children, who are living. Absalom Kinder was a native of North Carolina, and a farmer, who immigrated to Missouri with his parents. He died in 1847, after which his widow, a native of Southeast Missouri, born in 1818, was married to Solomon Kittrell. She is the mother of two living children by her second marriage, and is still alive, residing in Butler County, Mo. Millington N. Kinder was reared at home, and received his education in the public schools. On April 6, 1871, he was married to Miss Margaret Dickson, a native of Wayne County, Mo., born April 1, 1851. She is a daughter of James and Sarah J. (Welch) Dickson, natives of Tennessee, born in 1813 and 1823, respectively. James Dixon was a farmer, and immigrated to Missouri with his parents when he was a boy. Mrs. Dickson's parents removed to Wayne County, Mo., when she was a child. She is still living, and is the mother of two children, who are alive. Mr. and Mrs. Kinder have six children, viz.: Marvin N., Peter B., Sarah C. L., James A., Francis M. N. and Hattie M. Mr. Kinder has always followed agricultural pursuits. Recently he sold a portion of his large farm, with the intention of entering into the business of raising small fruit. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is one of the respected citizens of the county, and is a Mason.

Jacob M. Kinder, a farmer and stock raiser of Bollinger County, Mo., is a native of that county, born in 1843, and is the fourth child of John and Eliza (Abernathy) Kinder. John Kinder was born in North Carolina February 14, 1801. When a young man he immigrated to Missouri, but in 1836 returned to his native State and married. Mrs. Kinder is of Scotch-Irish descent, born in North Carolina in 1805. She is still alive, and has been a resident of Missouri for fifty years. She is a devoted member of the Lutheran Church. John Kinder died at his home in Bollinger County March 11, 1874. Jacob M. Kinder was reared on his parents' farm, and, in his boyhood days, attended the common schools. Just as he was preparing to enter college the Civil War broke out, and he was destined to be educated in the severest of schools, the battlefield. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army under Capt. Clarkson, First Arkansas Battery, and during the war was in Claiborne's brigade. He was under Sydney Johnston, and saw him killed at the battle of Shiloh. He also served under Joseph E. Johnston. Besides a hundred lesser engagements he participated in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Franklin. He was under fire from Dalton to Jonesboro, Ga., a period of ninety-three days. At the time of the surrender he was at Macon, Ga. In 1875

Mr. Kinder was married to Martha Allbright, a native of Bollinger County, born April 28, 1848. She is of German, Irish and English lineage, and is the mother of two children: Sarah M. and Ureal E. Mr. Kinder owns 200 acres of land, a part of which is as fertile as any in Southeast Missouri.

Adolphus C. King, a prosperous farmer of Bollinger County, Mo., was born in 1858, and is the eldest child of John Allen and Doretta King. [See sketch of John W. King.] Adolphus C. was born in Bollinger County, and when a boy worked on his father's farm and attended the common schools. In 1882 he was united in marriage with Anna Jamison, a native of Indiana. She died one year after her marriage, leaving one child, Minnie E. Some time afterward Mr. King married Miss Kitty McLane, a native of Wayne County, Mo., born in 1865. She was educated in Caledonia College, after which she taught school for one year, when she was married. Mr. King is an energetic young agriculturist, owning a farm of 290 acres of fine land. Besides superintending his farm he holds the position of special timber agent for the Cape Girardeau Southwestern Railway Company. To Mr. and Mrs. King has been born one child, John.

John W. King was born in 1864, and is a son of John Allen and Doretta (Pape) King, natives of Tennessee and Germany, respectively. John Allen King was born in 1834, and was a farmer. When a young man he came to Missouri, after which he was married. He died in 1876. His wife was born in 1844, and died April 15, 1886. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living. John W. was the third child, and was born in Missouri. When a boy he worked on his father's farm, and attended the public schools of his county. In 1885 he entered the Mayfield-Smith Academy of Marble Hill, and after spending nearly three years in that institution he returned to his farm, and remained a short time. He taught school for two years, and is now engaged as clerk for the firm of McMinn & Slinkard. Mr. King was a successful teacher, and is one of the rising young men of Southeast Missouri.

Charley King, a young agriculturist of Bollinger County, Mo., is a brother of John W. King, and the seventh child of John Allen and Doretta (Pape) King. He was born in Bollinger County, Mo., in 1868, and was reared on his father's farm, receiving a good education in the common schools. At the death of his parents he inherited a farm of 180 acres of fine land, which he is now managing very successfully. He is a prudent, ambitious young man, and is anxious to finish his education by taking an academic course.

William G. Kitchen was born in Roane County, Tenn., in 1832, and is a son of Thomas Kitchen, also a native of Roane County, Tenn., born in 1804. The latter was reared in his native State, and married Nancy Ingram, who was born in 1806. She died in 1834, leaving two children: Sarah (afterward the wife of Farmer Harper) and William G. In 1847 Thomas Kitchen removed to Missouri, and located on a farm in Stoddard County. Two years later he removed to Cape Girardeau County, where he died in the spring of 1850. William G. was reared on his father's farm, and came with him to Stoddard County, Mo. He received a liberal education in the common schools. In 1855 he went to California in search of gold and remained there, engaged in mining and farming, until 1865, when he returned home on a visit, but soon went back to the gold fields, and resumed his former occupations until 1869. He visited home often, making in all seven trips to California and back. In 1886 he returned to Missouri to locate, and the next year settled on a farm in Bollinger County, where he has since resided, very successfully engaged in tilling the soil. In 1887 he was married to Miss Sarah Zimmerman, of German descent, born in 1850. Mr. Kitchen's political views accord with the principles of the Democratic party. Mrs. Kitchen is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

John W. Laird is a son of J. M. and Mary A. (Johnson) Laird. The father was born in 1830 in Central Tennessee, and early learned the shoemaker's trade. He was married in 1855 and located on a farm in Randolph County, Ark., and remained until 1863, when he removed to Jackson County, Ill., and resumed farming and working at his trade. In 1866 he returned to Tennessee, and two years later came to Missouri and settled on a farm in Bollinger County, which he afterward managed in connection with working at his trade. In 1862 he served six months in the Confederate army. He died at his home in Bollinger County in 1877. Mrs. Laird was born in Weakley County, Tenn., in 1834, and died the same year as her husband. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom, John W., Lewis D., Alice (now the wife of G. C. Markham), Leuella A. (the wife of E. Ellison) and Fonso Belle are living. John W. Laird was

born in Randolph County, Ark., in 1856, and was reared at the home of his parents receiving his education in the common schools. In early life he learned the shingle-maker's trade, and in 1879 was united in marriage with Martha King. Three children have been born to this union: James L., Margaret A. and Nettie C. In 1881 Mr. Laird located on a farm in Dunklin County, Mo., but soon returned to Bollinger County and purchased a farm on which he still resides. In the spring of 1888 he was elected road commissioner of Liberty Township, of that county. Mr. Laird has traveled considerably, is industrious and well respected, and is one of the rising young men of the county.

Samuel L. Lessley, collector and a prominent citizen of Bollinger County, was born seven miles east of Marble Hill, in 1834. He is a son of James Johnson Lessley, a native of Lincoln County, N. C., born on March 12, 1802. In 1818 he immigrated to what is now Bollinger County with his father, George Lessley, who was of Scotch origin, and a second cousin of Gen. Jackson. George Lessley located seven miles east of Marble Hill, and remained there the rest of his life. James Johnson Lessley married Isabel Wilson, born in Pennsylvania on February 19, 1802. She was the daughter of James Wilson, of English descent, who came to Missouri and located in Scott County. After his marriage Mr. Lessley located on a farm near his old homestead. He died on May 1, 1867, and his widow on November 9, 1870. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom, George F., Tabitha (Mrs. John F. Dellinger), Samuel J., Joseph C., William C. and John H., are living. Samuel J. grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received a limited schooling in the common schools. In 1859 he married Miss Sarah Barks, daughter of Alexander Barks. She was born in Stoddard County. They have four children living: Charles M., Evert B., Cornelia (Mrs. Columbus Kinder) and George C. After marriage Mr. Lessley located on a farm eight miles east of Marble Hill. He lost his wife in 1872, and on July 1, 1886, he wedded Martha Laurence, a daughter of Thomas Laurence. Mrs. Lessley is a native of Tennessee. This union has been blessed by the birth of one child, Leon. In 1874 Mr. Lessley was elected assessor of Bollinger County and was re-elected in 1876. In 1884 he was elected county collector, having no opposition in the general election, and in 1886 he was re-elected with no opposition. Politically he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for James Buchanan in 1856. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. His wife is a Presbyterian.

Mrs. Sophia Lutes is a native of Bollinger County, Mo., born in 1808, two miles from her present home at Lutesville, Mo. She is the daughter of John Lorange, born in Lincoln County, N. C., in 1771. When sixteen years of age he immigrated to Southeast Missouri with a man named Daniel Plott. The latter went on farther west, but John Lorange stopped in what is now Bollinger County, and hired to Maj. George Frederick Bollinger, with whom he worked until he married. Maj. Bollinger, in honor of whom Bollinger County and Fredericktown, Madison County, were named, erected the first mill in Bollinger County. After his marriage John Lorange located on the farm now owned by Eli Deck, where he remained until his death in 1825. His wife, Hannah Baker, was also a native of North Carolina. She died about 1822. Lorange Township, Bollinger County, was named for John Lorange. He was the father of seven children. Sophia Lutes is the second child and the only one living. In 1825 she was married to Jacob Lutes, who was born in North Carolina in 1802, and came to Bollinger County, Mo., with his mother, when but two years old. After his marriage he located where the town of Lutesville is now situated, it having derived its name from him. He there erected a water mill and distillery in which he made peach and apple brandy and whisky. He had as many as three distilleries burned on the same ground. He died in 1854. Mrs. Lutes is an active old lady, with a very retentive memory. Grandma Lutes, as she is commonly called, is the mother of fifteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, married and reared families. There are eight living at present. She also has ninety-three grandchildren and seventy-four great-grandchildren, which makes the largest family in Bollinger County or Southeast Missouri. Grandma Lutes lives with her daughter, Mrs. Martha King, and is a bright, intelligent old lady. For over sixty years she has been a consistent and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is known throughout the county as a lady of many Christian virtues. In the evening of life Grandma Lutes is revered by all, both old and young.

David Lutes is the eldest son of Jacob and Sophia Lutes, who were among

the early settlers of Bollinger County, Mo. [see sketch of Sophia Lutes]. David was born at the old Lutes homestead in Lorraine Township, that county, in 1827, consequently has resided in this township for sixty-one consecutive years. He is a blacksmith by trade, and for more than thirty years the strokes of his hammer made merry music on his anvil. Prosecuting his trade with enterprise, he became one of the best known smiths in Southeast Missouri. During the war, and for some time after, he engaged largely in manufacturing plows, many of which were shipped to Arkansas and other Southern States. Investing his money in land he now owns over 500 acres, and lives in that easy style characteristic of Southern gentlemen. In 1848 he was married to Miss Louvina Baker, who bore him five children, three of whom, Lysander (who married Henrietta A. Clark), Jacob M. (who first married Jane Mayfield and afterward Susan F. McGee) and Riley (who married Sarah J. Santifer), are living. After the death of his first wife Mr. Lutes wedded Catherine Shell, who was born and reared in Bollinger County. To this union were born twelve children, eight of whom are living. Mr. Lutes' third wife was Elizabeth Sitze, who has borne two children, one of whom is living. Mr. Lutes is the father of nineteen children. His house is known as a hospitable mansion, and the family relationship is the largest in Southeast Missouri. In 1866 Mr. Lutes was elected treasurer of his county, and served as an able officer for six years.

Jesse Lutes is the second son of Jacob and Sophia Lutes [see sketch of Sophia Lutes]. Jesse Lutes was born on the old Lutes homestead in 1838. He was reared on the farm, and from a child assisted with the farm work, and there learned his life's occupation. His marriage with Miss Mary Shell was celebrated on October 18, 1849. She is a daughter of David and Sarah (Eaker) Shell, who came to Missouri from Lincoln County, N. C., about the same time as the Lutes family (in 1804), and located in the vicinity of the present town of Lutesville. The fertile valleys of this region were then great canebrakes, full of deer, wolves, panthers and other wild animals. The subject of this sketch was a noted hunter, and tells of killing as many as ten deer in one winter. When building the house in which he now resides he shot two deer from his door. Mr. Lutes began farming in this new country when it was prosecuted in a primitive manner. Plows with wooden mold boards and hoes were in use, grain was cut with a sickle and threshed by driving horses over it. He entered his farm and made all of the improvements. At one time he owned 700 acres, but has sold much to the Ozark Iron Company and the St. Louis Clay Company. He still owns 280 acres of choice bottom land. He is a hale, vigorous man of fifty-nine years, and during his life has had no sickness except three chills. Even at this age few young men can do more farm work than he. Like his ancestry he is a staunch Democrat. Eight children have been born to him and wife, two of whom died in childhood. Those living are William H., who married Mattie Clark; Willie O., wife of Jacob Hahn; Jesse B., who married Albertine Warner; Frederick M., who married Mary Robins; Sarah L., wife of Henry W. Winters, and Jacob A., who is unmarried and resides with his father. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in which Mr. Lutes has been one of the officers for twenty years.

Daniel Lutes, a prosperous farmer residing two miles west of Marble Hill, is a native of Bollinger County, born in 1834, where Lutesville is now located. He is the sixth child of fifteen born to Sophia and Jacob Lutes [see sketch of Sophia Lutes]. Daniel grew to manhood on his father's farm, and in 1861 was united in marriage with Miss Adaline Winters, who was born in Bollinger County, Mo., in 1841. Mr. Lutes resided at Lutesville until 1867, when he settled upon his present farm, which consists of 234 acres with good improvements. He has never resided outside of Bollinger County nor more than two miles from his birthplace. During the war he served in the Home Militia three weeks, which was the longest time he was ever out of the county. Politically he is a Democrat. He and wife have eight children, viz.: Jesse H., Wesley L., Melvina E., Jennie E., Eddie G., Rosa C., Henry E. and Daniel. Mr. and Mrs. Lutes and three of their children are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He has been a member eighteen and his wife twenty years.

Eli Lutes, an enterprising and successful farmer of Lutesville, Mo., was born near his present home in 1844, and is the thirteenth child of Sophia and Jacob Lutes [see sketch of Sophia Lutes]. Eli received his education at Marble Hill, and at the Academy of Charleston. He was engaged in farming until 1868, at which time he became interested in a retail liquor store, and soon after

established a grocery store. In 1875 he purchased a general store, and sold goods until 1881, since which time he has been engaged in farming. He was instrumental in securing the location of the town of Lutesville, and donated the ground upon which the depot is built. In 1864 he enlisted in the Federal army, joining Company A, Twenty-ninth Missouri Regiment, Volunteer Cavalry, and was in the service ten months in Missouri and Arkansas. In 1866 he was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Schell, a daughter of Judge Sampson Schell. She was born in Bollinger County, in 1846, and died in July, 1867. In February, 1878, Mr. Lutes wedded Miss Mary D. Virden, who was born in Ohio in 1853. Their union has been blessed by the birth of five children, viz.: Mertie, Estella, Alice, Pearl and Waldo Eli. Politically Mr. Lutes is a Democrat. He is a Mason, a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F., and of the Farmers' Alliance.

John P. McManus, a progressive young farmer of Lorraine Township, Bollinger County, Mo., was born in Liverpool, England, in 1852, and is a son of Patrick and Ann (Riley) McManus. The family immigrated to America in 1854 and located in Philadelphia, where they resided several years. Patrick McManus was a sailor, and made two trips back to the old country after locating in Philadelphia. The Riley family, to whom he was related, started west to find them a home, and, being wagon makers by trade, would stop at different towns on the route and work at their trade, thus paying their traveling expenses. They stopped at Keokuk, Iowa, where Patrick McManus engaged on a steamer plying between that port and St. Louis. While making one of these trips he was drowned. His family remained in Philadelphia two years after his death, when in the summer of 1859, they came to Missouri. There were four children, three of whom, Charles (who married Alice McGee), Margaret (deceased wife of William Nelson, also deceased) and John P., were born in Liverpool. Mary A., the youngest child, now the wife of Willard Caveness, was born in Philadelphia in 1856. She now resides in Hopkins County, Ky., and her mother makes her home with her. John P. grew to manhood in Cairo, Ill., where for several years he attended school. His brother and the Rileys also made that city their home during the war. In 1867 John P. came back to Bollinger County and farmed a few years on land entered by his mother. His marriage with Miss Mattie Liley was celebrated in 1871. The latter is a daughter of Maston Liley, an old resident of Bollinger County. Soon after his marriage Mr. McManus purchased a tract of woodland, upon which he erected a nice little house and built commodious out-buildings. He has made it a model farm, one of the prettiest in his vicinity. Everything about it betokens thrift, enterprise and pride. Mr. McManus has a good practical education, and has done a great deal of surveying in his county. For the past eleven years he has served as clerk of Lorraine Township. He and wife have three bright children, Harry, Maggie and Mollie. Mr. McManus has studied medicine for over five years, and has one of the finest libraries in the county.

Washington A. McMinn was born on March 20, 1833, and is the son of Samuel and Mary B. (Derr) McMinn, natives of North Carolina, born in 1798 and 1790, respectively. Samuel McMinn was of Irish descent, and when a boy served an apprenticeship of three years in a blacksmith shop. He was married in his native State, and in 1819 immigrated with his family to Missouri, and located in Cape Girardeau County, on Whitewater River, where he resided three years, when he purchased a farm on which he located in what is now Bollinger County. He died in 1852, leaving his family a small estate. His wife was of German lineage, and was remarkably active. At the age of seventy-five years she rode on horseback thirty-six miles in one day. She survived her husband several years. They were the parents of three children, two of whom are now alive. Washington A. McMinn was born in Bollinger County, and remembers distinctly the removal of the Cherokee Indians to the west side of the Mississippi River. He mentions a peculiarity which he observed among the passing tribes which is not generally known, or of which note is seldom taken, that the Cherokee tribes had in their possession many African slaves. This ignoble idea they had doubtless gained from their Caucasian brothers, and by it the negro became the slave of the savage. Mr. McMinn received a good education in the common schools. He is enterprising, and has been very successful as a farmer. He owns an immense tract of land comprising 2,770 acres, forty acres of which he entered with a warrant his father received for his services in the War of 1812. For the past thirty years he has been postmaster at Buchanan, and is now erecting a water-power corn and flour mill on the site of the old Bollinger Mill.

Besides his other business he has a half interest in the general merchandise business of McMinn & Slinkard. His son, a bright, sensible boy of eighteen years, clerks in this store. In 1866 Mr. McMinn was united in marriage with Elizabeth Catherine Burk, a native of Southeast Missouri, born on January 5, 1838. She is of German extraction, and is the mother of four children, who are living, viz.: Samuel Joseph, Andrew J., Mary L. and Emma Caroline. Politically Mr. McMinn is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for James Buchanan. He is one of the most highly respected and prominent citizens of Southeast Missouri.

Richard Masters, a farmer of Crooked Creek Township, Bollinger Co., Mo., was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1814. He is a son of Robert Masters, who was born in Pennsylvania. The latter was a cooper and a farmer. A short time before the earthquake of 1811-12 he settled in New Madrid County, Mo. Like a great many other inhabitants of that county he became frightened at the trembling of the earth, and left his farm and removed to Cape Girardeau County, where he located on a farm. In 1812 his first wife died, and in 1813 he wedded Elizabeth (Hawn) Smith, the widow of Daniel Smith. She was born in North Carolina before the war for independence, of which she had a vivid recollection. After her marriage with Daniel Smith she removed to Kentucky, and in 1806 came to Cape Girardeau County, Mo. In 1809 her husband died, and she struggled hard to support a family of young children until her marriage with Robert Masters. In 1815 Mr. Masters removed back to New Madrid County, and remained there engaged at his trade and farming until his death in 1817. Elizabeth Masters was the mother of two children by her second marriage, Richard and Henry. After her husband's death she removed to Cape Girardeau County, and died at the home of her son, Henry Masters, in 1843. Richard received his education in the subscription schools by breaking flax to pay his tuition. In 1841 he was married to Mary C. Baker, after which he settled on her mother's farm in Cape Girardeau County. She died in 1845, leaving three children: an infant, Henry H. (who died in 1881 at Fort Robinson, Neb.) and Louisa C. (now the wife of Daniel Bess). After her death Mr. Masters remained on the farm with his mother-in-law until 1849, when he was married to Nancy C. Lincoln. In 1851 he removed to his present farm, where he enjoys the comfort of a good home. Nancy C. Lincoln was born in Cape Girardeau County in 1832, and is a descendant of one of the Old North State settlers. She is the mother of nine children, viz.: Catherine (Mrs. Solomon Creek), William G., Sarah E. (Mrs. George Welker), David, John F., Ellen J. (Mrs. Columbus Mayfield), Alexander, Andrew J. and Julia E. The three children last named are at home with their parents.

Andrew J. Mayfield, a physician, of Lutesville, Mo., is a native of Bollinger County, born in 1845, and is a son of George W. and Polly Mayfield. George W. Mayfield was born in Cape Girardeau County in 1819, and is a son of Stephen Mayfield, a native of New England, who emigrated to Southeast Missouri in the early part of this century and settled in Cape Girardeau County, but in 1828 removed to what is now Bollinger County. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. George W. remained with his father until his marriage, when he located on the old homestead, on which he still lives. His wife was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1820. She is the mother of eight children, who are living, John J., Dr. Andrew J., Polly A. (Mrs. P. W. Grandstaff), Dr. William H., Dr. Emanuel B., Dr. Stephen A., Randal L., and Dr. Eli B. Dr. Andrew J. was reared on his father's farm, and received his literary education at Millerstown. Desiring to become a physician he began the study of medicine in 1880 under the direction of his brother, Dr. William H. In 1885 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, after which he located in Madison County, Mo., and began practicing his profession. In August, 1885, he came to Lutesville, where he has since been located, and is now one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Bollinger County. In 1877 he was united in marriage with Mary C. Sitzer, a daughter of John F. Sitzer. She was born in Madison County, Mo., in 1848. They have four children living, Mary E. (Mrs. J. Q. Ramsey), Caroline Maradie, George Franklin, and Corrie Boyd. During the war the Doctor was a Union man, and was in the Federal service from April, 1865, until July of the same year. Politically he is a Democrat. He and wife and two children are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he has served as deacon for ten years. Andrew J. has been a Baptist for twenty-two years. In connection with his practice he manages a drug store.

and has served as postmaster of Lutesville since January, 1886. The Doctor is a Mason, a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Temperance Benevolent Association. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace in Madison County, and served eight years and then resigned.

Mrs. Mary Miller, widow of Benjamin F. Miller, is of German lineage, and was born in 1832. Her parents were born in Illinois. Her father followed farming as a vocation and died about twenty years ago. Her mother, though born in 1802, is alive and strong and active for one of her age. She resides in Bollinger County, Mo. Mrs. Miller was married on January 4, 1854, to Benjamin F. Miller, after which they located on a farm in Bollinger County. Mr. Miller was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in October, 1885. To them were born ten children, four of whom, Marshall, Eva Josephine (now the wife of J. P. Walker), Charles and Delia Jane, are living. The family live in good circumstances on 218 acres of land. Most of this farm is in Castor River Valley, and is very productive. It lies in Bollinger and Wayne Counties. The family residence, however, is in Bollinger County, and Mrs. Miller and children are among the most respected citizens of their section of the country.

George W. Miller, a well-to-do farmer of Bollinger County, Mo., was born in Lincoln County, N. C., in 1832, and is a son of Washington Miller. The latter was born in 1809, and, when ten years of age, was bound out as a millwright's apprentice until he was twenty-one years of age. After finishing his trade he was married in Lincoln County, N. C., to Mary Beal, a native of that county, born in 1810. Mr. Miller then located on a farm in Lincoln County, on which he resided until 1848, when he removed to Cape Girardeau County, Mo. In 1846 he entered land in Bollinger County, Mo., to which he removed his family and on which he afterward resided, engaged in farming and working at his trade. He died in 1877, and his widow the next year. They were the parents of three children—George W., Benjamin F. and Henry M. George W. received a fair common school education, and learned the carpenter's trade under the direction of his father. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Second Missouri Regiment (Confederate), but, on account of failing health, was discharged in 1862. Two years after, in 1864, he was captured by the Confederates and taken prisoner to Jefferson City, where he was turned over to Gen. Marmaduke, who released him and gave him a pass to secure him a safe journey home. In 1852 he was united in marriage with Sarah Lamar, who bore him five children: John F., Elmina, Josephine, Joseph M. and Mary E. (now the wife of Daniel B. Beal). His first wife died in 1864, and in 1865 Mr. Miller married Sarah E. Kinder. Four children have been born to this union: Henry B., Sarah E., Matilda and Mary. Since the war Mr. Miller has remained on the farm, and has attended strictly to agricultural pursuits. Politically, he is a Democrat. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

John A. Miller, an enterprising citizen of Bollinger County, Mo., was born in Canada in 1838. He is a son of David and Sarah (McCalaughan) Miller, both natives of Canada, born in 1806 and 1807, respectively. They were married in 1827, and located on a farm in their native country, where they now live. To them were born twelve children. John A. was reared on his parents' farm, and his education, which was begun in the public schools, was finished at the Toronto University. After leaving school he came to the United States and located in Pennsylvania and engaged in work at the mines. In 1861 he enlisted in the Federal army, and was assigned to Company E, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, a part of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg, Sheridan's raid up the Shenandoah, and was at Winchester and saw the General's horse drop at the end of his famous ride. At the battle of Deep Bottom in August, 1864, Mr. Miller was wounded, and was discharged in January, 1865, after which he returned to Canada. In 1867 he located on a farm in Minnesota, and in 1869 was united in marriage with Anna C. Conway, who was born in New York City in 1841. Two years after their marriage they removed to Porter County, Ind., and settled on a farm, but in 1873 went to Arkansas. In 1876 Mr. Miller went to Texas, and was engaged in herding stock until he removed to Linn County, Mo. In 1879 he located on his present farm in Liberty Township, Bollinger Co., Mo., where he has since resided with the exception of two years (1886-87) spent in St. Louis to give his children the advantages of the schools in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have three children: Sarah Ellen, David C. and Mary J. Mr. Miller is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

William M. Morgan, circuit court clerk of Bollinger County, was born five

miles east of Marble Hill, December 14, 1849, and is a son of Albert G. Morgan of English parentage, born in Jackson County, Ala., in 1829. When small, the latter, with his father, William Morgan, immigrated to Bollinger County, Mo. In 1847 he married Sarah C. Snider, who was born in 1832 on the farm on which the subject of this sketch was born. She was the daughter of Martin Snider, one of the pioneer settlers of Bollinger County, having come here in 1817 from North Carolina with his father, Barnett Snider. The Sniders are of German extraction. Martin was born in 1809. Albert G. Morgan served through the Mexican War and was in the battle of Vera Cruz. He died in February, 1851, leaving but one child, William M. Mrs. Morgan afterward married James F. Caldwell, who was born in South Carolina in 1832, by whom she had two children, Columbus P. (attorney of Marble Hill), and Lova E. (wife of George W. Wood). William M. Morgan grew to manhood on his grandparents' farm, and received his education in the common schools. In 1875 he entered the teacher's profession, and taught two winters, during which time he became a disciple of Blackstone, studying under the direction of Hon. Alex. Barrett, of Marble Hill. In March, 1877, he was admitted to the bar at Marble Hill, and began practicing his profession. In 1880 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and was re-elected in 1882. In 1886 he was elected to his present office, and during his two years' service has proved to be an able and efficient officer. On September 2, 1868, he wedded Miss Jennie C., a daughter of William Miller. She was born in Millersville, Cape Girardeau County, in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have five children living: George E., Ura P., Jettie M., Emma B., and William C. Mr. Morgan is a Mason. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Emanuel Mouser, a successful farmer of Bollinger County, Mo., was born in Missouri on the site of the present town of Marquand, December 18, 1830. He is the son of David and Holly (Kinder) Mouser. David, it is supposed, was born on Missouri soil, but he and his wife died when the subject of this sketch was about three years of age. They were the parents of five children, viz.: Nancy (deceased wife of Elijah Shelton), Rhue (deceased wife of Peter Eaker), Elisha (deceased), Emanuel, and Savannah (Mrs. Daniel Eaker). The last two are the only members of the family who are living. Emanuel was reared by his uncle, Peter Kinder, until his twelfth year, when he found employment with Caleb Eaker until he was twenty years of age. In his twenty-second year he was united in marriage with Miss Aletha J. Francis, who bore him five children, viz.: Fanny J. (Mrs. Joseph Eaker), Troy W., Arminta R. (wife of Smith Gladish), Charles J., and George W. After his marriage Mr. Mouser located upon land which he still owns. He purchased some improvements that had been made and afterward entered the land. All he has, he has made with the work of his own hands, and now owns 369 acres of good land. His first house stood near his present residence, but the former with all its contents was burned, which proved a sad loss to the young couple who had just begun life for themselves. Soon after they erected another house and again were established in their own home, which proved a prosperous and happy one for twenty-three years, when Mrs. Mouser died. On August 9, 1874, Mr. Mouser wedded Miss Susan M. Inman, who was born in Yell County, Ark. She was the daughter of Anthony and Katesy (Shelton) Inman. The mother died when Susan was nine months of age and the father, during the late war, after which Susan became an inmate of her uncle, Elijah Shelton's, home until she was fourteen years of age. In her twenty-first year she became the wife of Mr. Mouser, and has borne him nine children, seven of whom, Aletha J., Noah, Rosewell, Ida B., Holly M., Daniel and Melvin are living. With little scholastic education Mr. Mouser has a practical business one, and is accounted one of the solid and self-made men of his county. For thirty years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and for many years one of the trustees. His wife is almost a life-long member of the same church.

Zachary T. Pierce, a highly respected citizen of Liberty Township, Bollinger Co., Mo., is one of ten children born to Philip C. and Betsie (Burden) Pierce. Philip C. Pierce was born and grew to manhood on a farm in Indiana. He immigrated to Missouri, and altogether bought and entered 260 acres of land in German Township, Bollinger County, in the early settlement of that county. While in Illinois dealing in horses he was taken sick, and, although he lived to get back home, died soon after. His wife was born in Kentucky. She died in 1861, leaving ten children, all of whom are living. Zachary T. Pierce was

born in Indiana in 1846, and came to Missouri with his parents. In 1872 he married Hannah Niseswaner, of Cape Girardeau County, Mo. This union has been blessed by the birth of five children: Sophronia, William G., James F., John W. and Benjamin F. R. L. From 1883 to 1887, Mr. Pierce served as road commissioner of his township. He has a nice farm embracing 200 acres of good land with fair improvements. He is a member of Lodge No. 417, A. F. & A. M., at Laffin Mo.

John W. Revelle, ex-clerk of circuit court and recorder of Bollinger County, Mo., is a native of that county, born in 1849, and is the youngest of seven children of John L. and Susannah (Row) Revelle [see sketch of Rev. Levi W. Revelle, of Madison County]. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to live or board with his brother, Rev. Levi W. Revelle, of Madison County, and for the following two years he attended school at Fredericktown and near that place. He then entered Arcadia College in Iron County, Mo., and attended two years. In 1869 he was united in marriage with Miss Philas A. Combs, a daughter of Phelan B. Combs, of Fredericktown. The year after their marriage Mrs. Revelle died. Mr. Revelle spent the next two years in school at Charleston, Mo., after which he engaged in teaching school. In the fall of 1872 he was employed as principal of the schools of Marble Hill, and the same year was elected school commissioner of Bollinger County for two years. In 1874 he was elected circuit clerk and recorder of that county, and was re-elected in 1878 and 1882, holding the position with universal satisfaction for twelve years. On September 7, 1874, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary F. Arnold, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah E. Arnold. Mrs. Revelle was born in Greeneville, Mo., in 1855. Their union has been blessed by the birth of six children: Vallie, Charles G., Albert C., Mamie, Susannah and Minnie B. Mr. and Mrs. Revelle have been members of the Missionary Baptist Church for eighteen and fifteen years, respectively. He has served as deacon for three years, and as superintendent of the Sunday-school at Marble Hill for five years. In 1884 Mr. Revelle became a partner with George E. Statler, F. M. Wells and Robert Drum in a general store at Lutesville, but in 1887, Mr. Drum and Mr. Wells having sold their interests in the firm, it became Statler, Revelle & Co. The close confinement of store and office work being injurious to Mr. Revelle's health, he sold his interest in the store in 1888 and engaged in farming. Politically he is a Democrat, and is one of Bollinger County's influential men. He is a Mason.

Henry F. Rhodes was born in 1835, on the old homestead of his father, Jacob Rhodes. The latter settled in Bollinger County, Mo., in 1818, coming from Lincoln County, N. C. He came in company with three of his brothers. They all married in Missouri, and, with the exception of Jacob, removed to Madison County, Mo., where they lived and died. Jacob entered 600 acres of land in Lorraine Township, Bollinger County, upon which he built a cabin, and soon after married Nancy Lincoln, who bore six children: J. L. (deceased), Elizabeth (the widow of Eli Deck), Lucinda E. (deceased), Nancy C. (the widow of Thomas Myrick), Henry F. and Caleb W. (who first married Isabel Martin and afterward Mrs. Clementine Taylor). Jacob Rhodes was a man of enterprise and note in his county, and for more than a quarter of a century served as justice of the peace, and was county judge for a long time. He was deservedly popular, and in the early days of Southeast Missouri his selection of land brought him considerable wealth. The site of the village of Glen Allen was selected from the original entry made by him, and the subject of this sketch is yet selling lots in the village. His first wife having died, a short time before his death he wedded Mrs. Mary Lorraine. He and she both died during the late war. Henry F. and Caleb W. own the ancestral farm; the former, having added to his portion 200 acres purchased of the railroad company, now owns 500 acres. During the latter part of the war Henry F. was a member of the State Militia. He also manufactured many spinning wheels during the war. He is a bachelor, and for fifty-three years has remained on the old homestead, and we desire to preserve his name in history as being one of two sons living of a man who was a pioneer in fact.

Dr. William W. Roberts, a prominent physician of Sedgewickville, Bollinger Co., Mo., is a son of Caswell C. and Nancy (Pigg) Roberts. Caswell C. Roberts was born in North Carolina, in 1804, and was a son of Reuben and Emily (Eshore) Roberts. Reuben was born in Lancashire, England, in 1742, and lived to be one hundred and six years of age. He immigrated to America, and, during the

war for independence, held the office of first duty sergeant in the American army, and stood guard at the time the constitution was framed. Emily Eshore was born in France, and came to America with La Fayette when she was eighteen years of age. Landing in Maryland, she went from there to North Carolina. Caswell C. Roberts was educated in Tennessee, and was a farmer. His wife was also a native of the Old North State. To them were born four children, viz.: James L., Ann (Mrs. A. P. Crawford, of Tennessee) and William W. The subject of this sketch was born in Warren County, Tenn., in 1839, and received his literary education in Berk College, that State, graduating in 1857. In 1867 he came to Bollinger County, Mo., and taught school one year, when he went to Dent County, Mo., and remained one year, engaged in teaching. In 1869 he went to Denver City and began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. John Higher. Returning to Madison County, in 1871, he resumed his study with Dr. John Dannell, of Fredericktown, and remained until 1876, when he entered the University of Nashville, Tenn., from which institution he graduated, in 1879. Locating at Columbus, Ky., he practiced his profession until 1884, when he came to Bollinger County, where he has since resided. In 1877 he was united in marriage with Mary E. Presnell, of Perry County, Mo. She is a daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Hudson) Presnell, natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. The parents were married at Giles Courthouse, Va., and removed to Perry County, Mo., in 1816. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: Mary E. (Mrs. W. W. Roberts), Susan (Mrs. Joseph Limbaugh), Sarah (Mrs. Van Kluder), Evaline (Mrs. Frank Kritz), Julia (Mrs. William Propst), Marcella (who married Francis Bridgea), and Charles, (now attending the College of Physicians and Surgeons in St. Louis). During the war Dr. Roberts was a member of the Twentieth Army Corps of Illinois, was on detached business all the time, and reported to the Forty-eighth Illinois Regiment. He was discharged at Chicago in 1865. Five children have been born to the Doctor and wife: Sarah E., Minnie M. Eustacia Eve, Nancy Ann and Edna Pearl. Politically Dr. Roberts is a Democrat. He is a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and of the A. O. U. W.

Prof J. Monroe Robins, school commissioner of Bollinger County, is a native of that county, born in 1858, and is a son of George W. and Susan (Rhodes) Robins. The father was of French-English descent, and was born in Weakley County, Tenn., in 1832. When a small boy he came to Missouri with his father, John D. Robins, a Baptist minister, who preached throughout Southeast Missouri. He died in Johnson County, Ill., where he spent the last years of his life. George W. was married in 1857. His wife was born in North Carolina in 1832, and came when small to Missouri. During the Civil War Mr. Robins was a member of the Missouri State Militia. He and wife have four children: J. Monroe, Nancy C., Martha S. (Mrs. M. E. Cobb) and Rachel J. Prof. J. Monroe received his early education in the common schools, and at the age of eighteen began teaching, which he continued three years. In 1880 he entered the State Normal School, at Cape Girardeau, and graduated in a classic course in June, 1885, receiving a Normal certificate and a special State certificate. In 1885 he was elected principal of the public schools at Marble Hill, and in 1886 was re-elected to the same position. In 1887 he was elected school commissioner of Bollinger County, which position he has since filled in a very satisfactory manner. Politically he is a Republican, and although in a Democratic county, he was elected over three opponents, with a majority of more than half of all the votes cast. He is an energetic young man with a bright future before him, and is a member of the Masonic order.

Joseph Seabaugh, a substantial farmer of German Township, Bollinger Co., Mo., is a son of Henry and Matilda (Hahn) Seabaugh. Henry Seabaugh was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. The subject of this sketch was born in 1848, and was reared at the home of his parents. He received a very poor education, as the Civil War began when he was about twelve years of age, after which the facilities for education were very poor. In 1870 he started a store on Whitewater River, near Molineux Mills, and three years later was united in marriage with Miss Polly Ann Crites, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Crites, descendants of North Carolina Dutch. John Crites died in 1858 and his widow in 1867. Mrs. Seabaugh also received a limited education in the common schools. After his marriage Mr. Seabaugh began farming on his father's farm, but in 1878 purchased 108 acres in Cape Girardeau County, to which he removed. In 1884 he sold that farm and purchased 107 acres in Bollinger

County, on which he now resides. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance and the Wheeler Association. Being a Republican, he voted the first time for Gen. Grant in 1874. To Mr. and Mrs. Seabaugh have been born six children, viz.: Matilda, Benjamin F., Monroe J., Burney R., Reva R. E. and Edward R.

Allen Seabaugh, a well-to-do farmer of German Township, Bollinger Co., Mo., is a son of Allen Seabaugh, Sr., who was born in Bollinger County, Mo., in 1811. The latter, in early life, chose farming as a vocation, and assisted his father on the home farm. After reaching maturity he wedded Barbara Statler, and began making a home for himself. He became the owner of a fine farm of 200 acres, on which he resided until his death in 1871. His wife has also been dead a number of years. To them were born eleven children, six of whom are still alive. Allen Seabaugh, Jr., was born in Bollinger County, Mo., in 1852. Having little opportunity for an education, he commenced farming when a boy. In 1875 his marriage with Miss Amanda Bollinger was celebrated. She was born in 1857, in Bollinger County, and is the daughter of John and Amanda Bollinger. After his marriage Mr. Seabaugh located on a part of his old homestead, on which he has since resided. To Mr. and Mrs. Seabaugh have been born six children, viz.: Henry A., Tara, Robert W., Meradia, Mary A. and John D. In politics Mr. Seabaugh is a Democrat, having cast his first vote for Samuel J. Tilden.

Johnson M. Shell was born in Cape Girardeau County in 1838, and is a son of Casper and Milly (Hager) Shell. Casper Shell was born and reared in North Carolina. He removed to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., after which he learned the blacksmith's trade. Soon after his marriage he built a shop on Crooked Creek near Lutesville, and continued to work at his chosen trade until his death in 1848. In 1844 he entered forty acres of land in his son, Johnson's, name. For sixteen years he filled the offices of deputy sheriff and justice of the peace. His wife, who was of German descent, died in 1842, having borne seven children, five of whom survived her. Johnson M. received a limited education in the subscription schools, which has been greatly improved since arriving at years of maturity by much desultory reading. After the death of his father he worked at the blacksmith's trade with his uncle. Anxious to help his distressed country, in 1861 he joined the Fremont Rangers, with whom he served eight months, and was discharged. Soon after he enlisted in Company A, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, which company in 1863 was transferred to the Third Missouri Cavalry and attached to the artillery corps. He participated in the battles of Pocahontas, and Ponder's Mill, the Perkins' Creek fight, and the engagements at Pilot Knob and Leasburg. The company served on detached duty most of the time, and was discharged in January, 1865, Mr. Shell being one of twenty-four men remaining out of 103 mustered into the service. While home on furlough, in 1864, he married Melissa Howell, who has borne him ten children: Mary A., Ulysses S., John M., Lucy E., Laura M., Henry W., George H., Joseph B., Bertha A., and Lucretia E. During the war Mr. Shell was robbed of all of his personal property, and when he returned home in 1865 he sold his land near Crooked Creek, and purchased a farm of 160 acres in Liberty Township, Bollinger County, on which he still resides. In 1870 he was elected justice of the peace and served eight years, and in 1883 was elected to the same office, and served four years. Mr. Shell is a member of the G. A. R., and is a Republican in politics.

Michael J. Shetley was born in Lincoln County, N. C., in 1846, and is a son of R. M. Shetley, also a native of Lincoln County, N. C., born March 6, 1816. The latter was a carpenter and farmer, and married Margaret Linebarger. She is also a native of the Old North State, born August 15, 1821. In 1851 the family, comprised of the parents and three children, immigrated to Missouri, and located in Cape Girardeau County. In 1868 they removed to Bollinger County, where R. M. Shetley died March 11, 1879. Michael Shetley came Missouri with his parents, and remained with them until he reached his majority. While a boy he worked on the farm, and attended the common schools in which he received a liberal education. Since reaching his majority he has traveled considerably over the Mississippi Valley. In 1877 he was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Whitener. She is a descendant of one of the oldest families in Southeast Missouri, and was born in Bollinger County. Michael Shetley is one of the most thrifty and substantial farmers of Bollinger County. His farm which comprises 420 acres has 280 acres located in the fertile Castor River Valley. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In politics he sup-

ports the principles of the Democratic party. He is a Mason, and also a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

James A. Slagle, of the firm of James & Slagle, general merchants, was born in Bollinger County, Mo., in 1860. He is the son of Henry and Mary (Bennett) Slagle. Henry Slagle was of German descent, and was a farmer by vocation. He was one among that class of Union men who served their country so nobly in her hour of peril, and in the midst of that terrible struggle he sickened and died. His wife had died previously. This young couple left an only child, the subject of this sketch. He was reared until sixteen years of age among relatives, and received good educational advantages. Beginning his education at Marble Hill, Mo., it was finished by a course at the State University at Columbia, Mo. Upon leaving school he engaged in educational work, after which he began commercial life as a clerk in a store. In April, 1885, he purchased a half interest in his present business, since which time he has remained at the town now called Zulma. Mr. Slagle is a young man of energy and good business qualifications, and has before him a desirable future.

Jacob V. Slinkard, a merchant at Bollinger Mills, was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1839. He is a son of Daniel and Eva Slinkard. Daniel Slinkard was a native of North Carolina, who immigrated to Missouri and located in Cape Girardeau County. He there married Mrs. Eva (Helderman) Morrison, by whom he had three children, two of them living at present. Mrs. Slinkard was the mother of four children by her first marriage. Mr. Slinkard died, after which she married Miles Doyle. Jacob V. Slinkard was reared on his father's farm, and was educated in the common schools. In 1868 he entered commercial life by purchasing a share in a general merchandise store at Lowndes, Wayne Co., Mo. Remaining there a short time he sold his stock and came to Bollinger Mills and purchased a half interest in a store, Daniel Bollinger owning the other half. He afterward sold his interest in this store and purchased a farm near Lowndes, where for fourteen years he followed agricultural pursuits. In 1884, in partnership with William Alexander McMinn, he purchased the stock and store at Bollinger Mills, since which time he has had sole charge of the business. He carries a full line of general merchandise, and does a thriving business. In 1870 Mr. Slinkard wedded Sarah Jane Hopkins, a native of Wayne County, Mo. She died in 1877, having borne him four children. In 1887 he was married to Lizzie Shetley, a native of Madison County, Mo., born in 1854. In the fall of 1861, responsive to a call of Gov. Claiborne F. Jackson, he entered the service under Jeff. Thompson, and remained until the troops were disbanded. While participating in the battle of Fredericktown he was wounded. Mr. Slinkard is one of the enterprising business men of Southeast Missouri. Besides his mercantile interests he owns 183 acres of fine land. In politics he casts his vote with the Democratic party.

George W. Smith, a prominent citizen of Bollinger County, Mo., was born in Cape Girardeau County in 1829. He is a son of Reuben and Catherine (Slinkard) Smith. Reuben Smith was born in North Carolina in 1802, and came to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., with his parents in 1820. He received a fair education by studying at home after his day's work was done. In 1824 he located on a farm in what is now Union Township, Bollinger County. For eight years he served as judge of Cape Girardeau County, and represented Bollinger County in the Legislature in 1854 and 1866. From 1856 to 1860 he served as judge of Bollinger County. During the Civil War he was not in either army, but, in 1861, was arrested by the Confederates and taken to Bloomfield. However, he soon after made his escape, and returned home, where he was allowed to remain, but was robbed a number of times by bushwhackers. He died in 1870. His wife was born in Cape Girardeau County in 1806, and was the mother of ten children, four of whom are living. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. He remained with his parents until 1851, when he was united in marriage with Isabella Bess, after which he located on the farm on which he now lives in Union Township, Bollinger Co., Mo. In 1862 he was enrolled in the State militia, and entered the regular Federal service in 1864, joining Company C, Forty-seventh Missouri Infantry, and served as duty sergeant. He served as first lieutenant of the militia company. Receiving his discharge in 1865, he returned to his farm, and has since made a good home for himself and family. He is considered one of the most enterprising farmers of the county. For about fifteen years after the war he was engaged in the stock business in partnership with

two other men. His wife, who is of German extraction, was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1832. She is the mother of eight children—Albert J., Charlotte P. (Mrs. Isaac Doggott), John B., James H., Levi A., Emily J. (Mrs. Peter Welker), George W., and Mary I. But two children are at home; the others are all comfortably situated on farms given them by their father. In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican, as are all his sons.

Andrew J. Smith, a substantial farmer of Bollinger County, Mo., is a native of that county, born in 1838. He is a son of Reuben and Catherine (Slinkard) Smith [see sketch of George W. Smith]. Andrew J. remained on his father's farm until he reached his majority, and received a liberal education in the common schools. In 1858 he was united in marriage with Charlotte Bess, a lady of German descent, who was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1837. After his marriage Mr. Smith located on a farm near Patton, Bollinger County. In 1864 he enlisted in the Union army, joining Company I, Eighth Missouri Cavalry, and participated in the battles of Miller's Lane and Augusta, Ark. While on picket duty at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., on May 16, 1864, he was wounded in the left hand, which caused the loss of three fingers. Receiving his discharge at Little Rock, Ark., in June, 1865, he returned to his farm. From 1865 to 1875 he was engaged in teaching school in connection with farming, teaching in Crooked Creek and Union Townships, Bollinger County. Since 1875 he has attended strictly to farming. In 1870 he was elected for a term of six years as county court justice, but was legislated out of office in 1874. He served as notary public from 1875 to 1883. To him and wife were born six children, Parzett (now the wife of Jesse Cheek), Rosamore, Amanda C. (wife of Abraham Fadler), Fletcher, Canzada (wife of George Yount), and Reuben A. Mr. Smith has owned a great deal of land, but has given his children all except 120 acres. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and a consistent member of the Baptist Church. His wife died in 1883, and his children are all married except Reuben A., who is at home.

Francis M. Snider, a prosperous farmer of Liberty Township, Bollinger Co., Mo., was born in 1833 in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and is a son of John and Nellie (Wilson) Snider. John Snider was born in Lincoln County, N. C., in 1805, and came to Bollinger County, Mo., in 1825, soon after which he entered a farm. In 1855 he entered 700 acres in Welch Township, Cape Girardeau County. He was married to the mother of our subject in 1827. She was of German descent, and died in 1840, having borne eight children. After her death Mr. Snider married Mrs. Stroder. John Snider served as justice of the peace in both Welch Township, Cape Girardeau County, and Lorraine Township, Bollinger County, for a number of years. At the breaking out of the Civil War he owned 640 acres of land, two slaves and considerable stock. He gave each of his sons a piece of land, and, when he died in 1865, left all his family in good circumstances. As the schools of those days afforded opportunity for but a limited education, Francis M. Snider secured a liberal education by studying at home. In 1854 he was united in marriage with Lucinda Proffer, of Cape Girardeau County, born in 1835. She died in 1862, leaving no children. The next December Mr. Snider married Clarissa Barks, who was born in Cape Girardeau County, of German parentage, in 1846. After his first marriage Mr. Snider located on a farm in Cape Girardeau County, and he had charge of the Grange store at the cross roads in that county from 1876 to 1882. He still owns 130 acres in his native county. The farm on which he resides in Bollinger County consists of 300 acres of fine land with good improvements. He and wife have three children: Wilson, Laura J. and Dora C., to all of whom the parents are giving the advantages of a good education. Mr. and Mrs. Snider are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In politics he is a Democrat.

John W. Snider, a substantial farmer of Liberty Township, Bollinger County, was born in Cape Girardeau County in 1836, and is a son of John and Nellie (Wallace) Snider. He was reared and educated in his native county, and in 1859 was married to Sarah E. Cargell, of Bollinger County. She was born in 1839. After his marriage Mr. Snider located on a farm, and in 1868 removed to his present farm, which at that time consisted of but forty acres. He has since added to it until now he has a well improved farm of 320 acres. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining a regiment of Missouri cavalry. He served on detached duty two years in Texas, driving and herding cattle, and saw but little hard fighting during the war. He was taken prisoner at Cape Girardeau in 1862, but, after about two months, was allowed to return to his

command, with which he remained until the surrender at Shreveport, La., in 1865. Returning to his farm he found it completely stripped of everything. To him and wife have been born four children: Thomas, William H., George L. and John O. For a number of years Mr. Snider has served as school director in his district.

Jonas Marion Snider, who is a native of Bollinger County, Mo., was born March 13, 1837. He is a son of Martin and Margaret (Eaker) Snider. The Sniders are of German descent. Martin was born in Lincoln County, N. C., March 26, 1808, and was a son of Barnett and Sarah (Fish) Snider, who were also natives of North Carolina, and were born, respectively, August 15, 1773, and April 9, 1773. Martin immigrated with his family to Southeast Missouri in 1815, and located on Crooked Creek near the present town of Laffin. His father was one of the pioneers of Cape Girardeau (now Bollinger) County, and served as justice of the peace for a number of years. Martin remained on his father's farm until he was married, when he located near by. He afterward became the owner of about 1,000 acres of land, and also owned several slaves, and was one of the substantial citizens of the county. He died October 22, 1883. His wife was also of German descent, and was born on March 13, 1811. She came from North Carolina with her parents, Christian and Jane (Wilson) Eaker, who also settled on Crooked Creek, Cape Girardeau (now Bollinger) County. Mrs. Snider died on September 23, 1880, having borne twelve children, five of whom are now living: Jonas M., Surrilda E. (Mrs. B. F. Stevens), Thomas A., Mary A. (Mrs. Oliver A. Shagle) and Oliver M. Jonas M. spent his youth on his father's farm, and received his education at the common schools, studying considerably at home. On December 27, 1855, he married Sarah M. Stephens, a daughter of Josiah and Abigail Y. (Mederis) Stephens. She was born in Gibson County, Tenn., December 27, 1832. In August, 1860, he was elected assessor of Bollinger County, began the assessment in the following March, and had very nearly completed it when the war began, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served as captain and lieutenant until April, 1863, when he was captured by the Federal forces, was taken to St. Louis prison, was paroled in a short time, came home and remained until August, 1864, when he was enrolled in the Missouri State Militia, served six months, and returned home and remained on his farm until 1878, when he was again elected assessor, and was re-elected in 1880. In 1882 he was elected clerk of the county court, and was re-elected in 1886, which position he now holds, and has served his constituents faithfully, and is highly esteemed by his many friends of Bollinger County. In politics he has been a life long Democrat. He and wife have three children now living: Riva-rious E., Alice J. (Mrs. Henry L. Fornway), and Geneva L. (Mrs. D. L. Baker). The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Snider is a Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W.

Barton S. Snider, a substantial farmer and stock raiser of Bollinger County, residing six miles southeast of Marble Hill, is the youngest and only surviving child of a family of eight born to the union of Andrew Snider and Mary Miller. Andrew Snider was of German descent, and was born in Lincoln County, N. C., in 1803. About 1815 he immigrated to Southeast Missouri with his father, George Snider, who settled one-half mile east of Laffin, Bollinger County. Here Andrew grew to manhood, and after his marriage he located south of Laffin about one mile, where he passed the remainder of his life. He owned over 600 acres of land. He died in 1874. His wife was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., about 1820, and died in 1850. Barton S. was born in 1848, and was therefore but two years of age when his mother died. He was reared on his father's farm and received a liberal education at the district schools. In 1879 he was united in wedlock with Eliza Lorena Armagost, who was born in Clearfield County, Penn., in 1860. In 1879 Mr. Snider located where he now resides. His farm consists of 500 acres, 200 of which are in fine bottom land. He is an energetic farmer and is esteemed highly by all who know him. Politically his views accord with the principles of the Democratic party. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Jacob Speer, a substantial farmer of Bollinger County, Mo., was born in Lawrence County, Ind., January 1, 1824. His father, Richard Speer, was born in England, January 28, 1762. While a single man he came to America, and was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary War. He served in the American army. He was a farmer by vocation, and married Delpha Bivins, a native of North Carolina. Richard Speer died in 1846. To him and wife were born nine

children, of whom Jacob is the seventh. The latter was born in Indiana and was reared on his parents' farm. When thirty-five years of age he learned the stone-mason's trade, which he pursued, at intervals, for several years. On February 13, 1849, he was united in marriage with Miss Jane Fields, a native of Indiana, born in 1836. They have nine children, viz.: William R., Sarah D., Mahala, Louisa, John, George W., Alonzo, Ollie and Henry. In 1879 Mr. Speer and family immigrated to Missouri and located in Bollinger County, where he purchased 200 acres of land. With the assistance of his strong and industrious family he has since made many improvements. Continuing neutral during the Civil War, he remained at home, tilled the soil, and attended to his domestic affairs. Politically, he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for James K. Polk. He and family are consistent members of the General Baptist Church.

Henry M. Statler, a prosperous farmer of Bollinger County, Mo., is a son of Conrad and Sarah (Yount) Statler, both descendants of North Carolina Dutch, and natives of Bollinger County, Mo. Conrad Statler was born in 1808, and was a farmer and miller. He died in 1882, and his wife died in 1880. The subject of this sketch was born in Bollinger County in 1838, and was reared at the home of his parents. He received a limited education in subscription schools, which has been greatly improved by much desultory reading since arriving at mature years. In 1863 he wedded Miss Lavina Hartle, who was born and reared in the same neighborhood. She was one of nine children born to Jefferson and Christianity Hartle. After his marriage Mr. Statler settled on a farm and engaged some in the tannery business. He has continued farming as a vocation, and now owns 280 acres of land with good improvements. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Statler's political opinions are in sympathy with the Democratic party.

George E. Statler, dealer in general merchandise, Lutesville, Mo., was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1845, and is a son of Wiley Statler, of German descent, who was born in 1811, in what is now Bollinger County. The latter's father, Christopher Statler, was born in Lincoln County, N. C., but immigrated to Southeast Missouri in its early settlement. Wiley grew to manhood in Bollinger County, and about 1833 married Mary Hart, *nee* Steel, immediately after which he removed to Cape Girardeau County and located near Millersville. In 1853 he removed to Oak Ridge where he has since resided. He has never held any office, but is one of the influential men of his section. His wife was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in 1812, and died in 1886. She was the mother of eight children, one by the first and seven by the second marriage. The son by the first marriage died on the day she was buried. There are five children living: James C. (of Texas), Robert F., Elizabeth (Mrs. Nicholas Day), George E. and Gilbert D. George E. grew to manhood on his father's farm, and at the age of eighteen entered a store as salesman. When twenty-two years old he taught one school. In 1869 he went into partnership with W. F. Kinder, at Burfordville, in which he remained one year, and spent the winter of 1870-71 in Texas. Returning to Marble Hill he remained one year, and in March, 1873, engaged in the family grocery business at Lutesville. The next fall W. F. Kinder again became his partner, and they added a general stock of merchandise, and continued in business seven years, when they took a third partner, W. W. Sample. After eighteen months Mr. Sample sold to W. T. Wilson, and in eighteen months Mr. Statler sold to Mr. Sample, and in the fall of 1883 he made a trip west. Returning in three months he went into business at Marquand with G. L. Fowler, but after twelve months came to Lutesville, and went into partnership with F. M. Wells, Robert Drum and J. W. Revelle, erecting a brick building at a cost of \$5,000, and established a general store. In February, 1888, the firm dissolved, since which time Mr. Statler has been alone in business. In October, 1873, he was united in marriage with Mary A. Gordon, born on the shore of Lake Ontario, N. Y., in 1848. To them were born four children: Ernest W., Gordon G., William K. and Charles C. The mother died in 1883. In December, 1886, Mr. Statler married Miss Mary B. Rhodes, daughter of Samuel Rhodes. She was born in Bollinger County, Mo., in 1866. They have one child, Grover R. Politically Mr. Statler is a Democrat. He is a Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

James W. Stepp, a prosperous farmer, of Bollinger County, Mo., was born in 1837. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Dunlap) Stepp, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. James Stepp, Sr., came to Missouri when

a young man. After the death of his first wife he made a visit to Tennessee, where he married the mother of the subject of this sketch. She came with him to Missouri and resided until her death. To them were born eight children, three of whom are now alive. James W. Stepp was her sixth child. He was born in what is now Bollinger County, and in early life worked on a farm. He has been married four times. First, to Mrs. Rilda (Virgin) Crites, who died, leaving one child who died soon after its mother; second, to Angeline Virgin, who died leaving one child, James R.; third, to Nancy Elizabeth Gaines, who died after having borne four children, three of whom are living, viz.: Mary, William T. S. and Tumis Elvira; fourth, to Sarah Arnold, who is still living. This union has been blessed by the birth of seven children, viz.: Green W. D., Henry A., Dolly Varden, Louisa V., Laura, David A. and Columbus R. James W. Stepp is one of the most successful farmers in Southeast Missouri, and is a large land owner. He deals largely in stock, and is also proprietor of a saw mill. During the Civil War he was a Union man, and served in the Federal army under Fremont. Later he joined the State Militia. Mr. Stepp is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Judge David Stevens was born in Bollinger County, Mo., on February 9, 1828, and is the son of John and Sarah (Ramsey) Stevens. John Stevens was the first postmaster in Bollinger County, and the first one west of Jackson, Mo. When the county was organized he was appointed county judge and relinquished his position as postmaster and the postoffice was removed to Marble Hill. After serving four years as county judge Mr. Stevens retired to his farm where he spent the remainder of his life. He was appointed to locate Poplar Bluff, the county seat of Butler County, which was his last official act. He and wife were the parents of eight children: William, Riley, David, James A., Harry (deceased), Benjamin F., Garrett and Rebecca (Mrs. James Rodgers). [For additional sketch of parents see sketch of Benjamin F. Stevens]. In 1850 Judge David Stevens was married to Mary E. Kinder, and their domestic life was begun on the farm where he yet resides. Here they lived happily for thirty-two years when she died, having borne him five daughters and two sons, viz.: Sarah (the widow of Daniel M. Bollinger), Cynthia C. (wife of Charles Snyder), Cassie A. (wife of George B. Zimmerman), Albert P. (who married Arminta Bloom), John Q. (who married Cornelia Sidze), Cerilda (married Robert Berryman) and Ella (wife of Oliver J. Snider). All these children were born and reared on the old homestead, and each one has become a citizen of high respectability. In the autumn of 1886 Mr. Stevens was elected judge of the county court, and took his seat in 1887, since which time his official acts have been approved by the public.

Benjamin F. Stevens, a substantial farmer and stock raiser of Bollinger County, Mo., whose residence is five miles east of Marble Hill, was born in 1834, two miles from his present home. He is a son of John and Sarah (Ramsey) Stevens. The father was of Irish descent, born in South Carolina in 1793. He was a farmer, and at the age of fifteen years immigrated to Southeast Missouri with his father, John Stevens, who settled in Bollinger County. In the fall of 1834 John Stevens, Jr., located on what is now the county farm. He was one of the first county judges of his county, having been appointed by the Legislature. He died in 1859. His wife was also of Irish origin, and was born in North Carolina in 1801. She was the daughter of David Ramsey, who came to Bollinger County about the same time as the Stevens family (in 1808). She died in 1861 and was the mother of nine children, four of whom are living: David, Benjamin F., Garrett and Rebecca (wife of James Rodgers), of Marlette, Mich. Benjamin F. was reared on a farm and resided on the old home place until 1865, when he removed on his present farm. It consists of 420 acres of fine land upon which, in 1885, he erected a large frame residence at a cost of \$1,800. In 1856 he was united in marriage with Miss Serilda Snider, who was born on the farm on which she now resides in 1847, and is a daughter of Martin Snider. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have had seven children: Eliza A. (Mrs. William Norman), Oliver F., Mary E. (Mrs. J. M. Cover), Charles (died in 1873, at the age of six years), Cora (died in 1880, at the age of seven years), Thomas H. and Raymond. In August, 1862, Mr. Stevens enlisted in Company A, Col. Jeffrey's Regiment (Confederate), and participated in the battles of Big Blue, Jenkins' Ferry, and some minor skirmishes. The regiment surrendered at Shreveport, La., in June, 1865. Mr. Stevens has been a life-long Democrat, and is one of the leading men of his party in Bollinger County. In 1874 he was elected clerk of the county court, and was re-elected in 1878, and left the office after eight years' service without a

stain against his record. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a Mason.

John W. Swan, one of the most intelligent farmers of Bollinger County, Mo., was born in 1853, and is a son of Abraham and Elizabeth C. (Barber) Swan, natives of Perry County, Mo. Abraham Swan was a prosperous farmer. He and wife were the parents of three children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. Mrs. Abraham Swan died in 1882. John W. Swan was reared in Wayne County, Mo. In early life he attended the common schools, and graduated from Chambers' Commercial College, Cape Girardeau, when he was twenty-two years of age. Having received a good education he has become one of the most enterprising and thrifty farmers of Bollinger County. Upon leaving school he returned to his home in Perry County and remained there a few years engaged in tilling the soil. In 1878 he removed to Bollinger County and soon afterward married Miss Sophia C. Sides, who was born in 1861. Mr. Swan has a good farm of 500 acres, the most of which is located in the fertile and productive Castor River Valley. Politically he favors the principles of the Democratic party. He and wife have three children: Charles A., Marvin C. and Claude S. The family are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

William C. Talley, M. D., of Marble Hill, Mo., was born in North Carolina in 1828. He is a son of Willis H. and Nacey (Carver) Talley. The Talleys immigrated to the United States from England and settled in Virginia. Willis H. was born in 1797, in Halifax County, Va. He was reared in his native county, but he was married in Person County, N. C., where he afterward located. His first wife was born in Person County, N. C., in 1800. She died in 1854 having borne fourteen children, seven of whom are now living: J. R. (a physician in Cape Girardeau County, Mo.), William C., Mary (widow of Charles M. Turner), Nancy A. (Mrs. William A. Fogate), Charles L., Barton W. and Sarah (Mrs. John Simpson, of Hamilton County, Tenn.). In 1832 Willis H. Talley removed to Hamilton County, Tenn., and remained until 1864, when he went to Allen County, Ky. In 1867 he removed to Sumner County, Tenn., and spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1880. His second wife Martha (Cates) Rector, was born in Hamilton County, Tenn., in 1826. She died in 1875 having borne eight children, four of whom are living: David, G. K., Willis E. and Lou. Dr. William C. received his literary education in Tennessee, and at the age of eighteen entered upon the profession of teaching school and going to school, which he very successfully continued for over ten years. In 1856 he married Miss Sarah E. Erwin, a native of Hamilton County, Tenn., born in 1834. In 1858 the Doctor commenced studying medicine, and two years later came to Perry County, Mo., but a few weeks later removed to Bollinger County, and resumed the study of his profession. In 1862 he moved to Millersville, Cape Girardeau County, and began practicing his profession, however, continuing his studies under the direction of his brother, Dr. J. R. Talley. In 1866 he removed to Marble Hill and resumed his practice, and in 1868 graduated from the St. Louis Medical College. Dr. Talley is the oldest physician and surgeon of Bollinger County and commands a large practice. He has the confidence of the people to a high degree and is an estimable gentleman. Politically he is quite independent. In 1867 he was elected school commissioner of Bollinger County and was re-elected in 1883 and in 1885. He and wife have four children living: Dr. Jesse R., William F., Urannah A. and Joan Parlee. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic order.

Rev. H. F. Tong was born on November 6, 1836, and is the only child of Henry D. and Virginia (Alin) Tong. Henry D. Tong was of German-Welch descent, and was born in Kentucky, on January 29, 1813. He came with his parents to Missouri when about seven years old, they settling at St. Michael, now Fredericktown, Madison County, where he was brought up. When about twenty-two years of age he was married to his first wife, a native of this State. She died in 1836, leaving her only child, the subject of this sketch, then but three weeks old. He afterward married Miss Elizabeth Woods, of St. Francois County, Mo. To them were born ten children, three of whom are now living. Mrs. Tong is now residing in St. Louis in her seventy-first year. Henry D. Tong was a typical pioneer, and visited different places in Southeast Missouri. He died in Ripley County, Mo., in 1865. His father, William Tong, was a native of Maryland, who lived there under the administration of Lord Baltimore, and

immigrated to Missouri in 1820. He was the father of twenty-six children—thirteen boys and the same number of girls—all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. William Tong served in the Revolutionary War under Gen. Washington, and was in the battle of Brandywine. His, for many years, was one of the leading families of Southeast Missouri. He was a shoemaker by trade, and died in 1848 at the ripe age of ninety-six years. Rev. H. F. Tong was born in Madison County, Mo., and in early life labored on a farm. He received his education in the common schools and Methodist Seminary at Ardenia, Mo. He began his ministerial work in 1855, and has been a Baptist minister in Southeast Missouri for twenty years. So far as pastoral and missionary work is concerned, his labors have been principally confined to the counties of Madison, Bollinger, Cape Girardeau and Scott; but while laboring as general financial agent of the Baptist denominational school known as Mayfield-Smith Academy, at Marble Hill, Mo., and also as general missionary and colporteur for the Baptist publishing house of St. Louis, his work has embraced Southeast Missouri at large. During the period of pastoral services he established the following churches, all of which occupy respectable houses of worship: Mount Zion (known as New Salem), Mount Carmel, Little Whitewater and Bethel, all in Bollinger County, and served as pastor of Castor (now known as the First Baptist Church of Marquand, Mo.), Shady Grove, Big Creek, Marble Hill, Trace Creek and Morley. Doubtless, he has officiated in the ordination of more ministers and deacons in the last twenty-one years than any other man in Southeast Missouri. In the years of 1885 and 1886, the closing years of his long extended labors, he sought the material, compiled and wrote what is known as the "Southeast Missouri Baptist History," an invaluable acquisition to the Baptist history of the State, as well as an aid to all students of history. In 1858 Rev. Tong was united in marriage with Christiana H. Jones, of his native county. To them have been born two children, Mrs. Carry Stuart (now living in California) and Mrs. Sausah Heward (who with her family resides with her parents on their little farm in Crooked Creek Township, Bollinger Co., Mo.).

Ferdinand P. Trautwein, a citizen of Lutesville, Bollinger Co., Mo., and proprietor of Snider Custom Flouring Mills, Cape Girardeau County, is a native of Missouri, born in Gasconade County, July 29, 1841. He is a son of Frederick Trautwein, a native of Germany, who came to the United States when a young man. Soon after his arrival in New York City, he married Amelia Gulden, after which he removed to Pennsylvania, and being a mechanic was there engaged in manufacturing pianos. About 1837 he removed to Missouri and settled in Gasconade County, where he bought a farm upon which he resided about five years, until the fall of 1841, when he met with an accident which caused his death. Ferdinand P. remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-three years of age, when he and an older brother began managing a small mill, which their father had previously started to build. In 1860 they began operating a regular custom water mill, but three years later they put in steam power. In 1865 they removed their machinery to Medora, Osage County, where they started a steam mill. In December, 1866, Ferdinand P. Trautwein went to Fulton and purchased what was known as Bluff Mill, which he managed about six years. On July 4, 1867, he was married in Gasconade County, to Amelia H. Gentner, a native of that county. Mr. Trautwein removed to Osage County in 1872, and located at Chamois, whither the old mill from Medora had been moved. For about two years he was engaged in the millwright business in that vicinity, and in the fall of 1875 removed to St. Louis, where he resided about three years, engaged in mechanical work. In the summer of 1878 he removed to Lutesville, Bollinger County, and built a small flouring mill, which he still operates in connection with the Snider Mills, which he purchased in 1885. The last named mill has three run of buhrs, with a capacity of about 200 bushels per day. Mr. Trautwein has made valuable improvements in both building and machinery, and is doing a good business. He and wife have six children: Emma J., Rosa L., Amanda H., Katie, Ada and Edward. Mr. Trautwein is a member of the A. O. U. W., and Select Knights, and is a Wheeler.

Dr. James A. Turner, a physician and surgeon of Sedgewickville, Bollinger Co., Mo., is a son of John R. and Ann (Shannon) Turner. John R. Turner was born in Iredell County, N. C., in 1834, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was reared in his native State, and received his education in the subscription schools. With his mother he immigrated to Madison County, Mo., and engaged in farming. In 1849 he went to California by the overland route with an ox-team, and

was six months making the trip. Landing at Housner's Bay, he began mining for gold, and remained four years in search of the precious metal, of which he found a quantity. Returning home he purchased a farm in Madison County, and the next year (1854) was married. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Robert M. Shannon, judge and surveyor of Madison County for a number of years. To them were born four children. Mrs. Turner died in 1867. Mr. Turner was a prominent man of his county, which he represented in the Legislature in 1878. Dr. James A. was born at the home of his parents in Madison County, and received a good education in the common schools and the Fredericktown High School. In 1875 he began reading medicine, and in 1882 graduated from the Louisville Medical College. Locating at Cold Water, Wayne Co., Mo., he began practicing his profession, and was united in marriage with Miss Anna Rasor, who was born in Madison County, Mo., in 1864, and is a daughter of Peter and Emily Rasor of that county. In 1886 Dr. Turner removed to Sedgewickville, and resumed his practice, which is rapidly increasing. He and wife have two children: Edgar and Daisy. Dr. Turner is also a notary public, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. Politically he is a Democrat.

Robert Vangennip, a well-to-do farmer of Liberty Township, Bollinger Co., Mo., was born in Holland, in 1846, and is a son of John and Catherine (Vandener) Vangennip, both natives of Holland. John Vangennip was educated in France, after which he was engaged in the mercantile business as a traveling salesman, and traveled through France, England and Germany. In 1852 he came with his family to America and located in Cincinnati, where he entered the carpet business. During that year he, his wife and nine out of a family of eleven children died with the cholera. Robert, the subject of this sketch, and Rosena, now the wife of A. Pickett, are the only members of the family who survived. Robert was reared and educated by Father Vanlightner, of St. Louis Rock Church. At the age of sixteen years he went to live with John Esling, of Lorraine Township, Bollinger Co., Mo. In 1868 he entered 120 acres of land in Liberty Township, of Bollinger County, and the next year was married to Rosa Chavann, of that county. She was born in Holland, in 1850. To them have been born eight children, viz.: Rosa, Anna, Robert, Alfred, Lewis, Joseph, John and Clara. In 1882 Mr. Vangennip purchased 120 acres of land near his first farm, making a farm of 240 acres of well improved land. Mr. Vangennip and family are members of the Catholic Church.

Joseph Waldrup was born in Fentress County, Tenn., in 1822. His parents, William and Lucy (Smith) Waldrup, were natives of Virginia, who removed to Tennessee after their marriage and followed farming in Fentress County. They were the parents of six children: Rebecca, Polly, Thomas, Joseph, John and William. Joseph was the fourth child. He was reared in his native county, but had no opportunity to receive an education. In 1845 he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Tackett, a daughter of William and Betsy Tackett, the former of whom died in 1878 and the latter in 1880. Mrs. Waldrup was born in 1826. When but a boy Mr. Waldrup began farming, and after his marriage he located on his father's farm and remained until 1853, when he removed to Cape Girardeau County, Mo. He afterward purchased eighty acres, for which he paid \$300, in Bollinger County. This with 128 acres of good farm land that he entered comprises his present farm. To him and wife have been born two children, Sarah (the wife of Moses Jones) and Joseph, (who lives with his parents). In religious belief, the family are Lutherans. Mr. Waldrup is a Democrat, having cast his first vote for James K. Polk.

William M. Welch, ex-probate judge of Bollinger County, was born in that county in 1820, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Young) Welch. Thomas Welch was born in Tennessee or North Carolina, and when a boy came to Southeast Missouri with his father, William Welch, who located on Crooked Creek near the present site of Laffin, he being one of the first white settlers of that region. Thomas died in 1829. His wife was born in Kentucky. Her father, Morris Young, came to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1804, but afterward located in Bollinger County. Mrs. Welch died in 1845, having borne four children of whom two, Elizabeth E. (widow of Lawson Huffstetter, of Stoddard County, Mo.) and Judge William M., are living. William M. grew to manhood on the farm on which he now resides, his father having settled on the place when he was an infant. The farm is situated about five miles east of Marble Hill and consists of 190 acres of good land. The Judge was born about five miles south of his present home. He has been married three times; the first time in

1842 to Cinderella J. Snider, who was born in Bollinger County, Mo., in 1828, and was a daughter of Martin Snider. She died in 1854, leaving four children: Richard J. Missouri E. (Mrs. Joseph C. Lessley) Thomas M. and Franklin P. In 1856 Judge Welch married Miss Keziah J. Stevens, a daughter of Josiah Stevens. She was born in Tennessee, and was the mother of five children, viz.: Josiah B., John R., Edward H., Margaret A. (Mrs. William H. Caldwell) and Miles M. She died in 1883, and in November of that year Judge Welch wedded Grace E. Sheppard, *nee* Caldwell. Mrs. Welch was born in South Carolina in 1833 and came to Bollinger County, Mo., with her parents in 1839. Both the Judge and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He has been a life-long Democrat, having cast his first vote for James K. Polk, and is now one of the leading men of his party in the county. He has been honored with various offices, was constable for four years and justice of the peace for the same length of time. In 1852 he was elected county judge and served four years. In 1872 he was elected probate judge, and was re-elected three times, serving in all a little over fourteen years, thus forcibly illustrating his ability as an efficient officer. He is a member of the Masonic order.

John W. Hahn and Franklin P. Welch, enterprising merchants of Leopold, Bollinger County, Mo., established their business on October 13, 1886. Mr. Welch was born in 1852, in Bollinger County, Mo., and is a son of Judge William M. Welch and Catherine (Snider) Welch. He was reared on a farm, and in 1879 was united in marriage with Mrs. Eliza Snider, *nee* Slagle. She was born in Bollinger County, Mo., in 1847, and is the daughter of John Slagle. She was first married to Alfred A. Hahn, and after his death, to J. M. Snider. Mrs. Welch is the mother of two children by her first marriage, John W. and Flora I., the latter of whom died when an infant. John W., who is the partner of his stepfather, Mr. Welch, was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., July 4, 1865. His parents moved to Bollinger County while he was an infant, and he has resided there ever since. He completed his education in Jones Commercial College, at St. Louis, Mo., and in 1885 was joined in wedlock to Henrietta Buechner, who was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1868, and is a daughter of George Buechner. To Mr. and Mrs. Hahn have been born two children, viz.: Clara and John D. Mrs. Hahn is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Hahn is a member of the Masonic order and the A. O. U. W. Mr. and Mrs. Welch have two children living by their marriage: William F. and Emmerson F. Mr. Welch is a member of the Masonic order and the A. O. U. W. He and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Both members of the firm are Democrats. On August 23, 1887, Mr. Hahn was appointed postmaster of Leopold, and is the present incumbent. Messrs. Hahn & Welch are good citizens, and are highly respected gentlemen.

Elias Wells, Esq., a thrifty farmer of Bollinger County, Mo., was born in Tennessee May 9, 1848, and is a son of Eli and Mary Ann (Grandon) Wells, natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. Eli Wells was born October 25, 1811, and was reared in his native State. He removed to Tennessee, where, when he was twenty-five years of age, he was married. In 1856 he removed his family to Missouri, and located on Castor River, in Stoddard County, where he died in 1863. His widow, who was born in 1820, is still alive, and resides in Marble Hill. They were the parents of seventeen children, four of whom are living. Elias Wells came to Missouri with his parents. When the Civil War broke out he went to Cape Girardeau and enlisted in the Federal army to fight for the preservation of the Union, joining Company C, Second Missouri Light Artillery, with which he remained until the close of the war. He was mustered out of service at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and received his discharge at St. Louis, after which he returned home. In 1868 he was united in marriage with Sarah George, a native of Georgia, born September 11, 1848. After the war Mr. Wells engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has continued. After disposing of a portion of his land, he still owns 160 acres. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, also of the Agricultural Wheel. He and wife have had ten children, only eight living, viz.: Mary Jane (wife of U. S. Jamison), Martha Ann, Sarah Caroline, Matilda, Josephine, Lucretia E., George A., Effie Etta and Jessie K. Mr. Wells has served as justice of the peace of Wayne Township, Bollinger County, for five years. Politically he is a Republican, and is sergeant-major of Erich Pape Post No. 184, G. A. R., Department of Missouri. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Masonic lodge.

John Q. D. Whitener, an energetic farmer of Bollinger County, Mo., was born in Madison County, Mo., in 1845. He is a son of Elijah and Patience E. (Kinder) Whitener. Elijah Whitener was of German descent, and was born in Madison County, Mo., in 1821. Remaining with his parents until his marriage, in 1843, he then located on a farm in his native county. In 1850 he removed to Bollinger County, and continued tilling the soil until his death, in 1879. His wife, who was also of German extraction, was born in 1824. She was the mother of eight children: Henry D., John Q. D., Caroline L. (now the wife of Hiram Berry), Daniel M., Barbara (wife of J. W. Snyder), Andrew L., Joseph H. and Miles B. John Q. D. was reared at the home of his parents, and received a common school education. In 1866 he married Miss Matilda Berry, after which he located on a farm. In 1874 he engaged in merchandising, which he continued until 1884, when he returned to his farm, it being the one on which he now resides. His wife was born in Madison County, Mo., in 1844, of German parentage. Two children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Whitener, viz.: Columbus L. and Mattie E. Politically Mr. Whitener is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Turner G. Whitener, a substantial farmer and stock raiser of Bollinger County, Mo., was born in 1858. He is the son of Henry M. and Lucy E. Whitener. Henry M. Whitener, a native of Bollinger County, was a farmer by vocation. He was born in October, 1822, and died in February, 1885. Mrs. Whitener was born in January, 1821, and died in 1883. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are alive. In early life Turner G. worked on his father's farm, and attended the common schools. His marriage with Miss Amanda Jane Teeters was celebrated in November, 1880. She is of German-Irish descent, and was born on May 17, 1857. Her father, Isham Teeters, was born in 1834, in Alabama, and immigrated to Missouri in 1836. He first married Martha E. Tripp, a native of Tennessee, who bore him five children. Mr. Teeters afterward married Miss Alzena Webb. Turner G. Whitener and lady are among the most highly respected people of their section of the country. They own eighty-eight acres of the rich alluvial land of Castor River Valley, one of the best tracts of land in Bollinger County. Mr. and Mrs. Whitener have three children: Eva May, Martha Elvira and Lola Beatrice. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Elvis F. Williams, a farmer of German Township, Bollinger Co., Mo., is a son of William A. and Elizabeth (Watson) Williams. William A. Williams was born in East Tennessee in 1810, and in 1820 came with his parents to Southeast Missouri and located on a farm in Cape Girardeau County. He was married in that county and reared ten children, of whom Elvis F. is the eldest. William A. Williams died in 1877. The subject of this sketch was born in Bollinger County, Mo., in 1830. He was reared at the home of his parents, and in 1853 was united in marriage with Miss Surrilda J. Mayfield, who was born in Bollinger County, Mo., in 1829. She is a daughter of Elisha and Susan (Houk) Mayfield, the latter of whom died when Sarah E. was but two years of age. After his marriage Mr. Williams settled on a farm in his native county, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1875 he was broken down with disease, and has not been able to do a day's work since. During 1864 and 1865 he served his country in the Union army with Capt. Cochran's company, in the Seventy-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteers. He has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church for years.

Benjamin F. Winters, a farmer, whose residence is one mile southeast of Laffin, Mo., is a native of Clay County, Ind., and was born in 1847. He is a son of Daniel Winters, who was born in Pennsylvania. When young the latter immigrated to Indiana, where he married Martha J. Pringle, a native of that State. In 1852 he immigrated to Missouri, and located in Bollinger County. His wife died in 1854, and the next year he removed to Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, and erected a shoe shop, he being a shoemaker by trade. He there married Mrs. Mary (Crain) Self, who is still living. Mr. Winters died in 1864. He was the father of two children by his first marriage, and three by his second. The subject of this sketch was the only one living by his first marriage. Being but seven years old when his mother died, Benjamin F. was cared for by his grandparents on his mother's side. His grandfather, William Pringle, died in 1862, after which Benjamin lived with his grandmother, and cared for her until the close of the war, when her son returned home. On March 14, 1867, Mr. Winters married Miss Sarah F. Huffman, a daughter of Alex. Huffman. She was born

in Bollinger County, Mo., in 1844. Four children are the fruits of this union, Laura J., Mary C., John F. and Daisy B. In 1873 Mr. Winters purchased ninety-four acres of land, upon which he still resides. Although he commenced life without means, by economy, close attention to business, and good management, he has made for himself and family a good home. In politics he votes with the Democratic party, and in 1878 was elected coroner of his county, and was re-elected in 1880. In 1883 he was appointed justice of the peace to fill an unexpired term. In 1884 he was elected to the same office and was re-elected in 1886, and has since adjusted his neighbors' difficulties with judicial fairness. He is a member of the Masonic order, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

James G. Woodfin, ex-county judge of Bollinger County, was born in Cape Girardeau County in 1830, and is a son of George Woodfin, who was born in Henrico County, Va., in 1801. In 1825 the latter went to Mississippi as an overseer, and the next year located on a farm near Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, Mo. In 1829 he was united in marriage with Maria Green, who was born in Cape Girardeau County in 1810. In 1833 he removed to Stoddard County, but remained only two years, when he returned to Cape Girardeau County. He served as coroner of that county one term and died in 1849. His wife died in 1877. To them were born six children, three of whom, James G., Columbus and Virginia A. (Mrs. James Cox), are living. James G. Woodfin received such education as the common schools of his time afforded, and in 1854 went to California. During his stay in the west he engaged in mining in the winter seasons and in teaming in summer. He met with fair success and returned home in 1859 with money to buy a farm. Soon after he purchased the land in Liberty Township, Bollinger County, on which he now resides. His farm now consists of 500 acres with good improvements. In 1860 he wedded Caroline N. Summers, of Cape Girardeau County. She is a native of that county, born in 1832, of Scotch descent. To this union have been born four children, all deceased. Mr. Woodfin is a Democrat, and has filled several official positions. He was justice of the peace in 1863 and 1864, was appointed assistant assessor in 1864, appointed county court justice in 1866, and elected to the same office in 1868, and again in 1878 and 1880.

John S. Yount, a substantial farmer of German Township, Bollinger County, Mo., was born in Cape Girardeau County, and is a son of John and Mary (Hahn) Yount, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. John Yount was born in 1782, of German parentage, and received an ordinary education in English and German. His wife was born in 1788. They were married in the Old North State, and removed to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1803, just too late to take up land under the Spanish land grant. However, they settled on a piece of heavy timbered land, which is now in Bollinger County, and cleared eighty acres on which they resided until their deaths. John Yount died in 1858, and his wife in 1867. They were the parents of ten children, of whom John S. is the sixth. He received his education in the subscription schools of his county, and, when but a boy, learned the blacksmith's trade with his father. When nineteen years of age he left his father, and went to Dubuque, Iowa (in 1838), and remained there two years, mining for lead, but not succeeding he engaged to work in a saw mill. In 1840 he entered a still house and learned the stilling business, when he returned home. In 1841 he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Shell, and the same year purchased a farm from his father, on which he settled and remained four years, when he traded with Philip B. Shell for the farm on which he (Mr. Yount) now resides. Having contracted the gold fever, in 1850, he started for the El Dorado of the West by the overland route, which required seven months, during which time ten of the company died. Meeting with many difficulties, they removed from one diggings to another until they were at last successful. From the gold fields Mr. Yount went to Napa Valley to visit his uncle, George Yount, and returned home in 1850. Soon after he purchased an ox-team, and in 1851 was back in the mines again. After digging more of the precious metal and working at his trade, at which he made good wages, he boarded the steamer, "Old Winfield Scott," and started for New Orleans. On the way the vessel was stranded on a reef of rocks and went to pieces; however, the passengers were all saved and in seven days they were rescued by the steamer "California," which landed them and their gold safe in Panama, from whence they went to New Orleans. After his return home Mr. Yount engaged in merchandising with A. A. Miller,

the latter attending to the store and the former managing his farm and blacksmith shop. In 1858 Mr. Yount purchased Mr. Miller's interest, and continued in the business until the war, when he lost all. He served five months in the Union army, receiving his discharge at Marble Hill in 1865. Since the war he has cleared over 100 acres of land. His wife was born in Cape Girardeau County in 1820, and was also educated in the subscription schools. She died in 1883, being the mother of ten children. Politically Mr. Yount is a Democrat.

John A. Yount is a son of John S. and Anna (Shell) Yount [see sketch of John S. Yount]. John A. was born in Bollinger County, August 8, 1854, and received a fair education in the common schools. When but a boy he commenced farming, which has been his life vocation. On March 26, 1878, he was united in marriage with Miss Mariah E. Hartle, a daughter of Jesse and Sarah Hartle. Mariah E. was born in Cape Girardeau County in 1843, and was educated in the common schools. After his marriage Mr. Yount settled on one of the best farms in German Township, Bollinger Co., Mo. It consists of 387 acres of fine land, upon which are good improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Yount's marriage has been blessed by the birth of three children—two girls and one boy. In politics Mr. Yount's views accord with those of the Democratic party, he having cast his first vote for Samuel J. Tilden.

Judge Nathan M. Zimmerman is a son of Michael and Phoebe (Houk) Zimmerman, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. They were married in their native State, and all their children, five in number, were born and reared there. Being wise parents they influenced their sons to learn trades, and Nathan M. became a first-class carpenter, and worked at his trade for many years. Michael Zimmerman and wife removed to Missouri in 1848, and located in Bollinger County, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Nathan M. was born in the Old North State in November, 1821, and was married there in 1846 to Sarah E. Bowman. On December 23, 1848, they removed to Bollinger County, Mo., and after a residence of fifteen years removed to Randolph County, Ill., where they remained until 1870, when they returned to their farm in Bollinger County. Before removing to Illinois Mr. Zimmerman was elected coroner and magistrate, and while filling those offices began the study of law. In 1874 he was elected judge of Bollinger County, and was re-elected in 1886. His official acts have always been recognized by the people as most praiseworthy, and in him, both as a private citizen and an officer, they have the fullest confidence. Being a progressive agriculturist, he has done his part toward the improvement of the country of his adoption. His wife died in 1885; she was a devoted wife, mother and a consistent christian, and was a member of the Methodist Church. Nine children graced the union of Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman, viz.: James M. (who married Emily McKelvey), Mary E. (wife of H. A. Sanders), Daniel C. (who married Mrs. Mary E. McKelvey), Deck, Elvira (deceased, was the wife of William Rhodes), Nathan A. (who married Pink Tucker), George B. (who wedded, first Cassie A., the daughter of Judge David Stevens, and after her death, Miss Emeline Watts), Susan (Mrs. Reuben Watts), John (who married Lizzie Kelley) and Cicero. The last named is a classic graduate, and, for several years has been engaged in teaching school. He was married to Miss Lottie Miller, of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., June 3, 1888.

MADISON COUNTY.

Napoleon B. Allen, judge of the probate court of Madison County, Mo., is a native of Murfreesboro, Tenn., born in 1822, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Harrison) Allen, who were born in Virginia and South Carolina, respectively. They both died the same year, 1834. The former was born in 1797 and was taken to Tennessee in his youth. About 1832 he came to Missouri, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a farmer and served as captain in the War of 1812, being at the battle of New Orleans. He was the father of seven children, four of whom are living: Damascus T., Vermont, N. B., and Musedore E. (wife of R. L. Wood). Judge Allen's early educational

advantages were very limited, but he was persistent in his endeavors to secure an education and become a good scholar. At the age of fourteen he began learning the saddle and harness maker's trade, at which he worked as an apprentice for four years and then one year as a journeyman. In 1851 he established a shop of his own, but in 1864 his goods were all taken by Confederate soldiers and he never resumed the business. In 1856 he became one of the directors of a branch of the State Bank of Missouri, and in 1863 was appointed county assessor and was once re-elected to the same position. He took the census of Madison County and the State of Missouri in 1876. From 1870 to 1874 he was deputy circuit court clerk of Madison County, and in 1882 was elected probate judge and was re-elected in 1886. He was married to Sarah Bollinger in 1841. She is a daughter of David Bollinger, and niece of Frederick Bollinger, in whose honor Bollinger County, Mo., was named. Fredericktown, Mo., was also named in his honor. Mrs. Allen was born in Missouri in 1828, and is the mother of eight children: Albert, Leven C., Robert H., Thomas B., Ninna (wife of D. B. Axtel), Laura (wife of Edward Frazier), Adelia (wife of B. W. Key), and Annie (wife of Thomas Holiday). Albert is at Jefferson City, Mo., and is swamp land commissioner of State; Levan C. is a graduate of West Point and is captain in the United States army; Robert H. is in New Madrid and is superintendent of a large dry goods house; Thomas B. is a teacher and law student; Ninna's husband is a civil engineer in Waco, Tex.; Laura's is a railway conductor in St. Louis, Mo.; Adelia's husband is a Southern Methodist minister, and is a son of Bishop Key, of Georgia; Anna's husband is in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C. Mr. Allen is a Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Hon. Josiah M. Anthony, farmer of St. Michael Township, a native of Madison County, Mo., born December 5, 1820, is a son of William and Jane (Marshall) Anthony, and grandson of Joseph Anthony. The latter was a Baptist minister and was imprisoned for preaching his doctrine during the Revolutionary War. He died in Virginia, and after his death his widow, with her children, William being among the number, moved to Sumner County, Tenn., about 1800. William was born in Virginia January 9, 1793, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He held the rank of major and was in the battle of New Orleans. January 8, 1815, he married in Tennessee, and three years later moved to Madison County, Mo., and located three and a half miles east of the county seat, but the last twenty years of his life were spent on a farm one and one-half miles east of Fredericktown. He died October 17, 1865. He was justice of the court several terms and was a good man. His wife was born June 23, 1799, and died July 4, 1834. She was the mother of seven sons, Josiah being the second. He obtained a fair English education in the common schools, and commenced business as a cabinet maker and builder at the age of eighteen. October 22, 1843, he married Miss Sarah Ann Bennett, a native of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., born February 13, 1826, and the daughter of William Bennett. To them were born seven children, viz.: William B., Eunice, Mildred E. (wife of William Matthews, merchant at Marquand), Elmora (wife of John Pablick), Nancy E. (wife of William Buford, at New Port, Ark.), Jesse and Albert D. In 1852 Mr. Anthony, in company with about twenty persons, undertook the long and perilous trip across the plains to the State of California in search of wealth. They were four months on the route, and after reaching the State were very successful in mining. In 1854 Mr. Anthony returned to his birthplace and began his career as a farmer, which occupation he has followed up to the present. In 1871 he began the manufacture of lumber and continued this for five years. Mr. Anthony is a Democrat in politics and wields considerable influence in his party. In 1858 he was elected as representative to the Twentieth General Assembly, and his integrity and superior talents soon won for him a position of influence in that body. He was re-elected to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and was a member of the important committee on deaf and dumb and lunatic asylums, and was also a member of several special committees. The following editorial from his county paper shows the estimation in which Mr. Anthony is held in that county: "The people of Madison County have every reason to be proud of the gentleman who represents them in the General Assembly that finished its labors last week. Being a workman himself, having long since learned the worth of a dollar, Mr. Anthony was careful to cast his vote for no measure unless he thought it to be just to that



J. D. Ferguson
BUTLER COUNTY.

class of men known as Grangers. And we understand that he stood as the leader of the agricultural element in which he sat. He always kept before him the principles of true Democracy, which he has always advocated and in this, as in all other matters, he follows the dictates of his own conscience." It is said, and truly too, that by a man's acts we shall know him, and the editorial expresses the sentiment of the county, for Mr. Anthony was not allowed to remain at home long. In 1880 he was elected to the Thirty-first General Assembly, and in 1882 was sent back for the fourth time to represent the people of Madison County in the Thirty-second General Assembly, thus forcibly illustrating his popularity as an able and efficient public officer. Mr. Anthony is an active member of the Masonic fraternity and has been an influential member of the Christian Church since 1854. He was chosen an elder in 1872. He is always pleasant and agreeable and assumes no manner except that which is natural. He is honorable and straight-forward and his word is as good as his bond.

James B. Anthony, who is one of Madison County's thrifty farmers and stock raisers, was born in the year 1835, and is the son of William and Jane (Marshall) Anthony. The father was born in Virginia, and was by occupation a farmer. He moved to Missouri in 1819 and located in Madison County, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was a soldier in the Creek War. He married Miss Marshall, who became the mother of seven children, three now living. The fourth child, James B., was born in Madison County, and educated in the pioneer log schoolhouses of early days. In 1846 he went to Texas, and in 1849 started for California with an ox-team, being on the road 120 days. There, like many others, he prospected for gold and was reasonably successful. After remaining in the land of gold two years he took ship at Sacramento, was in a fearful storm that threw him out of his regular course fifty-nine days, and returned by the Nicaragua route. He reached home in 1851, and after remaining here until the next spring, he and several of his brothers returned to California, where they remained until 1855, when they returned to Missouri. Here Mr. Anthony engaged in farming and in the rearing of live stock, which he followed until the war, when his experience as a pilot began. He enlisted under Marmaduke in Company A, Seventh Regiment, which was afterward consolidated into Geoffrey's regiment. He was then sent to Louisiana and kept on the outposts until the surrender of Price. Mr. Anthony is now sixty-three years old and is not married. He is the owner of 200 acres of land in Castor Township, and is a genuine Democrat in politics. He has been a member of the Christian Church for forty years.

Edward D. Anthony, publisher of *The Standard* and attorney-at-law at Fredericktown, Mo., is a native of Madison County, Mo., and was born in 1856, being the son of Joseph and Martha J. (Stevenson) Anthony. The father was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in 1818, and was of English descent. His father, William Anthony, was a native of Tennessee. He came to Madison County in 1818, and located four miles east of the county seat. He owned about 400 acres of land, and was one of the first settlers. He died in 1865. He was in the War of 1812, and was presiding county judge of Madison County many years. Joseph Anthony grew to manhood in Madison County, and here passed his life with the exception of about five years when in California. In 1849 he went to the Eureka State by overland with many others to seek for gold. He has made two trips to the Pacific coast, being absent in all about five years. He was a soldier in the Mexican War; was colonel of his regiment, and was in service about two years. He was a tiller of the soil and resided near the old homestead. He died in 1883. His wife was born in Madison County in 1830, is yet living, and is the mother of five children: Edward D., Eliza (now Mrs. C. F. Fulewider), Julia (now Mrs. Theodore Underiner), Sterling and Frank. Edward D. was educated at the common schools and at the State Normal at Cape Girardeau. At the age of eighteen he began teaching, and followed this profession four years. In 1878 he commenced the study of law, and in March, 1881, was admitted to the bar. December 25 of the same year he purchased *The Standard*, and has since been editor and proprietor of the same. *The Standard* is ably edited, and Mr. Anthony is a wide-awake and practical newspaper man. His items are original, and his editorials are to the point and full of interest. In October, 1880, he married Mrs. Laura Chilton, nee Nifong, a native of Madison County, and the daughter of T. J. Nifong. Two children were born to this union: Edith and Annie. Mr. Anthony is a Democrat in politics.

is a member of the K. of H., I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Dr. Caruthers A. Anthony, of Mine La Motte, Mo., was born in Fredericktown, Mo., in 1858, and is the son of Mark and Jane H. (Caruthers) Anthony, who were reared in this State. The father died in Fredericktown, Mo., in 1864, but the mother is still living and has her home in Nebraska. The Doctor was reared in Fredericktown and there received the rudiments of an education. In 1878 he attended the Normal at Cape Girardeau, and the next year attended the State University, at Columbia, Mo. He then attended medical lectures two terms, and in 1882 graduated from the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis. He then practiced his profession one year at Greenville, and then in 1883 located at Mine La Motte, where he entered into partnership with Dr. William Nifong of Fredericktown. After three years' practice with him our subject dissolved partnership, but still continues at Mine La Motte, where he has a large practice there and in the surrounding country. His only sister married George P. Herzinger, who is secretary of the Silver State Insurance Company of Denver, Colo. Dr. Anthony is a member of the I. O. O. F., also Mineral Encampment No. 68, I. O. O. F., and has filled all the chairs of both lodges at Mine La Motte. He is a member and the treasurer of the Southeast Missouri Medical Association, and is a Democrat in his political views.

Hon. Robert A. Anthony, prosecuting attorney of Madison County, Mo., is a native of Coffman County, Tex., where he was born in 1859. He is the son of Patrick Henry and Elizabeth (Mathews) Anthony, and the grandson of Samuel Anthony, who was one of the early pioneers of Madison County. Patrick H. Anthony was born in Madison County, Mo., in 1828. He was a descendant of one of two boys by the name of Anthony, who escaped in a shipwreck perhaps 100 years ago. These boys settled in Virginia, and their descent was unknown. But one of them was the original ancestor of the family to which Patrick H. Anthony belonged. He was a farmer and mechanic by trade, and was reared and grew to manhood in Madison County, where he was married about 1855. He then moved to Texas, where he resided until 1865, at which date he moved to Arkansas, but the following year he returned to his birthplace. He settled in Fredericktown where he passed the remainder of his life. He died in 1879. His wife, and the mother of Robert A., was born in Madison County in 1839, and of the seven children born to her marriage only four are now living: Alice (wife of John Cacey), Mary, Samuel C. (farmer) and Robert A. The latter received his academical education in Fredericktown, and at the age of nineteen began teaching, and taught three terms of school. At the age of twenty-two he became a disciple of Blackstone, his preceptors being Hon. J. Perry Johnson, Hon. W. S. Hackney and Judge James D. Fox. In March, 1884, he was admitted to the bar and immediately entered upon the practice of law. In July, 1887, he was appointed prosecuting attorney by Gov. Marmaduke to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. John E. F. Edwards, who moved to Kansas City. Mr. Anthony is a young man of unusual ability, and a bright future lies before him. January 25, 1888, he married Miss Jennie Wiley, a native of Peoria, Ill., and the daughter of John A. Wiley. Mr. Anthony is a member of the Catholic Church, and is a Democrat in his political views.

J. P. Bailey, farmer, of Madison County, was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1815, and is the son of Stanton and Mary (Pickett) Bailey. The father was also a native of Wayne County, Ind. J. P. Bailey, the subject of this sketch, after marrying his third wife went to Iowa, where he remained two years. He then removed to Dade County, Mo., and from there to Madison County, where he still lives. He is the father of nineteen children, and is now married to his fourth wife. The following are the names of the children now living: Henry, Hannah, John, Mary, Ora, Fena, Thomas, Lucittie and Allen B. Mr. Bailey's fourth wife is the mother of six children and is forty-eight years old. Mr. Bailey is now the owner of 173 acres of land in Section No. 4. On his farm he has discovered evidences of stone, coal oil and gas. He is an industrious, enterprising farmer and is respected by all.

Rufus Baird, one of the principal property owners of Fredericktown, was born in 1833, and is the oldest person living here now that was born in the town. His father, Moses Baird, was a native of Ireland, who settled in Missouri in 1801. He married Miss Elizabeth Arnet, who was born in 1790 and died in 1857. She became the mother of ten children, Rufus being one of that number. Moses Baird died of cholera in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1853. Rufus

Baird is by trade a bricklayer, and his earliest years were spent in contracting and building. In 1859 he married Miss Levinia Maze. She was born in 1840, and was of English-German descent. She died in 1880 leaving three children: William, Milton and Rufus. During the late Civil War Mr. Baird was commissioned captain in the Southern forces, and took three companies of men from Fredericktown. Some of the battles in which he participated were as follows: Helena, Pleasant Grove, Mo.; Little Rock, Ark.; Saline Creek, Ark.; Pleasant Hill, La. and others. Mr. Baird is well known throughout the county, and has the respect of all as an honest, enterprising citizen.

Ahira J. Beardsley, son of James and Rachel Beardsley, was born in Hannibal, Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1832. He had one brother, Jerome Beardsley, who died in 1862. James Beardsley, father of our subject, was a farmer and carpenter by occupation. He died in New York at the age of seventy-eight. Ahira Beardsley immigrated to Illinois in 1853, where he followed photography, with good success, but after a year or so he went to Decorah, Iowa, where, for some time, he kept a hotel and speculated in land. While at times he was very successful, at other times things did not go altogether to suit him, so at last he removed to St. Louis, and soon sent for his mother to come and make her home with him. She died at the age of seventy-eight. Mr. Beardsley finally engaged in business at Victoria, Mo., where he kept a railroad eating house, in partnership with Mr. T. Espy. About a year later he went to Ironton and here became proprietor of another hotel, which he continued one season, after which he went to Olney, Ill. Here he again engaged in the hotel business, but growing weary of this he removed to Terre Haute, Ind., and after another season returned to St. Louis, where, with another party, for another season, he fed all the odds and ends of regiments that came to the city. He then left this place and went to Warrenton, Mo., where he again kept a railroad eating house for two years, and where he was made railroad brigadier quartermaster for a couple of years. During that time he went to Helena, Ark., and joined the First Arkansas Mounted Rangers, accepting the lieutenantcy as recruiting officer to St. Louis for that regiment. He went back to his home, at Warrenton, Mo., and the following season returned to St. Louis and kept a hotel. At that time (1866) the cholera was raging there, and he lost his wife, whom he had married when he was but twenty-one years of age, in New York State. This was a very severe blow to him, and for many years he mourned the death of his beloved companion. Mr. Beardsley then went into partnership in the real estate business with Daniel Dillon, who is at present judge of one of the circuit courts of that city. Mr. Beardsley finally left St. Louis and went to Mine La Motte, where for fifteen years he acted as superintendent of real estate. While there he married the widow of Prof. C. Y. Mason, of Libertyville, and with her lived happily for seven years, when he was again left a widower. After a time he began to look around for some one else to share his home and this one he found in the daughter of L. T. Cosby, of Spanish descent. Mr. Beardsley had known her as a little girl of six, when he was keeping the hotel at Victoria. In the meantime she had grown up and married Col. A. M. Tyler, of Binghamton, N. Y., and had been left a widow with one little boy, Bertie. Ahira J. Beardsley and Mrs. Emma Tyler were married in De Soto, Mo., in 1882. Two years after they lost their little boy, Bertie. About this time Mr. Beardsley became a stockholder in the first roller mill in Southeast Missouri, they being located at Marquand, Mo. Three years later he commenced their supervision, and is now sole proprietor. He was executive Democratic committee man for eight years and Congressional committee man two years, and was delegate to the judicial and congressional convention at two different times, and chairman of the county convention. It is seldom one finds a man who has changed his place of business and occupation as Mr. Beardsley has done, yet these changes have been a school to him, the advantages of which he has taken care to improve. The supplications made to him by men aspiring to political positions in the State are sufficient evidence that he is one of the influential Democrats of Southeast Missouri.

Hiram Berry, clerk of the circuit court and recorder of Madison County, Mo., of which he is a native, was born in 1847, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Bess) Berry, and grandson of Hiram Berry, who was born in North Carolina in 1784, and is still living. He moved to Missouri in 1816, and to Madison County in 1821. He has been residing with his children since 1865, and notwithstanding his extreme old age is still in good health. During the summer of 1887 he walked one-half mile to church each Sabbath. His eldest son is seventy

years of age, and he calls him "his boy Caleb." John Berry grew to manhood on the farm, and is the present owner of 200 acres of good land. He was born in 1821, and during the late war served faithfully in the Union army. His wife was born the same year as himself, and became the mother of ten children, seven of whom are living: Matilda (wife of J. Q. D. Whitener), Hiram, Cordelia (wife of James Higdon), Elizabeth (wife of Benjamin Baldwin), Jennie (wife of Newton Williams), Margaret (wife of Benjamin Wammack) and John P. Hiram was educated in the common schools, and in 1872 went to Bessville and began merchandising; but in 1879 he removed to Marquand, where he followed the same line of business, and also farmed and dealt in stock. In 1884 he settled two miles south of Fredericktown, where he owns 131 acres of land. In November, 1886, he was elected to his present position for four years. In 1866 he married Ellen C. Whitener, who was born in Bollinger County, Mo., in 1847. They have two children: Charles E. and Effie T. Mr. Berry is a Democrat, and a member of the A. O. U. W. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He served for two years, 1864 and 1865, in the Union army during the war.

Nathaniel J. Berryman, treasurer of Madison County, Mo., a native of North Carolina, born in 1832, is a son of James C. and Elizabeth (Lawrence) Berryman. The father was born in White County, Va., in 1806, and in his youth went to North Carolina, where he was married, and in 1844 immigrated to Missouri, and located in Wayne County. At the end of one year he moved to Fredericktown, Mo., and purchased a farm of 200 acres at Buckeye mines. He was county judge several years, and was one of Madison County's substantial citizens. He died in 1884. His wife, Elizabeth Lawrence, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1810, and died in 1845, in Wayne County. James C. Berryman afterward married Miss Matilda Baird, who also died. Mr. Berryman was the father of eighteen children, eight by his first marriage, Nathaniel being the second child. He attained his growth on the farm, and in 1858 went to California to seek for wealth, remaining in the Eureka State until about 1862. He then returned to Madison County, and during the war was not engaged in any enterprise. In 1867 he married Miss Carrie Newberry, a native of Madison County, born in 1842, and the daughter of Hon. William M. Newberry. To them were born four children: Teresa, James, Robert and Joseph. In 1869 Mr. Berryman was appointed postmaster at Fredericktown, and held this position fifteen years under Republican rule, he being a Democrat. In November, 1882, he was elected county treasurer of Madison County, and was re-elected in 1884. Mr. Berryman is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and K. of H., and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

David Brewen (deceased) came to St. Francois County, Mo., when a young man, and followed mining at Mine La Motte for a number of years. In 1850 he abandoned the mining business and was elected sheriff, and re-elected two years later. At the expiration of his term of office he put up a grist mill, saw mill and a carding machine, about four miles southwest of Fredericktown. About 1862 his mills were washed away, and he moved back to Fredericktown, rented the old Golston mill (which he ran for about a year), then engaged in the saw mill and carding machine business at what is called the old Buckeye mines. He remained there about two years, and then sold out and engaged in the grocery business at Fredericktown. He again sold out, went to Arkansas and engaged in contracting or railroad work. He died March 27, 1874. His widow survived him until December 16, 1876. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Baptist Church. His wife was a member of the Christian Church. His son, T. M. Brewen, is a member of the firm of F. M. Tucker & Co., miners, who employ on an average fifteen men. They are working in double strata, forty to sixty feet below the surface, and output over 2,000,000 pounds of mineral per year. T. M. Brewen, a native of Madison County, Mo., born March 29, 1850, was reared and educated in his native county. He worked at milling with his father and was also engaged in farming. He began mining at Mine La Motte, April 27, 1872, separating ore, but soon after contracted on the Iron Mountain Railroad with his father for some time. He then came back to the first division of the old line of the railroad and took a wood contract. He then returned to Mine La Motte August 27, and was engaged the first two or three months in the mines, and then worked in the furnace for three years. He then went to St. Joe lead mines, where he worked two months and then returned to Mine La Motte, where he was shift boss in the furnace for about two years. Going to Colorado June 1, 1880, he was occupied in mining at

Blue Bird Mine a few months, subsequently being engaged in the smelting works at Golden City for three months. December 20, 1880, he returned to Mine La Motte, resumed mining and smelting until November 15, 1881, when he was again promoted furnace boss, but the furnace blowing out October 21, 1883, he then went to Pilot Knob, following mining until January 4, 1884, when by the falling of the roof of the tunnel he was crippled and detained in the hospital at St. Louis ten months. Returning to Mine La Motte April 1, 1885, he began mining on his own account, and June 27, 1885, became a member of the firm of F. M. Tucker & Co., with which he is now connected. Mr. Brewen was married October 13, 1886, to Miss Hannah Knollhoff, a native of St. Louis and a member of the Lutheran Church. He is a Democrat, politically, and a member of La Motte Lodge No. 244, I. O. O. F., having passed through the chairs in the subordinate lodge and Mineral Encampment No. 68.

F. E. Bruce, Mine La Motte, Mo., manager of both general and drug stores, owned by Mr. R. Hazard, of Providence, R. I.

Robert A. Buckner was born February 17, 1842, his parents being Aylette and Martha Ann (Lacy) Buckner, who were born in Kentucky in 1793 and 1817, respectively. The father came to Missouri with his parents when about seven years of age. By occupation he was a farmer. Robert A. Buckner is their only child. He was born in Madison County, Mo., and attended the common schools of his native county, and later the Jones Commercial College and Wyneer College in St. Louis, graduating from the former institution. Shortly after leaving college he married Mary Ann Disinson, who died one year and five months after her marriage, leaving one son, Aylette, who is now a student of law. Mr. Buckner afterward married Minnie P. Vanhus, who is of French origin, and was born January 8, 1860. They became the parents of seven children, five of whom are living. Mr. Buckner farmed with good success until 1884, when he became county assessor, and his friends showed their appreciation of his efforts by re-electing him when his first term expired. He is the owner of 238 acres of good land, and his children are heirs to 472 acres more. Mr. Buckner is a Democrat in his political views, and an influential and esteemed citizen of the county.

Anton P. Budenholzer, farmer and miner, who resides in St. Michael Township, is a native of Madison County, Mo., born at Mine La Motte, in 1847. He is a son of Peter and Mary (Legemann) Budenholzer. The father was born in Germany in 1815, and when a young man immigrated to the United States, settling in Mine La Motte, Madison County, and here worked in the mines. He died in 1850. His wife was also a native of Germany, and died in 1880. She was the mother of three children: Anton P., John and Elizabeth (wife of Madison Baine). Anton P. was reared at Mine La Motte, and in 1874 he married Miss Treca E. Pingel, a native of Perry County, Mo., born in 1851, and the daughter of Anton Pingel. To this marriage were born six children: John, Frank, Katie, Mary, Tracy and Joseph. Mr. Budenholzer worked in the mines until 1877, when he bought forty acres one mile and a quarter north of Fredericktown, where he settled, and where he now resides. He has worked in the mines and has also looked after the interest of his landed estate since he settled on his farm, and is now engaged in mining. He is an industrious, hardworking man, and is much respected by all who know him. He is a Republican in politics, and has been school director for the past year. He and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Thomas P. and Samuel Buford, merchants, of Fredericktown, and members of the firm of Crow & Buford Bros., were born in 1862 and 1864, respectively, in Fredericktown, Madison Co., Mo., and are sons of Christopher Y. and Jane E. (Anthony) Buford. The father was born in South Carolina in 1816, and four years later he and his father immigrated to Madison County, Mo., locating at Mine La Motte, where the father worked in the mines. In 1839 Christopher Y. was married, and four children were the fruits of this union: William (who is now in Newport, Ark., engaged in farming), George C. (who is a merchant at Mammoth Springs, Ark.), Sonora (wife of M. C. O'Connell, who is engineer in De Soto, Mo.) and Cora. Mr. Buford was living at Mine La Motte when he was married, and he afterward located on a farm of 460 acres, four miles north-east of Fredericktown. In 1870 he came to the county seat, where he passed the remainder of his life. He followed farming and dealing in stock. He lost his wife, and on January 9, 1859, he married Miss Jane E. Anthony, a native of Madison County, born in 1837, and the daughter of William Anthony. Three children were the result of this marriage: Thomas P., Samuel and Nellie (wife

of Robert P. Crow). Mr. Buford died in 1876. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Buford is a member of the Christian Church. Thomas P. was educated in Fredericktown, and also attended two years at the State University, at Columbia, Mo. Samuel was educated in Fredericktown, and at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. In 1892 the Buford Bros. entered into partnership with their brother-in-law, Robert P. Crow, and have since been in business. They are young men of first-class business ability, and are meeting with good and well deserved success. They have an excellent stock of general merchandise, and are highly esteemed by all who know them. Both are Democrats in politics, and Samuel is a member of the Christian Church. The latter was married to Miss Lillie Lampher January 10, 1886. She is a native of Missouri, born in 1866, and the daughter of Geo. W. Lampher.

Benjamin Benson Cahoon, of Fredericktown, senior member of the law firm of Cahoon & Cahoon, was born July 7, 1846, at Smyrna, Kent Co., Del., of Scotch, Irish and English descent—a combination of sturdy, brave and energetic races. His common school education was limited, and in July, 1865, he commenced the reading of law under Hon. N. B. Smithers, of Dover, being admitted to the bar in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, May 27, 1868, after a highly creditable examination. Starting west to seek his fortune, he arrived at Fredericktown, Mo., August 5, 1868, without means, a stranger in a strange land, but with a determination that knew no failure. February 3, 1869, he married Miss Belle Le Compte, of Ste. Genevieve, a niece of the late Lewis V. Bogy, and a descendant of one of the old French families, who early settled in this section. Two girls and one boy have blessed this union, aged, respectively, eighteen, fourteen and twelve. During the war Mr. Cahoon, as a member of the First Regiment of Delaware Volunteer Infantry, participated in the principal battles of the Army of the Potomac under Gens. McClellan, Meade, Hooker, Burnside and Grant, and was wounded at Antietam and Gettysburg. In 1869 he was appointed county attorney of Madison County; in 1870 became circuit attorney for the Twentieth Judicial Circuit, and filled the position of responsibility with credit and honor up to 1873. Mr. Cahoon's present law practice is an extensive and lucrative one. His position in the professional world throughout Southeast Missouri is an established one, and his characteristics as a lawyer—familiarity with the fundamental principles of law, clearness of statement, and a thorough acquaintance with the facts in the case—render his conduct of legal causes highly successful. His library, legal and private, is well selected and extensive, and in its society he is often found. By numerous publications, setting forth the resources of Madison County, he has contributed liberally toward its development, no little credit being due him for this position in this matter. In his political preferences he is Republican. In 1870 he was one of the few initiators and leaders of the famous Liberal movement in Missouri, which resulted in the enfranchisement of the Confederates. His name has been repeatedly mentioned in connection with official prominence, but he has as often declined, though in political canvasses he is frequently found warmly supporting the candidates of his choice by public addresses, which he is often called upon to make. Mr. Cahoon has given much study to the development of natural means of water transportation afforded in the Mississippi Valley, and heartily favors of this great work being done by the general Government. He is a devout supporter of the Wood Local Option Law, which, largely through his influence, was successful in the late canvass in Madison County. His parents are members of the Methodist Church, while his wife and children are Catholics. He is a liberal supporter of all religious movements, as well as a friend of those enterprises tending to the benefit of his adopted home. By untiring devotion to his business he has accumulated a competency. His brother, Medford H. Cahoon, read law with him, and is now his partner.

Richard Paul Callaway, dealer in fresh meats at Fredericktown, and a member of the firm of Callaway & Mulleraman, was born in Madison County, Mo., in 1855, being the son of Power and Elizabeth (Berryman) Callaway, and the grandson of Peter Callaway, who was a native of Louisville, Ky. The latter, at the age of eighteen, and in the year 1800, immigrated to the Territory of Louisiana, and settled in what is now Madison County, at Buckeye Copper Mines, three-fourths of a mile from the county seat. He entered several hundred acres in that section, and was the first white man to settle in what is now Madison County. The entire country west of the Mississippi River was an un-

broken prairie or a dense wilderness, teeming with Indians and wild animals. Power Callaway was born in Madison County, Mo., in 1820, was reared on a farm, and after mining for some years in Mine La Motte, he bought a farm three miles south of Fredericktown, and here died in 1875. He was county assessor at the time of his death, and had never resided outside of Madison County. He was a good citizen and a worthy pioneer. His wife, Elizabeth Berryman, was born in Madison County in 1829, and died in 1866. She was the mother of eight sons, Richard P. being the sixth. The latter was married to Miss Delia Shannon in 1881. She was born in 1861 in Madison County, and was the daughter of Dr. Henry Shannon. Four children were the result of our subject's marriage: Mary, Samuel, Annie and Valentine. In 1879 Mr. Callaway was appointed city marshal, and re-appointed in 1880. From 1881 to 1884 he followed agricultural pursuits, and at the last named date took a trip to Montana Territory, to search up a permanent location, but not being satisfied he returned in four months to his birthplace, with the firm conviction that old Madison County was good enough for him yet. In 1886 he was again appointed to the position of city marshal, and re-appointed in 1887. In February, 1888, he and John Mullersman established a butcher shop in Fredericktown, and are now meeting with excellent success. They are good business men, and furnish the market with first-class meat. In his political views Mr. Callaway is a Democrat, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Alfred Campbell, farmer and stock raiser of Castor Township, was born in Madison County, Mo., in 1831, one mile from where he now resides. He is the son of George and Mary Ann (Stone) Campbell, and the grandson of Moses Campbell, who was a native of Virginia, and who, at the beginning of the present century, moved to Kentucky, and about 1825 came to Madison County, Mo., locating on a farm three miles east of Fredericktown, where he died about 1835. George Campbell was born in the State of Virginia in 1803, and was of Irish descent. He came to Madison County and here married (1828), and located near the old home place, but in a few years went to Webster Mines in Washington County. A few years later he returned to Madison County and bought a farm in Castor Township. He also owned a saw-mill which he operated for many years. He died in 1852. His wife was born in Tennessee in 1810, came to Madison County when young, and is still living. She was the mother of six children, four now living, Alfred being the eldest. During the gold fever excitement in the "fifties," Alfred Campbell, like many others, resolved to seek his fortune and obtain his share of the hidden wealth in California. Consequently, in 1852, he, with four others, went overland, five months being occupied in making the trip. After mining in the Eureka State for three years, he returned to his birthplace and purchased his father's old place of 120 acres. In 1860 he sold out and purchased 219 acres four miles east of Fredericktown, where he now resides. In 1872 he married Miss Lucinda S. McMurtrey, who was born in Madison County, Mo., in 1836, and who was the daughter of Martin McMurtrey. One child was born to this marriage named George William. Mr. Campbell is a Democrat politically, and his first presidential vote was for Millard Fillmore. He is a member of Lodge No. 172, I. O. O. F., a member of Lodge No. 116, Farmers' Alliance, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

O. K. Clardy, attorney-at-law and publisher of *The Plaindealer*, of Fredericktown, a native of Platte County, Mo., born in 1855, is the son of Dr. Erasmus S. and Mary M. (Ott) Clardy. The father was born in Kentucky, in 1825, and was of Irish descent. His father, Johnson B. Clardy, came to Ste. Genevieve, Mo., about 1848, and represented the people in the State Legislature. He was a merchant and farmer by occupation. Dr. Erasmus S. was about grown when he came into the State, and graduated at the Louisville Medical College when about twenty-three years of age. He was married in St. Francois County, and immediately afterward moved to Old Mines, in Washington County, where he commenced his practice. About 1851 he moved to Platte County, and located at Parkville, where he resumed his practice, at which he continued until his death, which occurred in 1888, while he was yet in the prime of life. He was a shrewd business man. His wife, Mary M. Ott, was born in New York in 1828, and was of Swiss origin. She is yet living, is a resident of San Antonio, Tex., and is an indefatigable temperance worker, having made temperance lectures in the South and West for the last twelve years. She is a very intelligent lady, being a graduate of the Albany Female College, at Albany, N. Y. She is an ardent advocate of prohibition, and has done much to promote the good work. She is the mother

of only one child, the subject of this sketch. He was educated in the common schools of Missouri, and the public schools of Albany, N. Y., for four years, and also attended at Arcadia College for three years. In 1878 he began the study of law, his preceptor being Hon. John B. Duchouquette. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar at Fredericktown, and in August, 1882, he purchased the *Platdealer*, and has since been publisher and proprietor of the same at Fredericktown. Mr. Clardy is a live newspaper man, and the columns of the *Platdealer* are newsy and spicy. It is a Democratic paper. January 9, 1879, he married Miss Annie E. Roussin, a native of Madison County, Mo., born in 1858, and the daughter of Thomas Roussin. She is a member of the Catholic Church.

George Cook, farmer and stock raiser of Madison County, Mo., and a native of the State, was born in 1826, being the son of George and Anna (Limbaugh) Cook. The father was born in North Carolina in 1790, and came to Missouri in 1812, locating in Bollinger County, where he followed the occupation of farming. His wife was born in Missouri, and became the mother of eight children, six of whom are living. She was born in 1799, and died in 1876. George Cook, Jr., was married to Louraney Limbaugh, who was born in Southeast Missouri, in 1824, and by her became the father of eight children, only five of whom survive: Sarah, Mary C., Frances H. George B. and Pernicia A. Mr. Cook and family are members of the Methodist Church, and he is a Democrat, though not a partisan. His first presidential vote was cast for James K. Polk. He has an unusually intelligent family, and all are well educated. Miss Pernicia is a highly successful educator. George B. is married and owns a fine farm of 100 acres. He has one child, Grover C. Mr. Cook, the subject of this sketch, after giving liberally to his children, is yet the owner of 260 acres of good land.

Henry Cook was born in Pulaski County, Va., in 1829, and is the son of Henry and Mary (Feister) Cook. Henry Cook, Sr., was a native of Germany. He immigrated with his parents to the United States when a boy, and was reared and married in Virginia. His wife was also of German descent, and was well educated in the German language. She became the mother of eleven children, seven of whom grew to maturity. Henry Cook, Jr., is the fifth child. The father was born in 1779, and died in 1870. The mother was born in 1789 and died in 1859. The subject of this biography was married to Miss Martha Raines, at the age of twenty-eight. She was of English descent, born in 1839, and by Mr. Cook became the mother of ten children, six of whom are living: Matilda (wife of James Tesrow), Fannie (wife of Joseph Lewis), Robert Lee, John Newton, C. B. (wife of James Downs) and Samuel B. After leaving Virginia Mr. Cook resided for a time in Tennessee, and then came to Missouri in 1869, locating in Madison County. He owns 220 acres of land, 120 of which are improved, and in his political views is a Democrat. He and family are church members, and are among the intelligent and highly respected citizens of the county.

Dr. J. L. Covert, Sr., a citizen of Fredericktown, Mo., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1828, and is the son of George and Esther (Basset) Covert, who moved to the city of Albany, N. Y., in 1829. The father was born in the State of New York, in 1802, and his parents were from Holland. He spent the earlier part of his life in Albany, but the latter part in Ithica, N. Y., where he died in 1875. He was an active business man, engaged in the manufacture of morocco, leather, etc., also engaging largely in buying and selling wool. His wife was born in the Keystone State in 1806, of English parentage. After living over fifty years together, they died within five days of each other. Dr. James was the fourth child born to his parents. He received his education in New York, where he also studied and practiced the profession of dentistry. In 1851 he went to St. Louis. In 1859 he was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of Judge Thomas Cooper, of Fredericktown, Mo. The same year he commenced merchandising at Ironton, Mo., and there continued till the battle of Pilot Knob was fought in 1864, at which time he lost a large and valuable stock of goods. To them were born four children, of whom only one is living—James L., Jr. In 1865 he went to Yazoo City, Miss., and opened up a general merchandise store, where he conducted his business for a number of years. In 1886 he returned to Fredericktown, Mo. The Doctor is now living a quiet life. He is a first-class citizen, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Robert P. Crow, senior member of the firm of Crow & Buford Bros., dealers in general merchandise, of Fredericktown, Mo., is a native of St. Francois County, Mo., where he was born in 1853. His parents were Henry W. and Vir-

ginia (Moore) Crow. The father was born in the State of Virginia in 1804, and was of Irish descent. When a youth he went to Christian County, Ky., where he married, and afterward moved to Bloomington, Ill., where he engaged in merchandising. About 1830 he removed to Adair County, Mo., and he and his brother-in-law, John Moore, settled Osceola, and the town was called "Crow Town" for the first few years. About 1835 he moved to Farmington, St. Francois County, Mo., and again engaged in merchandising, Joseph Brady being his partner. Mr. Crow was judge of the county court a number of years, and held the position when the former courthouse was erected. About 1853 he moved to Libertyville, purchased a farm of 430 acres, and began his career as a tiller of the soil. He died in 1876. His wife was born in Virginia in 1818, and died the year after her husband's demise. Of their family of nine children, six are now living: Ellen, Lucy, Mary (wife of Jesse Jopland), William H. (farmer), John C. (also a farmer), and Robert P. The latter was educated at Libertyville and at Chester, Ill. At the age of twenty he entered the teacher's profession, and taught one term near Libertyville. In 1875 he was employed by Crow, Hargadine & Co., of St. Louis, wholesale dry goods merchants, and remained with them about eight years. In 1884 Mr. Crow came to Fredericktown, and established his present business, and is one of the leading merchants of Fredericktown. The firm of Crow & Buford Bros. are doing an extensive business, and have a first-class stock of general merchandise. In October, 1880, Mr. Crow married Miss Nellie Buford, a native of Madison County, Mo., born in April, 1862, and the daughter of Christopher Y. and Jane E. Buford. One child was born to this union—Clarence R. Mr. Crow is a member of the L. of H. of St. Louis, is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

E. H. Day, mayor of Fredericktown, justice of the peace, sewing machine dealer and undertaker, was born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1845, and is the son of Absalom and Caroline (Willey) Day. The father was born in 1817, in the same house in which his son E. H. first saw the light of day, and was a cabinet maker and carpenter by trade. He was reared and grew to manhood in his native State, and has here passed his entire life. He has for the past twenty-nine years been a resident of Adams County, Ohio. His wife was born in 1823 in the same State and County as her husband. She died in 1855. Of their children, two lived to be grown and two are now living: E. H., and Caroline M. (wife of A. C. Butler), who is living in Adams County, Ohio. E. H. was educated in the district schools, and when the war broke out he became one of the "Boys in Blue." July 16, 1863, he enlisted in Company B, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, for three years, but was in the service two years, two months and two days, operating in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was mustered out at Nashville and discharged at Columbus, Ohio, in August, 1865. After the war he attended school a few terms and began working in his father's shop. He resided in Adams County, Ohio, until 1871, when he went to Montgomery County, Mo., and established a sewing machine agency. In 1874 he came to Fredericktown, Mo., where he resumed the same line of business. In 1883 he added reapers and mowers, and April of the same year he added undertaking, and has carried on the combined business from that time up to the present with good success. January 6, 1877, he married Miss Carrie Campbell, a native of Crawford County, Mo., born in 1853, and the daughter of Zachariah Campbell. To this union were born two children: Walter and Myrtle. In 1880 Mr. Day was elected mayor, and in 1884 was re-elected and still re-elected in 1887. He was also elected justice of the peace in 1883, and re-elected to the same position in 1887. He is the only justice of the peace in St. Michael Township, and administers to his neighbors' difficulties with judicial fairness. He is a Post Commander of the G. A. R., and is quartermaster of Post No. 174, Department of Missouri. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., being Past Grand of Madison Lodge No. 172 of Missouri, and Secretary of the same, is a Master Mason, and an ancient member of the K. of H. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

Christopher C. Dennis, senior member of the firm of Dennis & Schulte, real estate and exchange agents of Fredericktown, Mo., was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1854, and is the son of Jonathan and Sarah Ann (Gross) Dennis. The father was a native of East Tennessee, born in 1829 and of Irish descent. At the age of twenty-two he and his mother, Ruth (Pettit) Dennis, immigrated to Bollinger County, Mo., and it was here that Jonathan grew up and was married. He afterward moved to Perry County, bought a farm of 150 acres, fifteen miles

west of Perryville, where he located and where he now resides. His wife was born in Missouri in 1838 and died in 1872. Six children were born to this union, Christopher C. being the eldest. He was educated in the common schools, and grew to years of maturity on the farm. In 1873 he married Miss Mary Dollar, who was born in Bollinger County, Mo., in 1854, and who is the daughter of William Dollar. To this marriage were born five children who are named as follows: James, Jonathan, Minnie, William and Mary. After his marriage Mr. Dennis farmed for ten years, and in 1884 he began mining in Mine La Motte. In 1885 he and R. Boram formed a partnership in the real estate and exchange business in Fredericktown, Mo., and at the end of two years Mr. Boram withdrew, and in September, 1887, Mr. Dennis and Mr. Frank Schulte formed a partnership in the same business, in which they have since continued. They have for sale a large list of improved farms in Madison, Bollinger, Perry, Iron, St. Francois and Ste. Genevieve Counties. Mr. Dennis is a young man of good business capacity, and a man of good character. He is a Republican in politics and cast his first presidential vote for R. B. Hayes in 1876. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Hon. James G. Donnell, ex-county judge and grocer of Fredericktown, is a native of Paducah, McCracken Co., Ky., born in 1839, and is the son of Dr. Leander N. and Rebecca (Ewing) Donnell. The father was born in Wilson County, Tenn., in 1814 and was of Scotch descent. He received his medical education at Louisville, Ky., and afterward commenced practicing at Aberdeen, Miss., but soon removed to Paducah, Ky. In 1855 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and in 1857 to Hickory County, Mo., where he was residing at the beginning of the war. Being a sympathizer of the Southern cause he entered the Confederate army as a surgeon and devoted his services to the cause for four years. After cessation of hostilities he settled at Fredericktown, Mo., and continued in his practice until his death, which occurred in June, 1880. Dr. Donnell was a skillful physician and surgeon, and when he died the county lost a good citizen and one of its best physicians. His wife was a native of Logan County, Ky., born in 1813 and died in 1887. She was the mother of five children: Adelia (widow of Noah Williams), Mary L., Georgia A., Hattie B. (teacher by profession) and James G. The latter is the eldest child and was educated at Paducah, Ky. In 1855 he came to Missouri, and located at St. Louis, where he entered a real estate office, but failing health caused him to leave the city. He went to Southwest Missouri and was there at the breaking out of the war. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army and fought at Lexington, Wilson's Creek, Carthage, Pea Ridge and Cold Camp. In 1863 he was captured, was taken to Syracuse and at the end of twenty-five days was paroled. He then engaged in teaching and followed this profession two years in Jefferson County, Mo. In 1864 he married Miss Mary E. Cole, a native of Jefferson County, Mo., and the daughter of A. H. Cole. Mr. Donnell resided in Jefferson County until 1868 when he sold out and moved to Fredericktown. He here bought and sold stock for nine years, doing a large and extensive business. He is a shrewd business man and has met with excellent success. Mrs. Donnell died in 1868 and in 1872 he married Miss Nannie Hill, who was a native of St. Francois County, Mo. To this marriage was born one child: Charles. Mr. Donnell lost his second wife in 1874 and in 1877 he married Mrs. Kittie J. Roberts, cousin of the first wife and daughter of W. L. Lemaster. In politics Mr. Donnell is a Democrat, and in 1882 he was elected county judge of the First District of Madison County. In 1884 he was elected to the Thirty-third General Assembly of the State of Missouri, was chairman of the committee on roads and highways, and served his constituents faithfully and well. He has always taken an active part in County, State and National affairs. In 1878 he commenced merchandising in Fredericktown and has since been engaged in the business. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the A. O. U. W., and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Thomas F. Estes, editor of the *Marquand Echo*, was born in 1856, and is the son of Horace M. and Elizabeth E. (Johnson) Estes. The father was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1833, and is of French and English descent. He was a farmer and merchant by occupation and was married to Miss Johnson July 12, 1855. To them were born thirteen children, five of whom are still living. The mother was born in Johnson County, Ill., in 1834 and died in January, 1887. Mr. Estes is now engaged in merchandising in Hendrickson, Butler Co., Mo. Thomas F. Estes was born in Wayne County, Mo., was reared

on the farm and educated in the common schools. In 1878 he went to Texas, where he married Miss Mattie E. Crenshaw, a native of Texarkana, Ark., born June 5, 1859, and who, by her marriage, became the mother of three children: Ellen L., Horace G. and Willie E. After marriage Mr. Estes returned to Missouri, locating at Hendrickson in 1879, where he has been engaged in merchandising and where he remained until 1886. He then went to Williamsville, Wayne Co., Mo., where he purchased a large store and again engaged in merchandising. While there he bought out the Williamsville *Echo* and there began his career as an editor. In January of 1887 he sold his store and with his printing press moved to Marquand, where he commenced the publication of the Marquand *Echo*, in connection with which he has become proprietor of one of the chief mercantile houses in Southeast Missouri. It is evident that he is at once an enterprising, energetic and successful business man.

James F. Fox, a successful agriculturist of Castor Township, is a native of County Cork, Ireland, born February 9, 1843, and is the son of Michael and Johanna (Pinn) Fox. Michael Fox was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1810, and was a farmer by occupation. He immigrated to the United States in 1850 and settled in Madison County, Mo., on the farm now owned by his son, James F. Michael Fox rented land for five years and in 1855 purchased the farm which contained 135 acres, and was called the "Old Spiva farm." Here he passed the remainder of his life. He was an excellent farmer and had one of the neatest farms in Madison County. He died November 23, 1865. His wife was also a native of County Limerick, Ireland, born in 1814, and is yet living, residing in Fredericktown with her two daughters, Mary and Emma (the latter being a teacher by profession). Mrs. Fox is the mother of eleven children, five of whom are living: Johannah (wife of Joseph Tessreau), Mary, Ellen (wife of Bernard O'Conner), Emma and James F. The latter was eight years old when his parents came to America. He was reared on a farm and educated in Madison County. In 1869 he engaged in teaching and followed that profession for three years. In 1872 he taught the first Catholic parochial school in Fredericktown established after the Plenary Council at Baltimore, ordering each parish priest to try and maintain a school in their various parishes. The school was under the supervision of the late Rev. Louis Tucker. Mr. Fox owns 285 acres of land and has control of the old home farm of 135 acres, paying his mother rent for the interest of the same. September 9, 1884, he married Miss Della B. Flynn, a native of Washington County, Mo., born in 1856, and the daughter of Thomas Flynn. Three children have been born to this union: Michael, Margaret Gertrude and Mary Ellen. Mr. Fox is one of the enterprising farmers of Madison County, and is highly esteemed by all. He is a Democrat in politics and his first presidential vote was cast for George B. McClellan in 1864. He and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Prof. J. L. Frohock, school commissioner of Madison County, and superintendent of the public schools of Fredericktown, Mo., is a native of Waldo County, Me., where he was born July 11, 1827, being the son of Jonathan and Lydia (Rhea) Frohock. The father was born in the State of New Hampshire, was of English descent, and a farmer by occupation. While still quite young he left his native State and went to Waldo County, Me., when it was a perfect wilderness. He here purchased a tract of land, made a home and was one of the first settlers in the county, also one of the best farmers. He lived on the same farm over sixty years. He died in 1860 at the age of seventy-five years. His wife was a native of Maine, was of French descent, and died in 1885 at the advanced age of ninety-eight years. She was for eighty years a consistent and exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and at the time of her death was the oldest member of the denomination in the State of Maine, if not in the United States. She was a niece of Gen. Putnam, of Revolutionary fame, and the mother of eleven children, five of whom are now living, Prof. J. L. being the youngest. He was educated at Kent's Hill Institute or Maine Wesleyan Seminary. At the age of seventeen he began teaching and followed this profession in the district schools in his native State for two years. He then went to Point Pleasant, Va., and established a seminary by voluntary contribution and was the superintendent of the same three years. In 1848 he became principal of the schools at Wellsville, Ohio, and after remaining there one year was called to Wheeling, Va., as superintendent of the public schools, and held that position three years. In 1852 he returned to Point Pleasant and after remaining there two years was elected to the superintendency of the

schools at Wellsville, Ohio, which position he occupied nine years. In 1864 he was employed by the school board of Mount Carroll, Ill., as superintendent of their schools, and held the position two years. His next position was superintendent of the schools of Joliet, Ill., which position he occupied three years, and was then for three years general agent for the National Life Insurance Company of Chicago, traveling over Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Iowa. In 1872 he returned to the profession of teaching and became superintendent of schools at Centralia, Ill., where he remained two years. The following seven years he was superintendent of the public schools of Mount Vernon, Ill. In 1883 Prof. Frohock came to Fredericktown, Mo., was employed as superintendent of public schools, and has since held the position to the satisfaction of the citizens of that city. In July, 1887, he was appointed by Gov. Marmaduke as school commissioner of Madison County, to fill out the unexpired term of J. E. F. Edwards. The Professor has been engaged in school work nearly his entire life, and it is only just to say that he has met with remarkable success wherever his lot has been cast. He has been almost constantly engaged in school duties for the past forty-four years and is one of the best educators in Missouri. In 1847 he married Miss Caroline Melissa Mahoney, a native of Waldo County, Me., born in 1831. She was educated at Belfast, Me., and commenced teaching with her husband soon after marriage. She has been assisting him at various times ever since, all her teaching comprising over twenty-five years. She is engaged in the profession at the present time and is a lady of culture, literary attainments and refinement. To Professor and Mrs. Frohock were born these children: Emily L. (wife of Thomas H. Hatch of Chicago), and Julian L. (teacher by profession and superintendent of schools at Ashley, Ill.). Prof. Frohock is a member of the I. O. O. F., a member of the K. of H., and has been a life-long Democrat in his political views.

Charles Fuller, farmer and stock raiser, of Madison County, was born in Middlesex County, Mass., December 20, 1824, and is the son of Charles and Jane (Blodgett) Fuller. The father was born in Leominster, Worcester Co., Mass., April 6, 1793, and died April 23, 1879. He was a descendant of Edward Fuller, who came over with the second party of Pilgrims that landed in America, and his mother's name was Dustin, a descendant of Hannah Dustin, of historical fame. Charles Fuller, Jr., while still quite young, began learning the carpenter's trade in Massachusetts, and at the age of twenty-six years went west and spent four years in the gold mines of California, meeting with fair success. After returning to Massachusetts he again worked at his trade, became a contractor, and at the age of forty-five moved to Kansas, and for ten years followed agricultural pursuits. He sold out in 1881, emigrated to Missouri, and located in Madison County, where he now owns 190 acres of land. He has been married three times, his first wife being Miss Elizabeth Luke, who bore him one child, Edward, who is now in the employ of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. The third wife's name was Mrs. Henry (Roussine) Dedrich. She is of French descent, and a native of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo. Frank Roussine, father of Mrs. Fuller, was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1808, and died in February, 1879. He was a farmer by occupation. His wife was born in St. Francois County in 1829, and died in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1852. She was the mother of three children, two now living. Mr. Fuller has visited Central America, and has been along the route of the Nicaragua and Panama Canal, was in South America, Island of Cuba, Jamaica, Isle of Pines, and also through Canada and Old Mexico, and has visited all the cities of the United States having over 100,000 inhabitants.

John C. Gibson was born in 1840, and is the eldest of thirteen children born to Constantine and Jane (Champion) Gibson, who were born in 1818 and 1826 respectively, and died in 1881, there being only about five weeks difference in the time of their deaths. John C. Gibson immigrated from the State of Mississippi to Missouri in 1868, locating in Madison County. A year later he married Victoria D. Toler, who is of Welsh descent, born in Warren County, Mo., in 1843. She and Mr. Gibson are the parents of three children: Lucy J., Robert W., and Emily D. Mrs. Gibson is a daughter of William B. and Lucy W. Toler, who were born in 1811 and 1814 respectively. They came to Missouri in 1832, and located in St. Charles County. They were the parents of six children, Mrs. Gibson being the fifth of the family. Mr. Toler died in Madison County in 1877, and his wife in Warren County in 1845. During the war Mr. Gibson was a resident of Mississippi and espoused the Southern cause. He was under Gen.

Van Dorn, and Sterling Price, and afterward under Pemberton. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, and was wounded by the explosion of a shell, which unfitted him for duty. He afterward attended school, and has taught school at intervals ever since. He owns 160 acres of land, and he and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Daniel L. Graves, a farmer and stock dealer of St. Michael Township, and the son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Goodner) Graves, was born in Carthage, Smith Co., Tenn., October 25, 1844. The father was a native of Germany, born in 1778, and when young immigrated to the United States, locating at Carthage, Smith Co., Tenn., where he was married. He was a steamboat pilot by trade. He died in New Madrid County, Mo., in 1845, and was buried in Scott County, of the same State. His wife was born in Smith County, Tenn., and was of German descent. She died in Bradley County, Tenn., in 1851, having moved there in 1845. She was the mother of nine children, three now living: Sarah (wife of William C. Lewallen, Madison County), Reuben (who is also in Madison County) and Daniel L. The latter was an infant when his father died and was but seven years of age when he lost his mother. He was taken by an uncle, John Goodner, with whom he lived until he attained his majority at Cleveland, Tenn. In 1859 he came to Madison County, Mo., and in 1862 enlisted in Company C, Eighth Missouri Battery, and was in the battles of Bloomfield, Mo., Helena, Little Rock, Mansfield, Jenkins' Ferry, Gasconade Ridge, Glasgow, Pilot Knob and California (at Pilot Knob Mr. Graves being the first to fire a shot), in Union, Bloomville, Blue Mills, and numerous other battles. He surrendered in June, 1865, and afterward located in Twelve Mile Township, of Madison Co., Mo., and March 11, 1866, married Miss Elizabeth Sitze, a native of Bollinger County, Mo., born in 1848, and the daughter of Rufus Sitze. To this union five children were born: Ella (teacher in the public schools of Fredericktown), Frank, Mattie, Jacob and Mary. In 1877 Mr. Graves located where he now resides and is the owner of 400 acres of land. He is one of the solid, substantial farmers of Madison County, Mo., and made his all by hard work and economy. He has made many thousand rails, being an expert at the business, paying for his first horse in that way. He is conservative in his political views, voting for principle and not for party. He has been a member of the school board for two years, and is a good business man. He is a Mason and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, as are also all the girls.

Ex-Judge Elijah Lee Graham, a native of Madison County, Mo., born February 25, 1834, is the son of Elijah and Anna (Lee) Graham. The former was born in North Carolina, in 1797. He was reared principally in Kentucky, and while in that State was married to Miss Anna Lee, who became the mother of eight children, five now living. The father was a farmer by occupation, and immigrated to Missouri, while it was still a Territory, locating in what is now Southeast Missouri. Elijah Graham, Jr., received a good education and at the age of twenty-three married Miss Mary C. Whitener, a native of Southeast Missouri. To this union were born eleven children, nine of whom are still living: Napoleon B., Virginia E., Henry W., Joseph P., Francis J., Elijah Lee, Mary E., Birdie M. and Anna N. Mr. Graham was elected judge at large of Madison County, in 1872, and presided as president of the county court four years. He made an efficient officer, and has many warm friends in the county. He and son are proprietors of what is known as E. L. Graham & Son's mills. They deal extensively in pine lumber, and ship to various places in Southeast Missouri. One of his sons is running a lumber yard at Doe Run. Judge Graham and one of his sons are also the owners of about 5,000 acres of land in Madison County. The Judge is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is president of the Farmers' Alliance, in Madison County. He has given his children a good business education and all are doing well.

Felix G. Gregory, proprietor of the livery, feed stable and bus line, of Fredericktown, Mo., is a native of Madison County, Mo., where he was born in 1840, being a son of Felix G. and Juliet (Craddock) Gregory. The father was a native Virginian, and in his youth went to New Orleans, but soon came to Missouri with Josiah Berryman, who settled in Arcadia. In a few years Mr. Gregory went to Mine La Motte, and engaged in mining, which occupation he followed for many years. He was a soldier in the Mexican War, and was sergeant in Col. Lane's regiment. He was afterward commissioned captain as a recruiting officer, returned home and organized a company, but the war closed before he reached the field. He died in 1853. His wife was born in

Madison County, Mo., in 1814. Her father, Thomas Craddock, was a native of North Carolina, who came to Madison County, and located at the Buckeye Copper Mines. He was a house carpenter by trade, and was one of the pioneer settlers of the county. Mrs. Gregory is yet living, and is the mother of four children living: Mary (wife of George P. Rogers), Sarah (wife of Mr. Austin), Felix G. and Bell (wife of Dr. L. J. Villars, of Fredericktown). Felix G. was reared and grew to manhood near the scenes of his birth. In 1861 he enlisted in the State Guards, and in January, 1862, enlisted in Company B, Second Missouri Cavalry, under Col. Green. He served four years, operating in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. He was in the battle of Poison Spring, Pine Bluff, Fredericktown and Little Rock. He was wounded several times, but not seriously. He had the top portion of his right ear shot off in his native county. He surrendered at Shreveport, La. After the war he went to Texas, and began speculating in cattle. In 1867 he returned to his birth-place, and in February of the following year married Miss Hannah A. Anthony, a native of Madison County, born in 1839, and the daughter of William Anthony. Eight children were the result of this marriage: William, Mark, Hannah, Bertha, Lizzie, John, Charles and Mary. In 1871 Mr. Gregory established a milk dairy, one mile south of the county seat, and milks, on an average, twenty cows. He supplied the citizens of Fredericktown milk until 1886. In 1881 he established a livery, feed stable and bus line, which he has since conducted. He keeps twelve horses, four top buggies, two double buggies, two hacks, one bus and a hearse, the only hearse in the county. He meets all passenger trains, and has carried the mail for the past ten years. He owns thirty-eight acres adjoining Fredericktown. He is independent in his political views, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Henry C. Hacker, farmer and stock raiser of Madison County, was born in New Madrid County, Mo., in August, 1854, and is the son of Stephen and Clara (Bravey) Hacker. Stephen Hacker was by occupation a farmer. When he first came to the State he settled in Mississippi County, but afterward moved to New Madrid County, where he died in 1858. He was married five times, Clara Bravey, the mother of the subject of this sketch, being his third wife. She was the mother of only one child. Stephen Hacker was the father of three children by his first wife, one by his second, one by his third and one by his fourth wife. Henry C. Hacker was reared in New Madrid County, and was also educated in that county. He was married in Mississippi County, to Miss Katie Maulsby, a native of New Madrid County, born in 1853, and a lineal descendant of Thomas Jefferson. She is the mother of four children: Louis H., Willie L., Clara B. and Glenda. Mr. Hacker moved to Madison County in 1884, and purchased his present farm of 100 acres, situated two miles west of Fredericktown. He is politically a Democrat.

Thomas N. Horn, manufacturer of wagons and plows, and general blacksmith, of Fredericktown, Mo., a native of Farmington, Mo., was born February 28, 1846, and is the son of William and Louisa (Cleveland) Horn, and grandson of Thomas N. Horn, who was born in Virginia, but moved to Tennessee, and in 1830 settled in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., and afterward in St. Francois County, two and a half miles northeast of Farmington. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and died in 1864. William Horn was born in Davidson County, Tenn., in 1815 and, at the age of thirteen, came with his father to Missouri, and settled in Ste. Genevieve County, where he was married. About 1845 he moved to St. Francois County and settled three and a half miles northeast of the county seat. For the past sixteen years he has lived nine miles southwest of the county seat. His wife was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1816, and died in 1859. Her father, Robert Cleveland, was a native of Virginia, and moved to Ste. Genevieve County about 1830. He was a captain in the War of 1812. Mrs. Horn was the mother of seven children—six sons and one daughter—five of whom are living at the present. Thomas N. was the third child born to his parents. He was reared on the farm and received a fair education in the common schools. At the age of nineteen he commenced learning his trade, and learned blacksmithing of his uncle, Dudley Horn, at Libertyville, plow manufacturing of E. L. Beard of Ste. Genevieve County, and learned the wagon and buggy trade in Neosho, Newton Co., Mo., serving an apprenticeship of four years. In 1870 he bought his uncle out at Libertyville and began business upon his own responsibility. In 1872 he sold out and located at Mine La Motte, Madison County, where in 1882 he again sold out, this time to his brothers, H. C. and F. M. Horn. He then

came to Fredericktown, Mo., and erected a shop and has continued his business up to the present. Mr. Horn manufactures on an average forty wagons and forty plows per annum. He also does a large amount of first-class repairing. He is a skillful workman, and his work gives universal satisfaction. April 26, 1870, he married Miss Mary Heberlie, a native of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., born October 14, 1849, and the daughter of Nicholas Heberlie. Two children were the fruits of this union: Harry and William. Mr. Horn is a Democrat in his political views and is a member of the I. O. O. F. encampment and subordinate lodge.

Mordecai A. Jackson, one of the old citizens of Fredericktown, Mo., is a native of Gallatin County, Ky., and was born in 1819, his parents being Mordecai and Nancy (Cook) Jackson. The father was born in Virginia, and was of Irish descent. In his youth he went to Scott County, Ky., with his parents; was married here, but soon moved to Gallatin County, Ky., being one of the first settlers of the same. He here passed the principal part of his days. He was a farmer by occupation. In 1837 he made a business trip to his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Cook, who lived at Libertyville, St. Francois Co., Mo., and while there died and was buried at that place. His wife was born in Scott County, Ky., and died in February, 1824. Her brother, Nathaniel Cook, came to Madison County about 1818 and entered the land where Fredericktown is now located. He gave the site for the county seat. John D. Cook, another brother of Mrs. Jackson's, was judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit of Missouri, for a number of years. Mrs. Jackson was the mother of ten children, three of whom are living. Mordecai A., Jr., was reared on the farm, and was educated in the common schools. In 1838 he came to Missouri, and located in New Madrid County, where in 1845 he married Delilah Myers, daughter of Nathan Myers, and a native of New Madrid County, Mo., born in 1828. Two children, Missouri O. and Daniel C., were born to this union. Mrs. Jackson died in 1852, and in 1859 Mr. Jackson married Miss Mary Ann Emory, a native of New Madrid County, born in 1832. The result of this marriage was the birth of three children: Ida J., Edward E. and John M. Mr. Jackson located two miles west of New Madrid, and in 1859 purchased 160 acres ten miles southwest of New Madrid. He lived on this farm until 1870, when he moved to Fredericktown and purchased fifty-three acres adjoining the town. He now owns about 400 acres in New Madrid County, besides his home place near Fredericktown, and is a man much respected in the county. He has been a life-long Democrat in his politics, casting his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren in 1840. In 1876 he was elected public administrator of Madison County, and in 1880 was re-elected, serving in all about eight years. He is a Master Mason, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Nehemiah Johnson, brickmason and carpenter by trade, resides one and a half miles south of Fredericktown, Mo. He was born in Hardeman County, Tenn., in 1823, and is the son of Amos and Christina (Jones) Johnson. The father was also born in Hardeman County, Tenn., in 1797, and was a farmer by occupation. He left the State of Tennessee, and in 1844 started for Missouri, but died on the way, when half way between Cape Girardeau and Bloomfield, Mo., in Stoddard County, and here he was buried. He left a wife and six children, who came on to Madison County and located near Fredericktown. Mrs. Johnson died in 1876, at the age of seventy-seven years. She was born in North Carolina. Nehemiah was the fifth child. He and his sister, Charity, wife of John Coington, are the only ones living. Mr. Johnson received his education in Tennessee, came to Missouri with his mother, and in 1845 he commenced working at his trade. In 1850 he married Miss Martha Jane Matthews, who was born in Alabama in 1829, and who is the daughter of Thomas Matthews. Nine children were the result of this marriage, among whom were James, who is farming in California; Julius, who is in Colorado; Emma, wife of J. A. Russell; Franklin, who is a brickmason in California; Josie, and William, who is also in California. In 1850 Mr. Johnson purchased ninety acres of land, upon which he located in 1851. He now has 250 acres of land and has a good home. He has worked at his trade the greater portion of his life. Mr. Johnson is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is an excellent citizen. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, he being a member for the past forty-four years, and she for twenty years.

Hon. J. Perry Johnson, attorney-at-law and senator for the Twenty-fourth District of Missouri, is a native of Covington, Ky., where he was born in 1835.

being the son of Jonathan and Sarah (Chase) Johnson. The father was born in Fauquier County, Va., and was of German-Irish descent. He was a ship builder and contractor on Lake Erie for a number of years. When young he went to Ohio with his parents, was married there, and in 1831 he moved to Covington, Ky., where he followed merchandising. His wife, Sarah Chase, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1795, and was a second cousin to Salmon P. Chase, who was chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. She died in July, 1844. After her death Mr. Johnson broke up housekeeping, and when the Mexican War broke out he enlisted, and participated in the battle of Chapultepec, in which he was wounded. Soon after the war he started on a foreign trip, and died on the route in 1858. He was the father of four children, J. Perry being the only one living at the present. The latter was educated in the common and select schools of Missouri and Illinois, and attended St. Louis University, Jones' Commercial College, and Stewart's Mathematical Institute. At about the age of seventeen he commenced merchandising at Central City, and followed this occupation for five years. In 1859 he read law with Hon. Harvey K. S. O. Melveny, of Marion County, Ill., and the same year was admitted to the practice by the supreme court at Mount Vernon, Ill. He located at Central City, Ill., and remained there until 1861, when he removed to Chester in Randolph Co., Ill., and entered upon the general practice of the law at that place. In 1864 he was elected circuit attorney of the Second Judicial Circuit, which comprised Marion, Randolph, Monroe, Clinton and Washington Counties. He served four years. In 1863, the year previous to his election, he married Miss Mary C. Prine, a native of Chester, Ill., and to this union was born one child, John Flernoy, who is now residing in Marshall, Tex. Mrs. Johnson died in 1866, and in 1868 Mr. Johnson married Miss Abigail F. Prine, sister of the first wife. She bore him seven children: Alfred C., Mary E., Adeline C., Georgia A., Kate A., Ida J., and Blanch G. In 1876 Mr. Johnson was elector on the Democratic National ticket, and in 1881 he came to Fredericktown, where he has since resided. He is a staunch Democrat in his political views, and in 1886 he was elected senator of the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District of Missouri, representing the counties of Iron, Madison, Wayne, Reynolds, Carter, Butler, Ripley and Oregon. His term of office expires in 1890. He was on committees of corporations other than Railway—Criminal Jurisprudence, Enrolled Bills, and State and Swamp Lands. In 1887 Mr. Johnson and Erastus R. Lentz, of Poplar Bluff, Mo., became partners under the name and style of Johnson & Lentz, and now have offices at both Poplar Bluff and Fredericktown, but the principal office is at Poplar Bluff. They have an extensive law practice, and are able and influential members of the legal fraternity. Mr. Johnson is Past Master of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

William Kassabaum, engineer of Mill Engine Dressing Works at Mine La Motte, Madison Co., Mo., is a native of Brunswick, Germany, and was born January 7, 1857. His parents, Christopher and Christina (Krone) Kassabaum, came to America when William was in his second year, and located in Mine La Motte, where the father engaged in mining, which occupation he continued until his death, which occurred January 5, 1869. William was reared in Mine La Motte, and commenced mining at the age of ten years. He afterward went to St. Joe, where he remained some time, and was also at the Cornwall Copper Works about two years, engaged in mining. When he was but fourteen years of age he fired and ran an engine, and about 1882 he commenced firing again. Two years later he became an engineer. He has been running his present engine since January 14, 1887. October 3, 1879, he married Miss L. Conner, who bore him these children: Albert, Maudie, Edmund and Carl. Mr. Kassabaum is a member of the I. O. O. F., of the A. O. U. W., and is overseer in the local lodge of the last named organization.

Reuben E. Kelly, who was born in Madison County, Mo., in 1824, was the son of Robert and Mary Magdalene (Grounds) Kelly. The father was a native of South Carolina, and died September 30, 1860, at the age of seventy-four years. The mother died March 30, 1820, at the age of sixty-nine. She was the mother of eight children, Reuben E. being the third child. He worked on the farm during boyhood, and, after attaining his majority, built a store and stocked it with general merchandise. He had a flourishing business at this for some time, but soon abandoned it, and returning to the farm, engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has since followed. At the age of twenty-five he married Miss

Lydia Berry, a native of Madison County, born October 20, 1830. By her marriage she became the mother of two children: Julia (wife of John H. Yount) and Thomas H. Benton. Mr. Berry, father of Mrs. Kelly, was a soldier in the Jackson War of 1812, or Black Hawk War, and is now living at the extraordinary age of one hundred and six, and is hale and hearty. His wife, Mary (Lincoln) Berry, died in 1870. She was the niece of the famous and honored patriot and statesman, Abraham Lincoln. Reuben Kelly is now the owner of ninety acres of land in St. Francois Township. Mr. Kelly is a Democrat, politically, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. They are among the oldest and most respected families in Southeast Missouri. Their son, Thomas H. Benton, was born March 7, 1852, was educated in the public schools, and has since followed agricultural pursuits. He is one of the many industrious and intelligent young men of whom Madison County can boast. He is unmarried, and a Democrat, politically.

Thomas Walker Lewis was born in New Madrid County, Mo., March 7, 1841, and is the son of Warner and Margaret (Akin) Lewis. The father was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1810, and was left an orphan at an early age. He was then taken to New Orleans and was reared by his great-aunt, Martha Monroe. After reaching his majority he came to New Madrid, followed agricultural pursuits, and was here married to Miss Akin, a native of Cape Girardeau County, and of Irish descent. She became the mother of three children, of whom Thomas W. is the youngest. She died in New Madrid County, October 15, 1842, and Mr. Lewis then married Mrs. Emeline (Russel) Jarrett, who was the mother of one child by her first husband and six by her second. Mr. Lewis moved to St. Francois County in 1858, and located near Farmington, where he purchased a farm and there remained until 1873, the time of his death. His grandmother was a sister of the famous and revered statesman, Thomas Jefferson, and her husband was a descendant from the Indian princess, Pocahontas. It is said that in some of the descendants now living can be seen strong evidences of Indian blood. Thomas W. Lewis was educated in the common schools until twenty-two years of age, when he married Miss Caroline Sebastian, a native of St. Francois County, born April 19, 1845, and of French descent. Her parents are still living, and reside on the farm where the father was born. To Mr. Lewis and wife were born ten children, nine now living: Edward L., Thomas E., Mary A., Cora E., Emma L., Maggie B., Carrie M., Alberta A., and John W. Thomas W. Lewis is the owner of 195 acres of land one mile west of Fredericktown. He is a Democrat politically, and he and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Andrew J. McFarland, farmer, who was born in Madison County, Mo., in 1837, is a son of Arthur and Louisa (Morrow) McFarland, and grandson of John McFarland, a native of Virginia, who immigrated to Christian County, Ky., at an early date. Arthur McFarland was born in Christian County, Ky., in 1795, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He left his native county and State in 1816, and began working at the Mine La Motte mines, but in connection with this followed farming until 1832, when he married Miss Louisa Morrow, who was born in the Territory of Upper Louisiana in 1810. Her father, Thomas Morrow, who was of Irish descent, was born in 1773, in Canada, and came to Missouri about 1797. He settled at St. Charles, and while there was married. In 1803 he moved to Farmington, Mo., and a year later he settled six miles southwest of St. Michael (now Fredericktown). He died in 1867. Arthur McFarland settled three miles west of Fredericktown after his marriage, and was occupied the principal part of his life in tilling the soil. He died in 1881. Mr. McFarland and Mr. Morrow were two of the pioneer settlers of Southeast Missouri, and especially Madison County. Mrs. Louisa McFarland is yet living, and has a remarkably good memory, relating facts with accuracy that occurred when she was a little girl. She is the mother of eight children, six now living: Andrew J., James E., Mary Jane, Martha Ann (wife of Bynum Maze), Eliza E. and Henry B. W. Andrew J. attained his majority on the farm, and in 1859 married Miss Sarah F., daughter of John M. Gholsen. Mrs. McFarland was born in the house in which she now resides in 1840, and by her marriage became the mother of two children—William A. and John G. Mr. McFarland has resided in his native county all his life, and has never lived over six and one-half miles from Fredericktown. He has made his home three years where he now resides. He is a very successful farmer, and now owns 195 acres of land. He is politically a Democrat, casting his first vote for J. C. Bell in 1860. He and wife have

been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for the past twenty years. His mother has also been a member of the same church for forty years.

Edwin W. Marshall, farmer and stock raiser of Castor Township, and the son of James and Charity A. (Whitworth) Marshall, was born in 1851 in Madison County, on the farm on which he now resides. His father was born in Mecklenburg County, Va., in 1806, and when small, he and his father, Josiah Marshall, immigrated to Sumner County, Tenn., where James was reared. After attaining years of manhood he came to Madison County, and was here married in 1831 to Olivia S. Bennette, who died in 1843. She was a daughter of Joseph Bennette, who located three miles east of Fredericktown, where he became the owner of 275 acres of land. Of the five children born of this marriage three are now living: Josiah, Martha J. (wife of Francis M. Tidwell) and Sarah A. (wife of A. J. Gibbs). James Marshall was elected sheriff and collector of Madison County in 1838, and was also elected to the General Assembly in 1842. He was also elected county court justice in 1876. In 1846 he was married to Charity A. Whitworth, who was born in Madison County in 1826, and died in 1878. She was a daughter of Winston Whitworth, who was one of the early settlers of Madison County. By this second marriage seven children were born, three of whom are now living: Edwin W., Phoebe A. (wife of William C. Spiva) and Laura E. (wife of Walter Shields). Edwin W. was educated in the common schools, and was reared on the farm. In 1876 he was married to Miss Lizzie Gill, who was born in Wayne County in 1855, and reared in Madison County. She was the daughter of Leander S. and Margaret M. Gill. By this marriage four children were born: Nellie E., James L., Henry A. and Clarence E. Mr. Marshall has resided on the old farm his entire life, being the owner of 155 acres of land, and has never resided outside of his own county. He is a Democrat in politics, casting his first presidential vote for Greeley in 1872. He is a member of Saline Creek Farmers' Alliance No. 116, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church, of which he has been deacon for the past six years.

Christopher C. Masters, farmer, of Madison County, Mo., was born in 1852, his parents being Andrew and Sarah (Hon) Masters. The former was born in Bollinger County, Mo., and was of German descent. He and wife became the parents of eleven children, nine of whom survive. The mother died in 1863. Christopher C. Masters was her tenth child. He was left an orphan at an early age, and was forced to earn his own living and live among strangers. He educated himself after he became of age. When twenty-seven he married Frances M. Black, who bore him three children: Armetia, Henry A. A. and Delia E. Mrs. Masters is twenty-eight years of age, and is a native of Madison County. Her father, who was of German descent, came to Missouri from Tennessee, but both her parents died when she was quite small. She and Mr. Masters have lived very happily together, and fully appreciate a home of their own. They located on their present farm in 1881. It consists of sixty-three acres, and lies three miles west of Marquand. Mr. Masters is an industrious farmer, and in his political views is a Republican. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John J. Mathews, ex-county judge and farmer of St. Michael Township, was born in Tennessee in 1817, and is the son of Thomas and Jane (McDavid) Mathews. The father was born in South Carolina in 1783, and was a farmer by occupation. In his youth he went to Tennessee, and about 1820 he moved to Marion County, Ala., where he passed the remainder of his life. He died in February, 1837. His wife, Jane McDavid, was born in South Carolina, and died in 1836. She was of Scotch-Irish descent. Of their twelve children six are now living: William (farmer in Utah Territory), John J., Benjamin F. (in Southern California), Rosana (wife of Elisha Spiva), Martha J. (wife of Nehemiah Johnson), and Reuben W., who is in Jefferson County, Mo. John J. Mathews was reared on a farm, and in 1841 came to Madison County, Mo., where, November 22, 1842, he married Miss Mary P. St. Gemme in the house in which he now resides. She was the daughter of John B. St. Gemme, who was one of the early settlers of Madison County, and was born at her present home in 1825. Here she also died in 1884. She was the mother of eleven children: Mary Jane (Mrs. John D. Thompson), John B., Thomas (who died in 1879, at the age of thirty), Rose L. (Mrs. William Tesreau), Fanny (who died in 1887 at the age of thirty-three), Julia B. (who died in 1882, at the age of twenty-five, and was the wife of Anton Bruiger), Zella Julemar, Amanda Ellen, James H. (who died in

1862, aged one year), Eliza (died when an infant), and Cilace (died when an infant). In 1852 Mr. Mathews bought 157 acres of land on the farm formerly owned by his father-in-law. On this farm Mr. Mathews settled and there he has since resided. He has followed farming all his life, and is one of St. Michael's most esteemed citizens. He is especially known for his honesty and integrity. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1847-48-49 was elected to the office of constable. In the fall of 1874 he was elected justice of the county court of Madison County, and was commissioned by Gov. Silas Woodson. He served his constituents faithfully and well for four years. Mrs. Mathews was a member of the Catholic Church.

Joseph T. Monell was born in St. Louis in September, 1859, and is the son of Archibald and Hester (Tarrigan) Monell, who were of English extraction. Joseph T. was reared and received his education in St. Louis, where he graduated from the Washington University in 1880, in mining engineering. He then went to the B. & C. Railroad coal region of Illinois, where he remained one year. He was then chemist of the Kansas City Silver Works. Later, he was manager of the smelting works at Desloge Lead Company for four years, and lastly came here to Mine La Motte, four miles from Fredericktown, Mo. For a year past he has been manager of the smelting works, and is a first-class business man and very highly respected by all connected with the mines. In 1881 he married Miss Nellie Giffhorn, of St. Louis, who bore him two children—a daughter and a son—Ida and Harry. Mr. Monell is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and also of other engineering and scientific societies.

William Newberry, salesman in the general store of W. L. Cohen, of Fredericktown, Mo., was born one mile from where he now resides in 1844, his parents being Hon. William and Gabrielle (Frier) Newberry. The father was of English origin, and was born in Kentucky in 1800. About 1790 three brothers came to the United States from London, and all settled in Kentucky. William, Sr., was from this stock. He was an attorney by profession, and in his early days followed the teacher's profession. In 1818 he came to Fredericktown, Mo., with his father, who was a physician and a graduate in London, and who was a man of considerable eminence in Southeast Missouri as a physician, having a practice of a radius of fifty miles. William, Sr., commenced the study of law while teaching, and after being admitted to the bar gave his entire time and attention to his calling. He was one of the leading men of Madison County, and held the following positions: Collector, treasurer, circuit clerk, probate judge and prosecuting attorney of Madison County. For thirty-six years he was constantly in office in Madison County, and during all these years not one stain or blot was ever attached to his name. His honesty and integrity were never questioned. He died in 1876. His wife was born in the State of Virginia in 1815, and was of English-German descent. She died the year following the death of her husband. In their family were thirteen children, six now living: Martha (wife of M. M. Kicks), Carrie (wife of N. J. Berryman, county treasurer of Madison County), Julia (wife of S. W. Chilton), Sallie (wife of J. C. Ramey) and Dr. Frank R. (who is the present representative of the county). William, Jr., was educated in the common schools and at Arcadia College. He was reared and grew to manhood on the farm, and at the age of twenty-one began clerking for W. L. Cohen, where he continued until 1880, when he was elected county collector of Madison County, and for four years served the people faithfully in that capacity. In 1885 he resumed his work with his former employer, and has since been engaged in the same business. October 3, 1866, shortly after the war, he married Miss Margaret Montgomery, a native of St. Francois County, Mo., born in 1848, and the daughter of Henry Montgomery. Four children were the result of this union: Harry, Frank, Albert and Wilbur. Mr. Newberry is a member of the Masonic order, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Alexander Nifong, Sr., an old and highly respected citizen of Fredericktown, was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1808, and is the son of George Nifong, who was born in Davidson County, N. C., in 1783, and who immigrated to Missouri in 1805, and settled near where Marble Hill is now located. In 1818 he moved to Madison County, located one mile east of Fredericktown, and here purchased 160 acres of land. He died in 1873. He was one of the first white men to make a permanent settlement in what is now Bollinger County, Mo. He was the father of eight children, two yet living: Alexander and George W.

Alexander was ten years old when he came to Madison County, was reared on the farm, and at the age of nineteen commenced working for himself. In 1832 he married Miss Elvira Arnet, who was born in Madison County in 1814. She was the daughter of John Arnet, who settled in Madison County in 1814, one mile south of the county seat. After marriage Mr. Nifong commenced mining at Mine La Motte, but owing to the failure of his wife's health, gave it up at the end of four years. He purchased a farm one mile north of Fredericktown and began his career as a tiller of the soil. It was on this farm that Mr. Nifong lived until 1886, when he divided it between his two sons. His boyhood and youth were spent among the hills and vales of Madison County, and now, in the sunset of life, he sits musing over the varied and eventful scenes which pass in retrospect before his vision. He has lived to see the almost boundless forest, through which he in youth and early manhood hunted the deer and other wild animals, transformed into broad and waving fields of grain interspersed with farms and fine dwellings. Mr. Nifong lost his wife in 1869. He is the father of four children now living: Elizabeth (wife of Samuel P. Flemming of St. Francois County), William (an M. D. of Fredericktown), Pattie (wife of William Richie) and Alexander, Jr. Dr. William Nifong graduated at St. Louis Medical College in 1866, and has since been an active and successful physician and surgeon of Fredericktown. He was born in 1842, and in 1866 he married Miss Eliza, daughter of Col. William Anthony. Mrs. Nifong was born in Madison County in 1842, and to her marriage were born three children: Frank, Walter and Sylvester. Dr. Nifong is a member of the Southeastern Medical Association, and was a charter member of the same.

Thomas O'Bannon, collector of Madison County, Mo., was born on the old O'Bannon homestead about two miles from Fredericktown, in 1832. His father was born in Culpeper County, Va., in 1785. He was married to Lucinda Burdett, and about 1806 moved to Missouri, where he entered 640 acres of land. After his wife's death he married Mary Chilton, who was born in East Tennessee in 1798. She died in 1865. Mr. O'Bannon was a mason by trade, and erected for his own use the first brick house built in Madison County. He was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church for over sixty years. His death occurred in 1868. He was the father of fourteen children who lived to be grown, five of whom are now living. Thomas is his third child. His mother was Mary Chilton. Thomas was reared on a farm, and his educational advantages were very limited. In 1852, he and twenty-six other persons started for California to dig gold. They were ninety-seven days in making the journey. He met with very good success in his endeavors and returned home in 1856 and began hauling iron ore from Iron Mountain to Ste. Genevieve with ox-teams. At the end of one year he began working in the lead mines at Mine La Motte, but discontinued that work in 1859. In the winter of 1861 he purchased 140 acres of land in St. Francois County, and when the war broke out joined the Southern cause, enlisting in Company B Third Missouri Regiment, Mounted Infantry. He was in the service nearly four years, and was in the battle of Jenkins' Ferry and Hartsville, and numerous skirmishes. While in Kansas he was captured by Price, and was a prisoner at St. Louis, Alton and Rock Island. He surrendered at Memphis, Tenn., in June, 1865. August 30, of the same year, he married Margaret Sloss, who was born in Ralls County, Mo., in 1838, and died in August, 1880. They have three children living: Austin James, Maud and Marilin L. Mr. O'Bannon owns 120 acres of land, and resides in the house in which he was born. He is a Democrat, and in 1878 was elected county collector. He was re-elected in 1884 and again in 1886, thus showing his popularity as an official. He is a Mason and a K. of H.

V. A. O'Bannon was born in St. Francois County, Mo., December 13, 1855, being the son of William and Martha (Hunt) O'Bannon, and grandson of Elijah O'Bannon. The father was a native of Madison County, Mo., born in 1818, a farmer by occupation and of Scotch-Irish descent. To his marriage to Miss Hunt were born eleven children, eight of whom are now living, V. A. O'Bannon being the eighth. He was reared on the farm, and in 1880 entered the saw mill on what is now known as Twelve Mile. He remained in business in that place for about three years, and then removed the business from Twelve Mile to Big Creek. There he remained another three years, when he was burned out and entered business in still another place. He sold a portion of the planing mill here and moved the rest of his effects to Hot Spring County, Ark., on the Iron Mountain Railroad. He and his brother-in-law are going in partnership at that place and will operate

saw mills as well as planing mills. Mr. O'Bannon was united in marriage to Miss Batie Rhodes, who bore him three children: Virgie May, Robert Edward and Emma. He is one of the stirring, enterprising young men of the community and the place may well regret his departure.

John M. Owens, railroad agent and operator at Marquand, Mo., was born in 1864 and is the son of Michael and Ellen (McDonald) Owens, who were born in Galway, Ireland, and Maryland, in 1833 and 1845, respectively. The father immigrated to America in 1849, locating in New York, where he followed the occupation of horticulturist. After a time he accepted a position on the B. & O. R. R. and traveled in various States until 1863, when he was married to Miss McDonald, and located in Irondale, Mo. He held a position in a smelting furnace until 1872, when he moved to Marquand and became track foreman of the Iron Mountain R. R. He and wife became the parents of fourteen children, twelve of whom are now living: John M., Mary, Michael M., Nellie, Maggie, Eugene D., Julia, Dora, Anastasia, Theresa, Patrick J. and Thomas. John M. Owens was educated in the common schools and in the commercial schools of Fredericktown. He commenced his railroad career in 1882 as a clerk in the road-master's office on the Iron Mountain road, and having previously learned telegraphing he accepted his present position May 8, 1883. December 29, 1887, he was married to Lizzie Schulte, who was born in Madison County, Mo. Her parents are residing near Fredericktown. Mr. Owens is also a notary public and is a young man of fine business qualifications. He is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Edward and Samuel Peringer are the sons of Leonard and Eliza (Murry) Peringer, both of whom were born in Missouri, the former in 1822 and the latter in 1827. The father was a farmer by occupation and in his young days made several trips to California in search of gold, and his efforts were so amply rewarded that upon his death, which occurred April 9, 1882, he left a fine legacy to his family. The mother is of English and Scotch-Irish descent, and is now sixty-one years of age. Her parents were Edmond and Clarimond Murry, who were born in 1780 and 1787, and died in 1837, and 1863, respectively. Leonard Peringer and wife are the parents of one daughter, Eliza. Their son, Edward, was born in Madison County in 1861, and was educated in Fayette College, Howard County. After leaving college in 1881 he returned to the farm and has since followed agricultural pursuits and stock shipping. January 20, 1887, he was married to Lizzie Belkin, who was born in Madison County in 1866. Another son, Samuel Peringer, was born in Madison County in 1864, and was educated at Bellevue Collegiate Institute. For some time he has been engaged in farming and stock trading on the large farm of 900 acres, belonging to himself and brother, inherited from his father. On a portion of the estate rich lead ore has been discovered. The Peringer Bros. are Democrats. Mrs. Edward Peringer's parents, Jasper and Elizabeth (Hellaker) Belkin, were born in 1829 and 1838 respectively. They were both German and have been residents of Madison County since their marriage, and have a comfortable and pleasant home on the outskirts of Fredericktown.

Herman Priggel, foreman of the Mill Engine Dressing Works at Mine La Motte, Madison Co., Mo., is a native of Germany, born July 25, 1851, and the son of E. Priggel, who crossed the ocean from his native country to America when Herman was but one year old, and here passed the remainder of his days. He died January 3, 1885. He was an ore smelter by occupation. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Mine La Motte, and was employed in the dressing works at the age of fourteen or fifteen. He was first taken in the works in 1871, and has been foreman of the same to the satisfaction of all concerned since 1885. He is a worthy member of the Catholic Church, and is a Democrat in his political views.

Rev. Levi W. Revelle, farmer, of Castor Township, is a native of Cape Girardeau County, Mo. (now Bollinger County), born the 15th day of March, 1830, and is the son of John L. and Suannah (Row) Revelle. The former was born in Lincoln County, N. C., in 1802, and was of French origin. His father, Etheldred Revelle, was likewise a native of North Carolina, and in 1812 immigrated to Southeast Missouri and settled five miles from Marble Hill, where he passed his life. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was one of the first settlers of what is now Bollinger County. John L. Revelle was ten years old when he came to Missouri. He here grew to manhood, was married, and settled near where his father first located, and here he, too, passed his last days.

dying December 22, 1856. He was the owner of 320 acres of land, and was one of the solid, substantial farmers of Bollinger County. He was justice of the peace for a few years. His wife was born in Lincoln County, N. C., in 1808, and was of German descent. She died in 1887. She came with her father, John Row, to Missouri, when only four years of age. Mr. Row was a drummer in the Revolutionary War. Of the seven children (five sons and two daughters) born to Mr. and Mrs. Revelle, Levi W. was the third son. He was born and grew to manhood on the farm. At the age of nineteen he engaged in the profession of teaching school, and has followed this occupation continuously up to the present, with the exception of about four years spent in California. He has taught in Bollinger, Cape Girardeau and Madison Counties, and has met with marked success. In 1852 he went to California by overland, it taking him five months to complete the journey. He remained in this State until 1855, and while there engaged in clerking at \$100 per month. At the latter date he returned to his native State, and one year later was married to Miss Elizabeth De Sha, a native of Madison County, Mo., born in 1835. To their marriage were born two children: Napoleon B. Revelle (died when two years old) and Josephine (wife of Filmore M. Hudson). Mr. Revelle purchased the farm where he now lives in 1856, and here he has since resided. He owned at one time 420 acres of land, but at present he is the possessor of 240 acres. About 1862 he commenced preaching the Missionary Baptist doctrine, and in 1865 was licensed to preach. In 1868 he was ordained into the regular ministry. His ministerial labors have been in the same counties as that of his teaching. He has had charge of from three to four churches, but for the past year he has done but little work, having no regular appointment. He organized Beulah and Union Churches in Madison County, and Friendship and Pleasant Hill Churches in Bollinger County. He is a Democrat in his political views, casting his first presidential vote for Franklin Pierce in 1852. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Fredericktown Lodge No. 172, and of the Farmers' Alliance, Lodge No. 116.

King David Rhodes, another enterprising farmer and stockraiser of Madison County, was born in Bollinger County, Mo., in 1830, his parents being Peter and Lizy (Smith) Rhodes. Peter Rhodes was born in North Carolina in 1770, and immigrated to Missouri, when that State was still a wilderness inhabited by bands of savage Indians, and when bears and other wild animals were numerous. He was married twice; his first wife dying, he then married Miss Lizy Smith, who became the mother of four children, two now living. Mr. Rhodes died in 1830, and his wife, who was born in 1808, died in 1883. His father, George Rhodes, came to Missouri among the first white settlers of this section, and his mother, Mrs. George Rhodes, while living in Bollinger County, at the age of seventeen, was scalped by an Indian. When the Indian approached the house she was alone, and seeing him, fled toward a neighbor's, was pursued, and after a sharp run of over a quarter of a mile, was overtaken and scalped but not killed. The Indian was pursued by friends of the young lady, and killed. She and her husband lived to a good old age. K. D. Rhodes, the subject of this sketch, worked on a farm while a boy, and at the age of twenty-two volunteered in the Union army and was made a member of Gen. Fremont's body guard. After this he entered the three years' service under McNeal and Maj. Wilson, and skirmished all over the west. During the war he married Miss Rowena Kinder, who bore him eight children, six now living: Margaret, Ross, Lizy, Martha, Rutha and Edward G. Mr. Rhodes is the owner of 190 acres of land in Sections 2, 3 and 5. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a class leader and is also a delegate to the annual conference at Sedalia, Mo. He is a member of the G. A. R. at Fredericktown.

Rev. Father John Rothensteiner, pastor of St. Michael's Church, Fredericktown, Madison Co., Mo., was born in St. Louis, Mo., January 17, 1860, being the son of John and Magdalene Rothensteiner. They are the parents of three children: Elizabeth, Rev. Father John, and Aloysius, all of whom are living. John Rothensteiner, Sr., was born in the Tyrole, Empire of Austria. He immigrated to America when a young man and located in St. Louis, where he afterward married. In 1860, taking with him his family, then consisting of his wife and two children, he returned to his native country, and with them spent four years among the wondrous scenes of his childhood and in the society of his earliest friends. His third child was born while on this visit, and in 1864, with this addition to his family, he returned to St. Louis, where he still makes his

home and where he and his faithful companion are spending their declining years. Rev. Father John Rothensteiner, their second child and the subject of this sketch, attended school, first at the parochial school of St. Peter and St. Paul, St. Louis, Mo., and afterward at the Christian Brothers' College in the same city. After leaving the last-named institution he studied classics privately for one year under the tutorship of Rev. H. Groll, of St. Louis. The then youthful John Rothensteiner resolved to become a Catholic priest, and spend his life as a laborer in the vineyard of Christ; but before holy orders could be taken he must first add a long period of laborious study to the years already spent as a student. In 1875 he went to work with this end in view and entered the St. Francis Seminary, Wisconsin, where he spent eight years. His classical course, in which he had already made unusual advancement, he completed in three years; the next two years were devoted to the study of philosophy and the next three were spent in the study of the various branches of theological science. After having received deaconship at the hands of Archbishop M. Heiss, of Milwaukee, he returned to St. Louis and was ordained priest by Archbishop P. J. Ryan, May 25, 1884. He first officiated as a priest at Portage, Mo., where, for three months, he filled the place of Rev. William Rensman, who was then absent on a trip to Europe. On his return Father Rothensteiner was sent to Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, where he remained for two years. At that time a temporary vacancy occurred in St. Agatha's Church, St. Louis, which he was called to fill for four months. He was then sent to Riviere Aux Vases, Ste. Genevieve County, from where he was appointed pastor of St. Michael's Church, Fredericktown, Mo., where he still remains and is revered and loved by all his flock.

Joseph Schulte, judge of the first district of Madison County Court, is a native of Westphalia, Germany, where he was born in 1832, being a son of Anton and Antoinette (Willeke) Schulte. The father was also a native of Westphalia, Germany, and he and wife were both born the same year, 1801. The former was a miner by occupation, and in 1845 immigrated to the United States, locating in Madison County, Mo. Here he died in 1865. His wife died in 1860. Six of her children lived to be grown, and four are now living. Joseph is the second child. He was thirteen years of age when his parents located in Missouri. In 1850, he, in a company of about twelve persons, started on a perilous overland journey to California in search of gold. After making the trip successfully in five months and eleven days, he mined there for over three years, meeting with fairly good success. After his return to Madison County, Mo., in 1853, he resumed lead mining with his father, and followed this occupation up to 1871. Since 1872 he has been a resident of Fredericktown. In 1873 he and his two brothers, John and Frank, established a general merchandise store in the town and carry on an extensive business. He was married to Mary Belkin in 1857. She was born in Germany, and died in 1865, leaving two children: John and Lizzie (Mrs. J. P. Conley, of Fort Worth, Texas). In 1867 Judge Schulte married Kate Troube, who was born in Germany. They have one child, Katie. The Judge is a Democrat in politics, and in November, 1884, was elected to his present position, which he has since held by re-election. He owns 400 acres of land and a one-half interest in 720 acres, besides owning considerable town property. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H. and A. O. U. W. He was reared a Roman Catholic, but his wife is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Frederick Schulte, farmer of St. Michael Township, and son of Frederick and Hellena (Schumer) Schulte, was born in Westphalia, Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, in 1841. The parents were natives of the same place as that of their son. Frederick, Sr., was a school teacher by profession, and was highly educated, being a graduate of a university in the German Empire. He died in 1844, at the age of thirty-five, while yet in the prime of life. His wife was born in 1809, and came to the United States in 1847 with her son and her brother, Anton Schumer. She came at once to Mine La Motte, Mo., and in 1848 married Edocus Spickerman, who is also deceased. Mrs. Spickerman died in November, 1886. She was the mother of two children, one by each husband: Frederick Schulte and John Spickerman. The former was only six years old when he came to Madison County. He grew to manhood at Mine La Motte, and commenced teaming at the age of eleven. He followed this occupation until seventeen years of age, when he commenced mining. In 1866 he married Miss Louisa Sunderman, who was born in St. Louis County, Mo., in 1849, and who, by her

marriage, became the mother of three children: Frank, Katie and John. Mrs. Schulte died in 1877, and in 1880 Mr. Schulte married Miss Annie Priggel, a native of Mine La Motte, Mo., born in 1859, and the daughter of Eberhart Priggel. Four children were born to this union: Hellen, Frederick, Joseph and Herman. In May, 1885, Mr. Schulte bought 280 acres of land one and a half miles east of Fredericktown, and in the spring of 1887, he located there and since that time has been a tiller of the soil. Mr. Schulte began life a poor boy, but by industry and hard work he has now a good home. He is making many improvements in his place, and will soon have one of the best farms in Madison County. He is a Republican in politics, and he and family are members of the Catholic Church.

John L. Settle, jeweler and stationer of Fredericktown, was born in Madison County, Mo., in 1861 and is the son of Henry and Mary Jane (Graham) Settle, and grandson of William Settle, who was a native of Murfreesboro, Tenn., born in 1809. He came to Missouri in 1833 and, after living one year in Bollinger County, moved to Madison County, and here in 1835 he and C. T. Graham erected a small church, now known as Big Creek Baptist Church. William Settle was ordained minister in 1839 and was soon appointed American Baptist Home Mission secretary as missionary of Southeast Missouri and North Arkansas. He labored in this good cause for five years, and while thus employed lived in Ripley County. In 1855 he became a missionary of the Southern Baptist Convention, through the Baptist Convention of Southeast Missouri. In 1868 he became pastor of Castor Church at Marquand and at Marble Hill. In 1870 he organized a church at Fredericktown and died the same year. Carter T. Graham, maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Tennessee in 1800 and came to Madison County in 1822. He was a Baptist minister and was called the "farmer preacher." He died in 1861. Henry Settle was reared in Madison County, on a farm, and was married in 1860. He afterward located near the old homestead where he remained until the spring of 1865, when he moved to Ironton and engaged in merchandising, but died the same year while in the prime of life. His wife was born in Madison County, Mo., in 1842 and was of Irish descent. She was the daughter of Rev. Carter T. Graham, who was a Baptist minister, as before mentioned. Mrs. Settle was the mother of three children: John L., Newton G., and H. Maggie (wife of John T. Bruce). John L. Settle remained on the farm until eighteen years of age and attended the district schools during this time. At the age of eighteen he went to Fredericktown and attended the high school at that place for two years. The following two years he attended William Jewell College at Liberty, Clay Co., Mo. At the age of twenty-one he entered the teacher's profession and taught two terms, one in Madison County and the other in Scott County. In 1885 he and J. L. Woolford became partners in the jeweler and stationer line in Fredericktown, and at the end of one year Mr. Settle sold his interest and went on a tour through the West "sight seeing," until he grew weary of this, when he returned to his birthplace and purchased the stock of Mr. Woolford. Since January, 1888, Mr. Settle has been conducting the business on his own responsibility. He was married January 31 of the same year to Miss Callie McCreary, a native of Tennessee, born in 1868, and the daughter of Robert McCreary. Mr. Settle is a Prohibitionist in his political views and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

John Starkey, farmer and stock raiser of Madison County, Mo., was born in Sevier County, Tenn., in 1824, being the son of Joel and Delaney (Whaley) Starkey. The father was born in South Carolina and participated in several Indian wars and also in the War of 1812. He was under Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans and witnessed the death of Puckingham and the overthrow of British authority on American soil. His death remains a mystery, as the last that was heard of him was when he assisted in the removal of the Cherokee Indians west of the Mississippi River. It is supposed that he lost his life on that perilous expedition. He was the father of four sons and four daughters. His widow died at the advanced age of ninety-five years. Their son John was the first to leave home and brave the toils and dangers of frontier life in Missouri. He was married to Catherine Riding, who became the mother of seven children, four of whom are now living. She is sixty-six years of age and is hale and hearty. John Starkey, after giving each of his children a farm, has still 540 acres of land. He contributes liberally to all religious denominations and he and family are members of the Congregational Methodist Church. He served in the Union army during the late war and is one of the county's most reliable and

honored citizens. Although his early educational advantages were limited, he has considerable literary taste and is an occasional contributor to one of the local journals.

John H. Townsend, farmer, of Madison County, Mo., was born in Logan County, Ky., in 1832, and is the son of George M. and Nancy (Williams) Townsend. The former was born in Kentucky May 7, 1797, and by occupation was a farmer and school teacher. His death occurred in Kentucky in 1841. His wife was born in the same State as himself April 17, 1802, and died May 30, 1876. She became the mother of eight children. Her son, John H., was the sixth child, and, with his mother, came to Missouri in 1841. He was educated in the common schools, and Arcadia College, in Iron County. June 4, 1856, he married Mary C. Sebastian, who was born in St. Francois County, Mo., June 24, 1833. Her father, Moses Sebastian, was born in Kentucky in 1807, and was a farmer by occupation. He was married five times; the first time to Margaret Santee, who was the mother of the present Mrs. Sebastian. She was born June 14, 1808, and died July 4, 1847. Mr. Sebastian died in Madison County, Mo., December 28, 1885. Mrs. Townsend is the mother of eight children: Margaret, George M., Nancy W., Edward B., Martha J., John F., Laura C., and William M. Three of the daughters and one of the sons are among the popular educators of Southeast Missouri, but Miss Laura is the only one now engaged in that work. Mr. Townsend is the owner of eighty acres of land, and in his political views is a Democrat. The family are members of the Baptist Church.

Francis Marion Tucker, of the firm of F. M. Tucker & Co., is a native of Perry County, Mo., born September 7, 1845, being the son of James F. Tucker, and the grandson of Francis Tucker, who was a native of Maryland. The family can be traced back to the time of Lord Baltimore. James F. Tucker was born in Perry County, Mo., May 1, 1812, and was there reared and educated. He married Mary Power, a native of Kentucky, and in 1851 removed to Randolph County, Ill., where the mother died May 8, 1863. The father died in Scott County, Mo., May 18, 1885. F. M. Tucker was reared in Randolph County, Ill., and received his education in Prairie du Rocher until the age of sixteen. He then worked for others at farming and saw-milling work, and on the Mount Carbon Railroad, in Jackson County. He was married in Perry County, Mo., January 19, 1869, to Miss Margaret P. Tucker, a native of Perry County, Mo., and daughter of Barney and Magdalen Tucker, *nee* McCouley. To Mr. Tucker and wife were born nine children, five now living: Mary Elizabeth, Agnes Elulia, Charles Henry, Clement Pius and Nina Mercedes. Mr. Tucker engaged in business with the firm of Moreau & Menard, and remained with them thirteen months, when the channel of the river was changed and his prospects destroyed there. He then went to Perry County in the spring of 1870, broken in health, and in September of the same year came to Mine La Motte, where he worked until August, 1871, at which date he removed permanently to Mine La Motte, and went to work for John Wingler & Co., contractors, on the cars. After that he went into the diggings and worked regularly for four years. He then commenced prospecting, and followed this continuously, except when need of funds compelled him to work by the day. He opened up his present business June 3, 1885. In 1888 Mr. Tucker purchased a farm of 222 acres in Castor Township, four miles east of Fredericktown and one mile south of the La Motte claim, on to which he moved on May 9 of the same year, and now, to use his own words, "I have settled down here among my friends and intend to devote the remainder of my life to the cultivation of my farm, the education of my children, and the preparation of my soul to meet its Maker whenever it pleases the Almighty and most merciful God to call me." His motto has always been to "trust like a child and strive like a man." Mr. Tucker is a Democrat of conservative principles, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

Louis J. Villars, M. D., and druggist of Fredericktown, Mo., is a native of Bonne Terre, St. Francois Co., Mo., born in 1825. He is the son of Joseph D. and Eleanor (St. Gemme) Villars. The father was born in New Orleans in 1786, and his father, Claud Joseph Villars, was a native of France and an officer in the French army. He immigrated to America, locating at New Orleans, and here passed the remainder of his days. Joseph D. moved with his mother to Ste. Genevieve, Mo., in his youth, and here was married. His mother was Mary Louise Valle, who was a sister of John Baptiste and Francis Valle, who, with John Baptiste Pratte and John Baptiste St. Gemme, were the original owners of Mine La Motte, in Madison County. John Baptiste Valle was after-

ward the owner of Valle Mines, in St. Francois County, and Valle Township, Jefferson Co., was named in his honor. Joseph D. Villars was the first agent of Mine La Motte. In 1820 he settled where Bonne Terre now stands, and was one-half owner of the lead mines at that place, which were being worked on a small scale. About 1827 Mr Villars returned to Ste. Genevieve, and about 1832 was appointed agent and superintendent of Mine La Motte. He moved his family there and was foreman for many years. He purchased eighty acres near Fredericktown, where he passed his last days. He was very successful, owning large tracts of land in various parts of this State. He died in 1865. His wife, and the mother of Louis J., was born in Ste. Genevieve, Mo., in 1794, and died in 1867. She was the daughter of John Baptiste Ste. Gemme, who was of French descent, a man of wealth and an early settler of the oldest town in Missouri—Ste. Genevieve. Mrs. Villars became the mother of two children: Dr. L. J. and Caroline (widow of Samuel C. Collier, who was an attorney, and who died in 1873). Dr. L. J. Villars received his literary education in the common schools and at St. Mary's College. At about the age of eighteen he began the study of medicine, and in 1849 graduated as an M. D. at the St. Louis Medical College. In the spring of 1850 he went overland to the Pacific coast to seek gold, it taking him six months to make the trip. He worked in the mines until about 1853, when he returned to his birthplace. He located at Pilot Knob and entered upon the practice of his profession. In January, 1855, he removed to Fredericktown, where he has, without interruption, continued his practice up to the present, a period of about thirty-eight years. In July, 1854, Dr. Villars married Miss Julia Gregory, a native of Fredericktown, born in 1836, and the daughter of Felix G. Gregory. To this marriage were born two children: Augustas D. and Louis F. In 1860 Dr. Villars established a drugstore in connection with his practice, which he has carried on ever since. The same year he had the misfortune to lose his wife. In June, 1873, he married Miss Bell Gregory, sister of his first wife, and one child has blessed this union, named Claud Joseph. The Doctor is a member of the Southeast Missouri Medical Association, and is a member of the Masonic lodge. He is a K. of H., a Democrat in politics, and his wife is a member of the Catholic Church.

Judge John Vinson was born in Madison County, Mo., February 13, 1839. He is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Oden) Vinson. The father was born in Tennessee, in 1805, and throughout life followed the occupation of farming. He immigrated to Missouri about 1828, and located in Madison County. His family consisted of nine children—seven daughters and two sons. Judge Vinson is their seventh child. He resided on the old home place, and assisted his father at farming until twenty-three years of age. He was a soldier in the Confederate army during the war, and was in numerous sharp skirmishes. He was a prisoner at Rock Island, Ill., when peace was declared. After his release he returned to his farm, and in the spring of 1867 was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Jane Hovis, who was of German and Irish descent, born in Madison County in 1850. Judge Vinson has filled the duties of his office with ability and credit to himself, and will be a candidate for re-election when his term expires, with everything in his favor for success. He is a Democrat in his political views, and is, perhaps, one of the most influential advocates of his party in the county. He and family are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

N. B. Watts, county court clerk of Madison County, Mo., and a native of the county, was born in 1848, being the son of Reuben and Nancy (Sitzen) Watts. The father was also a native of Madison County, born in 1822, and followed the calling of a farmer and local Methodist minister. His father was born in Virginia in 1791. He was a captain in the War of 1812, and participated in the battle of Horse-shoe Bend. He enlisted in the war while living in Maury County, Tenn. In 1814 he moved to Madison County, Mo., where he died in 1845. Reuben Watts grew to manhood on a farm and was married in 1844. When about twenty-four years of age he entered the ministry, also continuing his work on his farm of 360 acres. In 1874 he organized the Congregational Methodist Church, which was the first church of the kind organized in the State of Missouri. He died in 1879. His wife was born in Madison County, Mo., in 1826. She is a daughter of John and Naomi Sitzes, who were North Carolinians by birth, and immigrants to Missouri in 1815. Mrs. Watts became the mother of nine children, three of whom are living: N. B., Mary J. (wife of B. F. Whitener) and Missouri C. (wife of M. D. Bess). The son, N. B., was

educated in the common schools, and in 1870 married L. I. Whitener, daughter of John Q. A. Whitener. Mrs. Watts was born in Madison County in 1854, and is the mother of two children: Duty Sylvester and Minnie Bell. In 1870 Mr. Watts began merchandising in Marquand, continuing three years. He then farmed until November 1892, when he was elected county court clerk, and in 1886 was re-elected with no opposition. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Congregational Methodist Church, and his wife belongs to the Baptist Church.

Mr. Julius Webb, one of the principal land owners and farmers of Madison County, was born October 16, 1822, and is the son of Byars and Rebecca (Williams) Webb. The father was born in South Carolina in 1801, and died in 1863. He was by occupation a farmer and miller. At the age of four he moved with his parents from South Carolina on Broad River to Tennessee, and here passed his last days. He married Miss Williams, who bore him sixteen children, five now living. Julius Webb, the subject of this sketch, moved to Missouri in 1857 and has been in Madison County ever since. He first purchased eighty acres of land, sold that, and then purchased 320 in Polk Township. He was fortunate in finding on his last estate an almost inexhaustible amount of granite. The richness of the quarry attracted the attention of the public, and an Eastern Company purchased twenty-three acres of his farm, and are now quarrying granite on it. This is the largest granite quarry in Madison County, and one of the richest in Southeastern Missouri. On other portions of Mr. Webb's farm the granite resources are fully as great as in the quarry. In 1843, just after attaining his majority, Mr. Webb married Miss Amanda J. Martin, a native of Warren County, Tenn., born February 16, 1824. The result of this union was the birth of seven children—four sons and three daughters. The daughters only are now living: Alzena (now Mrs. Isham Teeters), Mary Elizabeth (now Mrs. H. J. Carr) and Margaret R. (now Mrs. Christ. Whetstone). During the late war Mr. Webb's sympathies were with the Southern cause, and true to his convictions he risked life for his principle. In 1861 he joined the Southern forces at Fredericktown, and took part in the Big River Bridge fight. He participated in the battle of Fredericktown, battle of New Madrid, Mo., Columbus, Ky., and was at the downfall of Little Rock. He was also in many minor skirmishes, and at the time of the final surrender was in Arkansas, and instead of going to surrender returned home to see his family.

Thomas F. White, farmer, of Fredericktown, Mo., was born in Hardin County, Tenn., in 1838, and is the son of James and Ruth (Snow) White. The father was born in Tennessee in 1809. In 1842 he immigrated to St. Francois County, Mo., settled five miles southeast of Farmington, on 160 acres of land, and there he now lives. His wife was born in Tennessee in 1815 and died in 1876. She was the mother of eleven children, nine now living. Thomas F., the fifth child, was but four years old when he came to Missouri. He was reared and grew to manhood on the farm. In 1865 he married Miss Mary Pool, a native of New Madrid County, Mo., born in 1849 and the daughter of C. Augustus Pool. C. A. Pool was born in Petersburg, Va., and immigrated to New Madrid in his twenty-fourth year. He married Amanda Herbert in 1846. She was the mother of nine children, of whom four are now living. Three children (one of whom died in 1872, named Emma) were the result of this union, two living: Lizzie (wife of J. W. Buchanan) and Amanda Snow. Mr. White resided in St. Francois County until 1865, when he moved to Mine La Motte and began working in the lead mines. This business he followed for thirteen years. In 1877 he bought sixty acres of land adjoining the town of Fredericktown, where he settled in 1878, and where he has since resided. Mr. White is a hard-working industrious man, and a highly respected citizen. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife and children are members of the Christian Church.

Daniel Whitener was born August 1, 1813, his parents being Henry and Elizabeth (Bollinger) Whitener, who were born in North Carolina, and were early immigrants to Missouri. There were no white settlers here at that time (1804), and the territory was inhabited by the Delaware and other tribes of Indians. Bollinger County, Mo., was named after Mrs. Whitener's family. By Mr. Bollinger she became the mother of twelve children, six of whom are now living. Daniel Whitener was married at the age of twenty-two years to Miss Margaret Bess, who was born in 1815. Six of her children are now living: Purney, Lydia, Martha, Hannah, Catherine and Lawson M. Mr. Whitener is the owner of 270 acres of land four miles east of Marquand. One hundred acres

are in a good state of cultivation. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church. They are highly esteemed citizens of the county, and besides their large farm, own considerable property in Marquand.

Henry Whitener, farmer and stock raiser of Madison County, Mo., was born in October, 1814, and is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Bollinger) Whitener. The father was born in North Carolina, and was by occupation a farmer and miller. He moved to Missouri at an early day and settled in what is now Madison County. He was married to Miss Bollinger, and to them were born eleven children, six of whom are now living. Henry Whitener, Jr., was married to Miss Adaline Sites, and to their union were born fourteen children—seven sons and seven daughters—all but one living. These are: Sarah C., Mary Caroline, Barbara A., Elijah, Francis, John Henry, Pinkney G., James J., Elizabeth, Cassie Ann, Martha E., Raleigh and Susan Ellen. An unusual circumstance happened in this family in 1866, when three of the children were married the same day. Mr. Whitener has lived on his present farm for fifty years, and is the owner of 600 acres of land in Southeast Missouri. He and wife have been worthy and consistent members of the Missionary Baptist Church for over forty years, and are known throughout the county, as honest, enterprising citizens.

Noah T. Whitener, druggist at Marquand, Madison Co., Mo., was born October 5, 1852, and is the son of J. Q. A. Whitener and Mary (Bess) Whitener. The father was born in Madison County, Mo., in 1830, and is a farmer by occupation. His father was born in North Carolina, and immigrated to Missouri in 1802, where he afterward died. J. Q. A. Whitener was elected county judge in 1882. He owns a fine farm of 200 acres, and he and wife became the parents of two children: Noah T. and Leurina I. (wife of N. B. Watts). Noah T. Whitener engaged in the mercantile business in Marquand in 1872, but after a time discontinued that business and returned to farm life. After his return to Marquand he had charge of the postoffice, and at the same time studied pharmacy. In 1884 he resigned the office of postmaster to attend the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and in the fall of that year engaged in the drug business in Marquand, at which he still continues. October 31, 1877, he was united in marriage to Mattie E. Gordon, and by her became the father of five children, four of whom survive: Stella, Flora, Myrtle and Gordon. Mr. Whitener is one of the popular business men of the county, and a gentleman of culture and refinement.

John B. Wilson, a farmer of Madison County, Mo., was born in Tennessee in 1832, and is the son of Jacob and Jemima Wilson. The father was a farmer by occupation. He came to Missouri and located in Reynold County, where he was killed at the beginning of the late war by robbers, it was supposed for what money he had in his possession. John B. Wilson came to Missouri with his father, and his boyhood days were spent on his father's farm. November 16, 1855, he united his fortunes with that of Miss Emeline Copeland, who was born in Tennessee in 1833. She became the mother of nine children, eight of whom are living: George M., Mary A. (wife of A. C. Holder), Jennie G. (wife of J. T. Sharp), Belle T. (wife of Edward A. Howell), Katie C. (wife of Lewis Burch), Sarah J., Eva and Ida. Mr. Wilson is the owner of 240 acres of land, and in his political views he advocates the principles of the Democratic party. His son, George M., was married in 1877 to Miss Parazida Richmond, and is the father of the following family: Effie, Maude, Sidney, Elsie and Homer E. Mary A. (wife of A. C. Holder) is the mother of two children: John M. and Hurburt M.

NEW MADRID COUNTY.

Judge Benton Akin was born in New Madrid County, Mo., May 29, 1831. He is a son of John Akin, a native of Ireland, who, when a child, came to America with his parents and located in North Carolina, where he grew to manhood and married Sarah Walker, a native of North Carolina. John Akin and wife removed to Missouri in 1808 and located in Cape Girardeau County, where they resided for twenty years. In 1828 they came to New Madrid County and

settled on a farm near New Madrid, where they resided until the death of the husband on December 18, 1841. Mrs. Akin survived until September 20, 1865. John Akin held no office except that of justice of the peace while a resident of Cape Girardeau County. Judge Benton Akin is the youngest and only survivor of ten children—five sons and five daughters; but five grew to maturity—three sons and two daughters. He was reared on his father's farm and received a good education in the common schools, with one year at Arcadia High School. Soon after attaining his majority he purchased a farm adjoining his father's, which he still owns and cultivates. It consists of 435 acres of land under a good state of cultivation. In 1882 he formed a partnership with Mr. Parks and engaged in the hardware and general blacksmithing business. They carry a large stock of goods, and are also engaged extensively in manufacturing steel plows, for which there is a great demand. Mr. Akin served as presiding judge of the county court from 1878 to 1882, and proved himself to be a very efficient officer. In politics he has always been a staunch Democrat. In 1850 Judge Akin married Catherine Emory, a native of the county, and a daughter of Charles W. Emory. She died in 1858, and he afterward married Louisa Lee, also a native of New Madrid County. This wife died in 1864. In 1865 the Judge was united in marriage with Elizabeth Emory, a sister of his first wife. Two daughters have been born to this union: Ola R. and Amanda M. The Judge and wife are consistent members of the Methodist Church. He is a Master Mason.

John Alley, a substantial farmer of New Madrid County, Mo., was born in Howell County, Mo., on December 8, 1852. He is a son of Erasmus and Tennessee (Hensen) Alley, both of whom were born and reared in Tennessee. About 1843 Erasmus Alley settled in Howell County, Mo., and remained until after the war, when he removed his family to Arkansas, where he resided until 1886, when he came to New Madrid County, Mo. John Alley grew to manhood in Arkansas and came to New Madrid County when a young man, in 1877. Here in July, 1878, he married Leah Tyson, a native of Dunklin County, Mo., and a daughter of James Tyson, a native of Tennessee (now deceased). The latter's widow is living and resides in New Madrid County, Mo. When John Alley was married, he had no property except a team, but he rented land for several years and engaged in agriculture. In 1883 he purchased a farm adjoining the one on which he now resides, removing to his present farm in 1886. His farm contains 280 acres, of which 140 acres are under cultivation, with good, comfortable houses. To him and wife have been born four children: E. J., Emma C., Gertrude and John. Mrs. Alley is a member of the Southern Methodist Church. Mr. Alley is a Master Mason and also a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

John W. Arbuckle was born in Gibson County, Tenn., on September 15, 1881, and is a son of James Arbuckle, a native of Accomack County, Va. At the age of thirteen, James Arbuckle became a sailor, and remained on the ocean until he was thirty-one years of age, when he married Sally Henderson, also a native of Virginia. Soon after his marriage he removed to Kentucky, and remained there five years engaged in teaching school. He then removed to Tennessee, and, locating on a farm, resided there until his death in 1849. His wife died some time previously, in 1833. John W. grew to manhood on his father's farm, and on October 18, 1852, was united in marriage with Mary Smith, who was also born and reared in Gibson County, Tenn. In December of the next year he came with his wife to Missouri, and made a location in Ste. Genevieve County, on 320 acres of land, which he entered. He improved his farm and made it his home until 1878, when he brought his family to New Madrid County, and settled on his present farm in Lesieur Township. Mr. Arbuckle and wife have reared six children: Lucy Catherine (now the wife of William Richardson), Eleanor V. (wife of William Gilbow), Mary H. (wife of Jefferson Adams), Nancy A., Dr. Allen and John W. Mrs. Arbuckle died soon after coming to New Madrid County, October 21, 1876. Mr. Arbuckle is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

George H. Baker was born in New Madrid County, Mo., on August 15, 1832, and is a son of Henry and Bezy (Adkinson) Baker. When George A. was a small child his father died, and his mother died when he was but eight years of age. He was then taken by Emanuel Summers, who gave him a home and provided for him until he was nineteen years of age, when he went to work for himself as a farm hand, receiving monthly wages. In June, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining Company K, of Col. Bowen's regiment of infantry. He was in the service two years and two months, and participated in the

battles of Shiloh, Baker's Creek Bridge, and all the engagements during the siege and surrender of Vicksburg. He was paroled soon after the surrender at the latter place and returned home. The following April (in 1864) he was married in Pemiscot County to Susan Ross, a native of New Madrid County and a daughter of Stephen Ross (deceased). After his marriage Mr. Baker rented land in Pemiscot County, on which he made one crop, then removed to New Madrid County and rented land until he purchased the farm on which he now resides, consisting of 240 acres with good improvements in Lesieur Township. His first wife died on October 17, 1877, leaving three children, viz.: Elizabeth (wife of Williams Akers), S. R., and Susie (wife of William Folks). On October 1, 1880, Mr. Baker married Mary Alvy, who was born and reared in Indiana. Four children have blessed this union: Thomas E., Bruce, Georgia and Mamy.

Seth S. Barnes, one among the enterprising and substantial business men of New Madrid, is a native of Ripley County, Ind., born on July 12, 1845. He is a son of Seth S. Barnes, Sr., a native of New York, who married Elizabeth Love, a native of Kentucky. After his marriage Seth S. Barnes, Sr., located on a farm in Ripley County, Ind., where he was afterward engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock dealing. He died in the spring of 1847. His wife died subsequently in Portsmouth, Ohio. When a lad of ten years, Seth S. Barnes, Jr., came to New Madrid County, Mo., and remained until 1859. On December 25, 1862, he enlisted in the United States navy under Commander James P. Foster of the steamer "Chillicothe," an iron-clad gunboat on the Mississippi River. Mr. Barnes served on this vessel until the close of the war. He participated in all of its engagements in the work of opening up the Mississippi. Out of 130 men that enlisted he was one of twenty-five who were mustered out of service, the others having been killed, wounded or discharged for disability. He was discharged at Mound City, Ill., in June, 1865, after which he located in Henderson County, that State. In September, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Laura Marston, a native of Henderson County, Ill., and a daughter of Nathaniel Marston. Mr. Barnes was engaged in farming in that county till the spring of 1872, when he returned to New Madrid County, Mo., and located on a farm in New Madrid Township, which he had purchased in 1869. In 1881 he removed to New Madrid and engaged in the mercantile business, and was also appointed postmaster, which office he resigned on account of poor health after serving two years. He sold a one-half interest in his store and, leaving the business to his partner, returned to his farm in 1883 and remained until 1886, when he returned to the city and again took charge of his store. On January 15, 1888, his store, merchandise and household goods, were entirely destroyed by fire, a loss of \$8,000; but soon after he built one of the best business houses in the town, and now carries an extensive stock of groceries and implements. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have four children: William, Charles, Mabel and Cora. Mrs. Barnes and three of the children are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Barnes has always supported the principles and measures of the Republican party.

Pleasant Bishop was born near Cape Girardeau, Mo., on February 18, 1820, and is a son of Henry Bishop, who was born and reared in South Carolina. The latter and four of his brothers served under Gen. Jackson in the war against the Creek Indians. After this war Henry Bishop went to Nashville, and from thence came to Missouri and located in Cape Girardeau County about 1815. Here he married Martha Mayo, a native of North Carolina, who came with her father, Samuel Mayo, to Missouri at the same time the Bishop family came. After his marriage Henry Bishop resided in Cape Girardeau County a few years and removed to Tennessee, settling near Meriwether's Landing, in Lake County, about 1823. In 1825 he removed his family to Scott County, Mo., and remained until 1834, when he came to New Madrid County and located on the Mississippi, where he resided until his death, in 1841. His wife survived until 1859. Pleasant is the eldest of a family of five sons and three daughters, who grew to maturity, and one of two who are now living. The other, Henry G., was born in 1822. Pleasant came with his parents to New Madrid County, and grew to manhood within five miles of Point Pleasant, his present home. In 1841 he married Mary E. Wright, a native of the county, born of English parents. She died in 1851, leaving one child, John H. (who married Miss Amelia A. Hunter, of New Madrid), now an attorney in New Madrid. After his marriage Pleasant Bishop settled on a farm, which he managed three years. He was then engaged

successively in merchandising at Point Pleasant, merchandising on the river, overseeing a farm, merchandising in New Madrid, farming one year, merchandising at Point Pleasant, and farming until 1885, when, in January, he commenced his present business as proprietor of a general grocery store and private boarding house, which equals the average hotel. In 1856 he married Eliza Wright, a sister of his first wife. She died in 1860, leaving two children, Mary E. (widow of J. D. Timerman), and Ella (wife of E. S. Farmer, of Howell County, Mo.). Mr. Bishop married his present wife, Altha E. Harper, on June 19, 1862. She is a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Henry H. Harper, also a native of Kentucky. To this union has been born one son, Edwin. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Bishop is a Master Mason, having been a member of the Masonic lodge since 1847.

Judge Benjamin F. Boyce was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., March 21, 1817, and is a son of Thomas B. Boyce, a native of Delaware, who was reared in Georgia. When a young man Thomas B. Boyce came to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., where he married Susanna Davis, a native of Georgia. He resided in that county until 1821, when he removed to New Madrid County, where he purchased land and improved a farm on which he resided until his death on February 17, 1851. His wife died in 1846. Benjamin F. Boyce grew to manhood on his father's farm, and was married in New Madrid County in 1839 to Nancy Sikes, a native of the county and a daughter of Needham Sikes, formerly from South Carolina. After his marriage Judge Boyce located on a farm in the northern part of New Madrid County, in Big Prairie Township, where he resided till 1867, when he removed to New Madrid. He was appointed to the position of sheriff and collector in 1866, re-appointed in 1867, and elected in 1868. His wife died in 1866. At the expiration of his term of office as sheriff and collector he was elected judge of the probate court, and in 1876 was appointed assessor of the county. In 1878 he was re-elected to the office of probate judge, and again re-elected in 1882 and 1886, being the present incumbent. He has held other minor offices, was elected county judge in 1850 and served eight years. To him and wife were born eight children, four of whom are dead: John B., who died after reaching maturity, and four that died in infancy. Those living are Susan E. (Mrs. Sam S. Watson), Mary C. (Mrs. Joseph D. Cressat, of Sikeston, Mo.), and Alfred. The Judge is a member of the Point Pleasant Masonic lodge, and is a Master Mason. He is a man of strong constitution and never experienced any serious illness in his life time.

George W. Brewer, a farmer and stock raiser of Lesieur Township, New Madrid Co., Mo., was born in Metropolis, Ill., on April 28, 1844. He is a son of Mathew and Nancy (Wilder) Brewer, natives of Illinois and Tennessee, respectively. Mathew Brewer was married in his native State, but later removed his family to Blandville, Ky., where he resided till his death in 1847. His widow married again and about 1860 came with her husband and children to Missouri and located in New Madrid County. George W. Brewer remained with his mother, and secured a good common school education. About 1866 he was married to Mrs. Lena (Pikey) Moudy, a daughter of Frank Pikey. Soon after his marriage Mr. Brewer located on a farm and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He removed to his present farm of 156 acres in 1881. To him and wife have been born five children,—two sons and three daughters. They are B. Forest, Albert, Ada, Hattie and Linda. The parents are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Brewer is a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

Jefferson M. Broughton was born in Washington, Miss., on July 4, 1824. He is a son of Col. Edward and Sarah (Parker) Broughton, both natives of Maryland. Col. Edward Broughton served as colonel through the War of 1812. He was married in his native State and about 1823 removed to Mississippi, where he resided three years, and went to Louisiana and engaged in farming. While in the latter State he served as parish judge for several years. He next removed to Kentucky and located in Lexington but later on a farm in Woodford County. In 1839 he came to Missouri and settled in New Madrid County, where he was engaged in farming until his death, about 1855. His wife survived him several years and died in Mississippi during the late war. They reared a family of seven sons and two daughters who grew to maturity, of whom two sons and a daughter are now living (1888): Thomas (who resides in Vicksburg, engaged in the mercantile business), Henrietta (widow of N. M. Reynroth of Middleton, Ky.) and Jefferson M. The last named was about fifteen years of age when he

came with his father to Missouri. In August, 1849, he married Louisa Myers, who was born on Lewis Prairie, New Madrid County, and is a daughter of Nathan Myers, one of the early settlers of the county from Pennsylvania. After his marriage, Mr. Broughton settled on a farm in New Madrid County, and removed to his present farm in the same county in 1867. In politics he is a Democrat, and was elected public administrator in 1876 and was re-elected in 1880 and 1884, being the present incumbent. He and wife have reared a family of six children, all of whom are married except the youngest. They are Charles, James, Sallie (wife of George T. Price), Emma (widow of Thomas Girvin), S. Price and Jesse. Mr. and Mrs. Broughton are members of the Methodist Church.

James E. Broughton, a farmer and stock raiser of New Madrid Township, New Madrid Co., Mo., is a native of the county, born on September 29, 1853. He was a son of Jefferson M. and Louisa (Myers) Broughton [see sketch]. James E. Broughton spent his youth at the home of his parents, assisting in the work of the farm, and received a good education in the New Madrid public schools. On May 28, 1884, his marriage with Jessie Toney was celebrated. She is a native of New Madrid County and a daughter of Jesse Toney (deceased). After his marriage Mr. Broughton purchased and located on the farm which is his present home. It is a pleasant location two miles from New Madrid. Mrs. Broughton is a member of the Catholic Church.

Henry E. Broughton was born in New Madrid County, Mo., September 26, 1856, and is a son of Edward C. Broughton, who, when a small boy, came to New Madrid County with his father. Here he grew to manhood and married Elizabeth J. Lewis, a native of the county and a daughter of Lilbourn Lewis, one of the early settlers of New Madrid County. Mr. Broughton was a farmer, and also engaged in merchandising for a few years. He held the office of county assessor for one term. His death occurred January 30, 1867. His widow survives. Henry E. Broughton grew to manhood on his father's farm. Besides his business education, which he received at Jones' Commercial College, St. Louis, he is mostly self educated. After finishing his commercial course he engaged as clerk and bookkeeper for T. H. Digges at the warehouse in New Madrid, and continued until 1887, when he purchased an interest in the New Madrid Milling Company. He has since superintended the business of the company, which operates an extensive corn mill in New Madrid. Mr. Broughton has served one term as county assessor, and has held several city offices. On January 12, 1886, his marriage with Miss Clara Mott was celebrated. She is a native of New Madrid County, and a daughter of John A. Mott. [See sketch.] Mr. Broughton is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is foreman of his lodge. His wife is a member of the Catholic Church.

Arthur Broughton, a substantial farmer and stock raiser of New Madrid Township, New Madrid Co., Mo., was born on an adjoining farm January 28, 1858. He is a son of Ed. C. Broughton, a brother of Jefferson M. Broughton, whose sketch appears in this work. Ed. C. Broughton was chiefly reared in New Madrid County, and was married to Bettie J. Lewis, a native of the county, and a daughter of Lilbourn Lewis. After his marriage he settled on a farm, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. He was also engaged in merchandising a short time at New Madrid. His death occurred January 30, 1867, but his widow still survives, and resides with the subject of this sketch. She is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and reared to maturity two sons and two daughters, all of whom are now residing in New Madrid County. Arthur, the second son, grew up on the farm, and married, December 10, 1879, Nannie H. Hunter, a daughter of Samuel Hunter, deceased. She was born and reared in New Madrid County, Mo. After his marriage Mr. Broughton located on his present farm, which his father had partially improved before his death. He has 522 acres of land, with about 250 acres under cultivation. To him and wife have been born five children: Samuel E., Nellie E., Henry, Jennie and Hunter. Mr. Broughton is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Basil B. Crow was born in Bullitt County, Ky., on March 1, 1830, and is a son of Basil and Mariah (Blundford) Crow, both natives of Kentucky. Basil Crow, Sr., removed his family to Missouri in the spring of 1831, and settled in Monroe County, being one of its early settlers. He moved from thence to New Madrid County in 1848, and located on a farm, where he resided until his death. In the fall of 1864, Basil B. Crow enlisted in the Confederate Army, joining Slayback's regiment of Shelby's old brigade as a private, but was immediately



R. B. Norton

CAPE GIRARDEAU CO.

promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He accompanied and participated in all the engagements of Price's raid through Missouri. When the war was over he returned home and engaged in farming. He was married in New Madrid County in 1858, to Rachel Overby, a native of Tennessee. Some time previous to his marriage he had entered land and made some improvements. It was on this that he located and began work for himself and family. He now has 420 acres, with 290 under cultivation, with good improvements. His wife died in November, 1885, having borne ten children, seven yet living: Thomas B., Charles B., Joseph F., Mary A., Albert W., Henry A. and Luke A. Thomas B. is the only one that is married. On June 1, 1887, Mr. Crow married Mrs. Parnecia J. Sammons, a native of Bollinger County, Mo., who was chiefly reared in Cape Girardeau County. She has one son by her previous marriage—John A. Sammons. She is a consistent member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Crow is of the Catholic faith. He is a member of the Wheel, is president of the county organization, and also of his local lodge.

James P. Daniels was born in Hardin County, Tenn., on December 1, 1852, and is a son of C. and Caroline (Hutton) Daniels, natives of Tennessee and Alabama, respectively. After his marriage C. Daniels located in Tennessee, and remained there until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he removed his family to Illinois, and resided in DuQuoin until the spring of 1866. He then came to New Madrid County, Mo., and engaged in farming. At first he rented land, but in 1878 purchased the farm on which the subject of this sketch now resides. Mr. Daniels died here in the winter of 1885. His widow still survives. They reared to maturity a family of three sons and four daughters, of whom two sons and the daughters are living, all married except one daughter. James P. grew up on his father's farm, assisting in the work and attending school. He was married in November, 1880 to Miss Minerva Shy, a native of New Madrid County, Mo., and a daughter of Joseph Shy (deceased). After his marriage he still remained with his father, and since the latter's death has managed the farm in a very successful manner. He has 160 acres with about 100 under cultivation. To him and wife have been born two sons: Edgar R. and Louis J. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

John A. Davis, a member of the firm of Mott, Davis & Co., at Point Pleasant, Mo., was born in Clermont County, Ohio, on April 16, 1835, and is a son of Enoch J. and Anna (Huling) Davis, natives of Indiana and Kentucky, respectively. Enoch J. Davis was in the produce and grocery business at Memphis, Tenn., previous to the birth of the subject of this sketch, and afterward located there with his family. In 1853 he removed back to Ohio, and was engaged in the dry goods business at New Richmond until the next year, when he went to Brandenburg, Ky., and remained two years, after which he returned to Memphis. He remained in the last named city engaged in business until his death in 1873. His wife died some time previously, about 1860. John A. Davis grew to manhood chiefly in Memphis, and spent his youth at school and in the store with his father, where he received a practical business education. While living with his parents in Kentucky, he cast his first vote for President Fillmore. In April, 1857, he located in New Madrid County, and was clerk and bookkeeper for the company that built the plank road between Point Pleasant and Clarkton. In 1861 he enlisted in the State Guards, and was assigned to the commissary department. In June, 1863, he was captured and taken to St. Louis, where he was confined in the military prison eleven months, when he was sent to Alton, Ill., and remained in prison there until the close of the war, when he was paroled. After the war he located at Point Pleasant, Mo., and clerked for Col. Ward on a wharf-boat about two years, when he and his father-in-law purchased the wharf-boat, and was engaged in merchandising about two years. In 1871 he established his present business, but sold only groceries until 1874, when he put in a general stock of merchandise. Mr. Davis' marriage with Helen Wood was celebrated on June 7, 1868. She is a daughter of J. M. Wood, of New Madrid County. To their union have been born five children: Will E., Elgie, Susie, Effie and John Medley. Mr. Davis is a Mason. In politics he is a Democrat, and was elected county judge in 1882 and re-elected in 1884. He has served as a member of the school board for ten years.

Hon. William Dawson, one of the most prominent citizens of New Madrid, Mo., was born in New Madrid County on March 17, 1848. His grandfather, Dr.

Robert D. Dawson, was among the prominent men who early settled in Missouri. He was a native of Maryland, where he grew to mature years and studied medicine. Having come to New Madrid about 1800 he was one of the pioneer physicians of the district, in which he practiced his profession until his death. Dr. Dawson was a member of the convention that drafted the first constitution of the State of Missouri. His son, Thomas H. Dawson, was born and reared in New Madrid County, and married Miss A. H. Laforge, a native of the county and a daughter of Peter A. Laforge. Peter A. Laforge was of French birth and parentage, and was an early settler of New Madrid. [A sketch of the Laforge family is given in another portion of this work.] After his marriage Thomas H. Dawson located on a farm in his native county, where he reared his family and still resides. For a short time he served in the Confederate army as lieutenant. William Dawson grew to manhood on his father's farm and in school. He is a graduate of the Christian Brothers' College, of St. Louis. During his last year of study in that institution he taught some, and after completing the course remained one year as a teacher, and in the meantime commenced reading law. Returning home, he was elected sheriff and collector of the county in the fall of 1870, and was re-elected in 1872. At the general election in 1878 Mr. Dawson was elected to represent New Madrid County in the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1880 and 1882. After serving three terms in the Legislature he was admitted to the bar in New Madrid, and engaged in practicing his profession. In 1884 he again entered the political field, and was nominated and elected to represent the Fourteenth Congressional District of Missouri in Congress. He made this race against one of the strongest and most prominent Republicans of the district, and was elected by a large majority, and afterward filled the position with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In New Madrid, on December 24, 1874, he was united in marriage with Miss Ella Hunter, a native of the county, and a daughter of William W. Hunter, one of the pioneer merchants of New Madrid. Mrs. Dawson was educated at Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo. To them were born four children: Nellie, Thomas H. (who died in infancy), William and Birdie May. Mr. Dawson is a member of the New Madrid Masonic Lodge and is a Master Mason.

George Dawson, M. D., a physician and surgeon of New Madrid, Mo., was born in New Madrid County, on March 12, 1852, and is a son of Thomas H. Dawson [see sketch of Hon. William Dawson]. Dr. George Dawson grew to manhood in his native county, and secured a good education at the Christian Brothers' College, St. Louis. He did not, however, complete the course in that institution, but returned home and began studying medicine under Dr. Waters, now deceased, one of the leading physicians of Southeast Missouri. After reading one year he entered the Louisville Medical College in the fall of 1873, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1876. After completing the course, he returned to New Madrid, and commenced the practice of his profession, which he has continued, and now has a large and increasing practice. He is a young man, of good habits and character, and keeps himself well-informed in the advanced ideas of his profession by reading carefully the medical journals and literature of the day. Dr. Dawson married, in New Madrid, in the spring of 1883, Mary D. Howard, a native of the county and a daughter of Judge Howard [see sketch]. Mrs. Dawson is a member of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is one of the examining physicians of his lodge. To the Doctor and Mrs. Dawson have been born three children: Agate, Thomas H. and J. Dooyne.

Edward De Lisle, a member of the firm of enterprising merchants, De Lisle Bros., with stores at Portageville, Point Pleasant and Gayoso, Mo., is a native of New Madrid County, born in October, 1850. He is a son of Eustice De Lisle, a retired farmer of Portageville, who is also a native of the county, born on April 12, 1822. The latter is a son of Eustice De Lisle, a native of France, who came to America when a young man, and married, in New Madrid County, Philine Pikey, also a native of France. Eustice De Lisle, Jr., grew to manhood in the county, and was married on March 4, 1844, to Clamans Meatt, also a native of New Madrid County. After his marriage he located on a farm in Portage Township, which he managed until 1880, when he rented the land and located in Portageville. His wife died on September 26, 1887. They reared a family of nine children to be men and women. They are Susanna (widow of Robert Warren), Edward, Louise (wife of James Fields), Alphonso (a merchant), Olieave (a merchant at Point Pleasant), Columbus (a farmer), Paralee

(wife of Jack Lafont), and Ellen, a young lady at home. Edward spent his youth on his father's farm, and began business at Portageville about 1873, as successor of D. W. Harvey, in a general store. He commenced with small capital, but, having been very successful, has added to the capital stock from time to time. In 1878, his brother, Alphonso, became a partner in the business, and later another brother, Oliveave, also became a partner. They have three business houses, as stated above, and are doing a business of about \$100,000 per year, and carry a good stock of merchandise at each point. In 1871 Edward De Lisle was united in marriage with Mary De Lisle, by whom he has three children: Jonah, Charles and Hattie. Mr. De Lisle is a Master Mason.

Thomas H. Digges, proprietor of the New Madrid, Mo., warehouse, is a native of Culpeper County, Va., born on June 13, 1841. He is a son of C. W. Digges, a native of Fauquier County, Va., who grew to manhood in his native county, and married Elizabeth McClannagan, a New York lady, after which he located in Culpeper County, Va. Later he returned to his native county, and resided until his death, at Warrenton, about 1870. He held the office of sheriff of his county one or more terms. Thomas H. remained with his parents until he attained his majority, and received a good education in the high schools. In 1867 he came to New Madrid, Mo., and, locating at New Madrid, was engaged as clerk on a wharf-boat for five years. In the spring of 1872 he was united in marriage with Lizzie Laforge, a native of the county, and a daughter of A. A. Laforge, one of the pioneers of Southeast Missouri. After his marriage Mr. Digges removed to Moberly, Mo., and engaged in the grocery business, which he continued until 1875, when he returned to New Madrid and engaged in his present business in the warehouse. He also owns a two-third interest in the New Madrid Milling Company. In politics he supports the principles of the Democratic party. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and was assigned to the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, under Gen. Stewart, and was a member of the company known as the Black Horse Cavalry. For about eighteen months he was on detached duty as general's courier. He was in the following engagements: First and second battles at Manassas; Chancellorsville; Seven Days fight and Stewart's raid around McClellan's army. At the close of the war his colonel surrendered with Lee's army. Mr. and Mrs. Digges have three children: William L., Agnes and Lemuel. Mr. Digges is a member of the A. O. U. W. Mrs. Digges is a zealous member of the Catholic Church.

John Edmondson, one of the most prominent and substantial citizens of New Madrid County, is a native of the county, born on January 21, 1839. He is a son of James and Jane (Beavere) Edmondson, natives of Kentucky and Georgia respectively. James Edmondson was born about 1805. His father died when he was a boy, and his mother brought her three children to Southeast Missouri and located in New Madrid County. Here he resided until his death on June 13, 1858. At the time of his death he owned a good farm and several negroes. He was never an office seeker, and therefore, not an office holder. He and wife were both worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Jane (Beavere) Edmondson was born about five years later than her husband and died on May 4, 1868. When a girl she came with her parents to Southeast Missouri, and was married on March 5, 1832. She became the mother of nine children, of whom four are living. John was the second child, and remained with his parents until their deaths. His boyhood days were spent in attending school and working on his father's farm. What education he received in youth, has been greatly improved by much general reading, close observation and contact with business, until he is truly a well informed man. When twenty years of age he began farming for himself, the first year on rented land; but the next year he purchased 300 acres of the 1,200 which he now owns. One-half of this land is under a high state of cultivation, the other is very valuable for its fine timber. Mr. Edmondson's success as a farmer is due to industry, economy and superior business ability. During the late war he spent a large part of his time in the Confederate army trading stock. On September 1, 1861, he married Nancy Ellis, a native of Scott County, Mo. She died having borne three children: James and Louey, and Catherine (who died when less than a year old). On the 29th of September, 1868, he married Clara Davis, a daughter of Joseph B. and Eliza (Bartlett) Davis, natives of Virginia and Georgia, respectively. When a boy, Joseph B. Davis came to New Madrid County from Virginia with his parents. Mrs. Davis located in New Madrid County when she was three years of age. Clara Davis was born in Stoddard

County, Mo., on January 7, 1845. To her and Mr. Edmondson have been born six children, four of whom are living: Eddie, Ellic, Samuel and Jennie. Those dead are Emma and Albert. Mrs. Edmondson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and, although Mr. Edmondson is not a member of any church, he is a Christian and a believer in the teachings of the Bible. He is a staunch Democrat, and is an active, enterprising, public-spirited citizen.

Joseph D. England was born in West Tennessee on the 8th of February, 1846, and is the son of William and Emily Ann (Powell) England. William England was born in East Tennessee on March 1, 1819. When young he followed the plow and after his marriage engaged at the trade of miller for five years. He then abandoned the mill and followed the trade of brickmason and farming together. Emily A. Powell was born in Virginia on March 2, 1818, and was married in East Tennessee, after which she went with her husband to West Tennessee, where she died in Gibson County in 1854. She was the mother of eight children—five boys and three girls—the subject of this sketch being the only survivor. Soon after her death William England moved to New Madrid County, Mo., and later married Abbie Wimp, who survives. One son was born to this union; he is still living, a farmer, near the subject of this sketch. William England died in 1858, after which Joseph D. remained with his stepmother about one year, when he went to live with an uncle, John Cole, and remained four years. He then returned to his stepmother's and remained about three years. During his stay with her he joined the State militia under the command of Col. Deal, in Company A, and served until the end of the war, when he returned to his stepmother's home. His marriage with Anna Colson was celebrated on December 16, 1866. She is a daughter of Charles and Lucinda (Winter) Colson. Her father served about eight months in the late war, when he was taken prisoner and remained in Alton prison eighteen months. After his release he returned to his farm in New Madrid County, where he died on the 1st day of November, 1879, his wife having died on November 9, 1869. Abram Powell, the grandfather of Joseph D., was a soldier under Jackson in the War of 1812. Annie Colson was born February 1, 1852. Her union with Mr. England has been blessed by the birth of nine children: Charles W., Amanda E., Daniel R., John T., Eliza L., Nora Ethel, Mattie Noble and James Isaac (twins) and Ollie May. James Isaac died July 30, 1886. After his marriage Mr. England rented land six years, then bought a farm and lived on it seven years. He then sold out and removed his family to Kansas, but became dissatisfied and returned to Missouri, where he bought a farm of 120 acres in New Madrid County, Mo., where he still lives. In his political views Mr. England is very liberal, and votes for the candidate he thinks will give the best service.

Dr. William E. Evans, a prosperous physician of Point Pleasant, Mo., was born in Fredricktown, Mo., on July 1, 1836, and is a son of Judge Edward Evans, a native of Kentucky, who came to Missouri when a young man, and was married in Madison County to Cordelia E. Collier, a member of a prominent family of that county. Judge Evans became a very prominent man in the county, and served as clerk and recorder of the circuit court for eighteen years, and also as probate judge for some time. His wife died in 1856, and later he removed to Point Pleasant, New Madrid County, and resided there until his death in 1873. Dr. William E. Evans grew to manhood in his native county, and spent his youth on the farm and in school. He attended a high school in Kentucky, and first studied medicine under the direction of Dr. D. P. Stark, a prominent physician of Mason County, Ky. In the winter of 1858-59 he took his first course of lectures at St. Louis Medical College, and graduated in the spring of 1860 from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. After completing the course he located at Point Pleasant, and has since very successfully practiced his profession. Dr. Evans first married Miss Cinda Woodard, a native of New Madrid County, and a daughter of John Woodard (deceased), one of the early settlers of the county from Vermont. This wife died in 1885, and the Doctor afterward married Miss Mattie Watson, of Jefferson City, Mo. Their nuptials were celebrated in September, 1886. To them has been born one son, William Watson, born on March 18, 1888. Dr. Evans is a Master Mason.

Mason H. Foley was born in Lyon County, Ky., on February 6, 1839. He is the son of Mason and Virginia Foley, both of whom were born, lived and died in Lyon County, Ky. Mason Foley was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was discharged on account of feeble health. He was a successful farmer and accumulated considerable property. His death occurred in 1856, when about

sixty five years of age. His wife died about 1844, aged about forty years. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Nine children were born to their marriage, of whom the subject of this sketch is the youngest and only survivor. His educational advantages were meager, but he has greatly improved the education received in youth by much general reading since reaching mature years. He remained at home until his father's death, after which he worked for wages for about three years, when he was engaged in farming for himself in his native county until 1861, at which time he came to Missouri and located in Pemiscot County on land that he purchased. Two years later he sold his property and returned to Kentucky, where he again worked as a farm hand until 1865. Returning to Missouri he located in Mississippi County, where for six years he was very successfully engaged in the timber business, running the timber down the Mississippi River to Memphis and New Orleans. Abandoning that business he came to New Madrid County and cultivated rented land for six years, when he purchased 120 acres of his present farm in St. John Township, on which he has made valuable improvements. On the 29th of September, 1861, he married Caroline Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania. She died in Lyon County, Ky., in 1864, when about twenty-three years of age, leaving one daughter, who died a little later. Mr. Foley married again on August 10, 1865, choosing for his wife Eliza Poe, who was born in Alabama, August 16, 1842. She is a daughter of Harvey and Nancy Poe, and was visiting in Kentucky at the time of her marriage. To their union have been born four children: Maud, Ella, Eura A., an infant (unnamed) and Ollie, all dead except Eura A. Mrs. Foley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a member of the Wheel, and in politics is a very liberal Democrat.

Fielding K. Gullion was born in Graves County, Ky., on January 22, 1840. He is the son of William and Sarah Ann (Colter) Gullion, both natives of Kentucky. William Gullion was a very successful farmer, who removed from his native State to Missouri a short time before his death in 1844, in Mississippi County. He was about forty-five years of age at the time of his death. His wife also died in Mississippi County, Mo., in 1851, aged about thirty-five years. They were the parents of seven children, only three of whom are now living. Fielding K. was but eleven years of age when his mother died, and, his father having died previously, he lived with Wesley Brancomb two years, after which he resided with Benjamin Wimps about eight years. On the 14th of September, 1862, he was united in marriage with Sarah White, a daughter of John W. and Abbie (Bratcher) White. Mrs. Gullion was born in Mississippi County, Mo., on May 10, 1846. After his marriage Mr. Gullion located on his parents' old home farm, but in 1869 he removed to a farm on the river. Remaining at the latter about one year, he removed back to the old home and remained two years longer, when he again went to the river farm and stayed four years, when he leased a farm. Three years later he removed his family to the river farm and remained two years when he purchased his present farm of 200 acres in St. John Township, New Madrid County. To him and wife have been born eight children who are living: Sarah Matilda, James R., Charles F., John W., Jerry, Minnie C., Altha and Edwin; and four who are dead: George Franklin, Isaac, Oscar and an infant unnamed. Politically Mr. Gullion endorses and supports the principles of the Democratic party.

John E. Hart was born in New Madrid County, Mo., on September 11, 1844, and is a son of Pierce C. and Cecelia Hart, who early settled in the county, and died when the subject of this sketch was a child. John E. Hart and his sister are the only survivors of the family. The former grew to manhood in his native county, and was married in 1867 to Eliza Ford. After his marriage Mr. Hart rented land and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1874, when he purchased a farm near Judge Riley's, which he still owns. In 1882 he bought the farm on which he now resides three and one-half miles north of New Madrid. The latter farm consists of 288 acres, with 188 under cultivation, with good buildings. Although Mr. Hart commenced with nothing, by working with untiring energy, practicing strict economy and using good management, he has acquired that financial success he so well deserves. His first wife died in 1870, and in October, 1874, he was united in marriage with Josephine Bassett, a native of New Madrid County. To them have been born five children: Ida, James, John, Lizzie and Josie. Mrs. Hart is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Hart is a member of the A. O. U. W. lodge of New Madrid.

Milton G. Hatcher, M. D., a druggist and physician of New Madrid, Mo.,

was born in Todd County, Ky., on October 14, 1840, and is a son of C. H. and Ann W. (Gill) Hatcher, both natives of Todd County, Ky. In 1856 the family removed to Illinois, and located in Madison County, where C. H. Hatcher died. Mrs. Hatcher is now residing in Kentucky. Milton G. grew to manhood in Illinois, and received a liberal literary education at Shurtleff College. He commenced the study of medicine in 1859 under the direction of Dr. Howe, one of the leading physicians of Bunker Hill, Ill. In 1860 he entered the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and graduated in the medical department in 1863. After completing his course he commenced practicing his profession at Edwardsville, Ill., continuing until 1870. In the winter of 1870 he removed to Missouri and located at New Madrid, where he continued practicing medicine. Three years later he engaged in the drug business, and in 1874 abandoned his practice so far as riding was required, but continues to give prescriptions. He has a neat store, carries a full stock of everything in the drug line, including paints, oils, books, etc., and has a good business. The Doctor was married at Marine, Ill., on October 1, 1863, to Mamie Ferguson, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Col. John L. Ferguson (deceased). Her mother is still living. Dr. Hatcher is a member of the A. O. U. W. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served one term as mayor of New Madrid.

William S. Hollingsworth was born in New Madrid, Mo., in March, 1850, and is a son of Charles and Henrietta (Ehlin) Hollingsworth. Charles Hollingsworth is a native of Mahoning County, Ohio, from whence he came to New Madrid County, Mo., when he was twenty-four years of age, and remained until 1862. Returning to his native county, he remained three years, after which he resided in various places in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and Kentucky; he is now residing near Water Valley in the last named State. He was married to his first wife in New Madrid County, Mo. She died when the subject of this sketch was six months old, having borne five children, four now living. About three years after her death, Charles Hollingsworth married Henrietta Minner, a native of Perry County, Ind. William S. had no advantages of schooling until he was thirteen years of age, when he was sent to school at Youngstown, Ohio. He studied diligently and secured a liberal education, having been promoted four times in one year. When about eighteen years of age he came to New Madrid County and located in Big Prairie Township, but previously he had learned the carpenter's trade under the direction of his father who was a carpenter, and for the next three years he worked at his trade in connection with some farm work. The five subsequent years were spent in traveling in Texas, Arkansas, Illinois, Indian Territory, Kansas, Missouri and Kentucky, working at his trade. Returning to New Madrid County he, for the next six years, was engaged in farming on rented land, when he purchased his present farm which he has greatly improved and made more valuable. He was married on August 14, 1878, to Emily E. DeWitt, a daughter of Jacob and Sallie Ann DeWitt. She was born in Illinois on February 13, 1856. They are the parents of three sons and two daughters: Cora Ann, Ira Jacob, Charles, William Edward and Sadie Emily. Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is a Wheeler, and a supporter of the Democratic party. Mr. Hollingsworth has enterprise, and is making farming a success.

Judge James H. Howard, one of the most prominent citizens and business men of New Madrid, Mo., was born in Hardinsburg, Ky., September 11, 1824. His father, William Howard, was a native of Kentucky, where he grew to manhood and married Rhoda Atkinson, also a native of that State. Both parents died in Kentucky when James H. was a child. The latter located in New Madrid, Mo., in 1845, and worked at his trade, that of gunsmith, for nine years. During that time he had gained the confidence and esteem of the citizens of the county, who, in 1856, elected him sheriff and collector, and re-elected him at the expiration of his first term. Since that time Judge Howard has held many official positions of trust and honor, all of which he has filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He was county treasurer for several terms, and presiding judge of the county court for four years. In 1863 he engaged in the mercantile business, and built the block now owned and occupied by his firm. On the organization of the Agricultural Wheel in New Madrid County, this firm was selected to manage the Wheeler store, since which time they have built up a large trade and have an enviable reputation for fair dealing. Judge Howard has been three times married. He was first married in

1848, and his wife died a few months later. In October, 1850, in New Madrid County, he was married to Elizabeth Byrne, a native of the county. She died in May, 1865, leaving six children, all of whom are living. Judge Howard married his present wife, Mrs. Mary E. Phillips, on June 6, 1876. Mrs. Howard is an earnest member of the Catholic Church.

Luke B. Howard was born in New Madrid County, Mo., October 6, 1851, and is a son of Judge J. H. Howard [see sketch]. Luke B. Howard was reared at his father's home, and received a good education, which was begun in the common schools and finished at St. Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau, and the Christian Brothers' College, St. Louis. He spent about two years in the store with his father, and in 1872 located on his present farm, one mile north of New Madrid. He owns 290 acres, and an interest in 400 acres besides, most all of which he is cultivating. The farm is beautifully situated, and has upon it a good residence and one of the best barns in the county. November 23, 1874, Mr. Howard was united in marriage with Lena A. Dawson, a native of New Madrid County, Mo., and a daughter of G. W. Dawson, deceased. To them have been born six children, viz.: Anna, Lena, Mary T., Jennie, Dixie and Ruth. Mr. Howard is a member of the A. O. U. W. of New Madrid. His wife is a member of the Catholic Church.

Edward J. Hudson, proprietor of Hudson Hotel, New Madrid, Mo., is a native of Maury County, Tenn., born November 30, 1832. He is a son of Greenup and Mary (Dortch) Hudson, natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. The parents removed with their family to Southern Illinois in 1839, and located on a farm in Massac County, where they remained until their deaths. Edward J. grew to manhood in Illinois, and learned the cooper's trade, at which he worked until the beginning of the Civil War. However, he had removed to Missouri in 1857. On June 22, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army as second sergeant in the First Missouri Infantry, under Col. John S. Bowen, with which he served until he was paroled, on May 22, 1865. He served on detached duty several times, and participated in the following engagements: Shiloh, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Nashville, Champion's Hill, siege and surrender of Vicksburg, Corinth, and all the engagements of the Georgia campaign with Hood and Johnson. He was wounded at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, in front of Atlanta, and was confined in hospital about six weeks, after which he returned to his company and was in the battle of Franklin and Fort Blakely, where the entire army was captured. Mr. Hudson made his escape by swimming to a Confederate gunboat one and one-quarter miles away. Returning home in August, 1865, he went to Fayette County, Tenn., and remained two years, engaged in merchandising. In 1868 he went to Pope County, Ill., where he followed his trade until 1873, when he came to New Madrid. Since then he has been engaged in merchandising and various other branches of business. In 1885 he purchased the house he now occupies and engaged in the hotel business. The house stands on the bank of the river, and is said to be the oldest one in the county. It is known as the Powell homestead, and stands on its original site. It has been repaired and received additions, but the old part, built of hewn cypress logs, is as sound as when first erected. Mr. Hudson was married on March 4, 1883, to Mrs. Anse Dell Hall, a native of Kentucky, who was reared and educated in New Madrid. Mr. Hudson is an ancient member of the I. O. O. F.

Judge Joseph Hunter, one of the most prominent citizens of New Madrid County, Mo., was born in Scott County, Mo., on March 10, 1823. He is a son of Hon. Abraham and Sarah (Ogden) Hunter. [A full account of the early history of the Hunter family is given in another part of this work.] Joseph Hunter, Jr., grew to manhood in his native county and came to New Madrid County in 1843, where he located, and in 1845 married Mary Dunklin. His wife died in 1846, soon after which he went to Louisiana and located on a sugar plantation, which he managed for nine years. Returning to Southeast Missouri in 1855, he was married in April, 1856, to Elizabeth Russell, of Cape Girardeau County. She was a daughter of one of the pioneer settlers of that county. She died in 1881, leaving two children: Sally (now the wife of Abraham R. Byrd of Jackson, Mo.), and Abraham (a young man at home). Upon his return from Louisiana Mr. Hunter located on a farm in Scott County, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until the breaking out of the Civil War. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining the Second Missouri Cavalry under Col. Robert McCullough, with which he served through the entire war. He

participated in the battles of Middleburg and Farmington, Miss., Corinth, Fort Pillow and a great many lesser engagements, some twenty in all. During his service he was neither wounded nor taken prisoner. After the war was over he returned to New Madrid County, and married Emeline (Dunklin) Sherwood in August, 1865, a sister of his first wife and a daughter of William Dunklin, a native of Virginia and an early settler of New Madrid County. Mrs. Hunter was born and reared in the county. By his last marriage Judge Hunter has three children: Robert Lee, Emma and Jennie. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

L. Ferguson Hunter was born in New Madrid County on the farm where he now resides on August 2, 1851. He is a son of Samuel Hunter, also a native of New Madrid County, born in February, 1828. The latter's father, David Hunter, was one of the pioneers of the county. Samuel married Mary Ann Lewis, a daughter of Lilbourn Lewis, also one of the early settlers of the county. After his marriage Samuel Hunter settled on the farm where the subject of this sketch now resides. Here he reared his family and resided until his death on February 12, 1864. His widow still survives. Although there were but sixty acres of improved land on the farm when he located upon it, at the time of his death there were 600 acres under cultivation. He owned in all about 1,000 acres. He and wife reared to maturity a family of five sons and one daughter, all living and residing in New Madrid County. L. Ferguson grew to manhood on his father's farm, of which he has had charge since attaining his majority. He received a good education at Caledonia College, Washington County, Mo., which was supplemented by a commercial course at Christian Brothers' College at St. Louis. Upon leaving school he came home, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns about 500 acres of land, with 400 under cultivation. On November 22, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Eva Pack, a native of the county and a daughter of Dr. John Pack, now deceased. Their union has been blessed by the birth of three children: Shapley R., Samuel and Mary Ann. Mrs. Hunter is a consistent member of the Catholic Church.

Franklin D. Kimes was born in Giles County, Tenn., December 15, 1847, and is a son of George W. and Nancy (Lee) Kimes, both natives of Tennessee, the latter of Lincoln County. After their marriage they resided in their native State until 1850, when they removed to Missouri. They, however, soon returned to Tennessee and located in Weakley County, where they remained until the fall of 1859. Coming again to Missouri they located in Pemiscot County, where Mr. Kimes died on February 11, 1861. Mrs. Kimes remained in Pemiscot County until the fall of 1863, when she removed to Scott County, where she died in 1865. Directly after his mother's death Franklin D. came to New Madrid County, in which county and Pemiscot County he has since made his home. He was married in the latter county on February 23, 1870, to Sarah Wright, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of William Wright, who was born of English parents. After his marriage Mr. Kimes was engaged in farming in Pemiscot County for two years, when he removed to New Madrid County, and was farming alternately in the two counties, until 1879, when he located on his present farm in Lesieur Township, New Madrid County. He and wife have had six children: Ella, William F., David C., John P. (who died when three years of age), Edward E. and Jesse W. Mr. and Mrs. Kimes are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Master Mason, and also a member of the Agricultural Wheel, being president of his lodge and one of the executive committee of the State lodge.

Capt. Michael Koch was born in Germany on the 20th of September, 1833, and when a young child came to the United States with his parents, Kilean and Catherine (Kemmer) Koch, both also natives of Germany. Upon coming to America they located at Canal Dover, in Northwest Ohio, on a farm, where the parents resided until their deaths, the father's in 1856 and the mother's in 1864. They were old at the time of their decease and were devout members of the Catholic Church. To them were born seven sons and two daughters, only four of whom are living. Michael Koch secured a good education mostly by studying at home. At the early age of fourteen years he left home and went to Cincinnati, and was employed as bell boy in the Gibson and Burnett Hotels for three years, after which he began steamboating as a cabin-boy, but was successively promoted to second and first steward, and for ten years ran on the different rivers in the United States. In 1861 he enlisted in the Federal army

as a private, joining Company A, Twenty-third Indiana Regiment, and was in the service four years, three months and twenty-seven days. After the battle of Vicksburg he re-enlisted as a veteran, and was commissioned captain in July, 1863, in which capacity he afterward served. He participated in many battles, among which are Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Jackson, Baker Hill, Champion's Hill, the siege of Vicksburg, the Georgia campaign and those of the celebrated march to the sea. At Champion's Hill he received a slight wound, and at Kenesaw Mountain was very seriously wounded in the back by the accidental firing of a shell in the Federal battery. After the war he went to New Albany, Ind., where he married on the 12th of August, 1865, Frances Ermann, a daughter of Frank and Elenora Ermann, natives of Germany. Mrs. Ermann died in her native land, after which Mr. Ermann came to the United States and settled at Haubstadt, Gibson Co., Ind., where he died. After his death, Frances went to New Albany, and lived with relatives until her marriage. Soon after they located in St. Louis, where Capt. Koch was engaged two years in the grocery business, but being unfortunate in business he came to New Madrid and was engaged in the hotel business for three years. He then rented land and engaged in farming, later buying the farm on which he now resides, it being some of New Madrid County's best land. In politics he supports the principles of the Republican party. He is an enterprising and highly respected citizen, and he and wife are devout members of the Catholic Church.

William La Plant, a prominent farmer and stock dealer, of New Madrid County, Mo., is a native of the county, born about 1833. He is the son of John B. and Esther (Branum) La Plant. John B. La Plant's parents were French people, who settled in New Madrid County, Mo., before the earthquake of 1811-12. John B. La Plant was a very successful farmer and a member of the Catholic Church. To him and wife were born five children, two of whom are living. William was the second child. His opportunity for securing an education was the same as all the old settlers of New Madrid County enjoyed, very limited, but what he did receive has been improved since arriving at mature years by desultory reading. He remained with his father until the latter's death on November 6, 1856, at the age of fifty-five years. William then began farming for himself, owning at the time forty acres of land of the tract which he now owns and which comprises 514 acres. He has worked hard to improve his farm, and has made a good home for himself and family. In the Civil War, during Price's raid through Missouri, he was a member of the Enrolled Militia. On the 11th of September, 1860, he married Elizabeth McHunot, a daughter of Machen McHunot. She was born in New Madrid County on November 15, 1843. The McHunot family were also early settlers of New Madrid County. To Mr. and Mrs. La Plant have been born eight children, of whom Thomas J., Robert L., John W., Richard and George W., are living. Those dead are Prude, Laura, and Elizabeth. Mr. La Plant is an energetic, enterprising citizen, and in politics supports the Democratic party.

Henry C. Latham, treasurer of New Madrid County, Mo., is a native of Montgomery County, Tenn., born on November 14, 1831. He is a son of Bryan Latham, who was born and reared in North Carolina, and married Mary J. Smith, also a native of the Old North State. Bryan Latham removed to Tennessee about 1824, and located in Montgomery County, where he resided until his death in 1864. His widow survived him several years, and died in 1882. Henry C. grew to manhood in his native county and came to Missouri in 1858. Locating at Point Pleasant he engaged as clerk in a drug store, in which he learned the drug business. He remained at Point Pleasant for six years, and in the meantime studied medicine under Dr. D. S. Newell. In 1864 he came to New Madrid and entered a drug store as prescription clerk, but the next year engaged in the business in partnership with Dr. Waters, with whom he remained several years. In 1874 Mr. Latham formed a partnership with Mr. Lewis, and engaged in the drug business, at which they have been very successful. They have a neat store and do a large business. Politically Dr. Latham is a Democrat, and was elected county treasurer in 1884, and re-elected in 1886. In 1861 he was united in marriage with Christine Lesieur, a descendant of one of the oldest families of New Madrid County. To them have been born three children, daughters, all of whom are at home. In religious faith the family are earnest Catholics.

Joseph Lafayette Leake was born near Jackson, Madison Co., Tenn., on March 13, 1836, and is the son of Josiah L. and Mary (Lee) Leake, both natives

of Halifax, Halifax Co., N. C., who removed to Madison County, Tenn., soon after their marriage, and resided there until their deaths. They were members of the Baptist Church, and reared their ten children in a Christian home. Of the children only four are living: Frank (living near the old homestead in Madison County, Tenn.), Lucinda (widow of Robert Wilson, deceased, and a resident of Carroll County, Tenn.), Boliver (a farmer of Graves County, Ky.) and Joseph L. Joseph L. was the ninth child. He received a fair education in his native State, which has been improved since arriving at mature years by reading and business experience. In 1861 he left the home of his parents and came to New Madrid County, Mo., locating near his present home. He was the second man to enter land in this neighborhood, and the first to make his home here. Game was very plentiful, and the ground was covered with a thick growth of underbrush, so that he had to cut a road before he could get his horses to his home. He entered eighty acres of land, which he cultivated, when that was more profitable than hunting. He has been very robust, and is now one of the healthiest men in the county. On August 29, 1863, he married Mary T. Cash, a daughter of John and Emily (Jennings) Cash. She was born in New Madrid County, Mo., on March 12, 1840. Eleven children have been born to their union, five of whom are living; Mary Elizabeth (born December 29, 1867, now the wife of John Manning, of New Madrid County), Amanda Missouri (born February 4, 1870, now the wife of George Wilson, also a farmer of the county), John W. (born March 7, 1873), Ada Belle (born January 9, 1877) and Joseph T. (born October 13, 1883). Those dead are Elvira (born February 14, 1866), James B. (born July 29, 1864), Robert J., Jasper and Belle (triplets, born August 7, 1875) and Preston (born October 4, 1883). Mr. Leake, his wife and two eldest children are members of the Mississippi Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat. During the war he was a Union man, though all his relatives were in sympathy with the South, a number of them in the Confederate army. Early in life Mr. Leake formed a dislike for slavery, and ever advocated slave liberation.

Albert Lee was born in New Madrid County, Mo., August 16, 1840, and is a son of James Lee, who was born and reared in Kentucky, and married Jane Jackson, also a native of Kentucky. The young couple removed from their native State to New Madrid County, Mo., and located on a farm, which was their home until their deaths, the husband's on March 14, 1860, and the wife's on October 27, 1844. They reared a family of four sons and four daughters, all of whom grew to maturity. Four sons and two daughters still live, and all, except one daughter, reside in New Madrid County. Albert Lee grew up on the farm, and in June, 1861, enlisted in the Confederate army, joining the First Missouri Infantry as a private, with which he served until the war was over. He participated in the following engagements: Shiloh, Corinth, Grand Gulf, Champion's Hill, and all the battles of the siege and surrender of Vicksburg. Having been taken prisoner at the last named place, he was exchanged, and was with his regiment in the Georgia campaign. In June, 1864, he received a flesh wound through the left thigh in the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, which disabled him until October of that year. Joining his command at the beginning of the Tennessee campaign, he was in the battle of Franklin, where the regiment was so badly butchered that it was put on detached service and sent to Mobile. They were taken prisoners at Fort Blakely, in April, 1865, and were held two weeks at Ship Island, after which they were sent to Vicksburg, and exchanged. Soon after they were paroled at Jackson, Miss., when Mr. Lee returned home and engaged in farming. He located first six miles north of New Madrid, but in 1877 removed to his present farm, two miles from New Madrid, on the river. Retaining his other farm, he now has both under cultivation. On October 1, 1868, he wedded Rachel R. Emory, a native of the county and a daughter of Charles W. Emory, who died in 1867. To them have been born five children: James, Martha, Eugenia, Rutherford E. and Adaline. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are Methodists. Mr. Lee's sister, who resides with them, is also a member of that Church.

Conrad Leissler was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in February, 1833, and is a son of George and Catherine Leissler, natives of Germany. George Leissler was a butcher, and died in 1842, aged fifty-six years. His widow died in 1849, at the same age. They were zealous members of the Lutheran Church. When young, Conrad Leissler learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1853 he left his home in Germany and came to the United States. He first located

in Peoria, Ill., and began working at his trade, which he soon abandoned, and began working in a grocery store. He afterward lived in Cincinnati, Memphis and Cairo, engaged in stores as clerk. He finally located in Mississippi County, Mo., and for some time was engaged in farming on railroad land and working for wages. During the late war he served in the Confederate army as a member of Jeff. Thompson's State Guards, and was in the battle of Fredericktown. In the spring of 1866 he went from Mississippi County to New Madrid County, and cultivated the Stallcup farm for ten years, when he removed to his present farm in Big Prairie Township. His farm contains 240 acres, which was covered with thick timber at the time of his purchase. He has cleared it and made valuable improvements. In November, 1887, he was appointed justice of the peace of the township by the county court. In the winter of 1858 he married Mary Evans, a native of Mississippi County, Mo. She lived but a short time after her marriage, and in 1865 Mr. Leissler married Catherine Cooper, a native of Tennessee, who was brought when a child to Mississippi County, Mo. She died August 21, 1887, at the age of forty-seven years. Seven children were born to this union, six of whom are living: John C., Mollie C. (Mrs. Lafayette Riley), Louisa Cornelia, Albert, Florence and Luther. Benjamin died in his nineteenth year. On February 2, 1888, Mr. Leissler married Nancy E. Brown, widow of Marshall Brown, deceased. She was born in Marietta, Ga., January 25, 1844, and when young came with her parents to Stoddard County, Mo. She is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Leissler is a Mason, and a staunch Democrat.

Freman Lesieur, a retired farmer of Point Pleasant, Mo., was born in New Madrid County October 27, 1821. His father, Raphael Lesieur, was born in Canada in 1777, of French parentage. He was reared in Canada, and came to Missouri in 1798, locating in what is now Pemiscot County. Here he married Frances Gilbow, a native of Indiana, who was chiefly reared in Missouri. After his marriage Raphael Lesieur lived in Pemiscot County, but during the earthquake of 1811-12 the farm on which he resided sank and became part of a lake. He then removed to New Madrid County, and settled on a farm in the neighborhood of Point Pleasant, where he resided until his death, December 27, 1855. His wife died previously, in August, 1843. They reared to mature years four sons and two daughters, only two of whom are living: Raphael (of New Madrid County) and the subject of this sketch. The latter grew to manhood on his father's farm, and was married, March 12, 1843, to Permelia Barr, a native of the county and a daughter of Green Barr, deceased. After his marriage Mr. Lesieur purchased some land and opened a farm in Lesieur Township, New Madrid County. His wife died in June, 1861, and in October, 1862, he married Emma Till, a daughter of Judge John Till, deceased. She is a native of New Madrid County, Mo. Mr. Lesieur remained on the farm until 1873, when he removed to Point Pleasant, where he has since made a nice home for himself and family. He owns four farms, all comprising 565 acres, which he rents. He served as constable for thirty-two consecutive years, eight of which he was deputy constable. He has also served as deputy sheriff and assessor of the county. To him and second wife have been born two daughters: Emma (now the wife of Jesse Delisle) and Frances (a young lady at home), and one son, John (who is now attending the Southeast Missouri Normal School at Cape Girardeau). Mr. Lesieur is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and also of the I. O. O. F.

Lilbourn A. Lewis, a prosperous merchant of New Madrid, Mo., is a native of the county, born on October 4, 1843. He is a son of Lilbourn Lewis, a native of Albemarle County, Va., who went to Kentucky in 1813. He came to Missouri about 1830 and located in New Madrid County, on Lewis Prairie. After coming to Missouri he married Hannah R. Hayden, a native of Cape Girardeau County. He resided on his farm, engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in 1876. Lilbourn A. Lewis grew to manhood on his father's farm, and has secured most of his education since arriving at mature years by reading and private study. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining Col. Bowen's regiment, First Missouri Infantry, with which he served until the fall of Vicksburg in 1863. During the most of the time he served as the colonel's orderly. After the fall of Vicksburg he joined Forrest's cavalry and remained with them until the fall of 1864, when he was captured in Lake County, Tenn., and held prisoner at St. Louis until almost the close of the war. Upon his release he returned home and was engaged in farming in New Madrid County.

until 1875, when he formed a partnership with H. C. Latham and engaged in the drug business, which he has continued. He also engaged in the hardware business in 1880, it being the first general hardware store in New Madrid; to this he added, the first of January, 1888, a stock of groceries. He carries a large and complete stock of goods and controls a good trade. He was married in Lake County, Tenn., on January 3, 1866, to Miss S. C. Merriwether, a daughter of A. G. Merriwether, a brother of Gov. Merriwether. She died in March, 1874, leaving two sons, L. G. and Winston. Mr. Lewis was married in January, 1878, to Miss Emma Laforge, a native of the county, and a daughter of A. A. Laforge. Two children have been born to them, Lottie and Freddie. Mrs. Lewis is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Lewis is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Thomas Martin, a substantial farmer of East Township, New Madrid Co., Mo., was born in County Down, Ireland, and is a son of Patrick and Mary (McDonald) Martin, both of whom were natives of County Down, Ireland. Mrs. Martin died on her native isle when the subject of this sketch was five years of age. She was the mother of four children, two of whom are living. Patrick Martin was a farmer, and immigrated to the United States in 1853. Locating in Oregon County, Mo., he remained until 1860, when he removed to Charleston, Mississippi County, and resided until his death, about 1875, aged eighty-five years. Early in life Thomas Martin began business life for himself as a farmer. In 1855 he left Ireland and came to America. Landing at New York City, he came west as far as Peoria, Ill., and remained four years, when he came to Missouri and again turned his attention to farming on land in Oregon County. After a short time he located in Charleston, Mo., and was engaged during the war in carrying the mail between that place and Cairo, Ill., making three trips per week. He then rented land and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and eleven years later purchased the farm on which he now resides, consisting of 160 acres, which he has since cleared and improved. On May 3, 1863, he married Johanna (Sullivan) Long, who was born near Cork, Ireland. When fourteen years of age she came with relatives to the United States. She resided in Rochester, N. Y., for several years. There she married John Long, a railroad workman, who, after residing in several places, removed to Charleston, Mo. To Mr. and Mrs. Martin have been born two sons, William Patrick and Thomas Cornelius, who died at the ages of five and eleven, respectively. Mr. Martin and wife are members of the Catholic Church. He is a staunch Democrat and a member of the Wheel.

Arthur G. Mathewson, an enterprising and prosperous merchant of the firm of Mathewson & Co., New Madrid, Mo., was born in Providence, R. I., on March 16, 1851. He is a son of Charles E. A. and Eliza (Gilbert) Mathewson, natives of Rhode Island and New York, respectively. Charles E. A. Mathewson served through the late war as orderly sergeant in the Fifth Rhode Island Infantry, and participated in all the engagements of his regiment. Both he and his wife died in Rhode Island. Arthur G. remained in his native city until he was sixteen years of age, and had the advantages of its schools. In 1867 he went to Ohio, and spent about three years on a farm in Warren and Greene Counties. In the fall of 1869 he went via St. Louis to Arkansas, where he spent the winter of 1869-70. In the spring of 1870 he came to New Madrid, and was engaged on a farm and as clerk in a store until 1873, when he was appointed deputy postmaster, which position he held until 1874, when he went to Jackson, Mo., and remained three years clerking in a store. Returning to New Madrid in 1877, he was married on February 14 of the next year to Lizzie Roth, a native of the county, and a daughter of Jacob Roth, deceased. Upon his return he took his old position as assistant postmaster, and also established the *Southeast Chronicle*, which paper he published about three years, serving in the postoffice until September 15, 1884. He then, in partnership with Joseph Hunter, purchased his present business, in which he carries a large stock of furniture, lumber, shingles, brick, and also conducts an undertaking business. Mr. Mathewson united with the Presbyterian Church in 1874, and has since been elected one of the ruling elders of the church. His wife is a member of the same church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and has twice represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of Missouri. To him and wife have been born four children: Truman (who died when one year and fifty weeks old), Mabel, Harriet Pearl and Gilbert Roth. Politically Mr. Mathewson is a Democrat, and was elected school commissioner in 1887.

Olieave Meatt, a prosperous farmer and stock raiser of Lesieur Township,

New Madrid Co., Mo., is a native of the county, born on March 15, 1846. He is a son of Edward Meatt, also a native of New Madrid County. The latter's father, Job Meatt, was born in France, and when a young man immigrated to the United States, settling in New Madrid County previous to 1815. Edward Meatt grew to manhood in his native county, and married Modis Mizerviel, a native of the county. After his marriage he located on a farm in Lesieur Township on which he resided until his death in July, 1887. He and wife had four children who became men and women—two sons and two daughters—of whom one daughter is dead. Olieave Meatt was reared at the home of his parents, and on July 15, 1862, married Mary Pikey, a native of New Madrid County. After his marriage he located on a farm, but removed to his present farm in 1879. He has 520 acres, which comprise three farms, each of which has fair improvements. Mr. Meatt lost his wife in December, 1883. She left three children: Peter, Maggie and Arlie.

Charles L. Mitchell, a young man of sterling worth and character, was born at Fort Adams, Wilkerson Co., Miss., August 9, 1858. His father, Alex. B. Mitchell, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. After reaching maturity he engaged in merchandising on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, having run as many as sixteen merchant boats. In New Madrid County, Mo., he married Carrie Lavallee, a native of the county, and a daughter of Charles A. Lavallee, an early pioneer of New Madrid District. The latter's father, Don Juan Lavallee, had command of the post of New Madrid under the Spanish Government, for a short time. After his marriage Mr. Mitchell located at Fort Adams, Miss., where he was in business until his death in 1860, whereupon Mrs. Mitchell returned to her father, who was an extensive planter in New Madrid County. She, later, married F. W. Maulsby, who was serving as clerk of New Madrid County at the time of his death in July, 1881. Charles L. Mitchell's youth was spent on the farm and in school. He clerked in a dry goods house about five years, and at the age of twenty years his step-father made him his deputy, which position he held until the death of the latter. In 1882 Mr. Mitchell himself received the nomination for county clerk, and was elected without opposition, being re-elected in 1886, and is now serving his second term in a most satisfactory manner. On November 9, 1886, he was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Watson, a native of Litchfield, Ill., where she was reared and educated. She is a daughter of H. C. Watson (deceased), formerly a resident of New Madrid County, who removed to Illinois in 1860, and came back to New Madrid County, Mo., in the fall of 1885, and remained until his death in the spring of 1886. His father, Judge Robert G. Watson, was one of the earliest pioneers of this section. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the A. O. U. W.

John A. Mott, clerk and recorder of the circuit court of New Madrid County, Mo., was born in Nicholasville, Jessamine Co., Ky., on September 5, 1826. He is a son of James Mott, a native of Virginia, who went to Jessamine County, Ky., when a young man, in 1815. There he married Hettie Withers, a native of the county. He was a farmer and merchant, and in 1828 removed to Hickman, Ky., and remained there engaged in the mercantile business until his death in 1847. John A. grew to manhood in Hickman and spent his youth in school and in his father's store. In 1850 he went to California, via New Orleans, Panama and Aspinwall; and, after spending two years in the mines, returned home by the same route. He came to New Madrid in October, 1852, and remained one year, when he went to Illinois and was appointed route agent for the American Express Company, with headquarters at Chicago. He resigned the position in 1856, and came back to New Madrid, and was married in November of that year to H. J. Waggener, a native of the county, and a daughter of Robert G. and Zella Waggener, who were among the early settlers of the county from Virginia. After his marriage Mr. Mott resided one year in New York City in the mercantile business, and in 1857 returned to Chicago in the employ of the American Express Company; but, after one year longer, came back to New Madrid. He engaged in farming until he was appointed by Gov. Gamble clerk and recorder of the circuit court. He was next appointed by Gov. Fletcher, and was elected at the first general election, and has been re-elected at each consecutive election with a nice majority each time but one, when he had but sixteen more than his opponent. He has held the office twenty-five consecutive years in a manner most satisfactory to all. He has also held several offices in the city. In 1875 he was licensed as an attorney at law, but has never practiced. To him and wife have been born six children; Clara,

Laura, Louis W., May, Richard J. and Robert. Mr. Mott is a member of the Masonic order.

Richard S. Mott, a member of the firm of Mott, Davis & Co., general merchants at Point Pleasant, Mo., was born in Mississippi County, Mo., on July 10, 1842, and is a son of James and Hettie (Withers) Mott [see sketch of John A. Mott]. Richard S. Mott grew to manhood on his father's farm in Kentucky, and in June, 1861, enlisted in the Confederate army, joining the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war. He enlisted as a private, but was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and participated in the battles at Brice's Cross Roads, Collierville, Franklin and Nashville, and all the other engagements of his regiment. After the war he located in Dunklin County, Mo., and in January, 1871, located where he now resides. On April 2, 1873, he was married to Miss Ida Fay, a native of the county, and a daughter of Louis P. Fay. To Mr. and Mrs. Mott have been born six children. Mr. Mott is a Mason, and was appointed notary public in 1886.

Albert T. Neill, sheriff and collector of New Madrid County, Mo., was born in Hardin County, Ky., on December 16, 1842. He is a son of Lewis Neill, a native of Virginia, who removed to Kentucky when a child. He grew to manhood in the latter State and married Latecia Torrence, a native of Kentucky, who was born and reared in Hardin County. The county was named in honor of her grandfather, Ben. Hardin. In 1853 Lewis Neill removed to a farm in New Madrid County, Mo., on which he resided until his death in 1882. Albert T. Neill was reared on this farm, and received his education in Hardin County, Ky., to which county his mother took her children in 1855, for the purpose of sending them to school. She died there in 1856. Albert T. remained in school until the next year, 1857, but since arriving at mature years his education has been greatly improved by much reading and business experience. In 1861 he married Nancy McClain, a native of Kentucky. She died about 1871, leaving two children: Ida and Eddie. In 1873 he was united in marriage with Anna Graham, a native of New Madrid County, Mo. She died in 1883, leaving three children, Lulu, Nora and Gertrude. After his first marriage Mr. Neill located on a farm in New Madrid County and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1881, when he removed to New Madrid. He served as city marshal three years, and in 1884 was elected sheriff and collector, and was re-elected in 1886. He has filled the office in a very creditable manner, giving satisfaction to all. In May, 1885, he married in Hickman, Ky., Sarah Carlisle, who was born in Kentucky. One child has been born to this union, Grover Cleveland. Mr. Neill is a Master Mason, and a member of the A. O. U. W. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Louis Newbauer was born in Gasconade County, Mo., on March 23, 1852, and is a son of Julius Newbauer, a native of Germany, who, when a young man, came to the United States, and was married in Gasconade County, Mo., to Mary Leboube, a native of France. After his marriage, Mr. Newbauer located in Gasconade County, and remained a few years as proprietor of a jewelry store. He, being a jeweler, also worked at his trade. From thence he removed to Kansas City, but after a short time went to Vicksburg, Miss., and was engaged in the jewelry business until the yellow fever drove him North. He then located in New Madrid and engaged in the same business, which he continued until the Civil War. After the war he located on a farm in New Madrid County, and remained until his death. His widow survived him several years. They reared a family of two sons and two daughters. Both of the sons now reside in New Madrid Township, New Madrid County. Louis was reared at the home of his parents, and received a good education in the high schools, Washington University at St. Louis, and Christian Brothers' College, St. Louis. On January 30, 1884, he wedded Barbara Raidt, a native of the county, and a daughter of Judge Raidt. Mr. Newbauer has resided on his present farm of 277 acres for several years, and has it under a fine state of cultivation, with good improvements. To him and wife have been born one child, Anna. Mrs. Newbauer is a member of the Catholic Church.

Thomas Newman, an old and respected citizen of New Madrid County, Mo., was born near New Madrid in 1830, and is one of two children born to Michael and Sallie (Brannum) Newman. Michael Newman was born in Pennsylvania, and when a young man ran away from home and came to New Madrid County, Mo. He had previously learned the comb-maker's trade, but, after coming to Missouri, turned his attention to farming, at which he was very successful.

Sallie Brannum, it is supposed, was born in New Madrid County. She died when the subject of this sketch was nine months old, leaving one other child, a daughter (now deceased). Michael Newman afterward married Peggy McKinney, who survived her husband and married again. Mr. Newman died about 1839. By his second marriage he was the father of five children. Thomas Newman lived with his father until he was twelve years of age, after which he resided with his sister (Mrs. John Harris, of New Madrid County) for six years. He then worked as a farm laborer until he was twenty-five years of age, when he leased land and engaged in agricultural pursuits for himself. He leased and rented land till 1871, when he purchased 120 acres of land in West Township, New Madrid County, which he later sold and resided successively in Sikeston, Richwoods and Big Prairie, engaged in farming all the time. He then purchased his present farm, where he has a good home. In 1855 he married Sarah Ann McCloud, a daughter of Abner McCloud. She was born in New Madrid County in 1839, and died soon after her marriage, leaving two children, who soon died. On March 11, 1860, Mr. Newman wedded Tolitha Fry, who was born near Cooks-ville, Tenn., on December 30, 1840. She died on November 3, 1875, having borne eight children, two of whom, William Henry and Leroy, are living. Those dead are: Sarah E., two that died in infancy, Betsy Ann, Katey and Luther. Mr. Newman married again on the 12th of July, 1876, choosing for his wife Johan Clark, a daughter of Bolden Clark. She was born near Nashville, Tenn., on September 15, 1860, and has six children: Cynthia Ann, Ella I. (deceased), Louisa, Mollie A., Benjamin F. and Thomas M. Mr. Newman is a member of the Methodist Congregational Church, is a Mason, a Wheeler, and a staunch Democrat.

Charles Peck was born in St. Louis in 1843. Both of his parents died when he was an infant. When four years of age he was brought to New Madrid County by his adopted father, William S. Mosley, with whom he remained eight years, after which he resided with Mr. A. C. Laforge until the breaking out of the Civil War. He enlisted in the Confederate army in April, 1864, joining the First Missouri Regiment as a recruit. He entered the regiment at Montevallo, Ala., and remained with it until the close of the war. He participated in the Georgia campaign, doing duty every day, the Tennessee campaign, and was present at the battle of Franklin, and marched with his regiment from Tennessee to Mobile, Ala., where they went into winter quarters. In 1865 he was captured in defense of Mobile with his regiment, and was sent to Ship Island as a prisoner of war, and later to Vicksburg, where he was exchanged. With his regiment he was paroled on May 13, at Jackson, Miss., and returned home about June 1, 1865. For fifteen months afterward he traveled through Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky and Illinois. In 1867 he engaged to work as a farm-hand, and continued until 1870. He was married in New Madrid County, on February 3, 1870, to Sarah O. Gray, a native of the county, and a daughter of William Gray (deceased). After his marriage he located on a farm, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He removed to his present farm in 1875. He and wife have one son, William Henry, a young man of eighteen years. In religious faith, the family are Catholics. Mr. Peck is a member of the New Madrid Lodge of A. O. U. W.

William M. Pharris, one of the successful farmers of New Madrid County, Mo., was born in Stoddard County, Mo., March 26, 1850, and is the son of Sydney R. and Jane (Lindsey) Pharris. Sydney R. Pharris was born in Tennessee, and when a child came with his parents to Stoddard County, Mo., where he lived until 1863, when he removed to Scott County, Mo., and resided until his death in 1878. He was a very successful farmer, but like so many of his neighbors was financially ruined by the war. For three years he served as sergeant in the Confederate army, and participated in different battles. His wife was born in Tennessee in 1820, and is now residing with the subject of this sketch. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are now living. When William M. left his mother's home he took her to his own, and has continued to be her main support. In 1873 he rented twenty-three acres of land of C. D. Matthews, and began farming for himself, and for seven years he cultivated rented land. He then purchased a farm consisting of 120 acres adjoining the one he now owns, having sold the former when he purchased the latter, comprising 240 acres of as good land as there is in New Madrid County. He has been very successful, which is the result of hard work and good management, for he had nothing of his own but one mule when he first began farming on

rented land. On August 10, 1873, he was united in marriage with Frances Driver, who was born in Jackson County, Ark., in 1857. Their union has been blessed by the birth of seven children, six living, viz.: James, Ida May, Ader, Carrie, Oscar, and an infant daughter. Mary Jane died when five years of age. Mr. Pharris is a Democrat, but has never aspired to hold office.

James H. Pharris was born in Stoddard County, Mo., on January 6, 1853, and is a son of Sydney and Jane (Lindsey) Pharris [for history of parents see sketch of William M. Pharris]. Besides the subject of this sketch and his brother, William M., there are two others of the family of children living: Nancy (the wife of Washington Powers) and Martha (the widow of William Hays). James H. received the rudiments of a common school education at the homeschool, which has been greatly improved since arriving at maturity by much general reading and business experience. He remained at home working for his parents until he was eighteen years of age, when he hired to James B. Emery for twelve months to do all kinds of work, but principally driving teams. The following year, he and his brother, William M., formed a partnership and rented land, 100 acres on Big Prairie, which they cultivated one year, and dissolved partnership. James P. then rented land from C. D. Matthews, and in 1838 removed to West Township and continued renting land for a few years, when he purchased a part of the farm on which William M. Pharris now resides. The former lived there four years, when he purchased 295 acres of Joseph Hunter and Edward Keith. Since then he has bought and sold and now has 220 acres of as good land as is to be found in West Township, New Madrid County. In partnership with his brother he was engaged in the sawmill business in 1886, at which he was very successful. May 29, 1875, he married Martha Driver, a native of Jackson County, Ark., born on May 11, 1854. Their union has been blessed by the birth of six children, five of whom are living, viz.: Ame A., Minnie, John W., Mintie and a baby. The one dead is Hattie, aged sixteen months. Mr. Pharris is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the Agricultural Wheel. In politics he supports the principles of the Democratic party.

Murray Phillips, a prominent citizen of Southeast Missouri, residing near New Madrid, was born near that city on January 19, 1847, and is a son of Shapley R. and Sallie (Graves) Phillips. Shapley R. Phillips was born at Louisville, Ky., on September 22, 1802, and when a young man came to New Madrid County, Mo., where he afterward resided. At the time of his location in the county, he possessed scanty means, but by energy and superior business ability he became one of the most wealthy and substantial men of Southeast Missouri. He seemed to be successful in all his undertakings, owning at one time over 300 slaves, and between 7,000 and 10,000 acres of land. His attention was given entirely to farming, which he prosecuted on an extensive scale. He died on Lewis' Prairie on January 29, 1863. His wife was born in East Tennessee, and died when the subject of this sketch was a young boy. There were eight children, of whom Murray is the youngest and only survivor. He received a fine education, first attending Christian Brothers' College of St. Louis, and later Washington University of Virginia, which was then under the management of Gen. Robert E. Lee. He graduated from the latter college in French and mathematics. After his father's death he lived with his elder brother, Amos R., a prominent citizen of New Madrid County, who was a representative at the time of his death in 1873. Amos R. was never married. Sallie D., a sister, was the wife of Leroy Kline. She died in 1865, leaving one son, Amos R., who has since had his name changed to Amos R. Phillips. In 1869 Murray Phillips took charge of his father's estate, in connection with which he now has charge of his brother, Amos R.'s and Leroy Klein's estates. The Phillips estate comprises 15,000 acres of some of the best land in Southeast Missouri. On August 10, 1876, Mr. Phillips was united in marriage with Anna M. Howard, a daughter of J. H. Howard, of New Madrid. Their union has been blessed by the birth of one son, Murray.

Lee C. Phillips was born in Jefferson County, near Louisville, Ky., on December 29, 1859, and is a son of Capt. Thomas Phillips, who was born and reared in Kentucky. The latter came to Missouri when a young man about 1855, and was married in New Madrid County to Anna H. Maulsby, a native of the county. Thomas J. Phillips enlisted in the Confederate army, and was made captain of his company, with which he served until 1864. Upon his return from the war, he removed to Kentucky and located in Jefferson County. He engaged in agricultural pursuits, but after two years returned to New Madrid County, Mo., and

in February, 1866, located on the farm on which his family now resides. He remained here engaged in farming until his death, on June 17, 1872. After returning to New Madrid County he was county surveyor for a number of years, and was serving in this capacity at the time of his death. He left a family of four children—two sons and two daughters—three of whom are living: Lee C., Dr. Murray W. (a dentist in New Madrid) and Mamie. Lee C. was reared on his father's farm, and received an ordinary education in the common schools. Since reaching manhood he has managed the home farm, containing 280 acres, which is somewhat below the average fertility of land in New Madrid County. Two hundred and sixty acres are in cultivation. He owns one-fourth share of the farm, which is moderately improved. On January 5, 1887, he was united in marriage to Miss Neelie Waters, daughter of Louis A. Waters, Sr., and Virginia Waters (both deceased). Mr. Phillips is a member of the A. O. U. W. His wife is a devoted member of the Catholic Church. Her mother was also a devout member of the same church. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are the parents of one son, Edwin.

Samuel Pikey, an enterprising farmer and stock raiser of Lesieur Township, New Madrid County, was born on the farm on which he now resides, September 24, 1857. He is a son of Peter Pikey, also a native of that county, who married Margaret Wiltshire, a native of New Jersey, who was reared in New Madrid County, Mo. About 1855 Peter Pikey located on the farm where the subject of this sketch now resides. He purchased raw land which he improved, and made his home on until his death in 1864, aged thirty-eight years, ten months and four days. Samuel Pikey grew to manhood at his parents' home, and, after the death of his father, remained with his mother until she married again and left the home place. She died March 3, 1885. Samuel took charge of the farm after his mother left, and has since bought the interest of the other heirs. He has his farm under a good state of cultivation, with a good residence and out-buildings. On September 2, 1883, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Ettie (Nelson) Babb, the widow of Thomas Babb. She was born and reared in New Madrid County, and is a daughter of Frank Nelson. Mr. Pikey is a member of Point Pleasant Masonic Lodge, and is a Master Mason. He is also a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

George T. Price was born in Obion County, Tenn., November 27, 1846, and is a son of Williamson E. and Francis (Napier) Price, both of whom were born and reared in Virginia. They were married in their native State, and removed from thence to Tennessee, locating on a farm in Obion County. The county was afterward divided, and Williamson Price's farm was in Lake County. He resided there until his death August 17, 1882. George T. grew to manhood at the home of his parents, coming to New Madrid County, Mo., in 1866. He was married in the latter county November 21, 1866, to Mary Emma Riddle, after which he located on a farm in Lesieur Township, where he remained until 1880, when he removed to Point Pleasant, and engaged in merchandising. After two years in the latter business, he sold his stock of goods, and in 1884 located where he now resides. His farm consists of 235 acres, on which he has a good dwelling and other buildings. His first wife died in 1879, leaving two children: Lena and George T. In 1880 Mr. Price married Sallie Broughton, a native of the county, and a daughter of Jefferson M. Broughton [see sketch]. Their union has been blessed by the birth of two children: Junie and Richard Mott. Mr. Price is a Master Mason, and a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

John Rader is a native of Germany, born on June 17, 1832. When an infant his parents started to the United States, but his father died while crossing the ocean. Mrs. Rader came to Missouri and made a location in New Madrid County, where she died a few years later, the subject of this sketch being but seven years of age. He was taken by Martin Toney, who reared him to manhood and gave him a good education in the common schools. Martin Toney resided on the same farm in Lesieur Township, New Madrid County, which is John Rader's present one. Upon attaining his majority, the latter located on a farm in the same neighborhood, but in 1864 he purchased his present farm, to which he removed three years later. It consists of 355 acres of fine land, 300 of which are under cultivation. On November 28, 1860, Mr. Rader was united in marriage with Elizabeth Freeman, who died in 1869, leaving three daughters, all of whom are living: Eliza (now the wife of George E. Hess), Hattie (wife of Davis B. Riley) and Lelia (wife of W. F. Harbolt). Mr. Rader was married on October 14, 1869, to Frances Vivian, the widow of Henry Vivian. She is of English birth and parentage and a daughter of William E. Jones, deceased.

She was reared and married in Wisconsin, in which State her former husband died.

Judge Philip Raidt was born in Beal, on the Necker, in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 4, 1825, and is a son of Remegious and Antonia (Hanely) Raidt, who were also born in Germany, where they were reared and married. They immigrated to America in February, 1833 (the father resigning his office of burgomaster of Beal), and landed in New Orleans some time in May of that year. Then the father embarked for St. Louis on the steamer "Mohegan," but on account of the severity of the cholera was forced to abandon the boat, owing to slow speed and time occupied in burying people. Mr. Raidt, Sr., stopped, as he thought, temporarily at New Madrid, but it proved to be a permanent step. Two of his daughters died on the boat and were buried between New Orleans and New Madrid, and one died soon after landing. After living in town until the next spring he purchased some land and moved on a farm, where he died in a short time. This farm was about two and a half miles from New Madrid at that time but is now about one and a half miles distant, by reason of the wash and caving-in of the banks of the Mississippi River. Philip Raidt grew to manhood on the farm, and was married in 1848 to Rosine Thomas, a native of Germany, who came to America in the same vessel with the Raidt family. After his marriage the Judge remained on the farm until 1866, when he removed to New Madrid to give his children the advantages of the school of that city. He has three children: Barbara (wife of Louis Newbeaur, whose sketch appears in this work), Elizabeth (a young lady at home) and Philip A. (who now has charge of his father's farm). Since removing to New Madrid Mr. Raidt has served as school director two or three terms, and helped to organize the first free school in this county. He has also served as alderman on the city board for a few terms. In April, 1884, he was elected mayor of the city of New Madrid without any solicitation on his part, but did not serve, as his services were otherwise required in attending to duties about his farm. In the fall of 1884 he became a candidate for judge of the county court, from the first district of New Madrid County, and was elected in November, 1884, and was re-elected in November, 1886, which office he now holds.

George A. Reaves, an industrious and thrifty farmer of New Madrid County, Mo., is a native of the county, born on February 2, 1852. He is a son of F. G. Reaves, a native of Tennessee, who came to Missouri when a young man and located in New Madrid County. He there married Paralee Carmack, also a native of Tennessee. After his marriage F. G. Reaves settled on a farm in the neighborhood of George A. Reaves' present home, which is now also the former's home, his wife having died in 1882. George A. remained with his parents until he attained his majority, and was married on September 30, 1875, to Mary C. Carson, a native of Dunklin County, Mo., who was reared in New Madrid County. After his marriage Mr. Reaves rented the farm on which he now resides, having purchased it later. He has made some valuable improvements and has about one-half of his land under cultivation. His wife died on April 1, 1879, leaving one son—William A. Mr. Reaves was married again on December 5, 1883, choosing for his wife Bettie Nolin, who was born and reared in Pemiscot County, and is a daughter of George N. Nolin (deceased). To this union have been born three children: George A., Ernest B. and an infant son unnamed. Mr. Reaves is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a Master Mason and a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

Judge Amos Riley, one of the prominent citizens of New Madrid County, Mo., was born in Jefferson County, Ky., on June 10, 1810. He is a son of Amos Riley, Sr., a native of Montgomery County, Md. The latter when a young man left his native State and went to Jefferson County, Ky., where he married Susan Phillips, a native of Virginia. Some years after their marriage they removed to Daviess County, Ky., where they spent the remainder of their lives. Amos Riley, Jr., grew to manhood in Daviess County, Ky., and was married in Louisville on December 23, 1833, to Lucy Ann Hamilton, a daughter of Charles Hamilton, of Claiborne County, Miss., in which county Mrs. Riley was born. After his marriage Mr. Riley located in Kentucky, but in 1837 came to Southeast Missouri and purchased 300 acres of land, where he now resides. He brought his family to this farm in 1844. Since then he has purchased more land (all timbered), which he has improved, and, after giving liberally to his children, still has about 600 acres. He has served as judge of the county court, and is one of the substantial men of the county. He and wife have reared a

family of six sons and two daughters, viz.: Charles H., Amos C. (who was killed in the Confederate army at Atlanta, Ga.), William, Ellen (wife of Amos R. Hathaway), Henry C., E. T. Chilion (now in New Mexico), Lucy (wife of J. D. Harrel, of Jackson, Mo.) and D. B. (who is now managing the home farm). Judge Riley is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife of the Presbyterian Church.

William Riley was born in Jefferson County, Ky., December 20, 1840, and, when four years of age, came to Missouri with his father, Amos Riley, who settled in New Madrid County [see sketch of latter]. William grew up on his father's farm, and secured a good education at the Military Institute, near Frankfort, Ky., and the State University at Columbia, Mo. He enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861 at the beginning of the war, joining the First Missouri Infantry as a private, but was soon after promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. He served one year in that regiment, and re-enlisted in 1862 in the Eighth Missouri Cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war. He enlisted the second time as a private and was again promoted to first lieutenant. He participated in all the engagements of his regiment, not being away from his command more than a month from the beginning to the end of the war. The most prominent battles were Shiloh, Helena, and Pilot Knob. When peace was restored he returned home, and has since been engaged in farming. He was married in October, 1867, to Orra Toney, a native of New Madrid County, and a daughter of Pinkney Toney, deceased. He located on the farm where he now resides, three and one-half miles north of New Madrid, in 1871. The farm consists of 210 acres of fine land, nearly all fenced and under cultivation. To him and wife have been born eight children: Lydia C., Amos C., Nannie D., Charles V., Mabel O., William, Chilion and John M. Mr. Riley is a member of the A. O. U. W. lodge at New Madrid.

Henry C. Riley, prosecuting attorney of New Madrid County, Mo., is a native of the county, born on December 18, 1850, and is a son of Judge Amos Riley [see sketch]. Henry C. Riley spent his youth on his father's farm and at school. He received his literary education in a five years' course at the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, Ky., graduating from the institution in June, 1871. He then entered the St. Louis Law School, from which he received a diploma in 1873. After finishing his professional education he commenced practicing at New Madrid, and has become one of the leading lawyers of the county. He served as county school commissioner for a few years. In 1884 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county, and was re-elected in 1886. He was united in marriage in May, 1877, with Miss Jennie Howard, a native of the county, and a daughter of Judge J. H. Howard [see sketch]. She was reared in New Madrid County and educated at St. Vincent Female Seminary at Cape Girardeau. Mr. and Mrs. Riley's union has been blessed by the birth of three children, viz.: Edwin H., Harry C. and Dixie. Mr. Riley is a member of the Masonic order, and also of the A. O. U. W. Mrs. Riley is a devoted member of the Catholic Church.

A. A. Rittenhouse, a native of Ohio, was born in Cincinnati, O., July 12, 1817, and came to New Madrid County, State of Missouri, August 14, 1832. He returned to Cincinnati, June 10, 1835, and served an apprenticeship at chair and ornamental painting, then returning to Point Pleasant, New Madrid Co., Mo., in 1840, where he was given steady employment by Mr. John Woodard, as clerk in his store. March 27, 1843, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Nicholas, daughter of W. B. Nicholas, and then engaged in farming, until the close of the war, when he entered into the mercantile business. Mrs. Rittenhouse departed this life December 21, 1860, and he was again united in marriage with his present wife, Mrs. Nancy C. Nicholas, on June 18, 1862.

James M. Robbins was born in New Madrid County, on March 25, 1846, and is a son of J. K. Robbins, a native of New York, who came to Missouri when a young man, and settled in New Madrid County, where he taught school for several years. He married Susan Lazell, a native of the county, whose ancestors settled in the northern part of the county previous to the earthquake of 1811-12. For a time J. K. Robbins was engaged in running a flat trading boat down the Mississippi River. In this way he accumulated means to start a store at Point Pleasant, where he sold goods for several years. Later he purchased a wharf-boat, and located at New Madrid, where he was engaged in the forwarding and commission business until 1862, when he removed to St. Louis. He then became an invalid, after which he loaned money and did considerable

business in that line until his death on July 6, 1888. His wife died in January, 1873. They reared two children: James M. and Nancy M., who died in 1881. James M. Robbins received a good education in the St. Louis University, being in the senior class when he left school on account of the war. For five years following he traveled over the United States and Canada, visiting home several times in the meantime. On April 2, 1873, he was united in marriage with Emma I. Lesieur, a daughter of Adolphus Lesieur, deceased. She was born, reared and educated in New Madrid County. Directly after his marriage Mr. Robbins located on the farm on which he now resides, about seven miles southwest of New Madrid. The farm consists of about 1,600 acres, upon which is a fine residence, barns and other improvements. Mr. Robbins owns altogether about 6,000 acres of land. Besides his farming interest he does considerable business in loaning money and buying notes. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. lodge at New Madrid. To him and wife have been born four children: James K., Susie A., Myrd B. and Felix Monroe.

Andrew Jackson Scimmones, a prominent farmer and stock dealer of Big Prairie Township, New Madrid Co., Mo., was born in Graves County, Ky., on December 25, 1850. He is the son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Mackvoy) Scimmones, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. Thomas Scimmones, when a young man, went from Tennessee to Kentucky, where he resided until his death in 1863, aged about forty-five years. He was a farmer by vocation. His widow is now living with a daughter in Weakley County, Tenn. She is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the mother of four sons and four daughters, of whom Andrew Jackson and two daughters are the only ones living. The others died when young, except John, who was killed while in the Confederate service at the battle of Shiloh. He belonged to Capt. Joseph Emerson's company of the Third Kentucky Infantry. Andrew Jackson remained with his mother until 1873, when he began working for himself as a bridge-builder, and the next few months contracted for and built four bridges. He then engaged for a few months in selling lightning rods through Kentucky and Tennessee, after which he went to Arkansas, but returned home in a short time. After spending a short time in the stove business at Columbus, Ky., he came to New Madrid County, Mo., and hired to James B. Emery. He then traded his watch and position for a growing crop of cotton and corn, and until the harvest remained with James Jordon and attended school. On October 27, 1875 he married Elizabeth Ingram, a daughter of Elias and Winsey Elwiney (Williams) Ingram, natives of Mississippi, who removed to Hickman County, Ky., where they both died, he in 1861, and she three years later. After the deaths of her parents, Elizabeth lived with her uncles, Sebastian Ingram and James B. Emery, until her marriage. After his marriage Mr. Scimmones rented land and traded until he was able to purchase his present splendidly located and well-improved farm. Since a boy of fifteen he has had a passion for trading, at which he has been very successful. To him and wife have been born five children: Mary Ella, John Curtis, Annie Jane, Jenna and William T. Mr. and Mrs. Scimmones are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W. and the Wheel. In politics he is a Democrat.

Charles T. Scott was born in Bedford County, Va., on February 4, 1829, and is a son of John W. and Elizabeth (Irvin) Scott, both natives of Virginia. John W. Scott was born in Halifax County. He was married in his native State and resided there for a time afterward, when he removed his family to Mississippi, and from thence to West Virginia. In 1846 he came to Missouri and made a location on timbered land in New Madrid County, it being the same farm on which the subject of this sketch now resides. Here John W. Scott died in 1849. His wife died in Virginia. When a boy, Charles T. Scott went with his father to Mississippi, and four years later returned to West Virginia. In 1848 he came to Missouri and settled with his father on the farm which is now his home. He has cleared the land and has 160 of the 360 acres under cultivation, on which are comfortable buildings. He, however, only cultivates a small portion of the land himself, but has tenement houses on the place, and rents the most of it.

Jackson Shields was born in Scott County, Mo., on June 2, 1840, and is a son of Joseph Shields, a native of New Madrid County, Mo., born on May 3, 1816. The latter is a son of Joseph Shields, Sr., who came to Missouri about 1808, when he was a young man, and married Martha Davis, who had come to

the State with her parents about 1807 or 1808. After their marriage they settled on a farm and resided there until their deaths. Joseph Shields, Jr., grew to manhood on his father's farm, and in 1837 married Isabella Liggett, a native of the county and a daughter of Envel Liggett. After his marriage he removed to Scott County and remained a few years, when he removed back to New Madrid county, where he still resides. His first wife died in 1880, and he is now living with his second wife. Jackson Shields grew to manhood in New Madrid County, and in June, 1861, enlisted in the Confederate army, joining the First Missouri Regiment under Col. John S. Bowen, with which he served until the close of the war, and participated in the battles of Corinth, Fort Gibson, Iuka, Black River, all of the engagements of the siege of Vicksburg, and also witnessed the surrender of Vicksburg, at which time he was taken prisoner and held at Camp Morton, Ind., until almost the close of the war. After peace was restored he returned home and engaged in farming. On December 1, 1868, he was united in marriage with Mary Watson, who was born and reared in Fulton County, Ky. After his marriage Mr. Shields settled on Brush Prairie, New Madrid County, and engaged in farming. In 1884 he removed to the farm on which he now resides, situated about seven miles from New Madrid on the river. To Mr. and Mrs. Shields have been born eight children: Albert, Louey, Luther, Maud, Julia, Mollie, Jackson and Lawrence. Mrs. Shields is an earnest member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Shields is a member of the A. O. U. W.

William P. Smith, an enterprising and progressive farmer of New Madrid County, Mo., was born on November 11, 1848, in Stoddard County, Mo. His parents were Sterling and Temperance (Singleton) Smith [see sketch of James Dixon Smith]. William P. was the eldest of eight children, and on account of the early death of his parents received a very limited education. Soon after the death of his father and mother he began to "batch," in which manner he lived twelve years, engaged in farming. In the meantime he formed a partnership with his younger brothers, James D. and Theodore C., and gave them a start in life. In 1876 he came with them to New Madrid County, Mo., where for a time they were engaged in agricultural pursuits on rented land. In 1882 they purchased eighty acres of land, to which they have since added the balance of 440 acres of the best land in the county, and which under their care has been highly improved. On December 26, 1879, William P. Smith was united in marriage with Etta Leagon, a daughter of Mark and Emma (Andrews) Leagon. She is a native of Smith County, Tenn., born on May 10, 1863. Three children are the fruits of this happy union, all of whom are living: Laura, Ernest and Louey. Politically Mr. Smith is a staunch Democrat. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Agricultural Wheel.

James Dixon Smith, a young farmer of New Madrid County, Mo., was born in Stoddard County, Mo., on January 1, 1854. He is a son of Sterling and Temperance (Singleton) Smith, both of whom were natives of Carroll County, Tenn., and died in Alexander County, Ill., he in 1863, aged fifty-six years, and she in the spring of the next year, at the age of forty-eight. In his young days, Sterling Smith was engaged in rafting logs from the Upper Tennessee River to New Orleans. After residing in various places in Tennessee, Missouri and Illinois, he finally located in Alexander County, and turned his attention to farming and trading, at times shipping a great deal of live-stock to New Orleans. He was very successful in business, but during the late war was financially broken. He was a Democrat in politics, and both he and wife were members of the Baptist Church. They had eight children, only two of whom are now living: James Dixon and William P. Theodore died in 1881, at the age of twenty-two years. The others died when very young. At the death of his parents James Dixon went to live with John Clutte, a German, with whom he remained the next seven years, working on the farm in the summer-time, and attending school in winter. Upon leaving this place, he and his brother formed a partnership and removed to the river bottoms, where, for the next three years, they engaged in farming on rented land. James D. afterward worked a short time in Tennessee, and, returning to New Madrid County, Mo., again engaged in agricultural pursuits. He rented land for the next ten years, when he purchased 240 acres, which he has since been improving and clearing. On September 4, 1881, he married Alice Lee Gossett, a daughter of John Gossett. She was born in New Madrid County, Mo., April 4, 1854. To their union have been born four children: Lillie Cordella, Mollie D., James A. and Hettie Ethel. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Wheel, and in politics is an earnest Democrat.

George W. Steel, surveyor of New Madrid County, Mo., was born where he now lives, on March 10, 1852, and is the son of Caswell and Mary E. (Harness) Steel, natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. Caswell Steel was born in 1812, and when eighteen years of age he came with his mother to New Madrid County, Mo. While yet a young man he served as overseer for Shapley R. Phillips and Amos Riley, among the largest slave holders of Southeast Missouri. He then engaged in farming, and being a very industrious man, was very successful, owning a nice farm at the time of his death. He died at Hat Springs, Ark., while being treated for dropsy. His wife was born in 1829, and died in 1866. When quite young her parents, George W. and Tabitha (Bukey) Harness, came to New Madrid County, Mo. George W. Harness' parents were from Pennsylvania, and belonged to what is known as the Pennsylvania Dutch. They removed to Virginia, where they died. The Bukey family were natives of Virginia, and are a branch of the same family that Hezekiah Bukey, the celebrated Indian fighter and hunter, belongs to. Caswell and Mary E. Steel had three children, two of whom are living: George W. and Druzilla, the wife of Oreas Pugh, a farmer, living near Chattanooga, Tenn. After their parents' death these two children went to West Virginia, and resided with an aunt, Elizabeth Bukey, at Williamstown, and attended school. Upon leaving his aunts, George W. entered Marietta College, at Marietta, Ohio, which he left the year before his graduation. Entering Duff's Commercial College at Pittsburgh, he graduated at bookkeeping, railroading and commercial law. In October, 1873, he returned to New Madrid County, and for five years camped out and hunted during the winter seasons, and taught school during the spring and summer. He had for his companion Grant Huella, of Portsmouth, Ohio, who also taught during the spring and summer. After this he engaged in farming, which he has continued, owning now 720 acres of fine land under a good state of cultivation. In 1878 he was elected surveyor of New Madrid County, a position which he is eminently qualified to fill. On December 25, 1876, he wedded Mary Moore, a daughter of Francis L. and Jane (McMullen) Moore, prominent citizens of New Madrid County. Mrs. Steel was born in the county in 1854, and received a fine education at St. Vincent's Female Seminary, at Cape Girardeau. To Mr. and Mrs. Steel's union have been born three children: Amy, Francis and Howard. Mr. Steel is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is a staunch Democrat.

Madison Jackson Tickell, a prominent citizen of New Madrid County, was born in White County, Tenn., on July 16, 1826. He is the sixth of eleven children born to William and Lavinia (Stallcup) Tickell, natives of Rockingham County, N. C., and of Scotch-Irish and German lineage, respectively. Probably soon after their marriage, they removed to White County, Tenn., and in 1836 to Obion County, that State, where they remained several years, and went to Hickman County and resided till their deaths. William Tickell was a successful farmer, but lost much money by going security for his friends. He had no political aspirations, and he and wife were for many years zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, always taking an active part in church affairs. Of their eleven children, nine lived to be grown and four are living at this writing: Madison Jackson, Elizabeth C. (the widow of Daniel Mozier, deceased), Sallie Louisa (who is married and resides in Arkansas), Martha Caroline (widow of Mr. Pierce, deceased). Madison J. received a limited education in Tennessee, as opportunity for schooling was meager at the time. Since coming to New Madrid County, Mo., he has attended school three months, and by much reading and close observation has gained a good practical education. At the age of sixteen years, he began driving a team for his father from Hickman, Ky., into the interior of the State about 100 miles, hauling goods from the Mississippi River, and in return bringing cotton and tobacco. He continued this for three years, and a few months before he was twenty-one years of age left home, paying his father \$20 for his liberty. He took a trip on the Mississippi River to New Orleans, and across Lake Pontchartrain to Mobile, Ala. In May, 1847, he returned to New Madrid, and began learning the carpenter's trade, at which he afterward worked for fifteen years, and continued twenty-five years more in connection with house-moving. Being very successful at his trade he then began dealing in stock, the most of which he shipped to New Orleans, and the rest to St. Louis. He is still engaged in this business, and has been farming extensively for many years, owning at present 3,000 acres of fine land. Immediately after the war he cultivated 100 acres on the site of the present town of New Madrid, for which land he paid \$6 per acre rent. In 1847 he married Mrs.

Anise (Audibert) Roy, a native of France, who came with her parents to the United States when small, and first located near New Albany, Ind., but later came to New Madrid County, Mo. To Mr. and Mrs. Tickell have been born four children, three living; Mary Eliza (wife of Henry Clay Hunter), Louis Alfred (who is engaged very successfully at house-moving), William Adolph (who is merchandising at Laforge). The other one, Laura, died when three years of age. Mrs. Tickell is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Tickell is a very active, public-spirited citizen, and at all times supports the cause of education, and he and family are highly respected by all who know them.

Jerome Warth was born in Jackson County, W. Va., April 25, 1833. His father, Robert Warth, was born in New York, from which State he went to Ohio, where he married Mary Johnson, a native of Massachusetts. Her father removed from her native State to Ohio when she was twelve years of age. The father afterward died in Cincinnati. After his marriage Robert Warth located in West Virginia, and is still a resident of Jackson County, of that State. His wife died in March, 1880. Jerome Warth remained with his parents in West Virginia until March, 1855, when he came west and located in New Madrid County, Mo., where he was engaged in carpentering for several years. His marriage with Melinda Adams was celebrated in New Madrid County on May 1, 1856. She was a native of the county, and a daughter of James Adams. Soon after his marriage Mr. Warth settled on a piece of new land, with only three acres cleared. He resides on the same farm yet, but he has cleared the land and made many valuable improvements. His wife died September 1, 1884, having borne eleven children, six of whom are living: Charles, Morgan, Laura A., John, Harriet and Amelia. Those deceased were: Mary, James, George, Louisa and Celia. On July 26, 1885, Mr. Warth married his present wife, a widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Strawn, a daughter of William Ingould. This union has been blessed by the birth of two children: Ira and Susie.

John Jay Williams, M. D., a physician and druggist of Point Pleasant, Mo., was born at Snyder's Bluffs, near Vicksburg, Miss., on March 17, 1853. He is a son of C. C. Williams, a native of Kentucky, who removed with his parents when a mere lad, to St. Charles, Mo. The latter's father, Olly Williams, was a native of Virginia, and a cousin of two presidents, Zachary Taylor and James Buchanan. He served through the War of 1812, after which he married in Kentucky, and located in St. Louis, where he died at the age of eighty-five years. C. C. Williams spent his youth in a store and machine shops, in the latter of which he became a practical mechanic. He was engaged as a clerk on a boat in the Mississippi for a number of years, after which, with a partner, he purchased a boat, which they ran on the Yazoo River. He married, in Mississippi, Charlotte Welch, a native of the State, and a daughter of Samuel Welch. About three years after his marriage Mr. Williams located in St. Louis, from whence he removed to Point Pleasant in 1853, and was engaged in farming for several years, about a mile from the river, after which he removed to the river, and engaged in the warehouse, forwarding and merchandise business, also in the milling business, continuing both until his death on May 16, 1879. His widow still survives. They reared to maturity five sons and two daughters, all living, and, with the exception of one daughter in Scott County, residing in New Madrid County. John Jay secured his education at the Christian Brothers' College, St. Louis, with a commercial course at Keokuk, Iowa. He entered the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons in the winter of 1877, and graduated from that institution on June 18, 1878. After completing the course, he located at Point Pleasant, and has practiced his profession very successfully since. At the first he put in a stock of drugs, in which business his brother, Thomas B. is a partner. The Doctor was appointed postmaster in 1882, under Arthur's administration, and still holds the position. On February 22, 1888, he was united in marriage with Hattie E. Bristol, a finely educated lady from New York, who was formerly a teacher in the Point Pleasant schools. The Doctor is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Joseph Simmonds Wimp (deceased) was a prominent citizen of New Madrid County, Mo., and was born in Louisville, Ky., on August 26, 1828. He died at his home in New Madrid County, on April 7, 1881. His parents (William and Mariah Wimp) were also natives of Louisville, Ky. When the subject of this sketch was a child they started to Texas, but stopped in New Madrid County, Mo., where they remained until their deaths. After the death of his father, Joseph S. managed the home farm, taking care of his mother and the rest of

the family until his marriage in 1854, with Sarah A. Barnes, a daughter of Cullen and Eliza (Blair) Barnes. Cullen Barnes and his wife were early settlers of New Madrid County, Mo., the first to locate on Barnes' Ridge, from whom it derives its name. Mr. Barnes improved the land but could not enter it. After his death, however, the family entered a large tract of land on the ridge. Joseph Wimp and Sarah Barnes' marriage was blessed by the birth of nine children, only three of whom are living, viz.: Georgiana (now the wife of Thomas A. Ward), Alphonse (who is married and resides on the old Barnes homestead) and Edward Arch (who is at home managing the farm). Those dead are Virginia Belle, Alice Rose, Napoleon B., Joseph Forest, Dora Lee and John. Joseph S. Wimp was a quiet, enterprising business man, and an exemplary husband. He began business life without means, and, although an invalid, was a good manager, and with the assistance of his wife, a sensible, practical woman, accumulated considerable property. He—as his wife also is—was a believer in the Christian religion and the teachings of the Bible, but was not a member of any church. The family have the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Edward A. Wright, editor and publisher of the *Weekly Record*, of New Madrid, Mo., was born in St. Louis, on December 2, 1856. His father, Erie Wright, was a native of Massachusetts, and was an architect, contractor and builder in St. Louis, for a number of years. He was married in that city to Louisa Cruchon, a native of France, who was reared and educated in St. Louis. Erie Wright continued his business in St. Louis till his death at Camp Jackson during the war. After the death of her husband Mrs. Wright removed to Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, where she has since resided. Edward A. Wright grew to manhood at Jackson and Cape Girardeau. When a lad of sixteen years he commenced learning the printer's trade in the office of the *Cash Book*, at Jackson. He continued there until he became a practical printer, and afterward worked at his trade in other offices of that county until he became a skillful job printer. In 1881 he came to New Madrid and took charge of the *Weekly Record*, as editor and publisher. The paper at that time was a small sheet, a five-column patent outside, with a very limited circulation. Mr. Wright has succeeded in making it a six-column quarto, which has a good patronage in its advertising columns, and a large circulation. The paper is now a credit to its editor and to New Madrid County. Mr. Wright was married in this city in October, 1884, to Miss Cora Grover, who was born, reared and educated in Adams County, Ill. She is a daughter of Benjamin F. Grover, of that county. One son has blessed this union: Grover. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are zealous members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is recorder of his lodge, and is, also, clerk of the city council.

SCOTT COUNTY.

Julius Albrecht, a prominent farmer of Kelso Township, Scott Co., Mo., was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, in 1843. His parents, George and Mary (Mogge) Albrecht, were born and reared in a village near the birth-place of Julius. The father was born in 1803 and the mother in 1807. George Albrecht was a baker by trade, which he followed until 1850, when he with his family came to the United States. On June 1 they landed in Baltimore, from whence they went to Greene County, Ohio, where they remained four years engaged in agricultural pursuits, after which they went to Iowa. Soon after they came down the Mississippi River to Southeast Missouri, and located in Scott County. There George Albrecht purchased a farm lying near the river. This was in the spring of 1855, and he remained there until his death in 1866. His widow survived until 1877. They had five children—four boys and one girl—all dead but the subject of this sketch. Louisa was married, and died leaving three children, two of whom are living. Soon after the death of his parents Julius began work for himself. During the Civil War he served in the State Militia, and after

the war was over resumed work on the farm. He first married Catherine Roth, a native of Germany. She died, having borne an infant that died soon after its birth. On September 5, 1872, Mr. Albrecht was united in marriage with Eva B. Eifert, a native of Germany, who came with her parents to America in 1854, when she was but three years of age. By this union Mr. Albrecht has seven children: Anna, Julia, Eliza, John, Mary, Amelia and Lewis. In religious faith the family are Lutherans, of which church Mr. Albrecht has been a member since a child, has been treasurer and trustee for two years, and has also served as elder for two years. He is a self-made man, and has a liberal education, being well informed on all general topics.

Rev. James M. Allen was born in New Madrid County, Mo., January 16, 1851, and is a son of David C. and Angeline (Strong) Allen, the former a native of Louisiana and the latter of Tennessee. The parents came to Missouri at an early day, and entered land in Scott County, which, after a few years, they sold, and removed to New Madrid County, locating near Sikeston. They resided there until Mr. Allen's death, in 1856. He was the father of five children: James M., Samuel M., Martha (Mrs. J. B. Burton), Cyrus J. (deceased) and Benjamin (deceased). Mrs. Allen was married three times, and had children by each husband. She died in August, 1885. Rev. James M. Allen has always been engaged in farming, but in 1887 he engaged in the mercantile business, which he still manages in connection with farming. In 1882 he began studying for the ministry, and was ordained a minister in the Missionary Baptist Church in 1885. He has since been preaching the gospel at different points, and has been instrumental in building several churches in Southeast Missouri. Although he has been preaching but a short time he has done much good for the cause of religion. In 1870 he was united in marriage with Sarah E. Holmes, by whom he had four children, one of whom is living: William D. His wife died in 1878, and he was again married, in 1879, choosing for his second wife Maggie Martin. This union has been blessed by two children (twins), one of whom, George M., is living. The one deceased is Samuel. Mrs. Martin had five children by a former marriage: Katie (deceased), Lila, Bettie, Alvan and Thomas. Mr. Allen is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Agricultural Wheel.

James B. Ancell, a substantial farmer residing on a fine hill-farm of 240 acres, near Kelso, Mo., was born in Kentucky, in 1813. He is the son of Henry and Nancy (Beesley) Ancell, who were born and reared in Virginia. Several years after his marriage Henry Ancell removed his family in wagons to Kentucky, where he resided, working at the brickmason's trade, until his death, which occurred when the subject of this sketch was a small boy. Besides the latter, there were six children: Washington, Thornton, Pascal E., John, Henry and Harriet, all of whom are dead. James B. came to Southeast Missouri in 1830, from Todd County, Ky., and located on land which he entered from the Government, near his present home. He afterward entered the farm on which he now resides. Here his mother died in 1856. In 1859 he married Frances Adaline Clark, a native of Cape Girardeau County, born in 1825, and a daughter of John and Sarah Clark, natives of Kentucky, who came to Missouri before their marriage and located in Cape Girardeau County. After their marriage they still remained in Cape Girardeau County, and reared a large family, consisting of ten girls and one boy. The girls all lived to maturity and married. Mr. and Mrs. Ancell are the parents of five children: Emma (wife of Walter Goddard), Sarah M. (wife of S. McFerron), Mary J. (at home), James P. and Mattie J. (both also at home). Mr. Ancell, his wife and two children are devoted members of the Baptist Church. Emma belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

John Harvey Ancell, a farmer of Kelso Township, Scott Co., Mo., was born where he now resides in 1835, and is a son of Thornton W. and Elvira (Wright) Ancell, natives of Virginia. They were married in Kentucky, where they resided until about 1830, when they came to Missouri and located in Cape Girardeau County. Remaining there one year they removed to Scott County and located on a farm near the Rock Church, in Kelso Township, where they died, the father in April, 1887, aged eighty-two years, and the mother some time previously. To them were born eight children—four boys and four girls—of whom four are living: Thornton A., Parthenia (wife of James Powell), Mildred (wife of John McKinley, residing on a part of the Ancell homestead) and James Harvey. Those dead are: Leander, John, Georgia Ann and Nancy. Georgia Ann was the wife of Edward Joyce, of Cape Girardeau. Thornton W. Ancell

first married a Miss Williams, who died previous to his second marriage. James H. Ancell remained with his parents until 1868, when he was united in marriage with Mrs. Emeline (Baldwin) Wiley, the widow of Wilson Wiley, by whom she has two children: Edward and Albert, living near Commerce and Sikeston, respectively. Mrs. Ancell was born in July, 1835. Her first husband died in 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Ancell are the parents of four children: Mary E. (who lives with her step-brother near Commerce), Naomi, Ada and Alice. Mr. Ancell is a successful farmer, and also a member of the Wheel.

William S. Babb, an intelligent and energetic young farmer of Scott County, was born in West Tennessee, January 24, 1852. He is a son of Thomas and Emily (Davis) Babb, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. The family immigrated to Kentucky at an early day, and located at Hickman, where the father died. The mother still lives in Kentucky. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom, James L., William S., Martha, Henry, Charles and Mary, are living. William S. was reared to farm life, and received a liberal education in his own district. He remained with his parents in Kentucky, until 1881, when he came to Missouri. After remaining in Mississippi County one year, he went back to Kentucky. In 1884 he made a permanent settlement in Scott County, Mo. He then purchased the farm he now owns and occupies. He has chosen farming as a life vocation, and bids fair to become one of the first farmers in the county. In 1886 he was united in marriage with Ida Holmes, by whom he has one child, Clarence. Mr. Babb is a member of the I. O. O. F.

James W. Baker, a farmer, was born in West Tennessee on February 20, 1853, and is a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Dudley) Baker, both natives of North Carolina. When young Lewis Baker immigrated to Tennessee with his parents. In 1857 he removed to New Madrid County, Mo., but soon after went to Scott County. He stopped on Little River, where he purchased a farm, upon which he lived for two years. He then rented and moved his family to the farm upon which James W. now lives. He remained there until his death, in 1873. His wife died in 1865. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are living: William H., Thomas F., Sarah E. and James W. Those deceased are Martha F., John H. L., Charles N. and Benjamin F. The subject of this sketch was but four years of age when he came with his father to Missouri. He remained with his parents until their deaths. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Eunice J. Green, a daughter of J. D. Green. To them have been born six children: Lewis D., Jennie, Nora E., James W., Jr., Susie J. and Grover O. Mr. Baker cultivates 550 acres of land. He is a member of the Masonic lodge and I. O. O. F. He and wife are church members.

William Ballentine, a prominent citizen of Scott County, Mo., was born in Scotland, in 1826. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Stoddard) Ballentine, both of whom lived and died in Scotland. His mother dying when he was a child, William was reared by his grandfather until he was ten years of age, after which he lived on sheep-farms with Mrs. Carson and others, until he was fifteen years of age. He then served as an apprentice in a blacksmith shop for five years, after which he worked at his trade until he had saved money enough to pay his way to America. In 1847 he set sail for New York, and upon his arrival went to Middleton, Conn., where he remained two years working at his trade. It was about this time that the news of the excitement over the discovery of gold in California reached him, and he accordingly started west. Reaching Winnebago County, Ill., he worked at his trade until the next March (1850), when he with ten other men started across the plains with teams for the gold fields. They lost their wagon-load of supplies in Weber River, near Salt Lake, but were provided by other emigrants with crackers to eat until they reached Salt Lake City. Arriving in California, in August, Mr. Ballentine worked at his trade and in the mines until the fall of 1851, when he came to Commerce, Mo., via New Orleans. Locating in Commerce he worked at his trade five years. In 1853, on the 4th day of April, he was married to Nancy Pierre, a native of Humphreys County, Tenn., and resided in Commerce until the beginning of the Civil War, when he removed his family to Santa Fe, Ill. He returned to Missouri, and in 1862, under Gov. Gamble, was appointed clerk of Scott County Court, and served until January 1, 1867. In the same year, under Gov. Fletcher, he was appointed judge of the common pleas court. Soon after this court was abolished. Meantime Mr. Ballentine had read law and was admitted to the bar. In 1866 he entered the land on which he now resides. Since entering the land he has cleared and improved over 500 acres, nearly all swamp lands.

Mrs. Ballentine died in 1884, leaving one child, Charles. She left four children, now dead, viz.: Elizabeth, William, Nancy and Lucy. Lucy lived to be grown and was postmistress in Commerce at the time of her death. Mr. Ballentine served as postmaster of Commerce for several years. He married the second time, choosing for his wife Mrs. Emily (Brooks) Sewell. Mrs. Ballentine had three sons and five daughters by her first marriage, viz.: Alice, Jane and Florence at the home of our subject; Josephine and Dora, married, and Frank, living near Commerce. Of the other two boys, one is dead.

William R. Batts, an enterprising farmer and stock grower of Scott County, Mo., was born in Cheatham County, Tenn., August 13, 1851. The parents, Benjamin F. and Sarah Ann (Gupton) Batts, were born in Tennessee, the former on January 5, 1828, and the latter on February 1, 1832. They were reared and married in their native State, after which they engaged in farming. In 1866 they came to Southeast Missouri, but after four and one-half years returned to Tennessee. However, they came back to Southeast Missouri in 1876, and located on land which they purchased near the farm of William R. Batts, on which they have since resided. To them were born thirteen children. Those living are: William R., Sarah (Mrs. H. H. Daugherty), Martha (Mrs. D. A. Potter), Nicholas C., John T. and Caledonia. Those dead are Mary F. (wife of I. E. Wilson), Robert (aged seven years), James (aged two years), Calvin and Allan, Cullie (aged one and one-half years) and Juda (aged ten years). William R. remained with his parents until he reached his majority, when he engaged in farming for himself, first in Stoddard County, and then in Tennessee, but in 1871 he came back to Missouri, and, after working eighteen months in Dunklin County, returned to Tennessee. In 1875 he returned to Scott County, and located on his present farm in Morley Township. He was elected justice of the peace of the township, on November 15, 1886, and is clerk of his school district. He has been married twice; first, February 7, 1878, to Julia A. Finley, who was born January 2, 1842, and died December 20, 1883. To them were born two children: Benjamin R. (born March 24, 1879) and John A. (born March 24, 1882). He next married Emma E. Jones, on January 15, 1885. She was a native of Kentucky, born March 5, 1869, and is a daughter of George W. L. and Sophronia I. (Potter) Jones. Her father died in July, 1879, after which her mother and family came to Southeast Missouri, in 1880, and located on a farm in Scott County. She is the mother of nine children: Lewis A., Marion A., Alice D., Ada A., Emma E., Ella M., Henry A. (deceased), Robert J. (deceased) and Charles H. (deceased). By this union Mr. Batts has two children: Industry (born October 15, 1885) and Marion (born April 2, 1887, died when three days old). Mrs. Batts is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He belongs to the I. O. O. F.

Jesse R. Berry, a substantial farmer of Scott County, is a native of that county, born on November 27, 1823. He is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Frend) Berry, natives of Kentucky and Scott County, Missouri, respectively. The paternal great-grandfather was born in Ireland, and married a French lady, after which he removed to France, but had to leave that country in order to hold his slaves. He and family soon after immigrated to the United States. The grandfather of our subject, Joseph Berry, died in Hopkins County, Ky. The Frend family emigrated from Switzerland to the United States to fight for Gen. Washington. After independence had been gained and peace restored, they removed west and landed at Cairo on June 4, 1801. They crossed the river and entered a Spanish claim, one mile square, now known as the Watkins farm. Here two or three generations lived and died. They were farmers and successful business men. Thomas Berry, the father of Jesse R., with his three brothers, Joseph, William and Reuben, served under Gen. Jackson in the War of 1812, and were in the battle of New Orleans. Thomas immigrated to Scott County, Mo., about 1815, and entered 120 acres of land near the Watkins farm. After erecting a little log house in the timber, he began clearing the land which he afterward converted into a good farm, upon which he lived until his death, about 1835. His wife died in 1858. They had six children, of whom Louisa, Jesse R. and Maria are living. Thomas J., Elmira and Richard are dead. Jesse R. has been a resident of Scott County during his life, and has witnessed its growth from a wilderness to its present high state of cultivation. He has made farming his chief occupation, and now cultivates about 200 acres of land. He has been married twice, the first time in 1856 to Hannah Andrews, who died in 1861. In 1874 he married Julia A. Snyder, by whom he has five children:

William M., Charles J., Virginia J., Sarah A. and Lysander. Mr. Berry is a Mason and a member of the Wheeler Society.

Eliphalet L. Brown, one of the prominent citizens of Scott County, Mo., was born in Mississippi County, April 10, 1845. He is a son of Francis M. and Julia A. (Seaton) Brown [see sketch]. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm in Mississippi County, and was mostly educated in the common schools. He attended one session at Christian Brothers' College, St. Louis. In 1872 he was married to Cleo P. Lane, by whom he has one child, E. Lindsay. Mrs. Brown died in 1877, and he was again married on June 17, 1878, choosing for his second wife S. Alice, a daughter of Amalphus and Mary A. (Hacker) Simonds. The former was a native of New York. Mrs. Simonds was born in Union County, Ill., and is a daughter of Capt. John S. Hacker, who settled in Union County, Ill., about 1810, and figured prominently in Southern Illinois during the remainder of his life. He spent thirty years in Jonesboro, where he erected the Pioneer Hotel. At the head of a company of ninety-six men he served through the Mexican War, after which he made an overland trip to California. His wife, Eliza Miliken, whose father gave the name of Miliken Bend to a curve in the Mississippi River, died in 1853. Capt. Hacker then removed to Cairo, and died at Anna, Ill., in 1878, in his eighty-ninth year. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have one child, Amalphus S. On December 9, 1884, Mr. Brown removed to his present farm in Scott County. He owns 1,800 acres of land, 1,000 acres of which are under cultivation, with good improvements. He also owns what is known as Price's Landing, one of the oldest steamboat landings in Southeast Missouri. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Elisha F. Bryant resides on a fine farm of 600 acres, with about 200 acres under cultivation, in Morley Township, Scott County, Mo. He is a native of the county, born in 1855, and is a son of Joseph and Manthesous (Merritt) Bryant, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. When a boy Joseph Bryant came from his native State to Southeast Missouri with his parents, Elisha and Margaret (Penn) Bryant. The family located on Little River and engaged in farming, where the parents died at a ripe old age. They had nine children, all of whom are now dead. Joseph Bryant was reared on his father's farm, and about 1846 settled on the farm where the subject of this sketch now resides. The former lived near until his death in 1861. His widow, who afterward became the wife of R. B. Steele, of Kentucky, is residing near the home place. To Joseph Bryant and wife were born six children: Mary F. (Mrs. J. H. Groer), Elisha F. and John J. (twins, deceased), Wilson (deceased), Margaret (Mrs. George A. Mathews) and Josephine Ann (Mrs. W. F. Miller). By her marriage with Mr. Steele, the mother has two children, Wilson B. and Donno Inis, both of whom are at home. After he reached fifteen years of age Elisha F. assisted his mother on the farm, and about 1878 purchased the farm and has since resided there, with the exception of fourteen months in Morley. He was married in 1878 to Alice Owens, a native of the county, born in 1839, and a daughter of John and Lucretia (Hamilton) Owens, natives of Southeast Missouri and Indiana, respectively. They came to Scott County at an early day, and had seven children, of whom Alice is the only one living. Those deceased are Edward T., William M., Elvira, Lucretia, Mary A., and an infant unnamed. The parents both died in 1875, the father on October 28, aged forty-two years, and the mother on November 28, aged forty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant have three children, Gueda A., Cora C. and John F. Mr. Bryant is now serving as constable of Morley.

William H. Bugg, a prominent farmer of Scott County, Mo., was born in Tennessee in 1847, and was reared in Kentucky. His parents, Jesse and Eliza (Atchison) Bugg, were natives of Tennessee and were reared and married in their native State. In 1848 they removed to Kentucky and located on a farm in Hickman County, where they remained until 1867, when they came to Southeast Missouri and settled on a farm in Morley Township, Scott County, where the subject of this sketch now lives. Mr. Bugg died in 1870, aged sixty years. Mrs. Bugg died about 1860, aged thirty-eight years. They had seven children, four of whom are dead, viz.: Martha E., Ann M., Mary S. and Jesse H. Those living are William H., John A. and James R. After the death of Mrs. Bugg, Mr. Bugg married Mrs. Mary E. Sanders, by whom he had one child, Eliza C., the wife of O. M. Wilson. William H. remained on his father's farm until the death of the latter, and in 1872 was united in marriage with Miss Janie Wilson, who bore him two children, Thomas L. and William E., deceased. She died in April, 1876, aged

twenty-two years. Mr. Bugg was married again January 24, 1878, choosing for his wife Lucy W. Townes, a daughter of William M. and Mary C. (Dodson) Townes, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. The family removed to Tennessee in 1854 and resided until their deaths, the father's in 1863, and the mother's in 1873, aged forty-one and forty years, respectively. They had six children, Stephen A., Eddie E. (Mrs. James Trainer, of Arkansas), L. A. (deceased), Lucy W., William M. (of Texas), and Nathaniel F. By a previous marriage with Eliza Thomas, Mr. Townes had four children, of whom one, James M., is living. Those dead are Thomas J., Monroe C. and Mary L., wife of Dr. C. C. Harris, of Benton, Mo. Mrs. Bugg came to Southeast Missouri in 1874 and resided with Mrs. Harris until the former's marriage. Mr. Bugg has a fine farm of 160 acres, with 100 acres under cultivation. He and wife have two children, Minnie I. and Otto.

Capt. William W. Campbell, a prominent stock farmer of Scott County, Mo., was born in Kentucky in December, 1826, and is a son of William J. and Priscilla (Asbell) Campbell, natives of North Carolina, where they were reared, being married in Kentucky, to which they removed about the time of the Jackson purchase. In the winter of 1833 they came to Southeast Missouri, and located near Charleston, where they both died, the father in 1848, aged forty-six years, and the mother on November 5, 1855, aged forty-eight years. They had nine children: Eson C. (deceased), William W., Joseph M. (deceased), Malissa C., Granderson M., Aaron D. (deceased), Martha I. (deceased), and Polly Ann (deceased). Granderson M. is in Texas engaged in farming. Malissa C. lives with the subject of this sketch. William W. came to Missouri with his parents, and remained at home until 1848, when he went to North Missouri, but was taken sick soon after and returned home and engaged in the grocery business in Charleston. After continuing about two years he sold out, and in the spring of 1850 went to California. Four years later he left the latter State and went by ship to Key West, thence to Virginia, where he left the ship and proceeded to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and from there on to Southeast Missouri. After one year's merchandising at what is known as Lane's Landing, on the Mississippi River, he purchased 260 acres of land near his present farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. The next year (1856) he sold that and purchased the farm on which he now resides. In 1864 he was mustered into the Federal army as captain of Company D, Fiftieth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in St. Louis in July, 1865. At the close of the war he returned home and resumed farming, but his house had been burned by guerrillas. In 1854 he was married to Molly Daniel, a native of Mississippi County, Mo. She died in 1859, leaving one daughter, Louisa, who afterwards became the wife of Martin L. Terrell, and died in 1877. On August 18, 1859, Mr. Campbell married Emily J. Hinton, who was born in Scott County, Mo., on April 12, 1838, and died October 8, 1879. To this union six children were born, as follows: Alexander, Joseph (born on December 19, 1862, died on September 1, 1864), Alice (born on February 15, 1866, died on August 19, 1871), Murray (born April 1, 1875), Thomas (born April 2, 1876), and George A. (born February 15, 1879). Mr. Campbell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. His wife was also a member of the same church. Mr. Campbell is enterprising and progressive, and has done much to promote the educational facilities of his district.

William L. Carroll, a successful farmer of Scott County, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., July 4, 1856, and is a son of Matthew and Anna (Burns) Carroll, both natives of County Wexford, Ireland. They were married in their native country and immigrated to America. Locating at Indianapolis, Ind., they resided there until 1859, when they immigrated to New Madrid County, Mo., and located a few miles south of Sikeston. Mr. Carroll was a farmer, and in 1861 he removed his family to Stoddard County, Mo., where he purchased, at a good price, a great deal of swampland, which afterward proved to be worthless. He, in partnership with Sterling Smith, built what is known as the Levee Road. Although possessing considerable wealth, he was broken up during the war, and died on August 5, 1870. His wife died in 1862. They had five children, only two of whom are living: Patrick (who resides in New York) and William L. Those deceased are Mary A., Hannah and Nicholas E. The subject of this sketch was but an infant when his parents removed to Southeast Missouri. He remained with his father until the latter's death, and received his education at Bloomfield and Cape Girardeau. In 1873 he came to Scott County, and

worked for others until he was married, January 15, 1879, to Susan M. Marshall, when he began working for himself. He now owns 320 acres of valuable land. His home farm contains 160 acres, mostly under cultivation, with good improvements. He and wife have had five children: Franklin M., William N., Mary A., Oscar E. and Parthena F. (deceased). Mr. Carroll is a member of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and Wheeler Society.

Charles Chaney, a farmer and stock raiser of Scott County, Mo., was born in the county in 1840, and is a son of Levi D. and Mary E. (Neely) Chaney, both natives of Kentucky. Levi D. Chaney came with his mother to Southeast Missouri about 1828 or 1830, and located in Perry County. He afterward removed to Cape Girardeau County, from whence he came to Scott County, and located near Sikeston, where he died in 1862, aged fifty-two years. His widow died in 1863, age forty-six years. They were the parents of eleven children, five of whom are living, viz.: Charles, Sarah E. (Mrs. Jasper Wilson), Jason (of Dunklin County, Mo.), Benjamin F. (of Sikeston), and Susan (wife of Dr. Kendall, of Sikeston). Charles remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age, and assisted his parents on the farm. Some time during the Civil War, he enlisted in the State Guards under Jeff. Thompson, and served four months, when he returned home, and was married. He located on a farm in Richwoods, and remained two years, when he sold out and removed to Sikeston, and engaged in merchandising, but after nine months he abandoned the mercantile business, and removed to a farm again. About 1880 he removed to his present location. He has been married three times, first to Frances Moore, who was born and reared in Scott County. She died in 1877, having borne six children: Charles, Mary C., Francis B., John L. (deceased), Cassie (deceased) and Cora (deceased). He afterward married Mrs. Mary E. (Bugg) Timmons, a native of Kentucky. She had two children by her first marriage, Charles and Bruce. She died about one year and nine months after her marriage with Mr. Chaney. In 1879 he married his present wife, Mrs. Evaline (Reeves) Allen, who had four children by her first marriage: Benjamin F., Louisa, John, and an infant (deceased). By this union, Mr. Chaney has four children: Thomas, Alonzo, Sarah and Jamesette. Mr. Chaney is a member of the A. O. U. W. He and wife are active member of the Baptist Church.

Benjamin F. Chaney, druggist at Sikeston, Scott Co., Mo., was born in that county on May 1, 1855. He is a son of Levi D. and Mary E. (Neeley) Chaney, both natives of Kentucky. Levi D. Chaney immigrated to Missouri about 1815 and settled three miles north of Sikeston, being one of the first settlers of this section of the county. He pre-empted 160 acres of land, upon which he erected a rude log cabin, in which he lived to make his pre-emption good. He afterward improved the place, and resided there until his death, at which time he owned about 500 acres of land. He died in 1864, and his wife died in 1866. They were the parents of eleven children, five of whom are living: Charles, Sarah (Mrs. W. J. Wilson), Jason, Benjamin F., and Susan (wife of Dr. O. E. Kendall). The subject of this sketch being quite small when his father died was cared for by his eldest brother, for whom he worked until he was about fourteen years of age. He, two years later, on September, 1871, entered Bellevue Institute at Caledonia, Mo., and remained two and one-half years, after which he took a course in Eastman's Commercial College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Upon leaving school he visited various cities in the United States, and attended the Centennial at Philadelphia. Soon after his return to Sikeston, he was appointed deputy county collector, which office he held but a short time, when he engaged in the drug business for Dr. Kendall, and remained with him about four months. He and N. Sikes then purchased the stock of drugs, and carried on business eighteen months, under the firm name of Sikes & Chaney, when Mr. Chaney purchased Mr. Sikes interest, and has since been engaged in the business alone. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster, which office he still fills. He owns 220 acres of good land with 200 acres under cultivation. He was married in 1880, to Kate Brown, a native of New Madrid County. Their union has been blessed by three children: Lydia, Benjamin F., Jr., and Audrey. Mr. Chaney is a Mason. Mrs. Chaney is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

George W. Chrismon, a promising young farmer of Scott County, was born in Henry County, Tenn., on February 21, 1853. His parents, James H. and Mary (Liggett) Chrismon, were natives of Williamson County, Tenn. Grandfather Chrismon came from England, and settled first in Pennsylvania, but afterward

immigrated to Tennessee, where he was killed by a horse kicking him. The Liggett family immigrated to the United States from Ireland, and settled in Tennessee. James H. Chrismon was reared in his native State. His early life was passed in the mercantile business, but his later years were spent on the farm. He removed to Missouri in 1872, making the entire journey in wagons. He located in Mississippi County, but after one year he immigrated to Crawford County, Kas. Not being satisfied with that climate, he returned to Missouri after one year, and settled in Scott County, where he died in October, 1875. His wife died in April, 1877. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom, Lizzie (Mrs. Matt Simon), Thomas J. and George W., are living. The subject of this sketch was reared on his parents' farm, and received a liberal education in the common schools. He remained with his parents until their deaths, since which time he has worked for himself and has been very successful in business. He has purchased 120 acres of forest land, which he is now clearing and turning into a valuable farm. Mr. Chrismon is a member of the Wheeler Society.

John W. Clemson, station agent and notary public of Oran, Mo., was born in Dresden, Weakley Co., Tenn., July 12, 1848. He is a son of Jonathan S. and Lumega (Fowler) Clemson. Jonathan S. Clemson was born in North Carolina in 1818, and removed to Tennessee in 1844. Lumega (Fowler) Clemson was born in Granville County, N. C., in 1821, and is a daughter of John and Nancy (Henrick) Fowler, natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. When seven years of age, Lumega Fowler, with her parents, left her native State and located on a farm near Dresden, Tenn., where the parents died—John Fowler in 1855, aged eighty-seven years; and his wife in 1835, aged forty-six years. To them were born seven children. Those living are Sarah H. (aged seventy-three years), Charles E. (of Texas), John T. (of Fulton, Ky., with whom Sarah H. resides) and Mrs. Clemson (now living in Commerce, Mo.). Lumega (Fowler) Clemson remained with her parents until she was married in 1846. She and her husband remained in Tennessee until 1856, when they came to Missouri and located in Ripley County, but the next year removed to Commerce, where Mr. Clemson died on March 28, 1868. They were the parents of five children: Magarie A. M. (wife of ex-county judge S. R. Jones, of Commerce), Nancy L. (widow of Virgil Porterfield), John W., Georgiana (wife of Raymond Dodge, of Kansas City) and Charles E. (deceased). John W. remained with his parents until about twenty years of age, after which he was employed at various occupations until 1874, when he was elected constable of Sylvania Township and served four years. In March, 1879, he entered the railroad office at Oran, Mo., as agent, and remained till 1880, when he went to Commerce and worked in a mill until May 21, 1881, when he came back to Oran and took his present position in the railroad office. He first married Louisa Pugh, of Commerce, who died November 9, 1876. On July 4, 1877, he wedded Jennie Friend, who died on January 7, 1885, leaving two children: Georgia R. and Jennie W. She lost two children in infancy: Thomas F. and John S. Mr. Clemson married his present wife, Ella J. Harris, on February 24, 1886. She is a member of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the A. O. U. W.

John R. Coffman, M. D., a prominent physician of Commerce, Mo., was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1846. His grandfather, Joseph Coffman, was born in Pennsylvania of German parents, and, although he spoke English well, was much more thoroughly versed in German. He located in Virginia. The family residence was within fourteen miles of Monticello—the abode of Thomas Jefferson. In 1832 Joseph Coffman left Virginia, with his family, and came to Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., where he resolved to settle. Learning that there was good land for sale twenty miles south of Ste. Genevieve, he proceeded in that direction and purchased the estate on which his family has since resided. This estate contained 1,200 arpents of land, which he afterward cultivated, and which formed the foundation of his fortune, and that of his son, John, who inherited the estate. Joseph Coffman died in 1856, and John Coffman, the father of the subject of this sketch, took possession of the property, and managed it with rare skill, until his death. The emancipation of 116 slaves diminished the value of the property \$75,000. In 1840 John Coffman and Jane L. Smith were united in marriage. She was the daughter of Judge Smith (judge of the court of quarter-sessions at Ste. Genevieve). John Coffman died October 25, 1887, with chronic pleurisy. His wife died previously, in 1880. They were the parents of ten children, viz.: James W., Charles, Frank, John, Jesse, Lucinda (now Mrs. Bull), Ida (now Mrs. Tillman), Joseph, Jennie (Mrs.

Crowder) and Menard. Charles and Menard are deceased. John R. Coffman remained with his parents in Ste. Genevieve County until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered the Washington University of St. Louis, and remained four years, after which he entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1869. In 1870 he took a diploma from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. Returning home, he soon after went to Hood County, Tex., and remained there four years, practicing his profession. He then located at Commerce. He is a member of the Southeast Missouri Medical Association, and has taken special courses on the eye. He was married in 1871 to Anna P. Saunders, a native of Arkansas, born in 1850. She is a daughter of John and Martha Saunders, natives of Alabama. Besides his profession, Dr. Coffman has large farming interests. He and his wife are the parents of five children: Frederic, Harry, Normante, Yancy and Marie. Normante is dead. Dr. Coffman is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and of the A. O. U. W. Both he and Mrs. Coffman are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

James L. Crow, an enterprising farmer of Scott County, Mo., was born in West Tennessee on December 14, 1846, and is a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Hopkins) Crow. The paternal great-grandfather immigrated to the United States from Germany and settled in Crittenden County, Ky. The grandfather, Levi S. Crow, emigrated from Kentucky to Tennessee, and resided there until his death. Edward Crow's family, after his death, removed from Tennessee to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1854, and remained there until 1861, when they removed to Union County, Ill. The mother of our subject died in 1879. She had one other child, Mary A. (deceased). James L. remained with his mother until the war broke out, when he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred-and-Forty-fifth Illinois Regiment (afterward consolidated with the Eighteenth Illinois), and served until the close of the war. While on the boat going from St. Louis, he received a fall which disabled him for some time. He served as corporal and also as sergeant. In September, 1864, at Muzelle Bridge, he received a gunshot wound in the right leg. After the war (in 1867) he removed to Scott County, Mo., and located where he now resides, and has lived ever since, with the exception of one year, in Stoddard County. He cultivates 335 acres of good land, and is a successful and intelligent business man. In 1864 he was united in marriage with Amanda A. Radden, a native of Illinois. They are the parents of eight children, three of whom are living: William, Charles A. and Edward D. His wife died in 1876, and in 1877 he married Paralee Radden, by whom he had one child, Robert G. She died in 1884. He was married to Mary A. Man, in 1885. To this union one child has been born—Ebert. Mr. Crow is a Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

Benjamin S. Curd was born in Kentucky, in 1833, and is a son of Charles and Sarah (Martin) Curd, natives of Virginia and England, respectively. The Curd family immigrated to the United States from Ireland, and located in Virginia, from whence they removed to Kentucky, where the parents of our subject died. The latter came to Missouri in 1856, and located on Price's Landing, on the Mississippi River. He was engaged in shipping grain until the Civil War, and for a short time after the close of the war. He then removed to Point Pleasant, Mo., and engaged in the same business, but after a short stay there he removed to New Madrid County and remained until 1869, when he removed to Morley, Scott County, where he has since resided, engaged in merchandising. He was married in 1856 to Miss Kate Price, of Price's Landing, a daughter of Archie A. Price, a cousin of Gen. Price, and Mary Hunter, a daughter of Col. Abram Hunter. The Price family are all dead except Mrs. Curd and her sister, Mary Griffith, (now living at Morley). Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Curd: Lutie P. (who is married and resides in Morley), Mary, (deceased) and Lyman (also deceased). Mrs. Curd is a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Curd received his education in the seminary at Murray. He is quite fond of literature, and owns a very fine library. Mr. Curd's parents had a family of fifteen children, nine of whom grew to maturity, and seven of whom are living at present. Besides Benjamin S., are Dr. E. B. and James E., of Kentucky, Richard, Thomas, Elizabeth, Austin and Sarah Russell, of Texas.

Samuel F. M. Darby, farmer and a member of the firm of Stallcup & Co., grain merchants, was born in Scott County, Mo., on September 1, 1845. He is a son of William T. and Delpha C. (Kirkpatrick) Darby, the former a native of

South Carolina and the latter of Tennessee. William T. Darby immigrated to Scott County about 1833, and stopped near Price's Landing, where he remained a short time, when he entered 120 acres of land at Sandywoods. He removed to the latter place, and remained there until his death, on December 23, 1883, aged sixty-five years six months and fourteen days. His widow still resides there. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living: William, Casper, James A., John W. and Martha Jane. Those deceased are Nancy E., Mary L. and Margaret Ann. Samuel remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-four years of age, when he was married to America Ballard, and located six miles north of Charleston. After three years he moved to Wayne County, Mo., and remained there until December, 1873, when he removed to his present home near Sikeston. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Darby: Grady C., Effie E., Charles M., Mary C. and Samuel E., living, and James William and Albert King, deceased. Mr. Darby is a member of the A. O. U. W. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John W. Daugherty, a stock farmer and fruit grower, of Scott County, Mo., was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., February 28, 1835, and is the son of William and Pauline (Mansfield) Daugherty. William Daugherty was born in Cape Girardeau, in the same house in which the subject of this sketch was born. Pauline Mansfield was born in Kentucky, in 1806, and came to Missouri with her parents about 1809. The family located in New Madrid County, but after the earthquake of 1812, removed to Scott County. William Daugherty was a son of Elijah Daugherty, a native of Virginia, who removed to Missouri, and located near Jackson in the early settlement of Cape Girardeau County. He died in 1856, at about seventy-eight years of age. His wife, Patty Daugherty, died about 1840. Their children were William, John H., Jarvis, Joseph, Sarah, Betsy, Emily, Mary and Martha (all deceased). To William and Pauline Daugherty were born six children, viz.: Elijah (deceased), Agnes (also deceased), Mary (living in Illinois), John W., Joseph (of Scott County), and Jarvis (of New Madrid County). Their mother died on December 24, 1839, after which Mr. Daugherty married Jane Griffin, a native of Indiana, who died in 1859, leaving three children, Sarah, Matilda and Patty. William Daugherty died in April, 1873. John W. Daugherty commenced work for himself in 1857, but made his home with his father until his marriage in 1861, when he located on a farm in Scott County, but removed to his present improved farm in 1866. He was married February 28, 1861, in this county, by Rev. Rucker, to Elizabeth Price, who was born March 6, 1839, and reared in Scott County, Mo., but was educated at Hopkinsville, Ky. She is the daughter of Thomas H. and Mary (Baldwin) Price, early settlers in Scott County. Thomas Harrison Price was born March 2, 1808, in Alexander County, Md., near the Potomac River. His parents died when he was quite young, leaving a family of two girls and six or eight boys. Harriet and Ann were the daughters. One of them married a John Wood, the first settler of Woodville, Ky.; the other married John Wilcox. The sons were Richard, Robert, Joseph and William Elgin. William Price lived in Hopkinsville, Ky., about fifty years, and died there about 1869 or 1870. He was married to a Miss Margaret Coleman, of Hopkinsville. Thomas H. Price's first wife was from Kentucky—Miss Mildred Mansfield. They moved to Missouri about 1831 or 1832, and had two children: John Wesley and Mary. Mrs. Price died about 1834. Mary Baldwin, his second wife, was born August 8, 1813. They were married October 30, 1836, and had the following named children: Thomas William (deceased), born September 7, 1837; Elizabeth Winifred, March 6, 1839; Termelia Adaline, March 20, 1841; Ann Eliza, November 1, 1843; Edward Harrison, March 14, 1846; Washington Price (deceased), January 28, 1849; Charles Robert, April 7, 1851; Benjamin Franklin (deceased), May 25, 1854, and Richard Jefferson, February 1, 1856. Mr. Price died October 7, 1864. His widow lives in Texas with her youngest son. Her children are Elizabeth, Adaline, Anna, Edward, Robert and Jefferson. Mr. Daugherty is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and of the Agricultural Wheel. Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty have eight boys and two girls, one of whom is dead, Elijah M., born April 14, 1862, died September 28, 1863. Those living, with dates of birth, are as follows: Margaret Elvora, March 18, 1864; William Thomas, May 18, 1866; Pearl Edward, August 27, 1868; John Alexander, September 14, 1870; Mary Alberty, February 10, 1873; Benjamin Robert, April 13, 1875; Marshal Ernest, October 31, 1877; Holcombe May, December 12, 1879; Paul Batten, August 10, 1882.

H. H. Daugherty, sheriff of Scott County, Mo., was born in Dunklin County, in 1849, and is a son of John H. and Catherine (Summers) Daugherty, both natives of Southeast Missouri. John H. Daugherty was born in 1816, and died on December 14, 1887. He was a son of Elijah Daugherty, one of the first settlers of the Cape Girardeau District. The former went from Cape Girardeau County to Dunklin County in 1849, and served as sheriff of the county for two terms. Returning to Cape Girardeau County he remained until 1855 or 1856, when he removed to Scott County, but at the beginning of the Civil War he went to Illinois and remained until the war was over, when he returned to Scott County, and resided on what is known as Daugherty Landing, until eight years before his death, when he removed to Morley. He was a farmer by vocation. To him and wife were born twelve children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Columbia (Mrs. John T. Gaither, of Commerce), Alexander, Henry H., James A. (a resident of St. Louis), Elijah (a merchant of Morley), Ruth, Llewellyn (a druggist of Benton), and John. Those deceased are: Ashley (who died in March, 1886), Minnie, Martha (the wife of A. M. Massey), and an infant. Mrs. Daugherty is still residing in Morley. Henry H. remained with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, when he married Luttice Singleton, a native of Marietta, Ohio. She died in 1875, having borne three children, all of whom died in infancy. Their names are: Fannie, Ella and Eva. Mr. Daugherty afterward married Sarah Batts, a native of Tennessee. To them have been born five children: Leda, Marvin, Willie and John (deceased) and one that died in infancy. In November, 1884, Mr. Daugherty was elected sheriff of Scott County, and was re-elected in 1886. From 1875 to 1883 he served as postmaster of Morley. Since 1873 he has resided in Morley. Besides his town property he has two farms near town, and a drug-store in Benton. Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and of the A. O. U. W.

Carter F. De Wint, a druggist of Commerce, Mo., was born in Kansas City, Mo., in 1852, and is the son of Dr. Frederick and Sarah De Wint. Frederick De Wint was a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College. He came to Commerce in 1866, and remained until his death. During the Civil War he served as surgeon in the Federal army. By his first wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, he had three children: Carter F., John (who died in 1866), and Sarah A. (widow of Madison Petty), of Commerce. The second time, Dr. De Wint married Maggie Arnold, who was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County, Mo. To this union were born two children, Ada and Alma, now residing with Mrs. Petty, and attending school in Commerce. Their mother is dead. Carter F. De Wint engaged in business on his own account, in Commerce, in 1881. After the death of his father he continued the business at his father's old stand. In 1877 his marriage with Miss Maggie Billing was celebrated. She was born and reared in Commerce, and is a daughter of D. C. Billing, a ferryman on the Mississippi River. Their union has been blessed by the birth of three children, viz.: Harry C., Alta and Grace. Mr. and Mrs. De Wint are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thomas B. Dodge, a substantial farmer of Scott County, was born in Jefferson County, Ky., on December 11, 1845. His parents, Martin B. and Lucinda E. (Bacon) Dodge, were natives of New York and Kentucky, respectively. The grandfather, Jerrod Dodge, emigrated from his native land, Scotland, to America, and settled in Erie County, N. Y., where he resided until his death. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Martin B. Dodge was reared at his father's home near New York City, and when a young man, immigrated to Kentucky, where he married and reared a family. In 1860 he brought his family and goods in wagons to Mississippi County, Mo., and located about fifteen miles from Charleston. Several years later he purchased and removed to a farm near Charleston, where he resided until his death, September 4, 1874. His widow still resides there. They were the parents of four children: Thomas B., Emma (Mrs. Richard Harris), Melvina A. (Mrs. Frank Grayson) and Mabel Harper (deceased). The subject of this sketch left the home of his parents soon after coming to Missouri, and worked out until he was married, on December 27, 1868, to Mary, a daughter of John and Almira (Kirkpatrick) Martin, natives of Virginia. He then settled on a farm near Price's Landing, but, after one year, he removed to Charleston. In November, 1878, he purchased his present farm. At that time the land was in the forest, and it has required several years of hard labor to put it all under its present state of cultivation. Mr. and

Mrs. Dodge have four children: Ida, John M., Thomas R. and David E. Mrs. Dodge is a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Dodge is a member of the Wheeler Society.

Joseph Dohogne, an enterprising farmer of Kelso Township, Scott County, Mo., was born in Belgium in 1848, and in 1854 came to the United States with his parents, John Joseph and Mary Ann Dohogne, both natives of Belgium. They engaged in agricultural pursuits on a farm near New Hamburg, Scott County, Mo., where the parents died in 1875, within four weeks of each other. To them were born seven children, five of whom are living: Josephine (now the wife of Philip Mueller, of Wisconsin), Angeline (wife of Philip Rassman, of Wisconsin), Constantine (residing in Kelso, Mo.), Joseph and Adolph (residing in New Hamburg). Those dead are John and Clementine. Joseph lived with his parents until their deaths. In December, 1873, he married Miss Victoria Heisserer, who was born and reared in Scott County. Their union has been blessed by the birth of five children, all boys, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are John, Louis and William. In 1881 Mr. Dohogne removed to his present farm, consisting of 100 acres. In religious belief the family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Dohogne served seven months in 1864, in the State Militia, under Capt. Samuel Tanner, now of Sikeston, Mo.

Nelson O. Ellis, a prosperous farmer of Commerce Township, Scott Co., Mo., was born June 1, 1838. He is a son of Edward Ellis, a native of Maryland, who married Harriet R. Nelson, in Virginia, of which State she was a native. After their union they removed to Kentucky, and located in Washington County, where they remained about four years, and then came to Southeast Missouri. Locating near the present town of Benton, they soon after removed to a place on the Mississippi River, now known as Gray's Point. There Mr. Ellis built a large frame grist and sawmill, the first one in Scott County. He afterward sold his mill, and removed back, near Benton, but later removed to the farm now occupied by Miss Emily Ellis. He and wife reared a large family of children. Those living are Emily, Susan (Mrs B. B. Gaither), Eliza (Mrs. Daniel H. Leedy) and Nelson O. Those dead are Jackson, Benjamin, Edward, William, Nancy, Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth and Harriet. Nelson O. lived at home until the death of his parents, which happened about the commencement of the Civil War. He then enlisted in the Confederate army, under Col. Alexander Waugh, and after the war came home, and engaged in dealing in horses and mules. On September 19, 1865, he married Martha Jane Ancell, a daughter of Pascal E. and Martha (Whitelaw) Ancell. Pascal E. Ancell was married three times, Martha Whitelaw being his first wife. The latter died when Martha Jane, her child, was three months old. Pascal E. Ancell died in 1883. Mrs. Ellis was reared by her grandmother, Nancy Ancell, who lived to be very old at the home of the former's father. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis' union has been blessed by the birth of five children: Fannie, Earlie P., Joseph F., Theodore F. and Eliza A. Mrs. Ellis is an earnest member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He has a nice farm of 360 acres, and resides in a brick house that was built about 1859 by Henry Ancell. On March 20, 1866, it was destroyed by a cyclone, and rebuilt in 1867.

James F. Evins, postmaster at Blodgett, Mo., and a member of the firm of Evins & Marshall, general merchants, was born in Lyon County, Ky., January 20, 1854, and is the only child of William S. and Elizabeth (Withrow) Evins, both natives of Kentucky, the latter of German descent. The grandfather, Louis Evins, was also a native of Kentucky. He died in Scott County, Mo., in March, 1884. William S. Evins was reared in his native State, and immigrated to Missouri in 1856. He purchased a farm from A. Hunter, about one and a half miles south of Blodgett, upon which he resided until his death in 1884. He served in the Civil War, and being a carpenter by trade, much of his time was devoted to building flat-boats for the service. However, he was in several skirmishes, and was twice wounded by gunshots. Upon the death of Mrs. Evins, in 1856, James F. was sent back to Kentucky, where he remained with his aunt, until 1869. He then returned to Missouri, and located on the old homestead, and remained until March, 1872, when he went to Dardanelle, Ark., and attended school about three years. Returning home he assisted his father on the farm two years, after which he went to Fort Smith, Ark., and served for a time as captain and pilot of a steam ferry boat. He was then successively engaged in running on a steamboat, clerking in a store and working in a chair-factory, etc. Returning home again he speculated for a time in stock and watermelons, after

which he was employed as clerk in a government snag-boat, running between Wichita, Kas., and Little Rock, Ark. In 1884 he removed to Blodgett, and was engaged as clerk in A. J. Pigg's store until February, 1885, when he engaged in the mercantile business for himself, but in 1887 he sold out, and soon after built a grist-mill, which he still manages in connection with his mercantile business. On June 12, 1883, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth J. Pigg. They have had three children, two of whom are living. Mr. Evans is an intelligent and enterprising gentleman, and is possessed of good business qualifications.

John D. Foster, ex-judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit Court of Missouri, and a prominent attorney of Commerce, was born in Clark County, Ky., in 1825. His grandfather, William Foster, was born and reared in Virginia, and enlisted in the Revolutionary War, as a private soldier under Gen. Washington, but was afterward promoted to brigadier-general, and served six and one-half years. The Colonial Government granted him a tract of land in Kentucky, to which he removed his family. He improved the land and made a home, at which he died at the age of eighty-two years. His son, Peyton Foster, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., but was reared in Clark County. He was a captain in the War of 1812, and after the close of the war, engaged very extensively in stock-farming at which he was successful, being regarded as one of the most practical farmers of his section of the county. He married Mary Daniel, a native of Frankfort County, who was reared in Montgomery County, Ky. She was a niece of John Daniel, the first governor of Kentucky. To her and husband were born twelve children, of whom Jeannette, William H., George W., John D., Mary and Peyton lived to maturity. Jeannette, William H., John D. and Peyton, are still living. Peyton Foster, the father, died in 1872, aged eighty-one years, and his wife, in 1871, aged seventy-eight years. When but a boy, in 1846, John D. Foster went as first lieutenant to Mexico, to serve in the war against that Nation. Thirty-seven days after he started, his captain died, and he was promoted to that rank, and later was promoted to major. Remaining in the service until the close of the war, almost twenty-three months, he returned home, after which he began the study of law which, from his youth, had been his chosen profession. He read law in the office and under the direction of John L. Steward, of Springfield, Ill., and was first admitted to the bar in that city. In 1851 he removed to Missouri and located at Kirksville, Adair County, and resided until 1861, when he entered the Federal army as colonel of the Twenty-second Missouri Volunteer Infantry. After three and one-half years' service, he was mustered out at St. Louis. In 1865 he came to Commerce, Mo., where he has since practiced his profession. In 1880 he was elected circuit judge for six years on the Republican ticket with a majority of 534 in a circuit of 3,800 Democratic majority. From 1852 to 1856 Judge Foster represented Adair County in the Legislature, and from 1856 to 1860 was in the State Senate. He was also a member, from 1861 to 1864, of the State convention which formed the Provisional Government. He was first married in 1831 to Euncy Miller, and, after her death, married Losetta A. Knowles, a native of Mississippi County, Mo., born in 1848. Her parents were natives of Ohio and Kentucky. She died in 1875, aged twenty-seven, leaving one child, Addie Earl. Judge Foster afterward married Mary A. Williams, who was born in Mississippi County in 1853. Her parents were natives of Maryland and Kentucky. Her father died when she was seven years of age, and her mother now resides in Commerce. The Judge is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and of the A. O. U. W. He, his wife and daughter, Earle, are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Besides his other interests Judge Foster is one of the large land owners of Southeast Missouri.

Dr. Theo F. Frazer, a physician of Commerce, Mo., and present Representative of Scott County, was born in Warren County, Ky., in 1846, and is a son of Alexander and Zuriiah (Atchison) Frazer, natives of Kentucky. Soon after the Revolutionary War the paternal grandfather came from Scotland and located in what is now Warren County, Ky., where he lived to be a very old man, engaged in farming and speculating. He and wife had four sons and two daughters, all of whom grew to maturity, but are now deceased. Alexander Frazer was born in 1797, and died in 1859. He was reared in his native State and was also a farmer. His wife is of Irish descent and was also reared in her native State. Seven children were born to them, of whom Thomas, Samuel, Nancy H., Julia and Theo F. are living. George went to California in 1861 and has not

been heard from. Sarah is dead. Mrs. Frazer is still living in Hopkins County, Ky., with her son Samuel. She was born April 4, 1803. The subject of this sketch was but thirteen years of age when his father died, after which he remained with his mother until he reached his majority, when he was employed as a clerk in a mercantile house. The next year (1866) he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. W. L. Johnson, of Charleston, Ky., and in the fall of the same year studied under T. A. Atchison, now of the Vanderbilt University. In 1868 he came to Scott County, Mo., and began practicing his profession in Benton, which he continued until 1873, when he removed to Commerce, his present location. He graduated from the University of Nashville in 1882, and in 1885 from the Vanderbilt University. He is a member of the Southeast Missouri Medical Association, of the A. F. & A. M. and of the A. O. U. W. In 1886 Dr. Frazer was elected to represent Scott County in the Legislature. His marriage with Miss Ida V. McPheters, a native of Illinois, was celebrated in 1879, and to their union were born two children, Roy and Nellie. Mrs. Frazer was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She died in 1885, aged twenty-nine years. Dr. Frazer served as mayor of Commerce from 1882 to 1887.

James Friend, the oldest native citizen of Scott County, was born on May 10, 1806, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Robinson) Friend, natives of Bedford County, Va., and Ohio, respectively. When sixteen years of age, Elizabeth Robinson came to Southeast Missouri with her parents and located on land entered from the Spanish Government, near Morley, known as the Abram Hunter farm. The Robinson family are all dead, Elizabeth was born in 1786 and died on July 8, 1840. In 1796, John Friend came by water with his parents, Charles and Nancy (Gough) Friend, to Southeast Missouri. Locating near Bird's Point, they soon after removed to 640 acres of land near Benton obtained from the Spanish Government. Here Charles Friend died about 1814, aged ninety-six years. He had a family of eleven children. John, the father of the subject of this sketch, obtained from Spain a tract of land one mile square near Morley, on which he and wife reared their family. They had eleven children, five of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Andrew, James, Jacob (deceased), Margaret (deceased) and Catherine (the widow of Darius Mullen). John Friend was born on February 14, 1777, and after a very active and useful life, died in 1863. James Friend remained with his parents until 1832, when his father gave him the farm on which he now resides. He has been very energetic and industrious, and now has 220 of his 240 acres under cultivation with good improvements. In 1832 he married Catherine Cotterell, a native of the county. She died, and Mr. Friend, on July 7, 1884, was united in marriage with Malissa Ann (Wiley) Snyder, who was born in Kentucky and reared in Indiana. She came to Southeast Missouri in 1841, was the widow of Jacob Snyder and the mother of two children: James (who died in 1873, leaving one child, Charles Edward, living with the subject of this sketch) and Nancy (Mrs. John Friend). To James Friend and wife were born six children: Thomas B., Missouri (Mrs. James E. Harrison), Harden, Francis and William (twins), and Virginia (who died in infancy). Mrs. Friend died on January 17, 1884, in her sixty-seventh year. Francis lives on the home place with his father, and manages the farm. He married Amelia Rosenberg and has two children: Pearle and Presley. James Friend is a highly respected citizen of Scott County, and a zealous member of the Baptist Church.

John Friend, a highly respected citizen and retired farmer of Scott County, Mo., is a native of the county, born in 1830. His grandfather, John Friend, came to Southeast Missouri about 1796, and accumulated considerable property. He was a very active man, and died at the age of eighty-six years, in 1863. He and wife had five children, who grew to maturity: Andrew, James, Jacob, Margaret and Catherine. James and Catherine are still living, the former resides at Oran, and the latter in Scott County. Their mother was of German descent, a native of Pennsylvania, and died in 1840. Andrew Friend was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born and reared in Southeast Missouri, and married Elizabeth Evans, also born and reared in the same district. He resided near his home place until 1854, when he removed his family to Ozark County, Mo., and remained until his death, in 1868. His wife died in 1854. Their children were John, Margaret, Elizabeth, James, Catherine, Israel, Emily, Mary, Jane and Martha. Martha, Emily and John are living. Catherine was killed during the war while trying to protect her husband, who was a Union soldier.

John lived with an older brother and grandfather, but worked for his parents until he reached his majority. In connection with farming he worked at the carpenter's trade until 1859, after which he turned his attention entirely to farming until 1861, when he enlisted in the army. After the war he was engaged in saw-milling, until 1867, when he began a contract with the Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad for building bridges and trestles, which, when he had completed, he acted as foreman of the track-laying force, until the road was completed, in 1869. He was then engaged in saw-milling for several years, since which he engaged in farming. His wife, Nancy Snyder, is a daughter of Jacob and Malissa (Wiley) Snyder, natives of Germany and Kentucky, respectively. James Snyder was a stonemason, who came to Southeast Missouri from Kentucky, and died soon after, leaving a wife and two children: James (now deceased) and Nancy. Mr. and Mrs. Friend have had three children: Virginia (deceased), James (deceased) and Nancy (the wife of Dr. W. E. Harris, of Oran). Virginia was the wife of J. W. Clemson, now agent of the railroad at Oran. She left two children. In religious belief all the members of the family are Baptists.

Benjamin B. Gaither, one of the most prominent citizens of Scott County, Mo., was born in Kentucky, in 1824. He is a son of John Gaither, of English descent, born near the District of Columbia, in Maryland. When young, the latter's parents came to Maryland, and resided there until their deaths. They had three children: Horace, Harriet (Pierce) and John. The last named removed to Kentucky, where he married Rebecca Bell, a native of Kentucky, of Welsh parentage. In March, 1833, they came to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and purchased land on which they located, and afterward improved and made their home. John Gaither died in September, 1837, and his wife in September, 1836. They were the parents of eight children, viz.: Benjamin B., James W. (of Texas), John T. (a merchant of Commerce, Mo.), Harriet (wife of Jackson Ellis, residing near Commerce), Margaret, Mary, Harriet and Rebecca. The last four are dead. Margaret, Rebecca and Harriet were married, and reared families. Benjamin B. was thirteen years old when his father died. He went to Jackson, Mo., and learned the tanner's trade with James M. McGuire, by serving an apprenticeship of six and one-half years. In 1845 he went to Commerce and established a tan-yard, which he managed until 1856, after which he engaged in general merchandising at Benton, and continued two years, when he returned to Commerce and engaged in the grocery and milling business. During the war he dealt in grain, mostly corn, which he sold to the Government, and after the war engaged in merchandising and milling. He built the first store-house in Morley, and sold goods there until 1870. In 1872 he traded the store and goods at Morley to his brother, John T., for the farm on which he now resides. On January 26, 1847, he was united in marriage with Susan Ellis, a native of Scott County, born on what is now the county poor farm. She was born January 4, 1828, and is the daughter of Edward and Harriet (Nelson) Ellis, natives of Maryland and Virginia, respectively, who removed to Kentucky, and from thence to Southeast Missouri, in 1827. They had thirteen children, viz.: Emily, Eliza, Nelson, Susan, Elizabeth, Jackson, Benjamin, Nancy, Sarah, Mary, Harriet, William and Edward. The last nine are dead. Emily lives in Benton, Eliza is the wife of Daniel H. Loody, and Nelson lives in Scott County, engaged in farming. Mr. Ellis died in the spring of 1858, and his widow in 1859. In 1859 or 1860 Mr. Gaither was appointed justice of the county court, and in 1881 was elected to represent Scott County in the Legislature. Mr. Gaither is extensively engaged in stock-raising. He has about 1,200 acres of land under cultivation, most of which he rents. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. His wife is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. They have no children of their own, but have reared sixteen orphan children, only two of whom are with them now: Jefferson Tisdle and Lizzie Davis, a daughter of Samuel T. Davis, a prominent attorney of New Madrid County, who died in 1881. Mr. Gaither and wife are highly esteemed by all who know them, and are two of Scott County's best citizens.

John T. Gaither, a merchant of Commerce, Mo., was born in 1832, in Davidson County, Ky., and when one year old came with his parents, John and Rebecca (Bell) Gaither, to Southeast Missouri, and located in Cape Girardeau County. He remained with his parents until the death of his father, in 1840, when he was bound for three years to Mr. McGuire, of Jackson, Mo., to learn the tanner's trade. He then came to Scott County, and was engaged with his brother in the tanning business until 1849, after which he went to New Or

leans and remained one year. Returning home, he entered school at Cape Girardeau, where he finished his education in 1852. In company with his brother, James W., and others, he then went overland, with ox-teams, to California, the trip requiring 110 days, during which he drove the team every third day. Upon reaching California he began prospecting for gold, and after remaining there two years engaged in mining and farming. He returned, in 1854, to Commerce. John T. Gaither, after his return home, purchased the tan-yard of his brother, B. B. Gaither, and managed the business until the commencement of the Civil War. During the war he was engaged in farming and dealing in wood on Big Island, in the Mississippi River. From 1866 until 1870 he was engaged in farming in Scott County, and from 1870 until 1875 in merchandising at Morley, at which time he removed to Commerce and engaged in his present general merchandising business. He was elected treasurer of Scott County in 1868, and served one term. For twenty-seven years he served as school director, and retired in 1887, refusing to serve longer. In 1858 he married Columbia Daugherty, a native of Dunklin County, Mo., born in 1839. They have had nine children, viz.: Hettie (wife of Herbert Ranney, of Cape Girardeau County), Emma (wife of James Ranney, of the same county as above), John W. (deceased), Anna, Arthur, Birtie, Belle, Benjamin B. and Edna. Mr. and Mrs. Gaither are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he having been a member since 1869. He is also a member of the A. F. & A. M., and A. O. U. W.

Abner Greer was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., in 1834, and is one of ten children born to the union of Jonathan Greer and Mary Hopson. Nine of their children grew to maturity, and six are now living. Jonathan Greer was born in South Carolina, in 1804, and died in 1811. His wife was born in Virginia, in 1811, and is now residing in Hopkins County, Ky. In 1849, Abner Greer went to California by the overland route, which required about ten months. From California, he went on the plains with Kit Carson, and remained six months, after which he was engaged for two years with Capt. Evans, in hauling freight between California and Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Mr. Greer drove seven yoke of cattle for twenty-two months, without losing a day. Returning to his native State, he was engaged in trading in horses and mules, in Kentucky and Illinois, until 1857, when he engaged for one year in merchandising. In 1858 he went to Pike's Peak, and spent six months in mining, after which he went to Indiana and bought horses, which he sold in New Orleans. He was then engaged in the livery business in Louisiana until the beginning of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, and was commissioned captain of Company A, of the First Louisiana Regiment, under Col. Molton. At the close of the war he went to Memphis, Tenn., and the next year (1866), came to Charleston, Mo. In 1869 he removed from the latter place, to his present farm in Scott County, consisting of 390 acres with 200 under cultivation. His marriage with Mary Ancell was celebrated on February 2, 1869. She was born in June, 1848. To them have been born ten children: Delia E., Mary, Pascal, Joseph, Abner, Margaret (deceased), James C., Lucy (also deceased), Charles and George. Mrs. Greer is an active member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Greer is a member of the A. F. & A. M., of the A. O. U. W. and of the Wheel. He deals largely in stock, of which he prides himself on being a good judge.

John B. Greer, an industrious and enterprising young farmer near Sikeston, Mo., is a native of Scott County, born on July 14, 1860. He is a son of Calvin and Fannie (Turner) Greer, natives of Scott County, Mo., and East Tennessee, respectively. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm, and has followed farming as a vocation the most of his life. He was appointed deputy circuit clerk in 1882, and held the office one year. In 1883 he served as deputy sheriff under Jasper Trotter. While filling those offices, he resided at Benton. He is a prosperous farmer, and is now cultivating 350 acres of fine land near Sikeston. On October 7, 1885, he was united in marriage with Lou, daughter of A. E. Mason, of Illinois. Their union has been blessed by the birth of two children: Bessie and Willene. Mr. Greer is a member of the Wheeler society.

David E. Grojean, an enterprising farmer residing near Sikeston, was born in Scott County, Mo., on November 24, 1857. He is a son of Celestine and Mary (Jeffords) Grojean, the former a native of France, and the latter of Scott County, Mo. Celestine Grojean came to America with his parents in 1834, and located in Massillon, Ohio, where they remained until 1850, when they came west and settled near Hamburg, Scott Co., Mo. After four years the parents went

back to Ohio, where they died. Celestine Grojean married and lived near Hamburg several years, when he removed to a farm near Sikeston. In 1866 he went to Kansas and remained until 1873, when he returned to Scott County, where he is still living. His wife died in 1884. They were the parents of thirteen children, eight of whom are living: Sophia (wife of Frank Finley), Charles, John, Anna, James, Eugene and Maggie. Those deceased are Jane, Belle, Frank, Ella, and an infant daughter. David E. remained with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, when he married Maggie Winchester, a daughter of Henderson and Rachel Winchester, of Missouri. After his marriage, he located where he now resides. He has 152 acres of land with 130 acres under cultivation, with good improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Grojean are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have had four children, three of whom are living: Edward W., Mary E. and Elizabeth. The one deceased is Jasper C. Politically Mr. Grojean is a Democrat.

Rev. Henry F. Grupe, pastor of Eisleben Evangelical Lutheran Church, Kelso Township, Scott Co., Mo., was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1848, and is a son of Frederick Grupe and Georgiene (Wiebrok) Grupe, both natives of Hanover. In 1854 Frederick Grupe set sail for America. Landing in New York he went to Crete, Will Co., Ill., and located. He was born on April 19, 1808, and when young learned the carpenter's trade. His wife died in 1879, aged sixty-nine years. They were the parents of five children: Frederick (on the home place in Illinois, engaged in farming), Friederick (Mrs. Christopher Rust, of Illinois), Caroline (Mrs. Philipp Mueller, of Illinois), Henry F., and George H. (who died June 18, 1887, at Oak Park, Ill., aged thirty-eight years.) The father is still living at Crete, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Henry F. began his education at Crete and took a private commercial course while clerking in a store. His education was finished in the Concordia Seminary, of St. Louis, Mo., from which he graduated in the theological department in 1871. In August of the same year, he came to Southeast Missouri, and was ordained pastor of his present church on August 6, 1871. The church was organized about 1850 by D. Bohnbardt, Daniel Ruebel and others. It now has a voting membership of forty-nine, and has a school of seventy-nine pupils. In October, 1871, Rev. Grupe was married to Miss E. D. Schweer, who was born in Germany, on February 2, 1850, and came to Crete, Ill., in 1865. Four children were born to this union, as follows: Gustavus, January 12, 1873, died in October, 1875; Paul, August 5, 1875; Otto, December 3, 1876, died in August, 1877, and Emilie, July 25, 1879. A few hours after the birth of this child Mrs. Grupe died. On the 30th of May, 1880, Rev. Grupe married Miss Katharina Hoffmann, born in St. Louis, Mo., September 7, 1850. Two children have been born to this union: Arthur, April 23, 1881, and Henry, January 2, 1886. Rev. Grupe is an earnest Christian, who devotes his whole time to his church, and is beloved by his members.

Dr. Abner J. Gupton, a physician of Morley, Mo., was born in Montgomery County, Tenn., in 1841, and is a son of Robert T. Gupton, a native of Tennessee. The latter's father, Abner Gupton, was a native of North Carolina, and removed to Tennessee about 1800. He served as magistrate of Montgomery County, Tenn., for forty-eight years, from 1802 to 1850. He was a soldier in the war for independence, and was wounded at the battle of Guilford Court House. After a very active life, he died in 1858, aged one hundred and four years. He had never been sick a day in his life. Robert T. was one of a large family of children. He also led a very active life, and served as magistrate in the same county as his father from 1836 until the beginning of the Civil War. After the war he filled the same office until his death in 1866, aged fifty-six years. His wife, Henrietta Power, was a native of North Carolina, who, when an infant, came to Tennessee with her parents, and located in Montgomery County on a farm, where the parents remained until their deaths. Robert T. Gupton and wife had eight children, five of whom lived to be grown. Martha was married to Andrew J. Harrison, a native of Virginia. They are both dead, and their children: Henrietta, Robert, Allen, Virgin and John, are living with the subject of this sketch. The other four are Abner J., Cave J. (who died in 1872), John J. (holding the office of magistrate of Cheatham County, Tenn.) and Henrietta (Mrs. John M. Duke, who died in 1886). The mother of these children died in 1863, aged forty-two years. Abner J. chose medicine as his profession. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Forty-second Tennessee Infantry, Col. (afterward Brig.-Gen.) W. A. Quarles, C. S. A., commanding, and was promoted to the

position of assistant-surgeon on the battlefield, at Fort Donelson, by his colonel. He was examined by the medical board in 1863, who, in passing him, recommended his commission to date from February 13, 1862. He was in every engagement with his command, and was never absent from duty but once during the war - when on a two weeks' furlough in April, 1865. At the close of the war he returned home and began practicing his profession. In November, 1866, he removed to New Providence, Tenn., and resumed his practice. In 1875 he located in Morley, Mo., and is now the oldest practicing physician in the town. In July, 1866, he wedded Mary F. Crow, a native of Alabama, born in 1845, and a daughter of Isaac F. Crow, a native of South Carolina. The Doctor and wife have had four children: Fannie B., Mary P., Harry (deceased) and Ernest (deceased). They have a nice home, and all are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The Doctor is an active church worker, and is now one of the trustees, and Sunday-school superintendent.

James L. Hale, a merchant of Oran, Mo., was born and reared in Stoddard County, Mo., and is a son of William M. and Emeline (Nation) Hale, natives of Tennessee. William M. Hale was the son of Nicholas Hale, a native of Tennessee, who came to Missouri about 1848, and located in Stoddard County, where he died at the age of ninety years. His wife also died in Stoddard County, when about seventy-five or eighty years of age. They had nine children, all deceased, except one. John, who may be living in California, he having gone there about 1849. William M. Hale was born in Jackson County, Tenn., on June 6, 1817. He was twice married, and died on August 15, 1850. His first marriage occurred October 12, 1837, in Jackson County, Tenn., to Nancy Stamps, who died there in 1845. They had two children: Mary Ann Mariler, born March 24, 1840, died May 23, 1863, and Sarah Elizabeth, born April 23, 1843, also deceased. His second wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, died in Stoddard County, Mo., on August 11, 1882, leaving two children: Nancy J. and James L. Nancy J. was born on January 3, 1851, married James Altman and removed to Illinois, where she died in 1875, leaving two children. James L. was born on April 3, 1849, and, after the death of his parents, lived with his grandfather, until he was fourteen years of age, after which he resided with his uncle, Giles F. Draper, until about 1865. He was then attending school, teaching school and engaged in business in Stoddard County until 1879, when he came to Oran and engaged in the mercantile business. On September 1, 1870, he was married in his native county to Sarah C. Aust, also a native of Stoddard County, born December 13, 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Hale's children were born as follows: Ida I., September 26, 1871, died December 23, 1874; Lillie May, August 5, 1875; Arthur O., January 11, 1878; Florence Ethel, July 20, 1880; and Effie M., October 23, 1882. They are rearing George Hale's daughter, Laura Belle, born on February 20, 1873. Mr. Hale is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and of the A. O. U. W. He was commissioned notary public by Gov. Crittenden, March 23, 1882, and re-commissioned by Gov. Marmaduke, March 23, 1886. On December 14, 1885, he was appointed by the Governor judge of the county court, Second District of Scott County, to fill a vacancy, and was elected to the same office in 1886. The same year he was also elected justice of the peace for Sylva Township. He is a licensed pharmacist, and is the author of a book to keep the civil docket court records.

David H. Harper was born in Henry County, Tenn., on July 23, 1851. His parents, Robert and Nancy (Williams) Harper, were natives of Smith County, Tenn. The Harper family immigrated to the United States from England, and settled in Virginia, near Harper's Ferry, from whence it derived its name. Robert Harper was reared in Tennessee, and Harper's Ferry, Tenn., was named in honor of him. He removed his family to Mississippi County, Mo., in 1874, and located on a farm. In March, 1878, he and his wife died within a week of each other. They were the parents of thirteen children, ten of whom grew to maturity: Elizabeth (Mrs. William Love), Maria, (widow of Caleb Mackens, of Tennessee), John B., Joseph, Thomas, David, William, Green, James (who died in Camp Douglas prison, at Chicago), and Robert, (who was murdered in Carroll County, Tenn., during the war). The other three died in infancy. David H. was reared in Benton County, Tenn., remaining with his parents until coming to Missouri in 1873. Locating in Mississippi County, one mile south of Bertrand, he resided there until 1876, when he removed to his present farm in Scott County. It consists of 200 acres of land, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Harper usually cultivates fifty acres of watermelons on his farm. In 1876

he was united in marriage with Mabel Dodge, by whom he had four children, three of whom, Alvis R., Thomas H. and Otis W., are living. His wife died in 1882, and he was married again in 1884, choosing for his second wife, Lucinda E. Dodge. Mr. Harper is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Agricultural Wheel.

Christopher C. Harris, M. D., a physician of Benton, Mo., was born in Stewart County, Tenn., in 1835, and is a son of Howell and Priscilla (Shelton) Harris, natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. Howell Harris, when a young man, came to Tennessee with his parents. Priscilla Shelton, when a child, removed with her parents from the Old Dominion to Tennessee, and was married in the latter State, in Davidson County. To Mr. and Mrs. Harris were born nine children: George W., James M., Jesse L., Howell, Sarah N., Christopher C., Martin V., William B. and Priscilla S., all supposed to be dead, except the subject of this sketch and Martin V., a merchant at Morley, Mo. Mr. Harris died in 1889, after which his widow married Thomas Kemp, by whom she had one son, Henry, who was killed in Mississippi during the Civil War. The mother died in 1846. Christopher C. remained with his parents until he was eleven years of age, after which he attended school until he was twenty years old. In 1860 he commenced studying medicine in Humphreys County, Tenn., and in 1871 entered the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute, from which institution he graduated in 1872. After finishing his professional education he located at Morley, and engaged in the practice of his profession, and remained five years, when he removed to his present location, and has since had a good practice, both in town and the surrounding country. He has been twice married; first in 1865, to Mary I. Townes, who was born in Virginia and reared in Tennessee. She was one of ten children born of the two marriages of William Townes. She was the mother of seven children, and died on February 26, 1886. She was a member of the Baptist Church. Her children are: Nannie E., Kate B., Howell T. (deceased), Edwin S. (deceased), Virginia H., Myrtle and Mattie B. (deceased). The second time Dr. Harris married Anna Pullian, a native of Braddock County, Ark., and a daughter of William and Mary Ann Pullian. Mrs. Harris is a member of the Baptist Church. She has a half-brother and half-sister living in Sikeston: Mary E. (Rodgers) and Daniel E. Jenkins. By this union Dr. Harris has one child—Tonie Lee.

John T. Harris was born in Cape Girardeau City, Mo., in 1850, and is a son of John and Winifred (Baldwin) Harris. John Harris was born in Wales in 1807, and when about fourteen years of age entered a blacksmith and machine shop as an apprentice, and remained seven years. Soon after finishing his trade, he sailed for America, and, landing at New York City, remained there two or three years. He first married Ann Owens, of Welsh descent, by whom he had three children, one of whom died in childhood. The other two, Sarah E. and Anna, grew to maturity, married and reared families, but are now dead. From New York he removed to Ohio and located, but after a short time came to Missouri, and located in Dunklin County, and engaged in farming. He was one of the commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice of Dunklin County. About six years later his wife died, and he removed to Cape Girardeau City in 1847, and remained until 1849, working at his trade. In 1849 he married Winifred Baldwin, who was born in Scott County, Mo., in 1818. Her parents were John and Rachel Baldwin. The former was born in Virginia in 1771, and the latter in Georgia in 1778. They married in Georgia, and lived there for some time. In 1803 they came to Scott County, Mo., and settled on a farm on the Mississippi River, five miles above Commerce, where they reared a large family, and remained there until their deaths. About the time of his second marriage, Mr. Harris, in partnership with Mr. Baldwin, built a ferry-boat, which they ran until it sank four years later. Previously, Jesse Criddle had purchased Mr. Baldwin's interest, and he and Mr. Harris built a new boat, which they ran until June, 1859. The latter then worked at his trade, and engaged in farming on his land, near the present site of the Southeast Missouri Normal School building. In 1866 he removed to a farm four miles north of Cape Girardeau, where he resided until his death in 1876. His wife died in 1866. By this union he had eight children: John T., Mary S., William E., Emma A. and Francis C. (twins), Benjamin F., Ella J. and Eugene W. Francis C. and Benjamin F. died in childhood. In 1869 Mr. Harris married Margaret Hempstead. She died in 1877. John T. Harris remained with his parents until 1872, when he went to Dunklin County, and remained two years teaching school. He then attended

the Southeast Missouri Normal for eighteen months, after which he came to Scott County, and taught school five consecutive terms, in what is known as the Ranney schoolhouse. In 1877 he located on the place on which he now resides in Kelso Township, Scott County, but in 1882 he removed to a farm near the river, and resided four years, when he returned to his present home. His marriage to Miss Sue Hinman was celebrated in 1877. She was born in Cape Girardeau County on December 3, 1854, and is the daughter of William M. and Emily Hinman, the father born in Indiana in October, 1820, and the mother in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in October, 1826. They reside four miles north of Cape Girardeau, and are the parents of six children: Jane, Effie and Ida (twins), Sue, Cora C. and Emma. Ida died when thirty-two years of age. Mr. Harris is a prosperous farmer, and is a member of the A. O. U. W. He and wife have had five children: I. Gertrude, U. Ethel (deceased), Amelia Irene, Irl H. and Marvin J.

William E. Harris, M. D., a physician of Oran, Mo., was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1854. He is a son of John and Winifred (Baldwin) Harris. John Harris was born in England, and when about twenty-one years of age, came to New York. From New York he went to Ohio, and remained until about 1839, when he came to Southeast Missouri and located in Dunklin County, and in 1844 removed to Cape Girardeau County. He was a millwright by trade, and, before the war, owned a steamboat on the Mississippi River. He was energetic and active, and died at the age of sixty-five years. Winifred Baldwin was born in Scott County, Mo., at what was known as Baldwin's Landing (now Manning's Landing), where her father owned a large tract of land. The latter was born in Virginia, and came to Southeast Missouri in its early settlement. He and wife reared a family of children, of whom Winifred was the youngest. All of the family are dead except one daughter—Mrs. Mary Price, of Texas. The parents lived and died at Baldwin's Landing. John Harris and wife had eight children, viz.: John Thomas, Mary S. (Williams), William E., Emma A. and Francis C. (twins), Benjamin, Ella (Mrs. J. W. Clemson) and Eugenia (wife of Dr. T. E. Tomlinson). Francis and Benjamin are dead. Emma is the wife of Lewis Rockwell, of Arkansas. Upon reaching his maturity, William E. went to Illinois and began work on his father's farm, but returned home in a short time, and remained in Cape Girardeau County two years, engaged on a farm. Choosing the profession of medicine, he read one year at Kelso, after which he went to Nashville and entered a medical college, from which he graduated in 1882. He then located at Oran, where he has since had a good practice. In 1884 he married Nannie Friend, a daughter of John Friend. They are the parents of two children: Willie P. (born in 1885, and died in April, 1886) and Johnnie E. (born in 1887, and died when seven weeks old). The Doctor and Mrs. Harris are earnest members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the A. O. U. W.

Charles R. Hatcher, one of the prominent citizens of Scott County, Mo., was born near his present home on February 24, 1824, and is a son of Samuel and Margaret (Dillinger) Hatcher, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of North Carolina. The Hatcher family are of English descent, and the Dillinger family of Dutch lineage. Samuel Hatcher immigrated to Ohio, where he was married and had two children, both now dead. From Ohio he came to Missouri in 1804, but did not remain. In 1820 he returned and made a settlement on Sandy Prairie, entering what was then known as seminary land (a quarter section among the first entries made in Richwoods). For several years he resided in a rude log cabin which he erected, and there being plenty of wild game in the forest, his table was always supplied with wild meats. He served in the War of 1812—a part of the time as an officer. In politics he was a Democrat, but never was an aspirant for office, neither would he own slaves. He paid strict attention to farming, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He died about 1847. His wife died in 1863. They had thirteen children, two of whom (Charles R. and Thomas) are living. Charles R. has always resided in Scott County, not more than ten miles from his birthplace. When a boy he was not allowed to leave the house without a rifle. He is a good marksman and has killed many wild animals, among others as many as three panthers in a day. He relates many incidents connected with the hardships of pioneer life, and possesses some relics peculiar to those days, among them a pair of spoon moulders made of the best brass, with which they moulded their own spoons.

For forks they often used forked sticks. Mr. Hatcher was married first in 1847, to Rosanna Myers, by whom he had four children, one (Ellen) living. His wife died in 1855, and in 1857 he married Christiana (Baldwin) Owen. They have one child living, Charles H. Mr. Hatcher now owns 120 acres of land, fairly improved. He is an enthusiastic Odd Fellow, was one of the charter members of Blodgett Lodge, and has been instrumental in organizing lodges at Sikeston and Morley. He has served as justice of the peace of his township for twenty-eight years, and has been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for thirty-three years.

William A. Hill, a farmer residing near Morley, Mo., was born in Mississippi in 1840. His parents, James A. and Nancy (Lawson) Hill, were natives of Kentucky, who removed to Tennessee in 1840, and from thence in the same year to Mississippi. Remaining in the latter State until 1848, they returned to Kentucky and remained until 1855, when they came to Southeast Missouri, and located in Benton, where they lived until the death of Mrs. Hill, on March 14, 1866. Mr. Hill then resided, successively, in Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas. He died in Poplar Bluff, Mo., July 28, 1886. They had twelve children, six of whom are living, viz.: Jane (Mrs. William P. Dent), Elijah B., William A., Haughel, Samuel H. and Henry Clay. All of the above named boys are carpenters by trade. Those deceased are Elizabeth (Hamilton), James D., Nancy, Polly Ann (who was killed by a wagon running over her when the family were on their way to Mississippi in 1840), and two that died in infancy. William A. remained with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, when he began working for himself, at the carpenter's trade and farming. In 1880 he abandoned his trade, since which he has been giving his whole attention to farming. He married Margaret D. Launies (of German descent). She was born in North Carolina, but came to Southeast Missouri when quite young with her parents. She died March 20, 1876, having borne four children: Katy and Luther F., and two that died in infancy. In September, 1877, Mr. Hill married Priscilla Mills, who was born in Pulaski County, Ark., in 1855, and is a daughter of Daniel A. (of Virginia) and Fannie (Brown) Mills. Her father died in the army, and her mother in New Madrid County, Mo. They were the parents of four children, of whom three are living: Priscilla Mollie (Andrews), William A. and Granville A. After Mr. Mills' death, Mrs. Mills married Caleb W. Booth, a native of Tennessee, by whom she had four children: Ada and Ida (twins), Charles W. and John T. The family now live in Little Rock, Ark. To Mr. and Mrs. Hill have been born two children: William Pearl and an infant (deceased). Mr. Hill is a member of the A. O. U. W.

William Howell, a stock farmer of Sylvania Township, Scott Co., Mo., was born in Howell County, Mo., in 1854, and is a son of Thomas H. Howell, a native of Tennessee, who came to Missouri with his parents when a young man. The family first located in Scott County, but soon after removed to Howell County, and remained until the fall of 1865, when they returned to Scott County. Thomas H. Howell married Nancy Thomas, who died on August 12, 1862, having borne eight children. Those living are Martha (Woodside), of Salem, Mo.; Mollie (Robertson), of Scott County, Mo.; Jane (Jenkins), also of Scott County, and William, the subject of this sketch. Those dead are Sally Ann (McMullen), George W., Millie C. (Congleton), and Nancy. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Howell married Eliza Hall, and both are now living near Blodgett, Mo. William remained with his parents until 1875, when he began farming for himself near Blodgett, and continued one year. He then removed to a farm two miles north of Oran and remained until 1887, when he removed to his present location. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Martha M. Montgomery, a native of Scott County, born in 1857. She is the daughter of L. D. and Elizabeth Montgomery, natives of Tennessee and North Carolina respectively. They removed to Missouri at an early date. Their children who are living are Martha M., Isaac, Columbus and Susan E., widow of Henry Murphy. Mr. and Mrs. Howell have four children of their own: Minnie B., Maud M., George W. and Willie R. Mr. Howell and wife are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Joseph L. Hughes, a prosperous young farmer and stock raiser, of Sylvania Township, Scott Co., Mo., was born and reared on the farm on which he now resides. He was born in 1860, and is a son of Nathaniel and Jane (Timmons) Hughes. Nathaniel Hughes was born in Missouri. His wife was born in Middle Tennessee. After she had reached maturity, she came to Southwest

Missouri with some of her relatives and was afterward married. Her husband entered government land and improved a farm, on which he lived until his death in 1881, aged fifty-six years. They were the parents of seven children, of whom four are living: Alice, Mary (the wife of B. Myers), Andrew, and Joseph L. Those dead are Margaret, who died after reaching maturity, and two that died in infancy. Joseph L. has always resided on the place of his birth. He is now managing the farm in a successful manner and has 110 acres under cultivation, mostly in wheat and corn. Mrs. Hughes, the mother of Joseph L., was born in 1825. She and her daughter Alice now reside on the home place and keep house for him.

Hon. Isaac Hunter, one of the oldest native citizens of Scott County, Mo., was born on May 27, 1821, and is a son of Abram and Sarah (Ogden) Hunter, natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, respectively. The Ogden family are of German-Irish descent, and the Hunter family of Scotch-Irish. [The early history of the latter family is given in detail in another part of this work.] Abram Hunter was born in 1794, and was for many years a political leader in Scott County. He served twenty years in the State Legislature, eight years in the Senate and twelve in the House of Representatives, and took a very prominent part. He was an anti-bank man, and took an active part in securing the swamp land for the counties, and in defeating Thomas H. Benton for United States Senator. However, he was a strong Democrat, and served as sheriff of the county. As early as 1820 he served as county judge. He died on October 25, 1869. By his first marriage he was the father of eleven children, and by his second marriage three children. Only seven children of all grew to maturity, viz.: Mary (deceased), Isaac, Joseph, Milford (deceased), Catherine (deceased), Benjamin F., and Amanda (deceased). The three who are living reside in South-east Missouri. Hon. Isaac Hunter remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, and secured his education, which was limited, in the subscription schools. Upon attaining his majority, he went to Pemiscot County, Mo., and remained until 1850, when he came back to his native county and located on a farm. Soon after he was elected county surveyor and commissioner of the swamp land. In 1856 he went to New Madrid County and remained until 1869, when he again returned to Scott County. In the fall of 1870 he was elected probate judge, re-elected in 1874, and in 1878 elected county judge. In 1882 and 1884 he represented his county in the Legislature, and in 1886 was re-elected county judge, which position he still holds. Being one of the most prominent men of the county, his service to the taxpayer has been invaluable. He was instrumental in defeating a tax of \$100,000 to build a railroad through the county. In 1844 he was united in marriage with Susan Hill, who bore him one child, Altha, who afterward became the wife of Stephen Bird. Mrs. Hunter died in 1847, and in 1850 Mr. Hunter was married to Ellen Maulsby, of New Madrid County. To this union have been born six children: Molly (Mrs. R. A. Pierce, of Tennessee), Amanda (Mrs. Stephen Bird, of Bird's Point), Anna (Mrs. James McPheters, of Benton), John J., Dick, and Lewis. Mr. Hunter resides within five miles of his birthplace. His residence is situated on a nice elevation of ground near Morley. His farm, which consists of 4,500 acres, has 1,500 acres under cultivation. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and of the I. O. O. F.

Benjamin F. Hunter, a wealthy and influential citizen of Scott County, Mo., is a native of that county, born on October 17, 1831. He is a son of Abraham and Sarah (Ogden) Hunter, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. Abraham Hunter was of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather came to the United States in its early settlement, and located in Virginia, where Joseph Hunter, the father of Abraham, was born. Joseph Hunter immigrated to Missouri about 1791, and made his permanent location near the present town of Sikeston. In 1812 he was appointed, by President Madison, a member of the First Territorial Council of Missouri. He was a farmer by vocation, and was well versed in history and general literature, being a great reader. Abraham Hunter came to Scott County with his parents. He was also a farmer and stock raiser. He made several trips from New Madrid to New Orleans on a flat-boat loaded with grain, and returned pulling the empty boat by a rope. He was the second sheriff in the Territory of Missouri, and was a member of the Missouri Legislature, serving five sessions in the Lower House and two sessions in the Senate. He served as probate judge of Scott County from 1825 to 1828. At the time of his death in 1870, he owned between 3,000 and 4,000 acres of land. His first wife

died on December 29, 1839, having borne a large family of children, only three of whom are now living: Isaac, Joseph and Benjamin. By a second marriage, he had three children, all of whom are dead. The subject of this sketch remained with his father until he reached his majority, when he removed to a little log cabin on the place where he now lives. He soon after built a nice log house. In 1860 he was united in marriage with Mary E. Bird, by whom he had one child (deceased). His wife died in 1862, and in 1866 he married Nancy E. Bird, a sister of his first wife. Five children have blessed this union: Mary B., Clara C., Stephen B., Lucy N. and Sarah I. Mr. Hunter was elected county judge in 1861, but held the office but a few months. By industry and economy he has become one of the largest land owners in Southeast Missouri, and has one of the best farms in Scott County, upon which he has an elegant residence. Mr. Hunter is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Hunter is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William Hunter, senator from the Twenty-third Senatorial District of Missouri, was born in Mississippi County, Mo., on September 11, 1848, and is a son of Thomas Hunter, a native of Southeast Missouri. He was born in New Madrid County, May 17, 1808, and was a son of Joseph Hunter. [The early history of the Hunter family is given in detail in another part of this work]. In December, 1830, Thomas Hunter married Eliza Myers, who was born March 13, 1813, at Benton, Mo., and died in Belmont, September 13, 1861. She was a daughter of William Myers, who settled on the present site of Benton and reared a large family of children. The Myers family removed from North Carolina to Tennessee, and from the latter State to Southeast Missouri about 1796. Thomas Hunter's home was on the Mississippi River, in Mississippi County. He died in Claiborne County, Miss., on July 1, 1863. To him and wife were born seven children, as follows: Hannah, September 19, 1831, died in infancy; Sarah, December 13, 1832, died in infancy; Margaret E., November 1, 1835, died on December 8, 1853; Nancy C., September 3, 1838, married to Thomas Brown on November 30, 1856, and died in Kentucky on February 16, 1868, leaving a husband and four children; Lavina, January 5, 1845, died in infancy; William, September 11, 1848, and Mary Eliza, January 8, 1856, died at the Female Seminary of Georgetown, Ky., on June 5, 1873. William Hunter was reared on his father's farm. In 1861 he went with his father to Claiborne County, Miss. He was a student in Jefferson College, Louisiana, in 1866-67; taught school in Hickman County, Ky., in 1868, and entered Georgetown College, Kentucky, in 1869, graduating from that institution in 1872. He then entered the Harvard Law School, graduating there in June, 1874. During vacation in the summer of 1873 Mr. Hunter traveled in Europe. He was first admitted to the bar in Cambridge, Mass., December 8, 1873, and the next year was admitted to the bar in Illinois. In January, 1875, he became a member of the bar at Commerce, Mo., moved to Benton in 1880, where he now lives and is engaged in the practice of law. In 1876 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Scott County, and twice re-elected. In 1883 he was nominated by the Democratic Convention and elected to represent the Twenty-third District, composed of the counties of Scott, Mississippi, New Madrid, Stoddard, Dunklin and Pemiscot, in the State Senate, and was appointed by Gov. Marmaduke chairman of the committee to settle with State officers. In the last session he served as chairman of Committee on Ways and Means, and was a member of Committees on Criminal Jurisprudence; Railroads and Corporations; University, Public and Normal Schools, and several other committees. On December 31, 1876, Mr. Hunter was united in marriage with Ella Walker, a native of New Madrid, born on December 6, 1853. Their union has been blessed by the birth of five children, three of whom are living. The children are Linn, Mabel, Thomas (deceased), Mary Amanda (deceased) and William P.

O. E. Kendall, M. D., of Sikeston, Mo., is a son of Wilson Kendall, a native of North Carolina, of French descent. The latter's father, William Kendall, also resided in North Carolina at the time of his death. When about sixteen years of age, Wilson Kendall immigrated to Tennessee, where he afterward married Eliza Copeland, a native of that State, of English descent. Mr. Kendall remained in Tennessee, engaged in farming, until 1882, when he removed to Sikeston, Scott Co., Mo., where he now resides, retired from business. His wife died in 1886. To them were born three children: Dr. O. E., Florence (Mrs. Rufus B. Oline) and Commodore D. (deceased). Dr. O. E. Kendall was born in West Tennessee on January 3, 1846, and was reared to farm life. In

1861 he enlisted in Company G, Ninth Tennessee Cavalry. He participated in the battles of Harrisburg, Miss., Brice's Cross Roads, and a number of hard skirmishes. In April, 1865, he was mustered out of service, and returned to Tennessee, where he engaged in the drug business, also in reading medicine. In the fall of 1866 and 1867 he attended medical school at Nashville Medical College, soon after which he immigrated to Southeast Missouri, and engaged in the practice of his profession at Ogden, where he remained until July 6, 1872, when he came to Sikeston, since which he has built up a large and lucrative practice. He graduated from the Vanderbilt Medical School at Nashville, in 1883. Dr. Kendall has been twice married. On August 13, 1867, he was united with Lucada Moore, by whom he had three children: Luther (now in college at St. Louis), Lula (deceased) and Willie (deceased). The mother of these children died in 1876, and he was married in 1877 to Susie Chaney. This union has been blessed with four children: Porter, Leah, O. E., Jr., and Mary (deceased). Dr. Kendall is a member of the firm of Stallcup & Co., dealers in grain, farming implements, etc. The Doctor and Mrs. Kendall are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

John Kirkpatrick, postmaster at Diehlstadt, was born in Jackson County, Tenn., on September 21, 1829, and is a son of Francis and Elizabeth (Proctor) Kirkpatrick, also natives of Jackson County, Tenn. The great-great-grandparents came from Ireland. The paternal grandfather, Samuel Kirkpatrick, was born in South Carolina, from which State he immigrated to Tennessee. He died in Wayne County, Mo., while on a visit to his son, James, having come to Scott County several years after his son came. His wife died in Scott County. Francis Kirkpatrick came to Missouri in 1837, bringing his family, household goods and stock down the river to Cairo on a flat-boat. He first settled in Wayne County, but after a short time removed to Scott County, where he entered 200 acres of heavily timbered land. After several years of hard labor and privations he had a good part of his land under cultivation. He died on his farm in 1874. His first wife died in Wayne County, having borne seven children, four of whom, Jane, Delphi, John and Samuel, are living. He had two children by his second marriage, one of whom, James A., is living. Coming to Missouri with his parents when he was about eight years old, John Kirkpatrick remained with them until he was married, and located where he now lives. Besides his farm of 300 acres, all under cultivation, he owns considerable property in Diehlstadt. In 1854 he was united in marriage with Nancy J. Absher, by whom he had seven children, five of whom are dead. Those living are John W. and Charles E. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Kirkpatrick is one of Scott County's old and most prominent citizens. He has served as postmaster at Diehlstadt since 1873.

Rev. Frederick A. J. Klein, of St. Augustine Church, Kelso, Mo., was born in Germany, in 1853. His parents came to America in 1858, and located near Alton, Madison Co., Ill., where the father died. The mother still survives, and is residing with a daughter in St. Louis. Rev. Frederick Klein commenced his education under the direction of Father Francis Ostrop, of Alton, and finished his classical course at the Sacred Heart College in Roma, Randolph County, Ill., graduating from the institution in 1873. He finished his philosophical and theological education in St. Francis Seminary, four miles from Milwaukee, Wis., and was ordained in 1879, by Bishop Heiss, now Archbishop, successor of Archbishop Hennle (deceased). He joined the Archdiocese of St. Louis, and was sent by Archbishop P. R. Kenrick to Charleston, Mo., his first charge, and remained with that and surrounding missions until 1892, when he was sent by the Archbishop to Kelso, his present charge. He has a church membership of about ninety-five families, and a school containing over seventy-five pupils. Preparations are being made for a new brick church. The congregation is in a prosperous condition. It was organized in 1878, by Rev. S. Kleiser, being set off from the New Hamburg Congregation.

A. P. Lane was born in Mississippi County, Mo., July 31, 1838, and is a son of Robert and Ruth (Gaty) Lane, both natives of Missouri. The grandparents settled in Missouri when it was a Territory. The paternal grandmother, Bridget Lane, used to tell the children of her picking up her rifle and bringing down a bear at a shot. She was in her eightieth year at the time of her death. The Lanes settled in what is known as Price's Landing, when there were but few other settlers there. They reared a family of four children, all of whom are now dead. Robert Lane was born in 1809, and was a resident of Southeast

Missouri, during his life. He was a farmer and merchant, and died in 1852. His wife died in 1846. They had four children, of whom A. P. Lane is the only survivor. Those deceased are Mary M. (died in 1846, aged six years), Eliza (died on March 6, 1848, aged four years), and James Y. W. (died on March 19, 1856, aged twenty-one years). The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, remaining with his parents until their deaths, after which he remained on the homestead for several years. At the age of sixteen years, by an act of the Legislature, he took charge of the farm and slaves that his father had owned. In 1874 he removed to St. Francois County, Mo., and remained until January, 1888, when he removed to his present farm in Scott County. It consists of 560 acres of land, with 275 acres under cultivation. In 1861 he enlisted in Price's Company (Confederate), one of the first to leave Southeast Missouri. He served in the cavalry under Jeff. Thompson, and participated in several hard skirmishes. He was captured on Long Prairie, and was sent by way of St. Louis to Alton Prison, where he was confined four months, during which time he fared very roughly. Here he took the oath of allegiance, and returned home. While in the service he was commissioned as second lieutenant, in which capacity he served for some time. On January 8, 1863, he wedded Margaret, a daughter of John Swank. They have had eight children. Those living were born as follows: Robert, November 5, 1863; Albert P., November 29, 1866; Maud, May 18, 1869; Ettie, March 7, 1872; and Clarence, October 14, 1875. Those deceased are Claude (who died on August 21, 1876), and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Lane died September 22, 1881. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also Mr. Lane.

Marquis M. Lawrence, a blacksmith, wagon-maker and dealer in farm implements, at Morley, Mo., was born in Barren County, Ky., on March 16, 1847, and is a son of Thomas G. Lawrence, a native of England, who came to America in 1843, and located in Kentucky, where he followed cabinet making, having learned the trade in England. He married Candanza Fitzgerald, a native of Kentucky, and resided there until his death, in 1864, aged forty-five years. His wife died in 1861, aged forty years. They had seven children: Marquis M., Thomas L., Elizabeth, Elvira, Susan J., Appellonia and Bellezora, living. William G. went to the Black Hills in 1879, and has not been heard from since. In 1863 Marquis M. enlisted in Company H, Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, and served until mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in 1865. After the war he went to Edmonson County, Ky., and located on a farm near the Mammoth Cave, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits for one year, after which he followed engineering for four years. He then served an apprenticeship in a blacksmith shop in Munfordsville, Ky., after which he was engaged in blacksmithing, in Kentucky, until 1875, when he removed to Southeast Missouri, and located at Morley. He and his brother, Thomas, began the blacksmith business together, and continued until 1881, when they dissolved partnership, Marquis M. continuing the business. Thomas went to Arkansas and engaged in the same business. Mr. Lawrence married Martha A. Lee, who was born and reared in Kentucky. They have five children: Luella, Louis, Marquis, Lolla and Appellonia. Mr. Lawrence is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the K. of P.

J. Francis Legrand was born in Belgium in 1828, on the 28th of January, and is a son of Henry J. and Mary Ann Legrand, natives of Belgium, who were married in their native country. In 1846 Henry J. Legrand, with his family, set sail for the United States. Landing in New York City, they went to Massillon, Ohio, and remained three years, when they came to Southeast Missouri and located in Scott County, one and one-half miles from New Hamburg. Henry J. Legrand was a carpenter by trade. He died in 1858, aged sixty-two years, and his wife in 1868, aged seventy-five years. J. Francis Legrand remained with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age, when he was married and began work for himself. In 1852 he came to his present farm in Moreland Township, Scott County, which at that time was heavily timbered. He now has 120 acres under a good state of cultivation, and fifty acres of fine timbered land. In 1878 he was elected judge of the county court in the Second District, and was re-elected in 1880. He has also served as school director fifteen years. In 1850 his marriage with Mary Charlier was celebrated the 26th of November. She was born in Belgium, and came with her parents to the United States in 1846. The parents first located in Ohio, but later came to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., where she was married. To Mr. and Mrs. Legrand have been born eight children. Joseph died at the age of eighteen; Anna died when six

months old; Louis married Mary Hakes, and they have two children; Nicholas married Regina Westrich, and they have one child; Mary (wife of Adam Dionberger) is the mother of two daughters; John B. shot himself accidentally at the age of sixteen; Leo and Felix are at home. Mrs. Legrand died February 13, 1886. Mr. Legrand is an earnest member of the Catholic Church at New Hamburg.

Rev. William M. Lusk, now a farmer of Commerce Township, Scott County, was born in Hardin County, Ky., on March 21, 1818. His grandfather, Hugh Lusk, a native of Ireland, with a brother came to America in search of a home about the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and located in Kentucky near the old "Crab Orchard." They both served in the war for independence, and the brother was killed in battle. Hugh carried a ball in his ankle, which he received on the battlefield, to his grave. The latter's wife was Elizabeth McMurtry, also a native of Ireland. They lived to be very old, he coming to his death by a stick hitting him in the temple, while breaking kindling. Their son, Samuel Lusk, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He married Elizabeth Lane, of English descent. Samuel Lusk was drafted in the War of 1812, and was in the battle of Tippecanoe. In 1853 he removed his family to Arkansas, and soon after came to Mississippi County, Mo., to visit some of his children, when he was taken sick and died, aged seventy-one years. He was born in 1785. To him and wife were born nine children: James H., John A., William M., Nancy, Warren C., Elizabeth, Mary, Martha and Thomas. Mary (Mrs. Page) resides near Price's Landing. Warren lives in Texas, and Thomas in Illinois. The last three, with William M., are the only ones living. William M. came to Southeast Missouri in March, 1847, and engaged in farming in Scott County. He purchased land covered with heavy timber, which he improved and made his home until 1883, when he sold and removed to his present farm. He was first married in 1842 to Mahala Carlton, a native of Hardin County, Ky. She died in 1844, leaving one child, Rachel Ann, now the wife of J. Crenshaw, of Charleston. On December 6, 1845, he married Sarah Ann Carlton, a sister of his first wife, who died several years after removing to Scott County, having borne seven children, three of whom are living: William H. (a physician), Henry W. (who is managing the home farm) and Elizabeth L. (Mrs. Charles Stone.) Mr. Lusk married his present wife, Maria H. (Goddard) Freeman, widow of H. Freeman, on August 1, 1880. She has two children by her first marriage: Nettie and Charles. Mr. Lusk has been an ordained deacon in the Methodist Episcopal Church South for over thirty years. He is also a member of the A. F. & A. M.

William J. McCord, a farmer and stock raiser of Sylvania Township, Scott Co., Mo., was born in Ripley County, Mo., on January 17, 1850. He is a son of Thomas and Danna (Bradley) McCord, natives of Tennessee, who came to Missouri about 1840, and located in Ripley County. From thence they came to Scott County, and located near Kelso, but later removed to a farm in Sylvania Township, where they resided until their deaths. To them were born ten children as follows: Cynthia (widow of R. Spradling, of Scott County), Louvisia (deceased), Sarah (deceased), James D. (deceased), John D., Jefferson B. (deceased), William J., Simeon (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased) and Polly (deceased). William J. remained on his parents' farm, until the death of his mother, when he engaged in farming for himself. He located where he now resides in April, 1887, and is improving his farm with the intention of making it his future home. He married Miss Ider Dillingham, a native of Kentucky, who was reared in Hopkins County, that State. She is the daughter of Louis O. and Eliza J. (Bessy) Dillingham, natives of Kentucky, who removed with their family to Southeast Missouri in 1879. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living, viz.: Lenora, Ider J., Walter B., Oliver L. and Mista. Those dead are Michael, Minnie and Irene T. Mrs. Dillingham is dead, and Mr. Dillingham and youngest daughter, Mista, reside with the subject of this sketch. By a previous marriage Mr. Dillingham had six children: David (deceased), Demarus C. (deceased), Theodore, Orville C., Louis B. and Mary Ann. Mr. and Mrs. McCord have had four children: Louis L. (deceased), Elnora, Willie O. and Lou Ina. In religious belief the family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Abner J. McFerron, farmer and manufacturer of sorghum molasses, was born in Scott County, Mo., near his present home, in 1846. He is the son of Columbus and Niecey (Kinnison) McFerron, both born and reared in Cape Girardeau County, Mo. They were married in 1843, came to Scott County in

1845, and located near Kelso. Columbus McFerron was a farmer, was born in September, 1816, and died in January, 1865. His wife was born in January, 1820, and now resides with her son, Simeon. To them were born seven children: Erina L. (now the wife of Carrol Welch, of Stoddard County), Abner J., Effie J. (the wife of William Jeffords, of Scott County), Simeon J. (residing on the old home place), Maggie M. (wife of William D. Jones), Columbia E. (Mrs. Chesley D. McAllister, now deceased) and Martha A. (wife of Marion Rhodes, of Stoddard County). Columbia E. left one child, Columbus G., who resides with his father in Cape Girardeau County. Upon his father's death Abner J. took charge of the old home place, and managed the farm until the latter's marriage in October, 1869. He married Maria J. Foster, a native of Scott County, Mo., and a daughter of Asa and Eliza Foster, both now deceased. Mrs. McFerron had one half-brother, who died in the Confederate army in Arkansas. The former died on March 6, 1881, leaving a family of five children: Edgar F., Gertrude (deceased), Arthur, Asa Columbus (deceased) and Clara A. On June 7, 1885, Mr. McFerron married Rosella Williams, a daughter of Francis M. Williams, of Cape Girardeau County, Mo. Mr. McFerron is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and of the Agricultural Wheel. He is a deacon of Pleasant Hill Baptist Church.

Ignatius McKinley, a prosperous farmer of Kelso Township, Scott Co., Mo., was born in Cape Girardeau County, in 1848, and is a son of John and Martha (Story) McKinley, natives of Virginia and Illinois, respectively. John McKinley was born in 1800, and when a young man went with his parents, on pack-horses, to Kentucky. The parents lived to be very old, the father dying in Kentucky, and the mother in Missouri. Although but twelve years of age, John McKinley served in the War of 1812. He was a shoemaker by trade, and went to Illinois where he was married, and resided until about 1830, when he came to Southeast Missouri, and located in Cape Girardeau County, where he remained until the fall of 1860. He then removed to the farm on which the subject of this sketch now resides, and remained until his death on October 5, 1893. His wife, who was born in 1811, died in March, 1884. They were the parents of eight children, viz.: Jane (widow of James Stoley, who resides in St. Louis), William (who died in his forty-sixth year), Benjamin (a merchant of Commerce), Sarah (wife of M. Randol, of St. Louis), John (residing in Scott County), Mary (deceased), Ignatius and Thomas (who died when twenty-nine years of age). Upon the death of his father, Ignatius took charge of the home place and the family then at home. He took care of his mother until her death. John served in the Confederate army. Mr. McKinley cultivates about 130 acres of land and is a successful farmer. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

Rev. Samuel A. Mason, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and editor and publisher of the *Agricultural Wheel*, of Commerce, Mo., was born in Madison County, Tenn., in 1842. He is a son of William B. and Aquilla Ann (Brown) Mason, natives of Robinson County, Tenn., born in 1805 and 1819, respectively. Both the Mason and Brown families immigrated from England to the United States. The former settled in Pennsylvania, and the latter in Virginia, and descendants from each family were among the early settlers of Tennessee. William B. Mason was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He died in 1850, after which his widow married Dr. Franklin Richard Dallam, of Mayfield, Ky., who died in 1868. She died in 1871. To her and William B. Mason were born four children: Samuel A., John B. (now deceased), James O., of Arkansas, and Laura B., of Tennessee. After the death of his father, Samuel A. was reared by his mother, and received a good education, having spent four or five years in Graves College. During the war he served as lieutenant in Company B, Sixth Tennessee Infantry (Confederate), and when peace was restored returned to his mother's home and remained two years. He joined the Memphis Conference of Tennessee, but in 1872 was transferred to the St. Louis Conference, since which time he has been stationed as pastor at Caledonia, Mount Olivet, Belmont, Bertrand, Licking, Rolla, Labadie, Manchester and Commerce. In 1885 he took charge of the Scott County *Agricultural Wheel*, established by and devoted to the interest of that organization. There are now over 1,200 names on its subscription list. In 1873 Rev. Mason was united in marriage with Mary A. Carr, of Caledonia, Mo. To them have been born six children: Munson (deceased), Anna Belle (deceased), Ella Moore, Katie May, Susan A. and Cecil E. Rev. Mason is an earnest minister, a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the I. O. O. F.

John E. Marshall was born in Scott County, Mo., on March 21, 1854, and is a son of Samuel Marshall, a native of Kentucky. Samuel Marshall's father, James Marshall, was born in Kentucky, and immigrated to Scott County, Mo., about 1830. He entered land near Sikeston, upon which he located and resided until his death. Samuel Marshall came to Missouri with his parents, since which time he has been a resident of Scott County. He is a good citizen and a successful business man. He has been three times married. His first wife, Martha Turner, was a native of East Tennessee. Her family came to Scott County a little later than the Marshall family. The parents lived to be quite aged, and reared a large family of children, all of whom grew to maturity. Martha died on May 17, 1874. She was the mother of eight children, five of whom: John E., James, Charles, William and Benjamin F., are living. Those deceased are Mary J., Sarah F. and an infant unnamed. By his second marriage Mr. Marshall had three children: Isaac, Sterling and an infant (deceased). He also has three children by his third marriage: George W., Joseph and Cyrus. John E. Marshall remained on his father's farm until 1878, when he was married to Mary, a daughter of James and Aspiza (Vaughn) McMullen. He then located on his present beautiful farm near Sikeston. He owns 1,040 acres of land in Scott County, of which 600 acres are under cultivation, with good improvements. He has a fine residence, built in 1887. To Mr. Marshall and wife have been born seven children, five of whom: Lena S., Minnie J., Edward L., Mamie and Stella, are living. Samuel A. and Robert are dead. Mr. Marshall is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Louis Martin, an enterprising farmer of Scott County, was born in Davis County, Ky., December 21, 1828. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Atkins) Martin, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The paternal grandparents immigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, where Grandfather Martin died. Abner Atkins, the maternal grandfather, immigrated to Mississippi County, Mo., about 1838, and remained there the rest of his life. John Martin immigrated to Southeast Missouri at the same time, and settled near Charleston, where he entered 160 acres of Government land. He built a little log cabin, in which he lived while he got the land ready for cultivation, which required much hard labor. It required four horses to a plow to break the ground at first. After several years he sold this farm, and removed to the farm upon which the Harris brothers now live, and remained there until his death. He was the father of ten children, of whom Barbara, John and Louis are living. The last named was quite small when his parents brought him to Missouri and he remained with them until they died, after which he went to work for himself, making his home with his sister (Mrs. Harris) until he was married, January 29, 1854, when he located on Big Lake. In the spring of 1850 he went overland to California, and during his stay of two years suffered some severe hardships, but returned home with \$2,000 in gold. In 1869 he purchased the place where he now lives, but did not remove thither until 1870. The farm, which consists of 400 acres, with 200 under cultivation, had but twenty acres improved at the time of his purchase. It has required the labor of many years to get the farm under its present state of high cultivation. Mr. Martin has been married twice, the first time in 1854 to Alice Norris, by whom he had three children: Martha, Barbara and Jesse S. Mrs. Martin died February 8, 1863, and on October 20, 1863, Mr. Martin was united in marriage with Elizabeth (Davis) Huff. She was the eldest daughter of Tandy and Susan Davis, and was born in Bullitt County, Ky., December 8, 1839, moving to Mississippi County with her parents in 1846. This union has been blessed by seven children, of whom only two are living: Addie (Mrs. Edgar Swank) and Charles. Those deceased are: Lethia, Alice, Louis, Julia and an infant unnamed. By her first marriage Mrs. Martin had one child, Tandy. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mrs. Martin was married to William D. Huff May 10, 1857, and was left a widow November 23, 1860, with one son, two years old.

Dr. George S. Martin, a physician of Oran, Scott Co., Mo. was born in Lima, Allen Co., Ohio, in 1840, and is a son of J. A. and Elizabeth (Scoville) Martin, natives of Ireland and Wales, respectively. J. A. Martin came with his parents to America in 1830, and located in Ohio. He was married in Putnam County, after which he removed to Allen County and resided until the beginning of the Civil War, when he removed back to Putnam County, where he and his two sons, D. W. and George S., enlisted in Company B, Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The father served as surgeon three years, and D. W. was regi-

ment chaplain about the same length of time, during which time he was fourteen months in Libby prison. George S. served as steward of his regiment for three years, after which he was second assistant-surgeon for over one year. He was mustered out at Nashville, and discharged at Columbus, Ohio. The family contained five children besides the Doctor, viz.: D. W., Sarah A. (Mrs. I. N. Numguester, of Indiana), Lucy, Martha and Mary. Mrs. Martin died in 1842, after which J. A. Martin married Amanda Wallace, who bore him two children: Elijah and Jane, both living in McLean County, Ill. J. A. Martin is seventy-four years of age, is in good health, and is practicing medicine and surgery in Bloomington, Ill. Dr. George S. first attended medical lectures at Cincinnati, and from 1867 to 1874 practiced in Northeast Missouri. In 1874 he graduated from Rush Medical College, of Chicago, after which he was successively in Colorado, St. Louis, Colorado and California. In 1886 he located in Scott County, where he has since had a good practice. In 1887 he married Miss Sally Key, who was born in Madisonville, Ky., in 1870. She is a daughter of B. B. Key, now a resident of Scott County, having removed thither in 1880. Dr. Martin is a member of the I. O. O. F., of the K. of P. and G. A. R.

William R. Matthews was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1823, and is the son of William and Charity Jane (English) Matthews. William Matthews was born of Irish parents, who came to America and located in North Carolina. Charity J. English was born in North Carolina. Her father, Thomas English, came to Missouri about the same time that she and her husband came, and lived to a ripe old age. William Matthews settled seven miles from Cape Girardeau about 1800. He accumulated considerable property, but lost the greater part of it before his death, at about seventy years of age. His wife lived to be about eighty years old. They were the parents of thirteen children, ten of whom grew to maturity. Two, including William R., are now living. The other, Louisa (widow of William Allen), lives in Cape Girardeau County, Mo. William R. was about ten years of age when his father died, after which he lived with his uncle until he was grown. About 1840 he came to Scott County, Mo., and located near where Chaney's Station is now situated, and remained five years, when he removed to a farm near Benton. About five years later he removed to a farm near Commerce, his present home. The farm consists of 700 acres of land, with 200 under cultivation. During the Civil War he served in the Home Guards. He first married Elizabeth Montgomery, who died about one year after her marriage. He afterward married Eliza A. Harday, a native of Tennessee, who came with her parents to Scott County, Mo., when a child. She has a sister, Delilah Adams, living in Pemiscot County, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews are the parents of four children: Thomas A. (who is engaged in farming near his father), Grandville G. (postmaster and merchant of Commerce), Missouri A. (deceased), Mary Jane (also deceased). Mr. Matthews and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

J. F. Mitchim, editor and proprietor of the *Benton Record*, was born in Mount Vernon, Ill., in 1865, and is a son of Lawson S. and Catherine J. (Fronberger) Mitchim, natives of North Carolina and Pennsylvania, respectively. After their marriage the parents located in Mount Vernon, Ill., from whence they came to Southeast Missouri in 1865 and located in Jackson. In 1878 they removed to Ripley County, Mo., in which county the subject of this sketch learned the printer's trade in the *Current River News* office. The father died on his farm near Doniphan, Mo., on January 24, 1879, aged forty-six years. To him and wife were born eight children, viz.: William (editor of the *Sikeston Star*), Charles (of Benton, Mo.), J. F., Connie (wife of W. C. Hancock, of Ripley County), Ollie, Alice (deceased), Bennie (deceased), and an infant unnamed, also deceased. The mother, an active, energetic lady, is keeping house for the subject of this sketch. She is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. When sixteen years of age, J. F. Mitchim established the *Doniphan Daily*, a monthly society sheet which he published for one year, and in 1884 he established the *Sikeston Star*, in Sikeston, Scott County, and in 1886 he bought the *Express-Record*, and changed the name to the *Benton Record*, and a few months later in the same year he purchased the *Benton Free Press* and closed its doors. He established a paper at Jacksonport, Ark., called *Jacksonport Democrat*, which he afterward sold to J. H. Page, one of his employees. He established the *Doniphan Bee* in December, 1887, soon selling the same to the "Bee Publishing Company" of that place. Mr. Mitchim was instrumental in founding the *Bonne Terre Critic*, of Bonne Terre, Mo., with John LaChance,

editor. He purchased the *Puxico Express* in May, 1888, and in June, 1888, he purchased a half interest in the *Cape Girardeau News*, with L. R. Johnson, and changed the name to the *New Democratic Era*, making it a Fourteenth Congressional Democratic District organ. Mr. Mitchim is now proprietor of four weekly Democratic journals in Southeast Missouri. On the 17th of June, 1888, Mr. Mitchim completed a fourteen-mile telephone line between Commerce, on the Mississippi River, and Oran, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, by the way of Benton, the county seat of Scott County, thereby connecting these towns with the outside world by wire. Although Mr. Mitchim began early in life with no means, by industry, perseverance and close application of the business tact which he possessed, he has been very successful in life thus far, and is to-day one of the brightest and most promising young men of Southeast Missouri.

Joseph H. Moore, a prominent attorney of Commerce, and one of the most extensive stock farmers of Southeast Missouri, was born in Bullitt County, Ky., June 12, 1836. His great-grandfather, William Moore, was born in England August 6, 1712, and he and his brother Ralph, with a large number of others, were driven from England, in 1733, because of their resisting religious and political oppressions. They came to America, where William married Rachel Fletcher, born in 1716, a native of Somerset County, Md. Ralph became a sea captain, and died a bachelor at the age of fifty-five. William located in Maryland, and reared three sons. He died December 15, 1788, after having served as colonel in the Revolutionary War. One son settled in Delaware, another located in Ohio, and has descendants now living in Illinois, and the other, James, who was born May 1, 1742, settled in Maryland, and married Mary Rider, born in 1745. She died September 18, 1812. James Moore was a major in the Revolutionary War, and died February 27, 1798. They reared a large family, consisting of four sons and two daughters, viz.: Joseph, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Charles, Anna and James. Joseph removed to Kentucky, and from thence, in 1833, to Southeast Missouri. Elizabeth was twice married, and one of her daughters was married to Noah Handy, ex-judge of Mississippi County, Mo., whose daughter, Ella, married Joseph C. Moore, an able attorney of Mississippi County, Mo., and now of Nashville, Tenn. Benjamin, Anna and James died in Maryland, each leaving children. One of Benjamin's grandsons, George M. Moore, is now superintendent of the schools of Scott County. Charles, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born April 28, 1788, in Maryland. He immigrated to Kentucky in 1818, and in 1821 married Elizabeth Chalfant, daughter of Abner and Jane (Cox) Chalfant. They became parents of seven children, named in the order of their ages, as follows: Eliza J. (widow of A. P. Goddard), Benjamin J. (a physician of Mississippi County, and once member of the Legislature, deceased), Elizabeth (wife of James Smith, of Mississippi County), Nancy M. (widow of B. Parrott, of Charleston, Mo.), Charles C. (deceased), Susan A. (widow of Abram Swank, of Price's Landing, Mo.) and Joseph H. Charles Moore was an intelligent and enterprising man, and accumulated considerable property. His wife died October 11, 1837. Very soon after her death he moved to Scott County, Mo., and in 1839 married an excellent lady, Mrs. Martha (Strong) Broom, whom he survived only a few days, his death occurring August 16, 1857. Joseph H. Moore attended such subscription schools as were taught in his neighborhood, and in 1851 he entered Arcadia College, at Arcadia, Mo. In 1852, though only sixteen years of age, he taught a large subscription school, and soon afterward returned to college, where in 1855 he graduated in the A. B. course. He was employed as professor for the ensuing year at his *alma mater*, but Prof. B. S. Newland, a relative, having purchased an interest in the college property, with a view to teaching, took the professorship, and Mr. Moore returning home began the study of law, and having graduated at the Cumberland Law University of Tennessee, opened an office in Benton, Scott Co., Mo., in 1857, where to the present time he has attended every term of the courts of record of his county. He commands a good business, and has the only set of abstracts of land titles in the county. In the last ten years he has cleared over 1,200 acres of land, and now has 2,000 acres under cultivation, besides 3,000 acres of timbered land adjoining his farms. On December 8, 1857, he was united in marriage with Anna E. Hunter, daughter of Joseph Hunter. She died June 13, 1874, having borne seven children, viz.: Lizzie H. (wife of Charles I. Anderson, of Commerce), Charles A. (a graduate of Missouri Medical College, who died December 11, 1884), Susie M. (a graduate of the Wesleyan Institute, of Stanton, Va.), Joseph L. (now a student of the State University, at Columbia,

Mo.), Anna E., Bertie N. and Bennie H., the last named deceased. On May 24, 1876, Mr. Moore was married to Mrs. Emma (Prince) Ross, who died January 31, 1879, leaving one child, Brumfield C. Moore, born January 10, 1879. With reference to the late war, Mr. Moore was with the Southern people, whom he admires for their hospitality, independence, and determination to stand up for their legal rights, and believes none were disunionists *per se*. And while he is a high tariff Democrat, he does not see how any Southern man can be a Republican. Mr. Moore has, with his family, traveled extensively in the United States and Canada, and says of all places visited by him, Southeast Missouri, for the beginner, presents the best opportunities to industry, promptness and practical sense.

William H. Myers, an enterprising young farmer of Scott County, Mo., was born and reared in the county. He is a son of William H. Myers, who was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo. The latter's parents came to Southeast Missouri in its early settlement. The father of our subject came to Scott County and opened up a large farm near Oran. He married Louisa Evans, a native of Scott County, and reared a family of nine children, five of whom are living: John B., William H., Christopher C., Wilson B. and Thomas N. William H. was born in 1855, and when about eighteen years of age, began farming for himself. He now has a farm of 300 acres, with 150 acres under cultivation, with good improvements, and has considerable town property in Oran. He is industrious and is one of the best farmers of the township. In 1877 he married Louisa Mathews, a native of Scott County, born in 1857, and a daughter of Charles Mathews, also born and reared in Scott County. He had a large family of children, three only being alive: Reuben, James and Louisa. Those dead are Charles, John, Caleb and Mollie. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are the parents of two children, Ivah and Hal. Mr. Myers is a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

John D. Peal was born in Pitt County, N. C., November 10, 1851. His parents, Craven and Hannah (Woullard) Peal, were both natives of North Carolina. The Peals are of English origin and were early settlers of the Old North State. Dennis Peal, the grandfather of our subject, has resided there most all of his life. He is a farmer, and is now quite aged. The maternal grandfather, John Woullard, died in North Carolina in his ninety-fourth year. Craven Peal was reared in his native State, and was a farmer by vocation; however, he taught school in his youth. He owned a fine farm and pine orchard, from which he manufactured tar and turpentine, which he shipped to Washington, N. C., on a flatboat, sometimes using a steamer. In 1861 he volunteered in the State service, and taking sick, died at Winders Hospital, at Richmond. He was the father of nine children, seven of whom are living: Marina, Martha, James E., Church, Mary, Margaret and John D. His widow married again, and still resides in North Carolina. John was reared to farm life and received but a limited education, as the facilities for a good education were poor, the schools being entirely suspended during the war. At the age of sixteen years, he left home and worked for himself in his own State three years, attending school but twenty four days in that time. However, he saved a few dollars, with which he, in company with his cousin, Stephen Peal, went to Tennessee. Landing at Friendship, they remained three weeks and went to Humboldt. John D. remained there two years engaged on a farm and as clerk in a store. In January, 1873, he came to Blodgett, Mo., and engaged in the mercantile business with Stephen, who had arrived about one year previous. The firm known as S. Peal & Co. continued for two years, when John D. returned to Humboldt, Tenn., and was engaged in farming until January, 1879. Coming back to Blodgett he was engaged in the mercantile business until 1887, and in the meantime served two years as agent for the Iron Mountain Railroad. He now owns 520 acres of land near Blodgett, 230 acres under cultivation, but he makes his home in the village. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Amelia Crafton, a native of Humboldt, Tenn. To them have been born four children, three living: Lessie, Pearl and Elmer. Mrs. Peal is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Peal is a Mason, and an enthusiastic member of the I. O. O. F.

Thomas J. Pool was born in Mississippi, in 1844. His parents, Langdon C. and Mary E. Pool, were natives of South Carolina, who, after their marriage, removed to Mississippi. From there they removed to Hardin County, Tenn., when the subject of this sketch was about eighteen months old. There the

father purchased a saw and grist-mill, which he operated about four years, and removed to Obion County, Tenn. In 1852 they came to Scott County, Mo., where the father died on January 18, 1861, on the same place that is now Thomas J. Pool's home. The mother was born in 1820, and is still living with her children and grandchildren. They reared a large family, of whom John W. (who lives near Thomas J.), James W. (of Arkansas), Thomas J., Nancy E. (of Kentucky), Willis B. (in Scott County), Emma E. (of Arkansas) and Elijah M. (of Stoddard County), are living. Those dead are George W., Caroline and Martha J. After the death of his father, Thomas J. took charge of the former's business and supported the family. James W. and George W. served in the Southern army, and Thomas J. in Capt. Campbell's Company of the Fiftieth Regiment of Missouri Infantry. The last named was out about eleven months, having been discharged in July, 1865. His marriage with Catherine Jones was celebrated on January 24, 1864. She was born in Randolph County, Ark., in 1827, and is one of fourteen children born to Benjamin and Polly (Russell) Jones. When a small child, Catherine's parents died, and she was reared by her brother, Green R. Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Pool are the parents of two children: Willie G. (who died in infancy) and Cirenna J. (who married Andy Calbert, and died on August 31, 1885, aged eighteen years). Mr. Pool and wife are consistent members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Their daughter was also a member of the same church. Mr. Pool is a Mason.

John D. Porterfield, M. D., a prominent physician and farmer of Commerce, Mo., was born in Venango County, Penn., in 1843. His grandparents, William L. and Nancy (Lowrie) Porterfield, were natives of Ireland and Scotland, respectively. The Lowrie family came to America from Scotland as Presbyterian missionaries. William and Nancy Porterfield had eight children, viz.: Robert L. (the father of our subject), Matthew (a physician, now deceased), Pliney (now living on the old homestead in Pennsylvania), Walter (a physician), Mary (deceased), Amelia (deceased), Lucy (deceased) and Catherine (wife of Kennedy Thompson, postmaster of Portsmouth, Ohio). William Porterfield died at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife at the age of seventy-one years. Robert L. Porterfield was born in Pennsylvania, where he received a good literary education and graduated as a physician and surgeon. He married Anna M. Donaldson, a native of Pennsylvania, and a descendant of the Child's family, who came to America as Presbyterian missionaries. Robert L. Porterfield engaged extensively in farming, also owned land in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and accumulated considerable property. In 1853 he removed with his family to Illinois, and located near Danville, where he purchased a large tract of land and engaged in stock farming. He was also a leading physician of the county, and practiced his profession until his death, in 1881, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife died in 1876, aged sixty-one years. To them were born six children, one of whom died in infancy. The others are Isabella (Mrs. John P. DeVol, of Marietta, Ohio), William (who enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Ohio Regiment, and was killed at the battle of Shiloh), Nancy J. (Mrs. William Armstrong, of Ohio), John D. and Virgil R. (a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, who located at Commerce and died in 1881). When young, John D. assisted on his father's farm and attended school, graduating from the Marietta High School when he was twenty years of age. He had previously begun studying medicine under Dr. George Hildreth, one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio. In the winter of 1862-63 he took his first course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and in the fall of 1864 came to Cape Girardeau, Mo. Soon after he removed to Commerce, but later to Thebes, Ill. In 1865 he returned to Commerce, where he has since resided. In 1884 he graduated from the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, and is a member of the Southeast Missouri Medical Association. He was first married, in 1866, to Sarah A. Hall, who was born and reared in Ohio. She died in 1873, having borne two children: Ida and Daisy, both also deceased. In January, 1874, he married Fannie V. Cullum, a native of Mobile, Ala., born in 1851. She is a daughter of George W. and Davidella (Conover) Cullum, natives of Alabama and Kentucky. George Cullum was an extensive sugar and cotton grower, and died in Frankfort, Ky., in 1868. His wife died with yellow fever in New Orleans, in 1856. They had three children who grew to maturity: Fannie V., Ada W. (Mrs. C. W. Davis, now deceased) and Cecile G. (Mrs. W. S. Patton, of Ohio). Mrs. Porterfield was educated at a Catholic school near Mobile, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the W. C. T. U. The Doctor is a member of

the A. F. & A. M. and of the A. O. U. W. Their children are Elmo P., John D., Beulah and William Lowrie.

Eugene C. Randolph, real estate and insurance agent of Oran, was born in Henderson County, Ky., in 1856. His parents, Malachi F. and Mary (Slaton) Randolph, were both born and reared in Henderson County, Ky., the former born in 1828, and the latter, in 1838. The paternal grandfather was a native of Delaware, and was a direct descendant from Pocahontas. Malachi F. Randolph and wife are still living in their native county, engaged in farming. They are highly respected people, and own one of the finest farms in that section of the country. To them were born six children: William N. (a resident of Charleston, Mo.), Eugene C., Clifton, Lucy, Henry (deceased), and John (deceased). Clifton and Lucy are both in Henderson County, Ky. In February of 1880, Eugene C. came to Southeast Missouri, and, locating at Charleston, remained until the spring of 1882, when he came to Oran. In the same year of his removal to Oran, he was united in marriage with Althea M. Swank, a native of Mississippi County, Mo., born in 1861. She is a daughter of Abram and Susan (Moore) Swank, natives of Indiana and Kentucky, respectively. Abram Swank is the son of William Swank, now living in Texas in his eighty-sixth year. The former died in 1872, aged forty-one years. His wife is living at Price's Landing, Scott Co., Mo. She is the mother of nine children: Julia, Ella, Althea, Edgar, Joseph, Benjamin, Lillie, Charles and Vernon. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph's union has been blessed by the birth of four children, two of whom, Susie May and Clyde, are living. Those dead are Claude and Sally. Clyde and Claude were twins. Mr. Randolph and wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the A. O. U. W. He served as city marshal and deputy sheriff of Oran for three years, and was the first mayor of the city.

Gotleib Charles Rose, a prominent farmer of Scott County, Mo., was born in Germany, on May 13, 1832. He is a son of Henry and Louisa Rose. Henry Rose was a large farmer, and died in the fall of 1886, aged ninety-seven years. His wife died previously, in 1854. They reared a family of five boys and five girls. Those living are Henry, Gotleib C., Frederica, Wilhelmina, Augusta, Mary and Caroline. The parents were both devoted members of the Lutheran Church. The father was a prominent member of the A. F. & A. M., and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. In 1858 Gotleib C. left his native land and relatives and came to America; but previously he had received a good education in the common and high schools of Germany, and spent two years in an agricultural school, from which he graduated in 1853. He was then hired as second inspector on a large farm, and after the first year, was given charge of the farm, which he managed very successfully. Upon his arrival in New York, he went to Chicago, and, in the fall of 1859, from thence to St. Louis. Later he went to New Orleans, but returned to St. Louis at the beginning of the Civil War, and enlisted in the Second Missouri Infantry for three months. After being mustered out, he organized a battalion, and joined the First Western Cavalry, afterward the Second Missouri Cavalry, under Freeman. Mr. Rose was promoted to second lieutenant and served until the close of the war, being discharged in the fall of 1865. After the war he was engaged in farming in Southern Illinois for three years, when he sold his land and came to Scott County, Mo., in 1869. For one year he lived near Benton, and removed to his present location in 1871, purchasing at first 120 acres, which he cleared and improved, and now has a farm of 325 acres, with 240 under cultivation. In 1865 he married Anna Furgurson, a native of Missouri. They have no children, but have reared three, Edward Garvey (who is married and lives near the home place), James Williams and Jennie Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Rose are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he is deacon. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., of the A. O. U. W. and the Pilgrim Knights.

Rev. Martin Scherer, of New Hamburg, Scott Co., Mo., was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1830. He was reared and educated in his native State, and in 1854 came to America as a Catholic missionary. He was first located at La Porte, Ind., and remained nine years, when he came to New Hamburg, Mo. His church membership at the latter place now numbers 200 or more. He also has charge of the schools of his district, two at New Hamburg containing about one hundred pupils, one in Scherer's settlement, and Cheney's school. The last two contain about twenty or thirty pupils each. Both the church and the schools are in a prosperous condition. The church building was destroyed by

fire in 1863, but in 1866 and 1867 was replaced by a magnificent stone structure, costing about \$40,000. Father Scherer is an earnest, active Christian worker, and his services to the people of New Hamburg and vicinity are invaluable.

John L. Shumate, M. D., was born in Manchester, Mo., September 3, 1832, and is a son of Rev. Walker D. and Sarah (Williams) Shumate, both natives of Virginia. The paternal grandfather came from Wales, and settled in Virginia, where he resided until his death, at the age of ninety-eight years. The maternal grandfather immigrated to the United States from England. Rev. Walker D. Shumate came to Missouri in 1830, and located in St. Louis County, where he afterward resided. He was one of the most popular Methodist ministers in this section of the country. He died in 1872. His wife died in 1837. They were the parents of eight children. Those living are Dr. John L., Mrs. Susan Butler, Charles (of Troy, Mo.), Mrs. Mollie Chapman (of St. Louis) and James. The subject of this sketch remained with his father, attending school, until he was twenty-one years of age. However, he began the study of medicine when but nineteen years of age, and in the winter of 1855 graduated in the medical department of the St. Louis University. The next fall he came to Sikeston, and began practicing his profession, and is now the oldest resident physician of this section of Missouri. He has borne well with the changeable climate and swamps, being yet a well preserved man. At the time of his location at Sikeston, Dr. Brown, who afterward became lieutenant-governor of Missouri, was the only physician near there. As the country became more thickly settled, Dr. Shumate's practice increased, and soon extended many miles around Sikeston. In 1866 he was united in marriage with Lucinda Magee, a native of Missouri. To them were born five children: Sallie, Mollie, Henrietta, Gracie A. and Walker A. The Doctor is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, who died in 1876, was also a devoted member of the same church. Dr. Shumate has never been an aspirant for office, but has attended strictly to his profession, and by so doing has won many warm friends, and has accumulated enough property to spend his last days in ease and comfort.

Needham Sikes, a prominent merchant of Sikeston, was born there on June 22, 1851, and is a son of John and Catherine (Stallcup) Sikes. John Sikes made an early settlement in New Madrid County, where he remained a short time and removed to the present site of Sikeston, the town receiving its name in honor of him. He was a prominent merchant and a good citizen, devoted to his family and business, but taking no interest in political affairs. At the time of his death he owned considerable real estate; he was permitted to spend the last part of his life in ease and comfort. He was killed in 1867 by a man by the name of Maulsby, and lived but a few days after he was shot. His widow, who is a native of Scott County, is still living in Sikeston. Their union was blessed with four children, only one of whom, Needham, survives; those deceased are James, Mary A., and an infant unnamed. The subject of this sketch has always resided in his native town, his education, which was begun there, being finished at Caledonia and Arcadia Colleges. Upon leaving school he turned his attention to farming, which occupation he very successfully followed until 1881, when he engaged in his present business, at which he has also been successful. He carries a large assortment of hardware, groceries, saddlery, queensware and tinware, also machinery of all kinds. Besides his property in Sikeston he owns some valuable farming land in Scott County. Mr. Sikes was married in October, 1879, to Miss Sallie P. Wyatt, of Kentucky, by whom he has had one child, Ethel B. Sikes. Mr. and Mrs. Sikes are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Capt. Ward L. Smith, a prominent citizen of Scott County, Mo., was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1820. He is a son of Noah and Catheline (Vrooman) Smith, natives of the Mohawk Valley. Catheline Vrooman's ancestors came to America from Holland in the seventeenth century. Noah Smith's father, Oziel Smith, settled at Syracuse, N. Y., when the place was called Salt Point, and remained there until his death. Several of his sons were in the War of 1812, and two of them, George and Oziel, were colonels. The latter was captured by the Indian from whom he escaped, and afterward located at Buffalo, where he died. George died in Rochester, N. Y., in which city two of his sons are now practicing law. Noah, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a politician and traveled extensively. He died in Phoenix, near Syracuse. His wife died in Oran, at the home of her son, Ward L. He had been married previous to his marriage with Catheline Vrooman, and by both wives reared twelve children—

six girls and six boys—of whom two are living, Ward L. and Edwin R., now living in Syracuse, N. Y. One son, Oziel H., was in the Rebellion under McClellan. He died in Diehlstadt, Scott County, Mo., in 1879. His widow now resides in Michigan. When twelve years of age Ward L. ran away from home and went to sea. He spent his thirteenth birthday on the bark "Tuscaloosa," a whaling vessel, just off the coast of Cape Horn. Soon after the crew was cast away at the peninsula of St. Joseph, Patagonia, where they were captured by the Patagonia Indians and held nineteen months, when they were rescued by the Spanish and taken to Rio Negro. There the Captain got a boat and took the crew to Rio Janeiro, where they were sent by the council to their respective homes. Mr. Smith landed at Mobile, and went to sea again, first as sailor, then as boatswain, second mate, chief mate, and in 1848 he became captain, after which he helped to build two vessels in Mobile, Ala., and as captain of the last one built, the "Sarah E. Meagler," crossed the Atlantic Ocean in the latter part of 1854 to Chesburgh, France. During the Crimean War, Capt. Smith took service as a transport in the French Government service, and was sent to Algiers, Africa, and from there to Constantinople and the Black Sea; was in the French service from late in 1854 to 1856, the most of the time in the Black Sea at Sebastopol, Karnish, Balaklava, Sulina, etc. After his discharge from the French Government, he went up the river Danube and his was the first American vessel that ever entered that river. He hoisted the first American flag that was ever seen at Galatz and Ibrail. Capt. Smith chartered his vessel to load with wheat at Galatz for Marseilles, France, to which place he took his cargo, and, owing to some difficulty with the French Government, his vessel was seized and he was kept at Marseilles until 1858, when he returned to Mobile and went to sea again until 1861. Being ordered to leave the Confederacy he did so and came up the river to Memphis, Tenn., where he was put in prison. On being released he went to Cairo, Ill., where he worked for the Government as a master mechanic. In 1868 he removed his family to a farm in Mississippi County, Mo., but the next year came to Scott County and located at Sylvania, now Oran. The next year he purchased a saw mill at Caney Creek, which he has since operated very successfully. He owns about 1,000 acres of land, 200 of which are cleared, the rest being covered with fine timber. In 1860 he was united in marriage with Miss Ann W. Williams, a native of Clay, N. Y. She has a brother in St. Louis and two brothers who are editors of prominent papers in New York. She died on September 11, 1887, aged fifty-four years. They had no children, but reared an adopted boy, William W., who died in 1889. Mr. Smith's niece, Carrie Murray, resides with him. Mr. Smith is a Universalist. He and his wife were both members of prominent Universalist families. Mrs. Smith was instrumental in organizing the Universalist Church at Morley, in which a memorial window is dedicated to her. Mr. Smith contributed the material of which the church is built. He has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. since 1848.

Dr. J. S. Sparks, of Blodgett, Mo., was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., October 10, 1834. He is a son of William G. and Nazey (Duffron) Sparks, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. William G. Sparks emigrated from the "Old North State" to Tennessee, thence to Georgia, where he lived until his death in 1857. He was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife died in 1897. They had ten children, four living: Dr. J. S., Susan J., William G. and Joseph. The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life, chiefly in Georgia. He made farming his sole occupation until 1855, when he began studying medicine. He began the practice of his profession in Georgia, but removed to Scott County, Mo., in 1857. Locating at Richwoods, he practiced medicine about three years, when he purchased a farm about three miles below Blodgett, and engaged in farming in connection with his practice. When the war broke out he removed to Santa Fe, Ill., and resumed the practice of his profession, but three years later removed back to Scott County. In 1882 he graduated from the Medical University of Tennessee at Nashville, soon after which he located at Blodgett. He has been married four times; first, on March 6, 1859, to Sarah C. Bennetfield, by whom he has three children: Dr. Richard A., Henrietta and Louisa C. He was married the second time on October 18, 1868, and the third time on October 6, 1876. On August 6, 1884, he was united in marriage with Bettie Goode, by whom he has one child, Frederick D. The Doctor is a Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

David Spradlin, a farmer and fruit grower of Scott County, Mo., was born

in Smith County, Tenn., and is a son of Obadiah and Elizabeth (Driver) Spradlin. The Spradlin and Driver families were originally from North and South Carolina, respectively. Obadiah Spradlin died in Smithland in July, 1838, leaving four children: David, Redrick, Mary and Samuel, all now deceased except David, the eldest. The last named was born in 1828, and was but ten years old when his father died, after which he lived with his mother until he reached his majority, when she resided with him until her death. She died at his present home in 1874, aged sixty-nine years. David Spradlin came to Missouri in 1850, and located in Reynolds County, but the same year removed to Scott County and resided until 1859, when he returned to Reynolds County. He served in the Federal army, first as a member of the State Militia, but in March of 1864 enlisted in the Fiftieth Regiment of Missouri Infantry, and served until he was discharged at St. Louis on July 5, 1865. Upon his return home he located in Scott County and engaged in farming, and three years later located on the land on which he now resides. In 1857 he was united in marriage with Miriam A., a daughter of Richmond and Mary (Rasberry) Sanders, natives of Tennessee, who came to Missouri about 1844. Mr. Sanders died in Scott County in 1882, and his widow is now residing with her children. She is the mother of nine children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Miriam A., Church, Martin, Willie S., Allen, John, Filmore, Mary R. (Mrs. Gibbs). Polk died in the Union army, at Cape Girardeau, in August, 1861. Miriam A. was born in Tennessee, in 1837. To Mr. and Mrs. Spradlin have been born the following children: Susan I., (now the wife of G. Miller), Mary E. (wife of Andy C. Miller), William G. (married December 14, 1884, the daughter of R. G. Parks, and lives on the home place and is the father of one child), Obadiah R. (who died in 1862), Jesse M. (at home), Anna, David, Eliza, Isonia, Addie, Clara, Harrison K. and Julia. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Spradlin is a member of the A. F. & A. M., of the G. A. R. and of the Wheel.

Mark H. Stallcup, of the firm of Stallcup & Co., grain merchants, of Sikeston, Mo., was born in New Madrid County, Mo., January 27, 1854, and is a son of James and Catherine (Sikes) Stallcup, natives of Scott and New Madrid Counties, Mo., respectively. James Stallcup was the son of Mark H. Stallcup, Sr., a pioneer of Southeast Missouri, who settled on the line between Scott and New Madrid Counties. He owned considerable real estate and was engaged in the merchandise business for a number of years. James Stallcup engaged in farming during his life. He owned several thousand acres of land and a great many slaves. He was one of New Madrid County's best and most energetic citizens. His death occurred in 1861 and his wife's in 1883. They were the parents of four children: Mollie (Mrs. J. H. Long), Mark H., Adelia and Emma. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm, and his education, which was begun in the schools of Sikeston, was finished in a three-years' course at Arcadia College. The company of which he is now a member is extensively engaged in selling grain and farm implements, and has a warehouse that holds between 15,000 and 20,000 bushels of grain. Mr. Stallcup is also engaged in farming and raising stock. He owns about 3,000 acres of land, with about 1,800 acres under cultivation. In March, 1876, he was united in marriage with Sue A. Gregory, a native of Tennessee, by whom he has two children: James A. and Mark L. Mrs. Stallcup is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Parham Stone, a well-to-do farmer of Kelso Township, Scott Co., Mo., was born in Hickman County, Ky., in 1828. He is the son of Gray and Jemima (Kendall) Stone, natives of North Carolina, who were reared and married in their native State. They immigrated to Henry County, Tenn., and remained until January, 1828, when they removed to Hickman County, Ky., where they afterward resided and reared a large family of children, as follows: Arrixa, Nancy, John A., Isaac, Amon, Arrenia, Sarah, Elizabeth, Parham, William, James G., and Mary J. Only three of the family are living. The first one that died was the father. He died in 1850, aged sixty-four years, and his wife in January, 1860, aged sixty-two years. Nancy is the wife of William H. Ramer, and resides in Kentucky. James G. lives in Texas. Parham remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, when he began work for himself. At the death of his father, he returned home and took care of his mother and younger sisters until the death of the mother. In February, 1860, he married Elizabeth Walker, a native of Warren County, Ky., born in 1837. She is

a daughter of Robert and Nancy (Allen) Walker, natives of Kentucky, born about 1809 and 1818, respectively. They came to Missouri in 1843 and located in Scott County. Ten years later Mr. Walker died on the Platte River while on his way to California. His widow resides near the subject of this sketch, with one of her daughters. She is the mother of four children: James Walker, living in Benton; Elizabeth, Susan, widow of Abner Barnes, who died July 26, 1887, and Mary, deceased. Parham Stone located in Mississippi County, Mo., in 1854, and removed to Scott County in 1862 and located near Benton. He removed to his present farm in 1874. He has served as justice of the peace and constable of his township. In religious belief, he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. They have had seven children: Nancy E. (Mrs. Richard Finley), Mary F. (deceased), Robert G., James William, Susan A., Parham A., and George A. Mr. Stone is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Wheel.

William H. Stubblefield, a substantial farmer of Scott County, Mo., was born in Johnson County, Ill., March 9, 1840. He is a son of Beverly and Isabella (Henson) Stubblefield, natives of Tennessee and Virginia, respectively. The paternal grandparents, Beverly Stubblefield and wife, were natives of Virginia, who immigrated to Tennessee, and from thence to Kentucky, where they died. Beverly Stubblefield, the father of our subject, emigrated from Kentucky to Illinois, but remained only a few years and returned to Kentucky. In 1854 he brought his family to Scott County, Mo., making the trip with wagons and ox-teams, and made a settlement near Price's Landing. His death occurred in 1855. His widow is now living in Kentucky. They had nine children, six of whom are living: John, Ben., Clay, Mary (Mrs. Richard Stone), Hulda (Mrs. Thomas Gilles), and William H. Being but fifteen years of age when his father died, William H. remained with his mother two years longer, when he began work for himself as a farm laborer. When he was twenty years of age, he rented a farm, which he cultivated until he was married, in 1862, to Mary Matthews, when he removed to a farm belonging to the latter near Commerce, Mo. In March, 1868, he removed his family to Richland Township, Scott County. After renting land for three years, he purchased the farm on which he now resides. It consists of 520 acres of land, mostly under cultivation, with good improvements. To him and wife have been born two children: William and John B. Mr. Stubblefield is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the A. O. U. W. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Dr. Thomas E. Tomlinson, of Morley, Mo., was born in Dover, Tenn., in 1857, and is a son of Uriah D. Tomlinson, also a native of Stewart County, Tenn. The latter was reared in his native county, and married Mattie S. Outlaw, a native of Montgomery County, Tenn. They removed to Montgomery County in 1863, where Mr. Tomlinson is still living, engaged in merchandising. At present he holds the office of county assessor. His wife died in 1874, aged thirty-four years. They were the parents of ten children, four of whom are living, viz.: Hugh D., Alexander O., Eunice (Mrs. Charles Hoffman, of Montgomery County, Tenn.), and Thomas E. Marcus M. came to his death at Charleston, Mo., where he was employed as telegraph operator, by falling off a moving engine. The others died in infancy. Dr. Thomas E., in 1874, engaged in farming in his native county, but the next year commenced studying medicine under the direction of Dr. John F. Outlaw, of Palmyra, Tenn. He next entered a medical college at Nashville, Tenn., and graduated in 1878, after which he began practicing his profession at Union Point, Ill., but the next year (1879) he came to Southeast Missouri, and located at Morley, where he has gained the confidence of the people, and has a large and increasing practice. In September, 1881, he was united in marriage with Ella D. Curd, a native of Mayfield, Ky., and a daughter of E. G. Curd. She died in August, 1883, having borne one child that died in infancy. Dr. Tomlinson afterward married Eugenia Harris, who was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County. One child has been born to this union—Ella. Mrs. Tomlinson is a devoted member of the Baptist Church. The Doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the K. of P.

William W. Ward, surveyor of Scott County, and dealer in real estate, was born in Underhill, Vt., in May, 1837. He is a son of Dexter and Cecelia (Woods) Ward, both natives of Vermont. The family removed to Wisconsin in 1842, when it was but a territory, and the subject of this sketch but five years old, and located in Grant County, in which county Dexter Ward afterward served as sheriff. He was a carpenter by trade, at which he worked in

connection with farming. He died at his home in Lancaster on September 20, 1881. His widow still owns the home property, but makes her home with the subject of this sketch. To her and husband were born five children: William W., Henry (engaged in farming and lumbering in Oregon since 1864), Eleanor M. (Mrs. Michael Woodard), Sarah A. (who died at the home of her brother, William W., in 1888), and Mary A. (Mrs. Charles Angus), residing near Lancaster, Wis. William W. was reared at his parents', and received his education in the schools of Lancaster and at Mount Morris, Ill. In 1854 he made a surveying tour with G. R. Stuntz, city engineer of Duluth, and others. In 1860 he went overland to California on a prospecting and mining tour, and remained until 1866, when he returned to Wisconsin via Panama and New York, after which he was engaged in the livery business until 1869. He then sold his interest in that business, and was engaged in government surveying in Minnesota and Dakota until 1874, at which time he came to Southeast Missouri. Locating in Scott County, he has since taken an active interest in everything that tended to promote the welfare of its citizens. For the past twelve years he has served as county surveyor, and is also engaged in the real-estate business, having charge of about 42,000 acres of land for Charles P. Chouteau, of St. Louis. In August, 1874, Mr. Ward wedded Mrs. Laura M. Watson, a daughter of Isaac L. and Valencia L. (Lane) Benham, natives of Vermont, who removed to Wisconsin in 1852. Mrs. Ward finished her education in 1860-61, and went to Louisiana to teach school. While there she was married to James Watson, a native of Mississippi. Soon after their marriage they visited the wife's parents in Wisconsin, and in 1867 came to Southeast Missouri and located. Mr. Watson died in December, 1872, aged forty-two years. He left two boys: William E. and George W. Mrs. Ward's mother died in 1869, aged fifty-seven years, and her father, in 1873, aged sixty-one years.

Irvin A. Wilson was born in 1844, and is a son of James and Parmelia (Vincen) Wilson. James Wilson was born on the way from Ireland to America, and his wife was born in Mississippi. They came to Southeast Missouri about 1834, and located on a farm among the hills of Scott County, where the father died in 1845, aged forty-five years. The mother died in 1868, aged fifty-two years. They are the parents of three children living, and three dead. The former are: Jasper, Jane (Mrs. William Boutwell) and Irvin A. The latter are: Amanda, Sarah and Matilda. Upon attaining his majority, Irvin A. began work for himself on a farm in Richwoods, near Sikeston. He afterward resided about two years in Sikeston, and in 1882 came to his present location in Morley Township, on the east bank of Little River. His farm consists of 185 acres, 150 of which are under cultivation, with good improvements. He first married Mary Vaughn, by whom he had six children, viz: Jasper (deceased), Aspisia, James (deceased), Laura (deceased), Charles and Edwin. After the death of this wife, Mr. Wilson married Frances Batts, who bore him four children: Benjamin (deceased), Emma, Ettie and an infant (unnamed). The mother of these children died in 1884, after which Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Anna (Riggs) Matin (the widow of Albert Matin). She had one child by her first marriage, who is now at home. To her and Mr. Wilson have been born two children: an infant (deceased) and Gertrude. Mr. Wilson is a member of Lodge No. 358, I. O. O. F., of Sikeston.

Hansford T. Wray, a farmer of Scott County, Mo., was born in Middle Tennessee, in 1817, and is a son of Archibald and Nellie (Thompson) Wray. Archibald Wray was born in Knox County, Tenn., in 1793, and Nellie Thompson was born in Pennsylvania in the same year. They were married near Lebanon, Tenn., in 1816. Mr. Wray was a farmer and carpenter, and died in Hickman County, of his native State, in 1863. His wife died in 1866. Their union was blessed by the birth of nine children, all of whom grew to maturity: Hansford T., Harmon, Hiram, John A., Edward H., Lucinda J., Dorothy E., Louisa C. and Richard D. Harmon, Hiram, John and Edward were in the Mexican War, and Edward and Richard were in the Rebellion. Those living are the subject of this sketch, Hiram (residing near Nashville, Tenn.) and Richard (in Dixon County, Tenn.). Hansford T. remained with his parents until his marriage in 1842 with Adaline Erwin, a native of South Carolina, who was reared in Tennessee. He then came to Missouri and engaged in farming near Cape Girardeau, but in 1859 removed to Scott County and located in Kelso Township, where he remained until 1877, when he removed to his present farm in Commerce Township. To Mr. Wray and wife were born: Lucy, Charlotte E.,

Amanda A., Archie, Theodrick, William and Samuel. Those living are: Charlotte, Amanda, Theodrick, William and Samuel. Amanda is the wife of Lindsay DeLashmunt; the others are at home with their father, their mother having died on April 23, 1883. Mr. Wray is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. His wife was also a devoted member of the same church. Theodrick is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and of the Wheel. Mr. Wray has charge of the government lamps on his place at Grand Chain, on the Mississippi River.

Alexander Wright, a farmer and stock raiser of Scott County, was born in New Madrid County, Mo., February 24, 1835, and is a son of John and Drusilla (Hannab) Wright. The grandparents were from Pennsylvania, and were among the early settlers of Cape Girardeau County, Mo. John Wright went to New Madrid County about 1820. He and wife had a family of ten children, but were not permitted to live to see them reach maturity. The father died when Alexander was but two years of age, after which the latter lived with his mother until her death, he being at that time about thirteen years old. Remaining in New Madrid County until he attained his majority, he went to Scott County and located in the Richwood country, four miles north of Sikeston, and remained until 1858, when he removed to a farm two miles west of Morley, and resided until the breaking out of the Civil War. He then enlisted for six months in the Missouri State Guards (Confederate), and in the fall of 1862 enlisted in Col. Jeffrey's regiment, and was commissioned captain of a company of men mostly from Scott County. In 1863 he resigned his commission, and returned home on account of failing health. Soon after he went to New Madrid County, and remained until the close of the war, when he returned home and resumed farming. He purchased his present farm in 1875, and removed to it in 1879. In 1881 Mr. Wright engaged in merchandising at Oran, Mo., but after three years returned to his farm. In 1874 he was elected sheriff and collector of Scott County and served two terms. He was married in 1857 to Margaret Wright, who died on January 1, 1858, leaving one child, Benjamin L., now married and residing on the home farm. Afterward, Mr. Wright married Elizabeth Nealey. She died on March 7, 1861, having borne one child, Christopher L. (also deceased). On March 13, 1862, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Hinton, a native of Scott County, born December 7, 1835, and is a daughter of John and Penthia (Payne) Hinton, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky. To this union have been born six children: Eliza E., Robert J., James A. (deceased), Una (deceased), Charles (deceased), and Joseph S. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Wright has a fine farm of 320 acres, of which 250 are under cultivation. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

Dr. B. F. Wyatt, an intelligent and enterprising young physician of Sikeston, Mo., was born in Johnson County, that State, in November, 1859. He is a son of Benjamin B. and Sarah A. (Mansfield) Wyatt, both of whom were natives of Caldwell County, Ky. Benjamin B. Wyatt was a farmer and slave-trader, and spent the most of his life in his native State. He removed to Johnson County, Mo., and resided several years. He died in 1873, and his wife in 1867. The subject of this sketch being young when his parents died, was cared for by John B. Bowman, ex-mayor of East St. Louis, who was assassinated in November, 1885. Mayor Bowman gave Dr. Wyatt all the advantages of a good education. He graduated at the St. Louis University when he was seventeen years of age, after which he began the study of medicine, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky., in 1881. He immediately came to Sikeston, where he has since been located in the practice of his profession. His practice is now large and lucrative and is increasing each year. In September, 1884, he was united in marriage with India Carpenter, a native of Ripley, Tenn.

Silvanus B. Wylie, a farmer of Sylvania Township, Scott County, was born in South Carolina, on June 25, 1841, and is a son of James and Rosanna (Hopper) Wylie, natives of South Carolina and North Carolina, respectively. James Wylie's parents were both born in Ireland, and came to America when children. The Hopper family came from England. James Wylie died in his native State in 1847, leaving a widow and six children, all now deceased, except the subject of this sketch and a brother, William P., who lives on a farm near the old homestead in South Carolina. The mother died in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., at the home of her son, Silvanus B., in 1862, aged fifty-four years. Sil

vanus B. remained in his native State until November, 1859, when he, with his mother's family, removed to a farm near Moscow, Ky., but, in the fall of 1860, came to Southeast Missouri, and located in Cape Girardeau County, and resided until 1863. He then, with a younger brother, who was left to his charge, came to Scott County, where he has since resided, engaged in farming. His marriage with Miss Jane Byrne was celebrated in 1869. She was born and reared in Scott County, and is the daughter of William and Serena (Calhoun) Byrne, natives of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and Kentucky, respectively. Mrs. Byrne was born in 1820, and is now living with Mr. Byrne, her only living son, her husband having died when Mrs. Wylie was a small child. He left seven children, only two of whom are living: Mrs. Wylie and William Byrne, residing in Scott County. To Mr. and Mrs. Wylie have been born seven children, one of whom died in infancy. Those living are: Cora A., Roxia May, Loretta, James Claude, Thomas Arthur and Myrtie. Mr. Wylie and wife are active members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he has been a member since 1856. He is a deacon in the church, has served as clerk for several years, and also clerk of the Charleston Baptist Association eight years.

Joel B. Yates, an enterprising farmer and stock raiser of Scott County, Mo., was born and reared in Stoddard County, Mo., and is a son of John W. and Zurilda (Cradick) Yates, both of whom were born and reared in Kentucky. They were married in their native State, and came to Southeast Missouri about 1849. Locating in Stoddard County, they remained about two years, and returned to Kentucky, but after five years' residence there, they came back to Stoddard County, where Mrs. Yates still resides. Mr. Yates lives in Howell County. They are the parents of fifteen children, nine of whom lived to be grown. The others died in infancy. Those who reached maturity are: William H., Joel B., Elizabeth C. (now deceased), Mary Ellen, George, Nancy (now deceased), Sarah (also deceased), Johnnie (deceased), Willis and John F. Joel B. was born in December, 1851, and remained with his parents until he reached his majority, after which he was engaged in farming in Arkansas and Missouri, until 1879. He then located on Bird's Island, Scott County, and remained until the spring of 1881, when he removed to his present location. He has a fine farm, which he is improving in a creditable manner. On March 9, 1879, he was united in marriage with Sarah Ann Patterson, a native of Cape Girardeau County. She was reared on Bird's Island, Scott Co., Mo., by her father, her mother having died when she was an infant. She was an only child. Her father died in 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Yates' union has been blessed by the birth of one child, Amanda Jane.

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY.

Scott Alexander is a son of J. J. and Mary (Tandy) Alexander, both natives of Kentucky. The father is still living and is engaged in farming in that State. The mother died in 1872. They were the parents of five children: Wayland (deceased), Louis P., Robert L. (cashier of Hickman Bank), Scott, and Ella, (wife of Wallace Bond, of New Liberty, Ky.). Scott Alexander was born in New Liberty, Ky., on January 17, 1863. His education, which was begun in his native town, and supplemented by a four-years' course at Georgetown, Ky., was finished at the Commercial College at Lexington, Ky., he having graduated from that institution in December, 1883. He was then engaged in the mercantile business at New Liberty for about three years, after which he went to Hickman and assisted his brother in business. In October, 1887, he removed to Charleston, since which time he has been cashier of the Charleston Bank, which he was instrumental in organizing. This bank was chartered by the State on October 28, 1887, and now has a capital of \$15,000, and a continual increase of deposits. Mr. Alexander is highly educated, and well fitted for his position. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

L. H. Allstun was born in Hardin County, Ky., September 29, 1837. He is a son of John and Loucretia (Brumfield) Allstun, both of German descent, and

natives of Kentucky. Jeremiah Allstun, the grandfather, immigrated, at an early day, from Virginia to Kentucky and was one of the pioneers of Hardin County. He served in the War of 1812, and was in the battle of New Orleans. He died in Kentucky. The maternal grandfather (Brumfield) also died in that State. John Allstun was a farmer and lived in Hardin County, Ky., most of his life. He, however, died in Jefferson County, Ky., in 1871. His wife lived until 1886. They reared a family of nine children, eight of whom are living: Susan (Mrs. A. A. Harrison), Loyde H., Nancy, Artemus A., Olivie, Frances, Hiram B. and Kitty A., Alexander being deceased. Loyde H. was reared to farm life, and remained with his parents until he was married, in 1857, to Frances Boyard, when he began farming for himself, in his native county. His wife died May 23, 1863, leaving three children: W. R. Allstun, John H. Allstun and Susan H. Allstun (deceased). Next married to Rhoda Cook, January 6, 1869, by whom he has one child, Walter T. Allstun. He remained there until February, 1872, when he brought his family to Missouri, and located near where he now lives. He rented land for three years, after which he purchased 120 acres, all of which he now has under cultivation, and upon which he now resides.

George W. Armer, a prominent farmer of Mississippi County, was born in Benton County, Tenn., August 28, 1849. He is a son of William Armer, who located in Long Prairie Township, Mississippi County, on January 2, 1855. The latter was born in Tennessee, in 1818, and is a son of Oliver and Nancy (Martin) Armer, who settled in Tennessee at a very early day. The former died in 1851, at fifty-nine years of age, and the latter died about 1864. Her father, George Martin, lived to be one hundred and twelve years old. They (Oliver and Nancy Armer) had eight children, all deceased, except William and George W., who live in Tennessee. William lived with his father until he was about twenty-one years of age, and on March 9, 1845, was united in marriage with Sarah A. Rushing, born on July 18, 1827, and is a daughter of William R. and Elizabeth (Ward) Rushing, natives of North Carolina, in which State they were reared and married. In 1827 they went with teams to Tennessee, and settled in Benton County. Mr. Rushing died in 1848 and his wife in 1854. They had six children: Louisa (deceased), Drusilla (deceased), Davis C. (deceased), Sarah A., Jemima and Catherine. Ten children were born to William Armer and wife: James B. (deceased), Nancy J. (deceased), George W., Perry D. (deceased), Thomas J. (deceased), Noah W., Daniel B. (deceased), Marinda (deceased), Louisa B. (deceased) and William T. (deceased). William Armer is a highly respected citizen, and has been a very successful farmer. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. George W. remained with his parents, assisting them on the farm, until he was twenty-five years old. In 1874 he wedded Nancy Vowels, born in Kentucky, on October 7, 1852. She is a daughter of Henry and Eliza (Ice) Vowels, natives of Kentucky. The fall after his marriage, Mr. Armer located on the farm upon which he now resides, consisting of 180 acres of land, with 150 acres under a good state of cultivation, upon which he has a nice residence and barn. He and wife have had eight children: Mary A. (deceased), Daniel D., William H., Elbert S., Robert B., Thomas J., Nellie J. and one infant unnamed (deceased). Both Mr. and Mrs. Armer are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

Noah W. Armer was born on his father's farm, in Mississippi County, near where he now resides, in 1857. He is a son of William and Sarah (Rushing) Armer [see sketch of George W. Armer]. Noah W. remained with his parents until the fall of 1886, when he removed to the farm, upon which he now resides. On March 21, 1886, he was united in marriage with Katy Frawley, a native of Grenada, Miss., born in December, 1869. She is a daughter of Edward and Sarah (Buckner) Frawley, the former a native of Dublin, Ireland, and the latter of Scott County, Mo. Mr. Frawley came from New York to Missouri, in which State he was married. He afterward removed to Mississippi, where he resided until his death, in 1881. Mrs. Armer remained with her father until she was about thirteen years of age, when she was sent to the Female Seminary at Woodville, Miss. Upon leaving that institution, she entered the Natchez Institute, and remained nearly three years, after which she came to Mississippi County, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Armer are intelligent and enterprising, and have a bright future before them. They enjoy the comforts of a good home, and have one child, Eloise, born August 21, 1887. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

David Baker, one of Mississippi County's prominent men and successful citizens, was born in Charlotte, N. C., but was mostly reared in Lincoln County, of that State. He was born on May 24, 1829, and is a son of Jacob and Elmina (Pelt) Baker, both of whom were also natives of North Carolina. The great-grandfather Baker came from England, and settled in North Carolina. Both great-grandparents, on the mother's side, came from Ireland, and they also settled in that State. The grandparents on both sides lived and died in the "Old North State." Jacob Baker was reared to farm life, and, when young, immigrated to Rome, Ga., where he remained about three years, and removed to Carroll County, Tenn. Residing there until 1854, he immigrated, with his family, to Mississippi County, Mo., making the journey, which required several weeks, in wagons, by the way of Nashville. He stopped at Wolf Island and remained about one year, when he removed to within four miles of Charleston, where he purchased a farm in the woods, upon which he resided until his death, on October 1, 1886. His wife died in 1879, having borne twelve children, seven of whom are living: David, Abraham, Margaret (Mrs. James Sheppard), Caroline (Mrs. A. Coleman), Josephine (Mrs. Wade Shelby), Frank and William. Those deceased are: Rachel, George, John, Mary and Larcissa. David remained on the farm, with his parents, until he was married, on November 20, 1851, to Margaret, a daughter of John and Sarah (Ancell) Davis, who were natives of North Carolina. After his marriage, Mr. Baker began for himself, and made three crops in Tennessee, when he removed with his father's family to Mississippi County, Mo. He remained for three years at Wolf Island when he removed to the Concord settlement, where he had purchased eighty acres of heavily timbered land, which required several years of industry and economy to clear and prepare for cultivation. At that time he hauled his produce to Price's Landing. Since 1879 he has been a resident of Charleston, in which he owns several town lots and a nice residence. He now has 800 acres of land, of which 600 are under a fine state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have had three children, one of whom is living (Mrs. Dr. A. A. Bondurant). Those deceased are George S. and an infant. Mrs. Baker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Baker is a Royal Arch Mason. He has never held office, except that of public administrator and city councilman.

Frank Baker was born in North Carolina, October 2, 1844, and is a son of Jacob and Hannah E. (Pelt) Baker, who were also natives of North Carolina. The paternal grandfather was born in South Carolina. Jacob Baker was a farmer, and removed from his native State to Tennessee, and from thence, in 1856, to Mississippi County, Mo., making the entire journey in wagons. He located in the timber, in the Concord settlement, where he erected a rude log cabin with puncheon floor, and clapboard roof and doors, in which he and his family lived for several years. He worked for awhile almost night and day, to get some land cleared, that he might raise a crop. He improved his land and made a good home, where he lived until his death in 1886. His wife died two years previously. They had twelve children: Rachel (deceased), David, John, Abraham, Margaret (Mrs. James W. Sheppard), Mary (deceased), George (deceased), Caroline (Mrs. A. D. Coleman), Frank, William, Narcissus (deceased) and Josephine (Mrs. Wade Shelby). They also reared two children of their daughter's: Thomas and Lucinda (Mrs. George McGhee). Frank Baker was about eight years of age when his parents brought him to Mississippi County. He remained on the farm with his father until he was married, in 1870, to Mary Elizabeth Small, a daughter of Napoleon and Mary Small. Soon after, he located on a farm in the Concord settlement, and in 1875 moved to the farm on which he now resides, having made all the improvements on the place. He and wife have two children: John G. and Iva May. Mrs. Baker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Democrat.

Thomas Beckwith was born in Mississippi County, Mo., on January 24, 1940. His father, Quiros Beckwith, was a native of Fairfax Court House, Va., and was the son of Newman Beckwith, who was also born in the "Old Dominion," and remained there until the year of 1812, when he immigrated to Missouri. He came all the way from Wheeling, Va., in a flatboat, bringing his family with him. He settled at Norfolk, Mississippi County, where he remained three years, and removed to what is known as the O'Brien farm, where he resided until his death. While a resident of Virginia he possessed considerable wealth, but he lost it by going security. Quiros Beckwith was but eleven years

of age, when he came with his parents to Mississippi County. He remained on his father's farm until he reached manhood, when he was married to Susan Johnston, who was born near Nashville, Tenn. After his marriage Mr. Beckwith engaged in tilling the soil, which he continued the most of his life, together with dealing in live-stock. At the time of his death he owned about 100 slaves, some of whom he had bought at considerable cost. He turned his attention entirely to business interests, and took no part whatever in politics. He died in 1862. His wife died on August 17, 1849. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are dead, viz.: Quiros, Ellen W., Margaret A. and Matthew J. Thomas, the only living member of the family, was reared on his father's farm, which consisted of about 1,100 acres of land, besides a large wood-yard. He labored on the farm and about the wood-yard and saw-mill until he became of age. In 1862 the overflow of the Mississippi River swept away one of the best farms. In 1861 he enlisted in Price's company, which was organized under the old system. He served about three months, with the rank of third lieutenant, when he was taken down with the measles and resigned. In February, 1862, he was captured at Long Prairie, and was confined in prison about five months, during which time he suffered many hardships, as the prison was dirty and filthy, and the chances of life were few, where the prisoners were confined for any length of time. After his release he returned home and resumed farming. On March 11, 1863, he was united in marriage with Laura, daughter of John and Sallie (Lee) Swank, who immigrated to Mississippi County in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith have three daughters: Lillie M., Minnie L. and Ollie L. All the members of the family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Beckwith is one of the substantial men of Southeast Missouri. He owns over 3,000 acres of land in his own title, and a half interest in 4,000 more. He deals some in stock, horses, etc., and makes loans. He now has his farms rented, and spends his spare time in exploring the mounds left by the Mound Builders in Southeast Missouri, and has one of the finest collections of stones and pottery in this portion of the State.

Capt. James B. Bibb, a substantial farmer of Mississippi County, Mo., was born in Hickman County, Tenn., March 19, 1842. His parents, John M. and Caroline (Johnston) Bibb, were natives of Dixon County, Tenn. The family emigrated from Virginia to Tennessee in the early settlement of the latter State. John M. Bibb was a farmer and miller. In 1852 he came down the Ohio River on a flat-boat to Norfolk, and settled on what is known as the Badger Mill place. He was employed as foreman of Felix G. Badger's saw-mill for a number of years. He removed to Arkansas in 1859, but returned to Mississippi County, Mo., in 1872, and died in Dixon County, Tenn., that fall. His wife died in Randolph County, Ark., in 1862. They had seven children, three of whom are living: Capt. James B., Robert S. and Sarah I. (Mrs. Andrew Miller), of Arkansas. James B. was about ten years of age when his parents removed to Mississippi County, and he remained with them until 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining Company A, Seventh Arkansas Regiment, under Gen. Hardee, serving until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Pittsburg Landing, Murfreesboro, Perryville, and various skirmishes. He was slightly wounded at both Resaca and Kenesaw Mountain, by gun shots. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Arkansas, and remained a short time. In July, 1865, he removed to Mississippi County, and kept the ferry at Greenfield's Landing, Mo., until 1879, being captain of the ferry. In 1872 he purchased the farm that he now owns, to which he removed in 1882. The farm is all under cultivation, with good improvements. In January, 1873, he was married to Amanda M. Haines, a daughter of Minor B. and Rachel J. (Brooks) Haines, of Hickman County, Tenn. Mr. and Mrs. Bibb have two children: Callie A. and John O. Mr. and Mrs. Bibb are members of the Christian Church.

Thompson Bird, an enterprising pioneer citizen of Mississippi County, Mo., was born in that county December 26, 1828. He is a descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Southeast Missouri. His parents, John and Ingiebo (Byrd) Bird, were natives of Virginia and Cape Girardeau County, Mo., respectively, and were of English and German descent. Both of his grandparents were born in America, and both immigrated to Cape Girardeau County. The paternal grandfather, Abraham Bird, came from Virginia, and located in Cape Girardeau County about 1798. By purchasing from the government and making entries in both Cape Girardeau County and near Bird's Point, he came

into possession of large bodies of land. He removed to Bird's Point about 1805, and erected a little log cabin, in which he lived for several years. Becoming disgusted with the country, on account of the overflow of the Mississippi River in 1814-15, he took a boat and went down the river to Baton Rouge, La., where he located, and remained until his death. His land became the property of his sons, whom he had left in Southeast Missouri. The maternal grandfather, Abraham Byrd, came from North Carolina, and, stopping at Cairo a short time, went from thence to Cape Girardeau County, making one of the first settlements in that region. He lived to be quite aged, and died in that county. John Bird was Abraham Bird's youngest son. After his marriage he located at Bird's Point, which he made his home until his death, on September 20, 1868. Besides his land there he also had a large sugar plantation near Baton Rouge, which he managed, making in all about 3,000 acres. His wife died in 1864. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are living: Thompson, Stephen, Nancy, Clara and Andrew. Thompson has always lived on the old homestead, following the vocation of a farmer. He now owns about 1,000 acres of land, a large part of which is under cultivation. He was first married, in 1863, to Nancy Emory, who died in 1865, leaving him one child, Julia, deceased. In 1865 he married Martha Emory, by whom he had three children: Rachel, Rosa and Clarissa. His wife died on March 11, 1885, and in October of that year he married Lucy Powell. Mrs. Bird is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Bird is an intelligent man, and one of the successful citizens of Mississippi County.

Stephen Bird, one of the most prominent farmers and millers of Mississippi County, Mo., was born near Baton Rouge, La., January 27, 1836. He is a son of John and Ingiebo (Byrd) Bird. [See sketch of Thompson Bird.] The subject of this sketch was quite young when he went to Mississippi County, of which he has since been a resident, and is now one of its most successful business men. He was reared at the home of his parents, remaining with them until their deaths. In 1865 he engaged in the milling business, which he has continued, now operating both grist and saw mills. He manufactures lumber of all kinds, which he ships to all parts of the world. His farming interests, also, are great, having in his possession over 2,000 acres of land. In 1867 he was united in marriage with Alice Hunter, by whom he had three children, one of whom is living, Abraham T. The second time he married Amanda Hunter. To this union one child has been born, Hunter.

John A. Bird, one of the most active and prosperous farmers of Mississippi County, Mo., was born in that county on January 23, 1866, and is a son of William and Lucy (Millar) Bird, both of whom were natives of Mississippi County. When the subject of this sketch was about six years old, his father died, and his mother was afterward married to Rev. Powell, who died soon after. John A. lived at Cairo, Ill., and at Charleston, Mo., until he was about sixteen years of age, when he entered school at Caledonia, Mo., and remained twenty months. He then returned to St. James Township, Mississippi County, and lived with John Millar and others until the spring of 1887. On September 28, 1887, he was united in marriage with Miss Iva E. Donnell, who was born June 20, 1868 in Jefferson County, Mo., and is a daughter of Thomas L. and Harriet E. (Byrd) Donnell, both of whom were born and reared in Missouri. Thomas L. Donnell was born on May 19, 1818, and is a son of William Donnell, one of the old and respected settlers of Jefferson County, Mo., having gone there from South Carolina when a young man. Harriet E. Byrd was born on June 7, 1833, and died on June 27, 1878. Thomas L. Donnell is a wealthy and influential citizen of Jefferson County. To Mr. Donnell and first wife, Mary (McCormick) Donnell, were born six children, four of whom are living: Sarah, Amanda, Ella and Florence. He had four children by his second marriage: Mildred, Iva E., Edna and Thomas. Mrs. Bird was also educated at the Collegiate Institute of Caledonia. After his marriage Mr. Bird removed to his present farm, consisting of 220 acres, with about 200 acres under cultivation, upon which he has an elegant residence.

A. C. Bogard was born on January 15, 1837, in Bullitt County, Ky., and is a son of Clifton and Eliza (Webb) Bogard, both of whom were natives of Bullitt County, Ky., and of German descent. Their ancestors emigrated from Germany several generations back. The paternal grandfather, C. reclus Bogard, immigrated to Bullitt County, Ky., passing through Louisville, when there were but few houses in that city. The maternal grandfather Webb was a Revo-

lutionary soldier, and fought in the battle of New Orleans. The grandparents on both sides died in Bullitt County, Ky. Clifton Bogard was also born and reared in that county and was a farmer. After his marriage he removed to Hardin County, Ky., where he purchased a farm and remained until his death in May, 1884. His widow is still living on the old homestead. They had eleven children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Lafayette, John C., Leroy, Alexander C., Cynthia J., Frances C. and Edna R. Those deceased are Clinton, Clinton, Levisa and Loucretia. Alexander C. was about four years of age when his parents removed to Hardin County, in which he received his education in the common schools. He remained with his parents until his marriage with Mary Pearman, on September 17, 1857. She is a daughter of William C. and Sallie (Trent) Pearman, natives of Hardin County, Ky. After his marriage Mr. Bogard cultivated a farm in Hardin County a few years, when he removed to Bullitt County and resided until 1870. He then removed to Mississippi County, Mo., and rented land for two years, after which he bought 400 acres, which is now well improved and under cultivation. He has four acres in the city of Charleston, upon which he has his residence. Mr. and Mrs. Bogard have two children: William C. and Sarah E. (the wife of William H. Garwood), a native of Kentucky. In politics, Mr. Bogard is a Democrat. He and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over thirty years.

Dr. A. A. Bondurant, one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of Charleston, was born in Fulton County, Ky., December 9, 1850. He is a son of John S. and Julia D. (Edmiston) Bondurant. His paternal great-grandfather came from France and settled in Tennessee or Kentucky. His grandfather, Robert Bondurant, was a farmer, and a resident of Kentucky at the time of his death. John S. Bondurant is also a farmer, and still resides in Fulton County, Ky. He and wife are the parents of ten children, six of whom are living, viz.: Alpheus A., Robert A., John C., Custis B., Ella and Susan A. Dr. Alpheus A. was reared on the old homestead in Kentucky, and attended the high school of Fulton until he was twenty-one years of age, when he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. C. W. Miles, of Jordan. In 1873 he entered the Louisville Medical University, and afterward attended the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City, graduating from the latter institution in 1875. Soon after his graduation he went to Charleston, Mo., where he has since resided and practiced his profession; meanwhile he has taken one term of lectures in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. The Doctor is widely known as a skillful and practical physician and surgeon, and controls a large practice in and around Charleston. He is a member of the Southeast Missouri and of the American Medical Associations. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Mary J. Baker, of Charleston. Their union has been blessed by the birth of six children, viz.: Levie, Eunice, Earl, Flint, Vela, and a son, Afer, deceased. Dr. Bondurant is a Mason and a member of Charleston Blue Lodge, No. 129.

Elijah F. Bradley was born on July 24, 1842, and is a son of Jefferson K. Bradley, a native of Kentucky, who was the only child of Elijah Bradley, also a native of Tennessee, in which State he remained until after his marriage, when he removed to Kentucky and remained until his death. Elijah was the son of George P. Bradley, who was born and married in Middle Tennessee, where he reared a large family. Jefferson K. Bradley first married Louisa Smith, a native of Kentucky. She was the mother of the subject of this sketch. Her death occurred in 1843, after which Mr. Bradley married Parlee Combs. Her death occurred in 1845, after which Mr. Bradley married Mary Walton. To this union two children were born: James and Robert. Her death occurred in 1852, after which Mr. Bradley married Rachel Brown, of Kentucky. Subsequently he moved to the State of Arkansas. To this last union there was one child born—Amanda, who after the death of Mr. Bradley, on January 4, 1854, went with her mother to Illinois, where they are supposed to be living at present. Elijah F. remained at home until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered the *Argus* (now *Courier*) office, at Hickman, Ky., and served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade, after which he went to live with his great-uncle, Theophilus Bradley. He lived with him as one of his family for three years, and assisted with the work on the farm. At the commencement of the war he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served until the close, when he went to South Arkansas, where he spent about ten years raising cotton. He subsequently spent four years in Western Texas, after which he returned to Southeast Missouri, having attended school there in 1859. He located in St. James



Francis M. Brown.

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Township, Mississippi County, where he still resides. In 1864 he married Molly Cruce, a native of Kentucky. After his first wife's death, he married a Miss Mudding, of Missouri, and after her death, Mr. Bradley married Correna Cranford, a native of North Carolina. Three children were born to this union, viz.: Louisa W., Henry A. and Georgia L. This wife died, and June 4, 1884, he married Mrs. Laura M. Hayden, who was born in Kentucky in 1853, and came to Southeast Missouri in 1871. By two previous marriages she has five children, three by her first marriage with Mr. McClellan, viz.: Charles T., Robert J. and Ernest S.; by her second marriage, Rachel M. and Florence Hayden. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bradley—Samuel W. and Walter E. (deceased). Mr. Bradley and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Nelson D. Brewer (deceased) was born in Mississippi County, near Charleston, in 1839, and was a son of Howell Brewer, who was born June 25, 1805, in Kentucky, and removed to Southeast Missouri in 1830. He married Jane West, also a native of Kentucky, born in 1803. After their removal to Missouri, they made that State their home, until their deaths. They had six children, viz.: Benjamin F., Rachel, Mandelbert J., Nathan L., Nelson D. and Lucy A., all of whom are deceased. Nelson D. remained with his parents until he reached maturity, and his mother lived with him, on the place where his family now resides, when he was married in 1863. He married Mary E. Vowels, a native of Kentucky, born in 1844. She is a daughter of Henry and Eliza (Ice) Vowels, who came to Southeast Missouri in 1860, and settled near Bird's Point. They afterward removed to Rush's Ridge, and remained until their deaths. The mother died in 1865, and the father in 1879. To them were born twelve children, viz.: Robert, Mary, Jane, George, Thomas, James, Nancy, William (deceased), Alexander, and three that died in infancy. Mr. Vowels had two children by a second marriage—Lulu and Richard. All of his children reside in Mississippi County. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer's union has been blessed by six children, viz.: Robert F., Jennie (deceased at two years of age), Lorenzo P. (deceased at four years of age), James H. (deceased at thirteen years of age), Thomas Benjamin and George D. The last two are attending school, and Robert F. is managing the home farm. Mr. Brewer died February 16, 1872. His family lost a kind father and husband, and the community a good citizen. He was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. His widow is also a member of that church. She and her boys reside on the farm, and enjoy the comforts of a good country home.

George H. Bridges, a prominent farmer and stock raiser, residing at Charleston, was born in Mississippi County, on September 15, 1850, and is a son of James H. and Letitia (Simms) Bridges, of whom the former was born near Louisville, Ky., and the latter in Indiana. James H. Bridges was a farmer by vocation, and removed to Mississippi County about 1830, and settled in Wolf Island Township, where he purchased a tract of land, which he cultivated until 1858. He then removed to Charleston, and resided until his death. His wife is still living. They reared three children: James H. (deceased), George H. and Julia (wife of J. H. Bethune, of St. Louis). George H. remained on his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered Christian Brothers' Academy, of St. Louis, where he remained three years. In politics he is a Democrat, and is at present secretary of the central committee. He has filled various official positions. He held the position of deputy county and circuit clerk for six years. In 1876 he was elected mayor of the city of Charleston, which office he held three terms. He also filled the position of the first clerk of the city. He has been a member of the city council for two terms, and in 1887 was elected assessor. In 1878 he was united in marriage with Dora, daughter of Judge James R. and Elizabeth Patterson, citizens of Charleston. One son, James, has blessed their union. Mr. and Mrs. Bridges are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Francis M. Brown was born in Philadelphia, December 25, 1811, and is a son of Francis M., Sr., and Ellen H. Brown. The former was a native of Philadelphia, and the latter was born near Cork, Ireland. Her parents immigrating to America, settled in Philadelphia, where they both died when she was an infant. She was reared by a Mr. Butcher, a dealer in morocco leather. The grandfather, Francis Brown, came from France, coming from the island of St. Domingo with Stephen Girard and Francis Mazaree. He settled in Philadelphia, where he resided until his death. The paternal grandmother was of German parentage, and, after the death of her husband, she married another Frenchman.

Francis M. Brown, Sr., was a merchant in Philadelphia for several years. About 1811 he went to Cincinnati, and was afterward occupied in running a barge from that city to New Orleans, buying up bacon, etc. He was with the first steamer run from the mouth of the Ohio River to St. Louis, under Capt. Henry M. Shreeves. In 1839 he visited his mother at Camden, N. J., where he died. He was the father of three children, only one living, Francis M. He remained in his native city until he reached his ninth year, when he went to New Orleans with Capt. Hardin on a sailing vessel, "Ship Blaze." Remaining in the latter city about seven months, his father put him in school at Natchez, where he remained until 1826, when he went to St. Louis with his father, and remained there for some time, serving as clerk for Collier J. Powell. His father afterward bound him out to Jacob Kepper, of Louisville, Ky., to learn the pattern maker's trade. Remaining with him two years, he went to Cincinnati and bound himself out to learn the iron-moulder's trade. After serving an apprenticeship of four years, he worked at the trade eighteen months at New Orleans. In 1832 he went to Mississippi County, Mo., and made a permanent settlement, his father having settled there in 1826. The family's first house was a little log hut, rudely built, in which they lived for several years. From 1850 to 1853 he kept a store and boarding-house in Charleston, after which he removed to his present home. He now owns 700 acres of land, with about 600 under cultivation. Mr. Brown is one of the oldest living residents of Mississippi County, and has witnessed its development from a dense forest to its present wealthy state. He has been four times married; first, on January 1, 1835, to Julia Sweeten, by whom he had six children, two of whom are living: E. L. and Mary E. (Mrs. Jacob Davy, of Cincinnati.) The second time he married Mary Sheppard. He next married Eliza Smith, and his last wife was Emily White, daughter of Thomas White, of Tennessee. Mr. Brown is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Gen. Jackson.

Judge James M. Brown, a prominent citizen of Mississippi County, was born in Switzerland County, Ind., on August 10, 1834, and is one of seven surviving children of ten born to the union of James Brown and Deborah Hatch. The paternal grandfather came from Ireland and the grandmother from Scotland. They immigrated to Belmont County, Ohio, at an early day, and remained there a few years. In 1820 they removed to Switzerland County, Ind., where they died, the grandfather at the age of sixty, and his wife at the age of eighty-five years. James Brown, the father of our subject, was born in Ohio in 1803, and was brought by his parents to Indiana, where he was reared to farm life in Switzerland County, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a successful farmer, and owned considerable property at the time of his death, which occurred in 1876. His wife, who is a native of New York, is still living on the old homestead. She has three sons and four daughters living, viz.: Cyrus A., Morrison N., James M., Margaret (widow of Joseph Rutherford, deceased), Mary (Mrs. Boyles), Jennie and Emma. Judge James M. was reared on his father's farm, and received a good education in the common schools. In 1855 he went to Charleston, Mo., and learned the mechanic's trade, which he followed about three years. In 1858 he was employed in the clerk's office, where he remained until 1866, when he was elected assessor of Mississippi County, which office he held four years. Prior to his election as assessor, he was commissioned by Andrew Johnson, as assistant United States assessor. In 1870 he was elected probate judge, which office he held for sixteen consecutive years, being president, *ex-officio*, of the county court eight years of this time. He was admitted to the bar in 1872, and is now engaged in the practice of law, and is a real estate, collecting and insurance agent. He is also a notary public. He has been successful in business, and now owns 1,000 acres of good land, a part of which is well improved, and some nice city property in Charleston. In 1860 he was united in marriage with Laura A., a daughter of Maj. William and Amy Sagres, who early moved from Kentucky to Mississippi County. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have two children, Anna L. and Henry Morton. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Brown is a Royal Arch Mason.

Morgan W. Bryant was born in Christian County, Ky., in 1827. His parents, Lawrence and Mary J. (Morris) Bryant, were born in Virginia, being members of prominent families of that State. Lawrence Bryant served under Gen. St. Clair and Wayne, in the wars against the Indians in the Northwest Territory. He was married in his native State, and removed his family to Christian County, Ky., about 1813, soon after which he was drafted into Gen. Jackson's

army. He was born in 1779, and when a child was bound out, and volunteered in the United States army when sixteen years of age, to get out of bondage. His parents were of English and Irish descent, his mother having been born and reared in Dublin. Mary J. Morris was the daughter of Leonard Morris, who dug the first salt wells in Virginia. The grandmother Morris bought a piece of land ten miles square, including these salt wells, and now includes Brownstown, for a rifle gun and a linen hunting shirt. Leonard Morris built Morris Fort, in Virginia, to protect himself and family from the assaults of the Indians. To Lawrence Bryant and wife were born twelve children, two of whom are living: Morgan W. and Nancy S. (wife of Jacob H. Messamore, of Fort Worth, Tex.). Those dead are Sarah, Margaret, Elizabeth, Joshua, Crockett, Mary, Lawrence, Catherine, Martha M. and William. Morgan W. remained with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age, when he went to Graves County, Ky., and was married to Mary E. Jones, a native of that county. Remaining there until March, 1873, he and family came to Southeast Missouri, and located in James Bayou Township, Mississippi County, removing to his present farm in 1882. His farm consists of 495 acres, of which 275 are under cultivation, upon which he raises 10,000 bushels of grain annually. Mrs. Bryant is the only child born to the union of Henry Jones and Emeline Elliot, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. The father died in 1839 or 1840, after which his widow was married to A. Sutton, and to them were born five children, three of whom, Richard, Margaret and Charles, are living. Mrs. Sutton died in August, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant have the following children: Henry L., John R., Joelah, Richard, Katie and Culin.

George A. Bryant, an enterprising farmer of Mississippi County, was born in Marshall County, Ala., April 14, 1846. He is a son of Thomas and Irene (Parker) Bryant, both of whom are of English descent and natives of Tennessee. Their forefathers settled in Alabama. Jesse Bryant, the grandfather, lived and died in Tennessee. Thomas Bryant was married in his native State, after which he removed to Alabama, and remained a short time, when he removed to Kentucky. In 1851 he immigrated with his family to Scott County, Mo., coming down the Ohio River to Bird's Point in a flat-boat. He remained in Scott County until about 1854, when he removed to Mississippi County, and settled near Charleston, where he resided until his death in 1864. His widow died about three weeks later. They had five children, only one of whom survives, George A. Those dead are Frank M., Polly A., Almata and Albert. George A. was but an infant when his parents left Alabama, and about six years of age when they immigrated to Missouri. He was reared on his father's farm, and has been a resident of Mississippi County since 1854. Farming has been his chief vocation, at which he has been very successful. On August 22, 1875, he was united in marriage with Mary Alice Smith, a daughter of Abner and Margaret (Cook) Smith, the latter of whom was brought to America from Germany when an infant, her parents locating in Mississippi County. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant are the parents of five children, born as follows: Andrew J., April 1, 1878, died February 3, 1881; Gertie, July 5, 1880; William J., February 27, 1882; Albert F., April 4, 1884, and George R., January 8, 1887. Mr. Bryant is a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Democrat.

George C. Burns, a successful farmer of Mississippi County, Mo., was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., November 15, 1845. He is a son of Owen and Catherine (Covey) Burns, both natives of County Galway, Ireland. They were married and had one child, who is now deceased, born in their native country. In 1820 they immigrated to America and settled in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Mr. Burns purchased a farm and resided there until 1848, when he removed to Waukesha County, Wis., where he purchased 160 acres of land for \$400, which is now worth \$100 per acre. He died in 1850, and his wife died in 1881. They reared nine children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Margaret M. (Mrs. Norman Breed), Ann (Mrs. John Reynolds), Jane J. (Mrs. Francis Smith), Catherine (Mrs. William Riley), Thomas M., John J. and George C. The last named remained with his parents in Wisconsin until he was sixteen years of age, receiving his education mostly in the common schools. He attended a high-school one session. In 1861 he went South, and for seven or eight years was engaged in railroad, being employed at different times by the Nashville & Tennessee, Memphis & Charleston and Mississippi Central. In 1869 he came to Missouri, and clerked in a store at Price's Landing for three years, after which he engaged in the mercantile business for himself, at that place, con-

tinuing for four years. In 1876 he engaged in farming, renting land until 1880, when he purchased ninety acres of land, to which he removed, and upon which he has since resided. He has cleared more than half of the land since his purchase and now has about seventy acres under cultivation, with good improvements. On February 24, 1876, he wedded Mary E. Mushold, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. She died on May 22, 1885, leaving four children: William A., Frances E., Clara E. and Edward J. Mr. Burns was again married on October 4, 1887, choosing for his wife Mabel Massey, a native of Tennessee. Mr. Burns is a member of the Catholic Church. He has served as school director for six years, and has done a great deal to advance the cause of district schools, taking a deep interest in educational matters generally. Prior to the organization of public schools in this section, he taught private school. In politics he is a strong advocate of Democracy.

James L. Bush, a farmer of Mississippi County, Mo., was born on July 11, 1847. His parents, William B. and Ann Maria (Russell) Bush, were natives of Kentucky and Maryland, respectively. The former was born March 29, 1806, and the latter on June 12, 1817. William B. Bush was one of the most prominent pioneer settlers of Southeast Missouri, to which he came in 1813, locating first in Washington County, where he remained a few years, and removed to Mississippi County, residing there the rest of his life. In politics he was a Democrat, and served for several years as judge of the county court. He also served as justice of the peace. His wife, Mrs. Ann Maria (Russell) Humphrey's, family removed to Southeast Missouri in 1836. To Judge Bush and the mother of our subject were born nine children, as follows: Palemon C., August 1, 1841, now a resident of Cairo, Ill.; John Logan, February 15, 1843, deceased; Richard B., August 14, 1845, deceased; James L., July 11, 1847; Galena Ann (Mrs. Joshua Bumpass), October 27, 1848, deceased; Joseph R., September 10, 1851, now a resident of Charleston, Mo.; Mary Ellen, September 2, 1853, deceased; Price L., April 8, 1856, and one that died in infancy. Mrs. Bush died July 6, 1885. By three previous marriages Judge Bush had five children, born as follows: George W., May 30, 1822; William H., September 1, 1826; Polly W., June 1, 1829; Robert L., November 14, 1834, and John H., June 14, 1820. Judge William B. Bush died on July 23, 1859. James L. Bush lived with his mother until her death, but began working for himself at the age of twenty-three years. In 1876 he located on his present farm of eighty acres, a part of which is under cultivation. This farm has since been his home, but he has rented the land and has been at liberty to go where he desired.

Willis M. Chapman, a substantial farmer and stock raiser of Mississippi County, Mo., was born in Ohio County, Ky., in 1822, and is a son of Willis and Nancy (Rendler) Chapman, natives of South Carolina and Virginia, respectively. The parents were married in Ohio County, Ky., having removed there when young people. Mr. Chapman was a very active and industrious man, and after his marriage engaged in farming. In March, 1849, he removed with his family to Southeast Missouri, and located near the Concord settlement in Mississippi County. His wife died there in 1853, aged seventy-three years, and he died in 1859, at the age of eighty-four years. They were very active members and two of the principal supporters of the Baptist Church. Their children were born as follows: Robert, in 1807, died in 1845; Sarah (widow of Wm. B. Smith), in 1808, now living in Indiana; Judith, in 1810 (widow of E. Dalton); Joshua, deceased in his tenth year; Ezekiel, in 1814, died in 1861; Eliza (Mrs. Randal D. Heck), in 1816, died in Texas in 1840; Mary (widow of William L. Chapman, of Indiana), in 1819; Willis M., in 1822; Elijah W., in 1824, died in Southeast Missouri in 1870. The father of the above was married the first time in his native State to Elizabeth Dunlap, who died after their removal to Kentucky. To them were born four children, all deceased: Lavinia, Ellis, Solomon and Nancy. Willis M. Chapman remained at the home of his parents, assisting on the farm, until he was about thirty-two years of age. In 1856 he wedded Ann Mary Martin, a daughter of Andrew J. Martin, a native of Kentucky, who removed to Mississippi County, Mo., in 1855, and located on a farm in Tywappity Township, where he and wife both died. Mrs. Chapman was born in 1834, and died in 1866, having borne four children, as follows: Andrew W., January 28, 1857; Noah W., September, 1858, died December 10, 1885; Francis G., October 2, 1861, died November 1, 1861; Sarah L., October 26, 1863, died on April 27, 1866. Mr. Chapman lives on his home farm, which is well improved. His sister Judith resides with him and takes care of his house. He is a member of the

Baptist Church at Concord, and a member of the Masonic lodge at Charleston. His son, Dr. Andrew W., while attending school at Charleston, formed the idea of studying medicine, and as soon as his education would admit, in the fall of 1879, he commenced under the direction of Dr. Bondurant, of that place. After about one year he entered a medical college at Louisville, Ky., graduating from the institution on March 1, 1882. Returning to Charleston he formed a partnership with his preceptor, which continued until 1885, when he went to St. Louis and took another course of lectures. In 1886 he located at East Prairie, where he has continued to practice his profession. He is a young man of good moral habits, and is highly respected. He has a good office and applies himself closely to his profession, and is considered one of the leading physicians of the county.

Solomon S. Clayton, a substantial farmer of Mississippi County, was born in Person County, N. C., in 1844. When about one year of age he was taken by his parents to Macon County, N. C., in which they resided about nine years, when they removed to Benton County, Tenn. The subject of this sketch remained there until 1874, when he came to Southeast Missouri, where he has since resided. He is a son of William B. and Mary P. (Heggie) Clayton, natives of North Carolina. The former died in Tennessee, and his widow is still living in Benton County, that State. She is eighty years of age, and is in remarkably good health. To them were born five children: Solomon S., Francis (deceased), William T., Mary (Mrs. Ingram Hargis) and Emily C. (Mrs. Charles E. Dickerson). All the children reside in Tennessee, except Solomon S. The parents were highly respected people. The father was a member of the Baptist Church, and the mother is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1881 Solomon S. was united in marriage with Susan Combs, a native of Benton County, Tenn., born in 1848. She is a daughter of Orison G. and Missouri (Broaden) Combs, natives of North Carolina, who removed to Tennessee in 1847, and reared six children: William (deceased), James H., Francis, Eliza J., Susan and Artie M. They lost three children in infancy. The father died in 1870, and his widow is still living in Tennessee. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton are also members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Lodge No. 330.

James Clarkson was born in Daviess County, Ky., August 22, 1828. He is one of six children born to the union of Jabez Clarkson and Cynthia A. Small, the former a native of Mercer County, and the latter of Daviess County, Ky. His paternal grandfather, William Clarkson, came from England and settled in Virginia, but afterward immigrated to Mercer County, Ky., where he died. Jabez Clarkson was a farmer, and in 1823 he immigrated, with his family, to Mississippi County, Mo., coming to Bird's Point on a flat-boat. He located on the prairie near where Charleston now stands, taking up government land. He afterward bought more land, and at the time of his death owned about 1,200 acres. He died in 1858. His first wife died in 1840. Their children are John, James, Mary (deceased), Frances (deceased), Warner (deceased), and Jabez (deceased). Jabez Clarkson was married the second time to Manica Shepherd, of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1842. She died in 1856. The children of this union were Margaret, Henry (deceased), Taylor, Jessie (deceased), Manica (deceased). James was in his fifth year when he was brought by his parents to Mississippi County. He was brought up to farm life, which occupation he has always followed. He is one of the pioneers of his county, and has done a great deal for its improvement. In 1863 he was united in marriage with Fannie, daughter of Hunsford and Martha (Randolph) Rouse, of Henderson County, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson are the parents of three children in life and six dead. Those living are Georgia R., Nora M. and Lota M.

Isaac T. Clarkson, clerk of the circuit court of Mississippi County, Mo., was born in that county November 12, 1848, and is a son of Jabez and Minica (Sheppard) Clarkson. He lived on a farm until he was fifteen years of age, and attended the common schools. He then went to Cairo, Ill., and remained there with a sister four or five years, attending the city schools the most of the time. He thus secured a common education. For some time he served as clerk in the wholesale grocery store of Stratton & Bird, in Cairo, after which he removed to Charleston, and was engaged in the mercantile business for a few years. In 1886 he was elected to his present office. He has served as city clerk for one term, and as city councilman for several terms. Politically he is a Democrat, and is a prominent young citizen of Charleston. On August 27, 1877, he was

united in marriage with Jennie Rouse, by whom he has four children, two sons and two daughters, viz.: Jabez, Frank, Pearl and Wella. Mr. Clarkson is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Encampment, and also a member of the K. of P. and Masons.

Dr. Thomas J. Coleman was born in February, 1834, in Kentucky, and is a son of Archibald Coleman, who was born in North Carolina in 1790. The latter married Elizabeth Moorman, a native of Virginia, born in 1797. Her people removed to Kentucky about 1813 or 1814, and located in Hopkins and adjoining counties. She died in 1838, and her husband died in 1860. Their children were John M., Charles H. (deceased), Jane M., Beverly C. (deceased), Archibald C. (deceased), Francis D. (deceased), Andrew J., Dr. George W. (deceased), Thomas J., Benjamin F. (deceased), Mary V. (deceased), and Lewis (deceased). Dr. Thomas J. remained at home until he was fourteen years of age, at which time his father married his second wife. He then attended school and traded until he was seventeen years old, when he entered college at Greenville, Ky., graduating in 1856. Two years later he entered the Medical University at Nashville, Tenn., graduating from that institution in 1859, after which he practiced his profession for six months in Logan County, Ky. During the war he served as a Government agent for the Confederate States, and in 1863 returned to Hopkins County, Ky., and resumed practicing his profession. In the spring of 1867 he came to Southeast Missouri and located in Mississippi County, and continued to practice medicine until 1880, since which time he has only devoted a part of his time to it, and has been engaged in farming. He was first married in September, 1867, to Mildred A. Harper, a native of Kentucky. She died in November, 1874, having borne five children: Mildred (deceased), Ann E., Inah J., Albert H. and Marion V. (deceased). Dr. Coleman was married in February, 1875, to Naney Davis, also a native of Kentucky. She died that year, and he was married in November to Mary M. Horn, a native of Benton County, Tenn. To this union were born four children: Andrew B. (deceased), Archibald T. (deceased), John V. and George G. Mrs. Coleman died on January 27, 1888. Dr. Coleman was a member of the Baptist Church before coming to Missouri. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and of the Southeast Missouri Medical Society.

Archibald D. Coleman, a substantial farmer of Mississippi County, was born on October 28, 1845, in Hopkins County, Ky., and is a son of Charles H. and Marcella (Pennington) Coleman, both of Irish descent, and natives of Kentucky. The grandfather, Archibald Coleman, was a resident of Kentucky. Charles H. Coleman was a farmer and blacksmith, and in 1851 he immigrated to Mississippi County, Mo., making the journey in wagons. He located about one mile east of where his son, Archibald D., now resides, on which farm he removed a few years later, and resided there until his death in 1867. His wife died in 1866. They had six children: Charles H. (deceased), Archibald D., Unissa (deceased), Elizabeth, George W. and Andrew J. The mother of our subject was married twice. By her first husband, P. E. Clark, she had five children: Jonathan C., Polly (Mrs. Jacob Hainley), Alonzo, Franklin and F. (deceased), of whom the last three are deceased. She came to Mississippi County in 1840, but after the death of her husband she went back to Kentucky (in 1844). She was there married to Charles H. Coleman, and when Archibald D. was about six years of age, they removed to Mississippi County. The subject of this sketch has since resided in that county, with the exception of one year that he lived in Illinois. He now owns 100 acres of good land, with modern improvements. In August, 1870, he was united in marriage with Caroline Baker, a native of North Carolina, by whom he has six children: Lenora, James Walter (deceased), Archie, Adella, Girtrude and Ethel. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Wheeler Society. In politics he is a Democrat.

William Collier was born in Jackson County, Ill., in 1835, and is a son of Samuel Collier, born in North Carolina in 1808. The latter was the son of William and Nancy Collier, both natives of North Carolina. They were the parents of seven children, and died when Samuel was a small child. The latter remained in his native State until he was sixteen years of age, when he worked his way to Illinois, after which he worked as a laborer on a farm till he saved money enough to buy some land, when he engaged in farming for himself. He proved to be a very successful farmer, owning at one time 400 acres of land. In 1830 he was united in marriage with Sarah Hooker, a native of Tennessee. To

this union were born Drusilla (widow of Henry Fraley), William, Eliza (widow of Daniel Reeder), John, Jane (deceased at the age of fourteen), Daniel (deceased at the age of seven years), James (scalded to death at the age of five years), Anna (deceased at the age of two years), and Sarah (Mrs. C. Tucker, died in 1865, leaving an infant son). The parents were very active members of the Free Will Baptist Church. The mother died in September, 1854, and the father married Mrs. Sarah Davis. He died in May, 1861. William remained at his father's home until he was about twenty years of age, when he began farming for himself. In 1873 he removed to Southeast Missouri, and located on a farm of 200 acres, one mile from Bertrand, upon which he now resides. On September 7, 1856, he wedded Sarah Ann Stacy, born in Tennessee in 1837. She is a daughter of Selatiah and Harriet (Fowler) Stacy, natives of Tennessee, who removed to Illinois when Mrs. Collier was about ten years old. Mr. Stacy died in 1854, and Mrs. Stacy married Moses Forby, who died, and she is now living, a widow, in Southeast Missouri. She had eleven children, ten by her first husband, viz.: Isaac (deceased), Rebecca (widow of George Peterson), Sarah A., Margaret (Mrs. Lycurgus Slavens, deceased), Hiram (deceased), Mary M. (Mrs. William Forby, deceased), John (deceased), Francis M., Jane (Mrs. Jonathan Rose, deceased), and William (deceased). The other, Hannah Forby, died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Stacy were members of the Mormon Church. Politically, Mr. Collier is a Republican. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Federal army, joining the Eighty-First Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After the siege of Vicksburg, he went home on furlough, and while on his way took the sore eyes, which caused him to be transferred in 1864 to the Twentieth Veteran Reserve Corps, after which he was sent to Maryland to guard a prison. In the spring of 1865 he was discharged. In 1861 he was with a company that was guarding a bridge on the Illinois Central Railroad at which place he was taken with the measles, from which he has never fully recovered. He and wife have had two children, Drusilla (who died when thirteen months of age), and John Henry (who was born on November 21, 1859). He is now living on the home place engaged in farming. On January 18, 1881, he was united in marriage with Candies Shelby, a native of Mississippi County. Three children have blessed their union: Mary A., Julia Agnes and Lulu May. Mrs. Collier is the daughter of Wiley and Ann Shelby, both of whom died when she was a child. They were the parents of nine children: Ivan (deceased), May (deceased), Josephine, Julia, Thomas, Robert, Wiley, Ann and Mrs. Collier. The last named lived with Joseph Russell until his death, after which she lived with Judge Brown, of Charleston, till her marriage.

Joseph Crenshaw, miller at Charleston, was born in Bullitt County, Ky., March 15, 1830. He is a son of Richard Crenshaw, who was born in Kentucky in 1804. The paternal grandfather, Cosby Crenshaw, was a Virginian, and immigrated to Kentucky at an early day, where he resided, engaged in farming, until his death. Richard Crenshaw was reared to farm life in his native State, where he married Mary J. Moore, a native of Maryland, born in 1803. In the fall of 1832, he removed his family and goods on a steamboat down the river to Norfolk, from whence they came to Mathews' Prairie. He entered 400 acres of land and erected a rude log cabin, in which he lived for some years. He soon had his land under cultivation and improved. He died in February, 1886. His widow died in March, 1859. They were the parents of four children: Margaret S. (deceased), Catherine E. (deceased), Richard S. (deceased) and Joseph C. The last named, the only survivor of the family, was about two years of age when he came with his parents to Mississippi County. He remained with them until he was grown, when he bought a farm, which he cultivated, and kept bachelor's hall for about two years. In September, 1852, he wedded Martha A. Bridwell, a daughter of Coleman and Elizabeth (Gratehouse) Bridwell. After his marriage he lived on his farm, and has made farming his chief vocation through life. However, since 1869, he has run the flouring-mill in Charleston, which mill he equipped with the roller process in 1884. He owns 575 acres of land, 300 of which are adjacent to the town of Charleston. His wife died in 1876, having borne him eight children, six of whom are living: James C., Isaac A., Mary E. (Mrs. E. P. Deal), Henry M., Marvin B. and Joseph M. Mr. Crenshaw was married in February, 1879, to Rachel A. (Lusk) Marbury, by which union he has one child, William C. Mr. and Mrs. Crenshaw are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a Mason.

I. Albert Crenshaw, a very successful farmer and miller of Mississippi

County, Mo., is a native of that county, born on December 11, 1858, and is a son of Joseph C. and Martha A. (Bridwell) Crenshaw, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Albert was reared on a farm, and his education, which was begun in the common schools, was supplemented by a high school course, after which he attended Fayette College, Howard County, Mo., for one term. He afterward entered the State University, but remained but a short time, on account of sickness. In 1885 he purchased a half interest in the flouring-mill from his father. He is now very successfully managing the mill, and cultivating 400 acres of land, upon which he raises annually an average of 3,000 bushels of corn and 2,500 bushels of wheat. Besides that, he owns fifty-four acres of fine land all under cultivation, with good improvements, upon which he has a nice residence. He also deals in horses, hogs, cattle, etc. On April 26, 1881, he was united in marriage with Ella Oliver, a native of Callaway County, Mo. Two children have blessed this union, Joseph C. and Archie E. Mr. Crenshaw has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since he was eleven years of age. His wife is also a member of that church. He is a Wheeler.

Francis M. Crosswhaiter, a farmer and stock raiser of Mississippi County, was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1858. His parents were George W. and Deborah (Cooper) Crosswhaiter, natives of Bourbon County, Ky., and Adams County, Ohio, respectively. The former went to Ohio about 1850, and to Adams County in 1856, where he was married the next year. He was a stone mason, bricklayer and plasterer, which trade he learned in Cincinnati, soon after moving to Ohio. In 1865 he removed his family to Northwest Missouri, where he lived for three years, working at his trade. In the fall of 1869 he came to Southeast Missouri, and located on Shelley's Ridge, in Mississippi County, but in 1874 he bought a farm, and located on what is known as Hoe-Cake Ridge. He improved this farm and lived there until his death on July 20, 1880. His wife died on February 8, 1879. Their children were: Francis M., Cassius, George W. (deceased), Ida May (deceased), Anna (deceased), Olive (deceased), John (deceased), William (now in Adams County, Ohio, attending school) and Robert M. (deceased). Francis M. lived with his parents until 1876, and then from 1878 until their deaths, spending the time between those dates in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. In 1880 he was united in marriage with Josephine Jones, who was born in Mississippi County in 1864, and is a daughter of Thomas and Parthena (Calhoun) Jones, natives of Kentucky, who came to Southeast Missouri in 1861, and located on a farm near that of our subject's. Mrs. Jones still resides there, her husband having died in 1874. To them were born six children: Laura, Adair, William, Josephine, Frank (deceased) and one that died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Crosswhaiter have had four children: Anna (deceased), Bertie, Eva and Estella. Besides Mr. Crosswhaiter's farming interests, he is also engaged in rafting logs during high water.

Mrs. Frances M. Daley was born in Mississippi County, Mo., in 1849, and is a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Holman) Hall, natives of Union County, Ky. They were reared and married in their native county, and in 1843 came to Southeast Missouri, and located in Mississippi County, where they afterward resided. Mr. Hall died on November 15, 1868, and Mrs. Hall February 8, 1872. He was a Mason. The last named was first married to Albert Caldwell, by whom she had four children: Julia A., of Texas; Maria, of Tennessee; Amanda, of Mississippi County, Mo., and Jane, deceased, aged thirty-eight years. To Mr. and Mrs. Hall's marriage were born six children: Elizabeth (deceased), Frances M., William G., Benjamin C. (deceased) and two (twins) that died in infancy. Frances M. remained with her parents until her marriage on July 23, 1867, with Andrew Ramsey. Three children were born to their marriage: William A., born on November 15, 1868; Minnie, born on October 19, 1872, and an infant, deceased. Mr. Ramsey died on March 10, 1872. The subject of this sketch afterward married Marshal Daley, who was born in Virginia, but removed with his parents to Kentucky when a child. When fifteen years of age, he came to Southeast Missouri, which was afterward his home. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and of the Masonic order. He died, respected by all who knew him, on June 4, 1877. He had two children by his first wife, and one by his last wife, Marshal, born on February 4, 1877. Some time after Mr. Daley's death, his widow married, May 29, 1881, M. M. Word. One child was born of this union, Richard, born February 13, 1882. Mr. Daley's first wife was Martha Ramsey, a sister of Mrs. Daley's first husband. Martha died on December 14, 1872, having borne three children, one of whom is living, Francis, of Columbus,

Ky. Those deceased are Cornelia Ann (Hall), who died at the age of twenty-six years, and Martin L., who died in childhood. Mrs. Daley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She and her family own 400 acres of good land, with 365 under cultivation, of which 240 acres are cultivated by her and her children.

Thomas J. Dalton was born in Mississippi County, Mo., on May 6, 1843. He is a son of John and Louisiana (Mathews) Dalton. The former was born in Henry County, Tenn., in 1809. He was a farmer, and removed to Mississippi County, and located on the farm now owned by Frank M. Howlett, adjoining Thomas J. Dalton's farm. The most of his life was spent on that farm, and he died there in 1850. The mother was born on October 7, 1812, on 'Mathews' Prairie," Mississippi Co., Mo. She was a daughter of Edward Mathews, who settled on Mathews' Prairie about 1803. Two years later, in 1805, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Smith. He received a concession of 640 acres of land, embracing the present site of Charleston. This land was nearly all timbered, and wild animals of every description were plentiful. His was the only settlement in that region, with the exception of a few Indians, with whom he had to deal for a few years. He erected a little log cabin with the usual punchceon floor and clapboard door and roof, in which he lived for several years, but by industry and economy, he had at the time of his death a comfortable home and was in good circumstances. His death occurred on August 16, 1832. His wife died on February 2, 1891. They were the parents of six children, all of whom are dead: Charles, Louisiana, Jackson, Edward, Caleb and Patsy. Edward Mathews was a very prominent man in his day. The mother of our subject, Louisiana, died in 1873. She and her husband were the parents of six children, one of whom survives, Thomas J. The ones deceased are James H., William S., John, Elizabeth and Enos. Thomas J. was born and reared within a few hundred yards of where he now lives. He remained with his step-father until he was twenty-two years of age, when he was united in marriage, in 1866, with Laura J. Grigsby, and settled on the F. M. Howlett farm, on which he resided for several years. In 1872 he purchased the farm where he now resides. His wife died in January, 1869, leaving two children: Laura (living) and Lieuro (deceased). On November 4, 1869, he wedded Mary J., a daughter of Ezekiel and Kitty A. (Mason) Chapman, both of whom are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Dalton have had six children: Edward N., Guy R., Thomas O., Walter, Elbert and an infant. The last three are deceased. Mr. Dalton is a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

L. W. Danforth was born in Henderson, Ky., on June 10, 1837, and is a son of Leander F. and Jane W. (Jones) Danforth, the former a native of Long Island, N. Y., and the latter of Virginia. The Danforth ancestors came from England. The grandfather was born in the Eastern States, and immigrated to Warrick County, Ind., where he died. Leander F. was reared in his native State, but removed with his parents to Indiana at an early day. He removed from thence to Kentucky, where he was married. He was engaged in the marble business at Henderson, Ky., and was a prominent citizen. Remaining there until 1859, he removed to Missouri, and located on a farm in Mississippi County, where he resided until his death in 1876. His widow is still living. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: L. W., A. H., L. V., Eliza, C. W., R. C. and Mollie. L. W. Danforth was reared in his native town, and received a liberal education in the common schools. He was connected with his father in the marble business until the latter came West. In 1862 our subject removed to Mississippi County, Mo., and was engaged in the mercantile business at Charleston, in partnership with his brother, A. H. Danforth, until 1885, since which time he has been alone in business. In 1882 he was elected to the General Assembly, and re-elected in 1884. He has held the offices of collector of the county, deputy sheriff and coroner, and has served in the city council several terms. He has been school director for nine or ten years, and regent of the Southeast Missouri Normal at Cape Girardeau for twelve years. In 1860 he wedded Mary J. Yates, of St. Louis, by whom he has seven children living, viz.: Nettie B., George W. (a student in the Naval School at Annapolis, since 1883, and formerly a page in the House of Representatives, at Jefferson City), Gracie D., Augusta N., Henry A. (a page in the House of Representatives, at Washington), Emma and Florence. Mrs. Danforth is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Danforth owns quite a number of residences and store buildings in Charleston, and is one of the prominent citizens of the town, and of Southeast Missouri. He is a Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council. In politics he is a Democrat.

A. H. Danforth was born in Henderson County, Ky., on September 12, 1842, and is a son of L. F. and Jane W. (Jones) Danforth [see sketch of L. W. Danforth]. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native State, and his education, which was begun there, was finished at Notre Dame College, Indiana, he having attended that institution during 1863 and 1864, taking a classical course. He had, however, removed with his parents to Mississippi County, Mo., when he was eighteen years of age, and after finishing his education, entered into the mercantile business at Bertrand. Remaining there eighteen months, he removed to Charleston, and began merchandising in partnership with his brother, L. W. Danforth, continuing until 1885, when they were burned out, the whole block being consumed in the flames. Mr. Danforth has since rebuilt the block, with large brick buildings, but since his loss by fire, has turned his attention to the grain business, and has a large warehouse on the Iron Mountain Railroad. He is also president of the Charleston Bank, which was established in November, 1887. In 1869 he was united in marriage with Rebecca H. Lynn, a native of Kentucky. They have had five children, three of whom died in infancy. Those living are William H. and Albert L. Mr. Danforth is a prominent citizen of Charleston, and has held several of the city offices. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, United Workmen, K. of P., and of the St. Louis Commandery. He was Master of the Masonic lodge of Charleston for a number of years. Politically he is a Democrat.

Robert N. Davis, an intelligent and enterprising farmer of Mississippi County, is a son of Tandy J. and Susan (Froman) Davis, of Welsh descent. Mr. Davis' forefathers immigrated to America from Wales, and one of his great grandfathers was killed in the wilderness of Virginia, by the Indians. Thomas Davis, the grandfather, was one of the pioneer settlers of Lincoln County, Ky., and fought against the Indians with Daniel Boone. He reared a family of eight children, and after they were grown, he removed to Hardin County, Ky., where he died. The maternal grandfather, Isaac Froman, was born in Bullitt County, Ky., in which he lived and died. He raised twelve children—seven daughters and five sons. Tandy J. Davis was born in Lincoln County, Ky., March 22, 1789, and was reared to farm life. He enlisted in the War of 1812, but was not received on account of disability. His wife was born in Bullitt County, on August 31, 1812. In March, 1846, he had a flat-boat built at his wood-yard, and launched it on Salt River, and brought his family, stock and goods down the Ohio River to Cairo, where he sold his boat, after unloading on the Missouri side of the river. He had, in 1845, purchased 160 acres of government land in Mississippi County, to which he brought his family; however, he lived with William Goodin, until his first crop was laid by, when he built him a little log cabin. He then commenced clearing the dense forest on his land, which required many years of hard labor to accomplish, but at the time of his death, his farm of 440 acres was nearly all under cultivation. He died in September, 1869, from the effects of a fall, and his wife died in 1855, of consumption. They had twelve children, two of whom are living; Elizabeth (Mrs. Lewis Martin) and Robert N. Those dead are Thomas F., Jane, John C., Eliza, Eugene, Tandy, Naomi and three infants. Four children died of wounds received, one of meningitis, and two of pneumonia. Both parents were members of the Baptist Church. Robert N. was born in Bullitt County, Ky., May 3, 1845, and was therefore about one year old, when his parents removed to Mississippi County. He remained with them until their deaths, when he bought the homestead, upon which he resided until 1881, when he removed to his present farm of 240 acres, having built his residence in 1880. In 1871 he married Melissa Slack, who died in 1882, having borne him five children, two of whom are living, Laura and Frederick. Those dead are Arminta V., Arthur and Luvella. In 1884 Mr. Davis married Eunice Golden English, a daughter of Robert S. and Mary (Eugen) English. They have had one child, deceased. Mr. Davis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Davis is a Presbyterian.

John T. Davis, farmer and stock raiser of Mississippi County, Mo., was born in 1852, on the ridge where he has since lived, and is the son of Caleb and Sarah E. (Utley) Davis, both of whom were born and reared in Hopkins County, Ky., coming to Southeast Missouri soon after their marriage, about 1840. They located in Wolf Island Township, Mississippi County, where Mr. Davis died in 1885. Mrs. Davis lived until January, 1887. All the children born to them died while young, except the subject of this sketch. After Mr. Davis' death, Mrs. Davis married J. L. Summers, a native of Bullitt County, Ky., who

died about 1885. To this union was born Susan, now the wife of George Calhoun, who resides near John T. Davis. The last named was married on February 20, 1876, to Sarah E. Barnhill, a native of Kentucky, who came to Southeast Missouri when young with her parents, James H. and Lovinia (Redden) Barnhill, both deceased. Mr. Davis cultivates about eighty acres of his farm, consisting of 160 acres, and also deals largely in buying and selling stock. To him and wife were born three children: William, Clinton and LeRoy. William was born June 11, 1879, and died December 30, 1879. Mrs. Davis has one brother and one sister living: B. F. Barnhill (of Arkansas) and Mollie (Mrs. Charles Virgin, of Mississippi County). She also has four half-sisters: Rosa (Mrs. Charles C. Calhoun), Alice (Mrs. James Adams), Lizzie and Lucy Barnhill, of whom the last two reside with Mr. and Mrs. Davis.

John T. Dawson, miller, blacksmith and wagon-maker, on the Mississippi River, seven miles below Belmont, Mississippi Co., Mo., was born in Bullitt County, Ky., November 7, 1848, and is a son of Thomas Dawson, a native of Kentucky. Thomas Dawson was a farmer, and married Elizabeth Cook, also a native of Kentucky, of Irish descent. To them were born eleven children, eight of whom are living, viz.: George W., Leander, Charles C., Sylvester, Benjamin H., John T., Melcenia and Alice. Mr. Dawson died in Kentucky at the age of sixty-seven years (in 1874). His wife died in 1865, aged fifty-five years. John T. left his parents' home when he was sixteen years of age. In beginning his life work, he learned his trade by serving an apprenticeship under Samuel Romines, of German descent. In 1880 he came to Southeast Missouri, and located where he now resides. He has a good home, which is nicely situated, a wagon and blacksmith shop, and a mill for grinding corn. He manufactures the Dawson wagon, well known throughout Southeast Missouri, and deals in agricultural implements, steel and iron. In fact everything to be found in a hardware establishment is in the house of Mr. Dawson; iron and steel nails, bolts, pipes, pumps, hubs, spokes, fellos, etc., besides other things too numerous to mention. He is also agent for the Cairo Pump Company. Any one in need of even the smallest article in this line can be accommodated in this store, and thus saved much annoyance, which follows purchasing away from home. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Rebecca Munfort, who was also born and reared in Bullitt County, Ky. Four children have blessed their union: Sophronia, Shirley, William B. and John W.

Robert W. Duncan, a prosperous young citizen of Bertrand, Mississippi County, was born in Pike County, Mo., in 1856. He is a son of Robert W., Sr., and Elizabeth Duncan, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. The former is the son of Thomas Duncan, a native of Scotland, who came to America when about eighteen years of age, and settled in Pennsylvania. He was married there to a German lady, and reared a family. Robert W., removed to Kentucky about 1846, where he resided until 1852, when he went with an ox-team to California. Remaining there about one year, he returned to Kentucky, and in 1854 or 1855 came to Missouri, and settled in Pike County, in which he now resides, aged seventy-five years. His wife died in 1870, having borne him eleven children: Mary Ann (deceased), Sarah (deceased), Margaret (deceased), Thomas (deceased), Susan, Lizzie B., Robert W., Emeline, John W., Benjamin and William (deceased). The subject of this sketch came to Southeast Missouri in 1884, and located in Bertrand. He is now engaged in blacksmithing, milling and farming. In 1878 he was united in marriage with Lovinia Tabor, who was born in St. Francois County, Mo., in 1856. She is the daughter of John and Sarah Tabor, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. They are both dead, and were the parents of ten children: John (who died in infancy), Margaret (deceased), Lizzie, Lovinia, Angeline, Ella, Fannie, John, William H., and Emma (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Duncan are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. They have three children: Maude, John W. and Elsie. Mr. Duncan is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 114, and the A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 144. Politically he is a Republican.

Col. H. J. Deal, one of the pioneers and prominent citizens of Mississippi County, was born in Oxford, Adams Co., Penn., December 1, 1829, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Smyser) Deal, both of whom were of German descent, and natives of York County, Penn. The grandparents came from Buchelbaugh, Germany, and settled in York County, Penn., in the days of William Penn. There they lived and died. The grandfather, Daniel Deal, was born in York County, Penn., as was also Jacob Smyser. Peter Deal was raised to the tanner's

trade in his native county, in which he was married, after which he removed to Oxford, Adams County, where he lived until his death in May, 1887, aged eighty-seven years. His widow is still living at the age of eighty-six years. They were the parents of eleven children, who grew to maturity, and three that died in infancy: Martin, Israel, Jeremiah, Henry J., Andrew, Edwin, Charles, Sarah (wife of Emanuel Hull), Louisa (wife of Amos Louck), Anna M. (wife of David Peters) and Elvira (wife of Henry Snell), all of whom are living except Israel, who was a minister under Lincoln, to Batavia. He married Mrs. Anna Randall, the great elocutionist. The subject of this sketch was reared to the tanner's trade, which he learned under the direction of his father, remaining with him until he was nineteen years of age, when he (in 1849) came west. Stopping at Farmington, Iowa, he was employed as clerk in a grocery store about six months, when he went to St. Louis, where he worked at his trade about two years, as foreman for Mayor John Howe, for whom he also worked during 1853 and 1854 at Paducah, Ky., where he met his wife, whom he married on March 4, 1854. She is the daughter of Hardin B. and Mary R. (Locke) Walters. In 1856 they removed to Charleston, which they have since made their home. He had purchased land at the land sale in 1854 in Mississippi County. He came to Charleston as a levee and ditch contractor, but in 1857 he took the contract for building the Cairo & Fulton, now the Iron Mountain Railroad, which was the fourth contract let for building railroads west of the Mississippi River, viz.: Hannibal, St. Joe, Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain. He had completed twenty-seven miles of the road, and had trains running upon it, when the war broke out, and he was elected from his district to fill the vacancy of Hon. R. A. Hatcher, who, with the Governor of the State, seceded and went south. He served in this capacity one year, after which (in 1862) he was elected to the Senate from this district, and served until 1868, after which he represented Mississippi County in the Legislature for two terms. In 1862 he was appointed, by the Governor, colonel of the Enrolled Militia of seven counties, viz.: Scott, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Dunklin, Stoddard and Bollinger. He served in that capacity until the close of the war. In 1866 he took the contract for building fifty miles of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, which he completed in 1867. In 1867 he finished the old contract on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad to Poplar Bluff. In 1881 he took the contract for building 110 miles of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, which he completed in 1882. The last few years he has turned his attention entirely to farming and stock raising, in which he has been quite successful. He has now in cultivation sixty acres of osier willow, used for basket making, from which the first basket was made February 4, 1888, and two hundred acres of catalpa trees, for posts. He has under cultivation about 2,500 acres of good land, which he mostly rents, and also has about 10,000 acres of land in forest. He was brought up in the Lutheran faith, and joined that church in 1847. Mrs. Deal is a member of the Baptist Church, and he is now also a member of the same church. They are the parents of six sons, two of whom are living. They were born as follows: Edwin P. in 1859 and John D. in 1870. The latter is now at the State University at Columbia. Col. Deal's life has been one of considerable note, and many incidents and anecdotes of his early life are often related by him, which to the growing generation are amusing, as well as startling. He has done as much as any one man in the way of improvements, both privately and publicly, and his liberality to public affairs is well known. He has been a valuable citizen of Mississippi County. Col. Deal has made several county roads, using his own means to pay the expense, receiving from the county as part pay some swamp lands. He has also made several canals through this section of Missouri, and a great many ditches have been put through under his supervision. May he live long as one of Mississippi County's most honored citizens.

Edwin P. Deal, of the firm of H. J. Deal & Son, dealers in fine stock and real estate, was born in Charleston, Mo., on April 19, 1859. He is a son of H. J. and Melvina (Walters) Deal [see sketch]. Edwin P. was reared in his native city, receiving a good education in the common schools. In 1874 he entered the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, remaining one year. In 1876 he received the appointment of cadet midshipman of the Naval School at Annapolis, which position he held about three years, when his eyesight began to fail him, and he came home on sick-leave, after which he resigned. Since 1880 he has been engaged in farming, and has dealt extensively in fine stock and

real estate. He owns now about 1,800 acres of good land. In September, 1879 he was united in marriage with Mary Crenshaw, a daughter of Joseph and Martha (Bridwell) Crenshaw. Three children have been born to them: Henry, Nellie and Alma. Mr. Deal has held the office of city councilman for two years. He is an energetic, active young man, possessing such qualities as predict for him a successful future. Politically he is a Democrat.

Edwin J. Deal was born in Adams County, Penn., January 24, 1863. He is one of nine children born to the marriage of Jeremiah Diehl and Isabel Albright, the former a native of Adams County, and the latter of York County, Penn. Both parents are of German descent, but their ancestors immigrated to Pennsylvania at an early day. The parents are still residing on a beautiful farm in Adams County, Penn., about two miles west from Gettysburg. Their children are Worthington (deceased), William A., M. S., (a resident of Charleston, Mo.), Ida (Mrs. James Ross), Anna M., Edwin J., May S. (Mrs. Frank Blocher), Laura and Amber. Edwin J. remained on the old homestead until he reached his twenty-first year, and received his education at Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. In March, 1884, he went to Charleston, Mo., and read law under Joseph J. Russell, and soon after entered the law department of the Missouri State University, graduating from that institution in 1886. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and has since practiced his profession at Charleston, and is now, in connection with his practice, preparing an abstract of land titles of Mississippi County. In July, 1886, he was appointed city attorney to fill the vacancy of Harry J. Cantwell, and was re-appointed in March, 1887. He was appointed notary public by the Governor in February, 1887. Mr. Deal is a bright, energetic young man, and is well suited to the duties of his profession.

John P. Dever was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., January 9, 1833, and is a son of Amos and Mary (Dillender) Dever, of French descent. The grandfather Dever was a Kentuckian, and the maternal grandparents were old Virginians. Amos Dever was a farmer by vocation, and lived and died in Lincoln County, Tenn.; however, he was born in Kentucky, in which State he remained until after his marriage. He and wife were the parents of seven children: Nathan, Joseph, Elijah, Henry, Mary, Abijah and John L. The last named was reared on a farm in his native State, and partially learned his trade there. His father died when he was but seven years of age, and at the age of seventeen years he went to Adams County, Ill., where he worked on a farm for four years, after which he went to Hopkins County, Ky., and remained several years, engaged in various occupations, working on a farm, at his trade and saw-milling. In 1876 he removed to Batesville, Ark., in which place he was engaged in blacksmithing and wagon work until April, 1884, when he came to Charleston. Since removing to the latter city he has been engaged in blacksmithing and wagon manufacturing under the firm name of J. P. Dever & Sons. The two sons who are his partners are John L. and Linn M. In 1887 Mr. Dever erected a planing mill, which he has since successfully conducted. In 1857 he wedded Charlotte W. Parent, a native of Kentucky, by whom he had nine children, three of whom are living: John L., Linn M. and May E. This wife died in 1875, and in 1876 he married Louisa Wright, a native of Arkansas. One child has been born to this union, Roy L. Mrs. Dever is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Mason.

John C. Farris, a farmer of Wolf Island Township, Mississippi Co., was born in Obion County, Tenn., in 1830, and is a son of Benjamin S. and Bettie (Crockett) Farris, natives of South Carolina, who removed to Middle Tennessee about 1820. They removed later to Obion County, Tenn., and remained there ten years, when they came to Mississippi County, Mo., where they resided until their deaths. Mr. Farris was a farmer by vocation, and died in the fall of 1860. His wife died in 1863. They were both consistent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. To them were born six children: Agnes S., Isaiah A., Adaline, John C., James W. and Margaret C. Isaiah and James reside in Pemiscot County, Mo. John C. remained with his parents until he was twenty-three years old, and commenced farming in James Bayou Township, Mississippi County. He removed to Wolf Island Township in 1863, and to his present location in 1880. He was married in 1853 to Miss Martha E. Kerr, a native of Hickman County, Ky., and a daughter of Nicholas M. and Ann E. (Ednington) Kerr, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. Mr. Kerr died in 1876, and his wife died in 1892. To them were born nine children: Lucy C. (deceased)

Martha E., Cecelia N., Elizabeth, Price (deceased), Emma J., Nicholas (deceased), Mariah B. and Nannie. After Mr. Kerr's first wife died he married Adaline Burgess, by whom he had one daughter, Edna V., who is living with her mother near the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Farris have eight children: Benjamin P., Bettie A. (Mrs. James B. Ringoe, of Kentucky), Katie (Mrs. Oscar Tinsley, of Pemisnot County, Mo.), James N., John C. Jr., David W., Isaiah A. and Henry H. They are also rearing a niece, whose parents are dead, Emma P. Mr. Farris is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Farris has a good farm, of which he and boys cultivate about 250 acres of land. He served as deputy sheriff under Jackson, and as deputy collector under Louis Danforth.

Thomas B. Forbs was born in Rutherford County, Middle Tenn., on June 23, 1836, and is a son of Robert C. and Frances E. (Spinks) Forbs, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Middle Tennessee. The grandfather, Benjamin Forbs, was a native of North Carolina, who immigrated to Tennessee. The other grandfather, John B. Spinks, was a resident of Tennessee. He served during the War of 1812, and participated in the last battle, in which he was wounded by a gun-shot which disabled him for life. He died in Tennessee. Robert C. Forbs was born in 1808, and was brought to Tennessee when but seven years of age, and has since made that State his home. He is a farmer by vocation. During the late war he served under Gen. Sherman as a member of the Eighty-ninth Indiana Artillery. He was in the service three years, and was wounded while at home by a shot from a gun in the hands of a Federal, who had taken him for a Confederate soldier. The ball passed into the shoulder blade and lodged, remaining there still. He is the father of eight children, two of whom are living, Thomas B. and Francis M. Those dead are George W., Seneca C., John B., William H., Mary V. and an infant. The mother died on October 5, 1881. Thomas B. was taken to Fayette County, Tenn., when an infant by his parents, and remained with them until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Crittenden County, Ark., where he lived for eleven years engaged in farming. He then removed to Memphis, Tenn., and remained till the fall of 1863, when he came up the Mississippi River to Wolf Island. Ten years later he purchased the farm on which he now resides. At the time of the purchase the land was covered with timber, but he located on it the next year (in 1874), and by untiring energy and industry has it now all under cultivation, with fair improvements. He has been four times married; first, to Eliza J. Butler, by whom he had two children, both deceased. She died in 1863, and he was married in 1864 to Virginia Robinson, who died in 1881. On January 5, 1882, he was united in marriage with Rebecca Broomfield, who died on July 2, 1887. On December 25, 1887, he wedded Mary J. Choate. Mr. Forbs is a member of the Wheeler society.

James G. Forgey, an industrious farmer and enterprising citizen of Mississippi County, Mo., was born in that county, August 9, 1858. His parents, Robert B. and Comfort (Eleazer) Forgey, were natives of Middle Tennessee. His paternal grandparents immigrated from Ireland, and settled in Tennessee, where they spent the rest of their lives. Robert B. Forgey was a farmer. In 1846 he, with his family, came down the Ohio River to Norfolk, Mo., on a flat-boat. He purchased a farm and located below Norfolk, and also started a wood-yard, which he managed for several years, when he sold out and bought a farm near Bird's Point, to which he removed, and upon which he resided for several years. In 1859 he sold out and went to Randolph County, Ark. Purchasing a farm there he cultivated it until 1861, when he sold it and returned to Mississippi County, Mo., purchasing 160 acres of land, upon which his widow now lives. He died in 1883. They had three children: James G., George W. and Robert L. James G. was reared to farm life, remaining at home until he was eighteen years of age, when he began working for himself. He has been a resident of Mississippi County all his life, with the exception of a few years spent in Arkansas. He now owns 110 acres of land, with good improvements, and a substantial residence which he built himself. On March 17, 1881, he wedded Susie Bougard, a native of Kentucky. Two children have blessed their marriage, Comfort and Lizzie. Mrs. Forgey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Forgey is a Democrat.

Andrew J. French, a farmer of Mississippi County, was born in Floyd County, Ind., February 15, 1830. He is a son of Henry and Eleanor (Smith) French, of German and French descent, respectively, the former a native of

Tennessee and the latter of Pennsylvania. Henry French immigrated to Indiana at an early day, and remained until his death, about 1834. His wife lived until 1878. They were the parents of five children, two of whom are living, Eleanor J. and Andrew J. The last named received his education in the common schools of his native county, and, when about eighteen years of age, he went to Louisville, Ky., to learn the shipwright's trade, at which he worked three years, when he went to Arkansas, and located at Sterling. He remained there twelve years, engaged in the wood yard business and farming. In 1863 he immigrated to Mississippi County, and located where he now lives. He had previously purchased 380 acres of land, the most of which was in the woods. He is energetic, and has been a very successful farmer, owning at present about 1,000 acres of land, which is well improved. In 1864 he was united in marriage with Katie Campbell, a native of Maryland. They have two children in life, Ella and Charles, and two dead, Andrew J. and Thomas M. Mrs. French is a member of the Catholic Church.

James Fugate, a substantial farmer of Mississippi County, was born on New River, W. Va., in 1831. His parents, Randolph and Elizabeth (Odle) Fugate, were natives of the same State, where they lived until 1844 or 1845, when they removed to Kentucky. Remaining there until 1855, they came to Southeast Missouri, and located on Sandy Ridge. Mr. Fugate was a farmer, and cultivated between eighty and 100 acres of land. He died in his seventy-eighth year, and his wife in her seventy-sixth year. To them were born twelve children: Crockett (deceased), Harmon (deceased), Emily (deceased), Bird (deceased), John (a resident of Dallas County, Tex.), James, Reuben (a resident of St. Francois County, Mo.), William (a resident of Van Zandt County, Tex.), Mary (deceased), Rachel (Mrs. W. T. Morgan, living on the old home place at Sandy Ridge) and Harrison (of Colorado). James remained with his parents until he was eighteen years of age, after which he served an apprenticeship at buggy and wagon manufacturing in Calloway County, Ky. On July 7, 1853, he married Susan Washam, of Graves County, Ky. After his marriage he ran a factory for twelve years. At the commencement of the Civil War he enlisted and served four years, after which he bought machinery and was engaged in sawing lumber, until July, 1887. His first wife died in 1861, having borne four children: Elizabeth, Nancy, Randolph and Rachel, all of whom are deceased. On January 22, 1865, Mr. Fugate married Virginia Conyers. To this union have been born nine children: John C., Endora, Minnie, James, Theodore, Elbert, two not named (deceased) and Narcissus (deceased). Mr. Fugate owns 1,000 or more acres of land. He has a policy of \$5,000 on his life in the Hartford Insurance Company.

Jacob S. Goodin, presiding judge of the Mississippi County Court, was born in Hardin County, Ky., March 23, 1828. His parents, Girard and Lettie (Swank) Goodin, were both natives of Hardin County, Ky., of German descent. The great-grandparents on both sides came from Germany, and located in Hardin County, where they died. The grandfather Goodin was killed by the Indians in Kentucky. The grandfather Swank removed to Mississippi County, Mo., in 1837, and settled near Charleston, on the place now owned by Robert Langsdale, it being a wild, dense forest at that time, abounding in wild animals and game of all kinds found in the Mississippi Valley. Deer went in droves of from twenty-five to seventy head. He died in Charleston, having built the first brick house in that vicinity. The place is now owned by James Smith. Girard Goodin immigrated with his family to Mississippi County in 1835, coming down the Ohio River on a flatboat. They landed at Bird's Point, from whence they went to some land near Charleston, upon which they made a settlement, it being the same farm upon which William T. Roberts now lives. A hewed log house had been erected previous to Mr. Goodin's purchase. He lived there until his death in 1849. His widow lived until 1852. To them were born nine children, three of whom are living: Jacob S., Louisa and Oliver M. The subject of this sketch has been a resident of Mississippi County nearly all his life, he being but eight years of age when his parents removed thither. He remained with them until their deaths, when he went to work for himself, choosing farming as his vocation. In 1887 he removed to his present farm, consisting of 160 acres of good land. In 1880 he was elected county judge, taking his seat the next year. He is now serving his fourth term in that office. He is a successful business man, and is one of the prominent citizens of his county. On September 22, 1857, he married Eliza E. Swank, a daughter of John Swank. They

have two children living, Arthur S. and William O. Mr. and Mrs. Goodin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Mason, and a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

Franklin S. Goodin was born in Hardin County, Ky., September 8, 1829. He is a son of John and Catherine A. (Swank) Goodin, both of whom were natives of Hardin County, Ky., and were of Scotch and German descent, respectively. The grandfather, Samuel Goodin, was a native of Virginia, and immigrated to Kentucky at a very early day, in which State he and wife both died. The maternal great-grandparents came from Germany and located in Hardin County, Ky. They had several serious encounters with the Indians. At one time they were riding horseback when both their horses were shot from under them. Mr. Swank ran to a cave, but was followed by the Indians and shot. His wife ran to a mill near by, where she was protected and saved. Their son, Jacob Swank, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Kentucky, and was in the Indian War in that State. He afterward removed his family to Mississippi County, Mo. (in the spring of 1836), at which time that county was very wild and unimproved. He entered a large tract of land, which he added to by purchase, and at the time of his death was a large land owner. He and wife both died in Mississippi County. The father, John Goodin, was born on March 9, 1803. He was a farmer, and in 1836 he built a flatboat and brought his family and all his goods and stock down the Ohio River to Cairo, when that place had but one hotel and a few old buildings. He removed his family to Big Lake, Tywappity Township, where he made a settlement, there being but three others in that section. The country was very wild and full of game. He owned about 600 acres of land, upon which he built a log cabin, with clapboard doors and roof. He afterward purchased a farm in Mathews' Prairie, where he resided a few years, and went back to his old place. By many days of hard labor he made a valuable farm, upon which he spent the remainder of his life. His death occurred in 1850, and his wife's in 1868. They had six sons, two of whom are living: Franklin S. and Albert V., a resident of Nashville, Tenn. The ones deceased are Jacob V., Samuel G., John W. and William W. Franklin S. was but nine years of age when his parents came to Mississippi County. He remained on the farm with his father until he was nineteen years of age, when he entered the Arcadia (Mo.) High School, and was just beginning the second session, when he was called away by the death of his father, after which he remained with his mother, helping to educate his younger brothers, until he was married in February, 1857, to Sallie Harned, when he began farming for himself. His wife died in 1860, having borne him one child, who is now deceased. He was married again in 1865, choosing for his second wife Jennie E., daughter of Euclid and Catherine A. (Logan) Haw, the former being one of the first Methodist ministers in this section of country. Mr. and Mrs. Goodin have had six children: Mary (deceased), John H., Frank S., Jr., Alice S., Lindsay V. and Alfred W. (deceased). In 1871 Mr. Goodin removed to Charleston, where he still resides. Mr. Goodin is one of the pioneers of Mississippi County, and has witnessed its development from a wild wilderness to a wealthy, thickly settled country. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Oliver M. Goodin, a successful farmer and enterprising citizen of Mississippi County, was born in that county on January 6, 1838, and is a son of Girard and Lettie (Swank) Goodin, both natives of Kentucky. Thomas Goodin, the grandfather, immigrated to Kentucky from Virginia, dying in the former State. Jacob Swank, the maternal grandfather, was a Pennsylvanian, who immigrated to Mississippi County in 1836, and located near Charleston where he died. Girard Goodin was reared and married in his native State, and was a farmer by vocation. In 1836 he, with his wife and nine children, came on a flat-boat down the Ohio River to Bird's Point, where they unloaded, and taking their teams and wagons went to near Charleston and located. Mr. Goodin lived there until his death in 1840. He and wife had ten children, three of whom are living: Jacob, Louisa and Oliver M. Those deceased are William, Ellen, John, Nathaniel, and three that died in infancy. Oliver M. was reared on a farm. He was but two years of age when his father died, and after the death of his mother in 1850, he lived with his older brother, William, until he was of age, when he began working for himself. In 1878 he purchased 160 acres of land, which is now under cultivation with good improvements. In 1868 he was united in marriage with Ruth Fowkles. She died in September, 1874, having

borne him three children, two of whom are living, Lizzie and Ollie. The one deceased is Ruth.

James O. Gray, proprietor of Gray's Mill, located in Wolf Island Township, Mississippi County, Mo., was born in Marshall County, Ky., October 9, 1837. He is the only one living of five children, born to Harrison and Mary Gray, natives of Kentucky. In the fall of 1859 the family emigrated from their native State to Southeast Missouri, and located in Wolf Island Township, Mississippi County. Harrison Gray was a miller, and followed his trade until his death in 1864. His wife died at the home of J. O. Gray, in 1879. Their children who are dead are James B., William H., Bedford and Mary. James O. came with his parents to Southeast Missouri, and engaged in the milling business with George Keiser, of Mississippi County. After a year, he began working with his father in the same business at the mouth of James Bayou and continued for six or seven years. In the meantime his father died, and he returned to Wolf Island and purchased his present mill, which he has since managed. He is also engaged in farming. Mr. Gray was first married to Emily Harvell, who died about eleven months after. He next married Anna Eligood, by whom he had four children: William, Mary (the wife of Walter Parker), Naomi (wife of Lewis Husk) and Laura. The mother of these children died in 1869. Mr. Gray afterward married Miss Sidney Roach. Two children have blessed this union, Bettie and Maud.

James S. Green, station-agent at Charleston, for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, was born in Benton, Scott County, Mo., on February 7, 1860. He is a son of Levi S. and Jennie E. (Myers) Green, the former a native of New York State and the latter of Sikeston, Scott Co., Mo., her parents settling in that county at an early day. James was reared in his native village, where his education was begun, and afterward attended Cape Girardeau College. At the age of eighteen years he began the study of telegraphy, which he mastered about 1878. His first appointment as station-agent and operator was at Corning, Ark., where he remained about six months. He was then successively at Poplar Bluffs, Allenville, Jefferson Barracks, Cabot, Ark., Charleston for three years, Helena, Ark., and thence back to Charleston in the latter part of 1885, in which place he has since been a resident. In September, 1884 he was united in marriage with Miss Bettie Calendar, a native of Louisville, Ky., and a daughter of Moses and Nellie Calendar. Their union has been blessed by two bright little daughters, Florence L. and Mildred J.

James A. Greer, a prominent farmer residing near Bertrand, Mississippi County, was born in 1835, in Henry County, Tenn., and is a son of Hezekiah and Mary (Wyatt) Greer, natives of Tennessee and North Carolina, respectively. The latter, when but eleven years of age, came with her parents from South Carolina to Tennessee. Her parents located in Central Tennessee, but after the Jackson purchase went to Benton County, where they died and were buried. Hezekiah Greer lived with his parents until he was married, when he engaged in farming in Henry County, Tenn. Remaining there several years, he removed to Carroll County and remained four or five years, when he went to Humphrey County. When that county was divided in 1836 he was placed in Benton County, in which he lived until his death in 1862, being about fifty-five years of age. His wife was born in 1805 and died in 1864. Both parents' deaths were caused by the war. They had eleven children, four of whom died in infancy: James A., William H. (deceased), John Riley (deceased), Rebecca Ann (Mrs. Harvey Madden), Greenbury, Cynthia J. (Mrs. Dr. J. B. Florence) and Francis Marlon. At the time of the father's death, he owned 1,137 acres of land, which was divided equally among the seven children. James A. remained with his parents until he was married in August, 1847, to Jemima Rushing, daughter of William Rushing, a native of North Carolina, of English descent. After his marriage Mr. Greer went to work for himself, clearing the woods to make a home for himself and family. He afterward traded farms with his brother, residing on the latter place from the fall of 1859 until 1871, when he sold the farm and removed to Mississippi County, locating where he now resides on December 16, 1871. He now has 240 acres under good cultivation, upon which he has a nice residence. He and wife have had ten children, five of whom died in infancy. Mary Catherine (Mrs. J. T. Childress) died on May 24, 1887, leaving five children. Those living are Sally Ann (Mrs. W. W. Gaty), Martin L., Cynthia E. (Mrs. Thomas Strickland) and Hezekiah D. Mr. and Mrs. Greer have been active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South since 1842. He is a Mason, to which order his father also belonged.

Martin Luther Greer, a substantial farmer residing near Bertrand, was born in Benton County, Tenn., on December 9, 1858. He is a son of James A. and Jemima (Rushing) Greer, both of whom are natives of Tennessee, who immigrated to Mississippi County, Mo., in 1871. Martin L. lived at home with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age, assisting on the farm and attending school during the winters, securing most of his education after removing to Missouri. On December 20, 1881, he was united in marriage with Emma J. Jordon, who was born in North Carolina, and is a daughter of Henry Jordon. Her mother died when she was but a child, and her father went to the war, and was never heard from again. It is supposed that he was killed. She was educated by J. C. Yarbrough, of Camden, Tenn., with whom she lived until her marriage. After his marriage Mr. Greer located on the farm upon which he now resides. Three children have blessed their union: Stella, Walker and Jemima. Mr. and Mrs. Greer are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Lodge No. 330. Although Mr. Greer is a young man he takes considerable interest in everything that tends to promote the welfare of his community. In politics he is a Democrat.

John L. Greer, a farmer of Mississippi County, residing near East Prairie, was born in Ohio County, Ky. He is a son of William and Sarah P. (Cox) Greer, also natives of Ohio County, Ky. They reared their family in their native county, and in the spring of 1859 came to Southeast Missouri, and located upon the land where the subject of this sketch now lives. They spent the remainder of their lives on this farm, Mr. Greer dying in 1865, and Mrs. Greer in the fall of 1887. To them were born six children, three of whom are living: James L., William L. and John L. The two gentlemen last named reside together on the old homestead, and James L. resides on a farm near them. Mr. John L. Greer has 120 acres of land, which has been greatly improved since the spring of 1869. Politically he is a Democrat.

Nathan M. Griggs, of Mississippi County, Mo., was born in Meade County, Ky., in February, 1842. He is one of three surviving children of a family of nine, born to the union of David Griggs and Martha J. Staples. The father was born in New York, and immigrated to Kentucky when young. His wife was a native of Virginia, and they were both of English lineage. Mr. Griggs was a physician, and practiced his profession in Kentucky until his death in 1855. His wife died three years later, in 1858. Their three living children are Nathan M., Clarence E. and Levantha J. (Mrs. Stephen Smith, of New York). Although Mr. Griggs was a physician, his family was reared on a farm. Nathan M. received a good education in the common schools, and remained with his parents until their deaths, when he began working for himself. He followed boating for several years on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, running from Concordia, Ky., to New Orleans. In 1875 he removed to Mississippi County, Mo., locating where he now resides. The farm consists of 160 acres, nearly all of which is under cultivation, with good improvements. He was married in March, 1875, to Lydia A., a daughter of John and Jane (Peak) Smith. Mr. Griggs and wife are members of the Baptist Church. They have three children: John D., Alonzo E. and Martha J. Mr. Griggs takes considerable interest in educational matters, and has served as school director. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Agricultural Wheel.

Dr. W. F. Grinstead, a prominent physician and surgeon of Charleston, was born near that place on October 8, 1853. He is a son of Andrew J. and Rachel A. (Brewer) Grinstead, the former born in Scott County, Mo., and the latter in Christian County, Ky. The grandfather, Edward Grinstead, emigrated from Warren County, Ky., to Southeast Missouri in the thirties, and settled in Scott County. Edward's father was David Grinstead, who was raised in Virginia. Edward's grandfather was John G., who was raised in England, and emigrated thence with his family to Virginia. John had a son Richard, who was a general in Washington's army at the close of the Revolutionary War. He was a farmer by occupation, which he followed until his death in 1848. The father was also a farmer and trader in live stock, in which business he was engaged the most of his life. He removed to Mississippi County about 1850, and remained there until his death in 1861. His wife died in 1875. They were the parents of four children, two of whom are living. Those dead are George D. and Lorenzo M. The two in life are Thomas M. and Dr. William F. The latter was reared on his father's farm until he was nineteen years of age, when

He entered the Charleston Academy, remaining for two years. In 1876 he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. L. Haw, then of Charleston, but now of Farmington, Mo. In the fall of 1876 he entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, and after remaining there one term, he entered the Vanderbilt Medical College at Nashville, Tenn., graduating in the summer of 1877. During the winter of 1880-81 he held the position of *internus* or house surgeon in the City Hospital of Nashville, and in the meantime took lectures in the University of Nashville, medical department, receiving his second diploma in 1881. He immediately began the practice of his profession at Charleston, which he has successfully continued. Upon locating in Charleston he was appointed local surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which position he still holds. He also held the office of county physician for three years. He was elected president of the Southeast Missouri Medical Association in 1885, and held the office one term. He had previously served as vice president of the association for two terms. He has written a number of essays which have been published in the *St. Louis Medical Courier*, viz.: "Abscess of the Liver," read in May, 1882; "Mother's Marks," read in November of that year, and "A Bad Cold," read in May, 1884. The Doctor is a man of enterprise and public spirit, who seeks to promote the welfare of his people and community.

Rev. Henry Hainesworth, presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was born in Hull, England, November 18, 1847. He is the youngest of six children born to the union of Henry Hainesworth and Anna Tomlinson, both of whom were natives of England. The father was a wholesale and retail merchant, which business he followed until his death in 1861. The mother died in 1873. Four of their children are living: Anna, Richmond, Thomas and Rev. Henry. The last was reared at his father's home, and was engaged in the mercantile business until he was twenty three years of age. The early part of his education was received at the Army-Naval Academy, of Portsmouth, England, and was completed at the grammar school of Dudley, England. When twenty-three years of age he began to study for the ministry, and was licensed to preach the gospel at Newbury, England. In June, 1871, he took passage at Liverpool, on the steamer "Moravian," and landed at Norfolk, Va., after a fourteen-day's voyage. He then proceeded to Nashville, Tenn., where he remained about two months, administering the gospel, after which he was sent by the Bishop to Fayetteville, Tenn., where he joined the Tennessee Conference, and was transferred to St. James, Mo. He was ordained at Charleston, in November, 1872, since which time he has been preaching the gospel in Southeast Missouri. He has been presiding elder for eleven years. In the fall of 1895 he removed to Charleston, where he has since resided, presiding over the Charleston District. He was married in August, 1873, to Mary J. Scott, a daughter of Hon. J. T. Scott. His wife died in 1883, having borne him five children, of whom three are living: Anna M., Harry R. and Mary L. He was again married on March 30, 1886, choosing for his second wife, Bula E. Staats, a native of Mobile, Ala.

Jacob Hainley, a prominent farmer and highly respected citizen of Mississippi County, was born on January 2, 1822, in Logan County, Ky. He is a son of Jacob and Bethia (Jenkins) Hainley, both of German descent, and natives of North Carolina. The paternal great-grandfather came from Germany and settled in North Carolina, where he died. The grandfather, Jacob Hainley, was a farmer by vocation. He also died in the Old North State. Jacob Hainley, the father, immigrated from his native State to Tennessee, thence to Calloway County, Ky., where he purchased a farm, upon which he resided until the fall of 1838, when he, with his family, removed in wagons to Missouri. He started with the intention of going to the Ozark Mountains, but settled on the edge of Mathews' Prairie, where he entered forty acres of land, and purchased forty acres. On this he built a log cabin, with puncheon floor and clapboard roof and door, in which cabin they lived for several years. He afterward made a good home for himself and family, where he resided until his death in 1842. His wife died in 1863. They had eleven children, of whom three are living: George (now in his eighty-fourth year, and a resident of Kentucky), Jeannette and Jacob. Those dead are Thomas, Henderson, Amberine, Ellen, Elizabeth, Eliza and two that died in infancy. Jacob was sixteen years old when he came with his parents to Mississippi County, and he remained with his father, helping to improve the farm until the death of the latter, when he purchased a farm, upon which he resided until 1859. He then bought the farm on which he now lives, and has since built his large dwelling, and made all the other improvements. He now

owns 900 acres of good land, which is well improved. In 1865 he was united in marriage with Polly A. Clark, a native of Missouri, and daughter of Nathaniel and Marselle (Pennington) Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Hainley have had seven children; Jacob and Charles are the only ones living. The ones deceased are Masieth, Bettie, Orrie, George and Willie. Mrs. Hainley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Hainley is a member of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Democrat, but he has never sought or held a political office. He has preferred the life of an independent farmer, in which he has been very successful. Nathaniel Clark (deceased), Mrs. Hainley's father, was born in Christian County, Ky., on May 4, 1804, being a son of Jonathan and Jane (Rogers) Clark, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of Scotland. They immigrated to America just before the Revolutionary War, and settled in North Carolina, where they remained a few years. Mr. Clark being a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He died in 1850, in Christian County, Ky., whither he had immigrated several years previous. Nathaniel was married in that county, and had five children—four sons and one daughter: Alonzo, Franklin, Jonathan, Phine (deceased) and Polly A. Alonzo and Franklin both died in the Confederate army. Mr. and Mrs. Clark landed in Mississippi County on March 12, 1832, and located in the southern part of Tywappity Township, where he entered about 400 acres of government land. He died in 1839. Mrs. Clark died on July 29, 1866. She was a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

Alfred L. Hall was born in Virginia in 1841, and is the youngest of eight children born to Andrew and Permella Hall, natives of Tennessee and Virginia, respectively. Andrew Hall went to Virginia in his youthful days, and was afterward married there. After the birth of all his children he, with his family, removed to Illinois, the subject of this sketch being then but two years of age. They located in Massac County, which was the parents' home until their deaths. Alfred L. is the only surviving member of the family. He came to Scott County, Mo., where he resided until 1864, when he removed to Mississippi County, and located on his present farm in James Bayou Township. In 1865 he married Harriet Waters, a native of Scott County, Mo. She died in 1870, leaving three children: Hannibal C., Calvin M. and Alfred W. (twins). She was also the mother of one child that died in infancy. Mr. Hall afterward married Sarah Burgess, who was born in Pike County, Ohio, and is the daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Burgess, natives of Virginia, who went to Ohio with their respective parents when young. They were married in Ohio, and became the parents of four children, Mrs. Hall being the only one living. Mr. and Mrs. Hall enjoy the comforts of a good home, and have six children: Alice Elmer, John W., Nancy S., Ella E., Della F. and Guy L. Mr. Hall manifests considerable interest in educational matters, and has served as president of the school board for fifteen years. Mrs. Hall is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James W. Harper, a successful farmer of Mississippi County, Mo., was born in Caldwell County, Ky., in 1852, and is a son of Henry H. and Cynthia A. (Castlebury) Harper, both of whom were born and reared in Kentucky. They were married in their native State, and about 1860 removed to Southeast Missouri, and located in Mississippi County, on the farm upon which the subject of this sketch now lives (in St. James Township). The father died there in 1874, and his widow is now living with her son, James W. She is sixty-eight years of age, and enjoys fair health. She is the eldest of a family of twelve children, viz.: Martha C. (Hunter), James and Washington (twins), Noah, William (deceased), Nathan, Althea, John, Pernessa, Benjamin and Mary. To Henry H. and Cynthia A. Harper were born twelve children: Hellen L. (Mrs. W. M. Wilson, of Kentucky), Althea E. (Mrs. P. Bishop, of Point Pleasant, Mo.), Martha J. (deceased), William W. (deceased), Mildred Ann (deceased), Louisa K. (deceased), James W., Cynthia S. (deceased), John D. (deceased), Mary P. (Mrs. Marshall Clark), and two that died in infancy. James W. engaged in farming for himself on his present place in 1874. His farm consists of 295 acres, with about 100 acres under cultivation with good improvements.

William L. Harper, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Mississippi County, Mo., was born in Henry County, Tenn., in 1853, and is a son of Robert and Nancy (Smith) Harper, both natives of Middle Tennessee. The former was born in 1805, and is of English descent, his ancestors having settled first in the United States near Harper's Ferry, Va. Some of the family emigrated from thence to Middle Tennessee. In 1851 Robert Harper removed, with his family, to Western Tennessee, where he was engaged in farming until 1873, when he

removed to Mississippi County, Mo., and settled on the place where the subject of this sketch now lives. Both parents died at their home in 1881. The mother was born in 1812. They were universally respected, and were the parents of thirteen children, three of whom died in infancy. James Harper was taken prisoner at the battle of Atlanta, and died soon after, leaving a wife and two children: John H. and James B., both residents of Benton County, Tenn. Robert Harper was killed in Tennessee during the Rebellion, and was buried in his father's orchard in Benton County. He also left a wife and two children: William F. and Robert H. Those living are Sarah E. (Mrs. William Love), Maria F. (Mrs. Samuel Walters), John B., Josiah, Thomas J., David H., William L. and Greene H. William L. lived with his parents until their deaths, when he purchased the home farm of the heirs. In 1888 he sold that farm, and purchased 800 acres of good land one mile north of Bertrand, with about 350 acres under cultivation, upon which is a good residence called Wood Lawn. Mr. Harper married Fannie Ostner, daughter of Ferdinand and Elizabeth (Espinasse) Ostner, natives of Germany and France, respectively. Mrs. Ostner is the daughter of a French army officer, and niece of Gen. Espinasse, who fell at Sebastopol, in October, 1854. Mr. Ostner removed to St. Louis in 1850, and in 1868 or 1869 to Scott County, Mo., where he owns about 2,000 acres of land, and is now extensively engaged in farming and stock raising. He and wife are the parents of four children: Fannie (Mrs. Harper), Katie (Mrs. Welch), Clara (Mrs. Daniel) and Max. Mr. and Mrs. Harper have two children: Robert Ferdinand and Eunice Blanch.

William M. Harris, of the firm of W. M. & A. C. Harris, farmers and dealers in stock, was born in Mississippi County, Mo., February 8, 1845. He is a son of Alfred E. and Barbara (Martin) Harris, of whom the former was a native of Charleston, S. C. He immigrated to Daviess County, Ky., at an early day, and remained until 1835, when in November of that year he, with his family, immigrated to Mississippi County, Mo., coming down the Ohio River in a flat-boat. Unloading his goods at Bird's Point, he went to Long Prairie, and made a settlement on what is now known as the Sherman farm. He purchased 600 acres of unimproved land, the most of which was heavy timbered, consequently it required several years of hard labor to make his start in life. Neighbors were scarce, and the wild animals were frequent callers at his cabin door. He made that his home till 1855, when he purchased and located upon 600 acres of land near Greenfield's Landing. Remaining there till 1860, he purchased and removed to the farm upon which the Harris brothers now reside. He remained there until his death in 1866. His widow still survives, in her seventy-fifth year, and makes her home with her sons, W. M. and A. C. She and husband were the parents of ten children, six of whom are living: Mary Edens, Martha V. (Mrs. William Rodney), Phoebe C. (Mrs. Frederick Duvall), Richard B., William M. and Alvin C. The two gentlemen last named have never married. They are indeed wide-awake and successful business men, and own one of the finest farms in Southeast Missouri. They have 2,000 acres of fine land, mostly used for corn, wheat and watermelons. It is all, with the exception of 160 acres, under cultivation; 800 acres are in one tract, of which 600 are sown in wheat this season. They are extensive dealers in stock of all kinds, handling annually between \$40,000 and \$50,000 worth, and feed from 200 to 300 head of cattle each year. They also keep a great many hogs. In 1885 they had 600 acres of watermelons under cultivation, and each year they pay considerable attention to raising melons, having about 200 acres for that purpose. They ship an average of 150 car-loads annually. Their homestead is beautifully situated about a mile northwest of Charleston.

John T. Heggie was born in Caswell County, N. C., September 24, 1837, and is a son of Archibald and Nancy (Love) Heggie. The paternal great-grandparents came from Scotland and settled in Virginia, and removed from thence to North Carolina. The grandfather, James Heggie, was a tailor by trade, which he followed during his life. The maternal great-grandparents came from Ireland, and located in North Carolina. The grandfather, John Love, was born about 1792, and was a farmer by vocation. He died in 1840. The maternal grandmother, Love, was a relative of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Archibald Heggie was born on April 23, 1811, in Person County, N. C., and was reared on a farm. Along with the rising generation of those early times, he received but a limited education. In 1846 he removed his family to Benton County, Tenn., and a journey which required five weeks and three days was made in wagons. After

arriving there, he purchased a farm, upon which he resided until 1874, when he immigrated to Mississippi County, Mo., whither his son, John T., had previously removed. He located near Bertrand, where he resided until his death on December 25, 1887. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his widow, who is still living, is also a member of that church. She was born in Caswell County, N. C., on October 19, 1820. They are the parents of three children: John T., Martha A. (now the wife of Robert W. Ayers, of Benton County, Tenn.) and James (who died in 1836). John T. being but nine years of age when his parents removed to Benton County, Tenn., his education was secured there. He remained with his father on the farm until he was twenty-three years of age, when he was united in marriage (on May 31, 1860), with Mary T. Rushing, a daughter of Richard and Mahala (Ashcroft) Rushing, both natives of Tennessee, now deceased. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining Capt. R. W. Ayers' company, and was assigned to post duty at Danville, Tenn., guarding a railroad bridge. After remaining there some time he was ordered to Henderson Station, Tenn., to guard the railroad, where they remained until after the battle of Corinth, when their command was cut off, and they received orders to mount themselves and go to Tullahoma, when they were again put on guard for a short time, when the company was sent to Linden on detached service. After the first year's service the company reorganized, and Mr. Heggie was elected second lieutenant. He was taken prisoner at Linden, Tenn., and sent to Alton, Ill., where he was held one month and exchanged, after which he was sent east, but, arriving at Pittsburgh, he was ordered to Johnston's Island, where he was held prisoner until February 20, 1865, when he was sent on exchange, and joined his old command at Murion, Ala., but before thirty days the army had surrendered. In 1866 he rented a farm in Henderson County, Tenn., and raised one crop, when he removed to Haywood County. From there he removed to Benton County, and remained until 1873, when he immigrated to Mississippi County, Mo. He purchased 240 acres of land, which he cultivated until 1879, when he sold it and purchased property in Bertrand, in which town he built a grist-mill and cotton-gin, which he managed for several years. He was also railroad agent in Bertrand for seven years, and was meanwhile engaged in the mercantile business. He moved to his present home in Charleston in December, 1886. He still owns considerable property in and around Bertrand. On November 7, 1886, he was elected clerk of Mississippi County, receiving the greatest number of votes of any candidate for any office. He and wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W. Mr. and Mrs. Heggie are the parents of twelve children, viz.: Susan L., Mattie E., Richard A., Robert E. L., Lillian M., Fannie M., Mary E., John P., Bessie F., Eula B., Arthur W. (deceased) and an infant (deceased).

Ferdinand J. Hess, an enterprising farmer and stock raiser, located on Black Bayou, Mississippi Co., Mo., was born in Gibson County, Tenn., and is a son of Dr. Nelson I. and Catherine H. (Hill) Hess, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively [see sketch of Dr. J. H. Hess]. The subject of this sketch was reared at the home of his parents, and after the death of his father, much of the care of the family devolved upon him. He received a good education at Andrew College, which is a Methodist Episcopal school at Trenton, Tenn. In 1875 he came to Southeast Missouri and located in Wolf Island Township. He purchased his land on Black Bayou in 1885, and he is adding every year to its many improvements. His farm consists of 900 acres of the best land on the bayou, with 400 acres under cultivation. He raises an average of 8,000 bushels of grain annually, which he ships to different markets. He also deals largely in stock, and always has on his farm a great many head of cattle, mules, and such other animals necessary to run the farm. He is a judge of the county court, representing the Second District of Mississippi County. In politics he is a Democrat.

John L. Howlett, a prominent farmer of Mississippi County, was born in Bullitt County, Ky., on October 26, 1836, and is the son of Luke and Eliza (Lee) Howlett, of Scotch-Irish descent, and natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The grandfather, John Howlett, was also born in Virginia, and was in the War of 1812, participating in the battle of New Orleans under Gen. Jackson. He emigrated from his native State to Kentucky at an early period. Luke Howlett was an infant when he went with his parents to Bullitt County, Ky. He was there reared to farm life, and remained until his death in 1883.

His widow is still living in Kentucky, at the age of seventy-three years. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living: John L., William, Franklin, Miles, Bettie, Alice and Selenia. Those deceased are Drusilla and i Aura. John L. remained in his native county until he was twenty-two years of age, when he came to Missouri. He came on a steamer from Louisville to Price's Landing, walking from the latter place to Charleston. In 1858 he bought 120 acres of land, upon which he has since resided. The land was timbered, and required the labor of several years to get it under cultivation. He has since purchased more land, and now has 760 acres, with 500 under cultivation, with good improvements. In 1859 he was united in marriage with Elizabeth, a daughter of William T. Lee. She died on March 2, 1885, leaving three children: Sterling P., Luke and John L., Jr. Mr. Howlett is a Mason. He has served as constable two terms, and as deputy one term. He was second lieutenant of Col. Deal's militia. On February 22, 1887, he wedded Rilda, a daughter of Thomas Lee. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Charles J. Hubbard, an influential stock dealer, merchant and farmer of East Prairie, Mississippi County, Mo., was born in New Madrid County in 1851, and is a son of William B. Hubbard, a native of Kentucky, who came to Southeast Missouri when about sixteen years of age, and married Malinda J. Barnes, a native of Southeast Missouri. Mr. Hubbard located in New Madrid County, near the mouth of James Bayou, where he and wife are still living, engaged in farming, in which business he has been very successful. To them were born six children: George W., Charles J., Martha B. (wife of Isaac De Leon, who lives on the home place), John S., Robert N. (deceased) and C. Thomas (deceased). Charles J. remained at his father's home, and assisted on the farm until he was twenty-four years of age, when he removed to East Prairie, and commenced farming. He has now a good farm of 320 acres with about 200 under cultivation. He owns several buildings in East Prairie, including a good hotel. He handles annually about 35,000 or 40,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 head of hogs and 500 head of cattle. He has been twice married, the first time to Eudora Fugate who was born and reared in Southeast Missouri, and was the daughter of Bird Fugate. To this union were born four children: Paulina, Arluna, Bird and Jesse. The mother of these children died on August 6, 1886. Mr. Hubbard married the second time Mrs. Mattie Long, a native of Kentucky. She has two children by her first marriage: Minnie and Lena. Mr. Hubbard is one of Mississippi County's enterprising citizens, in the progress of which he takes great interest.

Benjamin Huff, sheriff of Mississippi County, was born in that county on August 19, 1843, and is a son of William D. Huff, a native of Breckenridge County, Ky. The latter is a son of Benjamin Huff, who came from Germany to Breckenridge County, Ky., at a very early day, and was a settler with Daniel Boone, with whom he used to hunt. He was the first sheriff of Breckenridge County, and was one among the first to represent the county in the Legislature. He was in the Indian War, and was captured at one time on the Ohio River, at the mouth of Salt River by red men. They put him on a raft and tied him with a buckskin thong, but he loosened it, pushed one of the guards off into the river, and shot the other. He owned considerable land which he had taken up from the government. The paternal grandmother was a sister of Ben. Hardin, who built Hardinsburg Fort, a German settlement. William D. Huff was reared to farm life in his native State, in which he married Elizabeth Walls, also a native of Breckenridge County, Ky. In 1843 he went down the Ohio River on a flat-boat, which he had built for that purpose, to Bird's Point, Mississippi County, Mo. From thence he went to what is known as Mathews' Prairie. During the big flood in the spring of 1844, he removed to Fish Lake, and bought a pre-emption, with about ten or twelve acres improved, from a Mr. Bill George. Here he made a home and resided until his death in December, 1860. His wife is also dead. They had four children, two of whom are living: Benjamin and Elizabeth, widow of Edwin Quinn. The subject of this sketch remained with his father until the latter's death. About this time, troops were called, and in June, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining Company A. Fortieth Tennessee, provisional army. He participated in the battles of Corinth, Coffeeville and the siege of Island No. 10, of which he saw the surrender. He was taken prisoner by Gen. Grant and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he was kept six months, when he was exchanged and assigned to the Eighth Kentucky Regiment. Being captured again at Coffee-

ville in November, 1862, he was taken to Oxford, Miss., where he was imprisoned two weeks, when he was paroled. Returning home he engaged in farming, which he has since continued. He has been a resident of Charleston since December 8, 1884. On January 1, 1863, he was united in marriage with Martha Hargan, a native of Hardin County, Ky., by whom he has one child, Martha B., who married James T. Brown, September 22, 1878. They have three children: Benjamine, Effie Maud and Thomas, all of whom live at Huff's Landing, Mississippi County. Mr. and Mrs. Huff are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the I. O. O. F. In 1884 he was elected sheriff and collector, and was re-elected sheriff in 1886. He is public-spirited, and is one of the prominent men of Mississippi County.

William W. Humphreys, a prominent farmer of Mississippi County, was born on December 10, 1827, two miles northeast of Charleston. He is a son of Washington and Ann M. (Russell) Humphreys, both of English descent, and natives of Maryland. The family came west in 1836, in company with the Russell and Moore families, making the journey to Wheeling, Va., in wagons, and from thence by water to West Philadelphia, now called Price's Landing. Mr. Humphreys was a shoe-maker by vocation, and died two years after his arrival in Southeast Missouri. Mrs. Humphreys was married, in 1840, to W. B. Bush, who removed to Southeast Missouri in 1813, and was one of Mississippi County's most prominent men, having served as judge of the court for a number of years. He died on July 23, 1859. His widow lived until July 7, 1885. There were two children born to the first marriage: James W. (who was born in 1836, and died in August, 1845) and William W. The children by the second marriage are Paleman C., John L. (killed by a train in 1869), Richard B. (died August 23, 1865), James L., Joseph R., Galena A. (died in 1873), Mary E. (died September 22, 1862) and Price L. William W. Humphreys lived at his mother's home until he was twenty-one years of age, taking charge of the farm after the death of his father. When twenty-two years of age he was married to Emma Noyes, a native of Mississippi County. Her parents were natives of New Hampshire, and immigrated to Louisville, Ky., in 1818, and in 1831 to Southeast Missouri, removing to Mississippi County in 1840. Her father died in 1845, and his widow was married to Francis Kirkpatrick in 1853. She died on October 5, 1875, and was the mother of four children, all of whom are dead. After his marriage Mr. Humphreys located in Long Prairie Township, where he has since resided, engaged in farming, with the exception of seven months in 1871. He sold out and removed to Newton County, but did not like the country, so returned to his native county, and settled where he now resides. He has taken a prominent part in politics, in which he is a Democrat. In 1882 he aspired for the judgeship of the county, but was defeated on account of the negro vote going solidly for his opponent. He was a member of the Democratic central committee for six years. His wife died on February 22, 1877, having borne him seven children, viz.: Walter (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Mary G. (deceased), William M. (deceased), Julia, Flora, and John M. (deceased). On June 2, 1877, Mr. Humphreys was married to Harriet Robinson. Six children have been born to this union: Emma F., Albert H., Minnie L., Gertrude, Cora M. and James A. Mr. Humphreys has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty-three years. His wife is also a member. He is a Mason. He joined the I. O. G. T. in May, 1855, and he declares that he has never violated the obligation taken at that time. He has also been a member of the A. O. U. W., but surrendered his policy because he was not able to support his family and keep his assessments paid up. Mr. Humphreys has followed teaching school and other vocations, such as railroad agent, shipping agent, clerking in dry-goods stores, weighing corn, etc. He is hale and hearty, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and seems to be good for many years of active life. His average weight is about 185 pounds.

Charles F. Hurst, foreman of Bird's Mill, Mississippi County, Mo., was born in the Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, in November, 1842. His father, John Hurst, is also a native of Germany, who immigrated to America in 1854, and located in Knoxville, Tenn. His mother died soon after reaching America, in 1854. John Hurst engaged in farming as his chief vocation while in his native land, but also worked at the milling business some. He was also a mechanic. He still resides in Knoxville, but has retired from business. He and wife had six children, all of whom were born in Germany. Four of them are

living: Charles F., Jane, Minnie and Augusta. Charles F., being about twelve years of age when his parents removed to America, had received a fair education in Germany. He remained with his father until 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining the Third Missouri Cavalry, under Gen. Price, at Springfield, Mo. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Iuka, Corinth, Champion's Hill, Big Black River, and other minor engagements, being captured by Grant's army at the last named place. He was taken to Camp Morton prison, thence to Fort Delaware, and afterward to Point Lookout. After being held as a prisoner for ten months, he was paroled, after which he went to St. Louis, where he engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi River for three years, making St. Louis his home. January 1, 1868, he located in Mississippi County, where he has since resided. He now owns about 500 acres of land, with 200 acres under cultivation. In 1869 he wedded Anna Wells, a native of Tennessee. They have five sons: John C., Charles J., William A., Harry L. and Arthur B. Mr. Hurst is a Mason. He has been in Stephen Bird's employ for twenty years, as foreman of both grist mill and saw and planing mills. He is a notary public, and is serving his second term as justice of the peace.

Joseph H. Jenkinson, deceased, was born in Worcestershire, England, January 23, 1835, and was the son of Samuel and Catherine Jenkinson, both of whom were natives of England. Joseph grew to manhood in Worcestershire, and on March 10, 1863, was married to Elizabeth Law, who was born in 1839, and is a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Law, natives of Shropshire, England, now deceased. Mrs. Jenkinson was young when her parents died, and she afterward resided, until her marriage, with her half-sister in Staffordshire. Mr. Jenkinson was a cabinet-maker, and followed his trade as long as he remained in his native country. On July 31, 1863, he with his family set sail for America, landing at New York City on the 10th of August of the same year. On account of Mrs. Jenkinson's illness they remained in that city two weeks, when they went by rail to Chicago, when they were again detained two weeks for the same reason. From that city they went to Cairo, Ill., where they remained three years. Mr. Jenkinson being engaged in carpentering. He then went to Whistler, near Mobile, Ala., where he was employed in the car shops, finishing passenger cars, for about five years. In the fall of 1869 he came to Southeast Missouri and located on East Prairie, in Mississippi County, where he improved the farm upon which his family now resides. They have a good farm, upon which is a fine residence. Mr. Jenkinson was a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to which his family also belong. He died September 7, 1884. To Mr. and Mrs. Jenkinson were born six children: Agnes L. (deceased), Katie L., Harry L., and three who died in infancy.

Frank A. Jordan, an enterprising farmer and stock raiser of Wolf Island Township, Mississippi County, was born in Hickman County, Ky., in 1839. His parents, William S. and Julia A. (Caldwell) Jordan, were born and reared in Woodford County, Ky. His maternal great-grandparents were born and reared in Ireland. His grandfather, George Jordan, came to America from England several years before the Revolutionary War, in which he afterward participated. He had a brother on the other side, who was with Cornwallis' army at the time of its surrender. After the war George Jordan located in Culpeper County, Va., having married in that State. About 1791 he removed with his family to Woodford County, Ky. He and wife had three boys and two girls: Thomas G., John J., William S., Martha and Rachel. William S. was married in his native county in 1826, and after residing there two years longer removed to Hickman County, which was afterward his home. However, he died in Anderson County at the age of seventy-six years. He served as high sheriff of Hickman County for four years, and as judge of the court for sixteen years. He was also one of the county commissioners, and a very prominent Royal Arch Mason. His children are George A., Thomas G., William H., John V., Frank A., Eugene B., Edwin, Ophelia C., Mary R. (Mrs. John C. Gray), Martha A., Lenora A. (Mrs. James W. Farris of Pemiscot County, Mo.) and Virginia E. Frank A. came to Southeast Missouri in 1859 to live with his sister, Mrs. Gray, who had come here in 1856. He has since made Mississippi County his home. On April 15, 1861, he enlisted in the army, joining a Kentucky regiment, but was discharged in November of that year, when he enlisted in the Enrolled Missouri Militia and served one year under Capt. Pritchett. After the war he resumed work on the farm, and was married in 1865 to Ann B. Cooley, who was born in Mississippi County, Mo., in 1844. She died in 1877, leaving three children, Frank C., Flor-

ence A. and Thomas Q. Mr. Jordan afterward married Nannie R. Young, born on Wolf Island, Ky. She came with her parents, Rev. William K. and Rebecca Young, to Southeast Missouri, when about six weeks old. The family returned to Kentucky in 1854, and remained until 1861, when they came back to Southeast Missouri, where Rev. Young died, April 18, 1863, being the father of but one child—Nannie R. Mrs. Young, however, had been married twice previously. She died in Marion County, Mo., on April 30, 1875, whither she had moved in April, 1865. Mr. Jordan has two children by his last wife: Eugenia T. and Ophelia E. In 1880 Mr. Jordan was elected judge of Mississippi County Court, and held the office four years. He served as deputy sheriff two years, and has been justice of the peace since 1874.

George W. Kenrick, a prominent citizen of Southeast Missouri and an enterprising merchant of Charleston, was born in County Wexford, Ireland, on June 17, 1818. He is one of two children born to the union of William Kenrick and Fannie White, both of whom were natives of the "Emerald Isle." The former was a merchant and farmer in Enniscorthy, Ireland, which business he followed during his life. His first wife (the mother of George W. and Kate) died several years previous to his death, and he had several children by a second marriage. George W. was reared in his native country and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1842 he was united in marriage with Emily Walker, and in the summer of that year took passage at Liverpool for America. After several weeks of ocean voyage he and wife landed at New York, and went from there to Alleghany County, Penn., where he worked at his trade a few months, then engaged in farming, which he continued about two years. He then went to Cincinnati, where he remained a short time and removed to St. Louis, remaining there about one year. In 1844 he removed to what is now Bird's Point, Mississippi Co., Mo., where he resided about one year and went to Pittsburgh, Penn. Soon after he bought a trading boat and engaged in merchandising on the Ohio River, going down the Mississippi below Memphis. He made two trips which took him as many years, after which he located his boat at Cairo, Ill., and was engaged in merchandising along the river three years longer. He then returned to Bird's Point, where he engaged in merchandising and hotel keeping. He also served as postmaster. In 1862 he removed to Charleston, where he has since been in the merchandise business. He has served as postmaster of Charleston, justice of the peace, lieutenant of State militia, city alderman and mayor of the city several terms. He owns the Kenrick Hotel, which was erected in 1877, and which is one of the finest and most commodious in Southeast Missouri. He also owns five brick business buildings and ten frame buildings in Charleston. No man has done more than Mr. Kenrick to build up the city of Charleston, with the interest of which city he has been identified for a number of years. His first wife died in 1850, having reared two children, one of whom (William) is living. In 1851 Mr. Kenrick married Mary Rodney, by whom he has had five children, four of whom are living, viz.: George, Albert, Emma and Annie. Besides Mr. Kenrick's property in Charleston, he owns \$8,000 worth in Cairo, Ill., also four large farms. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the I. O. O. F. His son George is the manager of the store at Charleston, and is an intelligent young man of good business qualifications. From 1847 to 1851 Mr. Kenrick was in the merchandise business at Cairo. He owns about \$2,500 worth of real estate in Scott County, Mo.

Robert Langsdale was born in Somerset County, Md., January 7, 1842, and is a son of Robert and Eleanor (Behsworth) Langsdale, both natives of Maryland, and of English descent. The grandfather Behsworth served four years in the army in England, after which he came to America, and fought three years in the Revolutionary War. He then immigrated to Maryland, in which State he died. Robert Langsdale was born in 1812, and was reared near Quantico, Md. He owned considerable land, which his slaves cultivated. He also owned three sailing vessels, which ran from Baltimore to Washington, Philadelphia and Charleston, S. C. He followed boating in early life, but after he became owner of those vessels, he had them run by hired help. He was very successful in business, being at the time of his death worth about \$30,000. His death occurred in 1857. He and wife were the parents of eight children, viz.: Mary A., Estella, John L., Margaret, Thaddeus, Robert, William T. (deceased) and Laura E. (deceased). Robert was reared on his father's farm, upon which he remained until the beginning of the war, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining Company C, Twenty-third Regiment of Maryland, with which he par-

ticipated in a few skirmishes. Upon returning to his regiment, after a visit home on furlough, he was captured April 4, 1864, and was taken to Baltimore prison, where he was kept two months before he had his trial. Three charges were brought against him: first, as being a rebel spy; second as being a rebel soldier, and in the Federal lines; and third, for running the blockades. He was sentenced to one year's hard labor, at Fort Jefferson, on the coast of Florida. After serving his time at the prison, in which he fared very poorly, he returned home, and engaged to work on a sailing vessel. He afterward bought a third interest in a vessel, and became its master, remaining with it on the sea until 1869, when he, with his wife and two children, removed to Mississippi County, Mo., where he has since resided, engaged in farming. In 1866 he wedded Roxana Brown, a native of Maryland, who died in 1881, having borne four children, viz.: Willie V., George W., Alberta (deceased) and Laura (deceased). Mr. Langsdale afterward married Sallie Black, by whom he had one child (deceased). This wife died in 1888. On August 26, 1886, he was united in marriage with Lu Ella Alexander, a daughter of John and Frances E. (Trice) Alexander. The father was born in Virginia, August 30, 1816, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Powers) Alexander, of German and English descent, respectively. John Alexander was reared in Christian County, Ky., and is a farmer. In 1845 he removed to Ballard County, where he has since resided, until the last few years. He has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1835. He and wife were married on April 15, 1849, and are the parents of eight children, five of whom are living: Sarah A., Lucy F., Mercie E., Ella and William R. His wife died in November, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Langsdale have one child, Nellie, deceased. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

James A. Lee, an enterprising farmer of Mississippi County, was born in Bullitt County, Ky., on March 31, 1839. He is a son of William T. and Dorothea (Lee) Lee, both natives of Bullitt County, Ky. Both the grandfathers, John Lee and Henry Lee, emigrated from Maryland to Kentucky, and settled in Bullitt County, where the former died. The latter remained there several years, and in 1848 removed to Mississippi County, Mo., and settled on a farm in Mathews' Prairie, joining the farm on which James A. now resides, and on which he lived until his death on March 31, 1864. William T. Lee was a farmer, and came with his parents to Mississippi County, when he purchased the old McElmurry farm, on which our subject now resides. He soon had the place under cultivation, with good improvements, and resided there until his death on January 2, 1862. His wife died in October, 1878. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom three are living: Nancy (Mrs. W. H. Snellin), James A. and Rebecca (Mrs. Frank Howell). Those deceased are Margaret, John H., Elizabeth, Susan, Phillip, and an infant unnamed. James A. was but nine years of age when he came with his parents to Mississippi County. In 1861 he enlisted in Capt. Price's Company, First Missouri Cavalry, under Gen. Jeff. Thompson (Confederate). On December 28, 1861, he was captured at his home, by the Second Illinois Cavalry, and was taken to Bird's Point, where he was kept in prison for two months. He was then sent (via St. Louis, where he was kept one week) to Alton, Ill., where he remained two months. After enduring many hardships, and being reduced much in flesh, he was released from prison on parole May 20, 1862, and returned home and resumed farming, assisting his mother in taking care of his younger brothers and sisters, as his father had died while he was in prison. He has been twice married, the first time to Belle Hudson, who died in 1873. He was married the second time, in 1883, to Elizabeth Smith, a native of Mississippi County. Mr. Lee is a member of the Masonic fraternity and L. O. O. F., and is also a Wheeler.

John Lett a substantial farmer near Bertrand, Mississippi County, was born in McNairy County, Tenn., in 1843. He is a son of Ambrose Lett, a native of East Tennessee, born in 1815. The latter was married to Nettie Jane Clayton, who was born in North Carolina, on July 3, 1821, and when a young girl was taken by her parents to Tennessee. They made the journey with teams, and settled in McNairy County. Mr. Ambrose Lett was a very successful farmer, and he brought his wife and children to Southeast Missouri about 1844, and located east of Charleston, where he resided about one year. He then resided at Springfield and Cape Girardeau each one year, when he returned to Mississippi County and located near Bertrand, where he died in 1893, universally beloved and respected. After his death his widow married Henry Fletcher, a native of

Henry County, Tenn., who had spent the most of his life in Texas, engaged in farming. Five years after his marriage he went away and has never been heard from since. His wife now resides with the subject of this sketch. She has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than thirty years. She and Mr. Lett were the parents of eight children: Mary Jane (deceased), John, Mary Catherine, William, Louisa (widow of Marion Francis), Lucinda (deceased) and Matthew Hubbard. John lived at his father's until 1867, when he married Mary J. Hainely, who was born in Dunklin County, Mo., in 1843. She is the daughter of Thomas Hainely, of German descent. He removed from Dunklin County when Mrs. Lett was about two years of age, and located near Hot Springs, Ark. After residing there one year, he moved back to Dunklin County, and remained about six years, when he removed to Mississippi County. He died at the age of thirty-seven years (in 1857) and his wife when thirty-five years of age (in 1853). Their children are George P., Mary J., Thomas G., Samuel and Elizabeth, all deceased, except Mary J. After his marriage Mr. Lett engaged in farming on the place upon which he now resides. He was engaged in the mercantile business at Sikeston for twenty-six months, but in 1884 he returned to his farm, upon which he has a fine residence, built in that year. He and wife have had nine children, three of whom are living: Thomas L., Albert E. and John R. Those deceased are Mary L., Robert J., Altha J. and Albert J. (twins), Leonard F. and Laura May. Politically Mr. Lett is a Democrat. He is also a Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W.

J. W. Lindsay, dealer in general merchandise at Charleston, was born in St. Louis, March 13, 1842, and is a son of Joseph and Ann (Walker) Lindsay, both of whom were natives of County Kildare, Ireland. The former was a farmer by vocation. In 1840 he left his native country for America, taking passage at Liverpool. After several weeks ocean voyage he landed at New Orleans, from whence he went up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, where he was engaged in business until his death by cholera in 1849. His widow died in St. Louis, in 1875. They had nine children. Those living are Horatio, Eliza J., Emily, Charlotte, Harriet and John W. Those dead are Frederick, Arthur and Joseph. John W. was about seven years of age when his father died. His widowed mother, left with the care of a large family, gave him such education in his native city as she could afford. In 1853 he went to Charleston, Mo., and entered the store of George W. Kenrick, as clerk. Remaining with him until 1862, he enlisted in the famous Camp Jackson Confederate organization. He was taken prisoner at the camp, but was paroled, and in 1863-64 he attended Notre Dame College, at South Bend, Ind., taking a business course. He was then employed as clerk by Mr. Kenrick until 1870, when he engaged in his present business. He now owns the store-building, of which he occupies two rooms, and also owns the two adjoining buildings, a room for agricultural implements, in which he deals extensively, and also in wagons and buggies, etc. He was married in 1872 to Sonora Taylor, of Cape Girardeau, by whom he has four children: John W., Sonora, Thomas and Lucilla. Mrs. Lindsay is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Lindsay is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is a Mason and a member of the Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter.

William Love, an enterprising merchant of Bertrand, Mississippi Co., Mo., was born in Caswell County, N. C., on the 22d day of November, 1830. He is a son of John and Martha Love, of Scotch-English descent. The former died in North Carolina, when forty-four years of age, and soon after (in 1846) his widow and children immigrated to Tennessee. The journey being overland required seven weeks. The family resided in Tennessee until the death of their mother, at the age of sixty-seven years. The parents were very prominent and popular people, being consistent members and strong supporters of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were the parents of thirteen children, ten of whom died in infancy. Nancy (who was the wife of A. Heggie, of Bertrand) was married in North Carolina, quite young. They afterward moved to Tennessee, where they resided until 1873, when they moved to Bertrand. They resided there until his death, which occurred December 25, 1887, at the mature age of seventy-seven years. Nancy raised two children, John and Martha. John lives in Charleston, and Martha lives near Camden, Benton Co., Tenn. Ira died during the Rebellion, leaving a widow and four children. William Love being the youngest of the three, lived with his mother until 1861, when he was drafted into the army. His occupation up to this time was that of an agriculturist. In 1872 he married M. E. Rushing, a daughter of Richard Rushing. He was at

this time engaged in general merchandising. The next year he moved to Bertrand, and continued in the same business there. In 1875 his wife died, leaving one child (a boy), Charley. In 1881 he was again married to Mrs. S. E. Williams, a native of Tennessee, with whom he now lives, and has two more children, Ella and Spencer. Soon after his arrival at Bertrand he bought 75 acres of land and now owns about 1,000 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Love are active and prominent citizens of Bertrand, and take an active part in the Methodist Episcopal Church at that place, he being class-leader and superintendent of the Sunday-school.

John F. Lynn, a prominent farmer of Mississippi County, was born in Mascoutah County, Ill., on January 23, 1846, and is a son of Cheatham and Angeline (Linn) Lynn, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. The grandparents on both sides were from North Carolina. Cheatham Lynn was born on March 29, 1810, and was the fourth child of a family of fourteen children, of whom Joseph, Benjamin, Bartlett, Andrew J., Samuel H. and Martha are living. Those dead are Young, Craven, Cheatham, John G., Cornelius, Nathaniel, Pitts and Patten. Cheatham Lynn was married in Kentucky, soon after which he removed to Illinois, and was there engaged in farming until 1869, when he removed to Southeast Missouri, and located in the Concord settlement, in Mississippi County, having purchased land there about 1859. Mr. Lynn took an active part in politics and other local matters, being a man of energy, talent and ability. He died on July 16, 1885. His wife was born on January 1, 1822, and died on March 4, 1874. To them were born William P., John F., George D., James M., Jerome, Lusetta B. and a boy and girl, who died in infancy. The first six are now residents of Mississippi County. John F. came to Mississippi County in 1866. Two years previously, March 4, 1864, he married Lusetta Somersett, a native of Tennessee. She died on March 2, 1883. Their children are Stephen D., born on June 22, 1865; Adda A. (Mrs. R. E. Stanley), born January 22, 1867; Mary R., born January 13, 1869; John F., born on April 13, 1871, died on October 29, 1887; Corah A., born on November 20, 1873, died in August, 1878; Cheatham, born on May 9, 1877; Napoleon B., born on December 8, 1878; Emma F., born on January 30, 1880, died in July, 1880; and Lula, born on July 18, 1882, died on March 4, 1893. Mr. Lynn was married the second time to Mrs. Luvisa A. (Warford) Small, who was born on June 5, 1853, and is a daughter of John S. and Emily J. Warford, both of whom are now living in Clinton, Ky. Luvisa A. was married on October 5, 1876, to William E. Small, who died on March 10, 1880, leaving two children: Edith L., born on July 29, 1877, and Edmund W., born on October 22, 1879. To Mr. and Mrs. Lynn have been born Honor, born on April 7, 1885, and Jefferson, born on November 30, 1887. They are also rearing three orphans, children of William T. and Eliza (Lynn) Clari-day. They are Ida B., born on June 23, 1870; Lillie M., born on April 6, 1874; and Edward R., born on February 11, 1880. Mr. Lynn has been justice of the peace since 1874, and has taken an active part in school matters since 1870. Politically he is a Democrat, and is an active member of the Christian Church. Mrs. Lynn is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Lynn is a member of the Knights of the Golden Rule, of the Wheel, and has been a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Judge Thomas S. McElmurry, the oldest man living who was born in the territory now embraced in Mississippi County, was born in Mathews' Prairie, two miles from the town of Charleston, on December 27, 1815. He is one of the only two surviving children out of a family of twelve, born to the marriage of Absalom McElmurry and Elizabeth (Gray) McElmurry, both natives of Kentucky, and of Scotch descent. Absalom McElmurry came from his native State in 1806, and became one of the first settlers in Southeast Missouri, this State being then a part of the Territory of Louisiana. He was married, and lived there a few years, when he removed to Little Rock, Ark., but returned to Mississippi County about 1813, and took up some government land. He followed farming all his life, and first lived in a little log cabin with a puncheon floor and clapboard roof and doors. He was the first judge of Mississippi County, being appointed in 1843. He held the office for some time, and died in 1846. His wife died about 1843. Their surviving children are Judge Thomas S. and Absalom. Those deceased are Ellen, Sallie, John, Benjamin, Charles, David, Mary, Elizabeth, Harriet and Andrew. Judge Thomas S. was reared on his father's farm, and, along with the rising generation of those early times, received only the rudiments of a plain English education. He studied at home

during his leisure hours, but worked hard to clear the land and render it fit for cultivation. He still owns the farm, upon which he was born and reared. He made farming his principal occupation, until his eighteen slaves were freed during the late war. He has always been a Democrat in politics, and has filled various official positions. He served as county treasurer one term, deputy sheriff for four years, justice of the peace for four years, coroner two years. In 1858 he was elected judge of the county court, which office he held for two terms, and in 1866 he was elected probate judge, and held the office until 1870. He was then engaged in the mercantile business until 1880, since which time he has been practically retired, with the exception of looking after his farming interest. He has been twice married; the first time in 1842, to Hester Harrison, who died in 1844, leaving him one child, Elizabeth, deceased. The second time he was married in 1848, to Nancy J. Kennedy, a resident of Charleston. Five children have been born to this union, viz.: Mary (deceased), Thomas S. (deceased), Margaret (Mrs. William A. Bush), Sallie (Mrs. Joseph Hart), and William (deceased). Judge McElmurry is a Mason, and is one of the most prominent men of Southeast Missouri. He has witnessed its development from a territory to its present wealthy condition, and he has made a host of friends, many of whom have passed away. The Judge has lived in a Territory, Federal government, Confederate government, slave State, free State and three counties, and has lived all the time on the same farm. He is now past seventy-two years of age, and is living in the midst of the comforts provided by his own honorable labor.

Absalom McElmurry, a prominent merchant of Charleston, was born in what is now Mississippi County, Mo., on August 24, 1826. He is the twelfth child of Absalom and Elizabeth (Gray) McElmurry [see sketch of Judge Thomas S. McElmurry]. The subject of this sketch was reared at his father's home, until he was sixteen years of age, when his father died. He was then, for two years, overseer of sixty slaves for Mrs. Harriet Moulisby, of New Madrid, after which he went to Lake Providence, La., where he had charge of about eighty slaves for Mr. James E. Old. Remaining at the latter place about two years, he crossed the lake, and was employed in the same business by John Chambles, who owned 300 negroes. He remained with him a couple of years, during which time he was also engaged in trading horses. Returning to Mississippi County, he was married on August 24, 1853, to Sarah F. Kennedy, also a native of Mississippi County. Since his marriage he has been a resident of Charleston. In 1865 he engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued until 1868, when he sold out and resumed farming, in which he is still engaged, in connection with merchandising, in which business he again entered in 1880. He now carries a full line of general merchandise. He and wife have one child, Henry Scott. Mr. McElmurry has served as city marshal for three years. He is a Mason, and has been a representative in the Grand Lodge a couple of times. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

William T. Marshall, ex-judge of Mississippi County Court, was born in La Rue County, Ky., January 14, 1847, and is a son of Thomas and Jane (Rogers) Marshall, both natives of Nelson County, Ky., and of Scotch-Irish descent. The great-grandfather Marshall was born in Ireland, and immigrated to Kentucky at an early day. The grandparents on both sides were born and spent their lives in Kentucky. Thomas Marshall was born in August, 1818, and was married in his native county. In 1850 he immigrated to La Rue County, where he purchased a farm, on which he resided until his death in December, 1886. His first wife, the mother of our subject, died in 1856, having borne him five children: Joseph M., William T., John T., Mary J. (Mrs. A. L. Hawkins) and Elizabeth A. (deceased). He was married the second time to Lavena (Jones) Thurman, by whom he had seven children: Grace E., Robert L., Wesley A., Benjamin W., Hettie F., Rosa and James (deceased). William T. remained with his parents in his native country until about sixteen years of age, and attended the public schools. During the winter of 1862-63, he served in the Confederate army with Gen. Bragg's division, remaining out about three months. He participated in the battle of Perryville. He then went to Putnam County, Ind., and remained with S. F. Gilmore, of Greencastle, for two years, and spent three months near Mattoon, Ill. After an absence of three years, he went back to Hardin County, Ky., and attended two terms of school at Shiloh Academy (known as Wolf's Springs). He spent two years at Sanora Academy, of which time he was assistant under Prof. Charles Matthews, for fifteen months. In 1869 he went to

Buchanan County, Mo., where he taught a private school for three months, after which he went to Kansas City, and after waiting three days for a boat, he got aboard, not knowing where he was going. When the boat arrived at Lucas Bend, he landed and remained all night with a man at the Bend. It was June and the mosquitos were very troublesome. He, however, had never heard of this insect before, and when he was shown to his bed, equipped with mosquito bar, he did not put it over him, and the next morning his face looked as though he had the small pox. He was very angry, and that morning walked eighteen miles to Charleston, and having no money, he walked the next morning out to Big Lake, where a relative resided. He remained there three years, having an interest in what is known as the King farm. In 1873 he purchased 160 acres of land, upon which he now resides. The land was timbered and required several years of hard labor to get a clearing. He now owns 1,770 acres of land, of which about 750 acres are under cultivation, with good improvements. In the fall of 1878 he was elected county judge, which office he held two consecutive terms. Prior to his judgeship he served as county school commissioner for three years. He is a Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F. In 1874 he was united in marriage with Alice Huff, who died in 1879, leaving three children, viz.: William T., Lillie M. and Alvus T. In September, 1881, Judge Marshall was married again, this time to Mrs. Amma Walker, by whom he has three children, Martha P., Herbert and LaRue.

Dr. S. P. Martin, merchant and grain dealer of St. James Township, Mississippi County, was born in Madison County, Ill., in 1837, and is a son of David Martin, a native of Virginia, who immigrated to Kentucky in 1880. He there married Martha Goodwin, a native of Kentucky, and in 1882 removed his family to Madison County, Ill. The Goodwin family immigrated to Kentucky from South Carolina. David Martin was a farmer, and made the trip from Kentucky to Illinois with teams. He resided in the latter State until his death, in 1848, aged fifty-two years. His wife died in her fiftieth year, in 1849. They had eight children: Ann (deceased), John (living in Alhambra, Ill.), Mary (deceased), Martha (Mrs. Dr. Binney, of Staunton, Ill.), Thomas (deceased), Jane (deceased), Dr. Samuel P., and Susan (Mrs. Bell, near Staunton, Ill.). The parents died when Dr. Samuel was twelve years old, after which he lived with his brother, John, for three years, when he went to work for himself. He labored on a farm for \$7 a month in gold, some eight years, and later entered school at Wallonia, Trigg Co., Ky., where he remained until enlisting in the Confederate army, in June, 1861. He was wounded October 7, 1863, by a shot through both thighs. After the close of the war he returned to Trigg County, Ky., and there read medicine under Dr. Nat. Gaither, of Cerulian Springs, following merchandising also during this time. Later he moved to Caldwell County, Ky., and lived there four years. Moving to Mississippi County, Mo., he located in St. James Township, and began the practice of medicine. Dr. Martin wedded Mary L. Long, of Marshall County, Tenn., who was born in 1841. To them have been born Lula T. (Mrs. William Hamilton, of East Prairie), Martha J., Albert S. J., Mary G., Luther (deceased), Samuel P., Jr., Josie and Hattie (deceased). Dr. Martin is now engaged in merchandising in East Prairie, and handles \$10,000 worth of merchandise, and \$20,000 or \$30,000 worth of grain per year. He has served as postmaster since 1879. The Doctor and family are members of the Christian Church.

Joseph F. Martin, a prosperous farmer and grain dealer, located at Charleston, Mississippi Co., Mo., was born in Kentucky in 1846. His parents, Andrew L. and Frances (Rice) Martin, were natives of Virginia, who removed to Kentucky while they were young. They came to Southeast Missouri in 1855, and located south of Charleston, in the Concord settlement, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. Martin died in 1856, and Mrs. Martin in 1860. They reared a large family of ten children: Gustave (deceased), Ezekiel H. (deceased), John M. (engaged in saw-milling in Parker County, Tex.), Andrew J. (engaged in merchandising and farming in Jones County, Tex.), Joseph F., Ann A. (deceased), Ellen (deceased), Salenia J. (deceased), Susan V. (Mrs. Miles L. Howlett, of St. Francois County, Mo.) and Louisa V. (deceased). Joseph F. was about nine years of age when his parents came to Southeast Missouri, which has since been his home. Since arriving at mature years he has been engaged in farming, and buying and selling grain. In 1873 he purchased 440 acres of land on Rush's Ridge, Mississippi County, of which land he now has 275 acres, well improved. He was married in 1873 to Florence L. Rush, a daughter of Alfred and Lucinda

(Brewer) Rush. Their union has been blessed by two children: Pearle A. and Ivy J., who are now at home, attending school. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Martin takes a deep interest in anything that tends to benefit his county, and especially in the temperance movement.

George W. Martin, the accommodating postmaster of Charleston, and editor of the *Enterprise*, was born in that city, November 2, 1859. He is a son of William F. and Mary A. (Baynon) Martin, both of whom are natives of London, England. The mother removed to Mississippi County with her parents in 1847, she being but ten years of age. They located in Charleston, and her father was the first justice of the peace in that city, it being but a village of about half a dozen houses at that time. William F. Martin came to Missouri direct from London in 1848. He also settled in Charleston, which city he ever after made his home. He was a printer, and in 1858 took charge of the *Charleston Courier*, which he ran during the war, and after, being the owner and publisher of the paper at the time of his death in 1873. His widow is still living. They were the parents of six children: George W., Lena A. (wife of F. C. Miller), Robert E. L., John F., Richard V. and Harry. The subject of this sketch was reared at the home of his parents in his native city, and secured a good education in the common schools and by private study at home. He began the printer's trade under the direction of his father, but before a year had passed his father died, and he, being the eldest child, it was left to him to take the father's place. The family was dependent upon him for a living, and by industry and economy he managed to support them, and, taking charge of his younger brothers, he gave them such education as he could afford. Having served an apprenticeship at his trade, in 1875 he established the *Charleston Enterprise*, and during the years following he has enlarged the paper four times. Mr. Martin was for five years the youngest and most successful editor in the State of Missouri. He can be called a self made man, as he has had but little help in any project he has undertaken. His paper is newsy and spicy, and has a good circulation. In 1886 he was appointed postmaster of Charleston, and re-commissioned on January 16, 1888. Southeast Missouri has but three presidential postoffices, and Mr. Martin holds the first Democratic commissioned office. In 1881 he was married to Anna D., a daughter of Judge N. J. Ogilvie. To them have been born three children: Mona H., Lora E. and Mary Edna. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Martin is an intelligent, enterprising and a valuable citizen of Charleston. He has held the office of city clerk one term.

Mrs. Fannie M. Millar, widow of Adam Millar, was born in Frederick County, Va., on December 4, 1830, and is the daughter of John and Lucinda (Headley) Kendrick, also natives of Frederick County. John Kendrick was born January 9, 1791, and was the son of Benjamin and Ann Kendrick, natives of the "Old Dominion." He removed to Kentucky in 1833, and there his wife joined him three years later. They resided in Caldwell County until the death of Mrs. Kendrick, which occurred on July 11, 1854. Mr. Kendrick then removed to Tennessee, where he died January 8, 1876. They were married on December 28, 1815, and became the parents of the following children: Sarah A., born on October 21, 1816, and was married January 21, 1843, to Abram Millar, who died January 25, 1888; Mary C., born February 22, 1818; Rebecca E. (who was married May 1, 1860, to Dr. A. E. Mardick), was born September 30, 1821, now living in Charleston; Lucinda H., born on November 7, 1824, and died on August 11, 1845, married J. S. Stevenson, April 21, 1843; Frances S., born on August 5, 1827, and died on September 30, 1829; Fannie M.; and Susan N. S., born on September 19, 1833, was married April 24, 1855, to Franklin S. Millar, who died July 16, 1869. Lucinda Headley was the daughter of William and Sarah (Northern) Headley; the mother (daughter of William and Abigail Northern), was born on July 25, 1753, and died on March 31, 1835, and the father (son of Andrew and Winifred Headley) was born on December 8, 1746, and died on December 26, 1836. They were married December 8, 1776. To them were born the following children: Abigail, born April 18, 1779, married July 13, 1798, and died on November 30, 1834; Sarah, born May 18, 1780, married January 12, 1799; Mary, born on June 2, 1782, married September 23, 1803, and died March 26, 1839; William, born June 10, 1784, married September 11, 1808, and died March 26, 1839; Winifred, born February 16, 1786, married September 21, 1806, and died in 1848; James, born March 30, 1788, married in February, 1809, and died May 5, 1833; Elizabeth, born on October 10, 1792, married

September 25, 1807; Rebecca, born on March 10, 1794, married December 5, 1816, and died in 1852; Lucinda, born November 1, 1795, married December 26, 1815, and died on July 11, 1854; Newton, born on January 24, 1798, married June 10, 1823, and died in 1853. The subject of this sketch came to Southeast Missouri in 1858, and was married on November 8, 1879, to Adam Millar, who died on September 2, 1883. He was the son of Abram and Rebecca Millar. Abram was born on June 2, 1770, and was married August 14, 1804. Mrs. Millar was born on February 3, 1784, and died on January 20, 1867. To them were born the following children: Elizabeth, born on September 7, 1805; Isaac, born on March 7, 1807; William, born on April 7, 1809; Adam, born on November 9, 1811; Reynolds, born on June 27, 1814; Abraham, born on November 25, 1816; John, born on March 21, 1819; Rebecca, born May 11, 1822; Michael, born on May 18, 1825, and Franklin, born on January 3, 1830.

John A. Millar, an enterprising farmer and influential citizen of St. James Township, Mississippi Co., Mo., was born near where he now resides, February 12, 1851. He is a son of Abram and Sarah A. (Kendrick) Millar, the former of whom was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in November, 1816, and was the son of Abram Millar, who was born in Virginia, but removed to Ohio when it was a Territory. He reared his family in Ohio. In 1842 he went to Mississippi County, Mo., prospecting for land, which he bought and returned to Ohio. In 1847 he removed his family to Mississippi County, but after residing there a while, he returned to Ohio, in which State he died. His wife was Rebecca Millar, who was born in Virginia. To them were born nine children: Elizabeth, Isaac, William, Adam, Reynolds, Abram, John, Rebecca and Franklin, all deceased except Reynolds, who resides in Muscatine, Iowa, and Rebecca (Mrs. Charles Millar, of Williamsville, Ill.). Abram, the father of the subject of this sketch, remained in his native State until 1843, when he went to Kentucky, where he was married on February 21, of that year. His wife was born in Virginia, October 21, 1816, and is the daughter of John and Lucy (Headley) Kendrick, also natives of Virginia. They removed, in 1836, to Princeton, Ky., where they resided until Mrs. Kendrick's death, after which he removed to Tennessee. They had seven children: Sarah, Catherine (deceased), Rebecca (Mrs. Dr. A. E. Mardick, of Charleston, Mo.); Lucy (deceased), Francis (deceased), Fannie M. (widow of Adam Millar, of St. James' Township) and Susan (widow of Franklin Millar, also of St. James' Township, Mississippi Co., Mo.). Mrs. Sarah Millar resides with her son, John A., and enjoys fair health, having had remarkably good health during her life. After his marriage, Abram Millar came to Mississippi County, where he lived upon a farm until his death, January 25, 1888. To him and wife were born three children: Rebecca (deceased), Lucy (Mrs. Thompson Bird) and John A. The last named remained at his parents' until he was twenty-two years of age, assisting in the work of the farm. On April 15, 1873, he was united in marriage with Anna Kalfus, who was born December 11, 1857, in Charleston, Mo. She is the daughter of Columbus C. and Elizabeth (Forman) Kalfus, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Kalfus was a graduate of the Female Academy, of Bardstown, Ky. In 1854 they came to Southeast Missouri, and, locating in Charleston, they remained there until their deaths. Seven children were born to them: Henry H. (deceased), Anna, Columbus C. (of Clay County, Ark.), Lottie (Mrs. P. Holbrook, of Wichita, Kas.), Robert (deceased), Benjamin (deceased) and Jennie (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Millar's union has been blessed by the birth of six children, viz.: Gertrude, Lucy, Anna, John Clay, Mabel (deceased) and Albert. Mr. and Mrs. Millar are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Millar is a prosperous man, and has a good farm upon which he has a nice residence, built in 1897. Politically he is a Democrat.

John N. Mitchener was born in Lexington, Tenn., on February 11, 1833. He is the son of Edmund E. Mitchener. The latter was born in Sumner County, East Tenn., in 1804. He removed to Carroll County, and about 1824 married Nancy Nealy, a native of North Carolina, born in 1807. Later he removed to Lexington, Tenn., where he reared his family. He was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, and a very successful teacher. About 1855 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and was subsequently engaged in selling Masonic regalia and delivering lectures, in which occupation he died, about 1864. His children were Mary E., Martha A., William B., John N., Wilson L., Cincinnatus C., Marcus E. S. V., James K. Polk, Elizabeth C., Amanda J. and Georgia A. Marcus and James were killed in the Federal army at Fort

Pillow. Wilson was killed by some soldiers, and Cincinnatus died in 1881. John remained at home until attaining his majority, when, in January, 1855, he came to Mississippi County, and located in East Prairie. In 1858 he attended school in Kentucky, after which he was engaged in teaching for two or three years. He has since followed agricultural pursuits, and is the owner of 160 acres of good land. He has been twice married. His first wife was Nancy B., a daughter of Isaac and Maria (McDonald) Miller. She died on July 22, 1876, and he was married the second time to Jennie Metheny, a native of Benton County, Tenn., born October 18, 1855. She is the daughter of J. N. and Louisa (Pierce) Metheny, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mitchener are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He has been superintendent of a Sunday-school for nine years, and during that time, has not failed to attend as many as nine Sundays. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Elijah W. Ogilvie, a prominent citizen of Charleston, and the present treasurer of Mississippi County, was born in McCracken County, Ky., on May 6, 1831. He is a son of Lemuel and Martha (Winstead) Ogilvie, the former of whom was born on July 29, 1797, in Bedford County, Tenn., and the latter on July 23, 1803, in Williamson County, that State. The grandfather, Kimber T. Ogilvie, was born in Scotland in 1763, and was brought by his parents to North Carolina when he was quite small. He remained in the Old North State until after he was married, when he removed to Bedford County, Tenn., and remained several years, after which he removed to McCracken County, Ky., where he died on November 20, 1842. He was in the Revolutionary War, and participated in the battle of Guilford Courthouse. His wife was born in 1764, and died in December, 1842. They had five children—two sons and three daughters—who grew to maturity. Lemuel Ogilvie immigrated to McCracken County, Ky., in 1831, and purchased a farm. He was a resident of Paducah, Ky., at the time of his death, on March 12, 1857. His wife died November 15, 1863. They were the parents of eleven children: Benjamin F., Elizabeth (deceased), James B., John W., Martha H., Samuel, Andrew J., Maria L., Napoleon J., William H. and Elijah W. The last named was reared in Paducah, Ky., in which city his education was chiefly secured. In 1864 he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and continued until 1874, when he went to Charleston, and began merchandising, which he followed for four years, under the firm name of Ogilvie & Bro. He was then city marshal for four years, after which he was engaged in the mercantile business again, until 1884, as a member of the firm of Ogilvie & Co. After the dissolution of that firm, he continued business alone, until 1886, since which time he has turned his attention to trading, and looking after his stock farms. In 1886 he was appointed to his present office by the Governor. He has held the office of deputy collector from 1874 to 1887, with the exception of three years. He was city councilman for six terms. He has been twice married; the first time in August, 1876, to Emma Overstreet, of Shelbyville, Ky., by whom he had two children. His wife and one of his children, a daughter, died in August, 1879. The other child, Elmer F., is living. He was married the second time in 1880, to Eliza Ford, of Hartford, Ky. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Democrat. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Rev. James J. Presson was born in Anderson County, N. C., on January 31, 1829, and is a son of Samuel and Anna (Presson) Presson, both of whom were born and reared in North Carolina. The former was born in 1803, and was the son of William Presson, a native of North Carolina, who was the son of Robert Presson, also a native of the Old North State. The last named was a farmer, and had a limited education. He was the father of four boys and two girls, all of whom died in North Carolina, except William, who removed with his family to Tennessee about 1831. He was a very prominent farmer, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in 1850, aged seventy years. He and his wife had nine children: John, James, Matthew, Samuel, Freeman, Thomas, Susan, Mary and Patsy, all deceased. Patsy died at the home of J. J. Presson. Matthew Presson came to Southeast Missouri in the fall of 1874, and was engaged in farming until his death at the age of seventy-seven years. Samuel removed with his parents to Tennessee, and settled in what is now Benton County, in which he lived, engaged in farming, until his death in 1885. He had been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for sixty years, in which he was a class-leader and steward. To him and wife were born twelve

children: Riley A. (deceased), Sarah (deceased), Lydia Ann (deceased), George W. (deceased), Calvin (deceased), Samuel (deceased), Lorenzo (deceased), Neidem W., Rev. James J., Rev. Thomas H., Rev. William M. and Marinda (Mrs. Charles T. Craig). Rev. James J. remained with his father until he reached his majority, and resided in Tennessee until 1873, when he removed to Mississippi County and rented land near Bertrand. In 1875 he removed to the farm on which he now resides, two and three-fourths miles south of Bertrand. On July 23, 1853, he embraced religion, and has since been devoted to the work of saving souls. He was licensed to preach in 1862, and in 1866 was ordained deacon in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, by Bishop Payne, at Jackson, Tenn. He remained in active service in that church until August, 1887, when he united with the Congregational Methodist Church, and has an organization of seventy members near his home. He was united in marriage with Louisa J. Greer, daughter of Benjamin and Susan Greer. To them have been born eleven children, eight of whom are living: Susan A. (Mrs. Robert H. Craig), Needham W., Lousian B., John B., Samuel A. L., Sarah L. (Mrs. J. C. McDoo), Mary J. and Emma Belle. Those deceased are William H., Pritchett and Telitha C. Mrs. Presson is a consistent member of the same church as her husband.

Hiram Price, a well-to-do farmer of Ohio Township, Mississippi Co., Mo., was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, July 23, 1830, and is a son of William and Sarah (Johnson) Price, natives of Virginia and New Jersey, respectively. William Price immigrated to Ohio when young, and located in Hamilton County, near Cincinnati, where he lived for several years. He then removed to Indiana, and died in Spencer County, of that State in 1855. He lost his wife ten years previously (in 1845). They were the parents of a large family of children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only living member. He was but five years of age when his parents removed to Indiana, and he was there reared to farm life, remaining with his parents until the death of his mother. In 1852 he married Mary Watts, and located in Spencer County, Ind., where he remained until 1867, when he removed to Evansville, Ind., remaining there a couple of years. In 1869 he removed to Kentucky, and resided until 1874, when he went to Mississippi County, Mo., in which he has since resided. He now owns a fine farm of 270 acres, which is well improved. His wife died in 1867, leaving three children: Joseph W., Clara (Mrs. James T. Grant), and Anna (Mrs. D. G. Hartner). In 1868 Mr. Price married Mary E. Price, who died the same year, and in 1869 he married Melissa A. Chamberlain, by whom he has two children, Dolly and Della. Mr. Price is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the I. O. O. F. lodge of Cairo, Ill.

Basil M. Raidt, a well-to-do farmer and stock raiser of Mississippi County, was born in New Madrid County, Mo., in 1858, and is a son of Mathias and Maria Ann (Crow) Raidt. The former was born in Germany, and when about fifteen years of age, came to America with his parents, and located in New Madrid County, Mo., where the parents died. The mother of our subject was born in Kentucky, but was brought by her parents to Monroe County, Mo., in which county she grew to womanhood, after which she removed with her parents to New Madrid County. She still resides in the latter county, at the age of sixty-one years (February 14, 1898). To her and husband were born five children, three of whom are living: Basil M., Lena A. Zilafro and Daniel W., who lives at home with his mother. Those dead are Remigus and Henry C., the latter a twin brother to Daniel W. The father was married twice before this union, and has one child living by each wife, Joseph and Thomas G. Mathias Raidt died when he was forty years of age. Basil M. Raidt remained at the home of his parents until he was twenty-three years of age, that being one year after he married Alice Hancock. She is a daughter of John D. and Mary E. Hancock, both deceased. Her father was killed during the war, and her mother died shortly afterward leaving her and her sister orphans quite young, to be reared by her grandfather Pryor. Mrs. Raidt was born in 1865, and reared near the farm upon which she and her husband now reside, by her grandfather, Blanton Pryor. Her parents had two children, the other one, Aslee, being deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Raidt four children have been born: Mattie (deceased), Armenia G. (deceased), Correnia A. and Daniel W. (deceased). They also have under their care and protection two orphan children—cousins—G. Harvey Loomis, a boy sixteen years of age, and Lusinda Scott, a girl twelve years of age. Correnia was born in July, 1885. Mr. Raidt and wife are adherents of the Catholic Church.

William N. Randolph, a promising young attorney of Charleston, was born on January 1, 1853, in Henderson County, Ky. He is a son of Malachi F. and Mary (Slaton) Randolph, both natives of Henderson County, Ky. Their parents were from Virginia, and were connected with the old stock of Randolphs and Slatons in the Old Dominion. The paternal grandfather, Nathaniel Randolph, was a pioneer settler of Kentucky, in which State he died. At one time he carried the mail from Louisville west. Malachi Randolph is a farmer by vocation, and is still living in Henderson County, Ky. He and wife have four children living: William N., Slaton, Eugene and Lula (Mrs. George Robertson, of Kentucky). William N. was reared on his father's farm, and had the advantages of a good common-school education. He studied civil engineering and surveying under the civil engineer at Henderson, Ky., about one year, after which he was engaged in farming until the spring of 1878, when he went to Charleston and taught school for two years. He then began the study of law under Col. Messer Ward, now deceased. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar, since which time he has practiced his profession. He is also agent for several insurance companies. On April 14, 1885, he was united in marriage with Effie, daughter of Dr. A. E. Simpson. They have one child, Minnie. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Democrat, and has held the office of city attorney for one term, justice of the peace for six years, and notary public for eight years.

William H. Reeves, a successful farmer of Ohio Township, Mississippi Co., Mo., was born in Ballard County, Ky., on October 28, 1844. He is a son of Curtis and Eliza (Bryant) Reeves, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. The family were originally from Virginia, but immigrated to Kentucky at an early day. Curtis Reeves was a farmer by vocation, and removed to Mississippi County, Mo., about 1844, and owing to the overflow of that year, became disgusted with the country, and returned to his native State. He died in Wayne County, Mo., in 1845. His widow is still living. They were the parents of two children: Benjamin F. (deceased) and William H. The latter removed to Mississippi County with his mother in 1850, and located at Bird's Point, where they resided for several years. He is a farmer by vocation, and has been a resident of Mississippi County most of his life. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Frank B. Rice, a prosperous young merchant of Charleston, Mo., was born in that city, December 15, 1862, and is a son of William A. and Elizabeth (Lusk) Rice, natives of Hannibal and Elizabethtown, Ky., respectively. The great-grandparents on the father's side, came from England and settled in Virginia, where the early generations passed away. The grandfather, William Rice, removed to Kentucky, and lived there at the time of his death. William A. Rice was a physician, and a graduate of the old Louisville Medical College. Removing to Mississippi County, Mo., about 1832, he began practicing his profession in Charleston. Remaining there a few years, he went to Texas, and on account of failing health, was compelled to give up his profession. He taught school the remainder of his life, dying on March 17, 1873. His wife died in 1864. They had eight children, three of whom are living: James W. (a resident of Texas), Lulu (Mrs. L. LaMontague) and Frank B. Those deceased are Edward, Mary, Margaret, William and Lizzie. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native city, in the schools of which he received a good education. His mother dying when he was about eighteen months old, he was left to the care of an aunt (Margaret Myrick), who is still a resident of Charleston. At an early age he engaged as clerk for D. Black, with whom he remained nine years. He then entered into the mercantile business for himself, which he has continued. He also owns the livery stable formerly the property of Bridges & Wilkinson. Mr. Rice is considered a successful business man and an enterprising citizen. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Encampment; also a member of the Baptist Church.

William T. Roberts, one of the substantial farmers of Mississippi County, was born on the eastern shore of Maryland, in Wicomico County, January 28, 1832. He is a son of Joshua T. and Mary E. (Goddard) Roberts, both of whom were natives of Maryland. The family immigrated to Mississippi County, Mo., in 1868, and settled on a farm one-half mile west of Charleston, upon which the family has since resided. The father died in 1871, but the mother is still living, and resides in Charleston. The were the parents of six children, four of whom are living: Ella, Roxie, Anna and William T. The last named was reared

to farm life in his native State, and has made farming his life vocation. He was but sixteen years of age when his parents located in Mississippi County, since which he has been one of its residents. He now owns 360 acres of land, which is handsomely improved. In 1874 he was united in marriage with Mary, a daughter of B. Harris. Seven children have been born to them, six of whom are living: Georgie, Mamie, Emma, William N., Mabel and Herschel. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William Rodney, one of the pioneer citizens of Mississippi County, was born in Lawrence County, Ark., October 7, 1825, and is a son of John and Rachel (Ramsey) Rodney, of German and French-Irish descent, and natives of Bourbon and Henderson Counties, Ky., respectively. The grandfather, Martin Rodney, emigrated from Germany, and settled in Cape Girardeau County about 1798. He was a farmer by vocation, and entered in that county, 160 acres of government land, upon which he lived a number of years, when he removed to Arkansas, where he was killed in his eighty-fourth year, by a tree falling on him. Andrew Ramsey, the maternal grandfather, was born in England, of Irish parentage. He immigrated to Missouri about 1797, and settled on the Mississippi River at a place now known as Norfolk. He received a grant for 640 arpents, or about 500 acres of land, from the Spanish Government. Mississippi County, at that time, was a dense forest, there being no roads, except Indian paths. He served in the War of 1812, and was wounded in a battle with the Indians, from the effects of which he died in his sixty-sixth year. He had two sons, Andrew and Allen, killed in the same fight. John Rodney immigrated to Mississippi County from Kentucky with his father, about 1811, after which he was a resident of Southeast Missouri until his death, with the exception of five years that he lived in Arkansas. Surveying was his chief vocation, and he served as both State and county surveyor. He divided New Madrid, Scott and Mississippi Counties, after the bill was passed authorizing the formation of Mississippi County. He owned fifty slaves at the time of his death in 1853. His wife died in 1843. They were parents of seven children, Lucielle, Eveline (deceased), Thomas (deceased), William, Mary (deceased), Martin V. and Michael (deceased). William was but four years of age when he removed with his parents to Cape Girardeau County. After remaining there two years, they removed to Scott County. He remained with his parents until he was fourteen years of age, when he began working for himself. He traded in stock, etc., until 1850, when he went to California, and remained about two and one-half years, engaged in mining and trading on pack mules. Returning to Southeast Missouri in 1853, he located on a cane brake in Mississippi County, and began improving the farm upon which he now resides. It has required many years of hard labor to get the place in its present fine condition. He owns 447 acres, of which 200 acres are under cultivation. In 1855 he wedded Martha V. Harris, a native of Missouri, by whom he has three children, Walter F., Ella and Althea, (Mrs. W. A. Horton). Mr. Rodney was reared in the Catholic Church, and is still an adherent of that religion. Politically he was an ardent Democrat. He has held the office of magistrate for six years. The name of Rodney has been famous in Southeast Missouri for three quarters of a century.

George Rolwing, a prosperous young farmer of Mississippi County, Mo., was born in that county on February 18, 1862. He is the son of Henry and Cenia Rolwing, both of whom were natives of Germany. They immigrated to the United States in early life, and settled in Mississippi County, Mo., where they resided until their deaths. To them were born five children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only survivor. He was reared to farm life, and since arriving at maturity has followed farming as a vocation. With the exception of a few years, he has always resided in his native county. In August, 1885, he was united in marriage with Fannie Brinkman, a daughter of Joseph Brinkman. Mr. Rolwing owns a good farm of 380 acres, a large portion of which is under cultivation, with good improvements. To him and wife have been born one child, an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Rolwing are members of the Catholic Church.

Dr. John M. Rowe was born in Carroll County, Tenn., October 18, 1841, and is a son of Elisha and Narcissus (Rogers) Rowe, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Wilson County, Tenn. The paternal great-grandfather came from England and settled in North Carolina. The great-grandmother Rowe came from France. The paternal grandfather, John Rowe,

was born in North Carolina, and was a farmer by vocation. He immigrated to Tennessee at an early day, where he died. Elisha Rowe was also a farmer, and resided in Tennessee until 1888, when he removed to Charleston, Mo., where he died in 1886. His wife died in Tennessee in 1864. They were the parents of ten children, two of whom died in infancy. The others are John M., Mary S., Caroline, George P., Sallie, Fannie, Hilliard J. and Amanda. Dr. John M. remained on the farm in Tennessee until 1862, when he enlisted in the army, joining Company B, Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, under Col. I. R. Hawkins. He was captured at the battle of Union City, and made his escape the first night after, without either hat or shoes, his whereabouts being concealed by his friends. He afterward went to Columbus, Ky., dressed in rebel uniform. In the second year of his service, he began reading medicine, and was mustered out in 1865 as brevet assistant surgeon. Returning home he attended school one year, after which he read medicine one year. He then entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and remained there one session, after which he practiced his profession a short time. In 1868 he entered the medical department of the University of Nashville, graduating in the spring of 1869. He was then engaged in practicing his profession in his native county until 1874, when he located in Charleston, Mo., and resumed his practice, which he has very successfully continued. He is a member of the American Medical Society, to which he was a delegate in 1886. He is also a member of the tri-State, and the Southeast Missouri Medical Societies, and an honorable member of the Western Kentucky Medical Society. He is a Mason, and a member of the Chapter and Council. He was married in October, 1868, to Josephine Jordan, by whom he has three children: Edgar M., Stella M. and Walter S. His wife died in 1875, and he was again married in 1878, choosing for his second wife Julia Russell. Five children have been born to this union, viz.: Lela B., Lura D. (deceased), Carl R., Herbert H. and John M., Jr. The Doctor and Mrs. Rowe are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In politics he is a Republican.

John Rushing, a highly respected farmer, residing near Bertrand, Mississippi Co., Mo., was born in Camden, Benton Co., Tenn., in 1833, and is a son of R. D. and Olley (McGill) Rushing, both natives of the above-named county. The paternal grandfather was born in North Carolina, and settled near Camden, Tenn., at a very early date. He reared his family there, and died when about seventy years of age. R. D. Rushing died in 1837, leaving a widow and two children, the subject of this sketch, who was then but four years of age, and a younger brother. His widow married James K. Nance, but died soon after, being twenty-five years of age. John and Thomas were then taken by their maternal grandparents, at whose home they grew to maturity. However, the grandfather died when John was but eleven years of age, and the support of his grandmother and younger brother devolved upon him. He worked upon his grandmother's farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he worked for himself in summers, and attended school in winters, until he secured sufficient education to teach school. He was then engaged in teaching for several winters, working during the summers. Later he was elected justice of the peace for his district, and, in 1867, was elected clerk of Benton County. In 1870 he assisted in taking the census, and was then appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue of the Seventh District of Tennessee. After that office and collector of internal revenue were consolidated, he was appointed deputy collector, under Dr. C. W. Hawkins. In February, 1874, he removed to Mississippi County, Mo., and located where he now resides. Mr. Rushing is an ardent Republican, and is very active in politics. In 1878 he was again elected justice of the peace, and in 1880 took the census of Long Prairie Township. He was united in marriage with Marinda Harris, of Arkansas, who was born in 1839. They have had seven children, two of whom are living: Thomas J. and Inez. Louisa Belle died at the age of seventeen. The other four died in infancy. Thomas J. graduated in the St. Louis common schools in 1886, and is now with the United States army at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Mr. Rushing and family are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Alfred J. Rushing, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Long Prairie Township, Mississippi Co., Mo., was born in Benton County, Tenn., on July 28, 1854, and is a son of Richard and Mehala (Ashcroft) Rushing, natives of Tennessee and North Carolina, respectively. The former was born in 1812, and while young removed with his parents to Benton County, Tenn., they being among the first settlers of that county. The grandfather, Willis Rushing, died there.

Richard Rushing and wife were prominent members in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder. He was an enterprising farmer and a highly respected citizen of Benton County, in which he died in 1881. His wife died in 1883, while visiting in Mississippi County, Mo. To them were born nine children, six of whom are living: Thomas, Alfred J., Green H., Mary T. (Mrs. John T. Heggie), Melvina (Mrs. Dr. W. Z. Heggie) and Sophronia (Mrs. John W. Butta). Those deceased are Willis, Richard and Ellen (Mrs. William Love). Alfred J. lived with his parents until he was twenty-four years of age, assisting on the farm and attending school. In November, 1878, he went to Mississippi County, Mo., and was engaged with William Love in the mercantile business for two years, after which he was with H. L. Finley for three years. In the fall of 1883, he removed to the farm on which he now resides. On October 25, 1882, he was united in marriage with Minnie Lee Langston, who was born (in 1863) and reared on the farm that is now her home. She is the daughter of Leonard and Minerva (Barnes) Langston, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The former came to Southeast Missouri when about seventeen years of age, and the latter, with her parents, when two years of age. Leonard Langston died at the age of fifty-six years (in 1880), and his widow now lives with her daughter, Mrs. Rushing. They were the parents of five children, three of whom died in childhood. Charles married Mary E. Grayson, and to them were born three children: Willie, Arthur and Birdie. Charles died on September 1, 1881, and his widow and children now live on his farm. Mr. and Mrs. Rushing have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for seven years, in which he is a steward. He was formerly a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he was a ruling elder for seven years. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. He and wife have two children, Albert and Willie.

David Rusk, a jeweler at Charleston, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1848, and is a son of John and Johanna (Jones) Rusk, natives of Scotland. The former was a cabinet-maker, which trade he followed the most of his life. His wife died in Scotland, and he afterward immigrated to America in 1851. He located in Maryland, and remained a few years, when he removed to Sparta, Ill., where he died. He was the father of six children. David was but three years of age when his mother died, and he was left with his relatives in Scotland, when his father came to America. He received a liberal education in Ayrshire, and in 1864 took passage on a steamer at Liverpool, for New York, where he landed after a seven days' voyage. He went from there to St. Louis, and from thence to Sparta, Ill., where he finished learning the watchmaker's trade, which he had previously undertaken. He remained in Sparta until 1875, when he came to Charleston and engaged in business on his own account. Although he began on a small scale, he has built up a good trade, and now has a large stock of jewelry, etc. In 1874 he was united in marriage with Nora Knox, a native of Illinois, of German descent. Four children have been born to them: Eddie, Minnie, Maggie and an infant daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Rusk are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the K. of P. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served as city councilman two terms.

Joseph G. Russell (deceased) was born on April 20, 1842, in Scott County, Mo., and was a son of William Russell, a native of Maryland, who removed to Southeast Missouri, and settled in Scott County, where the subject of this sketch was born, and where he (William Russell) died on May 7, 1861. Joseph G. remained in his native county until 1870, when he brought his family to Mississippi County, and located near Bertrand. In 1882 he purchased the farm upon which his family now reside. On February 18, 1866, he was united in marriage with Hannah M. Mansfield, born on November 8, 1845, in Scott County, Mo. She is the daughter of William A. and Martha J. (Joyce) Mansfield, natives of Kentucky and Louisiana, respectively. The former came to Southeast Missouri when he was a small boy. The latter removed with her mother to Cape Girardeau County, when she was six years old, her father having died in Louisiana. They were the parents of eleven children, five of whom are living: William A., Simeon T., Hannah M., Sarah (Mrs. James Donover), and Louisa E. (widow of B. Gilledley, who resides with her mother in Bertrand). Those dead are Thomas, Robert E., Teresa J., John H., William T. and an infant unnamed. Mrs. Mansfield resides on the home place in Bertrand, her husband having died in 1883. To Mr. and Mrs. Russell were born eleven children, viz.: Robert P. (died on November 30, 1884), William C., Joseph T. (died on August 8, 1884), John G., Franklin F., Thomas T., Marvin W. (died on May 18,

1880) Albert G., Oliver G. (deceased) and Claudus and Cora, both of whom died in February, 1884. Mr. Russell died on November 4, 1885. He was a member of the A. F. & A. M., and of the A. O. U. W. He was also a member of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Mutual Aid Association, and he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In politics he was a Democrat. His widow and children reside on the home farm, south of Bertrand, and enjoy the comforts of a good home, which he secured by industry and enterprise. Mr. Russell was a highly respected citizen, and left a host of friends to mourn his death.

James W. Russell, real estate agent and stock dealer, was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., on July 7, 1851, and is a son of Joseph W. and Mary (Frizzell) Russell, the former a native of Georgetown, Ky., and the latter of Cape Girardeau County, Mo. The subject of this sketch was reared in Jackson, Mo., where he secured a good education. He afterward lived in St. Louis several years, and practiced medicine, having previously graduated at the Missouri Medical College. He, however, was not satisfied with the profession he had chosen, and sought other business. Being a man of strong physical ability, he decided to try farming, abandoning his profession entirely. In 1882 he removed to his present farm in Mississippi County, where he has since been engaged in the real estate and stock business. His large farming interests in Mississippi County and vicinity require a great deal of his attention. He deals extensively in stock, buying and selling, and at times making large shipments. In 1879 he was united in marriage with Anna Edwards, which union has been blessed by the birth of two children, Lizzie and Anna. Mr. Russell is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is an enterprising citizen and one of the most successful business men of Mississippi County.

Hon. Joseph J. Russell, attorney-at-law, was born near Charleston, Mo., on August 23, 1854, and is one of eleven children born to the marriage of Joseph T. Russell and Patience A. Langford. His paternal grandfather, James A. Russell, came to Mississippi County from Maryland about 1836 and died in the county about 1852 or 1853. Joseph T. Russell left his native State in 1853 in company with Judge Noah Handy, and came to Missouri, making the entire journey by wagon. He first located in West Philadelphia, a little town then recently laid out on the banks of the Mississippi River, in Scott County, where, unaware of the treacherous character of the river, he invested all his money in town property. A year or two later his lots were destroyed by the encroachments of the river, and he removed to Mathews' Prairie, where he entered 160 acres of land, and made a home for himself and family. He was a carpenter, and up to 1856 worked at his trade in Charleston and the surrounding country. His last contract was for the building of the court house, which, with many other buildings erected by him, is still standing. In 1856 he retired to his farm, where he spent the remainder of his life in ease and comfort. He died on December 27, 1874. He was twice married, his first wife having died on April 14, 1869. Of his children by the first marriage five are living; Eliza, Abraham O., Joseph J., Julia (Mrs. Dr. John M. Rowe) and John C. Those dead are Ellen, Martha, Laura, Hettie, Sarah and George D. Joseph J. Russell was reared on his father's farm, receiving such education as the district school afforded. At the age of nineteen he exchanged his position as pupil for that of teacher of the home school, but between terms attended the Charleston Academy. In 1875 he entered the law office of Moore & Hatcher, at Charleston, and the following year was admitted to the bar. Subsequently he entered the law department of the State University, and in 1880 graduated from that institution as the valedictorian of his class. Since his admission to the bar, with the exception of the time spent in college, he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Charleston. Close attention to business, a thorough knowledge of law, and native shrewdness have secured for him a large and lucrative practice, and, although a young man, he is generally recognized as one of the ablest and most successful lawyers of Southeast Missouri. He has also attained considerable prominence in politics, and has filled several official positions. He was school commissioner of Mississippi County for two years, and prosecuting attorney for four years, 1880-84. In 1884 he was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, and made an able canvass of his district. In 1886 he was elected to represent Mississippi County in the Legislature, and was unanimously nominated Speaker *pro tem* by the Democratic caucus, and, of course, elected. Mr. Russell was married at the Southern Hotel, at St. Louis, on July 26, 1884.



Sincerely Yours
J. J. Russell

MISSISSIPPI CO.

to Belle Groath, of Cape Girardeau. He owns one of the finest residences in Charleston, and is a director in the Charleston Bank, which he was largely instrumental in organizing.

Joseph R. Shelley, a farmer and stock raiser of Shelley's Ridge, Mississippi Co., Mo., was born in Gibson County, Tenn., in 1837. His parents, Joseph and Susan (Graham) Shelley, were both natives of Middle Tennessee, born in 1801 and 1804 respectively. The settlement of the Graham family in Tennessee dates back to the Revolutionary War, when the great-grandfather removed from New York to that State. Joseph Shelley's parents were from North Carolina. In early life Joseph was engaged in hat manufacturing, but afterward followed farming as a vocation. When of middle age he was a minister in the Baptist Church. In 1851 he removed with his family to Mississippi County, Mo., locating on Shelley's Ridge, where he remained one year, and started with his family to Texas, but upon reaching Alexander, on Red River, he was taken sick. Turning his course back to Mississippi County, he died before he reached home (in 1853). To him and wife were born twelve children, five of whom are living: Isaac D., Thomas C., Martha, Arbelle and Joseph R. Those dead are Maran, Sarah, Ellen, Nancy, John, James and Ellen (named for her older sister who died before her). The mother died in 1878 in Arkansas, while living with her youngest daughter, Arbelle. Joseph R. remained at home, assisting on the farm, until he was twenty-eight years old. His mother went to Arkansas in 1860, and he served in the Confederate army about one year. In 1865 he removed to his present location, and in 1866 married Elizabeth Childers, who was born on September 1, 1846. She is a daughter of Jackson and Martha (Reesor) Childers, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. When a young man Mr. Childers went with his parents to Indiana, in which State he grew to manhood, removing from thence to Kentucky. He was married April 15, 1839, and remained in Kentucky about ten years. In 1854 he removed to Southeast Missouri, where he died on February 15, 1877. Mrs. Childers is still living. To them were born Elizabeth, George, Thomas (deceased), Frances (Mrs. Haas Moss), Wilson (deceased), Drucilla (deceased), Reedie (Mrs. Frank Childers) and Parnelia (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Shelley have no children, but they are rearing three orphans, Eliza, Adar and Thomas, children of Thomas and Rebecca (Thurman) Childers, who died on November 3, 1883, and January 16, 1884, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Shelley have been members of the Christian Church for fourteen years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Agricultural Wheel.

William Sherman was born in Jefferson County, Ky., on March 15, 1826, and is the only survivor of nine children born to the marriage of Charles R. Sherman and Julia A. Porter, both of whom were natives of Maryland. The grandfather, Charles Sherman, was a Methodist minister, and lived in Jefferson County, Ky., at the time of his death. Charles R. Sherman was a turnpike contractor in early life, and built several of the pikes leading out of the city of Louisville, in which city he was a resident for several years. In 1840 he, with his family, took the steamer "Atlanta," but her shaft breaking, they were transferred to the "Georgia," and came up the river to Price's Landing. Arriving on February 29, 1840, he removed his family to Mathews' Prairie, where he located, having previously purchased 300 acres of unimproved land, upon which he had built a good two-story frame house, considered one of the best in this portion of Missouri at that day. He soon had the farm under cultivation. Although the prairie was the most thickly settled portion of this part of the State, the inhabitants were few. Mr. Sherman resided on his farm until his death in the fall of 1843. His widow died in 1866. Four of their children died in Louisville, and four in Mississippi County; one besides William lived to be married—Susan—who was married to Dr. Jesse S. Bledsoe. William was fourteen years of age when his parents removed to Mississippi County, previous to which he had lived in Louisville. After the death of his father, he remained on the farm with his mother until his marriage in 1851, with Sallie, daughter of James Smith, a pioneer of Mississippi County. Upon the death of his wife, in 1860, he removed back with his mother, and remained until her death. He and wife had four children, of whom but one is living: Henry E. Those deceased are Dr. James S., Julia and Susie. From February, 1874, to 1877, he was a resident of Columbia, to which place he removed to educate his children. His two sons graduated at the State University there. Mr. Sherman has made farming and stock raising his life vocation, at which he has been very success-

ful. He is now retired from business, and for several years has been a resident of Charleston. Since 1840 he has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Henry E. Sherman was born in Mississippi County, Mo., on June 1, 1853. He graduated from the State University at Columbia in 1877, after which he was engaged in farming on his father's farm, about one mile north of Charleston, for two or three years. On June 12, 1877, he was united in marriage with Lillie V. Runyan, a native of Columbia, Mo. They had one child: William O. (deceased). His wife died in September, 1880. After the death of his wife he was not engaged in any business for about one year, and in 1881 he resumed farming, which he has very successfully continued. He owns 580 acres of good land, and has a nice residence in the city of Charleston, which was erected in 1876. On December 20, 1881, he was united in marriage with Mary F. Ward, a native of Mississippi County, by whom he has three children: Henry E., Jr., Virginia E. and Susie. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In politics he is a Democrat.

Dr. A. E. Simpson, the oldest practitioner in Mississippi County, was born at Berry's Lick, Butler Co., Ky., on April 27, 1829. His grandfather, Hugh Simpson, was born near Fairfax Court House, Va., in 1760, and was of Scotch descent, his parents having come to America from Scotland. He was with Gen. Francis Marion in the Revolutionary War, at the close of which he was in South Carolina, and was married there to Mary Long. After his marriage he removed to Tennessee, locating near Nashville, where he remained a few years and immigrated to Warren County, Ky., where he died in 1832. He was a prominent man in his time, and was a Whig politically. Isaac Simpson, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer, which occupation he followed during his life. He was born in Kentucky, and was married there to Rachel B. Tygart, also a native of Kentucky. The husband died at his home in that State in 1846, and his widow remained there until 1860, when she removed to Plattsburg, Mo., where she died in 1875. Isaac Simpson was elected a delegate to the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which met at Lebanon, Iowa, in 1845. They were the parents of nine children, viz.: Julia A. (deceased), Rilda J. (deceased), Dr. Absalom E., John J., Albert W. (killed at the battle of Pea Ridge), Angeline E. (deceased), Emma H. (deceased), Isaac Monroe and Hettie F. (deceased). Dr. A. E. Simpson remained on the farm until he was twenty years of age, attending the country schools of the neighborhood during the fall and winter. Following this, he spent two years at high school under the teaching of one John C. Duke, in Warren County, Ky., and then engaged in teaching school, which occupation he followed a few years, reading medicine in the meantime. In 1853 he entered the office of Dr. J. R. Curd, of Russellville, Ky., and the next year entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, graduating in 1856. He immediately after began practicing his profession at Hartford, Ky., and remained there until the spring of 1858, when he came to Charleston, and continued the practice of medicine. In 1863 he was elected county judge, and served until he was elected to the Legislature the next year. In politics he is a Democrat (was originally a Whig), and at the time of his service in the Legislature there were but thirteen Democratic representatives. He has served as city councilman, and was a school director for sixteen years, and was elected to the position of public administrator of Mississippi County four terms, holding the office sixteen years. In 1869, on account of failing health, he engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued till 1877, when he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1859 he wedded Arabella Lee, who died in 1860, leaving one child: William L. He was married again in 1861, choosing for his second wife Mrs. Rebecca J. (Swank) McFarland, by whom he has six children, viz.: John L., Effie M., Henry L., Anna L., Cora B. and Bertie D. The Doctor is a Mason, and a member of the American Medical Association, also of the Southeast Missouri Medical Association, of which he has served as president.

Charles M. Slack, dealer in furniture, Charleston, was born in Mason County, Va., October 9, 1836. He is a son of Cornelius and Mary (McQuire) Slack, both natives of Virginia, the former of German, and the latter of Irish descent. The Slacks were an old Virginian family. Cornelius was a mechanic by trade, which he followed all his life in connection with farming. In 1838 he, with his family, immigrated to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., coming down the Ohio River on a flat-boat. He died in 1867, and his widow in 1879. They were

the parents of eight children, viz.: Susan (deceased), Mary, Charles M., Leander, Jeremiah, Franklin and John. The eldest child died in infancy. Charles M. being but two years of age when his parents emigrated from his native State, was reared in Cape Girardeau County. At the age of eighteen years he began learning the carpenter's and cabinet-maker's trades, which he mastered under the instructions of his father. He was engaged in contracting and building at Cape Girardeau until about 1873, when he engaged in the furniture business, which he continued there until 1882, when he removed to Charleston, and engaged in his present business, at which he has been very successful. In 1860 he was united in marriage with Fidelia Lee, a native of Cape Girardeau. Three children have blessed their union: Everett L., Lillie H. and Arthur. In politics Mr. Slack is a Democrat, to which party his father also belonged. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

William R. Slack was born in Hardin County, Ky., June 15, 1853, and is a son of Silas and Victoria (Cole) Slack, both of whom were natives of Hardin County, Ky. The two grandfathers, Randy Slack and William Cole, were Virginians, who settled in Kentucky at an early day, and resided there until their deaths. Silas Slack was reared in his native State. In 1857 he loaded his family and all his effects on a flat-boat, and came down the Ohio River to Missouri, landing at Wolf Island in March. He purchased land and made a settlement in Wolf Island Township, Mississippi County, where he resided until February, 1863, when the overflow of the Mississippi destroyed his property, and he removed to the farm upon which William R. now lives. A few years later he purchased the farm, and resided there until his death on February 27, 1877. His wife died on February 15, 1880. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom are living: Cora (Mrs. John Hobbs, of Kentucky), William R. and Loyd F. The ones deceased are Silas, John, Emma and Melissa. William R. was but three years of age when his parents removed to Missouri. He has been engaged in farming all his life, and remained with his parents until their deaths. He now owns 352 acres of land, all of which is under cultivation. On March 17, 1885, he was united in marriage with Hannah, a daughter of Lowry and Mary A. (Stout) Hay. Mr. and Mrs. Slack have two children: Amy and Arthur, the later of whom is deceased. Mr. Slack is an enterprising and intelligent young man, and so far has been very successful in business.

Loyd F. Slack, a prosperous young farmer of Mississippi County, Mo., was born in that county on January 20, 1862. He is a son of Silas and Victoria (Cole) Slack [see William R. Slack's sketch]. Loyd F. was reared on his father's farm, and has always followed farming as a vocation. In 1881 he purchased the farm upon which he now resides, consisting of 120 acres of good land. He located on the farm the next year after his purchase. In 1885 he was united in marriage with Mollie Hendricks, a native of Kentucky. Two children have blessed their union: George O. and Willie. Mrs. Slack is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James Smith, one of the pioneers and prominent citizens of Mississippi County, was born on April 2, 1808, in Hardin County, Ky., and is a son of Washington and Hannah (McWilliams) Smith, both natives of Virginia. The Smith family came from England, and made a settlement in Virginia. The grandfather, James Smith, was a farmer and immigrated to Kentucky. He died in Hardin County, that State. The maternal grandparents came from Scotland, and also settled in Virginia. Washington Smith and his wife both died in Hardin County. They had five children, three of whom are living: James, David and George. Two daughters are deceased. James was reared on the farm in Kentucky, remaining with his parents until 1836, when he immigrated to Mississippi County, coming down the Ohio River in a flat-boat, on which he brought his stock, wagons, etc. Landing at Norfolk, December 28, 1836, he went to Mathews' Prairie, where he entered 240 acres of land, upon which he erected a hewed log cabin with a wood and mud chimney, and a clapboard roof, in which he lived for several years, until he could make better improvements. He has been a resident of this section for fifty-one years, and has witnessed its development from a wild wilderness to its present wealthy state. He has been a resident of Charleston since 1883. Farming has been his life vocation, and he now owns 540 acres of land, but he has been retired, since moving to Charleston. Although in his eightieth year, he is bright and active, and possesses a wonder-

ful memory. In 1832 he married Elizabeth Swank, a native of Kentucky, by whom he had six children, three living: Silas S., James W. and Elizabeth A. (Mrs. Dr. Bridwell). His wife died in 1845, and he was united in marriage in 1849 with Elizabeth A. Moore, a native of Scott County. Mr. Smith has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South since 1833.

Isaac N. Smith was born on May 21, 1837, in Meade County, Ky., and is a son of John and Jane (Peak) Smith, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, and were of English and Irish descent, respectively. The paternal grandfather, Robert Smith, was a Virginian by birth, but immigrated to Kentucky at an early day, and from thence to Spencer County, Ind., where he resided until his death, about 1810. John Smith was born in 1806, and was about eighteen years of age when his parents removed to Spencer County, Ind. He remained with his parents until his marriage, when he removed to Meade County, Ky. Remaining there until 1855, he immigrated to Missouri, and in 1858 located in Mississippi County, where he had previously purchased a farm. He remained there until his death in February, 1866. His wife died in 1879. They reared two children, Isaac N., and Lydia (Mrs. N. M. Griggs). Isaac N., being eighteen years of age when his parents removed to Missouri, was reared in his native county, and received a good common school education. He remained with his parents until the Civil War broke out and troops were called, when he enlisted in Company E, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, Confederate States army, with which he participated in all the campaigns west of the Mississippi River. He was wounded at Jackson's Run during Price's last raid, receiving four pistol shots, which took effect in the right leg, breaking the bone. He was left at Fredericktown, at the residence of Alex. Nilong, and there fell into the enemy's hands, but he was so badly wounded and bleeding, that they left him for dead in November, 1864. He was afterward paroled, and returned home and resumed farming. In 1875 he removed to Cairo and engaged in the grain and commission business, and continued under the firm name of Cunningham & Smith, until 1881, when he engaged in railroad contracting. He finished a \$10,000 contract on the St. Louis & Cairo Narrow Gauge Road, and a large contract on the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad, the first under the firm name of I. N. Smith & Co., the last, of Bethune & Smith. In 1883 he resumed the grain business, in which he is still engaged, having removed to Charleston, Mo., in 1887. He also deals extensively in fine stock, and manages his farming interest. He owns about 1,500 acres of land in Mississippi County. In April, 1865 he was united in marriage with Louisa E. Rush, a native of Mississippi County. Seven children have been born to their marriage, viz.: John A. (deceased), Emma B., Edmund K., Effie W., Isaac N., Jr., Claude M. and Mary A. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the K. of H., and in politics is a Democrat.

John W. Smith, a merchant at Bird's Point, was born in Paducah, Ky., on May 23, 1848, and is a son of William A. and Mary R. (Smith) Smith, the former a native of Lincoln County, Tenn., and the latter of Prince William County, Va. William A. Smith removed to McCracken County, Ky., in 1831, and remained a few years, until November, 1853, when he removed to Massac County, Ill., and located on a farm, after which he engaged in farming and timber contracting. The subject of this sketch remained on the farm with his parents until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he married, and was engaged in farming in Massac County, Ill., until 1879. He then removed to Kentucky, and remained until 1881. He removed to East Prairie, Mo., and remained there till 1883, then moved to Bird's Point, where he engaged in the saloon business until February, 1888. He was employed on the Texas, Arkansas & St. Louis Railroad for some time, but is now engaged in the mercantile business, carrying a large stock of groceries and drugs. On October 11, 1876, he married Mary J. Stratton, who died on September 14, 1878, leaving one child, William F. He married again in 1885, choosing for his wife Martha N. Strader, by whom he has two children: Mary E. (deceased) and Jennie C. Mr. Smith is a member of the I. O. O. F.

James B. Smith, a member of the firm of Smith & Beckwith, general merchants at Bird's Point, Mississippi Co., Mo., was born in Massac County, Ill., March 4, 1837. He is a son of William A. and Mary R. (Smith) Smith, the former of whom was a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Virginia. They immigrated to Illinois about November, 1853, and made a settlement in Massac County. Mr. Smith purchased a farm near Pellonia, upon which he resided until his death. His wife died in 1879. To them were born five children, three

of whom are living: John W., Miranda C. (Mrs. W. G. Swinney) and James B. The last named remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, assisting them on the farm. He then worked for himself as a farm laborer for a couple of years. In 1879 he went to East Prairie, Mo., and worked as a farm hand a part of two years, with John A. Miller, and then entered a store as clerk at Bird's Point. In December, 1883, he engaged in the mercantile business at Bird's Point, with Underwood Beckwith, with whom he has since continued in business. They were in the grocery business until February, 1888, when they sold their stock, and now carry a general line of dry-goods, boots and shoes and general notions. On December 31, 1882, he was united in marriage with Laura Wyndland, by whom he has one child deceased, and one living. In the fall of 1883 Mr. Smith was commissioned postmaster at Bird's Point, which position he still holds.

Dr. Hartwell Stratton, justice of the peace, Charleston, Mo., was born in Cumberland County, Va., February 16, 1825. His parents, Robert and Mary (Adams) Stratton, were natives of Virginia. Robert Stratton's parents removed from England to Virginia in early life, and remained there until their deaths. Robert was a farmer and planter by vocation, and lived and died in Cumberland County, Va. He served as an officer in the War of 1812. His death occurred in 1859. His wife died in 1838, having borne him three children, one of whom, Hartwell, is living. Those deceased are William (a member of the firm of Stratton & Bird, wholesale grocers of Cairo, Ill.), and Pamela M. Jackson, the mother of the Messrs. Jackson Bros., commission merchants, Cairo, Ill.). Mrs. Jackson died in 1876. William died in January, 1888. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and remained with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, spending most of his time in school. He attended the Richmond College, also Emory and Henry College. In 1847 he went to Middle Tennessee and engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued for several years, when he began reading medicine, attending two courses of lectures at the Nashville University. In 1860 he entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, graduating in the spring of 1861. Soon after he removed to Norfolk, Mississippi Co., Mo., and remained a short time practicing his profession, after which he removed to Charleston, and engaged in the mercantile business, in partnership with J. H. Bethune and William F. Rodney, of Cape Girardeau. They remained in business several years, when Dr. Stratton sold his interest, and engaged in the drug business in Charleston, in partnership with Dr. T. L. Petrie, and, subsequently, with Thomas Byrd of Charleston. After remaining in the drug business a few years, Dr. Stratton sold out, purchased a farm near Charleston, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he continued until a few months ago (1887), when he sold his farm and is now practically retired from business. He was elected to his present office in 1886. He was first married in 1849 to M. A. Kinby, of Tennessee, by whom he had six children, two of whom, only, are living: Mary (Mrs. E. W. Thompson) and William T. G., both of Mississippi County. She died in 1859. He was married again in 1865 to Eliza M. Randal, a native of Cape Girardeau County, by whom he had three children, two of whom, Aura L. and Lindsay M., are living, and the other, Frank M., died at the age of eighteen years; their mother died in 1876. Dr. Stratton is a prominent citizen of Charleston and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Newton T. Strickland, an enterprising farmer of Mississippi County, was born in Benton County, Tenn., in 1852, and is a son of Noah and Jane (Cowell) Strickland, both of whom were born and reared in Tennessee. Noah Strickland was born in 1816, and was a farmer, owning 500 acres of land. He was a highly respected citizen, and a member of the A. F. & A. M. His wife was born in 1819, and died in 1860. They had twelve children, of whom Joseph E., Charles H. and Susan G. (Mrs. John Allen) are deceased. Those living are Sarah (Mrs. W. C. Jernigan, of Carroll County, Tenn.), Nancy J. (Mrs. Ashley Bivens, of Benton County, Tenn.), William (of Wilson County, Tenn.), John C. (of Bertrand, Mo.), Cora G. (Mrs. Jacob Sullivan, of Williston, Tenn.), Thomas, Martha A., Louisa M. (widow of Richard Thompson) and Newton T. After the death of our subject's mother, Mr. Strickland married Elizabeth Davidson, who now lives in Long Prairie Township, with two of her daughters, her husband having died in 1879. Newton T. remained at his father's until he was twenty-five years of age. In November, 1877, he was united in marriage with Sophronia I. Thompson, a native of Benton County, Tenn., born on August 17, 1855,

She is a daughter of Albert and Amanda (Jarrell) Thompson, natives of Tennessee and North Carolina, respectively, who were married on August 17, 1854. The former was a son of William and Peninah (Holland) Thompson, natives of North Carolina, who early immigrated to Tennessee. They had twelve children, five of whom are living: Willis, David, Mary Ann, Rhoda (Beasley) and Jerry. Those dead are Benjamin, Lemuel, William, Charles, Albert, Dollie (Higden) and Eliza (Gossett). The father of these children died in 1848, and his widow was married to John Horn, a Baptist minister, who died about eleven months after his marriage. Mrs. Horn is now living in Benton County, Tenn., and is ninety years of age. She enjoys good health, except that she is now almost blind. She has been very active and energetic, and has ever been a good, kind mother, and a devoted Christian, beloved by all who knew her. She is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church. Amanda Jarrell was the daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Stires) Jarrell, also natives of North Carolina, who came to Tennessee at an early day. Richard was a highly respected man, and an accomplished school-teacher. He died about 1843, and his widow followed about 1861. They had eleven children, of whom nine are deceased: Lucinda, Missouri, Calvin, Franklin, Amanda, Nancy Ann, Queene, Thomas and Susan. Those living are Daniel and Lafayette, both of whom live in Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Strickland came to Southeast Missouri in January, 1881, and located on their present farm. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and of the A. O. U. W. To them three children have been born as follows: Albert N., November 13, 1878; Emma E., April 12, 1881; and Eulah G., August 9, 1884.

William B. Swank, a prosperous farmer of Mississippi County, was born on the farm upon which he now resides, February 18, 1853, and is a son of Silas and Frances (Thompson) Swank, the former a native of Hardin County, Ky., and the latter of Cape Girardeau County, Mo. The paternal great-grandparents came to America from Germany. Jacob Swank, the grandfather, served in the War of 1812. In 1835 he immigrated to Mississippi County, and made a settlement on Mathews' Prairie, where he remained until his death. Silas Swank was but fifteen years of age when he came with his parents to Mississippi County. In 1843 he removed to the farm upon which William B. now resides, and was making his second crop, when the overflow of 1844 swept everything away. He resided on that farm until his death in August, 1886. His wife died in 1857. They had four children: James S., Mary, William B. and Elizabeth. William B. has spent his life on his present farm, which consists of 320 acres of well improved land, which is mostly under cultivation. In 1879 he was united in marriage with Frances Remmek, a native of Alexander County, Ill. Three children have blessed their union: Willie M., Silas, and Mary (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Swank are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

S. G. Tetwiler, the editor and publisher of *The Democrat*, Charleston, Mo., was born April 29, 1861, in Ironton, Iron Co., Mo., in the beautiful Arcadia Valley. He is a descendant from an old and honorable German family, his forefathers, three generations ago, having settled in Bedford County, Penn., from which his parents immigrated to Missouri some forty years ago. The subject of this sketch received a very limited education in the public schools of Ironton. His inclinations were all toward the printing business, but another brother of the same bent of mind preceding him in Ironton's one printing office, that of the *Iron County Register*, owned by an uncle, Eli B. Ake, S. G. Tetwiler accepted a situation as drug clerk, and for the greater part of six years, or until he was of age, followed that profession, holding as a result a certificate of registration, under the State laws, entitling him to follow pharmacy as a profession. In 1881 he was married to Miss Lutie C. Mills, a young lady whose parents died in her infancy. Following this event Mr. Tetwiler left his old home for Colorado, but the climate not proving agreeable to the health of his wife, within a short period he found himself in the "Future Great" of "Poor Old Missouri," where for several months he improved his opportunities for becoming initiated in the mysteries of the "art preservative." His first newspaper venture was the *Bonne Terre Reporter*, and its success was of such questionable nature that the outfit was disposed of as soon as a purchaser for it could be found. Three years later he assumed duty as local editor of the *Poplar Bluff Enquirer*, but after this venture had succumbed to the inevitable, he transferred himself to his present location, where he first assumed duty as editor and manager, and afterward purchased *The Democrat*, a newspaper which has been accorded probably

more praise for ability and neatness than any other journal of its age in the State.

William K. Thompson was born in Salem County, N. J., in 1846, and is one of three children born to William and Lydia Thompson, also natives of New Jersey. The father was a plasterer by trade, and he and wife resided in their native State until their deaths, both of which occurred during the Civil War. Their other children are George and Amy, both of whom now reside in New Jersey. William K. was reared at his father's home, which he left in the fall of 1864 to enlist in the United States army. He joined the Thirty-eighth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out of service in July, 1865. He soon after went to Philadelphia, and engaged in boating and trading. He coasted on a steamer to Boston and Providence, after which he made a trip from Baltimore to New Orleans. At the latter city he obtained work on the levee. He went from thence to Mount Pleasant, Tex., and was for awhile engaged in carpentering. After visiting other towns in Texas, he returned to New Orleans, and resumed work on the government levee. In 1872 he came to Southeast Missouri, and located in Wolf Island Township, Mississippi County, where he has since been engaged in farming. In November, 1874, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Catherine Bratcher, who was born in Mississippi County, Mo., in 1850. She is one of two daughters born to Amos M. and Eveline Bratcher, natives of Kentucky, who, when they were young, came to Southeast Missouri with their parents, soon after the Beckwith family located there. Their other daughter is Mary A. (Mrs. John Gossett), of Scott County, Mo. Mr. Bratcher died on December 4, 1867, aged about sixty-eight years. Mrs. Bratcher died in her fifty-first year (in 1870). Mrs. Thompson first married a cousin, Mark L. Bratcher, who died on March 27, 1872, leaving three children: Amos M., Margaret E. and Sarah M. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson's marriage has been blessed by the birth of one child, Minnie E.

Elbert W. Thompson, an intelligent and enterprising farmer of Mississippi County, Mo., was born in that county in what is known as Texas Bend, October 2, 1849. He is a son of Harrison S. and Hannah A. (Sheppard) Thompson, natives of Cape Girardeau County and Charleston, Mo., respectively. The grandfather, John Thompson, was a native of Kentucky, and early settled in Cape Girardeau County, where he died. Harrison S. Thompson was born November 13, 1813. In 1837 he immigrated to Mississippi County, and located where Elbert W. now resides. He entered a large tract of land, which he added to from time to time, and at the time of his death owned over 5,000 acres. He was one of the first settlers of what is known as Thompson's Bend, which at that time was heavily timbered. He lived a bachelor about two years. On February 28, 1840, he married Elizabeth S. Goode, who resided near Charleston, Mo. To them were born two children, John W. and Elizabeth S. His wife died August 8, 1843. Elizabeth S. (an infant) died August 17, 1843. John W. died February 9, 1861. On July 16, 1846, H. S. Thompson was married to Hannah A. Sheppard, who resided at Charleston, Mo., and was born at that place March 12, 1827. To them were born nine children, three of whom are living: Elbert W., Martha A. (Mrs. Alex B. Rouse) and Laura W. D. Those deceased are Mary J., who was born February 11, 1848, and died September 4, 1851; Cyrus N., born March 25, 1851, and died October 12, 1868; James H., born November 17, 1853, died September 6, 1856; Americus J., born January 21, 1856, and died October 15, 1861; Mary J. (second), born August 1, 1858, and died December 1, 1860; Elizabeth H., born October 4, 1862, and died December 27, 1864; Martha A., born February 19, 1864; Laura W. D., born September 16, 1866. Harrison S. Thompson, at the beginning of the war, had about 600 acres of land in cultivation, with good improvements, and forty-five slaves. He lost a considerable amount of property by both armies. He died November 4, 1867. On November 5, 1869, his wife, Hannah A., married John Harness. She died March 10, 1886. Elbert W. was reared to farm life, and remained with his father until the latter's death. On April 16, 1874, he married Mary J., daughter of Dr. Hartwell and Mary A. Stratton, of Jackson County, Tenn. Mrs. Stratton died in January, 1862. Dr. H. Stratton afterward moved to Charleston, Mo., where he now lives. To Elbert W. and Mary J. Thompson were born eight children: Bertie E. was born July 13, 1875; Lena P. was born September 16, 1877, died December 30, 1877; Hartwell S. was born January 19, 1879, died February 5, 1884; William C. was born September 22, 1880, died October 3, 1880; Frank M. was born August 30, 1883; Claude E. was

born August 27, 1884; Hannah M. was born September 23, 1886; infant, unnamed, born April 25, 1888. Elbert W. has always made Thompson's Bend his home, and now has about 2,000 acres of land, with about 800 in cultivation, and good improvements.

John B. Thurman, a farmer of St. James Township, Mississippi County, was born in that county in 1861. His parents, Hiram and Elizabeth (Reed) Thurman, were natives of Kentucky, the former born on March 29, 1832, and the latter on April 4, 1837. They were married April 13, 1853, after which they removed to Southeast Missouri, where they were engaged in farming until their deaths. The wife died December 26, 1880, having borne four children: Dennie (who died in childhood), Catherine (Mrs. Anthony Geltz, of Tywappity Township, Mississippi County), John B. and Georgia Alice. Mr. Thurman was married again, choosing for his second wife Nancy Rhodes, by whom he had one child, Elmore, who now lives with his sister, Mrs. Geltz. His mother died in December, 1885. Mr. Thurman died on September 8, 1885. John B. remained with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, after which he was engaged in farming with his sister. In 1884 he was united in marriage with Sarah Hargan, who was born in Hardin County, Ky., and is a daughter of Franklin and Easter (Childers) Hargan, both also natives of Hardin County, Ky. They removed to Southeast Missouri in 1882, and located in Texas Bend, where they still reside. Their children are Ida R., Joseph, Mary, Sarah, William, Stephen, Rosa B. (deceased), Benjamin J., Laura F. (deceased) and Thomas M. In the year of his marriage Mr. Thurman located upon his present farm, consisting of eighty acres, which he has since improved very much. To him and wife have been born two daughters: Lottie and Lillie. Mr. and Mrs. Thurman are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. His parents were also members of the same church.

Dr. Jackson L. Travis (deceased) was born in North Carolina, November 6, 1824, and at the age of five years removed with his parents to Tennessee, where he grew to manhood, and studied medicine under the direction of an uncle. In 1853 he came to Southeast Missouri, and located in Lucas Bend. Dr. Travis, with a single exception, was the oldest practitioner in Mississippi County. He was a good and useful neighbor, and a kind friend. He died at his home, near Bratcher's Lake, on Tuesday, January 18, 1881. He was first married on October 19, 1858, to Martha J. Hicks, who was born on June 9, 1835. By this union were born four children: Jackson (who died on January 4, 1879, aged twenty-two years, two months and four days); Leulla (born December 11, 1858, died on February 9, 1875); the other two, Mary J. and Martha I., died in infancy. Their mother died on February 19, 1866. Dr. Travis was married, on November 19, 1866, to Lucy H. Beckwith, born on April 17, 1843. She is the daughter of Marmaduke and Susan (Griffitt) Beckwith, both now deceased. Mr. Beckwith came to Southeast Missouri in 1812, and was one of the prominent men of his day. He had two children by his marriage with Susan Griffitt: Underwood and Lucy H. Mrs. Beckwith died when the latter was three weeks old. Mr. Beckwith afterward married Mrs. Catherine Price, a daughter of Abram Hunter, one of the pioneer settlers of Southeast Missouri. By this marriage were born Amanda (Medley) of Arcadia, Mo., Anna (Mrs. Henry Pease, of St. Francois County, Mo., and four who are dead: Richard, Newman, Thomas and Yancy. Mr. Beckwith died in March, 1881. Dr. Travis had six children by his marriage with Lucy H. Beckwith: Lucien (born September 10, 1867); Lucy (born on June 23, 1869); Luella (born on September 13, 1871); Ada (born on January 1, 1875); Anna (died in infancy) and Jackson L. (born on September 5, 1878). Mrs. Travis and her five children live on the home place, near Bratcher's Lake, in Mississippi County.

Robert W. Turley, a farmer of James Bayou Township, Mississippi Co., Mo., was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., and is a son of William H. Turley, who was born and reared in Washington County, Mo. The latter married Martha Miller, a native of Indiana, whose parents came to Missouri when she was a child. They located in St. Francois County. Mrs. Turley has one brother, W. S. Miller, now living in Farmington, St. Francois County, engaged in carpentering. Mr. Turley was a farmer. He died in Missouri in 1879, his wife having died two years previously, in 1877. They were the parents of thirteen children: Oliver C. (of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo.), Elbridge C. (of Tate County, Miss.), Robert W., James R. (of Tate County, Miss.), Nathan (of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo.), Mary A. (Mrs. John

Ellett, of Tate County, Miss.), Louis G. (of Tate County, Miss.), George S. (also of that county), Luther M. (deceased), Margaret A. (deceased), Didamia (deceased) and two that died in infancy. Robert W. remained on the home farm, assisting with the work, until he was twenty-eight years of age. He received a liberal education in the common schools. He came to Mississippi County in October, 1882, and located near where he now resides, purchasing his present farm of 130 acres, in 1886. In 1881 he was united in marriage with Eliza Burgess, a native of Saline County, Ohio. She died in 1884, leaving one child, Carroll B. Mr. Turley afterward married Mahala Cunningham, a native of St. Francois County, Mo. She is a daughter of Burl and Mary Cunningham. By this union he has one child, Alma Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Turley belong to the Missionary Baptist Church. He is a member of the K. of H.

Frederick A. Vogley, proprietor of the Vogley Saw Mills, located on the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, two and one-half miles from Hibbard, Mo., was born in Switzerland in 1851. He is one of seven children born to the union of Christian Vogley and Susannah Von Neiderhausen. The parents removed to America when the subject of this sketch was about three years of age. Landing at New Orleans Mr. Vogley removed his family to Louisville, Ky. He was a tailor, and worked at his trade in that city until about 1859, when he removed to New Philadelphia, Ohio, remaining until the spring of 1892, when he came to Southeast Missouri. He located in St. James Township, Mississippi County, where he died in June after his arrival. To them were born Frederick A., Alice E., Christian, Samuel, Caroline (Mrs. Lee Grim, of New Philadelphia, Ohio), William A. and Sophia M. (Mrs. George W. Foust). Sophia's husband resides near Mr. Vogley's mill, and she is his bookkeeper. William A. is a graduate of the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and is now principal of the school of Dadeville, Ala. After Mr. Vogley's death Mrs. Vogley moved back to Ohio, and was married to William Weal, of Welsh descent. Frederick A. came to Southeast Missouri in 1879, and engaged in farming in St. James Township. In 1886 he erected the mills before mentioned, in which he employs fifteen men. He owns about 800 acres of land, with 100 acres under cultivation. He married Malinda Harney, who was born at Blake's Mills, Ohio. Her parents were born in Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Vogley have two children: Naoma (born on January 26, 1872) and Viola May (born on September 21, 1886). They are rearing a boy, Peter Moran, whose father died in the hospital at Memphis, Tenn. Mr. and Mrs. Vogley are members of the German Baptist Church.

Robert Vowels, a farmer of Mississippi County, was born in Nelson County, Ky., November 24, 1841. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth J. (Ice) Vowels, were both natives of Kentucky, and of the hardy Scotch-Irish lineage. The forefathers were among the early settlers of Kentucky. Henry Vowels was reared in his native State, where he remained until 1860, when he, with his family, immigrated to Mississippi County, Mo., coming down the Ohio River on a steamer. Landing at Bird's Point, he located in the neighborhood of Robert Vowel's present home, and resided there till his death, which occurred in 1880. His wife, by whom he had eleven children, died in 1865. Eight of their children are living: Robert, Mary E. (Mrs. Nelson B. Brewer), Elizabeth (Mrs. Joseph A. Barker), Thomas, George, James, Alexander and Nancy (Mrs. George Armer). The subject of this sketch spent his youth on his father's farm in Kentucky, being about nineteen years of age when he removed with his parents to Mississippi County, Mo. He remained with them until 1862, when he began work for himself, since which time he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1870 he purchased 100 acres of land, it being the same upon which he now resides, of which about 100 acres are under cultivation. He was married in 1866 to Mary E. Hutchinson, a native of Tennessee, and to them eight children have been born, viz.: Thomas, Cora, Jessie, Andrew, Netty, Charles, Florence, and an infant unnamed (deceased). Mr. Vowel is a member of the Agricultural Wheel. Politically he is a Democrat.

Col. Robert Waide, one of the oldest attorneys of Southeast Missouri, was born in Augusta County, Va., on June 16, 1821. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Beard) Waide, both of whom were natives of Virginia, and of English and German descent, respectively. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are living. Robert was reared on his father's farm in Virginia until he was twenty years of age, after which he taught school. In 1847 he began the study of law, and two years later immigrated west, locating at Charleston.

Mississippi Co., Mo., where he taught school for a short time. In 1852 he was admitted to the bar, and has since been in constant practice. He has been a notary public for sixteen years, and has held the office of county attorney for two terms. In 1866 he was elected to represent Mississippi County in the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1868. Mr. Waide was married first in 1855 to Catherine Minnie Firebaugh. She died in 1856, leaving one child, Catherine Elizabeth. He was married again in 1862; his second wife being Mrs. Mary A. Gerdon, by whom he has two children living, viz.: Hampton and Robert P. His wife died in 1886. In politics Mr. Waide is a Republican.

Joseph F. Watkins, a prominent farmer and stock dealer of Scott County, was born in Stoddard County, Mo., on February 6, 1849. He is a son of Joseph and Louisa (Northcutt) Watkins. The former was born in Benton County, Tenn., and was killed in Cape Girardeau County by a horse throwing him against a tree, in January, 1849. About two years after his death his widow and children removed to Scott County, and settled near Diehlstadt, where she was married to Samuel Hennon, a native of Missouri. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and died in February, 1855. She had four children by her first husband and two by the last, viz.: Thomas (deceased), Sarah (deceased), Benjamin (deceased), and Joseph Watkins, Marcella H. Hennon (Mrs. Cury Nations) and a daughter who died when one year old. Joseph F. lived with his uncle until he was twenty-two years of age. The uncle, Francis Kirkpatrick, was a native of Tennessee, but removed to Scott County at an early day. When Joseph left his uncle's home, he began farming for himself, and when twenty-four years of age he wedded Paralee Holms, born on February 29, 1854, in Benton County, Tenn. She came with her parents to Mississippi County when she was four or five years of age. She died on October 18, 1876, having borne two children, Benjamin and Ida May, both deceased. Mr. Watkins was afterward married to Laura Holmes, also a native of Benton County, Tenn., born October 11, 1858. She was married on January 10, 1878, having removed to Mississippi County in November, 1877. They have four children: Effie F. Elbert (deceased), Mary A. and Clara. Our subject and wife are highly respected citizens. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the A. F. & A. M.

Jesse K. White (deceased) was born in Hickman County, Tenn., on September 18, 1836, and was a son of Jehu and Nancy (Harman) White, the former born in North Carolina in 1801, and the latter in 1802. Jehu's father, Jesse White, was also born in North Carolina, and removed with his family to Middle Tennessee in 1812. His children were Polly, Malinda, Lucinda, Roana, Neal, Eli, Huron, Jehu and Margaret, all deceased. Jehu lived in Tennessee until the spring of 1839, when he brought his family by water to Missouri, and settled near where Bertrand is now situated. He was married in 1821, and he and wife were active Christians, loving parents and good neighbors. He died on January 31, 1849, and she on January 11, 1850. Their children were born as follows: Harriet, 1824; Elizabeth, 1825; James B., 1828; Mary D., 1830; Francis S., 1832; Altuntic O., 1834; Jesse K., 1836; Cornelius D., 1838; Fountia E. P., 1840, and William J., 1842. All are dead except Elizabeth, the widow of John Gaty, who was killed by a tree falling on him on February 17, 1863. She enjoys good health, and resides with her son, Robert P. Gaty, who lives on the old White homestead near Bertrand. She has two other children living: William W. and Lawrence C., and has five dead: John, James, Nancy, Henry and Littleton. Jesse K. White came with his parents to Mississippi County, and remained with them until their deaths, after which he lived with his sisters until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Leavenworth, Ind. Returning to Mississippi County in 1857, he was engaged in farming with his brother for two years, when he went to Charleston, and attended school one year, after which he bought land south of Bertrand, upon which he resided until the spring of 1870, when he removed to the farm upon which his family now resides. On September 4, 1862, he was united in marriage with Margaret A. Barry, born on December 23, 1843. She is the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Calaway) Barry, the former born on July 7, 1814, in South Carolina, the latter, born January 18, 1822, in Florida. They were married in the latter State on December 22, 1840, after which they removed to southern Texas, and from thence in 1857 to Mississippi County, and located near Bird's Point. The father died on February 22, 1868, and the mother died in the same month. To them were born Margaret A., Joseph, William T., John A., James S., Mary F., Martha L., Robert A., Rose E. and Mark A. Three died as follows: Martha L., October 1, 1857; William T.,

February 15, 1868, and Mark A., October 2, 1869. Margaret A. White is the mother of nine children: Fountin P., William A. (died July 16, 1877), Cornelius C., Fannie E., Claud E., Ida E. (died August 14, 1877), Effie J. (died September 12, 1879), Jesse E. and Robert C. Mrs. White lives on the home farm, and takes great interest in the education of her children. She has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1861, before which time she was a Missionary Baptist.

Benjamin C. White, a farmer of James Bayou Township, Mississippi County, Mo., was born in the State of Mississippi, in 1840, and is a son of Wiley and Pernina (Clibourne) White, of English and French descent, respectively. They were both born in Charleston, S. C., and were married in their native State, from which they removed to Mississippi, in 1833, living in the latter State until their deaths. Mr. White died on March 14, 1850, and Mrs. White in February, 1845. Their children were William (deceased), Martha Ann (deceased), Louis (deceased), Thomas L. (engaged in farming in Coffman County, Tex.), James W. (farming in Pickens County, Ala.), Louisa J. (deceased), Benjamin C. and Penina Ellen (wife of S. W. Nunn, a farmer of James Bayou Township, Mississippi County). Benjamin C. lived with an elder brother until he was sixteen years of age, when he came to Mississippi County, Mo. He stopped near his present home, but being without capital, he rented land, and worked out by the month, until he had accumulated enough to buy him a home, which was in 1871. He then purchased 131 acres of the farm which now consists of 263 acres, with 215 under cultivation. In 1860 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Sophronia Arnold, born in Hickman County, Ky., in 1839. She is the daughter of David H. Kelley, who came to Southeast Missouri, in 1843, and located in Mississippi County. Mrs. White was first married to James Arnold, by whom she had one son, Martin Arnold. Mr. Arnold died in 1858. To Mr. and Mrs. White have been born six children: Pernina Ellen (deceased), Georgia Ann (Mrs. R. S. Fleming, of Indiana), Mary J., Benjamin, C. Jr. (who is now attending school at Clinton, Ky.), Minnie Dixon and Thomas Lee. Mr. White has given each of his children a good education. He is also rearing a niece, whose parents are dead. Her name is Eliza Kelley. Mr. White is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge of Charleston.

James W. Whitsell, a competent blacksmith and wagon-maker, of East Prairie, Mississippi County, was born in Kentucky, in 1855, and is a son of James P. and Sarah Ann (Thompkins) Whitsell, both of whom were born in Hopkins County, Ky. Their grandparents came from Georgia in a very early day, and located in Webster County, Ky. James P. Whitsell was reared as a farmer, in which occupation he was afterward extensively engaged; later in life, however, he was engaged in blacksmithing. His first wife died in 1860, leaving two children, John J. and James W. Mr. Whitsell afterward married Virginia Crineham, who was born and reared in Kentucky. To this union were born Dr. Edgar, J. Cloud and William, all of whom are living. J. J. Cloud resides with the subject of this sketch. James P. Bradley died in 1875 or 1876, and his widow is now living in Kentucky. James W. learned his trade under the direction of his father, in Hopkins County, Ky., and in 1879 he worked with an uncle in Kentucky. In 1880 he came to Mississippi County and located at Bertrand, removing to his present location in the summer of 1887, at which place he has a good home, and a lucrative business. In 1887 he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy A. Diviney. She was born in Tennessee, and came to Bertrand with her parents in 1874 or 1875. Two children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Whitsell: James C. and Nora W. Mrs. Whitsell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Dr. George W. Wilson, a physician of Wolf Island Township, Mississippi County, was born in Richmond, Ind., in 1839, and is a son of William D. and Mary (McMinn) Wilson, natives of Virginia and Delaware, respectively. William D. Wilson removed his family to Indiana, in 1826, and established a foundry and machine manufactory, one of the first in that section of the country. He remained in Richmond until 1858, when he removed to Greencastle, Ind., and resumed the manufacturing business. He was a very prominent man in his day, taking an active part in politics and other matters, being a strong prohibitionist, and was a great temperance worker. He died in Greencastle, at the age of seventy-three years, and his widow is still residing there, with one of her sons, John T. Wilson, who is now in the manufacturing business. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were the parents of eight children, four of whom are living: John

T., David L., Emma (Mrs. Harvey Fleming, of California), and Dr. George W. Those deceased are Virginia, Eliza, William and Elizabeth. Dr. George W. graduated from the high school of Richmond, Ind., in 1857 or 1858, after which he entered college at Oberlin, Ohio, and was only in the junior class when the war broke out. He left school, and went to Terre Haute, Ind., and enlisted in the Forty-third Indiana Regiment, and served for two years as hospital steward, and then as assistant-surgeon for a longer time. He enlisted in August, 1861, and was mustered out at St. Louis, in November, 1865. On returning home he entered a medical college at Cincinnati, graduating in 1867. He also attended a college at Philadelphia. After securing his professional education, he returned to Greencastle, and remained one year, when he went to Bates County, Mo., and remained there, engaged in the drug business, and the practice of his profession, until 1878, when he came to Southeast Missouri, and located in Mississippi County, where he has since resided, with the exception of two years in Florida. In 1869 Dr. Wilson married Mary Peck, daughter of Charles and Ursula Peck, both of whom were born and reared in New York. The Doctor is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and of the Knights Templar. He and wife have four children: Charles D., Douglas, McMinn and Amy L.

Haston Yates, a farmer of Sassafras Ridge, Mississippi County, was born in Marshall County, Ky., February 23, 1840. His parents, John and Laura T. (Butler) Yates, were natives of North Carolina. The former moved to Kentucky, when a small boy, with his father, Joel Yates. The Butler family removed to Kentucky several years later, about 1838. Joel Yates had four children: Sarah (who was married to a Dr. Jones), John, Harrison and Joel. The last two died in Marshall County, Ky. John died when the subject of this sketch was about six years old, leaving besides him a daughter, Harriet (Mrs. James Scillian). Both she and husband are now deceased. After Mr. Yates' death, his widow married James Brien, who was a soldier under Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, and one of the oldest and most prominent settlers of the "Jackson Purchase," Kentucky. He entered a large tract of land in Calloway County, and served several terms in both houses of the General Assembly of Kentucky. While at Frankfort he divided Calloway County, and formed Marshall County, which latter was his home until his death. He was an honorable, high-minded man, and after his second marriage, it is said, never a cross word passed between himself and wife. Mr. Yates remembers with sincere gratitude, the kindness shown him by his step-father, whose wisdom, advice and apt counsel have followed him during life. He died in 1875 or 1876, leaving two children: Catherine (Mrs. Robert Dew, of Trigg County, Ky.) and Volney P. (of Marshall County, Ky.) The mother died in 1866. Haston lived with his mother until he was twenty years of age, and when twenty-one years old was married to Rhoda Downing, who was born in 1842, and is a daughter of Joseph and Adaline Downing, both of whom were born and reared in Marshall County, Ky. Mr. Downing died, leaving two children: Mary E. (deceased) and Rhoda Ann. Mrs. Downing afterward married P. J. Heath, by whom she had ten children: William H. (deceased), Sarah J., James B., Telitha C., John H., Thomas M., Richard, Reuben, Celia A. and Robert N. The parents are still residing in Marshall County, Ky. After his marriage, Mr. Yates located on his part of the home place, where he resided about eight years, when he sold out and came to Southeast Missouri, but after one year he returned to his native State. Remaining there six years more, he again came to Missouri and located on his present farm. To him and wife have been born six children: Temperance Adaline, Mary J. (Mrs. Oliver Roach), Rufus, Julia Florence, John Albert (deceased) and an infant (deceased and unnamed). Mr. Yates is a member of the Baptist Church.

STODDARD COUNTY.

John M. Allen, president of the Stoddard County Agricultural Wheel, and a prominent citizen of the county, now residing in Castor Township, was born in Humphreys County, Tenn., in 1834, and is the son of James and Mary (Blessingim) Allen, natives of Virginia. The father moved to Tennessee, where he lived until his son, John M., was six years of age, when he moved to Livingston County, Ky., and from there to Shelby County, Tenn., or to the city of Memphis, and finally to Fulton County, Ky., where he died at the age of fifty. He was a farmer by occupation, and also followed the profession of school teaching. He was in the War of 1812, was in the battle of New Orleans, and shortly after this war was married. His wife was a member of the Baptist Church. She died in Stoddard County, Mo., in 1887, at the age of eighty-five. To their union were born seven daughters and five sons, three sons and three daughters now living. John M. Allen is the seventh of these children. He began for himself after the death of his father by working for wages. In 1855 he married Miss Malinda Ladd, a native of Stoddard County, Mo., born in 1840, and the daughter of Ransom Ladd. To this marriage were born six children: Mary Annie, William L., George W. and Robert P., living, and two deceased, named John N. and Samuel M. Shortly after the death of the father of our subject, the family moved to Stoddard County, and here John M. after his marriage began to farm. Afterward, in connection with farming, he was engaged in merchandising at Bloomfield. This was in 1861. In 1862 he enlisted in the State militia, Union army, and served, off and on, until the surrender. In 1864 he was elected assessor of the county, and served two years, but also filled the office of constable of Castor Township at the same time. In 1868 he sold goods at Kennett, Dunklin County, and at the same time served as postmaster, being the first postmaster after the war at that place. In 1869 he came to his present place of residence, and there he has resided ever since. He purchased forty acres in the first place, and to this has added the balance of 142. Mr. Allen is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also the I. O. O. F., and was elected president of the Wheel in the spring of 1887. He is a Republican in his political views, and has been district school clerk for sixteen years, and has also held many minor offices. Mrs. Allen is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thomas A. Arnold, farmer, Essex Postoffice, was born in Middle Tennessee, in 1836, and is the son of Davis and Martha (Pucket) Arnold, who lived in Tennessee. The former carried on farming until he joined the army, after which he resumed farming until he died, leaving eight children, seven living: Marian, James, Harriet, Thomas A., Richard, Columbus and Martha, all married and living in Tennessee and Kentucky. Thomas A. left his home when about twenty years old and located in Henry County, Tenn., but in 1860 he came to Stoddard County, Mo., and settled about three miles southeast of Essex, until 1865. Returning to Tennessee, he only remained three years and again came to Stoddard County, locating about one mile from Essex, where he lived until purchasing his present home in 1876, a farm of about eighty acres of land, with some eighteen acres cleared and in cultivation. Mr. Arnold has been twice married; first, in 1858, to Catherine Langford and they had nine children, five of whom are living: William T., Annie E. (married to William Gregory), Nancy E. (married to J. A. Barker), Effie J. and James. Mrs. Arnold dying in 1876, he married, in 1877, Nancy Devine, and they have had five children, three living, viz.: Benjamin F., Clara B. and Albert. Mr. Arnold is a member of the Masonic and Wheeler's lodges. Mrs. Arnold belongs to the Baptist Church.

Columbus D. Bailey, of Dexter, Mo., was born February 2, 1844. His parents, William and Julia A. (Denny) Bailey, were married in 1843, in Wayne County, Missouri. The paternal grandfather, A. B. Bailey, was in Lawrence County, Tenn., when his son William was born in 1819, and after a life of farming there until 1829, the parents and son embarked on a flat-boat on the Tennessee River, following to its mouth, thence down the Ohio to Cairo, and on reaching the Mississippi River embarked on a steamboat. They went north to Cape Girardeau, where they landed and came directly to Stoddard County. They located near the crossing of the Bloomfield and Cape Girardeau road on Castor River, where the grandfather traded in stock and merchandise, besides his agricultural duties. He made two trips to the Indian nations and traded them large supplies of goods for Indian ponies. Soon after he entered the land where

Bloomfield now stands, and donated fifty acres for the county seat, and built the first courthouse. He also represented the county in the Legislature. He died in 1846 at New Orleans, where he had gone to dispose of stock. The father of the subject of our sketch then moved to Vicksburg in 1845, to attend to financial affairs, but returned the following year to Stoddard County, where he spent the rest of his life and died on April 1, 1885. His children are Columbus D., Columbia A., Harriet R., Rosanah, Absalom B., Sarah E., Thomas J., William E. and John M., all of whom, except William, are married. The subject of this sketch left home at the age of twenty-two, when he was married to Hannah J. Lewis, on March 15, 1866. Agriculture has been his chief pursuit, although he often taught school. Since 1883 he has been engaged with the Singer Manufacturing Company. Mr. Bailey served in the late war, entering in 1862 the regiment of Col. Jeffrey, in the Confederate States Army, and in 1863, after the siege of Vicksburg, in which he received a severe leg wound, he returned home and joined Company D, Sixth Missouri Cavalry. He was discharged September 12, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have been members of the General Baptist Church for about eight years. Their children are Arminta O. (now Mrs. R. L. Hardy), Rebecca J. (now Mrs. Dr. J. L. Slayden), Stephen P. and James L. (who is in his sixth year).

C. H. Barham, circuit clerk of Stoddard County, is a native of Gibson County, Tenn., and was born May 11, 1841, being the son of James and Catherine (Launius) Barham, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. The Barhams were of English descent, and the Launius family of German origin. The grandfather, Charles Barham, was also a native of North Carolina, the family having immigrated there at a very early day, and the name has been familiar there for many years. The great-grandfather, James Barham, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and immigrated to Springfield, Mo., when it was all a forest. He died there in 1860, in his one hundred and fifteenth year. The grandfather came to Stoddard County, Mo., in 1858, and died in 1861. James Barham, father of our subject, located near Bloomfield in 1858, and rented land for a few years. In 1865 he removed to Crittenden County, Ark., where he died the same year. The mother is still living and resides with her son, Charles H. She is now in her seventy-fourth year. They were the parents of seven children, five now living: Charles H., Jonathan R., Mary A. (wife of H. T. Estis), Phoebe J. (wife of Hugh McGee) and Elizabeth. Those deceased are George F. and William L. Charles H. was reared in Tennessee, and remained there until seventeen years of age, when he came with his parents to Stoddard County, and remained with them, engaged in farming, until the breaking out of hostilities between the North and South. He then enlisted in Company C of Col. Phelan's regiment, State Guards, and served in this command for six months. He then enlisted in Willford's company, Tenth Regiment of Missouri Cavalry, and was accidentally wounded at Malden. He was carrying a dispatch on horseback, and had with him a double-barreled shotgun, which, by some means, was discharged, the contents entering Mr. Barham's leg just above the ankle. About two hours later the leg was amputated at the ankle. He was cared for by friends for three weeks, and was then brought home, where he remained until able to get around. During this time he was engaged in studying, and became sufficiently educated to transact business. He raised two or three crops, crippled as he was, and kept a ferry on Castor River for some time. He then taught school for four or five terms. In 1874 he was elected assessor and held the office for four years. In 1878 he was elected circuit clerk and recorder, which office he still occupies, having been re-elected twice since, and has filled this position to the satisfaction of all. July 30, 1868, he married Miss Elizabeth McGee, a native of Tennessee. To this union were born seven children, of whom five are living: Delaney C., William J., George M., Zela and John L. James H. and Walter are dead. Mr. Barham is a member of the Baptist Church and also a member of the I. O. O. F.

Joseph J. Barnes, a Stoddard County farmer, is a North Carolinian, born February 4, 1804. He is the son of Rhodum and Temperance (Dickins) Barnes, the former a Virginian, born in 1765, and the latter a native of Halifax County, N. C., born March 8, 1777. They died in 1847. They had seven children born to them, all but one of whom are living: George W., Joseph J., Mary A., James H., William H. and Anna B. The subject of this sketch lived at home after he was of age up to his thirty-fifth year, in order to care for his father and mother in their old age. He was married on September 26, 1858, to Lucinda

Jernigan, but had no children. It was about 1839 that Mr. Barnes started for the West, traveling on horseback to Tennessee, where he located in McNairy County, and engaged in school teaching. There he spent about thirteen years, and then settled in Stoddard County, Mo., having made the trip overland in wagons in 1852. Here he entered 120 acres, 40 acres of which are cultivated, and he has since purchased 120 acres of fine timber land. Mrs. Barnes is a member of the Baptist Church. Her father, Nathan Henson, was the first white man to hunt in the swamps of Stoddard County, and was the first white man to see the waters of Henson Lake. He spent his life chiefly in forests and swamps in hunting, for which he had considerable local renown, having come from his North Carolina home in 1834.

Oliver C. Barrett, a farmer of Stoddard County, Mo., was born in Suffolk County, Mass., December 13, 1851. He is a son of William Barrett, who was born in Ireland and was brought to the United States when a child of eight years. His people settled in Massachusetts and there he grew to manhood and married Mary Ann Tryon, who was born near Cincinnati, Ohio. After their marriage they resided in Massachusetts for a few years and in 1867 removed to Illinois, and located in Shelby County, where the father died in 1876. The mother died some time previous to this. Oliver C. came to Missouri in 1883 and located in Stoddard County, where he purchased his present farm of 120 acres. One hundred acres are cleared and under cultivation. June 13, 1885, he was married to Mrs. Jane Davis, a daughter of Rev. Joe Coghill, a Christian minister of Illinois. Mrs. Barrett became the mother of seven children and is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Barrett received an excellent education in the schools of his native county and after moving to Illinois taught several terms of school.

Maj. Henry H. Bedford, attorney at law at Bloomfield, was born in Jackson County, Tenn., November 27, 1823, and is the son of J. M. and Elizabeth (Hale) Bedford, natives of Rutherford County, N. C., and Jackson County, Tenn., respectively. The father was born in January, 1799. He was reared in Jackson County, Tenn., and at an early age began the study of law and was admitted to the bar when quite young, but never made a general practice of law. He engaged in merchandising at Troy, Obion Co., Tenn., and there remained many years. He went to Mississippi County, Mo., to live with his son H. H., and there died in 1850. The mother died about ten years afterward. They were the parents of eleven children, only one now living. The paternal grandfather, Jonas Bedford, was born in North Carolina, and served fourteen years in Rutherford County district in the Senate. He immigrated to Tennessee at an early day and located in Jackson County, and upon the organization of Obion County, Tenn., he was elected circuit clerk, which position he was holding at the time of his death, which occurred in 1830. He was a very prominent man in his day, and was well known throughout his district. Maj. Henry H. Bedford was the second child born to his parents. He was three years of age when his parents moved to Obion County, where he grew to manhood, receiving a liberal common school education. He had studied with a view of becoming a lawyer and in 1841 he immigrated to Mississippi County, Mo., and entered the office of Judge Harrison Hoff, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He immediately came to Bloomfield, began the practice of his profession and has there made his home ever since. He was the first regular attorney to locate at that place. In 1852 he married Mrs. Minerva Handy, who bore him eight children, five now living: Orlando, Ida V., Ethel (wife of John W. Harrison), Arthur C. and May. In 1861 Mr. Bedford enlisted in Capt. Hale's company of cavalry, and when the regiment was organized at Belmont he was elected major of the cavalry in which capacity he served for about one year, when he was taken down with pneumonia; his regiment left him and he never again assumed his command. He participated in several hard skirmishes during his service and was a brave and gallant soldier. In 1857 and 1858 he represented his county in the Legislature. He attended the first circuit court in Dunklin County, Mo., in company with Judge John D. Cook, who was then judge of this district and has attended every one since, except the January term of last year. He is a large land holder both in Stoddard and Dunklin Counties. He has about 12,000 acres under cultivation this season, 800 acres in Dunklin County, and over 400 in cultivation in Stoddard County. He is one of the pioneer attorneys of this county, and has been prominently identified with the citizens for nearly half a century. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

C. H. Bess is a son of Andrew and Teney (Taylor) Bess, who were both natives of Stoddard County, Mo. Christian Bess, the father of Andrew J., was born in North Carolina, and his was said to be about the seventh white family to settle in Stoddard County, Mo. Abraham Taylor, father of Mrs. Bess, was also born in North Carolina, and came to Missouri a year or so after the Bess family came. At that time Bloomfield was an Indian town. Andrew Bess was a farmer and miller, and followed these occupations the greater portion of his life. He lived on the farm now owned by his widow. He died in 1861. Of his seven children only five are now living: Christy E., Benjamin M., Nancy C., James V. and Isabel. C. H. Bess, son of Andrew Bess, was born in Stoddard County, September 10, 1850, and was reared on a farm. He remained at home until twenty-three years of age, when he married, and located on his present farm of 120 acres. It then consisted of eighty acres. He was married in 1874 to Emma Curd, who died, leaving three children: Jackson (born July 19, 1875), Tilden (born November 10, 1876) and Freeman (born December 15, 1878). Mr. Bess took for his second wife Mary Bolin, who bore him one child, who died. His present wife was Eliza Sparks. Their family consists of two children: John W. (born March 8, 1885) and Frances (born December 27, 1886). Mr. Bess is a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

William Joseph Bess, one of the enterprising citizens of the county, was born near the town of Ste. Genevieve, Ste. Genevieve Co., Mo., September 6, 1854, and is the son of Christopher and Lucinda (Cunningham) Bess. The father was born in Sullivan County, Mo., in 1825, and died in Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1868. He learned the carpenter and cabinet-maker's trade when young, and worked at the same until his death. He moved from Sullivan County to Ste. Genevieve County, and lived there until going to Salt Lake City. His wife was born in St. Francois County, near Farmington, in 1824. She is still living, and is now a resident of Stoddard County. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Five children were born to this marriage, William J. Bess being the second, and all are living, viz.: Sarah Mahala (widow of Ben Ragsdale), William Joseph, Martin L., Cynthia C. (wife of J. W. Stanfield) and Elisha D. William J. Bess, on the 20th of July, 1873, married Miss Rebecca A. Cabe, a native of Henry County, Tenn., born March 31, 1854. To this marriage were born six children—five sons and one daughter: John H., Thomas T., William Grant, Lewis A., Joseph O. and Isa I. Mr. Bess remained with his mother and provided for her, as he still continues to do, until he started out for himself. He had limited means with which to make a start, but he is now the owner of a well improved farm. He is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Felix H. Bilbrey, M. D., was born in Overton County, Tenn., August 10, 1841, and is a son of Bynon and Ann (O'Neal) Bilbrey, who were born in the same county and State as Felix H. They lived in their native county for a number of years, and then moved to Putnam County, where they resided until their respective deaths. Felix H. grew to manhood in Putnam County, and, after reaching man's estate, began the study of medicine under Dr. Hood, and remained with him about one year. He then practiced one year, but owing to ill health, was compelled to give up his profession for the following three years. He moved to Metropolis, Ill., in 1868, and clerked in a drug store two years, and then resumed the study of medicine. After locating at Unionville, Ill., he practiced for three years, and then went to Nashville, Tenn., and during the winters of 1878 and 1879, took lectures, graduating there in the spring of the latter year. He then returned to Unionville, Ill., where he resided until 1881, then moved to Missouri and located in Stoddard County, where he has continued the practice of his profession up to the present time. He was married in Tennessee, in 1866, to Mary Ann Guley, a daughter of Alfred Guley. They have six children: Rufus L., Lenora, Franklin G., Joseph, Jennie and Burton. Mrs. Bilbrey is a member of the Christian Church.

John C. Blacksher (deceased) was born in Middle Tennessee on June 29, 1832, and is the son of Jacob and Mary (Berry) Blacksher. John C. Blacksher was reared in Tennessee, where he remained until coming to Missouri. He was a farmer, and had followed this occupation all his life. In 1859 he married Miss Nancy A. Maloney, a native of East Tennessee, and the daughter of William and Lydia (Cooper) Maloney. Her father was a native of Tennessee, and her mother a native of Virginia. They immigrated to West Tennessee, where they both died. They were the parents of eight children, five now living:

William, James, John, Elizabeth and Nancy. In 1871 Mr. Blacksher arrived in Stoddard County, coming through in wagons, and located where his widow now lives, having traded his farm in Tennessee for that property. The farm contains 160 acres, all located under the bluff, and eighty-five are under cultivation. To his marriage were born three children: Emma, John and Luther. Mr. Blacksher died on February 15, 1890. He was a substantial farmer, and a good citizen. His two sons carry on the farm, and both are intelligent, enterprising young men.

David A. Bollinger, the present public administrator, and one of Stoddard County's most prominent citizens, was born where he now lives, on September 8, 1845, and is the son of Jefferson and Sarah (Adams) Bollinger. The Bollinger family came from North Carolina to Southeast Missouri at the earliest settling of the country, and located in Bollinger County, which took its name from this family. Jefferson Bollinger was a native of Southeast Missouri, a farmer by occupation, and died of cholera in 1848. He was the son of Daniel E. Bollinger. The Bollinger family is of German descent. The Adams family was also among the very early settlers of Southeast Missouri. Sarah (Adams) Bollinger was born in Georgia, and was the daughter of Rev. Henry Adams, a Missionary Baptist minister. She died where the town of Advance now stands, February 15, 1862, and was forty-nine years of age. She was the mother of seven children, viz.: Mary Elizabeth, William H., Nancy, John, Martha, David A. and Sarah C., all now dead but David A., and Sarah C., who is the wife of Andrew Proffer, a prominent farmer of Stoddard County. Mrs. Sarah Bollinger lived on the farm left her by her husband, for five years, and then married Joshua Mayberry. David A. lived five years with his step-father, then one and one-half years with his brother-in-law, then began life for himself, and spent most of his time in Fulton City, Ill. His earliest ambition was to secure a good education, and it was by the hardest kind of work and under many disadvantages that he finally secured his education. While attending school he was doing all kinds of work that was honorable, in order to pay his way. January 2, 1873, he married Miss Susan C. Sitz, who was born in Stoddard County, Mo., October 17, 1855, and is the daughter of Jonas W. and Caldonia Sitz. To Mr. and Mrs. Bollinger were born five children, four now living: Albert Dell, Jennette Bell, Caddie Beatrice and Denie May. Nellie Anzenettie died August 31, 1878, at the age of four years. About that time, and for several years after his marriage, Mr. Bollinger taught school in Stoddard County, Mo. He has taught many terms, and as an instructor, as well as in all other enterprises he undertakes, is a decided success. On starting for himself as a farmer he had seventy-one acres of land left him by his father, and then came very near losing it by a scheme to swindle him out of it. Since that time Mr. Bollinger has added 329, making in all 400 acres, and has a splendid farm. He is an enterprising man, and everything around him goes to prove that he is a first-class farmer. In all public enterprises he is at the front, and Pike Township can boast of some of the best schools in the county, which is mainly due to his arduous labor. In 1884 he was elected justice of the peace, and held that office two years, when he was elected public administrator, and has since filled that position. He is a member of the Masonic order, also of the Wheel, and in politics his sympathies are with the Democratic party, but he votes for the best man regardless of party.

James E. Boyd, merchant, was born in Maury County, Tenn., February 2, 1842, and is the son of William L. and Nancy N. (Erwin) Boyd, natives of South Carolina and Alabama, respectively. The father was a farmer by occupation and first immigrated to Alabama, from there to Mississippi and finally to Maury County, Tenn., where he was married, and where he lived until 1851, when he immigrated to Cape Girardeau County, Mo. Here he remained until 1855, when he moved to Stoddard County, Mo., and settled in Liberty Township, on a farm where he has since resided. He has always followed agricultural pursuits and is now in his seventy-sixth year. He is the father of four children, three of whom are living: James E., Theodorie W., Robert A., and Laura (deceased). James E. Boyd was about five years old when his parents came to Missouri. He remained and assisted on the farm until twenty-one years of age, attended the common schools, and in the fall of 1864 he enlisted with Price's command on the Confederate side and was with him in his raid through Missouri. He was in several severe skirmishes, but was taken sick while passing through Arkansas, was unable to go on, and was left at a farm house, where he was taken care of for three months. The war being now nearly at a close he went to Southwest

Missouri, where he remained until the fall of 1865, when he came home and resumed farming. In the fall of 1867 he taught school, and in the fall of the next year he was employed as salesman for Miller & Buck, and remained in that capacity for five years. He then associated himself with John L. Buck, his present partner in the mercantile business, and has continued in the firm name of James E. Boyd & Co. Mr. Boyd was married in 1874, to Miss Sarah Brooke, a native of Illinois, and to them were born two children: Frank and William Lewis. Mr. Boyd is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also the I. O. O. F., and he is a leading and public-spirited citizen. Mrs. Boyd is a member of the Baptist Church.

Theodorice W. Boyd was born in Maury County, Tenn., September 17, 1847, and is a son of William L. Boyd, who was born in South Carolina. He became a resident of Tennessee after reaching man's estate, and there married Nancy Erwin. They moved to Missouri about 1852, and in 1854 located on their present farm in Stoddard County. Here the mother died in 1881. Theodorice W. Boyd was reared on a farm and has obtained his education by attending the common schools and by self application. March 3, 1870, he was married to Rebecca Howell, who has borne him four children: William Lewis, Mary, Nellie, and Robert. Mr. Boyd has a good farm of 160 acres near Dexter, on which he has resided since his marriage. He has 80 acres cleared and under cultivation, and on the same are erected his residence and out-buildings. Mr. Boyd has acquired his property through his own exertions, and is an intelligent and thrifty farmer of Stoddard County.

G. N. Broughton, attorney-at-law at Dexter, was born in Oswego County, N. Y., November 30, 1841. His parents, Alanson and Hannah (Squares) Broughton, are natives of New York, and of French and German origin, respectively. Rev. Alanson Broughton was a Baptist clergyman from his youth to his death, in 1880. Mrs. Broughton survives her husband, and lives near Chicago. Her children are Mary (now Mrs. P. R. Brooks), Joseph S., George N., Ellen A. (now Mrs. A. N. Wicks) and Gertrude (now Mrs. I. S. Black-wilder, general manager of the Niagara Insurance Company at Chicago). The subject of this sketch was reared in New York, whither his parents had removed during his infancy, and here he studied law, and was about ready to enter Union College, when the war opened. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Seventy-Eighth New York Infantry, and served at Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain and Nashville. At Antietam, a shell-wound in the foot caused his capture and incarceration in Libby prison for four months. He was afterward exchanged, and at Lookout Mountain a gunshot wound disabled him. After the war, he was for some time in the quartermaster's department, at Nashville. After a year spent in Kansas, he came to Scott County in 1868, and engaged in civil engineering from about that time until 1875, on the construction of the Iron Mountain Railway. For about a year thereafter he was land surveyor in Butler County, and in 1876 came to Dexter to act as land agent for the Iron Mountain Railway, in Southeast Missouri. Since 1879, however, he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, with excellent results. He is prominent in political circles, and has served as mayor of Dexter for four terms: first in 1877, and the remaining terms since 1885. Mr. Broughton's possessions include 600 acres of good land in Stoddard County, besides considerable town property. Two fraternities claim his membership, the K. of H. and A. O. U. W. He was married, in 1876, to Callie Greer, a native of Kentucky. Their children are Maude and Georgia.

John L. Buck, merchant of Bloomfield, Mo., was born in Pitt County, N. C., in October, 1830, and is the son of Beyant F. and Selina (Moore) Buck, both of whom were born in North Carolina. They immigrated to Western Tennessee in 1832, settling in Lauderdale County, and here the mother died in 1836. In 1843 Mr. Buck sold his farm and moved to Illinois, but remained there only a short time until he moved to Scott County, Mo., and there died, in the autumn of 1844. They were the parents of five children, only one, John L., now living. Those deceased were Abigail, Nancy, Allen and Amanda. The father was twice married, and by his second wife had three children, all deceased. John L. was two years old when he went with his parents to Tennessee. He here remained until thirteen years of age, when he went with his father to Scott County. In 1848 he came to Stoddard County and located in Bloomfield, where he has since resided. After coming to Bloomfield, he worked at the saddler's trade for two years.

under Joel B. Kesner. He was then employed (1851) as clerk in a dry goods store at this place, with Daniel B. Miller, with whom he remained until 1856. He then engaged with his father-in-law, Henry Miller, in the mercantile business at Spring Hill, where they continued for three years, or until 1859, when he moved back to Bloomfield and bought a stock of goods. At the breaking out of the war he was compelled to abandon his business, and did not resume it until the close of the war. He was assistant commissary for a short time under Thompson's State militia. At the close of the war, he resumed the mercantile business, under the firm name of Miller & Buck. This continued until 1873, when Mr. Miller died, and Mr. Buck purchased his interest and continued the business under his own name for several years, when James E. Boyd became a partner. The firm is now known as James E. Boyd & Co. They have a good two-story brick house, 24x60 feet, with a frame structure in the rear, 24x24 feet, also a side room 14x84 feet. They carry a full line of general merchandise, and are successful in all their enterprises. Mr. Buck has been three times married, his first wife being Miss Frances Miller, by whom he had six children, two now living, Dolly and Alice, both of whom are married. He was married the second time to Miss Laura Boyd, who bore him six children, four now living: Ada, Laura, Charles and James. His third marriage was to Miss Lizzie Miller, by whom he has one son, John. Mr. Buck has served as county treasurer for twelve years in succession. He has been a member of the town council and school board, and is one of the most prominent men of Stoddard County.

Milton Capps, an enterprising and successful farmer of Stoddard County, Mo., was born in Guilford County, N. C., June 27, 1827, his father, Bennett, and his mother, Elizabeth (Knoblin) Capps, both being natives of Guilford County, N. C. They remained in this county until about 1839, and then removed to West Tennessee, where they passed the remainder of their days. The father, when a young man, had learned the wagon-maker's trade, but in his latter years followed farming in connection with his trade. Of the six children born to their marriage, four are living. Milton Capps was the second child born to the union of his parents. He was married June 1, 1845, to Martha Turner, who was born in North Carolina, November 12, 1828, and who was the daughter of John and Polly Turner, natives of North Carolina, who came to West Tennessee when Mrs. Capps was a young girl. To Mr. and Mrs. Capps were born nine children, seven now living: Bennett M., Mary E., Riley Smith, John Wesley, Martha Ann, Harriet P., William Henry, Almus G. and Samantha C. After their marriage Mr. Capps began farming in Tennessee, and continued this occupation until 1859, when he sold out and removed to Greene County, Ark., but started back to Tennessee, and on the way passed through Stoddard County, Mo., where he settled and where he has since remained. He is now the owner of 220 acres of land. Mr. Capps is a member of the Wheel, and politically votes for the best man. He was a Union man during the late war.

Joseph L. Casey, Sr., was born in Walton County, Ga., December 18, 1832, and is a son of Hiram and Faith (Thompson) Casey, natives of South Carolina and Georgia, respectively. The paternal grandfather was born in Virginia, and immigrated to South Carolina, where he was married. He then immigrated to Georgia and there died. The maternal grandfather was an old Revolutionary soldier. He also died in Georgia. The father of the subject of this sketch was a farmer, and immigrated to De Kalb County (now Fulton), Ga., about 1837. He died there about 1875. The mother died many years before. There were eleven children born to their marriage: Frances, John, Osborn, Charlotte, Elizabeth, Mary, David, Elisha, Joseph L., James and Frederick. Seven of these are supposed to be alive. The father was twice married and eighteen children were born to him. Joseph L. Casey was reared on the farm, and in 1854 married Amanda Lokey, a native of Georgia, who bore him ten children, eight now living: Mary E., William J., J. Walton, M. Emily, John H., Joseph L., Jr., E. L. and Frederick E. J. M. and S. F. are deceased. In 1863 Mr. Casey enlisted in the Fortieth Georgia Regiment, and served about two years. He was in several skirmishes and had to resign on account of bone erysipelas in his arm. Mr. Casey remained in Georgia until 1869, when he moved to Stoddard County, Mo., and there he has since resided. He now owns 102 acres of land, most of which is under cultivation. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the Agricultural Wheel, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mrs. Casey's grandfather, Edward Landers, was a native of Virginia, moved to South Carolina and thence to Georgia, serving six months during the

Revolutionary War. Her father was born in Maryland and followed sailing until thirty-five years old. He then returned to Georgia and married his first wife, Polly Landers subsequently becoming his second companion. They had two children. Mr. Landers died about 1836, his widow surviving until 1845.

Jacob Cassairt, a native of Darke County, Ohio, was born January 3, 1834, and is a son of Francis and Mary J. (Phillips) Cassairt, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. They were the parents of seven children, six now living: Jacob, Henry, Eliza, Sarah, James and George. Jacob Cassairt was reared in Illinois, and married Miss Hattie Alcom, a native of Indiana, who bore him eight children: Mary, Perry, William, Ephraim and Charles (twins), Dora, Albert and John. The same year of his marriage Mr. Cassairt went to Iowa, and from there to Kansas, and then came to Benton County, Mo., where he remained until after the war. In 1861 he enlisted in Gov. Phelps' company of 100 day men, Company I, Eighty-first Missouri, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove and Osage, where Gov. Marmaduke was captured. At Forsyth, Mo., his horse fell, and injured Mr. Cassairt's leg and hip so severely that he now draws a pension. After the war Mr. Cassairt moved to Indiana, where he remained eight years. In 1884 he came to Stoddard County, and bought 120 acres of land, eighty of which are under cultivation. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of which he has been a member for twenty-five years, is also a member of the Agricultural Wheel, of which he is president, and he and wife are members of the General Baptist Church.

Stephen Chapman, at present secretary of the State Board of Equalization, Jefferson City, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, January 13, 1846, and is the son of William and Mary E. (Lindsay) Chapman. The father was a native of the town of Newmarket, Canada, and the mother a native of Huntsville, Ala. The paternal grandfather, Stephen Chapman, was born in West Chester, Chester Co., Penn., and emigrated to Canada before the War of 1812. He remained there until after the so-called Canadian Rebellion in 1837. He then immigrated to Ogle County, Ill., where he regained his citizenship. He was a master-builder or contractor, and was a practical mechanic. William Chapman was reared in Canada, and was about twenty-one years of age when he came to the United States. He served in the Canadian army, and after coming to this country settled at Mount Carroll, Ill., where he was married in 1843, and shortly afterward removed to Dubuque, Iowa. From that place he removed to Rockville, in the same State, where he resided until 1849, when he returned to Illinois, settling in Ogle County, residing there until 1857, when he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and from thence to Washington County, in the same State, where he remained until 1862, when he returned to St. Louis, and from there removed in the same year to Clinton County, Ill., where he remained until 1869, when he removed to Patoka, Ill., where he resided until his death, September 30, 1879. The mother died in Clinton County, Ill., in 1868. They were the parents of six children, three now living: Stephen, Julia A. (wife of W. A. Hall) and Douglass. The father was a millwright by trade, which occupation he followed in early life. He afterward studied medicine, and began to practice in 1860, and continued to do so until his death, in 1879. Stephen Chapman was about two years of age when he left Dubuque with his parents. He attended both public and private schools at Potosi and Caledonia, Mo., but the most of his education was picked up at leisure moments while at home, and he may be called a self-educated man. In his youth he learned the miller's trade, which occupation he followed for three years in his father's mill, near Caledonia, Mo. He then started to learn the trade of car-builder in the Ohio & Mississippi shops, but quit to enter the army. During the war he served in the Twenty-sixth Missouri Infantry Volunteers, United States army, and participated in all the principal battles in which his command was engaged, including the famous campaign against Atlanta, the march to the sea and through the Carolinas. He was mustered out in August, 1865, at Benton Barracks, St. Louis. He then went to his father's, in Clinton County, Ill., where he remained, and was engaged in farming until November, 1866, when he went south, and was engaged about a year in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, putting up telegraph lines. Returning home he remained at his father's house until November, 1867, when he came to Stoddard County, Mo., where he has since resided. He was variously employed in saw-milling, farming and school-teaching. In 1870 he was elected a justice of the peace in Pike Township, and county superintendent

of public schools, which latter position he held for four years. During this time he held, by appointment, the office of probate clerk, and filled the unexpired term of R. M. Fraker (who was removed), as county collector. He afterward engaged in the mercantile business for about three years at Bloomfield, where he has resided since 1871. Retiring from business in 1876 he was appointed deputy clerk of the county court, and in 1878 was elected to that office and re-elected in 1882, holding the office for eight successive years. On retiring from this office in 1887, he was a candidate before the Democratic caucus for chief clerk of the House of Representatives of Missouri, but withdrew on the second ballot. He was appointed by the chief clerk, foreman of the *Smooth Journal* force, on his staff. This position he held during the regular session of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly. On April 19, 1887, he was elected secretary of the State Board of Equalization, and re-elected February 29, 1888, which office he now fills. He has been town councilman nearly ever since he has lived in Bloomfield, and secretary of the school board for several years. He has also been town clerk. December 24, 1868, he married Miss Nancy J. Pirtle, of Stoddard County, and to them were born five children, four now living: Clarence L., Olive V., Donald R. and Nellie M. Mary Eva is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is also member of the four bodies of York Rite Masonry, Blue Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter, Council of Royal and Select Masters, and Commandery of Knights Templar. He is also a member of the subordinate lodge of I. O. O. F. He has passed all the chairs of this order, and has been representative in Grand Lodge, has passed all the chairs in the Masonic lodge, and been Master of Bloomfield Lodge for twelve years in succession. He has also served as Grand Junior Deacon in the Masonic Grand Lodge, and is now representative of the Grand Lodge, of Washington Territory, near the Grand Lodge of Missouri. He has served for many years as District Deputy Grand Master in both orders, and has taken great interest in their work.

James Christian, another successful citizen of New Lisbon Township, was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., January 17, 1838, and is the son of Lewis and Mary (Cavin) Christian, also natives of Hawkins County. The father died in that county when James Christian was a small boy. His wife died during the war or in 1862. She was a member of the Baptist Church. To their marriage were born seven children, five now living. James Christian was the sixth of the family. He remained at home until October 28, 1861, when he left home and joined Company D, of the Eleventh Iowa Infantry at Cape Girardeau. He was mustered out at Cartersville, Ga., October 28, 1864, and served with credit for three years. He participated in the battle of Charleston, Mo., and was here wounded by a musket-ball, which disabled him for a short time. He was also in the battle of Iuka, Miss., Corinth, Miss., and Champion's Hill, where he received two severe wounds, which disabled him from duty twenty days. He was at Missionary Ridge and all through the Georgia campaign, was in many skirmishes, and was at the siege and surrender of Vicksburg. After the war Mr. Christian returned to Stoddard County, where he has since resided. He engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was then the owner of fifty acres of land. He now has 190 acres of good land, all well improved. December 11, 1864, he married Miss Elizabeth Seism, a native of Hawkins County, Tenn., born in 1845, and died January 20, 1880. She was not a member of the church, but was an excellent woman, a believer in the teachings of the Bible, and was a true helpmeet. Her parents were John and Lucretia Seism. To Mr. and Mrs. Christian were born five children, four now living: John A., Ida M., Virginia E., George A., and Lucretia Ellen, who is deceased. Mr. Christian is a man well respected by all who know him. He is quartermaster in the G. A. R. post.

Martin V. Cline, farmer, was born in Stoddard County, Mo., in 1839, and is the son of Benjamin and Rillie (Bess) Cline. The father was born in North Carolina in 1812, and was a farmer by occupation. He moved to Stoddard County, Mo., in 1820, while yet quite young, and when this county was a wild wood, and before it had joined the Union. He located eight miles northeast of Bloomfield, and entered 1,000 acres. He died on February 20, 1864, leaving a family of seven children, five living, viz.: Jane Roby, Martha V., Nelson, Mary and Samuel. Martin V. lived with his parents on the old homestead until his marriage, helping his father carry on the work on his farm. He was married, first, in 1859, to Lizzie Stafford, and they had five children, three of whom are living: Isaac, Christa, and Rosena (married to Naman Curby). Mr. Cline's

second wife was Sarah Tanksley, who he married in 1871, and they had three children: Samuel, Lydia and Jessie. His third wife was Parlie Sinks, whom he married in 1883. They have had two children, one living, Ned. Mr. and Mrs. Cline are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Cline is a member of the Agricultural Wheel. He owns 120 acres of fine land, which he purchased in 1883, and has improved eighty acres, which are in cultivation, comprising one of the finest farms for its size in Stoddard County.

George W. Clodfelter was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., August 11, 1839, and is the son of Archie and Mary (Hinkle) Clodfelter, natives of North Carolina. The father was born in 1814, and died in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., with yellow fever, in 1848. He was a farmer. The mother was born in 1815, is now living, and is a resident of Stoddard County. After the death of Mr. Clodfelter she married Thomas Bacon, and moved to Stoddard County in 1848. She is a member of the Christian Church. By the first marriage she became the mother of three children, only one now living. The two deceased were a son and daughter. The latter died when a small child, and the former, Columbus G., died at Cape Girardeau. He was a soldier in the Confederate service. George W. remained with his mother until October 10, 1860, when he married Miss Margaret Barbee. She was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., and died in Stoddard County, Mo., March 15, 1863. To this union was born one daughter, Emma M., who is now the wife of Theodore P. Hughes, a farmer of Stoddard County. October 30, 1865, Mr. Clodfelter married Miss Margaret J. Bloys, a native of Carroll County, Tenn., born December 23, 1843. Six children were born to this union, all living: Alonzo G., Daniel L., William, Elizabeth, Maggie F., Archie B. and Jessie. Mr. Clodfelter has followed farming all his life, and is also interested in stock raising. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and at one time was marshal in that institution. He is a Democrat politically, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Quintileus P. Coffman, was born in Union County, Ill., December 12, 1841, and is the son of George W. Coffman, a native of Washington County, Tenn., born in 1812. He went to Cole County, Ill., and there married Miss Lucinda Bales, mother of the subject of this sketch. She was born in Washington County, Tenn., in 1824. Mr. Coffman died in 1868. He was a school teacher, but a few years before his death was engaged in merchandising, and he and his partner, Mr. Perkins, built the first business house in the now flourishing town of Charleston. In 1843 he moved to Gibson County, Tenn., and from there to Stoddard County, Mo., in 1858, where he engaged in farming. He was a Democrat until the war, and then became a Republican. Mrs. Coffman died in 1884. Quintileus was the sixth of ten children born to this marriage. His educational advantages were limited to a sister's instruction. In 1861 he left home and went to Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and remained three years. Before leaving for Ohio he was forced into Thompson's militia, which he was obliged to do in order to save his life. At the end of three months he quit, joined the Union service, and served with the First Wisconsin Cavalry three months, under Capt. Hides. Then after going to Ohio he joined the One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio Regiment, and participated in the battle of the Wilderness. He also participated in the battle of Bloomfield, Mo. After the war he taught school for several years, after which he turned his attention to farming, which he has since continued. He is now the owner of 160 acres of good land. September 17, 1867, he married Miss Lurinda S. Foster, who, it is thought, was born in New Orleans, May 8, 1845, and died in Stoddard County, Mo., in 1870. Two children, Ida Bell and Albert Clinton, were born to this union, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Coffman was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. July 4, 1881, Mr. Coffman married again, and took out the first license issued in the county. He married Mrs. Emma Welch, daughter of G. Hawks and the widow of James Welch. She was born in Monroe County, Tenn., December 11, 1844, and by her marriage to Mr. Coffman became the mother of one child, Ru Otto. Mrs. Coffman is a member of the Christian Church, while Mr. Coffman is a member of the G. A. R., the Wheel, and is a Republican in politics.

Delaware C. Colley, son of James and Henrietta (Maloney) Colley, was born in Charlotte County, Va., February 26, 1829. His paternal grandfather emigrated from England to the colony in Virginia with Lord Baltimore, was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill, and lies buried there. James Colley was a native of Prince Edward County, Va. He moved from there to North Carolina, where he died in Gilpin County, in 1873. He was a consistent member of the Old School

Presbyterian Church. His wife was born in Amherst County, Va. Her parents emigrated from Scotland to that State at an early day. Her mother died in Charlotte County, Va., and the father in Rockingham County, N. C., and is buried at Spring Garden. He was buried by the Masonic fraternity, of which order he was a member, being a Royal Arch Mason. He was eighty-three years old at the time of his death, and his wife was eighty-two when she died. To Mr. and Mrs. James Colley were born six children, all living: Jerome F., James A., Delaware C., Luther R., Whitfield M. and Clemantine (wife of Calvin Whitworth). The subject of this sketch, Delaware C., immigrated, with his parents, to Rockingham County, N. C., in 1845 and remained there until 1850, when he moved back to Henry County, Va., and there acted as overseer of the slaves of Capt. William Auglin, for two years. He then went to Phillip T. Hayes' plantation, just across the line in North Carolina, and was overseer of the negroes for one year. From there he went to Surry County, N. C., and was overseer of the plantation of Col. Frank Armstrong, and was also postmaster at Tom's Creek for one year. He then went to Stokes County and taught school one year, then was with Dr. Wethers another year as overseer. He was an overseer of the slaves for about ten years. He moved to Salisbury, N. C., where he was overseer for the Widow Walker, daughter of ex-Gov. Morehead, and principal of the musical department at Edgeworth College, Greensboro. He remained with her two years, and at the breaking out of the war he was detailed for government duty, making shoes for the army, in the employment of John F. Forde and O. G. Forde, contractors for 160,000 pairs of shoes, another contract being for 50,000 pairs. He remained in this position until 1863, when he was detailed to work at home for the community, and in 1864 he was taken to the army in Early's division, Fifty seventh North Carolina Regiment, where he served nine months. He was in Hatcher's Run skirmish, and was at the taking of Petersburg, when he became sick on the night of the battle. He was taken to brigade hospital and was sent to Richmond, where he was captured at the taking of Richmond. He was paroled under the stipulations of Lee's surrender. He then returned home. Previous to all this, in 1850, he married Miss Virginia A. Ashby, a native of Virginia, by whom he had seven children, four now living: Mentora L. (wife of C. A. McCaw), Sarah E. (wife of C. N. Kidd), John W. and Laura B. In 1869 Mr. Colley immigrated to Stoddard County, Mo., and on November 6, of the same year, settled at Bloomfield, where he engaged in the boot and shoe business. This he followed for one year and then rented a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits for four years. In 1876 he purchased his present property, but January 23, 1879, his house and its contents were destroyed by fire. He now has a good building and a good farm, and is out of debt. He was once a very strong man, but his constitution was broken down and for four years he was unable to swallow a mouthful of solid food, but was obliged to take his food in a liquid state, caused by fibroid tumor. Mr. Colley is an intelligent and enterprising citizen, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

John J. Collins. North Carolina is the birthplace of the father of the subject of this sketch, Joseph A. Collins, but it was his home only in his earliest youth, for he left there when but a boy, and after four years in Kentucky, he went to Iuka, Miss., and remained until his twenty-third year. Arkansas, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi and Missouri became his successive homes for the rest of his life, his death occurring in the last mentioned State in 1885. It was in Alabama that he met and married Miss Mary A. Potts, who became the mother of his four children. Of these but two are living: Joe Shelby and John J. It was in 1860 in Monroe County, Ark., that the latter was born, and his early homes were, of course, as varied as those of his father. After the death of the latter young Collins married, and began farming on the place now owned by him. His wedding with Miss Jessie J. Webber occurred on April 29, 1883, and the union has been blessed with a son and daughter: John J. A. and Kittie J. E. Mr. Collins began with a small farm in the vicinity of Essex, and has since slowly added to it until his estate now embraces 320 acres in and around Essex, with 150 acres cleared and under cultivation and well improved, making altogether one of the finest farms in his section. Mr. and Mrs. Collins belong to the order of the Golden Rule, and in the Methodist Episcopal Church Mrs. Collins finds her religious home.

William F. Conyer was born in Wilson County, Tenn., January 23, 1844, and is the son of Thomas and Sarah Conyer, about whom nothing more is

known. They died when William F. was a small boy. At the age of seven he went to live with his sister in Stoddard County, Mo., and remained there eight years, when he enlisted in Company C, of the Missouri State Militia, Confederate service, where he remained six months. In the fall of 1862 he entered the Enrolled Militia service (Union), served four months, and was at the battle of Bloomfield. He then came back to Stoddard County, and June 18, 1863, he married Miss Fannie Like, a native of Stoddard County, Mo., born June 9, 1846, who died in the same county August 4, 1881, leaving six children, five now living, viz.: Harriet Ann, born December 18, 1866; Sarah Ellen, born March 1, 1869; Drucilla Mary, born July 7, 1871; Susan Catherine, born December 15, 1875, and Nellie Adaline, born July 31, 1878. Martha Jane (married to T. R. Lewis) was born November 17, 1864, and died May 4, 1885; James I., born September 5, 1872, died September 4, 1873. When Mr. Conyer was first married he engaged in farming, and had eighty acres of land. He now owns 320 acres of good land. June 7, 1882, Mr. Conyer married Miss Rosalin Butler, who was born October 9, 1858. Three children were born to this union: Almata Elizabeth, born December 20, 1883, died December 30, 1883; Laura, born December 25, 1884, and William D., born April 8, 1887, both living. Mr. Conyer is a member of the Christian Church; is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Wheel, and is a Democrat politically. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Andrew F. Cooper, of Cooper & Jorndt, proprietors of the elevator and steam flouring-mills at Dexter, was born in Stoddard County, February 1, 1849. The grandparents were living in Tennessee when their son, James A. Cooper, was born in January, 1827. He was still a young man in 1846 when he started for Missouri, and located on a farm about five miles from Dexter. He became an extensive dealer in stock, and for some time held the office of superintendent of public works. For several years he was also deputy sheriff, under James Dowdy, his wife's father. He was captain of a company under Col. Kitchen, and served throughout the war. He was captured at Bloomfield, and sent to Alton, but after his exchange he recruited a company and became its captain. During Price's raid he was wounded in the left arm by a gun-shot. He served gallantly in all the leading engagements west of the Mississippi River. He had been married to Martha Dowdy, a North Carolinian, of Dutch-English origin, and their marriage resulted in nine children, of whom seven are alive: Andrew F., Rachel (a widow), Elizabeth (a widow), Henry, Ambrose, Cordelia (now Mrs. Dr. Brinley) and Thomas. The father died in December, 1877, and the mother followed him in the following May. Andrew remained with his parents until twenty-three years of age, receiving his education in the country schools. He had learned milling when a youth, and a partnership in that business between him and his father lasted until the latter's death. He then managed the business alone until 1885, when he and his present partner erected their present extensive mills. The building is a large four-story frame, 36x50 feet, with a roller-process outfit able to turn out seventy barrels every twenty-four hours. The mill is the largest south of Jackson, Mo., and they ship to all points south. Mr. Cooper was married in 1870 to Elizabeth Temple, of this county, and their union has resulted in three children: Martha, Libbie and James. Mr. Cooper shows his fraternal spirit in attachment to three orders: A. F. & A. M., K. of H. and K. of P., and otherwise leads the life of a public spirited citizen.

Walter C. Crews, a prominent citizen of New Lisbon Township and the son of M. and Permelia (Cardwell) Crews, was born in Halifax County, Va., May 18, 1838. His parents were natives of Halifax County also. The father was born December 6, 1816, and died in Stoddard County, Mo., November 23, 1877. In his boyhood days Mr. Crews learned the cabinet maker's trade, and was a good mechanic. After a time he engaged in farming, and the last five years of his life he sold drugs at Leora, and made a decided success at that business. He had held pharmacy during his youth and understood the business. He was justice of the peace for some time, and was well liked by all who knew him. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and a deacon for many years. He was a Republican in politics. The mother was born in Halifax County, Va., September 24, 1818, and died in Stoddard County, Mo., October 23, 1889. She was also a member of the Baptist Church. Walter C. Crews was the eldest of nine children, five of whom are living. These are Walter C., Harriet F. (wife of William A. Tucker, deceased), Isaac H., Elizabeth A. (wife of Benton Strong, deceased) and Mary V. (wife of John

Hopgood.) Walter C. received a liberal English education at the schools in Virginia, and was but seven years old when his parents moved to Charlotte County, of that State, and in 1859 from there to Carroll County, and finally from there to Stoddard County, Mo. He remained with his parents, and worked and managed the farm until twenty-five years of age. October 25, 1860, he married Miss Mary J. Pearman, a daughter of James Pearman, and a native of Halifax County, born in 1840. Nine children were born to this union, seven now living: Louisa F. (wife of W. B. Scott), Cyrus G., Susan D. (wife of James Jackson), Virginia (wife of Robert Jackson, deceased), Melissa J. (wife of Jonas Wilson), Adair A. and Luther R. Samuel S. died when eighteen months old, and William A. died when an infant. After marriage Mr. Crews purchased a farm south of Castor River, where he lived until 1870, when he sold out to go to Texas, but did not go. Instead he engaged in the drug and grocery business at Leora, where he continued two years. He then sold his stock of goods and purchased his present farm, which consists of 314 acres, 120 cultivated. He is a Republican in his political views, and was of the Baptist persuasion until that church went down. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

G. H. Crosser, postmaster at Bloomfield, and the son of Wiley L. and Martha (Horton) Crosser, was born in Stoddard County, Mo., November 19, 1853. His parents were natives of Middle Tennessee, but were reared in Western Tennessee. The father was a farmer by occupation. He immigrated to Stoddard County, Mo., in 1853, and located seven miles west of Bloomfield, where he purchased land, and resided until his death in 1881. The mother is still living, and is residing with her son George H. Of the ten children born to their marriage, only five are now living: Theresa, George H., Lucetta, Orlena and Mary E. Henry Crosser, grandfather of our subject, was born in North Carolina and died in West Tennessee. George H. Crosser remained with his parents engaged in agricultural pursuits until twenty-one years of age, when he engaged in school teaching, and followed this occupation two terms. In the fall of 1874 he was employed as clerk in the drug store of W. P. Renners, and there remained until 1877, when he was taken in as a partner. They then moved to Dexter, where they continued the drug business until 1881. While there he was postmaster. He was married in 1880 to Mrs. Minnie Slaughter, of Kentucky, by whom he had three children: Candace M., M. B. and George. Mrs. Crosser had two children by her former marriages, Edna R. Hight and Fred H. Slaughter. The next year after his marriage Mr. Crosser moved to Bloomfield, and engaged in the drug business for himself. In 1883 he associated with P. G. Wilson, and the firm title is now Crosser & Co. He was appointed postmaster in 1885, and took charge of the office January 11, 1886. Mr. Crosser is an intelligent and enterprising young man, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., having passed all the chairs in his order.

John B. Davis, farmer, was born in New Madrid County, Mo., in October, 1831. In April, of the first year of this century, there was born in South Carolina Joseph B. Davis, who was but a child when his parents embarked in "the ship of the plains," and finally located in New Madrid, Mo. Here he spent his life as a farmer, and with his estimable wife, Eliza (Bartlett) Davis, reared a family of eight children, four of whom have survived. These are Lucinda (now Mrs. Willis), Maynor, Nancy J. (now Mrs. J. Jackson), Cloussy E. (now Mrs. John Emerson) and John B., the subject of this sketch. The father died in 1875. Young Davis lived at home until he reached the age of twenty-two years, and in April, 1853, was married to Lucinda Tankesley. The union has resulted in twelve children, only four of whom are now living, viz.: Joseph, Sarah E., Hop Ross, Eliza H. (now Mrs. Franklin Ott) and Emma. Mr. Davis' war record covers about four years. He entered the army under Gen. Watkins in 1861, and about two months later was transferred to Gen. Thompson's command, where he served until 1865. After his discharge he resumed rural life in Stoddard County, and afterward entered his present home of 164 acres of raw land, which he has subdivided partly so that he now cultivates about sixty acres. It is fine bottom land, and the adjacent acres are owned by his two sons-in-law. Mr. Davis is a member of the order of the Wheel, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

Rev. Thomas J. Davis. In the war of the Revolution, under the immediate command of Washington, was a man named Wheatley, a Pennsylvanian, who also served under Gen. Marion in the famous Black Hawk War. It was his

daughter, Eliza, who became the wife of George Davis, a Virginian, born in 1806 into an old family of the "Old Dominion." The young couple moved to Western Tennessee, where, in Weakley County, on January 23, 1840, was born to them the subject of this sketch. In 1847 they set out for the West in wagons, crossing the Mississippi River at what is now Hickman, then traveling by way of Cape Girardeau to Stoddard County. Five miles west of Bloomfield they entered eighty acres of land, but in 1854 removed to Dunklin County—the last of his homes on earth, for his death occurred there in 1868. But three of a large family of ten children have survived him: William A., Louisa J. (now Mrs. R. M. Hatley) and Thomas J. Rev. Davis lived at home after his marriage, and cared for his parents, but after the death of his father took his mother to his own home to cheer her declining years. It was on the 6th of October, 1862, that Miss Augustine Hodges became his wife, and to them have been born the following children: Caroline (now Mrs. J. W. Snyder), Louisa E. (now Mrs. J. B. Higginbotham), Minerva, Nancy J., Pleasant R., Dora A., Amanda and Thomas D. In September, 1868, he joined the General Baptist Church, and the following year was ordained a minister, by the Liberty Baptist Association. Although Rev. Davis purchased a farm of eighty acres near Dexter, and is active enough in its cultivation to have placed twenty acres under cultivation, he has labored extensively and with marked results in his pastorate. In twenty years of ministry he has baptized 811 persons, established eight churches, and traveled 3,700 miles in a single year to attend to such duties. At the present writing he has charge of three churches, Essex, Malden and Beechwell, the last of which has been under his charge for twenty years. In a single year he has had control of seven churches. His wife and two daughters are members also. Rev. Davis is a member of several fraternities: F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and the Agricultural Wheel, of Essex, of which latter he is a charter member.

Leecil B. Day, whose birth occurred May 22, 1844, in Walker County, Ga., is the son of Lot and Deborah (Shew) Day, who were natives of Virginia. The father was born about 1798, and died November 3, 1854, in Cherokee County, Ala., where he was then living. They were married in Alabama, April 20, 1843. Mr. Day followed the occupation of a cooper in the winter and farming in the summer. He was justice of the peace for many years, and he and his father were in the War of 1812 and at the battle of New Orleans. His wife died in Arkansas, in 1877. They were members of the Baptist Church. The grandfather, Nicholas Day, who, with his son, was a soldier in the War of 1812, was also a Revolutionary soldier, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill and Brandywine, where he was slightly wounded. Leecil B. Day, at the age of twelve, moved with his mother to Missouri, where she married John Holland and moved to Arkansas. Leecil then began working for himself as a farmer, with very limited means. November 18, 1865, he married Miss Mary Jane Shook, who was the daughter of Hiram Shook. She was born in Stoddard County, Mo., March 15, 1846, and died November 20, 1868. By this union two children were born, Thomas M., and Martha, who died when an infant. March 18, 1869, Mr. Day married Orinda Rauls, a native of Madison County, Mo., born February 9, 1848, who died October 17, 1871. One child, Susannah, was born to this union, and died when an infant. October 30, 1873, Mr. Day married his third wife, Mary E. Wookey, a native of Stoddard County, Mo., born December 10, 1832, and died January 21, 1876. The result of this union was the birth of one child, Alexander, who is now living. Mrs. Day was the widow of Thomas C. Wookey, by whom she had three children: George H., Mary E. (deceased) and Andrew J. June 5, 1877, Mr. Day married L. A. Hammond, daughter of T. G. Hammond. She was born in Union County, Ill., February 28, 1857, and by her marriage became the mother of five children: O. M., N. J., D. A., O. C. and J. H., who died in infancy. Immediately after the war, Mr. Day began traveling and visited most of the States in the Union, and when first married had barely enough money to pay the preacher. He now owns 360 acres of good land. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, a member of the Wheel, and is a hearty supporter of the Democratic party. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Risten DeFord, farmer, postoffice Bloomfield, was born in Talbot County, Md., in 1819, and is the son of Risten and Nancy (Davis) Ford. The father dying early left his wife with eight children, seven of whom she reared, all marrying and settling in different States. Risten DeFord, in 1875, immigrated west and settled in Monroe County, Ill., where he stayed two years farming

and merchandising. At the end of that time he had concluded to go further west and came to Stoddard County, Mo., and located at Dudley, from there moving to Bloomfield, but finally he purchased the place he now owns and occupies. He married, in 1845, Eliza Jane Bannister, who bore two children, George Washington and Ida L. His wife dying, he married again, in 1875, Nancy Williams, now also deceased. His third marriage was in 1886, to a widow, Frances A. Watley. In 1862 Mr. DeFord joined the Union army and served under Col. E. G. Allen. He was lieutenant, and resigned in 1863 on account of having contracted rheumatism. Coming home, he followed engineering at the public works and saw mills until he purchased his present home and then settled down to farming. He owns forty acres of very valuable bottom land. Mr. DeFord is an ordained minister of the Christian Church, and has occupied that position three years. He belongs to the Agricultural Wheel.

James W. Denny, retired farmer, and one of the pioneer settlers of Stoddard County, Mo., was born in Pike County, of the same State, April 24, 1824, and is the son of John M. and Rosa (Walker) Denny. The father was a native of Kentucky, and the mother of Virginia, and both were of Irish descent. The paternal grandfather, William Denny, immigrated to Kentucky at a very early date, and was there during the War of 1812. John M. Denny immigrated from Pike County, Mo., with his family, in 1838, to Stoddard County, and stopped at Bloomfield, May 24, of the same year, when there were but few houses. He was a farmer by occupation and also a surveyor, making the first survey of the swamp lands donated to the county. He was county surveyor from 1846 up to the time of his death, which occurred September 21, 1881, at the age of fifty-four years. He located one mile north of Bloomfield, in 1841, and settled in the woods on government land. He was justice of the peace for a number of years, and was one of the very early settlers of the county. His wife died August 7, 1861. They were the parents of five children, two now living: James W. and Rhoda (wife of M. Walker). James W. was in his fifteenth year when he came to this county. He remained with his parents until 1845, when he married Miss Mary A. Reed, who bore him six children, four now living: John M., Elizabeth, Samuel A. and Nancy R. (wife of W. D. Scism). After marriage Mr. Denny settled close to Bloomfield, where he remained a short time. In 1854 he moved to the place he now owns, where he has since resided, with the exception of a few years during the war, which were spent in Cape Girardeau and New Madrid Counties. In 1862 he enlisted in the State Guards, or Militia, and served a few months, when he was dismissed. When the second call was made he enlisted, and served four months. He was in one skirmish at Bloomfield, and was captain of the entire militia of Stoddard County. In 1884 he was elected county judge of the First District, and served one term. He now has eighty acres of excellent land, and is one of the prominent men of Stoddard County. He had the misfortune to lose his wife September 1, 1887. She was a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church, as is Mr. Denny and all his children. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge and Royal Arch, being a high Mason. He is now quite aged, but possesses a remarkable memory and talent in conversation. May his days yet number many.

John M. Denny, son of James W. and Mary A. (Reed) Denny, was born in Stoddard County, Mo., February 6, 1847. His parents were natives of Missouri and Tennessee, respectively. They were early settlers of Stoddard County, and settled near Bloomfield. The father is still living, but the mother died in 1887. They were the parents of six children, four now living: Sarah (wife of Robert Jenkins), John M., William (deceased), Charles (deceased), Samuel and Nancy (wife of W. D. Scism). John M. Denny was reared to farm life, and assisted his parents on the farm until he became of age. In 1865 he enlisted in Company C, Second Missouri Artillery, but afterward enlisted in the Seventy-ninth Missouri Cavalry, where he remained until the close of the war. He was married in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1869, to Miss Sarah C. Ferrell, a daughter of Levi and Sarah Ferrell. By this marriage Mr. Denny became the father of three children, only one now living, Leber F. In 1872 Mr. Denny located where he now lives, after living three years in Cape Girardeau and four years in New Madrid County. He has a good farm of 109 acres, sixty under cultivation. He also deals somewhat in stock. In 1876 Mrs. Denny died, and in 1871 he married Nancy Reed, by whom he had two children, one now living, Robert. Mrs. Denny died September 7, 1887. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which Mr. Denny is also a member. Mr. Denny is a

member of the Agricultural Wheel, of which he is president, and is one of the substantial farmers of Stoddard County.

James H. Dodson, M. D., a well known physician and surgeon of Bloomfield, Mo., was born in Ballard County, Ky., June 24, 1831, being the eldest of four children in the family of his parents, Dr. Jesse and Elisabeth R. (Hardin) Dodson. The former was born and reared in the Old Dominion, and subsequently located in Kentucky, where he devoted his life to his profession. When a young man he was commissioned surgeon in the War of 1812, but did not serve; his death occurred in 1840. Hardin County, Tenn., was named after his wife's father. James H. Dodson was brought up in his native State to the age of fifteen, his limited opportunities for acquiring an education being greatly improved by instruction received from his mother, a woman of rare domestic virtues and intellectual worth. In 1846 he came with her to Stoddard County, Mo., and resumed his studies with a determination and assiduity which soon enabled him to engage in teaching a country school. Later on he went to Bloomfield, and under the valued instruction of William G. Phelan, a highly accomplished scholar, he pursued a classic course for eighteen months, when Mr. Phelan turned his attention to the practice of law, in which he afterward achieved a wide reputation. Young Dodson again resumed teaching, having charge of a three-months' school, after which he entered Pleasant Hill Academy, became assistant teacher, and at the same time pursued three studies. Returning to Bloomfield he obtained about \$100 per month by teaching three sessions of school, when, having determined to follow the profession of his honored father, he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. J. D. Smith, with whom he remained some time. Just before his majority he was appointed school commissioner of the county, at a time when numerous irregularities in the official conduct of this office made the position an unenviable one. But with rare wisdom and faithfulness he so conducted himself as to win universal commendation and favor, the support given him indicating the esteem in which he was held. In 1857 he entered the medical department of the University of Louisiana, at New Orleans, and in the spring of 1858 located in Jackson County, Ill., where he practiced medicine with Dr. E. H. Dodson until 1860. Then entering the St. Louis Medical College he was graduated from that institution, and subsequently returned to Illinois, taking up a location at Dongola, where he practiced until 1863. Feeling the necessity of still greater professional knowledge, Dr. Dodson went to New York City and attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1863-64, taking private instruction under Profs. Austin Flint, Sr. and Jr., and under Prof. Stephen Smith. In the spring of 1864 he resumed his professional practice at Dongola, enjoying a most extensive and successful patronage, but at such loss to his health that he returned to his native county in Kentucky. In 1876 he attended a course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College. In 1868 he became permanently located at Bloomfield, where his subsequent professional career has been an enviable one. The Doctor is a man of liberal ideas in his profession, deeming it to be the physician's duty to avoid as well as to cure sickness. He is a great friend of the free school system of education, supports all worthy enterprises tending to the good of the community, and is ever found ready to lend his influence in behalf of measures honorable and beneficial. His wife was formerly Miss Allie Malaskey, of Dongola, Ill., an accomplished lady, who has proven to be to the Doctor what a great governor of Missouri said of wives—that they were good advisors and safe. Their family consists of Ellen E., Mary A., Allie, Elsie and Ida Bedford Dodson. Dr. Dodson has passed the various degrees of Masonry up to and including the Royal and Select Masters.

Thomas N. Doherty, merchant at Dexter, was born in Carroll County, Tenn., July 26, 1845. That same year his father, Thomas Doherty, died, leaving his wife, Mary (Peoples) Doherty and her children, of whom John P. and Thomas N. are the only survivors. The elder Doherty and his wife were both natives of Tennessee, where he was engaged in farming and dealing in merchandise, and where for several years he was a large slave-holder. Mrs. Doherty followed her husband to his last resting place in 1858, and left the subject of this sketch an orphan at an early age. Thomas N. lived with a relative until 1861, and attended school at Newburn Academy, Dyer County, Tenn. He then came to New Madrid County, Mo., and until 1865 was engaged in farming for J. T. Cannon, but returning to Tennessee he became a salesman at Gardner Station, and for a year followed his duties in a grocery store. For the next five years he was located at Union City, Tenn., as the clerk in the Metropolitan Hotel of that

place. Since 1875, however, he has been settled in the mercantile life at Dexter, and with excellent results. For the time before 1878 he was a partner in the firm of Bracken & Son, general merchants, but at that date, purchased both partners' shares, and has since conducted the business alone. His stock is now valued at from \$6,000 to \$10,000, and occupies two large store-rooms. He is also merchant for the Agricultural Wheel order. December 9, 1880, he married Mary L. Roberts, of Missouri, and the family embraces three children: Alice, Evaline and William T. Both Mr. and Mrs. Doherty are members of the Christian Church, and two fraternities (the I. O. O. F. and K. of H.) claim Mr. Doherty as one of their number.

William P. Dowdy, farmer, was born in Stoddard County, Mo., in 1858, and is the son of Judge C. M. and Mary (Antony) Dowdy. The father was born in Middle Tennessee about the year 1808, and resided there and farmed until he moved to Kentucky, where he lived six or seven years. Subsequently he moved to this county and located about seven miles southeast of Bloomfield. He was justice of the peace in his district for a number of years, and in 1876 was elected judge of the county court, which office he held for two years. He died in 1881. He had eleven children, five living, viz.: James P., B. F., Frances, Albert J. and William P., all of whom are married except Albert J. and Frances. The subject of this sketch remained with his father until he was twenty-one years old, when he married, and shortly afterward commenced farming. He married Amanda Galloway in 1884, and they have had two children, little May being the only one living. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dowdy are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Dowdy is a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

William Durham, farmer, was born in Obion County, Tenn., and is the son of Ezra and Nancy (Vincent) Durham, who were both born in Tennessee, and died when the subject of this sketch was quite young. After his parents' death, William was compelled to work out for a living, receiving no education and not even ordinary advantages for his chance through life. He came from Tennessee when quite small and located in Pemiscot County, Mo., where he remained about three years, following farming, after which he moved to Stoddard County, locating about one mile north of Essex. At first he farmed on several farms in the vicinity, and now lives two miles south of Essex, where he has made his home for five years. He has been married four times; first, to Nancy Smith, by whom he had three children, one living—Laura Elizabeth. His second wife was Sophia Hooks. Again losing his wife, he married the third time Mary J. Murphy, and had one child, William P. Eveline Johnson became his fourth wife, and they have had one child, James A. Mr. Durham is a member of the Agricultural Wheel and belongs to the Baptist Church. His wife is a Methodist.

Judge Stephen Elliott, another prominent citizen of New Lisbon Township, was born in Jackson County, Ala., January 28, 1840, his parents being Henry and Martha (Johnson) Elliott, who were natives of Franklin County, Tenn. The father was born August 19, 1812, and died September 8, 1876. He was married in Tennessee, and moved to Alabama soon after, where he lived until Stephen Elliott was about seven years of age. He then moved to Arkansas, where he lived until 1864, when he located in Perry County. He lived there one year, and one year in Cape Girardeau County, after which he moved to Stoddard County, and there passed the remainder of his days. He was a natural mechanic, was a good shoemaker or cooper, but farming has been his occupation through life. During the Seminole War, in 1835, he served through the war as a private, and was in all the principal battles. He was successful in all he undertook, and was quite wealthy, but broke up during the war. His wife died in 1832, and was about thirty-five years of age at the time of her death. He married twice after this, the first time Elizabeth Brandon, and after her death he married Mrs. Mary Ann Tuggle, who died a short time previous to his death. No children were born but to the first marriage, which resulted in the birth of eight children, only two now living, Judge Stephen Elliott and Eliza Ann (now the wife of J. J. Riden, and she is living in Lawrence County, Ark.). Stephen Elliott lived with his father until July, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, of the Seventh Arkansas Infantry, and served twelve months, when he was discharged on account of disability. Previous to this, in 1860, he married Miss Isabel Jane Smith, who was a native of Arkansas, born January 27, 1841, and who died November 27, 1861. One child, William H., was born to this union.

He died two days before the death of his mother. In 1863 Mr. Elliott enlisted in Capt. Dye's cavalry, and served about seven months, when the company was disbanded. During the time in service he participated in the battle of Helena, Ark. In the latter part of 1864 he came with his father to Missouri, and after living in Perry and Cape Girardeau Counties until 1867, he came to Stoddard County, where he has since remained. He is now the owner of a well located and well improved farm. On February 5, 1866, he married Miss Caroline Askew, a native of Independence County, Ark., born October 14, 1848. She is the daughter of Caswell and Martha Askew. They moved to Stoddard County, where they passed their last days. To the Judge and his wife were born eight children, seven now living: Martha Ann, James A., Emma Bell, Missouri May, Charles N., Alice V. and Clara Edith. Annie J. died when eleven years of age. Mrs. Elliott is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Judge Elliott is a member of the I. O. O. F., also a member of the Wheel, and is a Democrat politically. In 1880 he was elected county judge from District No. 2, and re-elected two years later.

George W. Ellis was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., February 22, 1824, his parents being Freeman and Elizabeth (Wilson) Ellis, who were also natives of the same State. The grandparents came from Glasgow, Scotland, and settled in the Empire State, where they resided the remainder of their days. The grandfather served in the Revolutionary War. Freeman Ellis was a York State farmer, and died in 1882, his widow living three years later. Of their five children, only four are living: George W., Charles, Samuel and Amelia. George W. Ellis moved to Kansas in 1853, and there resided until 1861, when the depredations of the border ruffians grew so annoying that he was compelled to leave. In 1861 he enlisted in the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out in 1865. He participated in all the principal engagements west of the Mississippi River, and was taken prisoner at Guntown, Miss., and after some time was taken to Vicksburg, where he was exchanged. He was four months in prison. In 1865 he settled in Stoddard County, Mo., and there has since resided. He owns 208 acres of land, partially improved. In 1871 he was elected judge of Stoddard County, and served one term. He has held the office of road commissioner for four years, and has been justice of the peace one year. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is an intelligent and enterprising citizen.

James Y. Evans was born in Forsyth County, N. C., in December, 1847, the son of David and Mary (Whicker) Evans, who were also North Carolinians, both born in 1812. The grandfather, David Evans, was a Virginian, and was an early immigrant to North Carolina. He was a participant in many of the early wars of this country. His son David was a farmer, and in 1847 removed, with his family, to Carroll County, Tenn., where he purchased a farm and remained until 1857. At that time he came to Stoddard County, Mo., and about two weeks after his arrival purchased the farm where his son, James Y. Evans, now resides. Here he lived until his death, which occurred in March, 1880. His wife died in 1875. They were the parents of three children: Sarah J. (Mrs. S. W. McCarroll), James Y. and Mary S. (Mrs. John H. Harper). The farm purchased by Mr. Evans was timber land. This he cleared off, and the property is now one of the finest in the county. His son James received but little early education, but is a well posted man in the business affairs of life. He owns 140 acres of land, about 100 of which are under cultivation. He was married September 7, 1869, to Susan N., daughter of David Lewis, and by her became the father of ten children, eight of whom are living: Walter M., Laura V., Emily F., Margaret E., James D., Cora N., Marion W. and Rossey M. Those who are deceased are Sarah A. and Susanna D. Mr. Evans and wife are members of the Knights of the Golden Rule, and he of the Agricultural Wheel. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

David C. Fortner, farmer, was born in Tennessee on March 15, 1842, and is the son of Lem and Polly (Vaughn) Fortner. The father was born in North Carolina, and the mother in Tennessee. He moved from North Carolina to Tennessee when quite a boy, and, after becoming old enough, was married there, where he resided until his death. They had eleven children, nine of whom survive: John, Andy, Charley, Terry, Betty, Robert, Dicy, James and David. The latter, having lost his parents when but ten years old, was adopted by Mr. Terrell Gray, but, becoming dissatisfied, he left and went to his grandmother's, where he remained until he was grown. He then hired himself out at monthly labor until

he married, in December, 1880, Nancy Ann Vaughn, by whom he has three children, all living, viz.: William R., Polly A. and Nora L. Mr. Fortner owns 120 acres of land, with about eighty acres in cultivation, a prominent feature of which is a pretty neat dwelling and good outhouses. Mr. Fortner, in connection with A. M. Brown, is running a grist mill at Penhook, and they intend to attach a saw mill and gin to it, which, when completed, will be an enterprise much needed, and, it is to be hoped, a remunerative one.

William S. Galloway, farmer, postoffice Essex, was born in Stoddard County, Mo., and is the son of Thomas and Frances (Pington) Galloway. The father was born in Middle Tennessee in or about 1838, and, while quite young, his parents moved to Stoddard County, Mo., carrying on farming as an occupation. They had a family of seven children, four of whom are living, viz.: Nancy (Mrs. John Smith), Mary (Mrs. Joseph Davis), Amanda (Mrs. W. P. Dowdy) and William S. Galloway. Thomas Galloway entered the army, and served during the entire time with the Southern forces. At the close of the strife he returned home and farmed on his place until he died, in 1878. William S. stayed with his parents until he was over age, and until his father's death, when he married and took his mother to care for and cherish in her declining years. He married, October 18, 1885, Ida Walker, and by her has had one child, now deceased. Mr. Galloway owns forty-six and one-half acres of land, which he bought in 1884 and has since improved. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

Jesse L. Garner, farmer and stock dealer of Stoddard County, Mo., was born on the farm which he now owns on December 13, 1835, and is a son of Jordan and Sarah (Norman) Garner, both of whom were born in the Old North State. They located in Stoddard County, Mo., at an early day, and here the father died in January, 1878. His widow is still living. Jesse L. grew to manhood on this farm. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in the Twelfth Missouri State militia, which was afterward consolidated with the Fifth Missouri State militia, and served until mustered out in February, 1865. He returned home, and engaged in tilling his present farm. He first purchased 100 acres of land, and afterward purchased eighty acres more. He now has about 180 acres. On September 23, 1861, he married Eliza Ray, of Stoddard County. She died December 25, 1879, leaving two children, Samuel and Albert (deceased). His present wife was Rhoda Singleton, whom he married in May, 1880. She was born in the county, and is the daughter of James Singleton (deceased). She has two children, Clerzy and Ida.

Judge Zachariah Goforth, one of New Lisbon's enterprising citizens, was born in Washington County, near Potosi, Mo., January 15, 1833, and is the son of Basil and Zilphia (Stout) Goforth, natives of Georgia and North Carolina, respectively. Basil Goforth moved from Georgia to East Tennessee, where he married. He then came to Washington County, Mo., where he remained several years, after which he came to Stoddard County, Mo., in 1835. Here the father died in 1865, and was seventy-six years of age at the time of his death. In his youth he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and later became a minister, serving as such over forty years. He was also a farmer. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and a good citizen. His wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. She died in 1875 or 1876, and was about seventy-eight at the time of death. To their marriage were born nine children, only three now living. Judge Zachariah was the sixth child born to this union. He had limited educational advantages, but by his own efforts and by observation has become a well-informed man. In 1851 he began for himself as a farmer, and two years later he went to California, crossing the plains with ox teams, and was over four months making the trip. He remained there three years, mining the first year, and for the next two years ran pack trains. In the latter part of 1856 he returned to Stoddard County, by way of the Isthmus, and again engaged in farming. April 10, 1857, he married Miss Margaret Robinson, a daughter of John W. Robinson, a native of North Carolina, born in 1835 or 1836. She is the mother of eight children, five now living: Preston B., Clara, John, Robert D. and Benjamin. Those deceased are William Bell, Oscar and Samuel. In March, 1862, the Judge enlisted in Company B, First Indiana Cavalry, and served three years as first duty sergeant. He participated in many battles, the principal ones being Helena, Ark., Little Rock, Mark's Mill on Saline River, and was then on the Price raid, but was never wounded, taken prisoner, or in a hospital. In 1886 he was elected county judge from District No. 3 of Stoddard County. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South

He is a member of the Wheel, being president of Leora Wheel, No. 144. He is a Democrat in politics, and an excellent citizen.

William C. Gray, farmer, was born in East Tennessee, in 1843, and is the son of James and Lucinda (Woolphinbarger) Gray, both natives of Tennessee, where they farmed as an occupation. Thinking that they could improve their fortunes out west, they left that State and in 1860 located ten miles southeast of Bloomfield, on the ridge that bears their name, "Gray's Ridge," a beautiful strip of country about six miles long and half a mile wide. Mr. Gray died in 1872, having had by his wife nine children, three of whom are living: Joseph A., Tillman C. and William C., the subject of this sketch. The latter lived with his father until he entered the army in 1862, enlisting in Company G, Twenty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Capt. McGarvey, of Cape Girardeau, in which company he remained until the close of the war in 1865. He was in the battles of Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, Ga., at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., Greensboro, N. C., and many other skirmishes and fightings, but fortune favored him in going through the entire war without any serious wound. He was mustered out on June 12, 1865, at Washington, D. C., and then returned home and resumed farming. Mr. Gray was married on the 26th of May, 1866, to Ruthie Long, and they had three children, of whom James W. survives. In 1874 he was unfortunate in losing his wife by death, and in 1875 he married Mary Byron, and has by her four children, two living, viz.: Thomas F. and Bessie E. This wife also dying, Mr. Gray married the third time in 1882, Laura Kincaid, who died in 1885, leaving one child, John T. Mr. Gray is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He owns forty acres of land, of which twenty acres are under cultivation.

Alexander Gregory is a native of Schuyler County, Ill., born January 17, 1843, and is the son of William H. and Malinda (Coons) Gregory. The father was born near Culpeper Courthouse and died in Schuyler County, Ill., in 1887, at the unusual age of ninety-five. When a young man he moved to Tennessee, and from there to where the city of Crawfordsville, Ind., now stands. After a time he moved to Schuyler County, Ill., where he lived. He was a farmer all his life and in his younger days drove a great deal of stock through to Georgia. While living in Tennessee he was captain of the militia. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a moral man all his life. His wife was a native of Tennessee, and was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To this union were born thirteen children. Alexander Gregory remained at home and worked on his father's farm until in 1865, when he enlisted in Company G, of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and served until the close of hostilities. In 1866, September 13, he married Miss Melissa Wolfe, who was born in the State of Iowa, in March, 1842. She is the daughter of John and Anna Wolfe. To this marriage have been born five children, four now living: William H., Minnie L., Daniel D. and Isa M. Annie E. is deceased. After marriage Mr. Gregory began farming, which he has ever since continued. In 1878 he moved to Iowa, passed one winter and then moved to DeKalb County, Mo., where he remained one summer. He then moved to Daviess County, Mo., and in 1886 he purchased his present farm. Mr. Gregory is a Republican in politics, is a member of the G. A. R., being S. V. C., and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thomas A. Hale, a successful agriculturist, was born in Bath County, Ky., January 5, 1824, and is the son of Matthew and Mahala (Ledford) Hale, natives of Hampshire County, Va., and Bath County, Ky., respectively. The father was born in 1795, came with his parents to Kentucky, when he was quite small, and in this State he was reared, and remained until 1841, when he removed to Wabash County, Ind. He died in Huntington County, in 1876. The mother, who was born in 1804, died in Wabash County, Ind., in 1853. Of the twelve children born to their marriage, seven are now living: Thomas A., Evaline N., Caroline C., Van W., Emma E., Amanda A. and Mary F. Thomas A. was about eighteen years of age when he moved to Indiana with his parents. Here he made his home until 1881, and has followed farming all his life. At the last named date, he moved to Stoddard County, Mo., and located where he now lives. He purchased eighty acres of land, which is mostly under cultivation, and well improved. He was married in 1854, to Miss Ann Sims, a native of Rush County, Ind., who bore him four children, three now living: Marshall H., Sanford R. and James M. Mr. Hale is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

Joseph A. Hambleton. In the early settlement of North Carolina, there came a family from England named Hambleton, and one from Ireland, bearing the name of Campbell. A son in the former family, William H., and a daughter in the latter, Matilda, were born in that new country, and afterward became man and wife. The Hambleton family moved west to Henderson County, Tenn., but in 1850 boarded a flat-boat down the Tennessee, and at Paducah, Ky., took steamer for Cape Girardeau, where the early ships of the plain were to carry them to the site of Stoddard County, Mo. They located about twelve miles southeast of Bloomfield and settled on unsurveyed land, populous in wild animals and game, to such an extent that the domestic animals were in constant danger from wolves. In 1849 the death of Grandfather Hambleton occurred, and while Grandfather Campbell was visiting his daughter, in 1855, he also was taken away. It was in the spring of 1861, while the father was out showing the way to a tract of land sought by some strangers, that while the party was diverting themselves with hunting, the father was mistaken for a deer in a clump of brush, and was shot. He lived about twenty-four hours. Four of his eight children are now living: Joseph A., John P., Samuel A. and Daniel L. The subject of this sketch was born in Henderson County, Tenn., in July, 1840, and lived at home after his father's death, until he joined the Missouri State Guards, called out by Gov. Jackson. After six months with them, he joined the Confederate forces, under Col. W. L. Jeffrey, and served until the surrender, at Shreveport, La., in 1865. He was in the battles at Belmont, Pilot Knob, Helena (Ark.), Chalk Bluff and other places, receiving a flesh-wound in the leg, and also in the arm. After reporting to Maj. Montgomery, of the Union forces, he was allowed to remain at home, where he soon after lost his mother. In July, 1862, he married Mary C. Smith. Of their three children, two, Amanda (now Mrs. H. F. Dowdy) and Mary Alice (now Mrs. John Dennington), are living. He lived at his wife's home, near Essex, until 1874, and then, after a short time in Wayne County, returned and located in Bloomfield. At Piedmont, he served as city marshal, and spent about four years as deputy sheriff at Bloomfield. The next four years he and his brother were merchants at Essex, and in 1882 he settled on his present farm, embracing 200 acres, four miles from Dexter; 135 acres of this are finely improved. Mrs. Hambleton and the children are members of the General Baptist Church. Mr. Hambleton has been an Odd Fellow from his early years.

I. Himmelberger & Co., Buffington, Mo. This firm is composed of Isaac Himmelberger and his son, John H. The father was born in the State of Pennsylvania about the year 1840, and in 1866 moved to Indiana and embarked in the lumber business at Walton, and afterward at Logansport. After very successful operations at that point he sought a larger field in Missouri, and put up a saw mill at Buffington in the fall of 1881. Beginning with a mill of about thirty horse power and a force of from forty to fifty men, his business so increased that in 1886 he enlarged the mill to double its former capacity, but was still unable to meet the demand for lumber. He then built another with a capacity of fifty horse-power, which enabled him to employ sixty more men. They are now able to turn out 40,000 feet of lumber. They receive orders constantly from Northern Illinois and Iowa for plow material, also wagon stuff for Kentucky and Illinois. The gum which the firm handles finds a ready sale in the Chicago and New York markets. On the mill floors they employ about thirty men, about thirty more out in the yard, where they have about a mile of railroad, about thirteen men on the nine miles of railway into their timber land, on which an engine and twenty cars are run, and also a force of thirty men in the woods in charge of a foreman or contractor. Mr. Isaac Himmelberger was elected sheriff of his county in Indiana, and also served as councilman at Logansport, Ind. Catharine Hoak became his wife, and among the eight children born to them, four only are living: John H., Jennie (now Mrs. S. A. Fisher), Lillie and Nettie. Mr. Himmelberger lives at Logansport, where he owns considerable property, besides over 10,000 acres of land about the Buffington Mills. John H. was born in 1861, and has always lived with his father, whose partner he has now become. When the mills were first established, he came here as bookkeeper and manager, but in 1887 became a partner, and has since had charge of their Stoddard County business. The father was educated in Pennsylvania, and his son in Indiana. The father and mother are members of the Universalist and Reformed Churches, respectively.

John W. Harbin, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of the Hoosier State, born

in Greene County, November 6, 1847. His father, James Harbin, was a North Carolinian, but after the death of his first wife located in Greene County, Ind., where he died in 1876. He reared six children by his first marriage, and by his last wife, Frances E. (Martin) Harbin, he had nine children, nearly all of the latter now being residents of Stoddard County. John W. grew to manhood in Greene County, and left home at the age of twenty-six years. In December, 1873, he came to Missouri, and bought forty acres, where he now resides. He returned to Indiana, however, and on February 15, of the following year, was married, in Sullivan County, to Angeline Enochs, a daughter of James Enochs, of that county. He then moved to his Missouri farm, and added to it from time to time until he now has 220 acres, with 180 acres cleared and cultivated. He is also engaged in breeding fine Holstein cattle, and a good stock of hogs. In his political faith Mr. Harbin is a strong Republican. He is a member of Bloomfield Lodge, I. O. O. F., having entered that order in Indiana. On February 21, 1886, Mr. Harbin lost his first wife, who left four children: Elbert E., Hallie E., Roscoe R. and Margaret A. His present wife was Miss Donna, a daughter of John Stewart (deceased). Mr. Harbin is a Methodist, while his wife holds the faith of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Thomas M. Harper is a Stoddard County Missourian, born May 4, 1854, and is the son of S. J. and Elizabeth (Jennings) Harper, who were both natives of East Tennessee, where they were married. They came to Stoddard about 1838, and located on the farm where our subject now resides. The land was heavily wooded and required the labor of many years to bring it to its present state of cultivation. They suffered many of the privations, and enjoyed many pleasures incident to pioneer life. Wild game of all kinds was abundant and their larder was plentifully supplied with fresh meat the year round. The father died in 1887 and the mother in 1856. Nine of their thirteen children are living: Lucy J., William A., John H., Minerva, Sarah A., Thomas M., Elizabeth, Louisa, and Andrew J. The son, Thomas M., is a successful farmer and is the owner of 100 acres of land, 80 acres of which are under cultivation. He was married in 1877 to Susan R. Patrick, by whom he is the father of three children: Lillie M., Minnie E., and Joseph A. Mrs. Harper is a member of the Baptist Church.

William C. Harty, merchant at Bloomfield, was born in Stoddard County, Mo., July 1, 1844, and is the son of Andrew I. and Elizabeth (McComb) Harty, the father a native of Bollinger County, Mo., and the mother of Belleville, Ill. The grandfather, Daniel Harty, immigrated to Bollinger County, Mo., at a very early day, and to Stoddard County over half a century ago. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in this county in 1859. Andrew J. Harty was a native-born Missourian. He was reared to farm life on his father's place and came with him to Stoddard County, when he was yet a boy. Here he grew to manhood and spent the remainder of his days in this county. He died in 1876. The mother died in 1884. They were the parents of a large family, only five now surviving: William C., Amanda (wife of T. J. McDowell), Frank, Sarah (wife of Thomas Fortner) and Sophia (wife of Samuel Wammack). William C. Harty was reared to farm life and remained with his parents until he became of age. In 1863 he married Miss Susan Moore, who bore him eight children, five now living: Alfred, Dora, Elizabeth, Robert and Willie. After marriage Mr. Harty engaged in farming and continued this occupation until 1876, when he moved to Bloomfield, and there he has since resided. He was tax collector of Stoddard County for ten successive years, and was elected county treasurer in 1886, which position he still occupies. While living on the farm he was constable for two years and tax assessor for four years. Thus it is seen that the most of Mr. Harty's life has been spent in office. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, State militia, and served until July 12, 1865. He is a prominent citizen of Stoddard County, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Marshall H. Henderson was born on the farm where he now resides, September 6, 1851, his parents being Stephen Francis and Marinda M. (Hollick) Henderson. The father was born in Virginia November 8, 1830, and died at Hot Springs, Ark., September 18, 1885, whither he had gone for his health, being afflicted with Bright's disease. He was a successful farmer and had accumulated considerable property, all the result of his own efforts. His success was largely due to natural business ability, as he started with nothing. He was a Southern sympathizer, but said little about politics. When voting it was for

the man and not the party. He was liberal to the poor, in fact the poor man's friend. He loaned lots of money but never sued any one and was himself never sued. He was temperate in all his habits, was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was a devoted member of the Baptist Church. His wife was born in Middle Tennessee, but the record of her birth was lost when she was young. She is thought to have been about four years older than her husband. She died March 25, 1887, and although not a member of any church, she was a true, Christian woman in every sense of the word. Of the eight children born to this union, five of whom are living, Marshal H. Henderson was the eldest. He received the rudiments of an education at the home schools, and February 9, 1873, he married Miss Margaret Josephine Underhill, a daughter of Rufus Underhill, and a native of Missouri, born January 24, 1853. She died at the residence of her husband February 20, 1878, leaving three children: Albert G., Julia and Clara. Mrs. Henderson was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. December 17, 1880, Mr. Henderson married Miss Laura J. Hall, a daughter of Judge James G. Hall. She was born in Stoddard County, Mo., January 9, 1864. To this last union were born six children, five now living: Clarence Arthur, Robert Edmond, Stephen Chester, James Cleveland and DeWitt Talmage (twins). The one deceased was named Altha May; she died in infancy. Soon after his first marriage Mr. Henderson began farming, which he has since continued. Three years before his failing health, he moved to the old homestead, and after the death of his father, bought out the other heirs. He is now the owner of 260 acres of as good land as is to be found in the county. He is a member of the Wheel, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Henry M. Hendley, one of the prominent citizens of Stoddard County, Mo., was born in Cabarrus County, N. C., in 1833, being the son of James and Sarah (Flemming) Hendley. The father was born in Montgomery County, N. C., in 1799, is living and is a resident of Pike Township, Stoddard County, being about, if not quite, the oldest man in the county. In 1851 he moved to Carroll County, Tenn., where he resided until 1857, when he came to Stoddard County, and there he has since resided. He has followed the occupation of a farmer and miller all his life. His wife was a native of Cabarrus County, N. C., born about 1809 and died in Carroll County, Tenn., in 1855. Seven children were born to this union, all of whom lived to be grown. Henry M. Hendley was the sixth of these children. He remained with and assisted his father on the farm and in the mill until twenty-two years of age, when he began to work at the carpenter's trade and followed this occupation in Stoddard County until in the early part of 1861. He then enlisted in Company A, First Missouri Infantry, Confederate army, and was afterward in the cavalry. He served with much credit until in April, 1863, when he was taken prisoner and was confined for about twenty-two months, first in St. Louis, then at Baltimore, Fort Monroe, Fort Delaware and Johnson's Island. While in service he was in many skirmishes and when taken a prisoner was lieutenant of his company. Although he had received a fair education in the common schools, while in prison he took a complete course in mathematics, and while there also learned surveying. After the war he returned to Stoddard County and worked at his trade until in 1872, having in the meantime, in 1868, married Miss Lucretia Jane Harvey, a daughter of Samuel and Nancy Harvey. She was a native of Bloomfield, Stoddard County, Mo., born in 1839. Her father came from Tennessee at the early settling of Stoddard County, and is now a resident of that county. To Mr. and Mrs. Hendley was born one child, James L., who is now at home. In 1873 Mr. Hendley was elected county surveyor and served in that capacity twelve years; was also deputy two years, making in all fourteen years, but after that refused to be a candidate for that office again. The year before his marriage Mr. Hendley had purchased a farm in Pike Township, and here he followed farming for some time. At present he is engaged in the milling business. He has a farm of 400 acres, and is one of the leading men of the county. He is a Democrat in politics, and was formally a member of the I. O. O. F., and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

James Hibbs, of Stoddard County, Mo., was born in Graves County, Ky., in 1831, being the son of Isaac and Susan (McClennin) Hibbs, who were born and spent their lives in Kentucky. They were the parents of a large family, only two of whom are living. James Hibbs was only an infant when his mother died. He resided with his father until 1851, when he came to Stoddard County, Mo., covering the entire distance alone and on horseback. He worked for wages for

about one year, and then was united in marriage to Amanda Wells, and located on the farm where he now resides. His farm of 192 acres was covered with timber, and he immediately set to work to clear it, which he accomplished after a few years of hard labor. He now has about 125 acres under cultivation. His present farm consists of 317 acres. His marriage with Miss Wells, who was a native of Middle Tennessee, resulted in the birth of seven children, five of whom are living: Cora, James S., John W., Babe and Jesse. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbs are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Agricultural Wheel and the Masonic fraternity.

Capt. Henry W. Hickman was born in Humphreys County, Tenn., on the 2d of December, 1832. His father, John Hickman, was born in South Carolina, and there married Edith Smith, also a native of that State. He moved to Tennessee in 1835, and died in Obion County in 1867. Henry W. was reared in Obion County, and came to Missouri in 1850, and spent about three years in Laclede County teaching school. He then returned to Tennessee, and was married in Obion County, March 8, 1855, to Mary L. Howard, a daughter of Allan Howard (deceased). August 3, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army, in the Thirty-third Tennessee Infantry, Company A, and served until the close of the war. He enlisted as first lieutenant, but was soon promoted to captain, and served in this capacity until the close of the war. He was at Corinth, Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and a great many lesser engagements. While at home on recruiting service he was taken prisoner, and was not released until the final surrender, when he was paroled and returned home. Mr. Hickman is a Democrat in politics, and while in Tennessee held several county offices. He came to Missouri in October, 1879, and located in Stoddard County, where he had previously bought land. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel of Rock Hill, Mo., and was elected as a delegate to the State Wheel. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, and is the present Master of his lodge.

John A. Hickman, Obion County, Tenn., has among the names of its earliest settlers that of John Hickman, who reared his family there, and finally passed to his long home April 7, 1867, leaving his children and a wife, who survived him until 1873. The child born to them on November 7, 1837, was Theophilus S. Hickman, who, when he reached mature years, was married to Miss Margaret, a daughter of Anderson Glover, of the same county. This occurred January 9, 1856. In January, 1873, the family moved to Stoddard County and settled on their present estate near Puxico. Theophilus S. was a Confederate soldier, having enlisted in October, 1861, in the Thirty-third Tennessee Infantry, of which he was elected lieutenant. He served at Shiloh, Perryville, Ky., the Atlanta campaign, with Hood in Tennessee, at Franklin and Nashville, and in the first two of these was wounded, in the latter being disabled for three months. He is now engaged in agriculture. While in Obion County a son was added to his family, April 25, 1858, to whom they gave the name John A., who has now become a prominent merchant of Puxico. Young Hickman received a good education and engaged in teaching, among his first occupations. On May 21, 1879, Miss Emily J. Norrid became his wife. She is a daughter of P. A. Norrid, deceased. Mr. Hickman farmed about four years immediately after his marriage, but, on the founding of Puxico, he located there as the first merchant, and has since built up the leading trade of the place, as he always carries a choice and carefully selected stock. He is a charter member of the Puxico A. O. U. W. lodge, of which he now serves as Recorder. Mr. and Mrs. Hickman have two children, Ollie L. and Hartland H.

A. D. Hill, M. D., at Dexter, was born in Havana, Schuyler Co., N. Y., August 24, 1836. His parents, Caleb and Eunice (Durfey) Hill, are both natives of Windham County, Conn., and of English origin. Caleb Hill went from Connecticut to Pennsylvania while a young man, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. He was married there and soon removed to Schuyler Co., N. Y., where he engaged in his trade until within a few years of his death, in December, 1882. His wife had preceded him to that "unknown country" on August 11 before. Five children were born to them, and those now living are Erastus W., Alonzo D. and David B., the present governor of the State of New York. The father of the subject of this sketch was a member of the I. O. O. F. and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which his wife also belonged. Dr. Hill was reared in his native county and educated in the common schools and an academy. In 1859 he entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and in 1866, after his return from the war, graduated in the study of medicine in the Miami



Searing Marsh

ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY.

Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, a study which he began at his majority, but which was interrupted in 1861 by his war service. After a short time as a private, he was appointed assistant brigade surgeon. After six months' service he began practice at Bloomfield, and after some varied experiences, enlisted again in 1863, in the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, serving the rest of the conflict. He was detached for hospital service and gave professional aid on both sides of the line. In 1866 he again returned to Bloomfield, where he practiced until 1872, and since that time Dexter has been the field of his professional duties which have grown about him until his practice is very extensive. Dr. Hill was married January 6, 1877, to Emily E. Montgomery, a native of Tennessee. They have had three children, of whom only Zoe E. is alive. Dr. and Mrs. Hill are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the former shows his fraternal spirit in membership in the order of the Golden Rule and the Masonic fraternity.

J. M. Hobbs, miller and farmer of Bloomfield, Mo., is a native of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and is the son of Green B. and Sarah F. (Penn) Miller, both natives of Tennessee. They immigrated to Cape Girardeau County about 1830, and settled near Cape Girardeau, where Mr. Hobbs purchased a farm, and there remained until his death, which occurred in 1871. The mother is still living and resides on the old homestead. They were the parents of six children, four now living: Martha J., James M., Joseph V. and John E. The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life, and remained with his parents until the breaking out of the late war, when in 1861 he enlisted in Capt. Gedding's company, and served until the close of the war. He was a corporal, and participated in all the principal engagements west of the Mississippi River. After cessation of hostilities he returned home, and there remained until 1866, when he came to Stoddard County and located at Bloomfield, where he has since resided. September 12, 1876, he purchased the flouring mill of Mrs. Nancy Sykes, of Bloomfield, and has operated the mill ever since. The mill is of the buhr process—two wheat and one corn buhr. The building is a two-story frame, and has a capacity of forty barrels in twenty-four hours. Mr. Hobbs also owns a large farming interest both in and out of Stoddard County. He owns altogether about 1,575 acres of land, and has about 270 acres under cultivation, well improved, etc. He was married in 1868 to Miss Sophia E. Miller, and the result of this union was the birth of two children: Nora J. and Charles O. Mrs. Hobbs is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

William T. Hopper, farmer and stock raiser of Stoddard County, Mo., is a son of P. W. and Nancy (Wier) Hopper, and was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., December 25, 1836. The father was born in Tennessee, and the mother in North Carolina. They were married in the former State, and there the mother died in 1837. The father died in Mississippi in 1883. He was a soldier in the Mexican War. William T. Hopper grew to manhood in Mississippi. In 1862 he enlisted in the United States army, Fourth Tennessee Mounted Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was promoted to commissary sergeant, and was a participant in the battles of Franklin, Nashville, and numerous skirmishes. He was taken prisoner in Tennessee in 1863, and kept at Jackson, Miss., for six months, and was then paroled and returned to his regiment. After the war he located in Missouri, where he purchased eighty acres of land, which he has since increased to 320 acres, with 160 acres cleared and under cultivation. November 11, 1858, he was united in marriage to Martha D. Black, a daughter of P. M. Black. Mr. and Mrs. Hopper have two children: Finley Wilson and Piety. Mr. Hopper is a member of the Knights of Honor, the Knights of the Golden Rule and the Agricultural Wheel.

George Houck, attorney at law at Bloomfield, Mo., and son of Bartholomew and Annie (Sens) Houck, was born in Quincy, Ill., August 25, 1846. The father was a native of Prussia and emigrated to the United States in 1832, settling at St. Louis. He worked at the printer's trade at this place for some time, and then moved to Hermann, Mo., where he remained a few years. He was one of the first German printers in St. Louis, and worked on one of the first German newspapers, which was called *Anzeiger*. He was a resident of Quincy, Ill., for some time, and died in Belleville, Ill., in 1876. The mother was a native of Switzerland, and died in Cape Girardeau County, in 1885. They were the parents of five children—four sons and one daughter: Louis, Julius, Lomsia Brucher, John and George. The sons all learned the printer's trade. George Houck was reared principally in Belleville, where he learned the printer's trade and

followed the same for seven years. He taught school and studied law at the same time, and was admitted to the bar in the latter part of 1867, at the supreme court at Mt. Vernon. In 1868 he located at Rolla, Mo., where he practiced his profession for a short time. He then assisted his brother in getting out the first fifteen volumes of the Missouri Reports. In 1872 he came to Bloomfield, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, having built up a large and extensive practice. He served as prosecuting attorney of Stoddard County for the first eight years of his residence there, and was a candidate for circuit judge in 1880, but was defeated. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Mary A. Miller, and to them were born two sons, George and Rudolph S. Mr. Houck is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also the I. O. O. F., and is engaged largely in dealing in real estate. He is also engaged in mining, the mine having been recently opened, and coal has been found in abundance, with prospects of gold and silver.

Joseph Howell, county collector, was born in Hardin County, Tenn., November 1, 1837, and is the son of Levi and Lexey (Riddell) Howell, natives of Alabama and North Carolina, respectively, and both of English-Scotch descent. The paternal grandfather was born in England, and emigrated to Alabama at an early day, where he died. The maternal grandfather came from Scotland to North Carolina. Levi Howell emigrated from Alabama to Hardin County, Tenn., where he lived until 1844, when he emigrated to Stoddard County, and located near Dexter, where he purchased a farm in the woods, on which he lived until his death, which occurred in 1845. The mother died in 1862. They were the parents of seven children—four sons and three daughters—four of whom are now living: Joseph, Elizabeth (wife of James Gillis), Alexander and Martha (wife of W. W. Thrower). Joseph Howell was about eight years of age when he came to this county with his parents. He was reared to farm life, receiving what education the schools afforded at that day, and in 1859 married Miss Nancy Lee, who was born in Missouri. The fruits of this union were two children: Mary A. (wife of A. Conley) and John B. After marriage Mr. Howell located four miles from Dexter, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1887. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Kitchen's regiment, and served in that capacity about eighteen months. He was captured near Chalk Bluff, Ark., and imprisoned at Wittsburg, Ark. He was paroled, came home, and was in the Fort Pillow skirmish, and was there when the place was vacated. He was also in Price's raid through Missouri. In the fall of 1886 he was elected to the office of county collector, which position he now occupies. During the years 1881 and 1882 he served as county assessor.

John M. Hunt, a native of West Tennessee, was born October 6, 1848, and is the son of Richard M. and Susan (Matthews) Hunt, both natives of Middle Tennessee. The paternal grandfather, Mathey Hunt, was a Virginian by birth, and immigrated to Tennessee at an early day, and there passed his last days. Richard M. Hunt was a farmer by occupation, and he and his wife are still living, and are residents of West Tennessee. They are the parents of twelve children, seven now living: Sarah, Nancy E., Emma, Jane, Lou, John M. and Isaac. John M. Hunt grew to manhood on the farm, and at the age of seventeen went to Mississippi near Memphis, and here worked on a farm for seven years. He then went back to Tennessee and there remained for two years. In March, 1870, he married Miss Rhoda Carrington, a native of Mississippi. To them were born seven children, five now living: Mary E., James M., Cora L., Eddey W. and Clyde. The two deceased were named Minnie C. and Albert. December 3, 1876, Mr. Hunt arrived in Stoddard County, locating where J. W. Covington now lives, and there rented land for one year. In 1879 he purchased the farm where he now lives, which consists of 174 acres of land, seventy-five of which are under cultivation. Mr. Hunt is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, of which organization he is the lecturer, and is also a member of the trade committee. He is an intelligent and enterprising citizen.

William J. Hux, merchant at Essex, was born in Halifax County, N. C., May 19, 1856, and is the son of Ben D. and Anna (Barnes) Hux, natives of the same county. The father had reached the age of seventy-nine when he died in 1886, and his widow still lives in her North Carolina home. The seven children born to them are all living, as follows: Francis M., Benjamin F., Thaddeus R., Edward J., Lewis F., William J. and Eliza C. E., all of whom are married, and, with the exception of William and Lewis, live in North Carolina. William was twenty-one years of age when he came to Missouri and located at Essex in

1877. Mr. Hux is now the owner of two houses and lots in Essex, and has a finely selected and extensive stock of general merchandise with which to supply a large trade, which has grown up under his management. He was married on March 2, 1884, to Miss Fanny B. Bradford, and their union has resulted in two children: Anna U. and Edna B. Mrs. Hux is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while both also belong to the order of the Golden Rule. Mr. Hux has labored hard to be independent—always choosing truthfulness and honesty, by which he has made hosts of friends, who say he is good to the needy and never refuses an honest man. He stands second to none in promptness.

Rufus B. Jones, a farmer, is a native of Marshall County, Ky., where his birth occurred on October 10, 1847. He is the son of James L. and Sarah (Whitlock) Jones, who were engaged in farming for some time in Marshall County, but are now devoted to dealing in general merchandise at Fair Dealing, in that county. They have had four children born to them, but the subject of this sketch is the only one living. Mr. Jones left his Kentucky home when he reached the years of legal manhood and came to Missouri. He located in Essex and began opening up a large farm of timbered land. He had succeeded in placing about twenty acres under cultivation and had a residence and orchard, when in 1874 he concluded to turn his attention to dealing in general merchandise. He gave his time to that business from that time until the spring of 1884, when he returned to his farm, upon which he has since been occupied. Mr. Jones was married in 1865 to Miss Martha A. Greeley, by whom he had four children, one of whom is still living—Eliza. In 1884 he was married the second time. This lady was Miss Tennie Whitlock. Their only child is John W. Mr. Jones is a member of the Baptist Church.

Robert J. Jackson, M. D., a successful practitioner of Bloomfield, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, November 14, 1842, and is a son of James and Bettie (Walden) Jackson, natives of Scotland. The father was a merchant in the town of Cavan, which occupation he carried on the principal part of his lifetime. He died in 1861 and his wife one year previous. They were the parents of five children, four now living. Dr. Jackson was reared on the farm in County Cavan and remained on the same until about twenty years of age. At the age of nineteen he began the study of medicine in Cavan, where he remained until twenty-one, when he took two courses of lectures. In June, 1863, he took passage at Liverpool for America. He landed at New York City and enlisted in the Fifth Corps of New Jersey Volunteers, and was in service a short time when he was promoted surgeon in the hospital, which position he occupied for two years and four months. After the war he went to Northwest Missouri, where he continued the study of medicine and graduated from the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, in 1868. In 1870 he graduated at the medical college at Nashville, Tenn. In 1876 he began practicing in Bloomfield, where he has since resided and is doing well in his profession. He has built up a large and lucrative practice and is one of the prominent men of Stoddard County. He was married in 1876 to Miss Mollie Crytes, a native of Missouri. This union resulted in the birth of three children: Lizzie, Zelma and Myrtie. Dr. Jackson is an honorary member of the St. Louis Medical Society, being elected in June, 1877, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Ligon Jones, editor of the Bloomfield *Indicator*, was born in Montgomery County, Ala., August 14, 1861, and is the son of Benjamin F. Jones and Adenia (Ligon) Jones, both natives of the State of Alabama, where they died, the father in 1872, and the mother previous to this, in 1866. The father was a farmer, and owned a large plantation. Ligon Jones was left an orphan when quite young, and was obliged to look out for himself. After the death of his father he went to live with an aunt, moving to Wayne County, Mo., in 1871, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for a few years. At the age of fifteen he began the printer's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship in Wayne County. In the fall of 1879 he went to Dexter, where he worked on the *Enterprise Messenger*. In the spring of 1880 he came to Bloomfield and worked for wages for two years. Two years later he purchased his present paper, and has since continued its publication. In January, 1887, he took C. A. Moseley as a partner, and the paper is now owned and run under the firm name of Jones & Moseley. They get up a spicy little paper, have a good circulation of about 900, and these gentlemen are well adapted to their calling.

Louis C. Jorndt was born in Pomern, Prussia, November 10, 1839, and is the son of John and Sophia (Caeston) Jorndt, both natives of Prussia. The

father was a wagonmaker by trade, and served for some time in the Prussian War. He followed his trade in the old country, and also owned and ran a small farm there. In 1850 he and family took passage for America, and landed in New York City after a six weeks' voyage. They went direct to Chicago, where they resided until 1870, the father running a wagon-making shop while there. The mother died in this city, and the father in 1882 on the farm now owned by his son, Louis C., who was one of eight children, five now living, four of whom were born in Germany: Louis C., William (deceased), Bertha, Albert and Frederick, who is now in Chicago. Those born in America are John (a policeman in Chicago) and August (deceased). Louis C. was about twelve years old when his parents came to Chicago. He remained there until 1870, and while there learned the mechanic's trade in the Illinois Central Railroad shops. He ran an engine on the Illinois Central for some time. He then steamboated for ten years, off and on, on Lake Michigan and on the Mississippi River. He served in the late war, and was on the Red River at the breaking out of hostilities. October 3, 1868, he married Miss Helen Brumund, a native of Germany, who was about two years old when he came to America. To this union were born four children: Lizzie, Hattie, Ida and George. In 1870 Mr. Jorndt bought the farm where he now lives, which consists of 160 acres, and there he has since resided. He now owns 484 acres of land in one body, besides some swamp lands. He has about 400 acres under cultivation and well improved. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 333, of Chicago, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

A. A. Jorndt, of the firm of Cooper & Jorndt, proprietors of the steam elevator flouring mills, Dexter, was born in Europe, near Berlin, August 11, 1849, and is a son of John and Sophia (Carson) Jorndt, both natives of Europe, who immigrated to America in 1851, and stopped in Chicago. The father was a wagon maker by trade, which occupation he followed while in Chicago. After the death of his wife, in 1874, he came to Stoddard County, Mo., where he died in 1882. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living. A. A. was about five years of age when he came to this country. He was reared in Chicago, following the manufacture of tobacco up to 1869, when he went to California to seek his fortune. While there he made considerable money, but in speculation subsequently lost it. He remained there for about two and a half years, being engaged a part of his time in mining. On returning he located in Chicago, and had charge of a tobacco shop for a little over one year. In 1873 he came to Stoddard County, Mo., and engaged in saw milling, but knowing nothing about the business, lost heavily at first. He has carried on saw milling and lumbering and farming ever since. In 1885 he, in connection with A. F. Cooper, erected the large elevator mills, which they now carry on quite successfully, with a seventy-five barrel capacity. On coming to Stoddard County, Mr. Jorndt had but \$100 in cash, but he is now one of the substantial men of the county. He is also very extensively engaged in the stock trade, raising, buying, selling, and shipping stock. He owns 1,000 acres of land in Stoddard County, about 300 acres under cultivation, with good improvements. He was married in 1885 to Olivia A. Renner, a native of Missouri. They have one child, Carl. Mr. Jorndt is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was brought up in the faith of the Lutheran Church.

Col. C. L. Keaton, attorney at law, at Bloomfield, was born in Carroll County, Tenn., July 12, 1833. Cornelius W. and Mary (Hays) Keaton, the parents of the subject of this sketch, were natives of Patrick County, Va., and DeKalb County, Tenn. The Keatons were of German and the Hays family of French origin. Cornelius W. Keaton was a teacher in his youth, and had natural talent in law, but devoted the most of his life to agriculture. Twelve children were born to the family, seven of whom are now living: Sarah A. (now Mrs. John Sullivan), Mary (a widow), William I., John H., Cornelius L., James A. and Aminta. The father died in March, 1870, and the mother in November, 1873. Col. Keaton was a teacher in his youth, in Tennessee, and continued for ten years in that work, meanwhile endeavoring to inform himself in law. Almost on the eve of his admission to the bar the war opened to frustrate his plans, and in May, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Ninth Tennessee Infantry, and served precisely four years. He served at Perryville, Ky., and on October 8, 1862, was wounded in the thigh and hand, and taken to Harrodsburg, Ky. Here he was captured, and taken to Camp Douglass, but a few months later was removed to West Point, Va., where he was exchanged and quarantined, on ac-

count of small-pox. Afterward joining his command, he was wounded by a solid shot cannon ball while sitting behind a tree reading a newspaper, at Atlanta, Ga., the ball taking effect in his left foot. He was confined at the Columbus (Ga.) Hospital, and on May 24, 1865, was paroled and discharged. He then began teaching, near Lumpkin, Ga., and in 1866 was chosen president of the Lumpkin Masonic Female College. After two years there he was made principal of the Masonic Institute, at Trezevant, Tenn., remaining there until February, 1871. After a residence at Humboldt, Tenn., engaged in law practice, he removed to Bloomfield, Mo., in September, 1872, and became a partner with Maj. H. H. Bedford, in law. They dissolved partnership in August, 1874, but Col. Keaton added the duties of probate clerk to his practice. His present partnership with Geo. Houck, was formed April 1, 1885, and in January, 1888, they moved to Dexter. He also served as prosecuting attorney one term, in 1880. On May 3, 1866, he married Sallie Josephine Harris, of Lumpkin, Ga., who died six months later. Miss Sallie E. Fuqua, a native of Carroll County, Tenn., became his wife August 6, 1868, and their union has resulted in six children, of whom Willie C., Clarence L. and Charles L. are living. Col. Keaton and his wife are members of the church, and in the Masonic order he has passed advanced degrees. He is an able lawyer. He began studies under A. Hawkins, afterward judge of the supreme court and governor of Tennessee, and began practice under Judge Porter, afterward governor of the same State.

Frederick H. Kruse was born in Gibson County, Ind., April 14, 1841, and is a son of Henry and Charlotte (Backhouse) Kruse, both natives of Germany. They immigrated to America in 1836, and the father worked for wages on the old canal at Evansville, for about a year. He then went to Louisville, Ky., and after working there for about a year, came back and settled in Gibson County, Ind., where he purchased a farm, and there remained until his death, which occurred in 1874. The mother died in 1877. They were married after coming to this country, and had but three children: Henry, Frederick and Caroline. Frederick H. was reared to farm life, and remained with his parents until twenty-seven years of age. February 20, 1867, he married Miss Elizabeth Neiderhouse, a native of Germany, who was a year and a half old upon coming to America with her parents. Nine children were the result of this marriage: John H., George N., Fred H., Henry C., William, Nora, Marty, Benjamin and Edward. After marriage Mr. Kruse moved to Warrick County, Ind., where he purchased a farm, and where he lived for some time. In March, 1888, he moved to where he now lives, and purchased 490 acres of land, about 100 of which are under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Kruse are members of the Evangelical Church, and are good citizens.

Martin Larsen, a native of Denmark, was born in the city of Odensen, December 24, 1833, and is a son of Christian M. and Stena (Martenssteeter) Larsen, both natives of Denmark. The father was a farmer and followed this occupation in Denmark all his life. He died there several years ago. He was the father of five children—three sons and two daughters—four now living: Christian M. (who resides in Denmark), Martin, Anna M. and Caroline M. Christian (the one deceased) had followed the sea from the time he was eight years old, and was drowned at sea when about thirty years of age. Martin Larsen was reared to farm life in Denmark, and remained at home until fourteen years of age, when he was obliged to start out in life for himself. He worked for wages until 1859, when he took a notion to come to America. In June, of the last-named year, he bade home and friends farewell, took passage on a steamer at Liverpool, and sailed for New York. After reaching that city he came on through to Poplar Bluffs, where he worked for about six months, buying a little piece of government land which was heavily timbered, and not being used to the ax had to begin learning. He made some improvements on the place, and then, completely disgusted, gave it back to the government. He then went on up to Bloomfield, where he hired to Henry Miller, working for him seven long years by the month. By economy he had saved enough to buy him a farm of 100 acres, about two miles north of where he now lives, and there he resided for four years. He now has 600 acres of land, 400 under a good state of cultivation. He is one of Stoddard County's substantial farmers, and has made every dollar he owns by the sweat of his brow. He can now live in peace and enjoy the fruits of his labor. In 1868 Louisa Edwards became his wife. To them were born five children, four now living: Preston, Christian P., Alvestena and William. Mr. Larsen is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Elisha H. Launius, farmer at Bloomfield, was born in Stokes County, N. C., April 26, 1841, and is the son of Jonathan and Elvira (Jones) Launius, both natives of North Carolina. The paternal grandfather came from Germany and settled in North Carolina, where he died. Jonathan Launius immigrated to Gibson County, Tenn., in 1843, and there purchased a farm, where he remained until 1858, when he immigrated to Stoddard County, Mo., moving there in wagons. He located in Bloomfield, built a blacksmith shop, and there carried on his trade for four years. He then purchased a farm near Castorville, engaged in farming, and continued at this two years, when he removed to Scott County, and carried on blacksmithing again for two or three years. He then came back to his farm, where he remained until his death in 1868. The mother died in 1870. They were the parents of seven children, two now living. Elisha H. and Louisa (wife of Samuel Worley). Elisha H. was about seventeen years old when his parents came to Stoddard County. He remained with them until the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted in Jeff. Thompson's State Guards, and served six months. He participated in Big River Bridge engagement and in several skirmishes. In November, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Price's command, and was in the battle at Cape Girardeau. In July, 1863, he was captured by Davidson's command near Wittsburg, Ark., and was taken to Alton, Ill., where he was kept for eight months. He was taken from there to Fort Delaware, where he was kept for twelve months and then exchanged. He then heard of the surrender and came home, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. July 9, 1865, he married Miss Sarah Barham, who bore him two children, James N. and Thomas H. Mrs. Launius died November 10, 1870, and he married a Miss Hannah Barham, in October, 1871, who bore him two children, one boy and one girl, John W. and Lizzie A. After marriage Mr. Launius located on his present farm where he has since lived. He owns 163 acres of land, about 100 of which are under cultivation and well improved. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Rev. David Lewis, minister of the Baptist Church, and a son of Micajah and Hannah (Blanton) Lewis, was born in Warren County, Tenn., October 2, 1813. His parents were natives of Virginia, and immigrated to Tennessee at quite an early day. In 1833 they loaded all their effects in wagons and started for Missouri, landing in what is now Stoddard County in December of the same year, and soon erected a log house near Castor River. Here they moved and began pioneer life, but sickness soon overtook Mr. Lewis, and he was called from his earthly cares, leaving his widow and eight children to mourn their loss. None of the children were grown, with the exception of David and his eldest sister. The former took care of the family and did the best he could until his marriage, which occurred February 25, 1836, to Miss Elizabeth Lawrence. He then located on the farm where he now lives in January, 1837, and has been a resident of this farm since that date. When he first settled on this farm, wild animals were in abundance, and the cabins of the settlers were always supplied with wild meats. Mr. Lewis now owns 140 acres of land, all well improved. He was brought up in the Baptist faith, and began to preach a few years after coming to this county. In 1846 he was ordained to preach the gospel, and this he has done ever since, doing much good in ministering to the spiritual wants of man. To his marriage were born ten children, only three of whom are now living: Susan (wife of J. Y. Evans), Eleanor (wife of John P. Barham) and Nancy R. (wife of George W. Babbitt). Mr. Lewis is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is quite an aged man, but his memory is fresh and vivid. He can relate many incidents connected with his pioneer life, which are very interesting. His grandfather, David Lewis, moved to Madison County, Ky., where was killed by the Indians during the Indian War.

Joseph Guild Lewis, a citizen of Pike Township, Stoddard Co., Mo., and the son of Joseph Cooper and Elizabeth (Hitt) Lewis, was born near Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., August 10, 1836. The father was born in New Madrid Co., Mo., September 9, 1806, and died in Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., December 8, 1853. When a young man, Mr. Lewis worked on a flatboat on the Mississippi River, and also carried on farming. He was a justice of the peace for many years. His parents came to New Madrid County at a very early date, and were among the first settlers of Missouri. They moved to Cape Girardeau County about 1812. Elizabeth (Hitt) Lewis, it is thought, was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., November 8, 1806, and died in the same county April 28, 1870. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Of their eight children,

Joseph Guild Lewis was the fifth, and is the only one now living. He secured a good practical education, and remained at home until December 4, 1856, when he married Miss Nicey E. English, a native of Cape Girardeau County, Mo. This union resulted in the birth of nine children, seven of whom are now living: Simeon E., Thomas R., Joseph G., Margaret Elizabeth, Robert L., George L., John C., Louisa E. and Mina C. Those deceased are Margaret E. and Robert L. Mrs. Lewis was the daughter of Thomas and Louisa (Brooks) English, he born in Georgia and she in Missouri. After marriage, Mr. Lewis began farming for himself in Cape Girardeau County, continuing until May, 1861, when he enlisted in Capt. William Jeffrey's company of State militia, and served six months, when he went into Capt. John Cobb's company (B), Col. Jeffrey's regiment, Confederate army, and, after serving six months as a private, was made lieutenant, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He was in all the principal battles west of the Mississippi River, and was never wounded or taken prisoner. One year later he sold his property in Cape Girardeau and moved to Stoddard County, where he purchased a farm of 440 acres. In 1878 he was elected sheriff of the county, and two years later was re-elected. Mr. Lewis is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the Masonic lodge, also a member of the Wheel, and he and wife and three sons are members of the Christian Church.

Maj. George J. Ligon was born in Virginia, in Buckingham County, July 22, 1833. Henry A. and Louisa (Bell) Ligon were his parents. The father was a Virginian, and in 1847 the family moved to Weakley County, Tenn., where the father died in 1856. The mother died in Virginia while George was a child. Young Ligon remained in Tennessee until, in 1852, he crossed the plains to seek the glittering fields of California. He returned, however, in 1854, by way of Panama, Havana and New Orleans, to Hickman County, Ky. Here in 1856 he married Mary E. Wilkerson, a native of Virginia. She died about five years later, and in 1863 he married Lucy A., a daughter of Judge Parker, of Hickman, Ky. After two years of farming in Kentucky he moved to Mississippi County, Mo., and after the death of his first wife he joined Company B, First Kentucky Regiment, under Gen. Forrest. He served in a number of engagements, and was severely wounded at Harrisburg, and disabled from duty. He was also a prisoner, but was recaptured. After the conflict ended he became a farmer in Kentucky, and after a six years' residence there moved to Stoddard County, Mo., in 1872, and located on the estate he now owns. His children are Matie P., Katie M. and Bettie E. (the deceased wife of Col. Malone.) Maj. Ligon was engaged more or less during eleven years as a brick-mason. The war found him as a man of some wealth, but left him destitute. His energy and pluck, however, have recovered much of it. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William G. Lincoln, a citizen of Stoddard County, and president of Zion Wheel No. 214, was born in Bollinger County, Mo., but what was then Cape Girardeau County, July 22, 1833, and is the son of Absalom and Mary (Baker) Lincoln, who were natives of North Carolina, and who came to Southeast Missouri and located in what is now Bollinger County, at a very early date. They moved to Stoddard County in 1841, and there passed the remainder of their days. He died in 1868, and she in 1856. He was a farmer, but was also a house carpenter and mechanic. During the late war he served in Company B, of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, Federal service, for two years. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat in his political views. Seven children were born to their marriage, three now living. William G. Lincoln was the eldest of these children. He remained at home until July 24, 1858, when he married Miss Mary Ann Boyd, who was born in Kentucky, in 1835. This union resulted in the birth of four children, three now living: Eliza B., Antony J. and William R. Martha E. was killed by a runaway horse. She was eleven years old. When first married, Mr. Lincoln entered 240 acres of government land. He now has 310 acres of as good land as is to be found in the county. In the fall of 1863 he enlisted in the State service, and was made lieutenant, serving a short time. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he has been deacon since 1867. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is at present serving as Tyler, and is, as is stated above, president of the Zion Wheel. He is a Democrat politically. In 1865 at the close of the war, he was elected coroner, but would not accept the position. He at all times supports the cause of education and religion, as well as all public enterprises, and takes great interest in Sunday-schools, etc.

Judge Bedford B. Lockard was born in Breckinridge County, Ky., February 11, 1835, and is the son of Boyle D. and Rhoda B. (Trent) Lockard. Boyle D. Lockard was born in Bedford County, Va., March 11, 1808, and died in Breckinridge County, Ky., October 31, 1881. He came from Virginia to Kentucky, when a young man, and in that State passed the remainder of his days. He was a sign-writer and painter by trade, but after working at this a few years, gave it up and engaged in farming, but afterward gave this up and became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He administered to the spiritual wants of the people for about thirty years, and was a great and successful revivalist. His father, Philip Lockard, was a native of Scotland, and came to America before the Revolutionary War. He fought in that war on the American side. Rhoda B. (Trent) Lockard was born in Breckinridge County, Ky., October 21, 1812, and died on her birthday in 1842. Judge Bedford B. Lockard was the second of six children, four now living, born to his parents. He received the rudiments of an education in the common schools, and at the age of twenty served an apprenticeship as a painter, and worked at his trade for two years, when he became overseer for B. & R. M. Watton, in Breckinridge County, Ky., and remained with them two years, when, September 7, 1859, he married Miss Martha E. Maddox, a native of Breckinridge County, Ky., who was born May 20, 1843, and died in Stoddard County, Mo., November 13, 1862, leaving two sons, Louis N. and Charles H. August 12, 1863, Judge Lockard married Miss Sarah E. Cawthon, who was born in New Madrid County, Mo., July 1, 1842, and who bore him ten children, six now living: Ideler, Charlotte Margaret, Sarah B., Cora and Thomas Hendricks. Those deceased are, Jerusha Ann, Louisa, Jessa A., Rhoda and Louis N. When first married Judge Lockard turned his attention to farming, and this he has continued ever since. In 1860 he moved to Stoddard County, where he has since been living. In 1880 he was elected judge of Stoddard County, and held the office for two years. He is a member of the Christian Church, and is a Democrat politically.

John McMellan, farmer, was born April 9, 1813, in Canada, about sixty-five miles west of Montreal, and is the son of John and Mary McMellan, who were born in Scotland. They immigrated to Canada in the very early days, and when immigration to this country was in its infancy. After their arrival in Canada they purchased a place, and resumed their old occupation of farming, dying upon a farm, and leaving eleven children, viz.: Dougald, Allen, Duncan, Hugh, John, Mary, Margaret, Catherine Ewen, Llochlenn and Donald, all married. John, the subject of this sketch, was about eighteen years old when he left his home to earn his own living, and he commenced by clerking in a store at a small salary. About four years later he entered school, remained one session, and afterward taught school some eighteen months. Thinking that he could better his fortune in the United States, he left Canada, and located in Hardin County, Tenn., about 1838, where he taught school and did farm work for about three years. During this time he married, in 1840, Miss Rebecca J. Riddle, by whom he had nine children, three now living, viz.: Henrietta M. (married to George Sides), Henry C. and James M. (married to Mattie Robbins). In 1841, determined upon finding a better locality than the one in which he was then located, Mr. McMellan started in a wagon, accompanied by his wife's relations, and finally located in Stoddard County, Mo., about five miles south of Bloomfield, and from the time of his location until the war broke out, he followed school teaching, and during vacations, farming. He, in 1862, entered the army, enlisting in Company C, Twelfth Regiment Missouri State Militia, Cavalry Volunteers, in which he served fifteen months. He then returned home, and soon secured the appointment as provost-marshal for enrollment for Stoddard County, and shortly afterward received three other counties under his appointment. During his enlistment he was voted the position of lieutenant of his regiment, Company C, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, commanded by Col. Albert Jackson. In 1864, having lost his first wife, he married Miss Sarah Kenny, by whom he has had two children, both now deceased. In 1867 he was elected judge of the probate court, which position he held one term. In 1869 he was elected county judge, but the Legislature passed acts which compelled him to retire. He also held the position as supervisor of registration for one term. In 1865 Mr. McMellan purchased the place he now occupies, comprising a tract of land of about 160 acres, of which seventy-five acres are cleared, and in good cultivation, with good house and out-buildings. He has not been

able to do any work since the war, having contracted rheumatism during his service. Mr. McMellian is a Mason, also a member of the G. A. R. and of the Union League. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He was elected justice of the peace of his district in 1873, which office he held for four years.

Dr. Stephen A. Mayfield, practicing physician of Advance, was born near Marble Hill, Bollinger Co., Mo., August 25, 1856, and is the son of George W. and Sarah P. (Cheek) Mayfield, natives of Cape Girardeau County, Mo. Both are now living, and are residents of Bollinger County. The father was born in 1818 and is a successful farmer of Bollinger County. He started in very poor circumstances, but has accumulated considerable property in that county. The mother was born about 1820, and both parents are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Mayfield is a Democrat in politics. Dr. Stephen A. Mayfield was the sixth of eleven children, eight now living. He received a liberal education at the Mayfield-Smith Academy, located at Marble Hill, Mo. He was engaged in farming until early in 1882, when he began the study of medicine under his brother, DeWitt Mayfield. The same year he began to attend the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, and at the end of two years he graduated. He then began the practice of his profession in St. Louis. Previous to this, in August, 1876, he married Miss Mary E. Chandler, a daughter of A. G. Chandler, and a native of Bollinger County, where she was born July 23, 1858. Four children blessed this union: Minnie May, Stephen S., Arthur J. and Mamie C. In August, 1887, Dr. Mayfield came to Advance, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at that place. The same year he formed a partnership with W. C. Stewart in the drug business, and in 1888 he was appointed postmaster at Advance.

J. N. Miller, of the firm of Miller, Ladd & Co., merchants at Dexter, was born in Stoddard County, December 7, 1851. His grandfather Miller was a very early settler of this region, and his father, John C., spent the most of his life here. John C. Miller was engaged in farming, and also owned and ran the grist-mill a mile south of Dexter until his death in 1870. His wife, Mrs. Mahala (Hodge) Miller, survives her husband and makes her home in Texas. Four of the eight children born to them are now living: Sarah E. (now Mrs. R. Cumbertson), William, George and the subject of this sketch. John N. lived at home until his twenty-second year, and found his sphere in the mercantile life, which he began for himself in 1873, and until 1878 managed it alone. He then took in F. M. Ladd as a partner, and the firm was Miller & Ladd until in 1882 it became Miller, Ladd & Co., by the addition of Mr. A. H. Carter as partner, and has since kept up its well-deserved and successful trade. In 1874 Mr. Miller married Miss Mary Sitton, and their union has resulted in the following family of children: Dora, Anna, Minnie, Charles and Myrtie. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Miller belongs to the fraternity of the K. of H.

John Mitchell, a prominent citizen of Pike Township, Stoddard Co., Mo., is a native of Vermont, born July 23, 1827, his parents being Peter and Sophia Mitchell, who were of French extraction, but born near Montreal, Canada, the father in 1803. They came to the United States and located first in Vermont and afterward came to Williamson County, Ill. About 1848 or 1849 he went to California and that was the last ever heard of him. He was both a shoemaker and a carpenter, and worked as a mechanic up to the time when he went to California. The mother is still living and is a resident of Jackson County, Ill. She is a member of the Catholic Church, as was also her husband. Four children were born to their marriage: Mary, John, Louisa and Sarah Jane. John Mitchell's advantages for receiving an education were limited, but this has been improved by observation, general reading and contact with all kinds of business. He remained with his mother until twenty-three years of age, or, until 1848, when, on May 17, of that year, he married Miss Ataline Moore, a native of Tennessee, born August 16, 1832, and the daughter of Thomas and Nancy Moore, also natives of Tennessee. They moved to Illinois at an early date and passed the remainder of their days in Williamson County, of that State, where the father was engaged in farming. He died in 1868, and she in 1864. To Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell were born ten children, four living: Elizabeth Ann, Sarah M., John W. and Thomas A. Those deceased were named as follows: Nancy M., Mary J., Hannah J., Ataline F., Eliza J. and George W. After marriage Mr. Mitchell began as a farmer, in connection with which he operated a grist and saw mill. In 1869 he came to Stoddard County, where he has since resided. In

August, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Eighty-first Illinois Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Fort Gibson, Black River, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Champion's Hill, Guntown, Brownville; was in the Red River expedition seventy days, and at Nashville, Tenn. At Guntown, his eyes were effected by the heat, and he is now totally blind. He is a Republican, but is not so radical but that he crosses the line for better men. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and three of their children are members of the same church.

William P. Moore, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Evans) Moore, was born in Person County, N. C., September 5, 1830. The parents were both natives of North Carolina, where they passed their lives. The father died in 1839, and the mother twelve years later. They were the parents of four children: David R., Thomas E., Sidney C. and William P. The mother was twice married, her second husband being Samuel H. Yarbrough. To this marriage were born two children: DeWitt C. and Elizabeth. William P. Moore was about nine years old when his father died. He remained with his mother for several years after, until her death, and in 1858 moved to Webster County, Ky., where he lived until 1880, when he came to Stoddard County and purchased fifty-eight acres of land. In 1852 he married Miss Martha Whitefield, a native of North Carolina, who bore him thirteen children, eight now living: Allen, Cosby, Yula, Buckner, Rozilla, Edna, Ada and Iney. In 1862 Mr. Moore enlisted in Adam R. Johnson's company and served about one year. He was in the battles of Red River Bridge, Fort Donelson, Clarksville, Uniontown, Ky., and was in several hard skirmishes. He was compelled to resign on account of hemorrhage of the lungs, and gave up his horse and arms. Mr. Moore was a Master Mason in Los Carlow Lodge No. 314 for a number of years, and he and wife are members of the Primitive Baptist Church.

James W. Morgan, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Henderson County, Tenn., July 9, 1835. The "Old Dominion" was the birthplace of his father, Daniel Morgan, who found the partner of his life in Tennessee, in the person of Miss Jane Parker. They lived in both Henderson and Hardin Counties, but the last year spent together were in Mississippi, where he died in 1847. Mrs. Morgan afterward married H. G. McCormick, of Hardin County, and about 1853 located in Butler County, Mo. The subject of this sketch located in Butler County about two years later, and when the war came on was conscripted into service in the Price raid. About 1864, however, he turned his attention to his present farm, where he has since lived, successfully engaged in the culture of grain and stock. He owns about 137 acres in two tracts with about sixty acres cleared land. An artificial pond eighty yards by fifty feet, furnishes him the facilities for the culture of German carp, with which he is successful. Mr. Morgan was married in 1861 to Mrs. Elizabeth Vandegriss (a widow) daughter of John Mentor (deceased). Their children are James, Alfred, Alexa and Azaline, the last two of whom are now married. Mrs. Morgan's daughter by her first marriage is deceased. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in fraternity matters he is a Mason, member of the Dexter Lodge, with the Master degree.

Giles Jasper Nation, an enterprising citizen of Pike Township, Stoddard Co., Mo., was born in Jackson County, Tenn., January 2, 1841, and is the son of William and Mary Ann (Hale) Nation, natives of Jackson County, Tenn. The father was born in Ohio, in 1812, and was a farmer and blacksmith by occupation, being quite successful at each. He left Ohio when a young man, and came to Jackson County, Tenn., where he remained until 1849, when he came to Stoddard County, and here died in 1887. He was a good man, and at his death Stoddard County lost one of its best citizens. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, was a Union man during the war, and was a Republican politically. Grandfather Nation was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was at the battle of New Orleans. Mary Ann (Hale) Nation, was born in Jackson County, Tenn., October 29, 1819, and died in Stoddard County, Mo., December 25, 1856. She was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of the eight children born to this union, only three are now living: the subject of this sketch, Nicholas G. and Laura Ader Foster (who is the wife of Simeon Foster, a farmer). Those deceased are named James W., John W., Matilda, Margaret Ann and Sarah. Giles Jasper received a limited education but by a life of study and attention to business is a well-informed man on all subjects. In December, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Second Illinois Artillery, and lacked a few days of serving one year when he was discharged on account of

ill health caused by exposure. Corinth was the only battle in which he participated. In 1863 he engaged in the grocery business at Santa Fe, Ill., and later was engaged in operating a saw mill for eight years. He then added a grist-mill, and has been in this business ever since, but in connection has carried on farming. He is the owner of 720 acres of excellent land and has a fine residence. He has two very large fish ponds, is raising German carp, and was the first man in the State to raise that kind of fish. In March, 1864, he married Miss Sarah Sitz, daughter of Noah Sitz, and a native of Stoddard County, Mo. She died about one year after marriage, without issue. In 1867 Mr. Nation married Mrs. Martha E. (Brantley) Ford, a native of Stoddard County, daughter of Joel Brantley and the widow of R. D. Ford, who died while in the Union army leaving one child, Rosa Bell, who has since died. To Mr. and Mrs. Nation were born one child; Giles Zadas. Looking at his farm one can readily see that Mr. Nation is a wide-awake enterprising citizen. Although starting with little means his success has been the result of energy and excellent business ability. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Nicholas G. Nation, another successful and enterprising citizen of Stoddard County, was born in Jackson County, Tenn., December 31, 1845, and is the son of William and Martha Ann (Hale) Nation. [For further particulars of parents see sketch of Giles J. Nation.] Nicholas G. Nation received meager educational advantages, and remained at home until 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Second Illinois Artillery, and remained in service about two years. During that time he participated in the battles of Corinth and Shiloh. At the last-named battle he was dismounted, and has never recovered from the effects of this accident, being discharged on account of the same. March 20, 1870, he chose for his companion in life, Miss Margaret Caroline Keaton, who was born in Carroll County, Tenn., May 9, 1847, and who was the daughter of Nicholas Jackson Keaton, who was a farmer, who came from Tennessee to Missouri in 1861, and settled in Stoddard County, where he remained until his death, June 11, 1876. To Mr. and Mrs. Nation was born one son, William Jackson, who is now at home. After marriage Mr. Nation began life for himself as a farmer. He is now the owner of about 500 acres of as good land as is to be found in the county, all well improved. He is a Republican in his political views, and at all times supports the cause of education and religion, as well as all other laudable enterprises. He is a member of the Wheel, and is decidedly in favor of the liquor traffic. He and Mrs. Nation are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Newcomer, one of the substantial citizens of the county, and the son of Martin and Barbara (Wigner) Newcomer, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, July 1, 1833, and has been a resident of Pike Township since 1855. The parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Stoddard County, Mo., in 1856. The father was a gun smith and blacksmith by trade, which he followed all his life. He died in Stoddard County, Mo., in 1876, when eighty-three. The mother is still living, is eighty-two years old, and now resides with her son, John, who is the only one living of a family of three children. He learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he has continued to work up to the present, but intends from now on to follow agricultural pursuits. He is not only a blacksmith, but is a carpenter, bricklayer, or general mechanic, and excels at anything he undertakes. In 1857 he married Nancy Catherine Stropp, a native of Stoddard County, Mo., born about 1838, and the daughter of Lawson Stropp. To this union were born twelve children, five living: Jenetta Alice, Sarah Elizabeth, Joseph F., Clara C. and Ida May. From 1872 to 1882 Mr. Newcomer served as justice of the peace, and proved himself as good an official as he was a mechanic. He is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the Wheel, and also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

S. Albert Norrid was born May 5, 1853, in Mississippi County, Mo. His parents, P. A. and Adeline F. (Myers) Norrid, were born in Tennessee, and were married in Missouri. They came to Stoddard County in 1855, and located on a farm, where the father died April 20, 1886. S. Albert Norrid was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He also received nearly one year's schooling at Arcadia College. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching school, which occupation he followed for eleven years, teaching during the winter months and farming during the summer. January 12, 1882, he was united in marriage to Belle Hickman, a native of Obion County,

Tennessee, and daughter of Capt. H. W. Hickman, whose sketch appears in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Norrid have two children: Birdie May and Daisey Ethel. Mr. Norrid purchased part of his present farm previous to his marriage and made some valuable improvements. He now owns about 260 acres of land, with 180 under cultivation. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church, and he is a Methodist, and a member of the Agricultural Wheel and the Knights of the Golden Rule. He is a Democrat in his political views, and since 1882 has held the office of county assessor, giving excellent satisfaction to all concerned.

R. P. Owen, ex-judge, probate judge, and attorney at law, is a native of Hopkins County, Ky., born near Madisonville, August 26, 1814, and is the son of Reuben and Patsy (Wells) Owen, and grandson of William Owen, who had two sons in the Revolutionary War. He died in Georgia, whither he had immigrated at an early date. The Owen family originally came from Wales, and was represented by three brothers, from whom sprang the Owen family in America. The Wells family were Carolinians. Reuben Owen was a native of Virginia and his wife a native of South Carolina. Her mother was a niece of Daniel Boone. Reuben was reared in Georgia, and in 1795 immigrated to Kentucky, and in company with one young man went down the river to New Orleans, when that territory was under the Spanish Government. He remained there a short time, and came back up the river on a barge commanded by a Spanish officer. They stopped at Memphis where they built a fort, and Mr. Owen cut the first stick of timber where Memphis now stands. He came up the river to Kaskaskia, Ill., stopped there a short time, and then went to Kentucky, where he was married in Henderson County. After moving around in different counties of Kentucky, he finally moved to Stoddard County, Mo., where he lived until October, 1843. His wife died about 1850. Of their eight children, five are now living: Adrian B., Reuben P., Given, Eliza B. and Martha E. Those deceased are William, Emily, and one who died in infancy. R. P., the subject of this sketch, was reared in Kentucky, where he remained until 1841, when he immigrated to Stoddard County, Mo., with his family—his wife and two children. In 1842 he located in Bloomfield, and was appointed deputy clerk. He was afterward appointed by Judge Cook to fill the vacancy, and at the next general election was chosen to fill that position. He was then elected three successive terms of six years each, and served in this capacity for nearly twenty years. During this time he studied law, and received his license in 1859. In 1863 he began practicing. During the war he ran a steam grist-mill, and had to feed both the Northern and Southern armies. In 1863 he began practicing his profession, and in 1870 he was elected judge of the Twenty-third Judicial Circuit, and re-elected in 1874, serving until 1880, when he was re-elected to the same office. He held this position about fourteen years, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. He has never been defeated in running for office, and has been in office the principal part of his life until he resigned his judgeship. In January, 1885, he went to Texas, where he was engaged in the mercantile business, which he carried on until May, 1886, when he came home. Many years previous to this (January 7, 1835), he married Miss Mary H. Lewis, a native of Tennessee. Nine children were born to this union, four now living: Martha M. (widow of Samuel Montgomery), Mary E. (widow of J. W. Leach), Catherine (wife of R. T. Seckel) and Minerva O. (wife of Dr. Tumbaugh). Those deceased are Laura, Lizzie A., Josephine, Adelia and Roxie A. Mrs. Owen died November 5, 1883. She was a member of the Baptist Church, as is also Mr. Owen. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, and is one of the prominent men of Southeast Missouri—an old pioneer and a useful citizen.

John N. M. Page, M. D., was born in Smith County, Tenn., March 15, 1842, and is a son of Judge Thomas W. and Fannie (Ledbetter) Page, who were natives of Tennessee. The father was a farmer, and died in Obion County in 1882. His wife died in 1880. Dr. John N. M. Page was educated in the schools of Obion County, and in August, 1861, enlisted in the Thirty-third Tennessee Infantry, and served until he was discharged for disability in 1863. He re-enlisted in the cavalry service in 1864, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Iuka, Chickamauga, Murfreesboro and numerous small skirmishes, and was taken prisoner, but succeeded in making his escape. After the close of the war he returned to Obion County, and soon began the study of medicine. He took his first course of lectures in 1868 in the Medical University

of Louisville, Ky., and graduated from that institution in 1870, locating the same year in Mississippi County, Mo. Here he practiced two years but since that time has been a resident of Stoddard County, where he has been engaged in farming with the exception of the first five years spent here. Dr. Page is a Democrat in his political views, and is an enterprising and public-spirited man. He was married in 1876 to Laura Sheeks, a native of Mississippi County, and daughter of William Sheeks. Dr. Page and wife have four sons: Albert Sidney Johnson, John M., Rufus L. and Walter L. He is a member of the Knights of the Golden Rule, and the Agricultural Wheel, and his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Henry A. Palmer, farmer of Stoddard County, and the son of William G. and Sarah Palmer, was born on the farm where he now lives, August 24, 1856. The father was born in Buncombe County, N. C., and died in Stoddard County, Mo., in February, 1867, at the age of sixty-five. He was a farmer by occupation, and a manufacturer of plug tobacco. He married Sarah M. Ellington, a native of Granville County, N. C., born March 26, 1816, and she is still living and residing on the old homestead. Mr. Palmer was a Republican, and he was also a member of the Baptist Church, as is also his wife. Twelve children were born to their marriage, ten now living: Margaret (widow of William A. Stewart), William J., Caroline (widow of Samuel Stewart), Nancy (deceased), Mary (wife of Samuel Scism), George W., Louisa (wife of William Steford), Thomas G., Elizabeth, Minerva (widow of John Quick), Henry A. and Peter (deceased). Henry A. Palmer was married in August, 1875, to Miss Jane Smith, daughter of William B. Smith, and a native of Tennessee. She died in Stoddard County four years later, leaving two children: Henry W. and Luther Eugene. December 3, 1882, Mr. Palmer married Miss Sarah Proffer, daughter of William Proffer. She was born in Stoddard County, Mo., in 1866, and by her marriage became the mother of two children: William Lawson and Cecil Clyde. Mr. Palmer is a member of the Baptist Church, and is a Republican in politics, as is also his brother, George W. This family has become noted for its liberality in donating to churches and schools.

John M. Paslay, merchant at Essex, Mo., was born in Morgan County, Ind., in 1841, and is the son of Andrew and Jane (Scott) Paslay. The father preached the gospel in Morgan County until 1847, when he became a minister in Stoddard County, Mo. Fourteen children were born to them, and of those Thomas and John M. are the only survivors. The mother died in 1867, and was followed to her long home by her husband in 1874. The subject of this sketch came from the Hoosier State with his parents, and in 1861 was married to Sarah Jane Benson. He followed agriculture until 1879, when he turned his attention to mercantile life at Essex, and has been so engaged ever since. His military record was in connection with Company K, Second Illinois Cavalry, with which he enlisted in August, 1862, and served four months. At the battle of Clarkson, Mo., he was crippled in the right arm and injured in his back by being thrown from a horse. Mr. Paslay served the county very efficiently, as constable, for about eight years. Mr. Paslay is a member of the Order of the Golden Rule, and also an organizer of the Wheel. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church. Of the three children born to them but one, John W., is living. It hardly seems possible that when he moved to Stoddard County the elk, wild cattle, and various other emblems of primitive days, should have been a common sight to his youthful eyes, but so it was.

George W. Patterson. Middle Tennessee is the home of many of the early settlers of Missouri, and it was there that Frank and Nancy J. (Davis) Patterson, the parents of the subject of this sketch, were born. That was the scene of their son's nativity, also, in 1848, and twenty years later the father located in Missouri, where he now resides on his farm, three miles southeast of Bloomfield. He lost his first wife in 1858, and in 1860 married her sister, Minerva A. Davis. Two of the five children of his first marriage are alive: George W. and William M. Those of his last marriage are Newton M., Emma (now Mrs. B. Capps), Minerva (now Mrs. J. Asline), Lee, Walter, Joe and Luther. George W., the subject of this sketch, left home in 1864, and joined the army under Capt. Gay, of Gen. Forrest's command. After about nine months' service the company disbanded, and he returned to his home in Gibson County, Tenn. In 1869, a year after the family had arrived in Stoddard County, he married Miss Ann Dennington, and their union has been blessed with seven children, five of whom are now living: Cora (now Mrs. J. Dowdy), Willie, Ollie, De Witt and

Birdie. Mr. Patterson rented the farm he now occupies about five years ago. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is president of the Agricultural Wheel of Essex. Both Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are members of the General Baptist Church.

Manning S. Phelan, county clerk and native of Stoddard County, Mo., was born April 4, 1852, being the son of William G. and Martha I. (Randall) Phelan, the former a native of Dublin, Ireland, and the latter of Mississippi County, Mo. The father came to America in his twenty-second year (1847), and in 1850 located in Stoddard County, Mo., settling in Bloomfield, where he resided until his death, which occurred August 25, 1872. His widow is still living. They became the parents of seven children, five of whom are living: Manning S., Richard, Walter, Belle and Lura. The children deceased are Minnie and Mary. The father was a lawyer by profession, and while in his native country he studied for the priesthood. He was noted as being a fine criminal lawyer, and had an extensive practice. His son, Manning S. Phelan, was reared and received a portion of his education in Bloomfield. In 1869 he entered the St. Louis University at St. Louis, where he remained until June, 1872, when he came home for vacation. His father died, and he engaged in the printing business, and afterward edited the *Enterprise Messenger*, the *Southeast Reporter* and the *Stoddard County Messenger*. In 1878 he was appointed deputy circuit clerk, filling that office eight years. In November, 1886, he was elected to his present position, which he is filling to the satisfaction of all his constituents. March 1, 1874, he was united in marriage with Sophia V. Owen, and by her is the father of four children: Albert, Ella M., Thurmena B. and William R. Mr. Phelan is a member of the I. O. O. F., in which order he has passed all the chairs.

Simon Poe was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., November 16, 1827, and is a son of Terry, Sr., and Gensey M. (Brooks) Poe, natives of North Carolina. They immigrated to Kentucky at an early day, and remained there a few years. The father was born in 1786, and immigrated to Cape Girardeau, Mo., when he was yet a boy. He was here married, and here reared his family of eight children, only three now living: Wiley S., Simon and Clara (wife of William H. Story). The father came to Stoddard County in 1837, and located where St. Francisville now stands. He entered 160 acres of land as soon as it was in the market, and erected a little log house. He died in 1859. Simon Poe was reared on the farm, remaining with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when he began working for himself. He worked for wages until 1851, when he married Miss K. E. Goodwin, who bore him six children, four now living: Joseph H., James T., Ellen E. and America J. After marriage Mr. Poe settled near where he now resides. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Twelfth Missouri State Militia, and served three years. He was in several severe skirmishes and was accidentally wounded by his gun falling and shooting off the two fore fingers of his right hand. He was mustered out in 1864, and came home and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which occupation he has since followed. He is a good citizen and is respected by all who know him.

Lawson Proffer, one of the oldest and one of the most enterprising citizens of Pike Township, Stoddard Co., Mo., was born in that township and county February 15, 1833, and is the son of Peter and Elizabeth (Stropp) Proffer. The father was born in North Carolina about 1793, and died in Stoddard County, Mo., in 1858. He was among the very first settlers of Stoddard County, coming there in 1828. He was a farmer by occupation, and followed this occupation, together with blacksmithing, until his death. His wife died when her son, Lawson Proffer, was but a child. She was probably about thirty-eight years of age at that time. They were the parents of the following named children: Matilda (deceased), John, Andrew (deceased), Adaline, Lawson, Moses, Ephraim, George (deceased) and Balona (deceased). Lawson received a limited education, and remained with his parents until twenty-three years of age, when he began for himself as a farmer. He first purchased from the Government 200 acres of land, and has added to this 600 acres. He has given 120 acres to his children. During the late war Mr. Proffer served as lieutenant in the State militia. January 8, 1852, he married Miss Mary Ann Ravenscroft, a native of Cape Girardeau County, born on June 13, 1830. To this union were born seven children, six now living: William Hiram, Thomas B., Elizabeth, Catherine, John and Jennie C. Joseph was born December 15, 1859, and died May 8, 1864. Mr. Proffer is a member of the Wheel, also a member of the Masonic frater-

nity, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was one of the men interested in building the Oak Ridge Christian Church, of which his wife is a member. Mr. Proffer is conservative in his political views, and casts his vote for the best man.

Hon. Moses Proffer, a thorough-going citizen and resident of Pike-ton, Pike Township, was born near where he now resides, in 1834, and is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Stropp) Proffer. [For further particulars of parents see sketch of Lawson Proffer]. Moses was the youngest son living of a family of nine children. He received a limited education, but, through his own efforts, aided by travel, has educated himself, and is considered a well-informed man on all subjects. In 1852 he, in company with others from Stoddard County, crossed the plains to California, where for eight years he remained there, working in the mines in the winter time, and in summer was engaged in the saw-mill business, which proved a successful venture, as he brought back to Stoddard County \$7,000. He invested this in land, and has since been engaged in farming. October 10, 1860, he married Miss Eliza Samantha Oaks, daughter of Jonas Oaks. She was also born in Stoddard County, Mo., about 1844. To them were born two children: Florence Victoria (wife of B. P. Walker, a prominent merchant of Poplar Bluff, Mo.), and Mary Alma (wife of William M. Ferguson, the oldest merchant at Poplar Bluffs). Mr. Proffer is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is also a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and is a Democrat politically. In 1868 he was one of the few eligible men to fill the office of representative, and was elected and served as such. In connection with his farm Mr. Proffer is engaged in rearing and dealing in stock. He is the owner of 1,600 acres of excellent land, 360 of which are located near Pikeville, and is considered one of the finest farms in the county. Most of his land is well improved. He has been an active and enterprising citizen, and at all times supports the cause of education.

P. P. Reed, another successful farmer, whose postoffice is at Bloomfield, was born in Warren County, Ky., March 27, 1827, and is the son of John and Ida (Lowe) Reed, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and the mother of Welsh. The former immigrated to Kentucky when but a youth, married there and remained until 1837, when he immigrated to Stoddard County, Mo., coming through in wagons. They stopped about one mile east of Bloomfield, where the father built a little log cabin covered with clap-boards and weight poles, puncheon floors, etc. Here they continued to reside, suffering all the privations incident to pioneer life. In 1855 or 1856 Mr. Reed entered eighty acres of land, about one and a half miles northwest of where his son, P. P., now resides. He died in this county in 1880. The mother is still living, and resides with her daughter. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom are now living: Pryor P., Sarah (wife of George Pollock), Julia, Jane (also married) and Elizabeth. Those deceased are William, James and Nancy. Pryor P. Reed, the subject of this sketch, was about seven years of age when he came to Stoddard County with his parents. He remained at home until he became of age, and attended the little log schoolhouse, situated four or five miles from his home, in order to secure an education. As might be expected his education was rather limited, and a boy who could read and write in those days was considered a good scholar. In 1849 he married Miss Matilda Taylor, a daughter of Abraham Taylor, one of the first settlers of this county. To this union were born six children, four now living: William, Vadey, Nancy and Classinda. Those deceased were Anderson and Mary. Mrs. Reed died in 1866, and Mr. Reed then married Mary Oaks, by whom he had one child, Ida. After his first marriage Mr. Reed entered a farm at Castor River, where he lived for three years. In 1846 he removed to where he is now living, and entered 160 acres of land, nearly all heavily timbered, on which he erected a log cabin. He now owns about 156 acres of land, eighty under cultivation and well improved. When he first settled on his present property wild game was abundant, and Mr. Reed has seen as many as ten or fifteen deer feeding, while standing in his door. There were plenty of bears and elks, and the nights were rendered hideous by the howling of the wolves. All this is now changed, and Mr. Reed has been a witness to these changes. He and Mrs. Reed are members of the Baptist Church, to which he has belonged for thirty-five years.

W. P. Renner, druggist at Bloomfield, a native of the city of St. Louis, Mo., was born in October, 1844, and is the son of Daniel and Mary (Barrack) Renner.

both natives of Germany. They left their native country and came to America, first locating in St. Charles County, but afterward settled in St. Louis, where he remained several years. He then removed to Hancock County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming, which occupation he carried on until the high water drove him out, when he became disgusted, moved to Warsaw, Ill., and there died in January, 1884, at the age of seventy-six. The mother died a few months after his death. They were the parents of five children, who lived to be grown, and three of whom are now living: Elizabeth (wife of John A. Koch), William P. and Margaret (wife of John Kahler). William P. was reared in Warsaw, Ill., until thirteen years of age. He came to Bloomfield in 1858 and learned the saddler's trade under his brother Daniel. He served three years. In 1881 he went to Cape Girardeau and worked in the quartermaster's department at his trade during the whole service. At the close of the war he came back to Bloomfield and he and his brother started a harness shop, which they carried on until 1875, when his brother died. He was running a drug store, and at his death William P. took charge of the same and conducted both drug store and harness shop. When the town of Dexter first started up, he moved the drug business to that point and here built one of the first business houses in Dexter, where he carried on business for some time. He has been a resident of Bloomfield for thirty years and has been identified as one of its best citizens. He was elected county treasurer in 1882, and held the office two successive terms. He was married in 1875 to Elizabeth Smith, a native of Stoddard County. To them were born four children: Mary, Carrie, Daniel and Gertrude. Mr. Renner is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and I. O. O. F.

Pleasant M. Rhodes, son of George W. and Sarah (Kinder) Rhodes, was born in Bollinger County, Mo., May 20, 1830. George W. was born in North Carolina, December 10, 1808, and was but five years old when his parents moved from North Carolina to Southeast Missouri, locating near Marble Hill, Bollinger County. He was a farmer and also a merchant, and sold goods for several years. He was justice of the peace for some time, and was also judge of Stoddard County for four years. He helped lay off the town of Bloomfield, and was a prominent citizen. The last few years before his death he practiced medicine, meeting with success. He was also successful in his mercantile and agricultural pursuits. He stood by the people during the cholera plague, and nursed many when they were forsaken by others. He died in Stoddard County, Mo., April 29, 1858. His wife was born in Bollinger County, Mo., in 1810, and died in Stoddard County, Mo., December 10, 1864. He was a Democrat in his political views, and he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of the family of four sons and four daughters born to this marriage, only two are now living. Pleasant M. and Samuel W. Rhodes, both living in Stoddard County. Pleasant M.'s advantages for receiving an education were limited, but by hard work on his own part he acquired more knowledge than the average. He remained at home and assisted his father on the farm and in the store until August 10, 1854, when he married Miss Elizabeth Masters, who was born in Bollinger County, Mo., June 2, 1838, and who died in Stoddard County, July 7, 1864. To this union were born six children, two now living, Samuel W. and Marion J. January 15, 1865, Mr. Rhodes married Mrs. Columbia (McFerren) Welch, widow of William Welch, who died in a Federal prison at St. Louis, and daughter of Erin McFerren. She was born in 1835. Three children were born to this union: William M., Horatio Seymour and Murlice. The four children who died were named as follows: Ida May, Jennie, Lonnie and James. Mr. Rhodes started out for himself as a farmer, and this occupation he has since continued. Although Mr. Rhodes lost property during the war he is now the owner of 414 acres of good land. He is a good Democrat, a member of the Wheel, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Dr. J. S. Richardson, representative of Stoddard County, Mo., was born in Lauderdale County, Tenn., July 7, 1840, and is the son of Dr. S. and Evaline (Hartwell) Richardson, natives of Virginia. They immigrated to Tennessee about 1830 and located in Rutherford County, where they lived for several years. They then removed to Lauderdale County, where they remained until July, 1849, at which date they removed to Dyersburg, Dyer Co., Tenn., and here the father died in 1873, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a physician all his life and was a graduate of the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia. He began reading medicine in his youth and became quite a noted physician

and prominent citizen. He represented his district in the Tennessee Legislature in 1858, and was a member when the war broke out. The mother is still living and resides in Dyersburg. She is now in her eighty-eighth year. They were the parents of eleven children, three of whom are now living: Mrs. Mary A. McGaughey, Col. T. E. and Dr. J. S. There were four brothers killed in the Confederate army: H. H., colonel of the Ninth Tennessee Infantry, killed on Sunday April 6, 1862, at the battle of Shiloh; John, captain of Gen. Strahl's staff, killed at Franklin; Dr. Daniel M., who was assassinated in Dyer County, Tenn., by men belonging to the Third Illinois Cavalry, while on his way to see a patient; and James L., who was killed at the battle of Perryville. Dr. J. S. Richardson was reared in Dyer County, Tenn., until fifteen years of age, when he entered the Union University at Murfreesboro, and there remained two years. He then entered the medical department of the Nashville University and graduated from that institution in 1860. At the breaking out of the late war, he enlisted in the Fourth Tennessee Infantry, commanded by Col. R. P. Neeley, and participated in all the principal engagements during the service. He remained with the Fourth until after the evacuation of Corinth, when he went with the Fifteenth Tennessee Cavalry, and served in this capacity until the close of the war. While in service he was captured several times; once, December 4, 1862, he was captured by the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and was taken to Memphis, thence on a pass and transportation furnished by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, to Cairo, and from there by transport was sent to Vicksburg. They anchored on the 27th of December at the mouth of the Yazoo just above Vicksburg, when the fight was raging between Gen. Sherman and Gen. Camerson at Vicksburg. The transports, consisting of about 1,200, were ordered back up the river. In January, 1863, they were taken to Alton prison, and here Dr. Richardson was kept prisoner until the middle of February, when he was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, and was there kept until about the middle of April. He was then sent to City Point, Va., where he was exchanged and returned to his command. He here remained until the close of the war. January 4, 1864, he married Miss Mattie A. McDavid, by whom he had three children: John H., Eva H. and Mac S. In 1866 the Doctor removed to Gayoso, Pemiscot Co., Mo., where he practiced his profession for about three years. Then in 1869 he came to Stoddard County, and located at Bloomfield, where he has since been a resident, engaging in the active practice of his profession until 1884, when he retired from general practice. He was for several years a member of the town council and spent about ten years as president of the board of education of Bloomfield. In 1876 he was elected to the Legislature and re-elected in 1880. He was elected speaker *pro tem.* of the House, and in 1882 was re-elected. In 1886 he was re-elected to the Legislature and served through both regular and extra session of the present term. Dr. Richardson has been one of Stoddard County's most prominent citizens and a man who has taken a deep interest in the public welfare. Mrs. Richardson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Daniel A. Richmond, M. D., a successful practitioner of Stoddard County, and the son of Alexander P. and Dovey (Gibson) Richmond, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., near Nashville, and near Gen. Jackson's hermitage, February 1, 1838. Alexander P. Richmond was at one time a physician, but gave up the profession to follow agricultural pursuits. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and was about sixty-three years of age at the time of his death. Daniel A. Richmond was but an infant when his mother died, and was only nine years of age when his father died. They were the parents of five children, three now living. Daniel A. was the youngest of this family. He received a liberal education at private schools, and after the death of his mother he went to live with his sister, where he remained until eighteen years of age. In 1855 he began to study medicine under a cousin, John B. Richmond, and in 1856 and 1857 he attended the medical department of the University of Nashville. He practiced medicine a short time in Wilson County, Tenn., after which he came to Kenton Station, Gibson Co., Tenn., and after practicing in that State until 1863, went to Graves County, Ky., where he remained until the close of the war, and then returned to his old home. December 6, 1860, he married Tennessee Penn, a native of Gibson County, Tenn. She died January 6, 1866, leaving one son, Charles C., who was born July 27, 1863, and died September 24, 1870. October 15, 1867, Dr. Richmond married Mrs. Martha A. Whicker, a native of Rutherford County, Tenn., born September 16, 1844. Seven children were the result of this

union, four now living: Anna Bell, Minnie E., Nannie May and Virginia Ollie. Those deceased were named Ada, Lockey and Dovey. In 1871 Dr. Richmond came to Pike Township, Stoddard County, where he has since remained, and where he has an extensive practice. He is very conservative in his political views, and was a strong union man during the war and was very much opposed to that struggle. Mrs. Richmond is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Richard J. Rolston, another prominent citizen of New Lisbon Township, and owner of a well improved and equally as well located farm bounding on Castor River, was born in Jackson County, Ind., in 1851, being the son of John and Sarah (Hopkins) Rolston, who were natives of Westmoreland County, Penn., and Kentucky, respectively. The father was a farmer by occupation, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He immigrated to Kentucky when a young man, married here, and then moved to Boone County, Ind., where he resided for some time. He then moved back to Trimble County, Ky., where he died in about 1876, at the age of seventy-six. The mother is still living, and is making her home with her son, Richard J., who was the youngest of twelve children, eight now living. In 1873 Richard J. Rolston married Miss Rose Ellen Lister, a daughter of John Lister, and a native of Boone County, Ind., born in 1858. To this union were born an interesting family of five children, three now living: Sophia E., Arra Ellen and Ethel. Those deceased are Maudie and Ollie. Mr. Rolston after marriage began farming, which he has since continued. In 1881 he started for Saline County, Mo., but stopped in Stoddard County, where he has since been living on the farm that he purchased at that time. He is a member of the Wheel, a Democrat in his political views, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Jesse S. Shands, farmer, contractor and builder, was born in South Carolina February 9, 1835, and is a son of Gideon and Mariah (Harris) Shands. The father was also born in South Carolina, and in 1845 removed to Mississippi where he resided until his death, which occurred about 1879. Jesse S. learned his trade of his father and older brother and remained in Mississippi until 1862, when he removed to Tennessee, and the following year enlisted in Company B, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, United States army, and served two years. He then organized a company and was elected its captain, but the company was not called out and consequently was disbanded. He then went to Illinois and located in Johnson County in 1864, but in December, 1865, located in Stoddard County, Mo. Here he has since resided and farmed. He owns eighty acres of land, nearly all of which is improved. He was married in Mississippi January 17, 1861, to Mary E. Black, a native of Mississippi, and daughter of P. N. Black. They have four children: Sarah M. (widow of Joel Glover), Ansey L. (Mrs. James Greer), David T. and Mary C.

Samuel C. Scism, a successful farmer, whose postoffice address is Bloomfield, was born in Stoddard County, August 23, 1854, and is the son of William and Lucinda (McPheeters) Scism. The father is a pioneer of this county, and is now quite aged. His memory is quite clear, however, and he can relate many interesting anecdotes connected with his early life in Stoddard County. He commenced life a poor man, but by industry and economy has now a good home. He reared a large family, most of whom lived to be grown and were married. He owned at one time several hundred acres of land, but has divided it among his children, reserving for himself only a part. He has been a valuable citizen for Stoddard County. He has been a life-long Democrat in his political views. His son, Samuel C., was reared to farm life and remained at home until twenty-two years of age, when, in 1876, he married Miss Hattie M. Springfield, a native of Georgia. To this union were born six children, five now living: Eva J., Willie, Effie, Zilla and John. The one deceased was named Adelia. After marrying, Mr. Scism moved to his present farm, where he has resided ever since. He owns 445 acres of land, 250 under cultivation and well improved. The soil is rich and productive, and the farm is one of the finest in Stoddard County. Mr. Scism is a member of the Wheeler organization.

John D. Shoemate, merchant, is a Tennessean, born in Nashville, December 23, 1854. His father, whose initials are J. M., was a Virginian, but spent the period of his life after his tenth year in Tennessee. There he married Miss Mary E. Elliott, of that State, and from 1869 to the time of his death, in February, 1877, he lived in Obion County. Young Shoemate grew up amid the duties of farm life, and received a good education, part of which was gained in the State Normal at Cape

Girardeau. This enabled him to teach for five years, and after that period he became a clerk in the store of J. A. Hickman, where he has since been employed. In August, 1887, Mr. Shoemate and his brother bought the Puxico drug store, which they are now conducting so successfully. He was appointed notary public January 26, 1888, and also served as alderman of the town of Puxico, and president of the school board. He was married, July 7, 1887, to Miss Mary E. Swallows, a native of Indiana, but whose life has been spent chiefly in Stoddard County.

David M. Simmons, M. D., physician at Lakeville, Stoddard Co., Mo., was born in Logan County, Ky., April 7, 1825, and is a son of John W. and Sarah (Galloway) Simmons, natives of Mecklenburg County, N. C. The father was a farmer and dealer in stock, and died in 1805 at the age of sixty one years. The mother died at the age of sixty. They left their native county and came to Logan County, Ky., where they passed their last days. Their family consisted of six children, four now living. David M. was the fourth child born to this marriage. He remained at home until after the death of his mother, when he married, went to Texas, and there remained about a year. He then returned to Kentucky, to Adairsville, Logan County, where he began the study of medicine, which he continued three years. In 1850 and 1851 he attended the Medical University at Nashville, Tenn., and graduated from that institution in 1851. In 1852 he began the practice of his profession at Highland, Marshall Co., Ky., where he remained until 1860, and then came to Piketon, Stoddard Co., Mo., and there remained four years. He removed from there to Bankston, Chocklaw Co., Miss., where he practiced medicine until 1871, at which date he returned to Marshall County, Ky., purchased land, and started the town of Dixie. In connection with his practice he engaged in the mercantile business, also farmed and sold tobacco. At the end of seven years he came to Lakeville, Stoddard County, and here he has since remained. He received a liberal education, by money earned by his own hard work. His marriage, which occurred in September, 1845, was to Miss Elizabeth Beaty, a daughter of Samuel Beaty. She was born in Logan County, Ky., in 1825, and died in that county in October, 1848. One son was born to them, November 12, 1847, and died March 27, 1885. He married Mattie E. Crow, of New Madrid County, and at the time of his death was practicing medicine at Brownwood. He had attended Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, and had an extensive practice. May 10, 1853, Dr. Simmons married Miss Cassandra F. Anderson, a daughter of John Anderson, of Marshall County, Ky., where she was born, March 29, 1836. This union resulted in the birth of one son and one daughter, Jephtha and Gertrude W. (wife of Hardin W. Watkins). February 27, 1887, Jephtha Simmons married Miss E. Alice McCray, a daughter of W. L. McCray, and to this union was born one son, Clay M. Dr. Simmons is a Democrat in his political views, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken the council degrees; he was a representative at the Grand Lodge of Mississippi. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and Mrs. Simmons has been a member of the same since 1853.

Thomas Simmemon, farmer, and manufacturer of pottery, located three and one-half miles north of Dexter, was born in Habersham County, Ga., February 25, 1827, being the son of Jacob and Lucinda (McCallom) Simmemon, the father a native of North Carolina and the mother of South Carolina. They immigrated to Georgia at an early day, and here the father died. The mother is still living, and is a resident of Georgia. The father was a farmer and a manufacturer of pottery, and carried on both occupations until his death. Of their eight children, five are now living: Thomas, David, James, Martha J. and Mary. Thomas Simmemon is the eldest of this family. He remained at home until about twenty years of age, when he went to Marietta, Ga., and there carried on his trade for about two years. He then went to Cherokee County, Ala., where he farmed for two years. He also stopped at East Point, Mo., for a short time. In 1852 he married Miss Mary Hill, a native of Cobb County, Ga., and to them were born ten children, seven now living: Lucinda, Lucy, Benton, Edward, Dora, Mary and Martha. Those deceased were Harrison, Robert and John. In 1868 Mr. Simmemon came to Stoddard County, where he has since resided. He started the first pottery shop in Southeast Missouri, or within hundreds of miles of where he is now living, and has carried on the business ever since very successfully, with the exception of about two years during the war, when he could not sell on account of the currency. He supplies the public

with jugs, churns and pottery ware, and also ships his ware at times. He also owns a valuable farm of over one hundred acres, eighty of which are under cultivation, and carries on farming quite successfully. Mr. Simmemon is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and has been identified with this county for over thirty years, being a valuable and successful citizen. Mrs. Simmemon is a member of the Christian Church.

Jonas Welborn Sitz, another old and respected citizen of Stoddard County, was born in Lincoln County, N. C., November 6, 1821, and is a son of Henry and Susan (Bradshaw) Sitz, natives also of Lincoln County, N. C. In the spring of 1827 they came to Washington County, Mo., where they lived for eleven years, and then moved to Stoddard County, where they passed the remainder of their days. The father was a collier by trade, but gave that up in late years and engaged in farming and trading in stock, at which he was very successful. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died about 1857 at the unusual age of ninety-three, attending to his business up to the time of his death. The mother died about 1862, at the age of eighty-one. She was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Ten children were born to their marriage, three of whom are living. Jonas W. Sitz received the rudiments of a common education, which he improved by general reading, observation, etc. He remained with his parents until his marriage, which occurred in 1843, to Miss Sarah Ward. She died about 1853, leaving a family of three children, two of whom are now living: Samantha Jane and Margaret Elizabeth. The one deceased, Marcus G., died in 1884 at the age of forty-three. November 5, 1856, Mr. Sitz married Miss Caldonia Harris, who was born in Fulton County, Ky., August 22, 1836, and who is the daughter of George and Almira Harris. Six children were the fruits of this union, five now living: George W., Susan Caroline, Sarah C., Altha Agnes and Alvin Alonzo. Aaron A., born December 29, 1858, died September 9, 1882. After his first marriage Mr. Sitz began farming and trading in stock, which he has since continued. He also had a general store at Piketon for five years, and was very successful as a merchant. He has a good farm of 540 acres, is a member of the Wheel, is a Mason, and he has been a life-long Democrat. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Sitz having donated the land upon which the church is built. He has just made arrangements to donate land for another church and cemetery.

James W. Smith, Maryland is the native State of Dr. William Smith, of Benton County, Mo., as well as of his son, the subject of this sketch. The mother and wife, Martha (Spencer) Smith, however, is a Virginian. Dr. Smith had a considerable reputation as a physician in his native State, but since 1858 has practiced his profession at his present home. His six children spent their early lives at home, and the first independent movement of James W. was in 1861 to enlist in Company D, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, under Capt. Recker. As he was born in 1846 this would make him a soldier at the age of fifteen. He served until 1865, however, and was discharged at Springfield, Ill. He then returned home and resumed farming. When he came to Stoddard County he purchased the farm he now owns, which embraces about eighty acres of fine land on Gray's Ridge. There is upon this farm a historic Indian mound from which many specimens of ancient Indian art have been taken. Mr. Smith met his fate in 1882 in the person of Miss Fanny McMellon, who then became his wife. Their only child is Stella.

Mrs. Angeline Sparr was born in Stoddard County, Mo., in 1835, a daughter of James and Mary Wilson, both natives of Tennessee. The father was engaged in farming until he died in the year 1855. Mrs. Wilson died in 1842, after having become the mother of ten children. William, Polly and the subject of this sketch are the only members of this large family now living. Miss Angeline Wilson was first married to Jeremiah Webb, and to them were born three children, and after his death she became the wife of Edwin Long. Their life passed along until there were five children born to them, when Mr. Long was borne to his last resting place. Her last husband, Mr. Alfred Sparr, was a soldier in the Civil War in the Union army, and served in numerous severe engagements, the effect of which was to make him a cripple and cause the loss of hearing. Mrs. Sparr has but three children living: James, Malinda (now Mrs. H. Lawrence) and Mary (now Mrs. R. Blermis). From the estate of Mr. Long she now owns a good farm of eighty acres, which she has placed under fair cultivation.

Hiram M. Stacey, another successful farmer of New Lisbon Township,

Stoddard Co., Mo., was born in Jackson County, Tenn., June 29, 1840, and is the son of Meshack and Elizabeth (Hawkins) Stacey, who were natives of Jackson County, Tenn. The father was born January 22, 1812, and died in Hardin County, Ill., January 24, 1869. In December, 1848, Mr. Stacey moved from Tennessee to Hardin County, Ill., where he passed the remainder of his days. He was a farmer by occupation. After his wife's death he married Elizabeth Flinn. Hiram M. Stacey was the second of a family of six children, all dead but two: Hiram M. and Britton Stacey (who is now a farmer and deputy sheriff of Hardin County, Ill.). Hiram M. remained at home until the late war, or in July, 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and served until December, 1865. In 1864, after serving out his time, he re-enlisted and served, in all, about four years and two months. During that time he participated in many battles, the principal ones being Fort Henry and Fort Donelson—receiving a flesh wound over the right eye in this battle. He was in the battle of Shiloh, and there received a flesh wound in the right thigh, and also participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakley and many skirmishes. He was captured at Holly Springs, but was retained a prisoner but a short time. While on a furlough June 29, 1862, he married Serena Bynum, who was born in Gallatin County, Tenn., December 21, 1844, and died in Hardin County, Ill., in 1877, leaving three children: E. J., James B. and Nancy E. The same year Mr. Stacey married Miss Ida Ellen Braughard, a native of Hamilton County, Ky., born July 24, 1856, and the daughter of Jerry Braughard. To this union were born six children, four now living: Cora A., Chester A., Byron S. and Meshack. Emma May and Lillie May are deceased. Mr. Stacey has been a farmer all his life. He remained in Hardin County, Ill., until 1880, when he moved to Stoddard County and located in Duck Creek Township, where he lived until 1887, when he moved to his present farm. In connection with farming, he has also been engaged in the stock business. He is a Republican in politics, is a member of the G. A. R., also a member of the Wheel, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. He has a fine farm well improved.

William Stiford, a successful farmer and stock raiser of Pike Township, was born in Obion County, Tenn., January 8, 1859, and is the son of Isaac and Nancy (Pipkins) Stiford, natives of Weakley County, Tenn. They both died in Stoddard County, Mo., in 1879, he at the age of fifty-three, and she at the age of forty. They were married in Weakley County, Tenn., and moved from there to Obion County when their son William was quite young. Mr. Stiford had learned the miller's trade and followed that business until he came to Missouri, when he turned his attention to farming. Both parents were members of the Presbyterian Church. To their marriage were born seven children, three now living. William Stiford was the third child born to this union. He remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when he began for himself as a farmer. December 5, 1881, he chose for his companion in life Mrs. Eliza Poplin, a daughter of Mr. Palmer and the widow of Joshua Poplin. This union resulted in the birth of two children: Dollie and Ollie. Mr. Stiford is a member of the Wheel, and is a Republican in his political views. Mrs. Stiford is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Henderson Story, another successful agriculturist, whose postoffice address is Bloomfield, was born in Middle Tennessee, January 7, 1845, and is a son of Lemm and Sarah (Watson) Story, both natives of Tennessee. They emigrated from Tennessee to Stoddard Co., Mo., in 1854, and here entered forty acres of land on Castor River. The father is still living there but the mother is deceased. Of the three children born to their marriage only one is now living, Henderson. He was about nine years of age when he came to Stoddard County, and remained with his parents until of age. In 1863 he enlisted in Company A, Second Missouri State Militia, Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Marmaduke's raid, Price's raid and also in several severe skirmishes. He was discharged in 1865, came home, and in 1868 was married to Miss Nancy M. Rea, by whom he has seven children, five now living: Mary A., Ettie C., Nora G., Joseph L. and Samuel J. Mr. Story now owns 160 acres of land, partly under cultivation, with good improvements. He is a member of the G. A. R., of which he was one of the organizers of Zion Encampment.

William H. Sutton. Among the enterprising merchants of Puxico is the subject of this sketch, who was born January 2, 1850, in Tennessee. His father and mother, John S. and Emily J. (Beard) Sutton, were natives of South Carolina, but lived in Tennessee and spent their later years in Henderson County,

Ky., where they moved when William was a child. Young Sutton took to the smoke of battle at very tender years, entering the Confederate service in the One Hundred and Fifth Tennessee Infantry, at the age of twelve years, and continuing until mustered out at Charleston, after the final surrender. He served in the Gen. Beauregard campaign, and at Shiloh was wounded by a shell tearing away part of his leg, and at Chickamauga a shot wound in the back of the head—these two being the chief wounds he received. He located in Louisville, Ky., after the war, and remained there three years, and occupied the following eight years in traveling through the South and West. He located at Puxico, Mo., in October, 1884, and engaged in blacksmithing, but in 1886 undertook mercantile life at Arbor, in Cape County. He returned to Puxico in October, 1887, and bought a store and a stock of general merchandise which has since grown into a first-class establishment with a good trade. While in Arkansas Mr. Sutton married Miss Elizabeth, a daughter of James F. Shirls. They were married in 1879. She is a native of Illinois. Mr. Sutton is a Mason, and while at Louisville, Ky., was made a member of the L. O. O. F. fraternity.

Thomas M. Swindell, a thoroughgoing, enterprising farmer of New Lisbon Township, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., June 10, 1848. His father, Joseph Swindell, came to East Tennessee at an early date, and afterward, when still quite young, came to Wilson County, Tenn., where he married Miss Mary Jones, a native of that county, and the mother of Thomas M. Swindell, who was but a child when his parents moved to Mississippi. They remained there about one year when they went to Saline County, Ill., where the mother died. The father then moved to Hamilton County, of the same State, from there to Franklin County, also of the same State, and died in 1867, at the age of sixty. He was a blacksmith all his life and a first-class workman. He owned a good farm and this he cultivated (with his own force). He was a member of the Christian Church. Thomas M. Swindell was the seventh of ten children, seven now living. He received a fair education and remained with his parents until 1865, when he came to Stoddard County and worked for wages until 1872, when he engaged in agricultural pursuits for himself. He rented land for two years, when he purchased a farm and is successfully engaged in farming. In January, 1867, he married Miss Mary Catherine Proffer, daughter of Andrew Proffer, and a native of Stoddard County, Mo., born 1851. Nine children were born to this union, six sons living: William Leonadis, Della, Neley, Limon, Willis, Joseph Andrew, Ernest, Blaine, and an infant son unnamed. Della, Neley and Limon are deceased. Mr. Swindell is a Republican politically, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

John Teidrick, a successful and enterprising farmer of Stoddard County, Mo., was born in that county September 11, 1850, and is the son of Charles and Polly (Harty) Teidrick. The father was an early settler of Stoddard County, and came here when it was but a wilderness, locating in the woods, where J. B. Sutherland now lives. The land was entered from the government and transferred to Charles Teidrick, who worked at and improved his place until his death, which occurred in 1851. The mother died in 1853. Of their five children, all lived to be grown, and four are now living: Fannie (wife of Z. T. Wilcox), Daniel B., Mollie (wife of George Houck) and John. The one deceased was named George. He was killed in the war, while on Price's raid. John Teidrick was reared to farm life, his parents having died when he was a babe. He was taken by his aunt, Sarah Miller, and remained with her about twelve years, when he went to live with his uncle, and there remained until sixteen years of age, when he began working for himself. He rented land on shares, and by economy and industry soon accumulated sufficient means to enable him to buy out the heirs of the old homestead, where he lived for nine years. He then sold out and bought his present property, where he now lives, which consists of over 132 acres of good land, eighty acres under cultivation, with good improvements and good buildings. A portion of this he cleared himself, and it is now a very fine farm. He was married in 1879 to Miss Addie Hobbs, a daughter of Solomon Hobbs, and by her he has one child, Otto B. Mr. Teidrick is an intelligent and enterprising citizen, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Thomas J. Toole, head miller of the Dexter Elevator Steam Roller Mills, was born in Madison, Jefferson Co., Ind., January 9, 1859, and is the son of Thomas and Bridget (Bryan) Toole, both natives of Ireland. They immigrated to America at an early day, and located at New Orleans, remaining a short time

and going thence to Madison, Ind., when it was yet in the woods. Here he learned the miller's trade, which he carried on for nearly forty years. He is still occupied in milling in the firm of W. Trow & Co., of Madison, Ind. He is the father of eight children, seven living: John, Mary, Clara, Maggie, Thomas, Michael and Elizabeth. Thomas was reared in Madison, where he served a two years' apprenticeship at the milling trade, but started in when about twelve years of age. He went from there to Louisville, Ky., and was in the employ of Gripp, Jones & Co., for two and a half years, when the firm changed to Gripp & Son, and Mr. Toole remained three years longer for this firm. He then went to St. Louis and was engaged with Kehlor Bros., until March, 1885, when he came to Dexter, where he has since been the foreman of the Elevator Mills for Cooper & Jorndt. Mr. Toole is a practical miller, with many years' experience, and turns out the best flour in this part of the State, supplying all the home demand, besides shipping a great deal to Arkansas. He was married November 5, 1880, to Anna M. Bott, of Madison, Ind., by whom he has had three children, two of whom are living, Gertie and Frankie. Mr. and Mrs. Toole are members of the Catholic Church.

Martin Tropf was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 4, 1833, and is the son of Martin and Annie Mary Tropf, natives of Bavaria, Germany. They passed their entire lives in their native country. The father was a farmer and served as a soldier under Napoleon for eight years. He was in many battles, and was on the way to Waterloo but arrived there too late to participate in that battle. He was in the campaign to Moscow, Russia. He died when Martin, Jr., was ten years of age, and his widow when Martin was twelve years of age. Martin remained on the farm until eighteen years of age, when he immigrated to the United States, and lived in New Orleans about nine years. He then came to Stoddard County, Mo., where he has since resided. He bought a half interest in eighty acres of land and to this has since added 240 acres, which under his care has been well improved. In 1864 he enlisted in Company A of the Fifth Missouri Infantry, of the Federal army, and served one year. January 10, 1869, he married Miss Freiderica Doratha Magdaline Julia Gross, a daughter of August Gross. She was born in Germany, November 2, 1848, and died in Stoddard County, Mo., January 7, 1884. She came with her parents to Illinois, when a young girl. They afterward settled in Cape Girardeau and finally in Stoddard County. Her father was a farmer. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died leaving six children: Martin William, Edward Arnold, August Randall, Jacob David, Emil Arthur and Clara Alma. Those deceased are Lillie R. and Charles. Mr. Tropf is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of the Wheel, and is a Democrat in his political views.

Thomas J. Ulen, dealer in hardware, furniture and agricultural implements, at Dexter, was born in Alexander County, Ill., December 8, 1847, and is a son of Samuel and Margaret (Thompson) Ulen, both natives of Kentucky, and of Scotch-Dutch descent. The former early removed from Kentucky to Scotland County, Mo., where he remained about three years, then immigrating to Illinois, and dying in Pulaski County, in 1868. The mother died the same year. Samuel Ulen was a farmer by occupation, which he carried on nearly all his life. He had eleven children, five of whom are living: Hamilton, Frederick, Benjamin, Matthew and Thomas J., who was reared to farm life in Illinois. He was also engaged in saw-milling for some time. In 1864 he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third Illinois Infantry, and served until the close of the service. He was in Memphis at the time Forest made his raid there, but participated in no engagement. He also had five brothers who served in the late war: James was killed in the battle of Corinth. Hamilton, Samuel (deceased), was shot through the right shoulder with a musket ball at the battle of Corinth, Benjamin and Matthew. Thomas J., after being discharged, went back to Illinois, where he remained until 1874, then coming to Dexter, Mo., where he has since resided. He was engaged in the manufacture of lumber until 1878, when he embarked in the hardware trade, which he has since carried on. He occupies six buildings or nearly one half of a block. These buildings are all stocked with different kinds of goods for conducting the business in which he is extensively engaged. He has been very successful in his undertakings since coming here, and is one of the largest merchants in Stoddard County. Mr. Ulen married Miss Laura Fitzgerald, a native of Illinois, and they have two children, Thomas and Louis. Mr. Ulen is a member of the K. of H. and the Masonic fraternity.

W. J. Ward was born on the 7th of July, 1852, in White County, Tenn., his parents being Andrew J. and Mary A. (Cashdollar) Ward, who were both North Carolinians by birth and settlers of White County, Tenn., in 1851. The father died there on the 13th day of March, 1875. His widow is still living and resides with her son, W. J. Ward. Of their nine children, eight are living: James A., E. E. (Mrs. I. E. Gleason), N. E. (Mrs. M. P. Sorrell), William J., Andrew J., Mary J., F. A. (Mrs. W. P. Knowles) and Alice. The one deceased was Crocket A. Mr. Ward was born in 1815 and his wife in 1819, in Iredell County, N. C. He was of English descent, his grandfather having come from London, England, to America at an early day and settled in North Carolina. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and died from effects of disease contracted while in service. W. J. Ward remained on his father's farm until he was twenty years of age, when he went to Northern Missouri, where he remained about two years and then returned to his native State. Since that time he has been traveling in different sections of the country engaged in lumbering and school teaching. In February, 1886, he purchased 400 acres of land where he now resides, but has since disposed of forty acres. He has 230 acres under cultivation, and is doing well financially. December 16, 1885, he married Laura M. Roberts, a native Tennessean, and by her is the father of one child, Lena Maud. Mr. and Mrs. Ward are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

E. M. Weber, real estate agent of Bloomfield, was born in the Province of Westphalia, Prussia, February 14, 1832, and is the son of Bernhard and Sophia (Reinhard) Weber, both natives of Germany. The father was a line officer in the Prussian army for several years. He was under Napoleon, and was with him in Russia and at the celebrated retreat of Moscow. He was also in the Prussian army against Napoleon in 1813-15. He was the owner of the Iron Cross, and was appointed by the governor as mayor of the town of Camen, which position he held until his death. He was one of Prussia's prominent and active citizens and was known throughout the province. He was the father of six sons, only one now living, Emil M., who was born and reared in Prussia. He was reared to mercantile pursuits and pursued the same until coming to America. He received his education in his native country and completed his studies at an institution of education, a high school. In 1852 he started for America, taking passage at Antwerp on a sailing vessel, and landed at New York City after an ocean voyage of forty-nine days. He remained in that city seven years, being engaged in merchandising. He then went back to the old country, where he remained one year, then returned to America, locating in New York City for a short time, and then removed to New Orleans, but from there to St. Louis where he engaged in merchandising until the breaking out of the late war. He then enlisted in Buell's battery and was sworn in for three years service as quartermaster sergeant, but was afterward promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, by Gen. Prentiss. He was soon discharged for being in excess of the organization. He went back to St. Louis, but after remaining there a short time returned to the army and took a position as sutler of the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served in this capacity until the three years' service expired. Mr. Weber again returned to St. Louis and here he remained until 1867, when he came to Bloomfield and engaged with his brother in general merchandising, which they carried on until 1872, when they sold out. The same year Mr. Weber engaged in his present business, at which he was quite successful, and at which he has continued ever since. He was married in 1874 to Elizabeth Weber, *nee* Prack, a native of Germany. To this union were born four children: Franz, Carl, Anna and Emma. Mr. Weber has been school director several terms, and justice of the peace one term.

Edward Weber, merchant at Dexter, was born at Dortmund, in the Province of Westphalia, Germany, October 23, 1859. His parents, E. W. C. and Hennina (Duelen) Weber, embarked at Bremen for the United States in 1867, and, giving up allegiance to the fatherland, located in Missouri, at Bloomfield, where, with E. M. and R. W. Weber, he engaged in business for about two years. After spending about eighteen months in mercantile life at Castorville, he spent a year in farming and another year in business at Bloomfield. During the centennial year he became a resident of Dexter, where he died on October 18, 1885. While in Europe he was bookkeeper for a large coal mine, and for some years was an officer in the German army. For some time he was a civil engineer on the Iron Mountain Railway. Mr. Weber's widow is still

living, and of her two children, the subject of this sketch is the only one living. Young Edward was a boy of eight years when they landed in America, and while his father lived was in business with him. Since the latter's death he has carried a large and well selected line of general merchandise, including dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, etc., besides a supply of agricultural implements. His stock is now valued at about \$10,000, and constitutes one of the leading trades of Dexter and its vicinity. Mr. Weber has served as city clerk ever since December 20, 1883. He is a member of the Knights of Honor.

Daniel E. Welch, a young and enterprising citizen of Pike Township, Stoddard Co., Mo., was born near his present place of residence September 2, 1857, and is the son of Carney H. and Nancy (Crews) Welch. The father was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., and died in Little Rock, Ark., in 1862, and was about thirty-five years old at the time of his death. When a boy he came with his parents from Tennessee, and settled in Stoddard County, where he resided until the war, when he moved to Arkansas, and afterward enlisted in the Confederate army. While on a furlough he was taken prisoner, and died while in prison. He was a farmer by occupation. The mother died when Daniel E. was but an infant. The latter was one of three children, two now living: Sarah Edna (who is the wife of Dr. James Lockhart, of Lakeville, Stoddard Co., Mo.), Henry G. (who died when twelve years of age) and Daniel E. After the death of his first wife Carney H. Welch married Susan Travelstadt, who bore him two children, one now living, named Carney H., a farmer in Scott County, Mo. Daniel E. received a limited education on account of being an orphan. After the death of his father he went to live with his grandmother, Temperance Newkirk, and he remained with her until fifteen years of age, after which he lived with his uncle, Jesse Crews, for three years. He then lived in various places, was in Scott County, Mo., Rutherford County, Tenn., Nashville, Murfreesboro and other places in Tennessee. March 10, 1878, he married Miss Sarah V. Lee, a native of Arkansas, born April 11, 1863, and the fruits of this union were three children: Arthur O., Minnie M. and Cora A. After marriage Mr. Welch began farming for himself, which occupation he has since continued. He is a member of the Wheel, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a Democrat in politics, but not so radical but that he crosses the line for better men.

Capt. William L. White, a prominent citizen of New Lisbon Township, Stoddard Co., Mo., was born near Nashville, Tenn., October 5, 1826, his parents being William H. and Mary C. (Williamson) White, who were natives of Halifax County, Va. The father was born May 20, 1788, and died in Bloomfield, Mo., August 23, 1873, at the age of eighty-six years. The mother was born December 13, 1790, and died September 29, 1879, at the age of eighty-nine years. They were married in Halifax County, Va., and moved to Davidson County, Tenn., where they resided until 1832, when they moved to Obion County, West Tennessee, and lived there until 1858. They then moved to Dunklin County, Mo., and from there, in 1867, to Stoddard County, where they passed the remainder of their days. Mr. White began as a farmer, and followed this occupation all his life, but also devoted his time for sixty-five years to his ministerial duties, being a minister in the Methodist Church. He was a great revivalist as long as he was able to carry on a meeting. The mother had also been a member of that church from early girlhood. They were the very best citizens, and were respected by all. Mr. White was a Whig before the war, and afterward a Republican. To their marriage were born ten children, six of whom are now living: Elgin C., John W., William L., Mary M. (wife of Leander Page), George S. and Archibald. William L. White was married March 2, 1848, to Miss Mary A. V. Price, a native of Pennsylvania County, Va., born in October, 1830, who is the daughter of Christopher Price. This union resulted in the birth of eight children, five of whom are now living: Sarah H., Margaret E. (wife of William W. Perry), Dona (wife of George Feverston), Ellis and Elwood. Those deceased are Laura Ann, who died September 22, 1858, at the age of five years; Fernando, who died September 9, 1858, at the age of three years, and Narcissa, who died November 14, 1860, at the age of one year. When Mr. White began for himself, it was as a farmer in Obion County. There he has since continued to reside, with the exception of five years. In 1871 he went to Bloomfield, and engaged in the hotel and livery business, which he continued four years. He then moved to Dexter, and operated the Farmer's Hotel, conducting the livery business in connection. In 1858 he left Tennessee for Dunklin County, Mo., and, after living there eight

years, moved to Stoddard County. In 1872 and 1873 he was appointed United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri. At the same time he served as postmaster at Bloomfield. In October, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, of the Fifth Missouri Mounted Infantry, Federal service, as a private, and in March, 1865, he organized the Stoddard County company. He was elected and commissioned by the governor of the State as captain of this company. When starting for himself he had limited means. Now he is the owner of a well located and improved farm in New Lisbon Township, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican politically, and is a member of the G. A. R.

James H. White, farmer, is a native of Lincoln County, Tenn., born May 21, 1831, and is a son of Uriah and Hannah (Gallian) White, both of whom were natives of Tennessee, and of Irish descent. Their ancestors emigrated from Ireland several generations back and all settled in Tennessee. The grandfather was a resident of Tennessee when he died. Uriah White was a mechanic by trade and also followed the carpenter's trade from his boyhood up to the time of his death. He owned a farm in Tennessee which he carried on in connection with his trade. January 28, 1848, he left Tennessee to go to Arkansas, but upon arriving in Stoddard County, Mo., concluded to stay there, and stopped right on the place where he now lives, in a little log house that was on the place. In this they lived until they could build another one. Wild animals of almost every kind abounded in the wood, and deer could be killed from the cabin door. Thus they commenced their life in the woods. It required many years to get his farm under a state of cultivation, but it is now one of the finest in the county. The father died in 1864, and the mother in 1878. Of the eleven children born to this union seven are now living: Peter, James H., Milton, Henry, Jane, Louisa and Elizabeth. James H. was but sixteen years of age when he came to Stoddard County. He remained with his parents until his marriage, receiving such educational advantages as were to be had at that day. In 1850 he married Miss E. Back, a native of Tennessee. To this union were born nine children, seven now living: William, Thomas, Peter, Robert, Jacob, Martha I. (wife of William McAmalla) and Missouri E. (wife of Wilson Anderson). After marriage Mr. White settled on the farm now owned by William Elmore, where he lived until 1866, when he bought the homestead and has resided there since. He owns 120 acres of land with about seventy-five acres under cultivation. He and Mrs. White are members of the Baptist Church, and are well respected.

George S. White, one of the prominent merchants of Stoddard County, Mo., who is doing business at Leora, was born in Davidson County, Tenn., near Nashville, April 27, 1832, and is the son of Rev. William H. and Mary C. (Williamson) White, natives of Halifax County, Va. The father was born May 29, 1788, and died in Bloomfield, Stoddard Co., Mo., August 23, 1873, at the age of eighty-five. He, when a young man, joined the Methodist Church, and at the time of his death had preached over sixty-three years. He was a good man in every sense of the word. He was never heard to wish any one harm, nor was he ever heard by his intimate friends to utter profane or vulgar language. Although a Southerner himself he was in favor of the freedom of the colored race. He was a farmer and in connection taught school, at which he was very successful. He was a Republican in politics. His wife was born December 13, 1790, and died in Stoddard County October 30, 1879, at the age of eighty-nine. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over sixty years. They were married at Sparta, White Co., Tenn., December 26, 1813, and spent sixty years together. Ten children were born to their marriage, six of whom are now living. They moved to Davidson County, Tenn., after marriage, from there to Dyer County, West Tenn. and in 1868 they came to Stoddard County. George S. White's advantages for receiving an education were limited. By reading, observation and experience he acquired a good practical education and is considered a well informed man on all subjects. He remained at home until twenty-five years of age, when he came to Dunklin County, Mo., and engaged in agricultural pursuits. September 3, 1857, he married Miss Margaret V. Frazor, a daughter of Thomas and Isabella (Kirkpatrick) Frazor, and a native of Sumner County, Tenn., born January 15, 1837. To this union were born nine children, seven now living: Mary A., John T., Laura I., Bettie, Nora B., Walter F. and Leora. Lula died when an infant and Robert died November 4, 1884, at the age of nineteen. Mr. White, his wife and three daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Repub-

lican in politics. After farming for ten years Mr. White came to Stoddard County, Mo., located near Leora and continued to farm until November 1, 1882, when he sold his farm and moved to Leora. Here he engaged in merchandising, which he has since continued. He carries a general stock of goods valued at \$2,000. January 1, 1883, he was appointed postmaster, which office he held until March, 1887. In November, 1876, he was elected justice of the peace, and has been magistrate at Leora since and will serve two years longer. During the war he served in the Fiftieth Missouri Militia, Union service, and was discharged on account of disability after a short time. In 1870 he kept the register's office.

Jacob L. Williamson, a farmer, was born in Roane County, East Tenn., in 1836, and is the son of John and Sarah (Anthony) Williamson. The father was an East Tennessean by birth, and a farmer by occupation. He moved to Stoddard County, Mo., in 1845, locating near Bloomfield, where he followed farming until, intending to make a trip to his native home, he arrived in Cairo on his way there, and was attacked with cholera, dying at Cairo in 1850. He had four children, three of whom survive: Joseph R., Mary C. and Jacob L., all married. Jacob L. came to this county with his parents in boyhood, and remained with them until he was married, in 1862, to Milly Smith. By her he had seven children, six now living, viz.: Marian J. (married to Maria Crosno), Augusta, Annie, Ida (married to Joseph Carlew), Ella, Albert and Emma. Mr. Williamson was a soldier in the late war, enlisting under Maj. Preston (Capt. Farmer), and serving about one year, when he was captured at Bloomfield and, upon being released, returned home to look after his farming interests. He owns 300 acres of valuable farming and timber land, and on the latter has two saw mills, which saw large quantities of lumber. For this he finds an easy market in St. Louis. He is a member of the Golden Rule. Mr. Williamson lost his wife in 1880.

Nicholas M. Willis was born in South Carolina, June 4, 1844, and is a son of Robert and Sarah (Stone) Willis, who were born in South Carolina. The family moved to Carroll County, Tenn., about 1847, where they remained for several years. The father died at Jackson, Miss., and the mother at Osceola, Ark. They became residents of Stoddard County, Mo., in 1860. The father, in 1862, was taken prisoner, although he told his captors that he was no soldier, and was kept at Alton for some time. He was then taken to Jackson, Miss., where he was exchanged, but died before he could get away. He was the father of eleven children, seven of whom are living: Nicholas M., Daniel, Samuel, George W., Robert A., Martha J. and Mary A. Nicholas M. Willis was only eighteen years old when he came to Stoddard County. In 1862 he enlisted in the army, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battle at Poison Springs, being sixty days in that campaign. He was with Price, on his raid through Missouri, and was captured and taken to St. Louis, thence to Alton, where he was kept four months, thence to Richmond, Va., where he was exchanged, and came home and resumed farming. He rented land for several years, but after his marriage purchased and located on a farm. He now owns seventy acres of good land. August 22, 1867, he married Elizabeth Barham, by whom he had five children, four now living: Sarah J., Hugh W., Jesse and Hannah. Mr. and Mrs. Willis are members of the Baptist Church.

William C. Wilson is a son of James and Mary (Keiger) Wilson, and was born in Perry County, Tenn., April 10, 1823. His parents were natives of the same State, and were farmers by occupation. After their removal to Missouri the father followed blacksmithing. They resided in various portions of the State, and finally located on the Castor River, where the father died in 1853. Of their ten children only three are now living: William C., Angeline and Polly. William C. was but five years of age when his parents moved to Stoddard County. At the age of seventeen he began working for himself, and after his marriage purchased a farm about a mile east of where he now resides. About a year and a half later he moved to his present farm of 400 acres, which he has finely improved. Mr. Wilson is one of the pioneers of Stoddard County, and tells many interesting tales of early times. His marriage to Hannah Tankersley occurred in 1848. Of nine children born to them six are living: John, Mary Emeline, James, Robert and Sarah.

Alexander Wilson, son of Jesse and Rebecca (Sitz) Wilson, natives of North Carolina, was born in Madison County, Mo., April 16, 1829. The father died in Stoddard County, Mo., about 1854, and was forty-nine years of age at

that time. He was a brick-mason and a farmer by occupation, a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for many years. The mother died about 1871 at the age of fifty-nine. She was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Of the ten children born to their marriage Alexander was the eldest. Six of these children are now living and are residents of Stoddard County. They are named as follows: Alexander, Henry, Noah W., D. F., Susannah (wife of E. Slaughter), Mary E. (wife of Charles Bradshaw). All are farmers or the wives of farmers. The father and mother of these children came to Missouri when young people, and before they were married. After marriage they moved to different counties, but finally settled in Stoddard County, when Alexander was a boy nine years old. He made his home with his parents until twenty-four years of age, when he married Margaret Jane Like, a daughter of Jacob and Drucilla Like. She was born in Stoddard County, Mo., September 5, 1837, and by her marriage became the mother of six children, three now living: Rebecca A. (wife of George A. Breden), John and Eli. Eli is unmarried, and is living at home. Alexander Wilson early in life began farming, which he has since continued, and is now the owner of 280 acres of land, which is well improved. He is a good citizen and is respected by all. During the war he served in the Enrolled Militia, Company C. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and he is a Democrat in politics as are also his sons, who are also members of the Wheel. Both John and Eli have taught several terms of school in their own neighborhood. Mr. Wilson's children, who are deceased, were named as follows: Green, Jacob and an infant.

P. G. Wilson, probate judge, was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., October 8, 1833. He is a son of Benjamin and Virginia (Bull) Wilson, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. The father moved to Southeast Missouri in 1810, and settled on the St. Francois River. He was nineteen years of age at that time, and came with his parents. He died in 1870, and his wife in 1852. They were the parents of two children: William B. and P. G. The parents were both married twice, the father having four children by his first marriage and the mother two. At the age of sixteen years P. G. Wilson left the paternal roof, and came to Bloomfield, Stoddard County, and was engaged in merchandising with his uncle for over a year. He then entered college at Arcadia, where he remained two sessions, and then began studying law with Greer W. Davis, of Jackson, Mo. Soon after his admission to the bar he was united in marriage, and gave up the practice of law and engaged in farming, which occupation he followed until the death of his wife. He then moved to Cape Girardeau and engaged in the book and drug business, continuing the same until 1865, at which time he came to Stoddard County. From that time until 1871 he was engaged in the mercantile business, and the following four years farmed near Bloomfield, and the succeeding four years was engaged in the milling business. Since 1880 he has been a resident of Bloomfield, and in November of the following year was elected probate judge, which office he has held to the satisfaction of all concerned. He held the office of county and probate judge for four years. He is the owner of 800 acres of good land, a portion of which joins the city of Bloomfield. He was married in 1855 to Mary A. E. Reeves, by whom he had one child, Oscar S. His wife died in 1857, and in 1871 he wedded Mary Q. Yeargain, eight children being born to them: Benjamin, Bettie, Willie Nannie, John and Maggie. Mr. Wilson is a Mason.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Dr. J. E. Adams is the son of David H. Adams, M. D., who was born in New York City in 1790, and graduated in the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and practiced in New York City until he moved to Illinois, where he married Miss Cynthia Dods, who bore him seven children—four sons and three daughters. Three of the boys studied professions, two were doctors, and one was a lawyer, and all were in the Union army, the youngest being thirteen years of age at the time of enlistment. The mother died in 1863, and the father in

1860. Both were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the father was a Republican in politics. Their son, J. E. Adams, M. D., was born in Richland County, Ill., February 14, 1838, and received his education in the McKendrie College, Illinois. Having studied medicine under his father, he entered Georgetown Medical College, District of Columbia, and graduated from that institution in 1860. At the beginning of the war he was the first soldier to enlist from Richmond County, Ill., going out in Company D, of the Eighth Illinois Infantry, as private. In a few days he was transferred to hospital service, being assistant surgeon. In 1862 he married Miss Martha Snyder, a native of Richland County, Ill. Three children were born to this union—one son and two daughters. The son, George, is a partner of his father's, being a graduate of the Missouri Medical College. In 1867 Dr. Adams went to Southeast Kansas, where he was the leading spirit in organizing, temporarily, Montgomery County. He was elected representative in 1869, and effected its permanent organization. He held this position four years in succession, and assisted in laying off Independence and Cherryvale in that county. Moving to St. Louis, he graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, and returned to Illinois with the intention of practicing, but came to Poplar Bluff in 1880, and here has since remained, engaged in the practice of his profession. Since 1880 Dr. Adams has been local surgeon of the Iron Mountain Railroad, but failing health has almost driven him from practice. He is deeply interested in farming, and has done much for the county, in raising fine stock, especially Clydesdale horses. He is a Republican in politics, is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also a member of the K. of H.

William B. Adams, county court clerk, was born in Humphreys County, Tenn., May 7, 1854, and when about five years of age was brought to this county by his parents, James T. and Amanda (Hooper) Adams, both natives of the same county as their son. In 1859 they came to Butler County. When young the father took a course in the Nashville Medical College, from which institution he graduated. He then practiced for some time in Tennessee, but coming to Missouri, was the first surgeon to locate in this part of the State. Having practiced here until the breaking out of the late war, he then removed to Madison County, but returned after the trouble and turned his attention to farming. He represented Butler County in the Legislature two different times, and during his leisure hours studied law, being admitted to the bar a few years later. He was Democratic in his political views, was a Mason, and lived to be about fifty-two years of age. Mrs. A. died previous to this, in 1837. After the death of his wife Mr. Adams married again. By his first marriage he became the father of four children—three sons and one daughter—and by the second marriage, four children—two sons and two daughters. William B. Adams was the eldest of the children born to the first marriage. He was reared on the farm, and educated in the common schools. At the age of twenty one he began clerking in a general mercantile store in Arcadia, Iron County, and there remained three years, when he took a similar position in Poplar Bluff. For six years after this he was in the drug business at this place. In 1883 he was elected treasurer of Butler County, holding this position two terms. In 1886 he was elected to his present position. In 1881 he married Miss Carrie M. Leach, who bore him one son, Owen J. Mr. Adams is a director in the bank at Poplar Bluffs, is a staunch Democrat in politics, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

Oscar R. Albro, a well-known citizen of Poplar Bluff, was born in Eaton County, Mich., August 3, 1852, and from a poor, uneducated boy of ten years he has carved out a career of excellent financial results. His parents, Sanford E. P. and Elizabeth (Rowlee) Albro, came from New York to Ohio, and in 1851 to Michigan. He was an adherent of the Adventist faith, while the mother was a Methodist. His life was occupied with the enterprises of a contractor and builder. He died in 1862, at the age of forty-five, and left a wife and three children. After his father's death young Oscar never had a day's experience in any school but that of active life, and after his twelfth year was wholly self-dependent, working as a farm hand, railway gravel-shoveler, or anything else that offered subsistence, until in 1868 he entered the service of a large lumber firm in Indiana. He was employed by them for about eleven years, and it was as their representative that he came to Butler County in 1875. After he left their employ he dealt in lumber some time for himself, but in 1881 he became associated with William and T. D. Ferguson in handling general merchandise, with which he was more or less occupied until 1886, when he withdrew, and has since

turned his attention to managing his capital. Mr. Albro believes in the political doctrines of the Republican party, and fraternizes with two orders, the K. of H. and K. of P. His marriage occurred in 1873, when he married his first wife, Miranda Crady, a native of Kentucky. She died in 1886, having become the mother of five children, four of whom survive her. The following year he married Mrs. Emma D. May, *nee* Dills, a daughter of Col. Dills, and a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Albro is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Albro has built many fine buildings in the city of Poplar Bluff, among which is the excellent brick business block at the corner of Main and Vine Streets, which is one of the finest and most substantial business blocks in the city. He, with his family, occupy one of the finest residences in Poplar Bluff. He also built the brick business block adjoining the Morris House, also in 1885 erected the Powell House block in Dexter, Mo., the finest in the city. Probably no citizen has taken a more active interest in the growth of Poplar Bluff or done more toward her advancement than Mr. Albro. He and his family are universally respected and held in high esteem by all who know them.

Judge Andrew S. Armstrong, business manager of the Farmers' Alliance Business Co-operative Association, was born in Jersey County, Ill., August 4, 1833. His paternal grandfather, who lived to be eighty-eight years old, was a soldier of the Revolution, together with four brothers of his. Maurice Armstrong was born in 1800, in Kentucky, but at an early age was taken to the present State of Illinois, then a Territory, and there devoted his life to farming on an extensive scale. He also served as judge of Jersey County. His wife, Elizabeth (Sims) Armstrong, also a native of Kentucky, was born in 1805, and both lived to the age of seventy-five years. She was a member of the United Baptist Church. One of the twelve children born to them was Andrew S. He was educated in the old private schools, and spent his early life on the farm until 1861, when he went to Girard, Ill., with a brother, and engaged in dealing in general merchandise. After some seven years in this pursuit he returned to Jersey County, and began farming and running a country store. Since 1880 he has been in Butler County, devoted to agriculture, until in February, 1888, he was chosen to his present position by the directors of the company. From 1883 to 1885 he also served as county judge, and was also appointed to superintend the building of the jail of Butler County. Judge Armstrong is an ardent Democrat, and is one of the first fraternity men of his lodge, being a charter member of the Masonic Chapter to which he belongs. He was married in 1856 to Martha L. Everts, a native of Vermont, who came to Illinois when a young girl. The union has been blessed with six children.

James R. Arrendale, conductor on the Doniphan branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, was born in Dahlonega, Ga., in 1848, and received a common country-school education. He was reared on a farm, and when about eighteen he began as a brakeman on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. About eight months after this he was promoted to the position of conductor on the same road. He went from there to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and ten months later, from there to the Iron Mountain, from Little Rock, Ark., and Poplar Bluffs, Mo., as freight conductor for three years. He was then transferred to the Doniphan branch, where he has since been, with the exception of short intervals on other branches. As a railroad man, Mr. Arrendale has proven himself faithful, honest and efficient. He was in the employ of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad for nearly fifteen years as brakeman, quarter-master and freight conductor, and for his faithful and meritorious services, rendered during the yellow fever scourges of 1878 and 1879, running from Memphis, was awarded a gold medal by the Howard Association. In 1875 he married Miss Fannie Carr, a native of Vicksburg, Miss. Mr. Arrendale's parents, Rice and Sarah (McElroy) Arrendale, were natives of South Carolina and Georgia, respectively. The mother died in Georgia, where the father is still living. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, a farmer by occupation, and was at one time sheriff of Lempkin County, Ga. He also served two years in the Confederate army. His father, Thomas Arrendale, was a soldier in the Mexican War. James R. Arrendale is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits and has a farm of 120 acres. He is a Democrat, politically, casting his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley in 1872. He is a member of the K. P., and of the A. R. C.

Arthur P. Asher, farmer, was born on Christmas day, 1838, in Wayne County, Mo. Martin and Rachel (Howard) Asher were both natives of Tennessee, and were young in years when they came to Missouri, and after their

marriage settled in Wayne County. They soon moved to Stoddard County, and there spent the remainder of their lives on the farm. Both were members of the Baptist Church. The father was a conservative, although he was a supporter of the Republican party. He reached the age of sixty-four, and she lived to be but forty-two years old. Of the six children born to them, Arthur P. was their second child. Like many farmer youths of those days, his education was limited to barely six months of school. At his majority he became a farmer, but afterward engaged in the liquor trade. St. Francisville became his next home, and there he opened a line of merchandise and became such a leading spirit in the place that the name was changed in his honor to Asherville. After he left there he spent five years at the butcher business in Poplar Bluff, moving there in the centennial year. He is now, and has since been engaged in the lumber business in connection with farming, in all of which he has been skillful and successful. He served, during the late war, in the State militia. His political opinions are generally represented by the Republican platform. In 1860 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Stringer, a native of Kentucky. Five children have blessed their union, but only two are living.

George T. Bartlett, M. D. A career not without interest is that of Joseph S. Bartlett, the father of the subject of this sketch. Born in Plymouth, Mass., he went to South Carolina, and after a period as pedagogue in that State and North Carolina he went to Tennessee, where he continued in those duties. While in Williamson County he married a Miss Porter, the daughter of a wealthy farmer. About 1842 they removed to Arkansas, and three years later he taught the young Indian idea in the government schools of the Territory. Although four of his sons were in the Confederate army, he was a Unionist so well-known that his life was in danger in Washington County, Ark., and by taking George's advice to leave, he escaped a party who were intent on his life. In Dunklin County, however, he was so badly treated on account of his son's army services that he became chaplain in the Confederate army himself. After the war he located in Butler County, where his wife died in 1866. He afterward went to Kentucky, and there married again, and reached the advanced age of eighty years. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which he was for many years a local preacher. Nine children were the result of the first marriage, and the mother had one child by a former marriage. Her deceased husband was named Zachary. While Rev. Bartlett lived at Smyrna, Tenn., his second son, George, was born September 9, 1830, and the boy was well trained and educated by him. When twelve years of age young George, with his brother, was placed under the care of an uncle to learn farming, but the uncle proved to be so severe a master that the boys rebelled, and started for their father in the Indian Territory; but the council there decided they could not attend the school, and our subject returned to Arkansas, and attended an academy, taught, and after a time as book-agent and drummer he entered Cane Hill College. For financial reasons he broke his course and taught and read medicine. In 1856 he entered and the following year graduated from Nashville Medical College, and immediately located at Springfield, Tenn. The same year he married Mary M. Glover, a young woman who had come there visiting, from St. Louis County, Mo. Eight children have blessed their union. In 1861 they moved to Dunklin County, Mo., and he enlisted in the First Missouri Confederate State Guards, and about three weeks later was promoted assistant surgeon, and soon after, surgeon, in charge of a hospital at New Madrid. In 1862 he was at Helena, Memphis, Fort Pillow, having charge of the hospital here, and then placed on the gun-boats. He was chief of the medical staff of the hospital. He was transferred to the department under Gen. Heintzmann, and soon disability caused him to return home. He was a prisoner at St. Louis, but was exchanged at Little Rock, and while at the Ironton Hospital was taken prisoner to Richmond, Va., and exchanged. He was active in the Price and Marmaduke raids. He served in the medical department again, and in 1865 began civil practice at Poplar Bluff, and his very large practice goes to confirm the fact that he is probably the most experienced and skillful surgeon in this part of the State. In 1883 he was appointed a member of the State board of health by Gov. Crittenden, and has served three times on the board of regents for Cape Girardeau Normal School. The Doctor has also engaged in merchandising with capital, but his own energies have been devoted to his profession.

George Begley, manufacturer of wagons, buggies and machinery, was born in Iron County, Mo., November 6, 1858. His parents, Anselm and Theresa

(Spitzmiller) Begley, were both born in Germany, came to America, and located in Southeastern Missouri. After their marriage they settled at Ironton, their present home, where for a long time he was engaged in the manufacture of brick and building material, in which George Begley, although yet very young, took a very active part until 1874, when his father went into the livery and undertaking business, but now leads a retired life. He is a strong Democrat. George and his sister are their only children. Young Begley was educated in the public schools of Ironton, and at the age of fifteen became a blacksmith's apprentice, serving three years. After a short time as a journeyman he located in Poplar Bluff, and in 1878 began business in a little box of a shop, 14x14 feet. His skill and energy have steadily increased his patronage, and have lead to his present commodious quarters. His two-story brick block, 65x54 feet, is used as a shop and salesroom, while he also has a warehouse 65x28 feet. He supplies the home demand for vehicles of various kinds, of his own manufacture, and deals in all kinds of machinery. His present business was begun with not more than \$250 worth of property, and has grown to its present proportions since his arrival at Poplar Bluff. Mr. Begley is a supporter of the Democratic party, and is identified with two secret orders, the A. F. & A. M. and K. of P. He was married in 1881 to Miss Mary Reynolds, a native of Madison County. To them have been born five children. Mrs. Begley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

George H. Benton, attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railway, is the son of Rev. William A. Benton, who was born at Tolland, Conn., in 1817. Rev. Benton graduated from Yale College in 1843, and afterward took a theological course in a Congregational institution. In 1847 he determined upon the life of a missionary, and went to Syria for the American Board of the above mentioned church. He had married Miss Loanza Goulding, a native of Herbertson, Mass., who was born in 1822. They spent twenty-two years in Syria, and then returned to Massachusetts, where the father died in 1874, suddenly, while carrying on a conversation with some friends. The mother lives at present in Minnesota. Five of their seven children were born at Bhamdun, Syria, and of the five living, Charles W. is professor of French in the University of Minnesota, and all the sons graduated from Yale College. The parents were living on Mount Lebanon, Syria, when the subject of this sketch was born July 20, 1853, and on their return to America he entered Yale College, and graduated in 1875. He soon accepted a call to St. John's College, Ark., where he taught the ancient and modern languages. In connection with his duties here he read law with Judge Compton, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He entered the service of the Missouri Pacific Railway, in a legal capacity, the following year, and in 1884 was placed in charge of their interests in Southeastern Missouri, and located at Poplar Bluff. Mr. Benton belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a believer in Democrat principles.

Harry H. Blackstone. Soon after the Revolution there came to America three brothers who settled in Massachusetts, Maryland and Virginia, respectively. The Massachusetts branch of the Blackstones is the one from which the subject of this sketch is descended. His parents, Jacob and Henrietta (Deavero) Blackstone, were born in Canada, and the latter was of Spanish ancestry. On January 11, 1833, was born to them a son—Harry H., on Lake Erie, in Canada. The father had been a wealthy business man, but died when our subject was four years old, and the mother brought the boy to Pittsburgh, Penn. He had no advantages of education, and soon became a newsboy and bootblack. He went on the river when about ten years of age, but six years later he concluded to learn the carpenter's trade. He apprenticed himself for three years, and then returned to the river again, serving thereafter on all the navigable tributaries of the Mississippi, in the various capacities of steward, cook, pilot, master, and for a time owner of a vessel. He embarked on the first Canadian "bottom" that ever took square timber across the Atlantic, and visited England and France, and returned by way of New Orleans. In 1861 he came to Southeastern Missouri, and during the war was commissioned lieutenant by Gen. Pike, to burn cotton. Since the war he has been engaged in dealing in merchandise, liquor, etc. In 1883 he began a three story building, 40x85 feet. It contains twenty-eight rooms and cost over \$12,000, and is now the well known Riverside Hotel, which he is so successfully presiding over as "mine host." His first marriage occurred in 1852 in Canada. His wife, Miss Minerva Sperry, lived to become the mother of one child, a son, before her death. On February 29,



Harry, H., Blackstone

BUTLER COUNTY.

1876, Miss Alice Carroll became his wife. She was born in Missouri, and was of Irish origin. Of the seven children born to them four are living. Mr. Blackstone is a Democrat, and is a member of three fraternities: A. F. & A. M., K. of P. and I. O. O. F. He has shown great interest and skill in collecting relics of the ancient Mound-Builders, and he estimates his collection to have reached a value of about \$10,000.

W. W. Boyt, general merchant, timber dealer and postmaster at Hillard, Mo., was born in Davidson County, Tenn., in 1838, being the son of Felix G. and Elizabeth (Simmons) Boyt, natives of Tennessee, born in 1809 and 1812 respectively. They lived in Davidson County until about 1838, when he removed to Williamson County, Ill., and afterward to Johnson County, where they both are now living, enjoying good health. They are both members of long standing in the Christian Church. William Boyt, father of Felix G., was born in North Carolina, served in one of the Indian wars, was in the War of 1812, and was at the battle of New Orleans under Gen. Jackson. He died prior to the Civil War. W. W. Boyt was the second of fourteen children, three now living. He was educated in the common subscription schools of Southern Illinois, and attended Ewing College, in Franklin County, Ill., for six months, when he began teaching, and followed this occupation for several years. In 1872 he was elected county clerk of Johnson County, Ill., and filled this office for four years. He had previously been deputy clerk for four years, and four years more after he was county clerk. He was married in 1861 to Mahala McGowen, who died about 1867, leaving one child. His second marriage was in 1872, to Miss Ann E. Stewart. In 1880 he removed to Butler County, where he and his wife taught school several terms. About 1883 they located at Hillard, where they have ever since resided, and where Mr. Boyt has been engaged in merchandising and dealing in timber. He has been postmaster since 1886, and has been justice of the peace also since that time. He is Democratic in his political views, and his first presidential vote was for S. A. Douglas, in 1860. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also a member of the I. O. O. F., and is an excellent citizen. During the war he enlisted in the United States army, but was rejected on account of disability. Mrs. Boyt is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Robert A. Burket, farmer of Black River Township, was born in Wayne County, in 1847, and is the son of Edward and Harriet Burket, natives of Tennessee, where they were reared and married. In 1847 they removed to Wayne County, Mo., where Mr. Burket was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and where they both died when Robert A. was about ten or twelve years of age. The latter was one of twins, and one of four sons and one daughter born to his parents. He received a limited country school education, and, after the death of his parents, began for himself as a farm hand. When about sixteen years of age he enlisted in Company G, Forty-seventh Missouri Infantry for six months, but was in service about seven months in Southern Missouri and Tennessee. He was in the fight at Ironton, and was discharged at St. Louis. He chose for his companion through life, Miss Keziah C. Hedgepeth, of Butler County. She died in 1880, and the same year he married Mrs. Louisa Keener, *nee* Haynes. Shortly after his first marriage Mr. Burket settled in Cane Creek Township, but moved from there to Black River Township, near Keener, where he has 300 acres in two farms, all the result of his own hard work. He became the father of two children by each marriage, and all are living. He is conservative in his political views, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is a prominent farmer, and a much respected citizen.

John L. Clevelen, dealer in jewelry, organs, sewing-machines, books, stationery, etc., is a native of Iron County, Mo., the birthplace of his mother, Eliza W. (Miller) Clevelen. His father, Charles Clevelen, grew up in Albany, N. Y., his native place, until he reached the age of eighteen, when that desire to see the world, which often takes possession of a young man, led him to run away from home. He came west, and for several years was employed on the Mississippi River. He had married and was living at Ironton, Mo., at the birth of the subject of this sketch, April 2, 1858. He spent the most of his life in farming and mercantile pursuits. His decease occurred in 1875, but his widow still survives him. John L. was the fifth of eight children, and received school training in those "ruby founts of knowledge," called the district schools, and a short time in Poplar Bluff. In 1878 he became a salesman in the store of R. P. Liles, of Poplar Bluff, for \$11 per month, and was employed there for three years. The next three years he served as postmaster of Poplar Bluff. His present

business grew from an \$85 investment in a news-stand, to which he added from time to time, until he now has an extensive trade in organs, sewing machines, books, stationery, and the best stock of jewelry in the city. Mr. Clevelen holds a prominent position in the K. of P. order as Deputy Grand Chancellor for his district. He is a Republican in politics.

George H. Crumb, attorney-at-law, and editor of *The Republic*, is a native of the Empire State. His father's ancestors were early settlers of Rhode Island, but the parents lived in New York, when the son, Judge C. B. Crumb, was born. The Judge graduated at Union College, New York, in the class of 1839. He practiced law in Syracuse, N. Y., where his son, George H., was born, August 14, 1845. He also practiced at Rochester of that State, until he removed to Illinois in 1856. About 1859 Stoddard County, Mo., became his home, and here he held various public offices of trust and honor, and lived to reach the ripe age of seventy-two years. His wife, Sarah J. Peck, also a native of New York, was of the old Puritan stock. She died at the age of sixty-eight years, an esteemed lady, and the revered mother of four children. The family had the best educational advantages, and the second child, George H., was graduated from Union College in the class of 1866. He carried on his legal studies under his father's direction, and was able to be admitted to the bar in 1867. He practiced his profession from that time until 1880. In 1870 he was elected circuit attorney of the Twenty-third Judicial Circuit, and rendered valuable service, especially in connection with the land interests of the various counties of the circuit. In 1875 his attention was turned to journalism somewhat, and he has been occupied in that line more or less ever since. He was appointed receiver of the United States land office at Ironton, Mo., in 1881, by President Garfield, and served until his advent at Poplar Bluff, in 1885. Here he founded *The Republic*, a journal which has sprung to a prominent place, under the influence of his facile pen and good management, and now has an extensive circulation in Southeast Missouri. He is a Republican. In 1878 Mr. Crumb married Miss Sallie A., a daughter of F. W. May, and native of St. Charles County, Mo. But one of their three children is living, Nellie. Mrs. Crumb is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

James L. Dalton, of the firm of Wright & Dalton, dealers in hardware, furniture and agricultural machinery, was born in Ripley County, December 28, 1866. His father, William Dalton, was a native of the same county, where his mother, Mary C. (Myatt) Dalton, was brought as a child from her native place in Tennessee. The father was a farmer by occupation, and served also in the Confederate army during the Rebellion. He died in 1872. The mother still lives, and is an esteemed member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of her large family of ten children our subject was the fifth child. He was about eight years old when they went to Arkansas, and he received his education at the La Crosse Collegiate Institute. When he reached his sixteenth year, he went to Doniphan, Mo., and became a salesman in the hardware store of J. R. & E. W. Wright, who opened a store in Poplar Bluff, in 1886, and made Mr. Dalton their manager at that point. His mercantile ability soon led him to buy out the first mentioned partner, and the firm name at Poplar Bluff assumed its present form. Their large and select stock fills a two-story brick block, 36x110 feet, and is one of the leading business houses in the city. To this standing Mr. Dalton has arisen from the position of a clerk at \$15 per month. In 1887 he married Miss Clara Wright, the sister of his former employer, J. R. Wright. She is also a native of Ripley County. Mr. and Mrs. Dalton are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The K. of P. is the only fraternity with which he is identified, and in political opinions he finds congenial spirits in the Democratic party.

Dr. Hugh C. Davidson, a successful practitioner and farmer of Black River Township, was born in Hickman County, Tenn., in 1832, and is the son of Rev. David and Theresa (Green) Davidson. The father was probably born in Davidson County, Tenn., in 1802, and was married about 1823. He then settled in Hickman County, and in 1854 he removed to Butler County, Mo., Black River Township, where he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1866, in Iron County. He had a limited education, and from almost a young man was a minister of the Christian denomination. Notwithstanding his poor education Rev. Davidson was well informed in history and Scripture, and was an eloquent and fluent speaker. He owned a good farm, and was a good man. His father, Josiah Davidson, was, perhaps, born in Scotland. He was reared in North Caro-

lina, but was one of the early settlers of Davidson County, Tenn., that county being named in his honor. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and a staunch Jeffersonian Democrat to the last. He died in Hickman County, Tenn., at the age of one hundred and four. The mother of Hugh C. was born in Shawnee, Ohio, in 1806, and died in 1864, the result of grief brought on by war. She was a member of the Christian Church, and an excellent woman. Mr. Davidson's ministerial duties called him all over Southeast Missouri, and he was an earnest worker for the cause of religion, with but little compensation. Dr. Hugh C. Davidson was the fourth of nine children, eight of whom lived to be grown and were married. He received a fair education in the common schools, and at the age of seventeen spent five months at grammar school, and after leaving school, studied Latin and Greek privately. At the age of twenty-one he took up the study of medicine, and after reading five or six years began practicing in order to get means to send him to college. He then entered the medical college at Philadelphia, and graduated from that institution in 1866. In 1852 he married Miss Martha Ann Higgins, a native of Maury County, Tenn. She died in 1864, and of the four children born to this union, two are now living. Dr. Alexander W. resides at and is practicing his profession in Poplar Bluff, Mo., and Dr. Josephus M. is practicing at Polk's Station, Obion Co., Tenn. In 1867 Mr. Davidson married Miss Eliza S. Stewart, who died in 1893. Two children were born to this marriage, one now living, Abraham L. Mr. Davidson was married the third time in 1871 to Miss Sarah Epley, who died in 1878. Two children were also born to this union: Henry C. and Viola. In 1854, shortly after his first marriage, the Doctor went to Butler County, Mo. In 1862 he joined the secret service, and after about ten months he was appointed provost-marshal for the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Districts of Missouri, and held that position until June 1864, when he moved to Illinois, and there lived until 1867, during which time he attended college. He then returned to Butler County, where he has since resided two miles south of Hendrickson. He has a good farm of 533 acres, all the result of his own work, and is also engaged in the practice of his profession, which he has followed for thirty years with success. Twice his name has been placed on the Republican ticket for the General Assembly, but suffered defeat, with the rest of his party, as the county is strongly Democratic. In 1886 he was the choice of his party for Congress from the Fourteenth District, but owing again to the Democratic majority in the county suffered defeat. He was reared a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was for James Buchanan, in 1856. Since the war Mr. Davidson has been a staunch Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a member of the I. O. O. F., and is also a member of the G. A. R. His religion is "To do right because it is right," and "To do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

Isaac M. Davidson is an attorney-at-law, at Poplar Bluff. David Davidson was born in Tennessee in the county bearing his name, in 1802, and as he reached manhood was engaged in farming, and also preached the gospel for the Christian Church. In 1806 there was born in Butler County, Ohio, one who became Miss Firza A. Greene, a young lady who came to Davidson County, Tenn., with relatives, and soon became Mrs. David Davidson. They lived in Tennessee until 1834, when Butler County, Mo., became their home, where, but ten years later, the wife died, only to be followed by her husband a year later. They were devoted Christian people, and he was in politics a supporter of the Democracy. Among their nine children, two boys were physicians, and one—the one born in Hickman County, Tenn., February 25, 1835—became a member of the legal fraternity. It is needless to say this one was the subject of this sketch. Young Davidson received the advantages of rural Tennessee schools, and on coming to Butler County became a pedagogue, but the war interrupted this occupation, and in 1862 he enlisted and was commissioned first lieutenant of Company D, Thirty-first Missouri Infantry, United States army. After a time he resigned and became connected with the enrolling service. It was in 1867 that he returned to Butler County, and his previous legal studies enabled him to become a member of the bar, and since that time he has built up at Poplar Bluff, a large and lucrative clientage. From his assets of \$100 in 1857, he has become one of the county's heaviest taxpayers. In 1872 he was elected school commissioner of the county, and from 1876 to 1880 served as its prosecuting attorney. He also deals in real estate. Mr. Davidson was married in 1857 to Lucinda Ross, a native of Kentucky, who died three years later, and in 1863 Mary I. Barfield became his wife. Two children—now deceased—were born to them, and in

1868 her death followed. His third marriage was with his present wife, Miss Mary McCullough, a native of Arkansas. Six children have been born to them. Mr. Davidson's family have always held the faith of the Christian Church. He is a Republican, and is identified with the G. A. R., K. of H. and K. of P.

Alex. W. Davidson, M. D. In Hickman County, Tenn., Hugh G. Davidson grew to manhood and learned with diligence what he could in the common schools, so that he was able to himself become a teacher. He also became a farmer and married Miss Martha A. Higgins, also a native of that county. In 1854 he moved to Mississippi County, Mo., and after one term of teaching came to Butler County, Mo. He united with the Christian Church and preached for several years. In 1862 he became a provost United States marshal, and for over a year acted as spy, but failing health caused him to resign. He settled in Jackson County, Ill., in 1864, and there lost his wife. The study of medicine next attracted his attention, and he graduated from the medical college of Philadelphia. In 1867 he returned to Butler County, where he practiced until age caused the venerable Doctor to retire to the farm. His present wife is his fourth one. To his first wife, while they lived in Hickman County, Tenn., there was born on September 26, 1853, a son who is the subject of this sketch, the eldest of eleven children. Alex. W. was a babe when they came to Butler County, and here attended school and studied medicine under his father. He then entered the American Medical College of St. Louis, and graduated in 1876, and at once located at Greeneville, Wayne County, where in 1878, he married Miss Lizzie C. Atkins, a native of that county. Four children have been born to them, two of whom are living. Mrs. Davidson is a Missionary Baptist. Since 1884 they have lived at Poplar Bluff, where the Doctor has built up a good practice. Although he is a young man, his experience covers about thirteen years. His political preferences are Republican, and in fraternal matters he supports the I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

Joseph T. Davison, prosecuting attorney for Butler County, is a son of William R. and Eliza J. (Walker) Davison, natives of Pennsylvania, where they were also married. Franklin County was the native place of the father. About 1843 he moved to Dayton, Ohio, and became a merchant. From that time he did business successively and successfully in Covington, Ky., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Bloomington, Ill., living at the latter place from 1853 until his death in 1867. His wife resides there still. Both held the faith of the Old School Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder for many years. His political convictions were Whig and Republican. Eight children were born to them, and of the four living, Joseph T. is the eldest son. He was born in Dayton, Montgomery Co., Ohio, June 29, 1846, and, while they lived at Bloomington, he was educated in the public schools and the model department of the State Normal there. His school work was twice interrupted by the war. In 1862 he served three months in the Sixty-eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and in 1863 entered the Third Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, serving in Company I and Company D until the close of the conflict. The most severe engagement of the many he was in was the second battle of Nashville. The Adams and American Express Companies made him their money-clerk at Cairo, Ill., for about six years, and he served as teller in the City National Bank of Cairo, for two years. He had been in Butler County ten years, when in 1884 he was admitted to the bar, and was elected to his present office two years later, on the Farmer's Union Ticket. His public life has been quite extensive, serving as mayor of Poplar Bluff one term, also as an alderman. Of the K. of H. and K. of P. he is a charter member and was presiding officer of both the first two terms. He is Post Commander of R. A. McCook Post No. 114, G. A. R., and secretary of the Poplar Bluff Building and Loan Association. In 1879 he married Lela, a daughter of Dr. James A. Greer, and to them have been born four children. Mrs. Davison was born in Kentucky in 1861, and has long been an esteemed member of the Presbyterian Church. Attorney Davison is a strong Republican.

Byrd Duncan, of the firm of B. Duncan & Co., is a native of Wilson County, Tenn., born July 20, 1846. His father, Richard M. Duncan, also a native of Tennessee, was of North Carolina ancestry, while his wife, Miss Alapher Brece, was a native of the same State, but of British stock. The father was a stone-sutter by trade, and about 1839 engaged in the business near Bowling Green, Ky. With the opening of the war he moved to Shawneetown, Ill., where the mother died in 1870 at the age of sixty-two years. He still lives near there at

the advanced age of seventy-six years. Although he is now a Republican in politics his earlier views grew from Whig opinions. Both parents held to the Baptist faith. Byrd, the youngest of seven children, received a good common school education, and when about sixteen years of age began the brick-layer's trade, with which he was occupied for about seven years. He came to Wayne County, Mo., in 1873, and turned his attention to clerking until he came to Poplar Bluff in 1878. After a year as clerk he became a member of the firm of B. Duncan & Co. with Pat Harmon. His capital when he came to Southeastern Missouri was represented by the munificent sum of \$85, but his ability and skill have made him one of the first hardware men of Poplar Bluff. Mr. Duncan's public life has been on the city council and the school board, and his clear-cut Republican convictions led to his being a delegate from the Fourteenth District to the National Republican Convention of 1884. He is a member of the Baptist Church. In 1879 he married Miss Mollie Spence, a native of Butler County. Two sons and two daughters have been born to them.

Dr. DeWitt F. Eskew, physician and surgeon, and present representative in the Legislature from Butler County, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., in 1849, and is the son of W. and M. (Van Hooser) Eskew, natives of Wilson County, Tenn., and the grandson of Benjamin Eskew, a native of England, who, when a young man, together with his brother, set sail for America. The vessel was wrecked, the brother was lost, and Benjamin was for eleven days without food, and suffered all the horrors of being shipwrecked. His son, the father of Dr. DeWitt, was born in 1815, and lived in Wilson County, Tenn., until 1868, when he removed to Caldwell County, Ky., and there died in 1884. He was a farmer by occupation. His wife was a daughter of Valentine Van Hooser, who is of Dutch origin. He was born in 1812, and was in the battle of New Orleans. He was a farmer and an early settler of Wilson County, Tenn. Dr. DeWitt F. was the fifth of nine children, eight of whom are now living, one having lost his life in the Confederate army. He was educated in the country schools, attained his growth on the farm, went with his parents to Kentucky, and in 1873 began the study of medicine. The same year he entered the medical department of the University of Tennessee, at Nashville, and graduated from the same in 1877. He began practicing at Shady Grove, Crittenden Co., Ky., but in 1879 he returned to Wilson County to assume the practice of his preceptor. In the fall of the same year he came to Butler County, and spent three years at Harviell, then came to Cane Creek, and settled ten miles northwest of Poplar Bluff, where he has a good farm of 165 acres. He was married in 1882 to Mrs. P. Rutherford, daughter of William W. and Elizabeth Sparkeman, a prominent family of the neighborhood. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sparkeman were born in Maury County, Tenn., and came to Butler County in 1860, and are now living on Cane Creek. The Doctor has had an extensive practice since his marriage, and is one of the leading physicians of Butler County. A Democrat in his political views, his first presidential vote was cast for Horace Greeley. In 1886 he was elected to represent Butler County in the State Legislature, and served the people faithfully and well. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance and of the Christian Church. His property is the result of his own hard work, and his parents were unable to assist him. He paid his way through college by chopping wood and working as a farm hand. In 1888 he removed to Poplar Bluff, where he is now living. Mrs. Eskew is a member of the Baptist Church.

H. M. Estes was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1833, his parents being Asa and Minerva (Long) Estes, who removed from Kentucky to Cape Girardeau County, at an early day. About 1834 they removed from there to Wayne County, where they passed the remainder of their days. Mr. Estes was of German origin, and a farmer by occupation. H. M. Estes was the third of ten children. He grew to manhood on the farm and obtained little or no education. In 1855 he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis Johnson, formerly of Illinois, where Mrs. Estes was born. Eleven children were the result of this union, five of whom are now living: Thomas (of Madison County), Cordella (wife of William Allard), Jesse E., Allen and Ida. After marriage Mr. Estes settled near Otter Creek, Wayne County, but moved from there to St. Francois River, where he lived for about fifteen years, then, about 1880, moving to Butler County and settling at Hendrickson. Here he has since been engaged in merchandising under the firm title of H. M. Estes & Son, until very recently, when Mr. Estes retired and now devotes his entire time to farming. He has 428 acres of fine land. He is a Republican in politics and a good citizen. His son

Jesse E. Estes, was born in Wayne County in 1864, and was raised on a farm, and educated in the country schools. He removed with his parents to Butler County, where, in 1885, he married Miss Laura, daughter of Joseph Campbell. She was born in Ohio, and died in May, 1887. In January, 1888, Jesse Estes married Miss Clara Smith, daughter of John N. Smith. Jesse farmed until 1885, when he bought his brother's interest in the store and has since been engaged in merchandising at Hendrickson. He carries a general assortment, and the annual sales are about \$15,000. He, like his father, is a Republican in politics.

Thomas D. Ferguson, the subject of this sketch, is the son of James S. Ferguson, who was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and moved to this county (then Wayne) with his father, Nimrod G. Ferguson, a native of Virginia, and one of the first settlers of this county. He was educated for a Catholic priest, but after arriving at manhood became a Baptist preacher, which profession, together with farming and hunting, he pursued the remainder of his life. James S. Ferguson was early in life married to Elizabeth Kittrell, of Wayne County, a daughter of Solomon Kittrell. They were blessed with eight children—six daughters and two sons—all of whom are now dead except the two youngest daughters: Bellzora Fleming and Lizzie B. Adams (wife of Dr. George Adams), and the subject of this article, who are living in Poplar Bluff, the county seat of Butler County. He was engaged in the business of farming and mercantile life prior to 1858, at which time he was elected to the office of county and circuit clerk and *ex-officio* recorder, which he held to the first year of the war, when the civil law was suspended in this part of the country, and he some two years later moved his family from the county and enlisted in the United States army, and served until the close of the war, when he moved back to the county and was elected and served, as judge of the probate court one term, president of the county court one term, and in 1870 was again elected clerk of the circuit court and *ex-officio* recorder, which office he was holding at his death in 1872. He was a charter member of Poplar Bluff Lodge No. 209, A. F. & A. M. and Poplar Bluff Lodge No. 179, I. O. O. F., which are among the leading lodges of the town to-day. He was a kind father and husband, and his house was always open to those about him. Elizabeth Ferguson, his wife, early in life became a member of the Baptist Church, and remained so to her death in 1871. She was a faithful and kind mother and wife, and none knew her except to admire her noble traits of character. Thomas D. Ferguson, the eldest and only surviving son, was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools of the country. At the death of his father, in 1872, he was appointed to succeed him as clerk of the circuit court and *ex-officio* recorder, which office he has ever since held by election, and now has an unexpired term of two years. At his father's death he was left with his three youngest sisters to raise and support. It was a great burden and expense, but a duty which he did not shirk or evade, giving the two eldest a good common-school education, and the youngest he educated at the Cape Girardeau State Normal School. Mr. Ferguson has always been a Democrat, and while holding the office of clerk and recorder, as mentioned, has been mayor of Poplar Bluff, member of the County Democratic Committee, served one term on the Congressional Committee of his district (fourteenth), and one term (from 1884 to 1886) on the Democratic State Central Committee from his district, and was also assistant door keeper at the St. Louis National Democratic Convention in 1888. He is a member of Poplar Bluff Lodge No. 179, I. O. O. F., in which he holds the position of Lodge Deputy. He was married to Miss Annie Cook in 1878, and they have been blessed with one son and two daughters, all of whom are dead. The history of this family and county are inseparable. They have grown up together from the formation of the county from a part of Wayne in 1848, then almost an entire wilderness, with some twenty-five or thirty families, to its present population of some 10,000 or 12,000 inhabitants. The county seat, Poplar Bluff, at the end of the late war had but three families; to-day it has some 3,000 inhabitants, and is a busy growing town with a bright future.

William Ferguson, senior member of the firm of Ferguson & Wheeler, dealers in general merchandise and lumber, and son of Rev. Nimrod and Nancy (Johnson) Ferguson, was born in Butler County, Mo., August 21, 1854. His early education was almost wholly wanting, and when eighteen years of age, he began working on the Iron Mountain Railroad through this county. Having saved his money, he and his brother, Martin, went to a district school, "back-

ing" in a log cabin, and sleeping on a bed of leaves. In 1873, while the epizootic raged in St. Louis, he was called there to drive a delivery wagon, drawn by oxen, for a large wholesale and commission house. Having remained with them for two years, he entered a commercial college and soon became acquainted with the rules that govern commercial transactions. Returning to Poplar Bluff, in 1877, he entered the store of W. F. Neal, as salesman. Two years later, he, T. D. and M. N. Ferguson opened a store, all having about \$2,200 capital. The firm title was Ferguson & Co. until 1884, when it took its present name. They now operate one of the largest stores in town, and, besides, own and operate three saw-mills, handling about 4,000,000 feet of lumber, yearly. In 1880 Mr. Ferguson married Miss Missouri Harviell, who lived only about eight months. In 1885 he married Miss Alma Proffer, a native of Stoddard County. Mr. Ferguson is a charter member of both the K. of P. and K. of H. He is a Democrat, politically, and is a director of the Bank of Poplar Bluff. He is also a director in the Poplar Bluff Loan and Building Association. He began a poor boy, but is now one of the heaviest taxpayers in Butler County.

Martin Ferguson, treasurer of Butler County, Mo., is a son of Rev. Nimrod and Nancy (Johnson) Ferguson, who were born in Virginia and Butler County, Mo., respectively. When a young man, the father came to Butler County, where he met and married Miss Johnson. He was for many years a minister in the Baptist Church, though farming was his chief occupation. He died in 1856. Afterward the mother married Stephen Turner. She died in 1866. Their son, Martin, was born March 1, 1856, and his early education was very deficient. Upon reaching years of discretion, he and his brother, William, worked out for the money which they afterward employed in securing an education. When about eighteen years of age, Mr. Ferguson ran a delivery for a wholesale house and here remained several years. He then returned to his home and began merchandising, but three years later he turned his attention to saw-milling. He is also a dealer in real estate. In 1886 he was elected treasurer of the county. He is a Democrat in politics, and, as a business man, has been quite successful; commencing with comparatively nothing, he is now the owner of a fine property. In 1878 he married Miss Minnie Sparkman, a native of Butler County, Mo., and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To their union were born three children—one son and two daughters. Mr. Ferguson is a member of the K. P. and the K. of H.

James L. Garetson, one of the old merchants of Butler County, comes from a prominent pioneer family of Illinois. His grandfather Garetson was a member of the first Legislature of that State, and others of the family held prominent positions. His father, John Garetson, was born in Illinois, in 1800, and the Indians were not an uncommon sight to his boyish eyes. He grew up to be an enterprising farmer, and also conducted a cooper-shop, and ran a cotton-gin. At one time he served as colonel of the Fifth Illinois Militia. His wife, Catherine Lemen, who was seven years his junior, was also a native of Illinois, and bore him a son and daughter. After his death, in 1829, she married again. James L. was born in Monroe County, Ill., in March, 1826, and grew up with the meager educational advantages found in primitive Illinois, hearing that there was a thing called a pronoun, and, with a bundle on his back, conning what little he could gather from his geography. In his twelfth year he began living with an uncle, and when the Mexican War broke out he joined the Second Illinois Infantry, and served a year, acting as fourth corporal all of that time. His next venture was in shipping cord-wood to St. Louis, then engaging in milling and merchandising, which, at the end of seven years, proved so disastrous as to sink for him and others, \$30,000. He next opened an unpretentious peanut stand, and finally prospered in farming and hotel-keeping, until he was able to cancel all his indebtedness. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, Sixty-second Illinois Infantry, as captain, and after two and one-half years was honorably discharged at Little Rock. The peanut stand again served him a good turn after the war, and in this connection he was postmaster at Odin, Ill., for ten years. He soon changed peanuts for the news business. In 1868 he was elected assessor and treasurer of Marion County, Ill.—a Republican in a Democratic county. He served two years, and then, with assets and liabilities about equal, he came to Butler County, in 1870, and began farming, which he carried on, exclusively, three years. In 1873 he opened a store at Harviell, Butler County, where he was also station agent for about six years,

but in 1887 he moved his stock to Poplar Bluff, when his youngest son, Robert L., became a partner. He now owns a large stock and a good farm. Sarah A. Harlow, a native of Monroe County, Ill., became his wife in 1847, and has borne him twelve children, eight of whom are now living. She is a Missionary Baptist, of which church he has been a member forty-two years. He is a Republican, and a member of the A. F. & A. M. and G. A. R. orders.

Charles Giese, the oldest merchant tailor of Poplar Bluff, was born in Baden, Germany, March 28, 1861, and is the son of Christ and Kate Giese, both natives of Baden. The father was a mechanic in his native country, and remained there until 1874, when he and family came to America, locating at St. Louis, where the mother still lives. The father died in 1882. The family consisted of four children, all sons, the eldest being our subject. He was educated in the old country, but since coming to America has become quite conversant with the English language. At the age of fourteen he began learning the tailor's trade, and served an apprenticeship of three years. After working for others until 1882, he came to Poplar Bluff, where he opened a shop and employed one man. Since then he has increased his business until he works seven men, and is doing well. In 1882 he married Miss Jennie Cole, who was born in St. Francois County. The result of this union was the birth of two children—a son and daughter. Mr. Giese is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the K. of P., also the A. O. U. W., and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Although commencing with very small capital, Mr. Giese has become one of the leading tailors of Poplar Bluff.

Dr. Edmund V. Glass, a Methodist minister, physician and surgeon, also a farmer, was born in Hardin County, Ill., in 1822, and was one of eight children born to Dudley and Jane (Givens) Glass. The father was a native of Georgia, born in 1760, and was married twice, his first wife being Margaret Russell. He soon after removed with her people to Kentucky. After his first wife's death he married Edmund's mother in West Kentucky. He was one of the pioneers of Pope, now Hardin County, Ill., and was interested in lead mining. He lost his property, and afterward removed to Fayette County, Ill., where he died in 1840. He was a tanner in early life, later a farmer, and was a soldier in the War of 1812 under Jackson. His father, Hiram Glass, was probably born in Dublin, Ireland, and when a boy came with his parents to America, and served through the Revolutionary War. The wife of Dudley Glass, and the mother of Dr. Edmund V. Glass, was born in South Carolina, and died in May, 1830. Her parents were both of English descent. They were married in London, and their bridal tour was their trip to America. Their son, John Givens, was a well known Methodist minister of Southern Illinois for many years. Dr. Edmund V. Glass was reared at home, and received limited educational advantages, but made up for this to some extent by self-study and close observation. At the age of fifteen he entered the store of Ebenezer Capp, at Vandalia, Ill., where in 1842 he married Miss Ella Gambill, who died eighteen months afterward, leaving one child (deceased). He was again married in 1844 to Miss Elizabeth E. Biggs, a native of Kentucky, who came with her parents, Elijah and Mary Biggs, to Williamson County, Ill., when a child. One child was born to this union, Joseph W. The second wife died in 1858, and in 1859 Mr. Glass married Mrs. Harriet Leubart, widow of John Leubart, and daughter of Nathan Hull. Two children were born to this union, only one now living, Rev. William Thomas, a Methodist minister of the St. Louis conference. The Doctor was engaged in farming and the mill business in Illinois until 1852, when he removed to Butler County, and settled where Neelyville now is, this being the first land purchased in that vicinity. He immediately entered the ministry as an itinerant, having been licensed by the Methodist Episcopal conference in Pope County, Ill., in 1850, and has since had a successful ministerial career. He was ordained a deacon in 1853, and an elder in 1866. In 1864 he returned to Illinois, and lived there about three years, when he returned to Missouri, and soon after to Newton County, Mo., as a supply minister. Here he remained about five years, preaching the gospel and practicing medicine, etc. Prior to his first return to Missouri he had spent some time studying medicine, which he continued after coming to Missouri. He spent a part of two consecutive years in the McDowell Medical College at St. Louis before the war, and has since had an extensive practice. He keeps along with the times, and has one of the most complete medical libraries in Butler County. The Doctor was formerly a Whig, and his first presidential vote was for Henry Clay in 1844. Since the war he has been a

Democrat. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and has a fine farm of 120 acres. During the war the Doctor went to Arkansas, was made captain of a company, and served a short time in the Confederate army in that capacity. He was afterward assistant surgeon a short time. Upon leaving the army he went to Illinois. Although born in a Northern State the Doctor's people were of Southern birth, and as he had lived for some years in a Southern State his sympathies naturally went that way, although he was opposed to the war and preferred not to participate. After a great many narrow escapes in eluding the enemy he made his way to Illinois, sent for his family, and remained there until the close of the war.

George W. Glass, dealer in timber, bolts, piling, logs, etc., and farmer, of Neelyville Township, was born in Williamson County, Ill., in 1841, and is the fifth of ten children born to George W. and Salina (Phipps) Glass. George W., Sr., was born in Pope County, in 1805, and married in Fayette County, Ill. After living in various places in Illinois, they removed to St. Louis County, where he lived about seven years, engaged in teaming. They came to Butler County in 1851, but in 1859 they settled four miles south of Neelyville, and there the father died, January 17, 1884. He was an industrious, upright citizen, and was a pioneer settler of Butler County. He served a short time in the Confederate army, under Capt. Reeves. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and, of the nine children born to his marriage, only four are now living: Anna, widow of Robert Suggs; Nancy, wife of John W. Roberts; Missouri, wife of Lewis Maize, and George W. The mother was born, perhaps, in Fayette County, Ill., and died about 1875, aged sixty-three years. She and her husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were among the esteemed citizens of the county. George W., Jr., received a fair education, and came with his parents to Butler County when about ten years of age, and has witnessed many marvelous changes from that time to the present. Since about eleven years of age he has been crippled, the result of sickness. He has always devoted himself to farming, and for about four years he has been engaged in the lumber business. He owns the old farm of 240 acres, besides 320 acres of timbered land near by, at Hathaway Station. Politically a Democrat, his first presidential vote was for Seymour in 1868.

William C. Graddy, pharmacist, at Poplar Bluff, was born in Marshall County, Ky., January 13, 1854. His father, Lewis W. Graddy, was a native of the same county, and it was there that he married Miss Eliza Carpenter, a native of Mississippi. The father was engaged in agriculture up to within two years of his death, when he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. He died in 1857, at the age of thirty-six, his wife surviving him until 1885, at the age of sixty-one. Of the seven children born to them William is the sixth child. Left fatherless at so early an age, his education was rather limited, and when but nine years of age he began working on a farm for his uncle. He spent some years, also, in a heading and tobacco factory, and at the age of twenty-two began clerking in a general store. In 1879 he came to Poplar Bluff, and, with his brother, opened up a stock of groceries and drugs, and has been engaged in some similar line ever since. Several changes have been made in the firm name, but Mr. Graddy has been the leading spirit, until, in 1887, he became the sole proprietor of what is now one of the best drug houses in the place. This has been acquired, too, from a beginning of about \$300 when he became a citizen of Poplar Bluff. He was an active organizer of the Poplar Bluff Loan and Building Association, and now serves as a director and treasurer. He was mayor of the city for two years. His political preferences are Democratic, and he is a member of the K. of H. fraternity. In 1881 he married Miss Ella De Lapp, a native of Saginaw County, Mich. One child has been born to them, Grover B. Mr. and Mrs. Graddy are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

A. Hewitt Greason, junior member of the firm of Garetson & Greason, dealers in piling, timber and ties, is a native of the Keystone State, born in 1852, in Cumberland County. John Greason was a wide-awake Pennsylvanian, engaged in agriculture, and dealing in merchandise and grain. He was married to Margaret Monroe, a native of the same State, and in 1866 they removed to Iron County, Mo., where, besides being a merchant and farmer, he ran a saw mill. The father and mother lived to be about fifty-six and fifty-four years, respectively. The subject of this sketch was the fifth of a family of eleven children, and was well educated in ordinary schools, and also at Arcadia Seminary. After his school days he devoted himself to agriculture exclusively until 1881.

He then came to Poplar Bluff, and opened its first feed store, but soon turned to railroading, and became freight agent for the Iron Mountain Railroad at Poplar Bluff. He soon after became bill clerk and baggage master, and finally was promoted to foreman of the Iron Mountain Railroad stock yards, a position which he held for three and one-half years. He became a partner with Mr. Garetson in 1887, and in this, as in his other enterprises, he has been eminently successful. The firm does an extensive business. Mr. Greason is a Republican, and has served the city as alderman. He is a member of the K. of H., and belongs to the Presbyterian Church. In 1884 Miss Alice Metz, a native of Illinois, became his wife. They have a son and a daughter.

Josiah Harper, another successful and prominent farmer of Poplar Bluff Township, and the son of Joseph and Polly Ann (Stitt) Harper, was born in Hamilton County, Ind., in 1833. Joseph Harper was born in Virginia, and when a young man went to Indiana, where he was married to the mother of Josiah Harper, who was about five years old at the time of his mother's death. The father was again married, in 1843, and removed to Clinton County, Ill., but removed from there to Butler County, Mo., in 1851, where he died, six years later, at the age of fifty-two years. He was a farmer by occupation, and reared a large family. Josiah Harper received very limited educational advantages, and came with his father to Butler County. He was married, in 1866, to Mrs. Louisa Price, daughter of James Branham, and a native of Missouri. Mr. Harper, since his marriage, has lived in and near Poplar Bluff, and has over 400 acres of good land. In 1876 he was appointed county treasurer, and has been twice elected to the same position. He served until 1883. A Democrat, politically, his first presidential vote was for Douglas, in 1860. Mrs. Harper is a worthy member of the Baptist Church.

Charles F. Hinrichs, dealer in real estate at Poplar Bluff, has had a life more eventful than the generality of men, the details of which can but be briefly referred to in a sketch of this nature. He was born in Warin, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, February 15, 1828, and is the eldest of two living children of a family of six born to his parents, C. D. and Louise (Priester) Hinrichs, the former of whom died soon after coming to America, in 1847. He was a butcher by trade. His widow died in 1861. Young Hinrichs received a good education in the fatherland, and at the early age of sixteen his independent spirit manifested itself in a particularly strong manner. Having determined to start for America, and making several fruitless attempts to go, he was favored with a letter of recommendation from the burgomaster of his native city, to the minister at the capital, Schwerin. A minute account of the meeting with that official, the experience through which he passed, his embarrassment, etc., cannot be justly treated in the space to which this sketch is limited, but suffice it to say that with such earnestness did he plead his cause, that, shortly after returning home, news was sent him that he had been declared of age and that consent had been given him to emigrate to America. He started, and after thirteen weeks of ocean travel, landed in Galveston, Tex., without means, and a stranger in a strange land. It was a darkness before dawn, however, for he was soon employed by a butcher. He was enabled to return home, in 1847, by working his way as ship boy, and bring back his parents. They settled in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., where, owing to the father's death, the care of the family fell upon Charles. In 1861 he enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, and the following year joined Company L, of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, United States army, as first lieutenant. In August, 1863, he was promoted captain, and served to the close, having participated in over sixty engagements. After the war he kept a country store in Cape Girardeau County, until he moved to southern Butler County, in 1867. He also shipped stock, and made money rapidly. His prosperity was interrupted by a great misfortune, in 1879, when a band of robbers entered his house, killed his nephew, and stole all his money they found. He then came to Poplar Bluff, where he has since resided. Mr. Hinrichs is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R. In 1861 he married Malinda Moyer, a native of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and of the two children born to them, the son lives. His wife died in 1879, and the following year he married Miss Belle Cook. Two of their four children are living. He and his wife are Seventh-Day Adventists. During the war, and while marching through some southern mineral countries, the information obtained by him concerning the Indian silver mines situated in Butler County, Mo., determined him to hunt them up if his life was spared. This he did, finding them and now owning them; and it is his intention to work them at the earliest possible moment.

G. W. Hill, farmer of Black River Township, was born in Washington County, Ark., December 14, 1838, and is the son of James W. and Margaret J. (West) Hill. Mr. Hill was born in Tennessee, about 1809, and went with his stepfather and mother to Washington County, Ark., where he was married at the age of twenty-six. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1849. The mother was born in Macoupin County, Ill., about 1813; then she went with her parents to Washington County, Ark., where she married. After the death of her first husband she married John W. Robbins, who removed to Greene County, Ill., in 1850, and in 1851 to Franklin County, Mo., and from there to Butler County, Mo., in 1854. He removed to Howell County, in 1858, where the mother died in 1863. Her father, James West, was born in North Carolina, but was an early settler of Macoupin County, Ill. He died in Arkansas. Thomas Hill, father of James W., was a native Virginian, and of Scotch-Irish descent. He was a soldier in two Indian wars, and died in Tennessee. G. W. Hill was the second of five children. He received but little education, and moved with his parents from place to place until he came to Butler County, where he worked by the month until the war. In July, 1861, he joined Company H, Sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, United States army, with Gen. Grant, in Missouri; was at the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, all through the siege of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Jackson, Miss., Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, and all through the Georgia and Atlanta campaign. He was mustered out at Gen. Howard's headquarters, near Atlanta, Ga., August 1, 1864, and after three years and eleven days' hard service, he was the only man in the company not arrested nor in the guard-house. And out of about 103 he was one of twenty-seven to come out able for duty. He was never captured nor wounded. He returned to Cape Girardeau County, and was there married, September 29, 1864, to Mrs. Mary J. Holt, *nee* Northcut. To them were born four children, one now living, named Rudolph. Mrs. Hill died in Butler County, April 1, 1876, and October 4, 1877. Mr. Hill married Miss Susan Agee, who died April 2, 1884, leaving three children: James W., Margaret F. and Sarah B. Mr. Hill was married the third time September 12, 1886, to Mrs. Sophronia A. Mosley, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of John Dillyard, formerly of North Carolina. In 1866 Mr. Hill returned to Cape Girardeau County, where he lived two years. Since 1869 he has lived where Hillard now stands, the town being named for him, as he ran a woodyard at that place. He has 195 acres of as good land as is to be found in the vicinity, all the result of his energy and good management. Soon after marriage he was appointed registering officer, but declined to serve. He was reared a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was for Douglas, in 1860. Since the war Mr. Hill has been a conservative Republican. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, of the G. A. R., and of the Baptist Church. He is one of the county's best citizens, and has the respect of all. His parents were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Levi Hillis. Prominent among the early settlers of Butler County who suffered all the privations incident to pioneer days stands the name of Levi Hillis. He was born near Nashville, Tenn., in 1823 and is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Osborne) Hillis. The father was reared in Tennessee, and lived there until about 1827, when he removed to near Albion, Ill., and in about 1832 came to what is now Butler County, where he made his future home. He died about 1860. He was a farmer and served in two campaigns under Gen. Jackson. He was twice married, the second time in Butler County. His first wife died in Illinois. His father, Samuel Hillis, was a native of Ireland. Levi Hillis was the third of seven children. He received no education, and was nine years of age when he came to Butler County, then a wilderness, with no schools, and when wild game of all kinds abounded. Here he was reared, and has lived in this county for about fifty-six years, perhaps the oldest settler now in the county. In 1842 he married Sallie Huskey, a native of Indiana, whose people were early settlers of Butler County. She died about 1851, and the two children born to this union are both deceased. Mr. Hillis was again married, in 1852, to Mrs. Narcissus Duff, *nee* Talton, who died in 1862, leaving two children, only one now living, Thomas. Since 1856 Mr. Hillis has lived on his present farm of 169 acres, which is situated one mile north of Hillard. He is one of the county's best citizens and an honest, upright man. He has always been an earnest worker for the cause of education, and for the general upbuilding of the country. He has been a member of the school board for some years, and has been a Democrat in his politics all his life. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Emlen W. Hoag, the editor of *The Citizen*, at Poplar Bluff, is a native of the Empire State, born in Chautauqua County, May 26, 1852. Isaac Hoag, his father, was a farmer in his native State, New York, and was one of those earnest Republicans of the abolitionist branch. He had first married a lady named Sarah Badgley, by whom he had one son, but after her death another New York lady, Miss Nancy Ballard, became his wife, and the mother of Emlen. She is now sixty-one years of age, surviving her husband, who died in 1881 at the age of sixty-six. She is an esteemed member of the Baptist Church. Young Hoag showed his journalistic inclinations and abilities before he had scarcely completed his education at the high school of Jamestown, N. Y., when he became connected with *The Warren County Press*, in Pennsylvania, and proved so accomplished in that line that he was soon the sole proprietor. His experience of two years in that enterprise led to his establishing the *Chautauqua News*, and four years later he became the founder of *The Sunday News-Letter* (now) *The Sunday World*, of Titusville, Penn. It was about this time that he sold out and took a vacation from his editorial toil, by selling out and dealing in stock in the west for about two years. Mr. Hoag resumed newspaper life in 1883, when he came to Poplar Bluff and became the editor of the newsy sheet which he has since controlled with so much success. In 1872 Miss Stella Whitaker, a native of New York, became his wife, and the union has been blessed with two children. Mrs. Hoag is a Presbyterian. Mr. Hoag is a thorough supporter and able advocate of Democratic principles, and served in the capacity of alderman during the years 1885-86. He is a member of the Masonic Relief Association.

James R. Hogg, dealer in meats, country produce, etc., was born in Jennings County, Ind., January 4, 1863, and is the son of Marion and Mary B. (Winslow) Hogg, natives of Indiana and South Carolina, respectively. They were married in Indiana, and in 1868 moved to Missouri, and to this county in 1870, where they have since resided, the father engaged in farming. He is Democratic in his politics, and a good citizen. To their union were born four children—two sons and two daughters. James R. was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1884 he abandoned the farm and engaged in his present business, at which he has been quite successful. In 1880 he chose for his companion for life, Miss Ida Dillard, who is the daughter of J. L. Dillard. This union resulted in the birth of two children, only one now living, Marion L. In connection with his store Mr. Hogg is opening up a farm with a view to stock raising. He is a member of the K. of P., is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics affiliates with the Democratic party. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

Judge Andrew Holt, present judge of Butler County, brickmaker and farmer, was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1829, being the son of Philemon E. and Permelia (Parsons) Holt, and grandson of Jerome Holt, who was born at Toll-and, Conn., and who, when a young man, went west with a Mr. Simms, who made a large purchase of land in Ohio, which Jerome Holt assisted in surveying. Jerome was a man of education, and an officer with Gen. Anthony Wayne during the Indian War and War of 1812. He was also with Gens. St. Clair and Harrison, and was wounded at Fort Recovery, Ohio. He was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was one of the first settlers of Dayton, being there before there was any settlement. He was of English descent, and his people came to America soon after the first settlement of the Northeast. He was for some years sheriff of Dayton, Ohio, and was postmaster at the same place for perhaps twenty years. He also organized the first Masonic lodge west of the Allegheny Mountains, in Gen. Wayne's army. He was known as Gen. Holt. Philemon E. Holt, whose birth occurred in 1804, was the third child in Dayton. He was a brickmaker, contractor and builder, and spent his entire life in his native city. He died in 1848. His wife was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1813, and was the daughter of Andrew Parsons, a Virginian, and an early settler of Harrison County. He was of English descent, and a farmer by occupation. Judge Andrew Holt was their eldest child. He secured a fair education in the Dayton schools, and by his own efforts and at the age of twenty began taking charge of his father's business. In 1852 he married Miss Hannah Reed, who died in 1877. Six children were born to this marriage, all now deceased. In 1878 Mr. Holt married Eliza Pilcher, who bore him three children, only one now living, Pearl. For many years Mr. Holt was engaged in the brickmaking, contracting and building business at Dayton, Ohio, and was for several years traveling salesman for the Dayton Nursery. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company G,

Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as lieutenant, in the army of West Virginia, and in January, when the two regiments consolidated, he resigned and went to recruiting. He joined Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, as sergeant, and the last eight months commanded the company, but was not commissioned. He operated in nearly all the engagements of the Army of the Cumberland, and was twice severely wounded, at Resaca, Ga., and at Nashville, Tenn. He was with Sherman in his march to Atlanta, and returned with Thomas to Tennessee. He was mustered out at Nashville in July, 1865, and returned home. His colonel was O. H. Payne, now treasurer of the Standard Oil Company. He remained in Ohio until 1882, when he removed to Butler County, and settled on Black River. He has a good farm within two miles of the city. In 1886 he was elected county judge from the Eastern district, and has since held the office. He is a Republican in his political views, and his first presidential vote was cast for Gen. Scott in 1852. Although Butler County is largely Democratic he was popular enough to be elected. He is a member of the G. A. R., and also the Farmers' Alliance.

Dr. J. L. Horn, physician and druggist at Keener, was born in St. Francois County, Mo., in 1863, and is the son of Josiah and Jane (Sutherland) Horn, natives of Tennessee and Virginia, respectively. They were married in St. Francois County, and there the mother died in 1882. The father is living at Farmington, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits. He served in the United States army during the late war and participated in a great many battles. Dr. J. L. Horn was the youngest of eight children. He was educated at Carleton Institute at Farmington, and grew to manhood on the farm. In 1882 he began the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. A. J. Horn, of Farmington, and graduated from the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, in 1885. He practiced in the vicinity of Farmington until 1888, when he came to Keener and there he has since remained. He is engaged in the drug business in connection with his practice and is a promising young physician. He is a Democrat in his political views, and his first presidential vote was cast for Grover Cleveland in 1884. He is a member of the Christian Church.

Milton C. Horton, cashier and a director of the bank of Poplar Bluff, was born at Ridgeway, Penn., August 6, 1857. His parents, Isaac and Sarah (Sherwood) Horton, lived in that State until the death of the former in 1887, and it is still the mother's home. She was born in New York, but spent the most of her life in the native State of her husband. His occupation was dealing in lumber. Milton C. was the second of their eight children. His education was gained by first taking a daily walk of six miles to the district school, and later in attending the Lake Shore Seminary. Mr. Horton has grown up in the banking business, and is familiar with every branch of it from the duties of an errand boy, where he began at the age of sixteen, to the chief management of the whole scheme. His first experience was with a banking house called the People's Saving Institution, in which he worked up from messenger to the position of secretary. He came to Poplar Bluff in 1886, and set on foot the banking house with which he has since been connected as a director and cashier. His success as a financier has been so marked that the institution has not lost a dollar through bad debts. Mr. Horton is a member of three fraternities, the Masonic, the A. O. U. W. and K. of P., while his political affiliations are with the Democracy.

M. A. Johnson, general lumber manufacturer, merchant and general business man at Keener, was born in De Kalb County, Tenn., in 1845, and is the son of C. A. and Alice (Bennett) Johnson. The father was a native Virginian and removed with his parents to Tennessee, where he was married. He lived in De Kalb County, Tenn., until 1853, when he removed to St. Francois County, Mo., and there made his future home. He died in the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., during the late war. He had served about six months in Company H, Forty-seventh Missouri Infantry. He was a carpenter and builder by trade, and had held various town offices in Farmington. He was of English descent on one side, and had a remote trace of Indian blood in his veins. Mrs. Johnson is still living and is a resident of Ste. Genevieve County. Of the thirteen children born to their marriage M. A. Johnson is the sixth. He was educated in the common schools and came with his parents to Missouri when eight years of age. At the age of twenty-one he began working for himself as a farmer, and in 1868 he was united in marriage to Artemisia McHenry, who died in November, 1877, leaving three children. In May, 1882, he married Nannie Haynie, who bore him

two children, only one now living. Mr. Johnson farmed until 1871, and then removed to Wayne County, where he followed teaming until 1879, but was also engaged in farming. They then came to Butler County, locating near Shiloh, and Mr. Johnson engaged in the lumber business. In 1885 he removed his mill to Keener, where he has since carried on an extensive business, sawing and planing general lumber, shipping about 600 car loads per annum. He employs about 100 men, seventeen teams of two and four mules each, and about sixty-five horses and mules in all of his own, and keeps about ten to twenty teams hired all the time. Beside this he has a two-thirds interest in a general store of about \$10,000 value, and has a saw mill on Ten Mile, nine miles from Keener, also a store at the same place. He has about 5,000 acres of land and has a fine residence at Keener. When Mr. Johnson first came to Butler County he was short of funds and was obliged to buy the mill on credit. He is now one of the wealthiest and most practical business men in the county. For the first nineteen months after starting in business he had a partner in the mill business. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a K. of H., and is a Democrat in his political views, casting his first presidential vote for Seymour in 1868.

H. E. Johnson, attorney at law, at Poplar Bluff, was born in Richland County, Ill., August 27, 1847. His father was born in the year 1798, when Indiana and Illinois, etc., were all a territory. His father's was one of the first families to settle at Old Port (now Vincennes, Ind.). Their mode of travel was down the Ohio River in a keel boat, and then up the Wabash to the point where Vincennes now is. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in 1811; her maiden name was Eckley. The Eckleys, so far as known, mostly lived in Carroll County, Ohio, where a great many of them still reside. When twelve years of age young Johnson was taken to Gibson County, Ind., where he attended school. He took all but his senior year in Merom College, Ind., and when sixteen years of age began in the employ of the E. & T. H. R. R., with whom he was engaged for nine years in the various capacities of newsboy, brakeman, fireman and finally train dispatcher. He then went to Ohio, and for one year was superintendent of the Ohio & Toledo Railway. For the next five years he was in the service of the Iron Mountain Railway as station agent at different places. In 1880 he was elected justice of the peace, and during his six years of duty became so well acquainted with law that in April, 1884, he was admitted to the bar, and now has a good practice. In 1885 he became interested in a jewelry store with a Mr. Brill. In 1869 Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Allie Hazleton, a native of the town by that name in Indiana. Two sons have blessed the union, one of whom, Gervasi, is studying medicine. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Johnson holds Democratic views on political questions, and is a prominent fraternity member, being at the present time Master of the Masonic lodge at Poplar Bluff, and a member of the K. of H., I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. lodges.

Benjamin C. Jones, M. D., of Poplar Bluff, is the son of Rev. Eli Jones, a native of Virginia. Eli Jones' experience is of considerable interest. In his early life he came to Kentucky with a crowd of horse racers and sporting men, but circumstances led to his religious conversion, and he devoted his life to the ministry. He prepared for it by entering the theological department of Transylvania College, of Kentucky. He was a Presbyterian, and also was engaged in teaching for a time. While engaged in his work he met and married a Miss Hubbard, a native of Sumner County, Tenn. Years after they located permanently in Obion County, where he lived to be half a century old. Four children were the result of this marriage. After his death she married again, becoming the mother of three children by the second union. She died at the age of forty years, an esteemed (Presbyterian) Christian woman. At Mayfield, Ky., August 25, 1836, Benjamin C. was born, and, losing his father in his seventh and his mother in his sixteenth year, he had few advantages. He worked in Kentucky after his mother's death, and spent his scanty earnings in school. But when twenty years old he located at Bloomfield, Mo., and began the study of medicine with Dr. R. P. Parramore, whose daughter, Mattie E., he married in 1860. In 1861 he enlisted in Capt. G. S. Murray's company, of Arkansas, Confederate States army, and after three months under the quartermaster was transferred to the medical department. In July, 1863, he was taken prisoner and paroled. In 1864 he raised Company E, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, Confederate States army, and was elected first lieutenant and afterward promoted captain. He held the position until June, 1865. He then practiced in Arkansas, but since

1867 has been in Poplar Bluff. His twenty-three years of active practice have been crowned with success, and he stands high with his profession. The Doctor is county coroner, and is president of the Poplar Bluff school board. He is a member of the Masonic order. He is prominent in political circles, having served on the Democratic, Senate and Congressional Committees, and being now chairman of the County Democratic Committee.

Judge Eli C. Lacks, probate judge and president of the county court, was born in Jackson County, Ala., July 26, 1838. The career of his father, John Lacks, is interesting. Born in Middle Tennessee, he married a Miss Elizabeth Hill, of Madison County, Ala., and lived there until their son was five years old, when they came to Butler County. By trade he was a blacksmith, and of such renown that a radius of twenty and thirty miles covered his patronage. Soon, however, he drifted into political life and became the first assessor of Butler County, and held the office for four years. He was next elected to a term of four years as sheriff and collector, and was always an earnest supporter of the Democracy. Both he and his wife were Methodists, of which denomination he was a licensed local minister. He died in 1862, having survived his wife for six years. Of the nine children born to them, Eli C. was the third, and the rural life of those early days gave him only the meager advantages of six months of school; but the sturdy energy and self-reliance developed by such a life made up for all deficiencies in education. It was in 1858, when he was twenty years of age, that he began independently, and also was married to Miss Catharine Wisecarver, a native of Greene County, Tenn. The union has resulted in seven children. The war turned the attention of Judge Lacks next to military affairs, and from June, 1861, he served four years in the Confederate army. He was first lieutenant of Jennings' company about six months and adjutant of Reare's regiment a short time, also receiving a commission as captain in the recruiting service. After the conflict closed he engaged in teaching, sold patent medicines three years, farmed, and afterward was occupied with merchandising. He was elected assessor in 1872, and in 1884 became coroner. The Judge was chosen to his present position in 1886. His career has been accompanied with success in a financial sense as well as otherwise. For ten years he was Master of the Poplar Bluff Masonic Lodge No. 209, and now holds the office of secretary. He is also a member of the K. of H. His political convictions are thoroughly Democratic. Judge and Mrs. Lacks are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Hon. Robert P. Liles, a retired merchant at Poplar Bluff, was born near Nashville, Tenn., October 4, 1835. His father, Jesse Liles, was a young man when he left his native place in Georgia to live in Tennessee, to follow his occupation as a house carpenter and farmer. His public sentiments were strong, and led to a life-long adherence to union and Democracy. His military service was under Gen. Jackson in 1812. He married Miss Martha E. Gilbert in Tennessee, and in 1838 moved to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., where they died in 1866 and 1878, respectively. Both were esteemed members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Ten children were born to them, of whom Robert P. was the eighth, and but three years old when they settled in Missouri. His early life up to his twenty-second year was spent on the farm and in the log school-house hard by. His desires led him to become a clerk, but this was interrupted by the war, and June 4, 1861, he joined for six months' service in the Missouri State Guards, and after that enlisted in Company F, Eighth Missouri Cavalry, Confederate States of America. He served as first lieutenant in the Missouri State Guards, but after enlisting in the Confederate service, served as a private during the war. He was with Gen. Sterling Price on his raid through Missouri in 1864, fighting more or less day and night. He was in the actions at Little Rock, Poison Springs, Saline River, Jenkins' Ferry, Marks' Mill, Ditch Bayou, Helena, and other places. He surrendered in 1865 at Shreveport, La., and following that lived in Farmersville, La., two years, after which he moved to Missouri. In 1865 he married Louise McLawchlin, a native of Louisiana, but of Scotch extraction. Their only son died in infancy. In 1867 Cape Girardeau County, Mo., became their home, and after two years at farming, they moved to Bloomfield, Stoddard County, and entered mercantile life. Since 1877, when worth less than \$1,000, he has been in Poplar Bluff, closely devoted to his interests as a merchant, until failing health compelled him to retire from active life, but not before he had become one of the wealthy residents of his adopted home. He was chosen in 1880, by a large majority, to represent Butler County

in the Legislature. This is his only public experience as an officer, except as councilman of Poplar Bluff. He is a Democrat, and a member of the K. of H. Both Mr. and Mrs. Liles are Presbyterians.

Dr. James C. McCown, farmer of Beaver Dam Township, was born in Woodford County, Ky., in 1827, his parents being John and Eliza J. (Easton) McCown, natives of Musser and Woodford Counties, Ky., respectively. They were married in 1825, and the father died about four years later. He was of Scotch-Irish descent and a farmer by occupation. The mother was married the second time and lived some years in Missouri, but died in her native county in 1863. The Doctor was the only child born to his parents. He secured a good education at Central College, Danville, Ky., and in 1843 he began the study of medicine and practiced some until 1850, when he graduated at the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. He practiced without interruption for ten years, when failing health caused him to abandon the same, and in 1864 he removed to Ralls County, Mo., and then to Monroe, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1878, when he removed to Butler County, on Cane Creek, six miles west of Poplar Bluff. There he has since remained on a good farm of 343 acres. He was married in 1854 to Mary, daughter of John and Susan Jutty, of Clark County, Ky. Three children were born to this union: Thomas, James and Georgia. Dr. McCown is an earnest worker for the cause of education, and is a Democrat in his political views, his first presidential vote being for Lewis Cass, in 1848. He is an active worker for the Democratic party and is also foremost in all enterprises that tend toward developing the resources of the country and toward the advancement of the general public. He is a good farmer and makes a specialty of improving the grade of his stock. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

John Mangold, manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of oak staves and headings, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., in 1857, and is the son of Joseph and Christina (Hoff) Mangold, natives of Alsace, France, who, when children, came with their parents to the United States, and lived some time at Pittsburgh, Penn., where they were principally reared. They afterward went west to Dearborn County, Ind., where they were probably married, and where Mr. Mangold died about 1883. The mother is still living there. Mr. Mangold was a farmer and also followed the shoemaker's trade. They reared nine children, seven of whom are now living. John Mangold was the youngest child born to this union. He was educated in the schools of Dearborn County, Ind., and at the age of nineteen began for himself. He went to Butler County, and was in the saloon business at Harviell about five years. He then kept a supply store for four years and was in the meantime engaged in the stave business with eight or ten men, shipping to St. Louis and various other points. This business he has since continued and now employs from seventy-five to eighty men. He has a prosperous business which is rapidly increasing. His shipment in 1887 was nearly \$50,000, finding a ready sale in all States, but principally in California. His staves and headings are principally for large casks. This is the only enterprise of the kind in Butler County. He has about 1,500 acres of choice timber land and is one of the most prominent business men of Butler County, all this property being the result of his own efforts. He was married in May, 1880, to Miss Sophia, daughter of John and A. M. Hampel. She was born in Jefferson County, Mo., and to their marriage were born three children. Mr. Mangold is a Democrat, politically, and his first presidential vote was for Gen. Hancock in 1880. He owns the most of Harviell, and considerable real estate in Poplar Bluff. It might properly be mentioned in this connection that Harviell is seven miles south of Poplar Bluff on the main line of the Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. It has a Western Union Telegraph office, an express office and postoffice, and three general stores, one drug store, one blacksmith shop, three saw mills and lumber yards, one stave yard. It has 300 inhabitants. Mr. Mangold is a member of the Catholic Church and is a prominent citizen.

Henry H. Miles, sheriff of Butler County and the son of William and Rebecca (Gaskin) Miles, was born in Spartanburg, S. C., April 10, 1841. The parents were reared and married in South Carolina, and here the father spent the greater part of his life engaged in farming. Having lived in his native State until 1872, he and wife moved to Mississippi, where he died in 1877 at the age of eighty-four. He was a member of the Baptist Church, as is also his wife, who is still living and is eighty years of age. The father had, by a previous marriage, five children, and by his last marriage also became the father of five

children. He was Democratic in his political views, and was a major in the War of 1812. Henry H., who was one of the children born to the second marriage, grew to manhood on the farm and received his education in the old Field School. At the age of twenty he went to Mississippi and was overseer on a plantation until the breaking out of the War, when he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private, under Capt. T. H. Shackelford's company, and served until the close of the war. He was promoted to the rank of captain of his company and was in the battle of Fort Pillow, Island No. 10, where he was taken prisoner and held at Camp Douglas and at Camp Randall. Being exchanged, he re-entered the service and was in the battles of Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, Jackson and in the Georgia campaign. He had two brothers killed in the army but he was never touched. He returned to his home in South Carolina, and while there, in 1867, married Miss Laura Hollis, a native of Union County, S. C., born in September, 1841. To this marriage were born four children, three now living, two sons and one daughter. Having returned to Mississippi Mr. Miles farmed until 1878, when he came to Butler County and here followed the same occupation for three years. He then moved to Poplar Bluff, opened a livery stable, and after running that a time, was chosen street commissioner and then marshal of the city. In 1886 he was chosen sheriff and is now one of the aldermen of Poplar Bluff. In his political views he has affiliated with the Democratic party all his life and is a K. P. and a K. of H.

Leonard O. Mills, a farmer of Epps Township, who was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., in 1835, is the third of eight children born to Juresiah and Elizabeth (Hutcheson) Mills, natives of East Tennessee, where they lived until 1852, when they moved to Butler County, and settled four miles northwest of Poplar Bluff. About 1856 they moved to Cane Creek, where the mother died in 1862 and the father in 1864. The father was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. The mother's people were natives of Virginia. Thomas Mills, grandfather of Leonard O., was born in England, came to America at the age of twenty-one and settled in Tennessee. Leonard O. Mills received but a limited common school education and came with his parents to Butler County. In 1862 he joined Company C, of Col. B. Jeffers' regiment under Gen. John L. Marmaduke, and operated in Arkansas and Louisiana. He was captured at Cape Girardeau in May, 1864, and imprisoned in St. Louis for about one month, when he was taken to Virginia and exchanged in Demopolis, Ala., in June. He soon after rejoined his command in Stoddard County, Mo., and remained in service until the close of the war. He then spent a year in Arkansas, but returned to Butler County, where he has since resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits principally. He was married in 1880 to Mrs. Susanna J. Spurlock, widow of N. B. Spurlock and daughter of Thomas and Anna Mills, natives of Tennessee, where Mrs. Mills was born. To this union were born two children, Jesse E. and William Thomas. Mr. Mills, since his marriage, has lived on the old farm, which consists of 188 acres of good land, all the result of his own labor and good management. Mr. Mills is an earnest worker for the cause of education and the general upbuilding of the community. Politically a Democrat, his first vote was cast for James Buchanan in 1856. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance and of the Missionary Baptist Church. Soon after the war Mr. Mills was registering officer and for many years road overseer. He had the misfortune to lose his wife in 1886.

Lemuel Mills, a popular grocer of Poplar Bluff, was born March 28, 1839. The lives of his parents, Thomas and Anna (Carmichael) Mills, ran along very evenly, the former from 1816 to 1875, and the mother's from 1815 to 1877, and both were natives of Jefferson County, Tenn., where Lemuel was born also. Both were members of the Baptist Church. They came to Butler County in 1853, and here they spent the rest of their lives engaged in agriculture. The father was one of the Georgia volunteers to assist in removing the Indians from that State. In politics he was a Democrat. The subject of this sketch was the eldest of eight children, and had few school advantages. He joined the Missouri State Guards in 1861, and after serving his time there enlisted in Company C, of Col. Jeffers' regiment, Confederate soldiers, where he served until the close of the conflict. After some three years spent on a farm in Louisiana he returned to Butler County, and, notwithstanding his early educational deficiencies, he made up for it in personal application, and was enabled to become a teacher. He alternated farming and teaching for a long time. In 1874 he began public life as clerk of the county court, and served four years. He is now the

treasurer of Poplar Bluff. In 1883 he turned his attention to mercantile life, first in conducting a harness store, and about a year later as partner with M. Ferguson in the grocery business. The stock and building were destroyed by fire in 1885, and with a capital of \$166 Mr. Mills began again, and now has a good stock and increasing trade. In politics he is a Democrat. In 1877 Miss Hester O., a daughter of John Eudaley, an old settler of Butler County, became his wife, and the union has been blessed by five children, three of whom are living. Mrs. Mills is a Methodist.

Thomas H. Moore. Among the earliest pioneers of Washington County, Mo., were James and Amanda (Williams) Moore. The former was born in North Carolina in 1801, and the latter was a native of Virginia, born in 1806. They reared a family of ten children on the old homestead, and lived to a good old age, passing away in 1885 and 1887, respectively. Both were esteemed members of the Presbyterian Church. The father's political opinions changed with the war from Democratic to Republican. His youngest son, Thomas H., was born at Caledonia, Washington County, September 1, 1846, and grew up with the usual rural advantages of a pioneer community, and devoted himself to farming until his twenty-sixth year. He then, in 1872, came to Poplar Bluff, and engaged with W. F. Neal as clerk for \$20 a month and board. A season of illness led him to Ironton, where, after four years' clerkship, he returned to Mr. Neal's employ, and, except an interval at Louisville, Ky., in a wholesale house, he remained with this gentleman for ten years, four of which he was partner in the receipt of profits. His ability and financial success have been such that in 1887 he withdrew and formed the present firm, T. H. Moore & Co., one of the most enterprising firms in the place. In 1880 Mr. Moore married Jennie Harvey, a native of New York, but at an early age was brought to Iron County, Mo. Of their four children three are now living. Mr. Moore is a strong Democrat, and is now mayor of Poplar Bluff. He is a Mason and a member of the K. of H.

Joseph W. Morris was born in Anderson District, S. C., in 1832, and is the son of John and Rachel (Hopkins) Morris, natives of South Carolina, where they resided until 1846, when they removed to Cherokee County, Ga., and there the mother died in 1876, at the age of sixty-six. The father died in 1887, nearly eighty-eight years of age. Both were members of the Baptist Church. Samuel Morris, grandfather of Joseph W., was born in Abbeyville District, S. C., and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The subject of this sketch was the sixth of fourteen children, ten of whom are living, born to his parents. He never attended school but about three months, and that was after attaining his majority. He went to Georgia with his parents, and in 1854 married Miss Margaret E., daughter of John N. and Rebecca Swords. She was born in South Carolina, and by her marriage became the mother of four children, one now living, John Howard. Mr. Morris served four years in Company F, Third Georgia Cavalry, and operated mostly in East Tennessee, the last two years as lieutenant. In 1867 he removed to Butler County, and settled on Wolf Creek, six miles west of Poplar Bluff, where he has 300 acres. Although starting with nothing, he is now one of the leading farmers of that county. Formerly a Whig, his first presidential vote was for Gen. Taylor in 1848. He now affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

William F. Neal, one of the leading merchants of Poplar Bluff, is a son of James W. and Nancy H. (Ford) Neal, natives of South Carolina and Virginia, respectively. They were married in Georgia, and here made their permanent home. He was a farmer by occupation, and both were members of the Baptist Church. While visiting his son in Butler County, Mo., the father died in 1878. The mother then broke up housekeeping, and now lives with her son. She is sixty-one years of age. In their family were six children, three now living—two sons and one daughter. The eldest son, William F., was born in Dawson County, Ga., in October, 1846, and was reared in Whitfield County, on a farm. He secured a fair education in the subscription schools, and in December, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Fourth Georgia Cavalry, Confederate States army, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battle of Chickamauga, was taken prisoner near Knoxville, Tenn., and held fifteen months at Rock Island, Ill. He then returned to his home, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1868 he married Miss Sarah J. Keith, a native of Whitfield County, Ga., who was born, reared and married in the same house. In 1870 Mr. Neal moved to Missouri, located at Poplar Bluff, and in partnership with John F. Lane opened a store, which he has since continued. He has had a number of partners, but for

the past twelve years has been principally by himself. To Mr. and Mrs. Neal were born four children, two living, both daughters. Although starting with comparatively little means, Mr. Neal has succeeded well, and is now one of the heaviest taxpayers of the county. He is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Chapter, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

William W. Norman, proprietor of a saw and planing mill, established his business at Ash Hill in 1887, and employs about twenty men. They cut about 10,000 feet per day, and are doing a thriving business. Mr. Norman was born in Scott County, Mo., in 1853, and is the son of Elias and Telitha (Matthews) Norman, who died when William W. was but a boy, the father when he was two years old and the mother when he was ten. He is the only child living. After the death of his parents William W. hired as a farm hand, with the promise of five months a year at the common school. At the age of twenty-one he purchased a team and went to logging, which occupation he continued for four years. Then he and Mr. J. G. Scholz purchased a saw mill in Cape Girardeau County, which he operated with success for four years. He then purchased another, and at the end of a year Mr. Scholz retired, and Mr. Norman continues the business. He has 680 acres of timber land at Ash Hill, also has 200 acres in Scott County, and 700 or 800 acres in Cape Girardeau County, all the result of his own hard work. He is one of the best business men in the county. He was married in 1879 to Miss Mena Nussbaum, daughter of J. J. and Wilhelmína Nussbaum, natives of Germany. Mr. Nussbaum died, but Mrs. Nussbaum is still living, and is now a resident of Scott County, Mo. To Mr. and Mrs. Norman were born three children: Floy T., Lyman E. and Rosy L. Mr. Norman is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the I. O. O. F., also of the A. O. U. W., and is a Democrat in his political views. He cast his first vote for Rutherford B. Hayes.

George C. Orchard, dealer in groceries, provisions and feed, was born in Salem, Mo., September 1, 1860. William A. Orchard, after his marriage with Rebecca S. Welborn, located at Salem, where he carried on a line of merchandise, and also engaged in railway contracting. He served in the late war as a captain in the Confederate army. He died in 1882. His wife still survives him. Both belonged to the Baptist Church. George C. is the second of their three children. The Salem schools furnished his preparatory education, and in 1883 he graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Business College, at St. Louis. Thereupon he came to Poplar Bluff and became a salesman and bookkeeper for Ferguson & Co. He afterward clerked for R. P. Liles, and soon became his partner. This continued until in 1886, when he opened his present establishment. Mr. Orchard's ability as a general dealer has given him a first-class trade accompanied by the confidence of the community. His political interests are with the Democratic party. He now serves the city as clerk and assessor. In 1887 he married Maggie Smith, a native of Illinois. He is a member of the K. of P.

Hon. William L. Oury, proprietor of the *Butler County Advocate*, is a Virginian, a native of Wythe County, where he was born June 29, 1840. His father, John M. Oury, still lives in Carroll County, Miss., at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, and has, during his varied career, been an earnest, progressive man. He came from his native State of Virginia in 1844 to Mississippi. His political views have passed through the changes of Whig, Unionist and Democrat. In the Mexican War he served in the First Mississippi Regiment, and his former skill with the shears and needle was gained on the same bench that taught President Johnson that trade. His wife, Elizabeth (Duncan) Oury, a native of South Carolina, died at the age of seventy-six years. Both were members of the Christian Church. Nine children were born to them, and the eldest but one is our subject. Young Oury enjoyed common school privileges, and spent a term in the University of Oxford, Miss. His journalistic career began with his printer's apprenticeship, at the age of sixteen years, but this was interrupted in 1861 by his war service in Company I, Eleventh Mississippi Infantry, Confederate States army. Both battles of Manassas, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Wilderness, Gettysburg, Spotsylvania Courthouse, and nearly all of Jackson's Shenandoah Valley engagements witnessed his services, and although he entered as a private, he received a captain's commission before the close of the conflict. With the return of peace he resumed his newspaper connection, and published the *Mississippi Conservative*, and afterward the *Brownsville (Tenn.) Bee*. After Missouri became his home, in 1882, he owned the *West Plains Gazette* for

about three years, but in 1887 purchased his present paper. His journal is a bright and wide-awake sheet, and represents its editor's views with fidelity. Mr. Oury is a strong and uncompromising Democrat, and his qualities led to his representing Carroll County, Miss., in the Legislature of that State, while he was yet a resident. In fraternal matters he supports the K. of H., A. O. U. W. and I. O. O. F. In 1864 he married Miss Emma Hansbrough, a native of Mississippi. Eight children have been born to them, and five are now living.

F. G. Oxley, president of the F. G. Oxley Stave Co., is the son of Clare and Philadelphia (Oliver) Oxley, natives of Virginia. Clare Oxley became a lawyer, and, soon after his marriage, began the practice of his profession in Kentucky, where he remained until 1833. He then went to Boone County, Mo., where he was associated as law partner with Sterling Price, the gentleman with whom he served in the Mexican War, under a colonel's commission. Soon after the close of the war he died. His political predilections were of the Clay-Whig order. His widow lived to be eighty-four years old. Six children were born to them, but only two now are living. The subject of this sketch was born in Boone County September 21, 1834, and received but few advantages in the old country schools. After his father's death he became the main support of the family. He has engaged extensively in the real estate business, both in Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri, aiding in the laying out of Leavenworth and Atchison. He was engaged in the same line at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1857, and afterward became a druggist at Louisville, Ky. During the war his attention was given to contracting to furnish beef for the Union army. Since the war, however, he has been vigorously pushing the stave business, and with such unexampled success that his present company is probably the most extensive one of the kind in existence. The firm has passed through many changes, but Mr. Oxley always remains the leading spirit of it and established the present firm in 1886. They have an extensive plant at Poplar Bluff, one at Cincinnati, Ohio, and one at Junction City, Ky. They employ vast resources and men, and ship to California, Cuba, Liverpool, England, and many foreign ports elsewhere. Mr. Oxley was married in 1867 to Miss Margaret J. West, a native of Kentucky. Their two children, Robert F. and Mary E., are both attending college in Kentucky. Mr. Oxley and his wife are members of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat.

Judge John C. Patty, farmer and stock raiser, of Epps Township, was born in Union District, S. C., in 1823, and is the third of thirteen children born to Rev. Joshua and Nancy (Walker) Patty, natives of South Carolina. The father was born during the Revolutionary War, and was twice married. Five children were born to his first marriage. He was of English-Irish descent, a farmer by occupation, and was a soldier in one of the Indian wars. He was also a Baptist minister, and followed his ministerial duties nearly all his life. He removed to Sevier County, Tenn., in 1831, and there died in 1862. His father, John Patty, was born in South Carolina, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Nancy Patty was born in 1805, and died about 1873 in North Carolina. Her father, Robin Walker, was born in South Carolina, of Irish descent, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He died in South Carolina. Judge John C. Patty had very meager educational advantages, having never attended school more than a few months in his life. He went to Tennessee with his parents at the age of eight, and in 1844 married Mary Ann, daughter of Emanuel G. and Mary Jones, natives of Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. Patty were born nine children, five of whom are now living: Sallie, wife of John Whitsel; Joshua; Johanna, wife of Enoch Langley; Lovey J., wife of Charles Scarsgall, and Caldonia, wife of Albert Scarsgall. After marriage, Mr. Patty settled in Blount County, Tenn., where he remained until 1852, and then removed to Butler County, on Cane Creek, where he purchased forty acres of land. He now has 980 acres of excellent land on Beaver Dam, all the result of his own industry. He is a farmer, also a blacksmith and wagon-maker, and is a natural mechanic, and one of the prominent citizens of Butler County. He was a staunch union man during the war, although he took no part in that struggle. Soon after that event he was elected county judge, which position he held for six years, and was then re-elected, but was legislated out, and afterward served as probate and *ex-officio* county judge. At the end of two years Mr. Patty was again elected, and served two years with credit and distinction. Politically a life-long and consistent Democrat, his first presidential vote was cast for James K. Polk in 1844. Although not a member of the church, he is a church worker and a moralist. Mrs. Patty and children are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Joseph P. Porch, another successful farmer and stock raiser of Black River Township, was born in De Kalb County, Tenn., about 1842, and is the son of William and Sarah (Waldon) Porch. The father was born in Sussex County, Va., and, at the age of nine years, left the parental roof, and went with a neighbor to Tennessee, where he was married. He settled in De Kalb County, but removed from there to Smith County, and from there to Butler County, Mo., in 1851. After reaching the last named county, he settled in Black River Township, near where the town of Hendrickson now stands. He passed the remainder of his life in Butler and Wayne Counties, and was a life-long farmer. He was in one of the early Indian wars. The mother was born in Wilson County, Tenn., and died when Joseph P. was fourteen years of age. He was the eldest of ten children, and knows very little about any of his brothers and sisters. He received little or no educational advantages, and at the age of ten years began working as a farm hand, giving his wages to his father until twenty-one years of age. He then enlisted in Company H, Thirty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and operated in nearly all the Confederate States. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Chattanooga, and all through the Georgia and Alabama campaigns, and was also with Sherman in his famous march to the sea. After the surrender at Raleigh he went on foot to Washington, D. C., and participated in the grand review. He returned to St. Louis, and was discharged in June, 1865. During his whole experience of the war he was never wounded or captured. In June, 1866, he married Miss Elizabeth Sandlin, a native of Butler County. She died about 1878, and was the mother of four children, only one now living. His first son, William, was born February 6, 1867; Nancy was born May 7, 1869, and Dora Isabelle was born June 2, 1871. Mr. Porch was married the second time, in 1880, to Miss Nancy, daughter of Lewis Johnson, and to this union were born three children. Since his first marriage Mr. Porch has lived on his present farm, which consists of 176 acres, all the result of his own work, having started as a farm hand. He is an industrious and enterprising citizen, and has the respect of all who know him. He is a Republican in his political views, and his first presidential vote was for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He is a member of the G. A. R., and he and wife are members, in good standing, in the Missionary Baptist Church.

John W. Reed, farmer and stock raiser of Poplar Bluff Township, was born in Hampshire County, Va., August 4, 1818, and is the son of Abraham and Sallie (Hood) Reed, natives of Hampshire County, where they lived until about 1832. They then removed to Clark County, Ohio, and two years later to Princeton, Ind., where they passed their last days. Both were of Dutch extraction, and members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Reed was a farmer and miller by occupation, and was a soldier in the War of 1812 under Gen. Harrison. John W. Reed was the third of a family of eleven children. He never attended school, but was obliged to stay at home and aid in supporting the rest of the family. At the age of twenty-four he left the parental roof and engaged in flat-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, where he remained about four years. He then started for the Galena lead mines, but stopped on his way in Jackson County, Ill., and went to work on a farm, and was married here, in 1846, to Miss Sallie Ellis, daughter of Stephen and Betsey Ellis, formerly of North Carolina. This marriage resulted in the birth of five children, only one, Richard, now living. Mr. Reed remained in Jackson County, Ill., until 1874, when he removed to Butler County, Mo., and there he has since lived. He has lived on his present farm of 300 acres, situated four miles north of Poplar Bluff, since 1884. It is a good tract of bottom land. In August, 1861, he joined Company H, Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and at the battle of Belmont was severely wounded, which disabled him for further service, and nearly resulted in his death. He was discharged October 27, 1862. He is an earnest worker for the cause of education, and for the general upbuilding of the country. He is a conservative Republican in his political views, was reared a Whig, and his first presidential vote was for Gen. Harrison. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, of the G. A. R., and also a member of the Christian Church. Mrs. Reed died April 25, 1888, at the age of seventy-two years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and was formerly a Baptist of good standing.

George W. Register, notary public, real-estate agent and insurance agent at Poplar Bluff, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., in 1844, and is the son of Richard J. and Elizabeth F. (Davis) Register. The father was born in Dela-

ware in 1818, and when young came to Indiana with his mother. He was married in Sullivan County about 1843, and was one of the pioneers. He spent all his life as a farmer, until two years prior to his death, when he engaged in merchandising. He died in 1868. His father was of French extraction, and died when Richard was quite small. The mother of George W. was born in Sullivan County, Ind., where she still lives, aged about sixty-two. Both parents and grandparents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. George W. was the eldest of three sons and one daughter. He attended the common schools until about sixteen years of age, when he spent four years at New Lebanon Academy, one year at the State University and one year, 1867-68, at the National Normal at Lebanon, Ohio. He began teaching at the age of eighteen, and followed that occupation until after he came to Missouri. He was principal of the Paxton graded schools for five years, and principal of the Carlisle Seminary for two years. From 1871 to 1875 he was superintendent of public schools of Sullivan County, and was a member of the first County Superintendents' State Convention held at Indianapolis in 1873. He had the honor of being chosen as one of the "100 eminent educators of Indiana," who were asked to furnish their photos and autographs for an album, to be placed in the educational department of that State, at the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876. He was married in 1868 to Miss Belle St. Clair, who died in 1879. Three children were born to this union. In 1880 Mr. Register married Miss Donna Dickey, formerly of Montgomery, Ala., but at that time living in Butler County, Mo. To them were born four children. In 1881 Mr. and Mrs. Register removed to Woodruff County, Ark., where he taught school. The same year he removed to Ironton, Mo., and in 1882 came again to Poplar Bluff, and for two years was principal of the public schools at that place. In 1884 he again taught school in Woodruff County, Ark., but since 1885 has been in the real estate and insurance business, and since 1886 has been notary public. He has a good farm of fifty acres, one and a half miles north of Poplar Bluff, where he resides. In politics Mr. Register is Democratic, casting his first presidential vote for Horatio Seymour in 1868. He is an earnest worker for the triumph of Democratic principles as expounded by Thomas Jefferson, and for the elevation of the working classes to that condition in life in which they may be able "to share in the gains and honors of advancing civilization." He is a member of the Masonic order, K. of L. and is also a member of the Farmers' Alliance. Mrs. Register and her two stepdaughters are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Register is a Methodist. He was admitted to the Sullivan County bar about 1868, and again in Butler County in 1886, but never practiced law as a profession. He was a prominent member of the Indiana Horticultural Society, and is a member of the same society in Missouri. He organized the Wabash Valley Normal School in 1873, which was of great utility for the advancement of the educational interest. During the campaign of 1876 Mr. Register was editor of a campaign paper at Carlisle, Ind.

Dr. S. N. Rubottom, a practicing physician and surgeon of Cane Creek Township, was born at Greenville, Wayne County, in 1833, and is the son of Ezekiel and Amelia (Parish) Rubottom. The father was born in Chatham County, N. C., in 1770, and was married first in North Carolina to Miss Bettie, daughter of Dr. Bettis, a survivor of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Rubottom brought his family to Tennessee in 1803, and he was married the second time in 1810 to the mother of Dr. S. N. He was a gunsmith and blacksmith by trade, and worked some for the Indians. He died in 1857. He was once or twice a member of the Legislature, when it convened at St. Charles. He was also for several years county judge and justice of the peace, etc. He was a life-long Democrat, and a man of considerable influence. His father was a native of Wales, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Amelia Rubottom was born in Richmond, Va., and was the daughter of John Parish. She died in 1844. Dr. S. N. Rubottom was the seventh of eight children. He attended the common schools in Missouri, and from the age of fourteen to twenty lived with Dr. V. M. Capp, a brother-in-law. Subsequently he began the study of medicine, and took one course at the St. Louis Medical College. In 1861 he began practicing at Greenville, and has continued practicing ever since with success. He was married in 1859 to Miss Eliza, daughter of John and Elsie Wisecarver, and a native of Cape Girardeau County. Her people were early settlers of Butler County. To this union were born seven children. In 1866 the Doctor settled on his present farm, which consists of 120 acres on Cane Creek, sixteen

miles northwest of Poplar Bluff. He is an earnest worker for the cause of education, is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

Harvey I. Ruth, manager of the Poplar Bluff Lumber & Manufacturing Company, was born near Reading, Pa., September 24, 1864. He is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Ruth) Ruth, both of whom were also natives of the Keystone State. The elder Ruth was a man of extensive means, and was devoted to its careful management and investment. The parents both died within a month of each other in the year 1871, leaving eight children. Harvey, then but a boy of seven years, was adopted by an uncle whose interest in him has always been of the kindest. He was educated in the public schools, and spent some time at Wellison's Seminary in Western Massachusetts. He was but nineteen years of age when he was sent to take charge of the extensive interests of the company he now represents, but the skill he has displayed in carrying it on indicates that his employers had been careful to choose a master hand. A large stationary saw-mill, with two portable mills as feeders, and a large planing-mill, fall under his care. He employs in all about three hundred men, and turns out an annual product of about three and a half million feet. Mr. Ruth is a Republican, and is a member of the K. of P.

Marshall E. Shelton, D. D. S., is the son of James M. and Elizabeth (Cooper) Shelton, the latter a cousin of Gen. R. E. Lee, James Fenimore Cooper and Peter Cooper. James Shelton was born while his parents were passing through Ohio, en route from Virginia to Indiana, where, at Knightstown, he settled after his marriage and engaged in horticulture, producing an extensive variety of fruits. Both were earnest Christians, he belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church and she holding the Presbyterian faith. His political views were Republican. Both parents were born in 1822, but the father died in 1883. The mother, a native of Milton, Ind., now resides at Knightstown, that State, and has lived to see five of her seven children mature. Her two sons are engaged in the legal and dental professions. Marshall E. was born near Knightstown, Ind., March 12, 1858, and received his literary training in the high school of that place. In 1879 he entered the profession of dentistry, and graduated at the dental department of the University of Tennessee at Nashville. He at once located at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and while there was married to Mrs. Emma Duncan (*nee* Block), who was born at New Orleans in 1858. They have one daughter, Matilda. He is a member of the Christian Church, while his wife is a Presbyterian. The Doctor is a Mason, and holds the political faith of the Republican party. He has been especially successful in the line he has chosen, so that he was, in 1885, invited to lecture on the diseases and surgery of the mouth, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis. Since 1880, however, he has been the possessor of a large and lucrative practice at Poplar Bluff, and is now in the seventh year of his professional life.

Andrew Jackson Simms, farmer, was born in Perry County, Tenn., in 1858, and is a son of William and Jemima (Lisco) Simms. The father was born in Mississippi in 1804, and when quite small removed with his parents to South Carolina, where he was reared. He then went to Perry County, where he was married about 1830, and lived there until 1857, when he removed to Butler County, Mo., and settled near Neelyville. He died there in 1864. He was a farmer and the father of thirteen children. The mother was born in Perry County, Tenn., and died the winter before the death of her husband. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. After the death of his parents, Andrew J. Simms began for himself, and traveled through Arkansas, Tennessee and Texas. After attaining his growth, he attended the West Plains school two years, and after that farmed, with the exception of three years prior to 1884, when he was engaged in the saloon business at Neelyville. He was married in March, 1881, to Miss Dora E., daughter of Dudley and Lovina Lamdin, formerly of Illinois, where Mrs. Simms was born. This union resulted in the birth of three children, two now living: Lewis Edgar and William Alonzo. Soon after marriage Mr. Simms settled one mile southwest of Neelyville, where he has eighty acres, sixty of which are improved. He is a Republican, politically, and occupied the position of justice of the peace from 1880 to 1881. He is a member of the Christian Church, and an earnest worker for the cause of education and for the general welfare of the country.

John Souders, another successful farmer of Poplar Bluff Township, was born in Edmondson County, Ky., in 1852, and is the son of Isaac and Avau (Amos) Souders, natives of Kentucky, born in 1828 and 1830, respectively. Soon

after marriage, they settled in Butler County, Ky., and in 1881 he came to Butler County, Mo., where the mother died in 1884. The father is still living, and follows agricultural pursuits for a livelihood. John Souders was the third of eight children. He was reared in Butler County, Ky., with little education, and in 1872 married Miss Martha, daughter of John Gamble. She was born in Warren County, Ky., and by her marriage became the mother of two children: Martha F. and Anna F. Mr. Souders removed to Butler County, Mo., in 1880, and settled on Black River, near Hillyard, with about ten acres cleared. He first rented for two years, but now has 120 acres of good land, ninety of which are cleared, and has a fine residence. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and has been reasonably successful at the same. He is a Republican, politically, and a member of the Farmers' Alliance. Mrs. Souders is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Souders has held many minor offices in his county, and is a good citizen.

Milton S. Spradling, farmer, and son of Obadiah and Lucinda (Milan) Spradling, was born in Henry County, Tenn., in 1827. His parents were born in Indiana and Virginia, respectively. The father was in the War of 1812, was at the battle of New Orleans, and afterward went to Virginia, where he was married. He then removed to Henry County, Tenn., and here followed the occupation of a carpenter and millwright. He died at Charlotte, Tenn., in 1862. His father was a native of England, was in the Revolutionary War, and died in Indiana. His weight was 480 pounds. The mother of Milton S. died in 1845. Her father, Thomas Milan, was a Frenchman, and a light horseman in the Revolutionary War. The subject of this sketch was the seventh of ten children. He received but little educational advantages, and at the age of fourteen began business for himself as blacksmith, which occupation he followed for eight years. He has followed the occupation of a carpenter and millwright off and on ever since. In 1854 he married Mary Ann Beasley, a native of Humphreys County, Tenn., and to this union were born ten children, seven now living: William and Barney (twins), Mary J. (wife of William Helens), James, Joseph U., Bettie Ann (wife of Wilson Mellwain) and Thomas. In 1860 Mr. Spradling removed to Butler County, Mo., and settled near Poplar Bluff. He has resided in this place for about twenty years, and has a good farm of 400 acres. He is a good citizen, and has the respect of all. He has spent considerable time in the study of mineralogy, and has had some practical experience of the same on his own farm. About 1882 he was informed by a Choctaw Indian, who had formerly lived in Butler County, that rich gold fields were on his farm. Investigation by a California gold digger proved this to be the case, and Mr. Spradling is making preparations for developing this hidden wealth. Mrs. Spradling died about 1876, and in 1883 Mr. Spradling married Mrs. Lucinda Harrison, *nee* Clements. Mr. Spradling is a Democrat politically, and his first presidential vote was cast for Taylor, in 1848. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

G. A. Standard, attorney at Poplar Bluff, is the son of Thomas M. and Temperance (Osborn) Standard. The parents were born, reared, and married in Illinois, and are of English descent. The father is a farmer by occupation, and he is a member of the Presbyterian Church, as was also his wife, who died when her son G. A. was a small boy. The father married again, and in 1887 moved to this county. He was the father of two sons by his first marriage, only one now living, and five children by the second marriage, only two now living. He was a Democrat in his political views. G. A. Standard was born in Union County, Ill., April 15, 1852, and received his literary education in the common schools and at Ewing College. He educated himself, teaching and going to school by turns, and after finishing his education continued to teach for some time. After reading law at Vienna, Ill., and having prepared for an examination for legal license, he decided to come to Missouri, and in 1880 came to Poplar Bluff, where he took charge of the city schools, holding the position of principal for three years. In 1882 he was admitted to the bar, and in the fall of the same year was elected prosecuting attorney for Butler County, holding the office four years. In 1882 he married Miss Emma Varner, a native of Butler County, who bore him two children, both sons. Mr. Standard has been a member of the Poplar Bluff bar for six years, and is also interested in farming and stock raising. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Democrat in politics.

Michael D. Treece, dealer in general merchandise, is a native of Perry County, Tenn., born November 30, 1833. His paternal grandparents came

from Germany, but his parents, Samuel B. and Sarah (Ketchersides) Treece were born in Bedford County, Tenn. Perry County became their home after marriage, until in 1835, when they moved to Alabama. They returned, however, after the war, and there spent the remainder of their lives. The father was a blacksmith by trade. Their religious home was the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and his fraternity spirit found expression in the Masonic order. He was a Democrat. Seven children were born to them, of whom Michael D was the fourth. Young Treece gained enough of an education to do business after he had reached the age of nineteen years. Soon after this he began in a harness and shoe shop, where he spent the next fifteen years of his life. He had charge of a government shop for a time during the Civil War, and after some time in his trade in Alabama and Tennessee, he came to Poplar Bluff. He worked by the day for a short time, and purchased a small stock of goods, chiefly on borrowed capital, owning about \$20 worth in a stock of \$200. To this he added a repair shop, and his business has so increased and prospered that it now occupies a two-story block 26x52 feet. He is a Democrat, and has served both as justice of the peace and city alderman. In 1855 he married Mariah J. Holley, a native of Tuscaloosa County, Ala., and their union has resulted in three sons and two daughters. Mrs. Treece is a Baptist.

B. F. Turner, another successful farmer of Butler County, was born in Logan County, Ky., in 1828, and is the son of Willis and Sarah (King) Turner, natives of Fairfax County, Va., where they were reared and married. They afterward moved to Kentucky, thence to Illinois, and from there, in about 1856, to Butler County, Mo., where they both died about 1860. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and a farmer by occupation. B. F. Turner was the eighth of eleven children. He was educated in the common subscription schools and went with his parents to Massac County, Ill., but in 1857 came to Butler County, where he married in 1859. He has seven children. Mr. Turner has since lived in Butler County, one mile northwest of Poplar Bluff, and has 3,000 acres of land, also owning land in Kentucky. After serving one term as public administrator, he was elected sheriff in 1868 and served two terms of two years each. He subsequently filled the position, two terms, a few years afterward. He is now engaged in farming and stock raising, and his property is the result of his own labor and good management. Politically a Republican, his first presidential vote was for J. C. Bell in 1860. Mr. Turner is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P.

Milton J. Wyatt, druggist Poplar Bluff, was born in Gibson County, Tenn., April 4, 1848. He is the son of Alfred and Narcissa (Banks) Wyatt, both born, reared and married in North Carolina. They afterward moved to Tennessee, and in 1858 to Ripley County, Mo., where they are both living at the present time, the father engaged in agricultural pursuits. When Price made his raid through Missouri, Mr. Wyatt was caught up and taken along. He served a term as public administrator of Ripley County, and is a much respected citizen. Both he and wife are members of the Southern Methodist Church. Of the nine children born to their union, five are now living, one son and four daughters. Milton J. Wyatt was reared a farmer boy, and received a limited education, owing to the scarcity of schools at that time. He was about nineteen years of age when Price made his raid through Missouri, and was taken with his father. He began business for himself as a bar-tender, and some time after he kept a saloon of his own. Subsequently he turned his attention to farming and then to the timber business. In 1886 he engaged in the drug business, and after a partnership with O. P. Adams of short duration, he became sole proprietor. He came to Butler County, Mo., in 1886. In 1873 he married Miss Theresa Cook, a native of Illinois, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Wyatt is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a Democrat in politics, and is a man who will succeed in any undertaking.

IRON COUNTY.

Jacob T. Ake, registrar of lands in the United States land office, was born in Bedford County, Penn., May 15, 1835, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Ake, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. The grandfather Ake came from Germany to America, locating in Berks County, and thence to Bedford County, Penn. John Ake, father of Jacob T., was a carpenter by trade, and followed this occupation during his youth. He was also engaged in mining for some time in the ore banks of Pennsylvania. He immigrated, with his family, to Iron County in 1856, and located in Pilot Knob for about one year, after which he came to Ironton, where he died in 1875. The mother died in 1879. They were the parents of ten children, only four now living. Jacob T. was reared in Bedford County, Penn., receiving his education there. He learned the tailor's trade, which he followed until the breaking out of the late war. Previous to this he moved to Iron County, and also resided in Pilot Knob for a short period. He then came to Ironton, where he followed his trade. In 1860 he married Miss Elizabeth Boswell, a native of England. Four children were born to this union, three now living: Harry, Dora and Victor. In August, 1865, Mr. Ake enlisted in Company B, Thirty-first Missouri Volunteers, and served until June, 1865. He was at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg and several others. While on detached service between Louisville and Lexington, Ky., he was captured, but was soon after paroled. After the battle of Vicksburg, he went to Paducah hospital in barracks, on detached service. In June, 1865, he was mustered out, came home and was deputy circuit and county clerk until 1871. That year he was elected to fill both offices, and served a portion of the time as circuit clerk, and keeping the office of county clerk. In 1874 he was re-elected and served one term. He was then appointed to fill an unexpired term as public administrator, and was elected twice to the same position. He has filled the office of city treasurer for five years. He is one of the prominent citizens of Iron County, and is a gentleman who has made a host of friends. Mr. Ake is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being Master of the lodge for three years, and represented that to the Grand Lodge. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and represented his district at the Grand Lodge of the Odd Fellows. He was made justice of the peace in 1858, and held the office until the breaking out of the late war.

John T. Baldwin, of the firm of Baldwin Bros., contractors and builders, was born in Hickman County, Ky., March 7, 1854, being the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Stewart) Baldwin. The father was a native of Tennessee, and the mother a native of Hickman County, of the same State. The father was a carpenter by trade, and operated a saw-mill most of the time. In 1859 he removed to Poplar Bluff, Butler Co., Mo., where he operated a saw and planing-mill, and was also a contractor. He died there December 5, 1873. The mother died December 13, 1868. They were the parents of ten children, five now living: Thomas T., John T., Lucy (wife of E. I. Hamilton), James R. and Joseph L. The father married the second time, and one child was born to this union, who is now deceased. The father represented Butler County in the Legislature two terms. He was a Mason of the highest degree, and was also a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and represented both lodges at the Grand Lodge several times. He was one of the popular and prominent men of Butler County, and had many friends. His son, John T. Baldwin, was but four years of age when he came to Butler County, Mo. Here he received a liberal education, and remained with his parents until their death. He learned the carpenter's trade, and came to Ironton in 1873, where he has remained ever since, occupied with his trade. In 1880 the Baldwin Bros. bought out B. Shepherd, and have since conducted the business under its present name. They run a large planing-mill, and do all kinds of carpentering and building. They receive some large contracts, and have built all, or nearly all the buildings in Ironton, together with those in the neighborhood. These gentlemen do a large business, and are practical workmen. Mr. Baldwin was married in 1881 to Miss Estella Moser, a native of Iowa, who bore him three children: Meda L., John T., Jr. and Effie M. Mr. Baldwin is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge. Mrs. Baldwin's father is now a resident of Emporia, Kas., late registrar of the United States lands of Ironton.

William E. Bell was born in Washington County, Mo., May 30, 1840, and is the son of Milton and Jane (Warner) Bell. Milton Bell, when a young man, in

company with others, was captured by the Indians at Tippecanoe, but was, by the assistance of two friendly Cherokees, liberated, but not before every means of support had been destroyed, as they were traveling down the Red River in a flat-boat, which contained all their provisions, money, most of their clothing, and many other articles, all of which were destroyed. After being set at liberty, they found themselves 300 miles from any settled point, and were obliged to travel over rough and dangerous roads. After experiencing many hardships they finally settled in Washington County, Mo., at what was then the first iron mine in Missouri, and still known as the old Springfield Furnace. This was also included in Washington County at that time. Mr. Bell's marriage to Miss Warner was blessed by the birth of thirteen children, eight now living: William E., Mary J., Eliza, Thomas M., Henry C., Susan, Ingabar and Julia. Those deceased were named Eliza A., Catherine, John S. and Ann. William E., the subject of this sketch, had very limited educational advantages, and consequently is a strong advocate of the public school system, always lending a helping hand in that direction. April 9, 1870, he married Miss Lucy A. George, who bore him two children: Hervey L. and Thomas. Mr. Bell was drafted into the Union army and was conscripted in the Confederate army, but on account of disabilities was discharged from service. He has been engaged in merchandising, and is by trade a carpenter, but has spent most of his time in farming. He is a man much liked in his county, and has been assessor for eight years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

J. N. Bishop, dealer in stoves, hardware, furniture, farming utensils, etc., at Ironton, was born at Yellow Springs, Ohio, March 6, 1852, and is the son of Noah and Mary J. (McClellan) Bishop. The father was born in Litchfield, Conn., and graduated at Yale College as a Presbyterian minister. He then immigrated to Ohio, where he married Miss Mary J. McClellan, a native of Ohio, and there remained for several years. He preached the gospel for a number of years, and was president of the young men's seminary in Connecticut, for some time. He immigrated to Springfield, Ill., where he remained a few years, and then moved to Jacksonville, where he again preached the gospel. In 1869 he, with his family, moved to Iron County, and located in Ironton, where he lived a retired life the remainder of his days. He died in the fall of 1869. The mother died in June, 1872. They were the parents of three children: Anna L. Smith, now resides in St. Louis; Belle Moser, resides in Oakdale, Neb., and John N., who is the youngest of the family. He was reared, principally, in Illinois, receiving a good education in both the common and high schools. He was about seventeen years of age when he came with his parents to Ironton, and after reaching this place, he attended the Arcadia College for about three years. He then worked at his trade one year, then went to St. Louis, where he remained engaged in his trade for four years. He then went to the Black Hills, Dak., and was engaged in mining for something over a year. In 1877 he came back to Iron County, and engaged in merchandising, which occupation he has since continued. He is doing an extensive business and is succeeding well. In October, 1886, he married Miss Laura Brown, a native of Iowa. She is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Bishop is a member of the city council.

August Block, son of Martin and Louisa (Ranch) Block, was born in Germany September 21, 1853, and when but one year old immigrated with his parents to the United States, and landed at New Orleans, after a stormy and tedious voyage. They then took passage on a steamer, and sailed up the Mississippi River, landing at Ste. Genevieve, the oldest town in Missouri. Later they took a trip across the country to Iron Mountain, where they lived eighteen years. In 1872 they moved to Middlebrook, where they have since resided. Martin Block is a shoe and harness-maker by trade, and during his stay in Iron Mountain devoted his attention to that business, having all the work of the mining company. By his marriage to Miss Ranch, which occurred in the old country, were born nine children, six now living: August, Morie, Rickie, Sophia, Henry and Matilda. Those deceased are Frank, Augusta, and an infant unnamed. August Block was married June 15, 1880, to Miss Barbara Kerchman, who was a descendant of an old German family, and an early settler of this county. Mr. Block left home in 1881, and went to Arkansas, where he remained nearly one year engaged in the railroad business. He then returned to Graniteville, and established himself in business, and has since had a thriving trade. He has a nice, neat, little saloon, and by his genial, affable man-

ners has won the esteem of his fellow townsmen. He handles the choicest brands of native and imported wines, whiskies, brandies, etc. Mr. Block has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for thirteen years, and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, having advanced as far as the Royal Arch.

Capt. H. M. Bradley, attorney and government claim agent, of Ironton, was born in West Jefferson, Ohio, August 10, 1839, and is the son of Jonas and Elizabeth (Davis) Bradley, both natives of Ohio, of English-Irish descent. The paternal grandfather was born in Logan County, Va., immigrated to Ohio in 1800, where the Indians camped on his place when peace was made with them. He was in the War of 1812, and passed his last days in Ohio. The father of our subject was a mechanic by trade, and followed this occupation all his life. He and his wife both died in West Jefferson, he February 6, 1855, at the age of forty-eight, and the mother April 16, 1859, also forty-eight years of age. They were the parents of seven children, three now living: James W., William L. and Capt. Hugh M. The last named was reared in West Jefferson, Ohio, and there remained until fourteen years of age, when he received his education at Delaware College, Ohio. In 1857 he went to Dubuque, Iowa, where he studied law for about one year. He then went to Louisiana, Mo., remained there a short time, being admitted to the Pike County bar in 1859. He then went to St. Louis, where he practiced his profession until the late war. He then went to Louisiana, Mo., and raised his first company at that place, going out as first lieutenant. This was Company I, Tenth Regiment, Missouri State Militia Cavalry Volunteers, and in 1863 it was consolidated with the Twelfth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, forming the Third and the Fifth Missouri State Militia, remaining as the same company. He raised his second company at Fredericktown, Mo., which was called Company I, Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteers, and Mr. Bradley went out as its captain, serving about seven months. He was in the engagements of Moore's Mill, Pilot Knob, Patterson and several hard skirmishes. At Patterson he was wounded seven times by gun shots, a minié-ball passed through his right thigh, and his left hand was shot to pieces. He was a brave officer and a gallant fighter. He rode a well-trained horse, and by this his life was saved many times. After being wounded April 20, 1863, he filled the office of provost-marshal at Ironton, Fredericktown and Columbia, Mo., during the years 1863, 1864 and 1865, and was filling the office at the time of being mustered out. He was mustered out April 5, 1865, and now draws an officer's pension. After the war he went to Madison County, Mo., where he remained but a short time. May 6, 1868, he married Miss Margaret B. Grove, a native of Pittsburgh, Penn. To them were born four children: William H., born May 15, 1870; Elizabeth B., born February 5, 1872; Ida May, born April 13, 1874, and Hugh M., Jr., born February 9, 1876. While in Madison County, Mo., Capt. Bradley was given the contract for carrying the United States mail from Pilot Knob to Pocahtontas, Ark., and filled this contract until 1868, when his time expired. He then went to Patterson, Wayne County, and engaged in the mercantile business at that place. He ran three stores at one time, taking the contract to build eleven miles of ties of the Iron Mountain Railroad, which kept him until 1873, when he came to Ironton and engaged in the law and claim agency business, which he is engaged in at the present time. He is also engaged in the insurance business, representing the Phoenix, of London, and Niagara, of New York. Mrs. Bradley and children are members of the Episcopal Church.

S. E. Buford, county collector, is a native of Missouri, born in what is now Iron County, September 1, 1849, and is the son of Pate and Arlotte (Carty) Buford, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The paternal grandfather, William, was an old Virginian by birth, and immigrated to Southeast Missouri at an early day, locating at Caledonia. He died in what is now Iron County. Pate Buford was a farmer by occupation, having followed this occupation all his life. He represented Reynolds County in the Legislature for two sessions, and was assessor of Iron County for some time. He was a very prominent man, and had many friends. He died in 1873. He was married twice, and was the father of thirteen children, eight by the first wife, and only three now living: James, William and Simeon E. He was the father of five children by his second marriage: Jane, Paschal, Thomas, George and Charles. S. E. Buford was reared in Iron County, on the farm, and educated in the common schools. When twenty years of age he engaged as clerk in Bellevue, where he remained about one year. He then went to Pilot Knob, where he was in the employ of

the Pilot Knob Iron Company, as clerk for five years. He was then appointed deputy sheriff for one year, and afterward engaged in merchandising in Reynolds County, where he remained for a few years. He then removed to Bellevue, where he carried on the mercantile business for about a year. In 1875 he married Miss Eliza A. Pickard, a native of Indiana. To them were born three children: William P., Oran J. and Della. In 1882 Mr. Buford was elected assessor of Iron County, and served one term. During this time he was employed by the St. Louis Ore and Steel Company as stock manager. In 1884 he was elected sheriff, and held that position one term. In 1886 he was elected county collector, which term of office expires March, 1889. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Philip P. G. Carty, son of Joshua and Charlotte (Mallow) Carty, was born January 18, 1838, in Reynolds County, Mo., but which was at that time Washington County. The father, Joshua Carty, was a native of Kentucky, but has no definite knowledge of the exact locality of his birth, but thinks he was born near Bowling Green. He immigrated to Missouri between the age of fifteen and sixteen, and settled in what was afterward known as Reynolds County. His wife was born in Virginia, and immigrated to this State many years ago, making the trip across the country in a wagon, and first landed in St. Louis, when that city was but a village, and was settled principally by the French. She remained there but a short time, when they went to Boone County, where they remained for a number of years. They then went from that county to Washington County, or Iron County as it is now called, where she was married to Joshua Carty. Their son, Philip P. G. Carty, was married on March 4, 1858, to Miss L. Black, daughter of George and Mary Black of Reynolds County, Mo., and both of whom are now living, Mr. Black being seventy-four years of age, and his wife seventy-three, and both natives of Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Carty were born ten children: Joshua J., George W., Andrew C., Philip D., Mary C., Sarah E., James H. (dead), Margaret C., Thomas S. and an infant who died unnamed. Mr. Carty was county judge in Reynolds County for six years, and received his commission from Gov. Fletcher of Missouri, in 1866. He has been a farmer all his life, and owns 165 acres of land, 120 being under cultivation. He and Mrs. Carty are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

J. G. Clarkson, one of the county judges of Iron County, was born in Middlesex County, Va., July 8, 1826, and is the son of Joseph and Susan (Games) Clarkson, both natives of Essex County, Va., and both of English descent. The paternal grandfather, James, was born in England, and came to America during the Revolutionary War as a soldier. He settled in Essex County, Va., and worked at his trade, weaving, which he had learned in England. He died in Essex County, Va., at a ripe old age. He reared seven sons, all now deceased. His son Joseph was a farmer by occupation, and grew to manhood in Essex County, Va. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was quite young at that time. He moved to Washington County, Mo., in 1867, and there died in 1871. He was the father of three sons and five daughters, two sons and two daughters now living: James, Joseph G., Matilda and Virginia. Joseph G. was reared on a farm, in Fluvanna County, Va., and there remained until seventeen years of age, when he engaged in the saw mill and lumber business, which he carried on in Virginia, until the spring of 1861. He then enlisted in the Second Missouri Cavalry, Col. Radford's regiment, and served four years. He was in the battles of Manassas, Fredericksburg, Richmond and the Wilderness. He was captured in Loudoun County, Va., and was taken to Washington City, where he was kept a short time, and then taken down to Fortress Monroe, when he was exchanged. He then joined his regiment, and served until the close of the war. He had the misfortune to have his right foot broken by his horse falling upon it. He was courier for Gen. Wickam for some time, and while in the service in the Shenandoah Valley, having been sent up to remove a station flag, he became witness of the battle of Shenandoah Valley, without being in danger. It was a grand sight. Mr. Clarkson was the man who carried the message to Gen. Jackson. He expected to accomplish this during the night, but the sun was up before he arrived. In 1866 he immigrated to Washington County, Mo., where he engaged in the lumber business until the spring of 1871, when he came to Iron County, and has resided there ever since. He also has followed the lumber business at this place, and still continues. He was married in the fall of 1866, to Miss Nannie Covington, a native of Essex County.

Va., and to them were born three children: J. Walter, Lillie and Joseph G., Jr. Mrs. Clarkson died in 1875, and in 1876 he married Miss Lizzie Covington, a sister of his first wife. To this union were born four children, two now living: George W. and Rosser. In 1884 Mr. Clarkson purchased the Arcadia flouring mills, which he still owns and carries on. He has a beautiful residence in Arcadia, and has also a store, which he runs in connection with his mill. He also owns 400 acres of fine farming land in the Arcadia Valley. In 1880 Mr. Clarkson was elected county judge, and has held the office ever since. Mrs. Clarkson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

H. M. Collins, proprietor of a livery stable at Ironton, is a native of Iron County, Mo., born June 30, 1855, and is the son of George W. and Tabitha A. (Harris) Collins, natives of Kentucky and North Carolina, respectively. They were married in Wayne County, whither they had removed at an early day, and were the parents of seven children, four now living: Artemissa, Narcissa, Florence and Harford M. The last named was reared in Washington County, Mo., in the village of Potosi, where he received a good education in the public schools, and also attended the Irondale Academy two years. He was but three years old when his father died, and he remained with his mother until fourteen years of age. He then engaged in mining for four years, and in 1876 he engaged in the livery business at Bonne Terre, St. Francois Co., where he remained for five years. He then moved to Pilot Knob, engaged in the same business for three years, and from there moved to Ironton, where he is still in business. He keeps a first-class livery barn and good horses, vehicles, etc., at reasonable rates. He owns the buildings he is now occupying, and, besides this, several houses and lots in Ironton. He was married March 2, 1885, to Miss Emily Schmitz, a native of Iron County, and to this union have been born two children, one now living: Emma Ethel. Mr. Collins is at present one of the city aldermen.

Franz Dinger, probate judge, was born in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, June 30, 1832, and is a son of Tobias and Christina (Schwiebeinger) Dinger, both natives of Germany. The father immigrated to America, taking passage from Havre, France, in 1840, and landed in New Orleans. Here one year later the father died of yellow fever. He was a blacksmith and locksmith, having learned the trade in his native country. In 1852 Franz Dinger, his mother and two sisters, immigrated to America, locating at Evansville, Ind., thence to Jefferson County, Mo., where they remained until coming to Iron County in 1854. Here the mother died on May 24, 1888. Only three of her children are now living: Franz, Agnes (wife of John Schafer), and Margaret (wife of Henry Rasche). Franz Dinger attended the German schools eight years and private schools two years, but is mainly self educated in the English language. He obtained his license as an attorney in Missouri in 1866, and continued to practice his profession until about 1870. In 1860 he was elected justice of the peace, and has held that position ever since. April 27, 1859, he married Miss Amalia Weise, a native of Missouri, of German parents, and by whom he had nine children: Christian C., Herman O. F., Edward F., Jacob, Harry A., Annie M. (wife of P. A. Calvert), Amelia (wife of Joseph Callows), Bertha and Ida. Mr. Dinger was elected mayor of the city of Ironton, and has held that position twenty-four years. He has served sixteen years as justice of the county court, having been elected first in 1864, again in 1866, 1870, 1876, and in 1882 he was elected judge of the probate court, and re-elected in 1884, holding the office at the present time. He has always taken a great interest in school affairs, holding some important school offices, and was notary public twelve years. Before coming to this country Mr. Dinger occupied the important position of recorder of titles and drafts of plats in the government office in Germany. His ability to fill the official positions tendered him is apparent in the fact that in 1865 his county was in debt \$35,000, and now it does not owe a cent, while the entire school fund of the county has been collected and disbursed without the loss of a dollar. During the late war his sympathies led him to embrace the cause of the Union, and he was elected captain of Company C, Sixty-eighth Enrolled Missouri Militia, subsequently Company E, Forty-seventh Missouri Infantry Volunteers. He was captured by the Confederates during Price's raid in September, 1864, and held as a prisoner until the 3d of October, when he was taken to St. Louis, and was ordered to take charge of his command. He then went on to Tennessee and remained there some time, reaching Nashville two days after the battle. Mr. Dinger is one of the most respected and esteemed citizens of Iron County, and has made an honorable record as a public officer.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R., and is at the present time commander of the last named order. His family are members of the Lutheran Church.

William R. Edgar, receiver of the United States land office, was born in Cedar County, Iowa, September 17, 1851, and is the son of William R., Sr., and Rebecca G. (Tichenor) Edgar, natives of Rahway, N. J., and Warren County, Ohio, respectively. The Edgar family originated from Scotland, and immigrated to New Jersey about 1720, locating near Rahway. The great-grandfather and grandfather were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. They both died in New Jersey. The father of our subject immigrated to Ohio when a young man, was married in Lebanon, and in 1835 he immigrated to Iowa, being among the first settlers of that State. He remained there until after the late war, when he came to Iron County (1866) and located near Ironton, where he died in 1879, at the age of seventy-five. The mother died several years prior to this. They were the parents of eight children, three now living: Harriet M., Henrietta R. and William R. One brother, James, was killed at the battle of Iuka, Miss., September 19, 1862. He was a member of Company A, Fifth Regiment Iowa Infantry. William R. Edgar was reared in Iowa until fourteen years of age, and assisted his father on the farm until twenty years of age, receiving his education in the Arcadia College and St. Louis Law School, being a graduate of both institutions. He taught school four years; the last year he was principal of the Ironton public schools. In 1878 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and was re-elected four times in succession. He only served six months of his last term, resigning to accept his present office. He was married October 5, 1880, to Miss Pressia S., a daughter of Isaac G. Whitworth, and by whom he has two children: Maude and William R., Jr. Mr. Edgar is a man well-known throughout the county, and is much respected by all. He has good business qualifications, and will succeed in whatever undertaking he attempts. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is Master of the same.

Valentine Effinger, dealer in fine liquors, etc., at Pilot Knob, was born in Baden, Germany, April 15, 1846, and is a son of Sylvester and Magdalena (Seawood) Effinger, natives of Germany. The father was a quarryman in the old country, and also owned and carried on a farm. Both parents are dead. Of their family only two are now living: Elizabeth, who resides in Baden, Germany, and Valentine, who was reared in Germany, receiving a liberal education. In 1859 he immigrated to America, coming with some relatives, as both parents were dead. He took passage at Havre, and after a voyage of thirty-six days landed at New York. He then went to St. Louis and to Ste. Genevieve, where he landed. He remained for some time in this county—part of the time on a farm, and part of the time in a brewery. He was married May 18, 1861, to Josephine Motzel, a native of Ste. Genevieve County and of German parentage. To their union were born nine children, six now living: Lizzie, Willie, Henry, Louisa, Valentine and Joseph. In 1866 Mr. Effinger moved to Middlebrook, where he remained until 1872, engaged in the brewery business. He then came to Pilot Knob, and engaged in the saloon business, which he has since continued. He served two months in the State militia, but was in no regular engagements. Mr. Effinger is a member of the I. O. O. F., having passed the chairs twice, and is also a member of the Sons of Herman; has been a member of the town council, and city collector. He is a progressive and intelligent citizen, always ready to advance the interest of all public affairs. He and wife are both members of the Catholic Church.

John W. Emerson, now United States marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri, was born in Massachusetts in 1830, and is a descendant of the New England Emerson family, celebrated for the education and literary achievements of its members. While an infant Mr. Emerson's parents, with a colony, removed to Canada, where his opportunities for an early education were limited. While young, he and a younger brother, who subsequently became distinguished as a physician and surgeon, found their way back to New York State, where, and in Pennsylvania, some of the family and ancestry on the mother's side reside, and are distantly related to the Seymours and Conklings. By his own exertions, Mr. Emerson graduated at the Iron City College, Pennsylvania, and subsequently graduated at the University of Michigan. He studied law with William M. Moffatt while in Pittsburgh, but was not admitted to the bar until after he settled in Missouri, in 1857, since which time he has resided in Ironton, an honored member of the legal profession. In 1855 he married Miss Young, at

Oswego, N. Y., a member of the Young-Elsworth family, of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Emerson has filled many important offices, among which are those of notary public, justice of the peace, United States commissioner, judge of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit of Missouri, and is at present occupying the important office of United States marshal. Although a man of moderate political views, he has always been a Democrat, and has been a delegate to all sorts of conventions of his party, from county to national. The Forty-seventh Regiment of Missouri United States Volunteers was largely organized by him, and he volunteered as a private in its ranks, serving as such for some time, when he was appointed major, and commanded the regiment during a portion of the Hood-Thomas campaign in Tennessee and Alabama. He subsequently became colonel of the Sixty-eighth Regiment of militia, and commanded the same until the close of the war. His friends claim that in every position held by him he acquitted himself with superior ability, and has left no stain upon his record. His health was greatly impaired while performing the duties of judge in a circuit embracing eight counties. He resigned the judgeship for private life, and for the purpose of practicing his profession. He has several times declined to become a candidate for Congress. As a lawyer he has few superiors. He is a deep thinker and a forcible speaker. He has written several poems, which have attracted favorable attention among literary people. Among his poems are "Father of Waters," "Sailing Away o'er the Beautiful Bay," "My Home Afar," "My Lonely Heart," "Minnie Belle," "A May Day Intrusion," "Come Gently Tapping at My Door," "Arcadia, The Beautiful," and "Only One Flag," some of which have been published as songs. He has also written a number of essays and addresses, viz.: "Influences," "Mysterious Forces," "Data and Phenomena," and other subjects delivered at college commencements and on other occasions, have received the most favorable criticisms by the learned and thoughtful. His residence is one of the most beautiful in the State. It is located in the lovely Arcadia Valley, and is surrounded by the scenery of the Ozark Mountains, and is historical, being the place where Col. U. S. Grant was encamped when he received his commission as brigadier-general. Mr. Emerson has many warm friends, who have frequently urged him to accept various offices, but for many years past he has invariably declined all, with the exception of his present office of United States marshal, which position was given him by the President without his solicitation, and only accepted after much pressure from friends.

Dr. G. W. Farrar, a successful practitioner of Iron County, was born in Perry County, Mo., December 29, 1830, and is the son of Miles and Agnes W. (Barnett) Farrar, natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. They were married in South Carolina, and immigrated to Perry County, Mo., about 1823, locating about ten miles from Perryville. There were five brothers who settled here, and the settlement was known as "Farrar and Abernathy Settlement." They were among the pioneers of that county. Mr. Farrar followed farming chiefly, but also followed boating for some time. He died in 1854, and the mother in 1850. They were the parents of thirteen children, two now living: Miles and George W. The last named was reared in Perry County, and there remained until seventeen years of age, when he came to Arcadia, Iron County, and was a member of the first class of Arcadian graduates. He was then appointed professor of the dead languages, which position he occupied for four years. In 1857 he graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, and immediately afterward began the practice of his profession at Ironton, where he still remains. In 1852 he married Miss Harriet P. Russell, a native of Connecticut. To them were born thirteen children, seven now living: William H. (of DeSoto), George W., Jr. (of Pilot Knob), Miles C. (railroad and hospital surgeon) and Francis M. (all of whom, together with the two sons yet to name, are graduates of the St. Louis Medical College). The other children are: Edward (now in Arkansas, in the lumber business), Theodore P. and Eudora. Dr. G. W. Farrar is classed an excellent physician, and was examining surgeon for several years after the war, but his health failing, caused him to resign and go to California, where he spent one summer. He has been a member of the Democratic executive committee for a number of years, and stands at the head as a man of ability and energy. Dr. and Mrs. Farrar are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and he has been steward of the same for twenty years. He is a member of the Southeast Missouri Medical Society, and also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He helped organize the first Sons of Temperance that was organized in Southeast Missouri. He has always been tem-



J. H. Emerson

IRON COUNTY.

perate, and an abhorrer of whisky and tobacco. He is one of the principal men to support the building of the large college at Arcadia, which is at present occupied by the Sisters. He was school commissioner for one term, and assisted in organizing the county public schools.

W. A. Fletcher, county clerk, was born in what is now Madison County, Mo., September 6, 1843, and is the son of Alexander and Nancy (Tullman) Fletcher, natives of Belfast, Ireland, and Richmond, Va., respectively. Alexander Fletcher immigrated to America with his parents when only nine years of age. They landed at Charleston, S. C., and leaving the family there, he and his father went into the Territory of Tennessee, where they took up land and built a house, intending to go back after the family, but the father died before returning. Alexander then started to go back after the family, but the cholera was raging, and he was persuaded not to go. He remained in Tennessee, and enlisted in the war against the Indians, he being at that time only fourteen years old. He also enlisted afterward in the War of 1812-14. He fought through that war, and helped drive the Indians through Illinois. He was a scout for many years. After the war he followed flat-boating for several years, and was in St. Louis when it was a small trading station. He located in Madison County, Mo., where he followed farming until his death, which occurred in Iron County, in December, 1864. His wife died in 1875. They were the parents of but one child, W. A. Fletcher. He was in his seventh year when he came to this county. Here he grew to manhood, received a liberal education, and remained with his parents until he attained his majority, being engaged in farming and manufacturing tobacco. In 1876 he married Miss Sadie F. Ringo, a native of Mississippi County, and to them were born seven children, Maude, Blanche, Alexander, Alma, Lena, Dickson and Edgar. Previous to his marriage in September, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, Forty-seventh Missouri Infantry, and served about seven months. He was in the battle of Pilot Knob, and a few skirmishes. In 1880 he was elected sheriff of Iron County, and re-elected in 1883 as sheriff and collector. In 1884 he was elected county collector, which office he held for two years, and in 1886 he was elected county clerk, which office he still occupies. He is a prominent man, and has a host of friends throughout the county and vicinity. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

W. T. Gay, manufacturer of wagons, plows, buggies, etc., was born in Devonshire, England, December 25, 1848, and is the son of William T. and Selina (Down) Gay, both natives of Devonshire, England. The father was a mechanic, and this trade he followed from his twelfth year until his death, which occurred in Ironton, in February, 1884. The mother died in 1885. Their family consisted of nine children, four now living: Ann (Mrs. Robert Tetley), William T., Martha (Mrs. John Tetley) and John H. The father, with his family, immigrated to America in 1852, taking passage at Liverpool, and landing at New York after a long and tedious ocean voyage. From there they went to Ohio, and located at Bellevue, where he carried on his trade for nine years. In 1861 he immigrated to St. Francois County, Mo., where he purchased a farm, put his sons to work on it, and he carried on his trade at Ironton until the time of his death. W. T. Gay was only about three years of age when his parents came to the United States. As soon as large enough, he began learning the blacksmith and wagonmaker's business under his father. He remained on the farm most of the time until of age, when he went into business with his brother, Samuel (now deceased), and carried on the business together about sixteen years. After the death of Samuel the firm title became Gay & Co. This firm does an extensive business for a small town, in the way of manufacturing wagons, plows, buggies, etc., and employs generally about six or seven hands. Mr. Gay was married December 25, 1871, to Miss Lucy C. Logan, a native of Missouri. To this union was born one child, Baby May. Mr. Gay is a member of the K. of H., also a member of the K. and L. of H., and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Gay is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. T. R. Goulding, a successful practitioner of Iron County, was born in the city of Lincoln, England, in March, 1818, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Pillsworth) Goulding, both natives of England. William Goulding was a farmer by occupation, and was a great worker in the reform of 1832. The last twenty years of his life were spent in retirement, and in writing. He died at Gainsburgh County, of Lincoln, England, as did also the mother, he in 1842 and she in 1847. They were the parents of three children, George (who was killed

in the battle of Bull Run), William (deceased) and Thomas R. The father had one child by his first marriage, who is now living and is ninety-eight years old. George Goulding, brother of our subject, was the first settler of Milwaukee, and ran the first hotel at that place. Dr. T. R. Goulding was reared in the city of London, where he obtained a good education, graduating at King's College. He then went into the British navy as assistant surgeon, and was wounded at the battle of Acre St. Jean D', on the Mediterranean sea, November 3, 1840. He served four years in the navy, then took passage at Liverpool, in 1847, and sailed for New York, thence to Milwaukee, Wis., where he practiced his profession until the spring of 1849, when he went to St. Louis and there engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been married three times; his first wife, Elizabeth Pyecroft, he married in 1846. One child, who died at sea, was born to this union. In 1865 Mr. Goulding married Miss Mary A. Richardson, who bore him two children, Richard and Neoma. In 1881 Mr. Goulding took for his third wife, Miss Sophronia Nifong, of Fredericktown. To this union was born one child, Nellie. After remaining in St. Louis until 1868, Mr. Goulding moved to Ironton, where he has since resided and where he has had a successful practice, being an excellent physician. He owns a beautiful home on the side of Shephard Mountain near Ironton. He is now building a hospital near his residence. This is made entirely of solid stone, and has nine rooms. It will soon be finished, and as soon as completed he will turn his attention entirely to the hospital duty. On a terrace between his residence and hospital are three stone statues: Venus, Minerva and Diana, nine feet high, weighing 5,000 pounds each, mounted on granite pedestals six feet high (100 feet above the valley), the work of Leon D. Pomerede, artist. In 1861 he enlisted in the Federal service, First Iowa Cavalry, and served until May, 1864. He went in as assistant surgeon, and in a short time was promoted to first surgeon, but soon after resigned, and was given a majorship in the First Missouri Cavalry. He was mustered out in 1864, and was appointed assistant adjutant-general of the State, serving in that capacity until the close of the war. He has been, since the war, United States examining surgeon. He resigned when Cleveland was elected, but was appointed again inside of a week. The Doctor has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1846, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

William Hackworth, farmer, was born in Lewis County, Ky., and is the son of John and Eliza Hackworth. The father was also a Kentuckian, and followed farming as an occupation. He came here on a visit to his son in 1888, was taken sick, and died, leaving twelve children to mourn his loss. William remained with his father during his younger days, going to school while living in Kentucky, and receiving a good education. He married, in 1855, Miss Mary Ann Pierpoint. He concluded in 1868 to come west, and located in Iron County, at Pilot Knob, where he remained two years, but in 1878 he came to Des Arc and purchased eighty acres of land, to which he has added from time to time about 300 acres of fine farming land. On his land he has some 200 acres of timber, also fine granite deposits and iron and lead. He also owns large bodies of land in Reynolds County. He entered the Confederate service in 1861, but only remained one year, afterward taking the oath of allegiance, and returning home to pursue his farming interests.

John W. Hancock, ex-judge, was born in Perry County, Mo., March 28, 1831, his parents being William and Neeley (West) Hancock, natives of Virginia and Delaware, respectively. They were married in Tennessee, and immigrated to Indiana, near Vincennes, where he remained two years. About 1814 they immigrated to Perry County, Mo., and located about ten miles from Perryville. He was one of the first settlers of that county, moving there when the Indians were numerous and his son, John W., used to play with them. The father was a farmer, miller, and stone-mason, and was handy at all kinds of work. He remained in that county until his death, which occurred in 1851. The mother died one year later. Both were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Hancock took quite an active interest. They were the parents of twelve children, five now living. John W. Hancock was reared in Perry County, receiving such an education as the schools at that day afforded and assisted his father on the farm until seventeen years of age, when he was employed as an overseer of a number of slaves for Charles Ingram, remaining with him for three years. He then lived with Burrell C. Porter, engaged in the same business for one year. While with him, in July, 1839, he married Miss Susan Cala-

way, a native of Virginia, who bore him eight children, five now living: A. C., Lizzie, Mary, William and Martha. After his marriage Mr. Hancock moved to the eastern part of Madison County, where he remained for seven years. In 1847 he came to Iron County, and located near Pilot Knob, where he engaged in the livery business. He also kept hotel and carried on merchandising until 1873. He had in the meantime engaged in building extensively, and was in the saw mill business. At the last named date he moved to his present farm, where he has since resided. For the past seven years he has been engaged in the butchering and stock business. He owns a fine little farm, with good improvements. In 1860 he was elected judge of the county court, holding that office for five years. He has also been justice of the peace for nearly twenty years. Judge Hancock is a member of the Law and Order Society, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

John Hartman, son of David H. and Etha (Black) Hartman, was born July 14, 1863, in Warren County, Iowa. The father was a native of Ohio, and the mother of Arkansas. The former left his native State when a mere boy, and settled in Iowa, where he remained until twenty years of age, when he decided to move to Missouri, but after reaching this State only remained a short time, when he returned to Iowa. He frequently made trips from that State to Missouri, but only remained a short time on each occasion, and during his rambles, and after his marriage, he made one trip to California, but returned to Missouri from that State, settling in Iron County, where he has since resided. While in Missouri he met Miss Black, whom he married. She came from Arkansas to Missouri with her parents when quite a girl, and by her marriage became the mother of ten children, seven now living: John, Mary M., Vianna, Sallie, Rosa, Philip and E. W. Those deceased are Donnie L., William and Leona. John Hartman, the subject of this sketch, was married April 14, 1881, to Miss Emily S. Carty, daughter of G. W. and Elizabeth Carty, old settlers of Reynolds County, in which county G. W. Carty was born and reared. To Mr. and Mrs. Hartman was born four children, all living, and are named as follows: William D., Charles T., Ollie C. and George W. The youngest is named after his grandfather Carty, of Reynolds County. Mr. Hartman has only lived in Bellevue Valley, and on his present farm, for the past three years. He is a young man, and lives on a farm of 110 acres of land, sixty under cultivation. He teaches school every year, having commenced teaching in Reynolds County, when only seventeen years of age, and taught five years in that county, and three in Iron. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a member and secretary of the Farmers' Alliance.

Robert J. Hill, son of Thomas and Hester (League) Hill, was born May 11, 1851, near Bonne Terre, St. Francois County, Mo. The father, Thomas Hill, was a native of Kentucky, born in 1804, and was one of that State's old settlers. He came to Missouri when a young man, and settled in St. Francois County, near Farmington, where he was married to Miss League. They remained there until 1860, when they moved to Iron County. By this union were born ten children, nine now living: Henry H., James C., Sallie A., Bettie, Robert J., Thomas, Katie, Mattie and Maggie. The one deceased was named Whitmell. Mr. Hill is now eighty-four years old, and frequently makes trips to Ironton, a distance of ten miles, in a buggy, and quite often rides horseback to Caledonia, a distance of four miles. Robert J. Hill, the subject of this sketch, received a good education, being blessed with good schools in his neighborhood, and after completing his course in the common schools, took a two years' course at the Bellevue Collegiate Institution at Caledonia. He has spent his entire time in farming and stock raising, and has been quite successful, being the owner of 105 acres of land. He is a citizen who is held in the highest esteem by his fellow men. He was elected to the office of county judge of his district, which position he has held for the past two years. September 21, 1876, he married Miss Allie Cox, daughter of J. T. Cox, and an old settler of Iron County. Three children were born to this union: Ethel, Nellie and Wallace A. Mr. Hill is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also a member of the Farmers' Alliance. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

John A. H. Hogue, merchant and postmaster at Arcadia, was born in Obion County, Tenn., January 15, 1841, and is a son of John B. and Jane D. (Robinson) Hogue, natives of South Carolina and North Carolina, respectively. The parents emigrated from South Carolina to Tennessee, and settled in Obion County, where the father followed agricultural pursuits, and was the owner of

several farms. He removed to Dunklin County, Mo., in 1860, purchased a farm, and there remained until his death, which occurred in July, 1883. He was a very prominent man in that county, being county judge for a number of years. The mother died in 1841, and the father married the second time. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He was the father of one child by his first marriage, John A., and one by his second marriage, who is deceased. John A. was reared principally in Obion County, Tenn., where he received his education. After coming to Dunklin County, Mo., in 1860, he remained on the farm until 1861, when he enlisted in the six months' Missouri State Militia. He served in Company K, Fifth Missouri Volunteers, and was in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, siege of Vicksburg, where he was taken prisoner, but was soon after paroled. He then came home, and resumed farming in Dunklin County, where he remained until 1883, when he came to Arcadia and engaged in merchandising. Here he has since remained, engaged in this business. He was married, in 1864, to Miss Rebecca E. White, by whom he had five children, four now living: Cora B., Mortimer S., Maury A. and Iris M. In 1872 Mr. Hogue married his second wife, Miss Dora James, who bore him two children, one now living: Hesman D. His third wife was Miss Mary M. Howell, and five children were born to this union, three now living: John A., Jr., Rabley H. and Carl. Mr. Hogue is a Mason, a member of the K. of H., is a Democrat in politics, and he and Mrs. Hogue are members of the church.

Hon. A. W. Holloman, presiding judge of the county court, of Iron County, was born in Raleigh, N. C., January 1, 1805, and is the eldest of eight children born to his parents, Edmund and Mary (Barrett) Holloman, both of whom were born and reared in North Carolina. In 1810 the father moved to Upper Louisiana Territory, as it was then called, and landed at Cape Girardeau in the fall of that year. Here he remained until 1811, and it was during this year that the great earthquake occurred. In the fall of 1812 Edmund Holloman removed to Ste. Genevieve County, where he continued to reside until his death. His son, A. W. Holloman, received the best education that schools at that day afforded. In 1825 he commenced business for himself as a farmer, and also engaged in the saw mill business, which he carried on for several years. In October, 1830, he married Miss Lucinda S. Holmes, daughter of Capt. William Holmes, who came to this country in 1802, before the change of government. To Mr. and Mrs. Holloman was born a large family—six sons and five daughters—seven now living: John W., Thomas E., Robert F., Joel B., Mary A., Lucinda J. and Josie. In 1838 Mr. Holloman was elected to the Legislature from Ste. Genevieve County, on the Democratic ticket, running Benton or no Benton, and when the Legislature met, he assisted in electing Col. Thomas H. Benton to the United States Senate. At that time the parties were nearly equally divided between the Democrats and Whigs. The candidate for representative on the Democratic ticket had withdrawn, and left the field clear for his Whig opponent. Mr. Holloman was induced to become a candidate, and beat his opponent, Dr. Shaw, by a majority of twenty votes. Previous to this, however, Mr. Holloman had filled several minor offices in this county, and served as postmaster under Postmaster-Gen. Amos Kimball for several years. In 1846 he was elected one of the judges of the county court of Ste. Genevieve County, and served until the fall of 1849, when he moved to Arcadia Valley, for the purpose of educating his children. Here Mr. Holloman engaged in the saw mill and grist mill business, and united his efforts with other enterprising citizens of Arcadia Valley to build up the county, which was then Madison, but was changed to Iron County, in 1858. Mr. Holloman was appointed surveyor by the county court and elected at the next general election, and has filled this office ever since with the exception of one year. In 1875, in the seventieth year of his age, he was chosen representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, the responsible duties of which honorable position he filled in an able and efficient manner. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson for president, and has always been a staunch Democrat. His parents were Methodists, and his mother was a devoted Christian, which led him to believe that her church was right. In 1844 he voted against the division of the church, but when the division took place he adhered to the southern branch, of which he is still a member. He is now in his eighty-fourth year, is still active, and is at present one of the county judges. He can ride or walk almost as far as any young man, and even take delight in getting on his horse and taking long rides. He has surely been one of Iron County's most important citizens, being always ready to advance the interest of his fellow men and of his country. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Joseph Huff, circuit court clerk of Iron County, was born in Sevier County, Tenn., November 28, 1838, and is the son of William and Mary (Kear) Huff, both natives also of Tennessee. The maternal grandfather was born in Scotland, and immigrated to Tennessee at an early day. The paternal grandfather was in the War of 1812, and immigrated to Iron County, Mo., at an early day, where he died. William Huff moved to Iron County in 1841, and located near Ironton, where he resided for several years. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1886. The mother died in 1887. They were the parents of seven children, five now living: Joseph, Demarius, Narcissus, William and Jane. Joseph Huff was but three years of age when he came with his parents to this State. He was reared principally on the farm, until about twenty years of age, when he engaged in merchandising, as a clerk, for about a year. He then entered the clerk's office as deputy clerk, circuit and county, holding the position for about one year. In 1863 he enlisted in the State militia as first lieutenant in the Eighth Provisional Regiment, and served six months. In 1865 he was appointed circuit and county clerk, and in the fall of that year he was elected, holding the position four years. In 1866 he married Miss Martha J. Mayfield, a native of Illinois. Four children were born to this marriage: Arthur, Charles B., Stella and Birdie. In 1867 Mr. Huff was appointed circuit clerk, to fill a vacancy, and has held the office ever since, having been re-elected at each election thereafter. He was appointed assessor in 1864, and filled one term of office. Mr. Huff has been in office most of his life, and has given excellent satisfaction in all cases. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Henry N. Hutchens. In North Carolina were born a boy and girl who afterward grew to manhood and womanhood in Perry and Wayne Counties, Tenn., and became man and wife. They were Lebanon W. and Anna A. (Culp), Hutchens, the former of German-Irish and the latter of German parentage. They were married in Wayne County, and afterward lived in Perry County until 1844. It was on March 4, 1829, while residing in the latter county, that there was born to them a son whose name heads this sketch. They located in Hornersville, Mo., in 1844, and followed farming, until the death of the father in about 1859, and the mother in 1868. Nine children were born to them, but of the seven who reached maturity only two are now living, Mrs. Jane Ward and the subject of this sketch. Young Hutchens was about fifteen years old when they came to Missouri, and with few school advantages he devoted himself to the farm duties at home until he reached the age of twenty-three. His health prevented his entering military service, and he farmed in summer, and in winter was a hunter and trapper, until his twenty-fifth year. For about seven years he sold goods in Hornersville, but after the war farmed until 1869, when he returned to Tennessee. He came to Iron County after his second marriage in Tennessee, and purchased about 167 acres, which he has since improved. His first wife was Emma S. Shiland, a New Madrid County lady of French descent. His present wife was Miss Kate C. Huggins, a native of Murfreesboro, Tenn. Their two children were Eddie and Willie. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchens are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of one fraternity, the A. F. & A. M.

Frank Imboden, son of George and Betsey A. (Hughes) Imboden, was born September 1, 1856, in Maries County, Mo. The father, George Imboden, was a native Virginian, who emigrated to Missouri about the year 1837. At that early day railroads and steamboats were almost unknown and the long and tedious trip across the country was made in wagons. After reaching Missouri, they settled in Iron County, but was then called Washington County; here his parents lived the balance of their lives. In Iron County George Imboden grew to manhood, and here he married Betsey Hughes. Two years later they moved to the northern part of the State, settling in Maries County, and are living there at the present, the father being sixty-eight years old and the mother sixty-three. They are the parents of nine children, all now living, and the youngest twenty-five years of age. They are named as follows: James W., John H., Thomas V., George W., Joseph S., Benjamin Franklin, Columbus A., Eliza A. and Alberten. Frank Imboden was married October 5, 1875, to Miss Virginia Lucas, daughter of Philip and Bettie Lucas, and the result of this union was the birth of five children, all living: Dosia, Lettie, Arthur, Clara and Zora. Mr. Imboden has lived in Washington and Iron Counties since January, 1875, and has been on the farm, where he now lives, for the past nine years. He is a member of the

Farmers' Alliance, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Hon. Peter H. Jaquith, merchant and postmaster at Pilot Knob, was born in Oswego County, N. Y., September 24, 1830, and is the son of John W. and Mary C. (Henderson) Jaquith, both natives of the State of New York. The Jaquith family are of French extraction, the great-grandfather having come from France about the time of the old Revolution, and located near Boston, Mass. The paternal grandfather was born in Vermont, and immigrated to the State of New York in 1820, where he died about 1836. John W. Jaquith, father of our subject, was a farmer by occupation, and followed this the principal part of his life. He immigrated to Wisconsin in 1866, and there died in 1872. The mother died in 1877. Of the five children born to their union, four are now living: Peter H., Jennie, Alfred L. and Mary C. Peter H. was reared on a farm in Oswego County, N. Y., and there remained until twenty-one years of age. In 1852 he came west, and roamed from one place to another until 1858, when he located at Pilot Knob, and engaged in merchandising, which he has since carried on. During Price's raid he suffered great loss, being cleaned out almost entirely by the Confederate soldiers. As soon as he could, he fitted up another stock, and has since been very successful. He was married in 1853, to Miss Marie Marvin, of Oneida County, N. Y., who bore him two children, one of whom is now living, Mrs. Ada Countryman, of Denver, Colo. He was married the second time in 1862 to Miss Caroline Hollatz, who was of German parentage, and who bore him four children: Clara (Mrs. J. K. Pogue), Alfred C., John and Alma. In 1860 Mr. Jaquith was elected justice of the peace, and one year later he was appointed postmaster, holding the position until 1865. In 1866 he was elected to represent Iron County in the Legislature, and served one term. In 1869 and 1870 he was the judge of the county court, but before his term was out he resigned, and in 1872 was re-appointed postmaster at Pilot Knob, and has held that position ever since. He has been a very prominent man in politics, and takes a deep interest in all public affairs of any importance. He owns considerable property in Pilot Knob, and affiliates with the Baptist congregation.

Henry M. Jones is the son of Julius A. and Martha (Walker) Jones, who, during the year 1826, moved from Mecklenburg County, N. C., to Madison County, Tenn., bringing with them three children. Two others were born to them in their new home. Their vocation was agriculture. The father dying in 1831, the mother was left to provide for the family as best she could. After providing a subsistence, very little could be done in the way of education, with the scanty facilities at that early day in this respect. However, they were all taught something of the three R's. The mother lived to see them all grown and settled in life, dying in August, 1877, in the eightieth year of her age. Henry, the youngest of the family and the subject of this sketch, was born February 6, 1830. On attaining his twentieth year he resolved to supplement his limited education with additional acquirements. To this end he attended and taught school alternately during four years. He then studied medicine, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Nashville, in 1857, being awarded the prize (\$50) for passing the best examination on anatomy. Dr. Jones located in Gibson County, Tenn., until the fall of 1859, when he moved with his wife and one child (he having married Miss Mary J. Bidley, of Rutherford County, Tenn., April 21, 1858) to Jackson County, Ark., where he continued to practice his profession seven years, being connected during a part of the year 1862 with a Confederate regiment as assistant surgeon. In the fall of 1866, being stimulated by the high prices then prevailing, of farm products, and believing that he could attain to a more independent condition in life, he bought a tract of land containing 680 acres for \$17,000, on credit of four years, and went to work, abandoning medicine. He paid for his first purchase, and has since increased his estate to 2,800 acres; and, from a cultivated acreage of 235 acres at the start, he now has 1,000 acres in one body under cultivation, which he rents to tenants, he having moved to Ironton, Mo., in 1874, for better health and other considerations. He has a good little farm of about 120 acres near Ironton, in the Arcadia Valley, devoted chiefly to stock raising. Dr. Jones has been fairly successful in all his efforts; is out of debt, and worth about \$60,000—made by farming. Seven children have been born to him and wife, five of whom are living.

J. S. Jordan, prosecuting attorney, was born in Pike County, Mo., August 7, 1852, and is the son of Richard T. and Elizabeth (Bartlett) Jordan. J. S.

Jordan was reared in Pike County, Mo., until fifteen years of age, and then, after roaming around for several years, finally located in Reynolds County, Mo., where, in 1876, he was elected prosecuting attorney, and filled that position in an able and efficient manner for eight years. In 1877 he chose for his companion in life, Miss Minerva L. Farris, and the fruits of this union were four children, all but one now living, and are named as follows: Anna A., Olie H. (deceased), Jesse E. and John L. In 1886 Mr. Jordan was elected prosecuting attorney of Iron County, and in 1888 he was elected city attorney, which position he still holds. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is also a member of the K. of H.

Frederick Kathis, retired merchant of Pilot Knob, Iron Co., Mo., came to this county in April, 1857, and has been living in the county ever since, with the exception of the summer of 1859, when he went to Colorado, from whence he returned in the fall of the same year. He was in the merchandising and milling business for over twenty years, in Iron County, from which he retired in the year 1884. He owns considerable real estate in this county, to which he is now devoting his time. In 1865 he married Miss Dorethea Roemer, who bore him nine children, seven of whom are now living (four boys and three girls). Mr. Kathis has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for the last twenty-five years.

Judge John Kemper. Among the old Kentucky families who came to Missouri in 1835 were Henry and Elizabeth (O'Bannon) Kemper, natives of Virginia. They located near Fredericktown, where Mr. Kemper was engaged in farming, and also somewhat devoted to mechanical work, for which he had special aptitude. He died in 1863. While they were living in Mt. Carmel, Ky., there was born to them a son, whose name heads this sketch. Young Kemper received few educational advantages, but made the most of his opportunities, such as they were. He began farming independently at the age of twenty years, and in 1846 received the appointment of deputy sheriff, continuing four years. In 1851, he and H. J. Jones opened the first store in Patterson, Mo., and laid out the town plat. With the outbreak of the war he made up a company and started for the seat of hostilities. It was Company I, Third Regiment Missouri State Guards, in which he served six months, when it was disbanded. He then was given charge of the quartermaster's books of Jeff. Thompson's brigade, for a year, but on account of ill health resigned and went south. On his return he was made manager of the government tan yards in Randolph County, Ark., until he afterward joined Lee's army, and continued until the surrender. From that time until 1872, he was in Madison County, Mo., and then located in Iron County, on a place purchased before the war. It embraces about 260 acres, with 65 acres under cultivation, there being excellent deposits of quartz, iron, copper and lead. Judge Kemper was a county judge for two years, and for eight years served as justice of the peace. In 1848 he married Miss Elizabeth O'Bannon, and their children are Virginia A. (wife of Joseph Stagner), William B., Judith, Lucinda and Sanford. Mrs. Kemper died in 1882, a devoted Christian and member of the Baptist Church. Judge Kemper is a Mason and member of the Farmers' Alliance.

Joseph Kerchner is a native of Iron Mountain, St. Francois Co., Mo., where he was born in 1861, and is the son of Laurence and Agnes (Spidle) Kerchner, both natives of Germany. They immigrated to this country, making the trip in an old-time sailing-vessel, and landed at New Orleans. They then sailed up the Mississippi River to Ste. Genevieve County, settling at Ste. Genevieve, but only remained there a short time. He then removed to Iron Mountain, and there lived for eighteen years, when he removed to Graniteville, where he has since resided, and where he was for a number of years head engineer at the mines at Iron Mountain. He has since been engaged in farming, milling and the saloon business, the latter being conducted by his son, Joseph Kerchner, who is one of seven children born to his parents, all now living: Edward, Joseph, Barbara, Matthew, Frank, Mary and Caroline. Joseph Kerchner was for some years engaged in teaming, but for the past nine years has been engaged in the saloon business. He has the choicest brands of imported and native wines, whiskies, etc., and is doing a successful business. He is also engaged in the livery business, and runs a hack from Graniteville to Middlebrook. He has a full line of carriages and the best horses to be obtained.

Dr. C. C. Kerlogon was born August 19, 1855, in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., and is the son of James E. and Mary A. (Palmer), Kerlogon. The father

was also a native of Ste. Genevieve County, and there spent his boyhood days, wandering aimlessly over the country, as he was left an orphan when quite young. He went from this State to Illinois, where he remained four or five years, when he returned to Missouri, and engaged in the saloon business at Hillsboro, Jefferson County. He remained in that business until his marriage, after which event he sold out and removed to Iron County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, but only for a short period, and sold his crops early in the fall. He then went to St. Genevieve County, where he remained three or four years, following farming for a livelihood. He then went to St. Francois County, where he has since lived. The father is now sixty-four years of age, and the mother fifty-five, and both are enjoying excellent health. To their union were born thirteen children, eleven now living: Dr. C. C., David B., Sarah M., Zeno E., Laura A., Catherine, Francis E., Cora, Mark T., Clara and Monroe. Those deceased are Missoura, Ora and Alice. Dr. C. C. Kerlogon was reared on a farm, and there spent his boyhood days. He attended the common schools, and afterward entered Carleton Institute at Farmington, where he remained two terms. He studied medicine under Dr. Lamming, at Bloomdale, for two years. He then took a three years' course in medicine at the St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., graduating March 7, 1883, and then returned to Ste. Genevieve and established himself in business at Zell Post-office, where he remained until March, 1886. He then came to Bellevue, and has practiced his profession there ever since.

Calvin Kitchel, farmer, was born in Ripley County, Ind., April 11, 1823, and is the son of Moses and Elizabeth (Ronney) Kitchel. The father was born in Ohio, and there remained until grown. He then removed to Indiana, and there married his first wife, who died leaving no children. His second marriage was to Miss Elizabeth Ronney, and to them were born seven children, two now living: Calvin and Mrs. Mary Cooper. The father having moved to Illinois, died there a number of years ago. Calvin Kitchel was married in 1844 to Miss Malinda Tucker, who was living in Illinois at the time of her marriage. Shortly after this event they moved to Arkansas, where they remained for about two years, and then returned to Illinois. Here they lived for thirteen years, after which they moved to Bee Fork of Black River, Reynolds Co., Mo., in 1857, from there to Iron County in 1863, thence again to Reynolds County in 1876, and returned to Iron County in 1887, where they have since lived. To their marriage were born eight children, all now living: Sylvester, John R., Zachariah T., Benjamin F., James A., William W., Augustus C. and George W. Mr. Kitchel has lived on his present farm for just one year, and has 180 acres, ninety under cultivation. There are indications of lead on the place, but they have never been developed. Mr. Kitchel is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Farmers' Alliance.

J. W. Lashley, son of Arnold and Mary (Koontz) Lashley, was born in Washington County, Md., May 27, 1834. The father, Arnold Lashley, was born in Virginia and removed from there to Washington County, Md., when a young man, and was there married to Miss Mary Koontz, daughter of Daniel Koontz. Grandfather Lashley was also a native of Virginia, as was also his wife. Grandfather Koontz was a native of Germany and came to this country at an early day, and Great-great-grandfather Lashley was originally from England. His brother was a soldier in the British army and surrendered under Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, during the Revolutionary War. From these two have descended the entire Lashley family in America. Arnold Lashley became the father of eight children, four now living: Mrs. M. J. Tewell, John W., Daniel, and Robert, and Mrs. M. Elbin, Mrs. S. Collins, Isaac W. and Mary E. are the ones deceased. Mr. Lashley has followed the occupation of a farmer all his life and has succeeded fairly well at that business. He had a brother Isaac, who was wounded during the late war, and died at Fredericksburg, Va. J. W. Lashley received a fair education in the common schools, and in March, 1856, was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Ritchie, daughter of Rev. Abraham Ritchie, and the result of this union was the birth of one child, Joseph R. Mrs. Lashley died in February, 1857. In 1861 Mr. Lashley married Miss Sarah Collins, daughter of Andrew Collins, and to them there were born six children, all now living: Isaac W., Francis A., Laura D., U. G., Henry C. and O. D. Mr. Lashley left Maryland when quite young, and moved to Bedford County, Penn., where he remained until 1867, when he immigrated to Champaign County, Ill., but shortly afterward moved to Iron County, where he has since lived. During

the late war he enlisted in the Ninety-first Pennsylvania, First Division, Fifth Corps. While in Illinois Mr. Lasbley was elected to the position of justice of the peace, although he does not seek offices of public trust. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and owns a splendid farm of 200 acres, 150 of which are under cultivation. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., also K. of H., is also one of the executive committee of the State Alliance, and was one of the organizers of the same.

Mrs. Belle Lay was born June 28, 1847, and is the daughter of William H. and H. B. (Goodwin) Coleman. The father was a native of Virginia, and when a young man immigrated to Missouri, settling in St. Louis County, about twenty miles from the city which, at that time, was but a small village. His wife was born in Fayette County, Ky., and was the daughter of Lloyd K. and Mary (Graves) Goodwin. Eleven children were born to them, seven now living: Mrs. C. V. Locker, Lizzie, Mrs. D. G. Blakely, Mrs. Lay, Mrs. Jennie Field, Mrs. Frank D. Terry and Lillie. Those deceased were named Ella, Jessie, Josie, and an infant not named. September 19, 1867, Miss Belle Coleman was united in marriage to Mr. Henry C. Lay, in St. Louis County. Mr. Lay was born and reared in St. Louis County, and was the son of John and Charlotte (Walton) Lay. During his whole life he followed the occupation of a farmer. After his marriage he removed to St. Francois County and there remained for about eighteen months, when he removed to Randolph County, and there remained seven years. They then came to Iron County, and settled where Mrs. Belle Lay now lives, and where Mr. Lay died September 29, 1879, at the age of forty-one. Their family consisted of five children, all now living: Daisy, Willie, Stephen, Etta and Harry. Since her husband's death Mrs. Lay has continued to carry on the farm work, and by judicious management, self-reliance and industry has acquired a nice property, having a farm of 242 acres, 200 under cultivation. Mrs. Lay received a good education in the public schools of St. Louis, and afterward finished at Bonham's Young Ladies' Seminary, but never quite finished her course. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and at one time was a member of the Good Templars. On this farm has been found, what is supposed to be an excellent class of marble.

James M. Logan, son of John V. and Elizabeth H. (Mallow) Logan, was born in Iron County, November 2, 1833. John V. Logan was born in Salem, Va., in 1809, and immigrated to this country when only twelve years of age. The mother, Elizabeth H. Logan, was born in Fincastle, Va., March 23, 1811, and immigrated westward the same year that her husband did, and settled only five miles from where he was living. They were the parents of seven children, four now living: J. F. C., James M., Lucy C. Gay and Elizabeth J. Purkis. Those deceased are Mary J. Muffley, William A. and Addison R. James M. Logan, the subject of this sketch, has lived in this immediate neighborhood for the past thirty-nine years, and remembers very distinctly when the entire Bellevue valley, with the exception of a few old Spanish grants, was one vast wilderness. About the time of his birth, and during his father's recollection, Indians passed through this country in great numbers, but were, as a rule, quite peaceable. Mr. Logan was married November 19, 1857, to Miss Ann Stephens, daughter of Joseph L. Stephens, one of Iron County's pioneer settlers. To this marriage was born one child, Eugene M. Mr. Logan has been engaged in merchandising for a number of years, and is also by trade a carpenter and cabinet maker, but never followed the cabinet-maker's trade for a living. For the past eleven years he has followed the occupation of a farmer and stock raiser, and is at present the owner of an excellent farm of 455 acres, 300 being under cultivation. He also owns an interest in four other farms in this county, and on some of his land are indications of splendid mineral deposits, but he has never had them developed. Mr. Logan is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Masonic fraternity. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Logan having been a member for thirty years, and at one time was a member of the church at Caledonia, the first Presbyterian Church west of the Mississippi River, with Thomas Donnell as pastor, and was by him baptized.

Eugene M. Logan, son of James M. and Ann (Stephens) Logan, was born in Bellevue, Iron Co., Mo., January 27, 1859. The father, James M. Logan, was a native of Iron County, as was also his wife, and the grandfather Logan was a Virginian by birth, who immigrated to this country at a very early day, and when the country was a vast wilderness. The grandfather Stephens was born December 29, 1812, near Bowling Green, Ky., and was about twelve years of

age when coming to this county. His wife was also born in the year 1812, and by birth is a Virginian, although she moved to Kentucky when quite young, only remaining there a short time when she removed to Missouri, and there has since remained, being now in her seventy-seventh year. She remembers and can tell many interesting anecdotes connected with the early settlement of the country, and can remember when the Indians were almost everyday visitors. Mr. and Mrs. James Logan are the parents of one child, Eugene M., who, after completing his common-school education in the Iron County public schools, took a two-years' course in the Westminster College, at Fulton, Mo. December 30, 1880, he married Miss Fannie L. Reyburn, and to this union were born three children: Jennie E., Lemie and Annie B., all now living. Mr. Logan was, for a short time, engaged in merchandising at Belleview, after which he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns ninety acres of land, sixty being under cultivation, and, aside from this, he owns several other farms throughout the county. The old homestead, where Mr. Logan now lives, is a very beautiful place, being situated about one mile from Belleview. Mr. Logan is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

James Lovelace, mill-owner and farmer, was born in Middle Tennessee, in 1845, and is the son of P. M. and Sarah (Dunegan) Lovelace, who were natives of the same region. They moved west, however, and thinking to better their prospects, located in Wayne County, in 1855, where he followed farming together with the care of a grist-mill at Patterson, that county. He died in 1878, leaving a family of seven children: James, Manuel, Lowry, Virra, Caroline, Lucy and Dora. James Lovelace remained at home until maturity, and was given fair educational advantages. He was married in 1875 to Miss Alsie Fenton, a union which has resulted in five children living: Johnnie, Minnie, Nellie, Tommie and Ora. He was in the Confederate service a short time but soon returned to his chosen pursuits. In 1885 he built a saw mill in which he annually produces from his lands about 10,000 feet of pine lumber, for the St. Louis and Kansas markets. Previous to engaging in the saw milling business, he made some money in the contracting. He is also the owner of another saw mill besides the one mentioned, thus having two. Mr. Lovelace owns about 1,550 acres of timber land, and is one of the largest farmers in Iron County, owning five large farms under an excellent state of cultivation. His hill lands have deposits of mixed iron and lead with some silver, and are said to be well worth development.

Jefferson D. McClung is a native of Iron County, Mo., born June 16, 1862, and is a son of James A. and Martha W. (Hughes) McClung. The father was a native of Tennessee, and came to Missouri when the State was, comparatively, unsettled. He made his home a short distance from where his son, Jefferson McClung, now resides. Martha W. (Hughes) McClung, was born in Washington County, Mo. (now Iron County). Jefferson McClung received but a meager education, as he only attended the schools of his county for a short time. His wife bore him five children, all sons and all now living, viz.: William N., James H., Hugh K., Jefferson D. and Jacob L. James A. McClung, father of the subject of this sketch, was in the late war, and went to Arkansas where he died. Jefferson D. was married November 24, 1886, to Miss Maggie E. Hill, daughter of Uncle Thomas Hill, one of the early pioneers of Iron County. This union has resulted in the birth of one child, Ola K. Mr. McClung is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and is a wide-awake, stirring young man.

Dr. J. R. McKinney, son of William and Sarah (Randolph) McKinney, was born in Owen County, Ky., November 20, 1813. The father, William McKinney, was born in Virginia, in 1786, and the mother, Sarah (Randolph) McKinney, was a native of New Jersey, came with her parents to Kentucky, and settled in Jefferson County, where she married Mr. McKinney, in 1806. Their marriage license was issued by the first clerk ever elected in Jefferson County. The grandfather, James McKinney, was born and reared in Virginia, where he married Mary Beattie, but more familiarly known as Aunt Polly. Of the eleven children born to their union, none are now living. They were named as follows: William, Archibald, John, Michael, George, James, Catherine, Rachel, Margaret, Elizabeth and Mary. The grandfather moved to Kentucky, settled in Henry County, and there remained until 1825, when he removed to Butler County, and there passed the remainder of his days. He died in 1830, and his widow nine years later. To William McKinney and wife were born five

children, two now living: Dr. J. R. and David. The three deceased were named Harriet, Harrison and Mary. The mother of these children died, and their father then married Miss Elizabeth Morton, of Albemarle County. Five children were also born to this union, four now living: James W., Lavenia W., William M. and Laura. The one deceased was named Frances. Dr. J. R. McKinney was but an infant when his mother died, and he was taken by his grandparents and cared for, until his twelfth year, when he went to live with his father, who, in the meantime, had married the second time, and was living in Butler County, Ky. He worked on the farm, and attended the common schools, until his eighteenth year, after which he taught school one year, and, in 1833, he professed religion and joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In 1834 he took his academic course at Little Spring Academy, and again taught school one year, reading medicine at the same time. In 1835 he entered the office of Withers & Wilson, as a regular medical student, reading under them two years. He then took a medical course at Louisville, in 1837, graduating in 1838 and beginning to practice in the fall of the latter year at Sugar Grove, Butler County, where he had a successful practice for four years. March 15, 1842, he married Miss Martha T. Johnson, of Kentucky, and one year later they moved on a farm in Warren County, Ky. At the breaking out of the war, in 1861, Dr. McKinney entered the Confederate service as a surgeon, and shared the fortunes and misfortunes of the lost cause, until the close of the war. In 1866 he moved to Iron County, Mo., and settled in Bellevue, where he now lives. The Doctor, by his marriage, became the father of these children: Mary E., Richard J., Theodore F., William T., Walter S., John R., H. H., David J. and L. D. An infant son, H. S., died in 1858. The Doctor practiced but little after coming to Missouri, but shortly afterward retired from the profession. Since that time he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and owns 460 acres of land, but has divided with his children. The Doctor has been a member of the church for fifty-five years, and his wife has been a member forty-seven years. He is a Mason, and has been a regent of the State Normal School at Cape Girardeau for the past eight years, missing but one meeting in the meantime. The great-grandfather of the Doctor, in company with two brothers, immigrated from Ireland at an early day, and settled in the old State of Virginia, where the Doctor's father and grandfather were born. The grandfather served during the Indian war immediately following the Revolutionary War, and the great-grandfather and one of his sons were in captivity for a number of years during the Indian wars. His son, Michael, while associating with them, learned the Indian language, so that he could speak it readily.

Azariah Martin. In Kentucky were born Miss Lucinda Hill and Mastin B. Martin, who grew to maturity in that State, and were married. The father was born April 7, 1809, and the mother's birth occurred September 29, 1815, and while their home was in Madison County, there was born to them a son, in 1839, to whom they gave the name at the head of this sketch. About March, 1845, they moved to Farmington, Mo., and two years later located in Iron County, near Stout's Creek, on the farm now owned by their son, Azariah. After the father's death, October 4, 1851, the mother managed the home until she married Mr. James Davidson. She also passed away, December 30, 1878, at the age of sixty-three years. Of six children born to her first marriage, Humphrey, James, Vienna, Samiria and Azariah are living. Azariah spent his youth after his fifth year in Missouri, in St. Francois and Iron Counties, at home, but when he became a young man, he began carefully working and saving until he was enabled to buy out the heirs of the old home, between 1866 and 1869. During the war he took part with both sides, and was taken prisoner in 1863 at Cotton Plant, Ark., in the hospital. He was paroled and returned home, and for a time worked at Pilot Knob, at burning charcoal. In August, 1864, he joined the State militia, and in September entered the Forty-seventh Missouri Infantry. He was mustered out in April, 1865. He was in the action at Pilot Knob. For two years he was engaged in charcoal burning, but has since that followed farming and stock raising. May 28, 1867, he married Amanda Hill, a native of Louisville, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also identified with the Farmers' Alliance.

Felix R. Mills, son of Jonathan and S. (Glore) Mills, was born in Mississippi County, Mo., October 28, 1849. The father was born in Indiana, and when in his thirteenth year came to Mississippi County, Mo., where he passed

his entire life engaged in agricultural pursuits. His wife was also born in Mississippi County, was reared there and lived there all her life until ten years of age, when she, in company with her son and daughter, came to Iron County, where they have since lived. She now has a little home near that of her son, and passes her time all alone, excepting when her two grandsons, Jimmie and George Favors, come to spend a short time with her, and when she visits her son's family. Grandfather Mills was born in South Carolina, and came to Indiana from that State at an early day, and there lived until 1823, when he removed to Mississippi County, Mo. Grandmother Mills was born in North Carolina. The father of our subject died in Mississippi County, December 17, 1864. He was the father of ten children, two now living: Felix R. and Mrs. Lucy Middleton. Those deceased are Mary, Eudora, Hardin and DeWitt; the others died in infancy. Mr. Felix Mills was married March 3, 1885, to Lucy Rice, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Parker) Rice, both born and reared in Iron County. The result of this union was the birth of one child named Moman. Since coming to this county Mr. Mills has continued to follow his old occupation, that of farming, and now owns a nice farm of eighty acres near Kaolin. There are indications of lead on his farm, but these have never been developed. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a good citizen.

James M. Morris, merchant, postoffice Des Arc, was born in Old Virginia, Louisa County, in 1842, and is the son of James M. and Mary (Crank) Morris, who were farmers and large slave owners, dying in 1887, and leaving six children. James M. received a good school education in his native State, and at his maturity the Civil War broke out, and he shouldered his gun in the defense of his native home, enlisting in 1861, in Company D, Forty-fourth Virginia Regiment, commanded by Col. Scott, in which he served until the close of the war, in 1865. He was wounded in 1864, and was discharged, but being of a daring and brave disposition, he could not remain at home while his country needed help, so he accepted the position in the postoffice department at the hospital of Chimborazo, Richmond, Va. He received three wounds, one in the head, a scalp wound, the second in the leg, and the third in the neck, the ball passing down, and lodging in the shoulder, where it now remains, and at times Mr. Morris suffers intense pain from its effects, his arm at times being paralyzed. He was in nearly all the principal battles that were fought in the East, being all the time in Stonewall Jackson's and R. E. Lee's corps of the East. He came west shortly after the close of the war, locating in Washington County, near Potosi, and engaged in the saw mill business, at which he was very successful. About 1878 he purchased large lumber interests in this county, and opened up a store in Williamsville, Mo., but finally moved to Des Arc, purchasing some town property and opening a store, and dealing in lumber, buying and selling for the Northern markets, etc. He owns a storehouse well stocked with a general stock of merchandise of about \$8,000 in value, containing such goods as are kept in first-class stores. He also owns a fine dwelling, and five other lots. He married, in 1869, Miss Eugenie H. Phillips, daughter of George and Susan Phillips, of Essex County, Va., who died, leaving their daughter an orphan at a very tender age. There are five children living from this union, viz.: George W., James C., Monson M., Walter B. and Mary S. Mr. Morris was very unfortunate to lose his wife in 1886. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

Wiley O'Neal, farmer, was born in 1820, in North Carolina, and is the son of Samuel and Esther (Price) O'Neal, who were also born in North Carolina, dying there in 1839. He was a farmer by occupation. They had several children, but only one survives this union—the subject of this sketch, Wiley, who remained with his parents until their death. Having received a poor education, he started out in this world with a hard road to lead. He worked at farm work by the day until 1841, when he married Miss S. Perry, but she did not survive her married life long, dying without issue. Mr. O'Neal married his second wife in 1849, a Miss Elvira Allen, and had eight children, seven living, viz.: Elvira (married to Richard Lloyd), Wiley M. (married to Luster Bowles), William T. (married to Mer-niva Rainey), Sarah C. (married to Henry Perkins), Caroline (married to Newton Stokley), James S. and James C. Mr. O'Neal moved to the State of Missouri in 1855, and settled in the far west, in Jasper County, but not liking his location, he came to Iron County and purchased his present home, about two miles northeast of Des Arc, containing about 250 acres of valuable land, with

some 100 acres cleared and in fine cultivation. Mr. O'Neal has, upon his children becoming of age, deeded them part of his homestead, leaving him 160 acres. Himself and family are members of the Baptist Church, and he is also a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

G. W. Phillips was born and reared near Nashville, Ill., and there spent his boyhood days. Having advantages for an education, he applied himself vigorously to his task and acquired an education, if not of the highest grade, one that will be useful in his life. About ten years ago his health failed, and thinking that a change of climate would benefit him, he moved to Belleview Valley, Iron Co., Mo., where he located on a farm of 260 acres, lying on a perfect square about two and a half miles northwest of Belleview. He now has 240 acres under cultivation, and a more beautiful place is not to be found. He has excellent buildings, good water supplies, a spring being in every field excepting one, and that is convenient for watering. A peculiar thing about the farm is, that the entire front is broadened by a general ridge, but his farming land is clear of all rocks. Immediately in front of the barn is a spring about three feet wide, gushing from beneath a huge bluff of solid rock, making a watering place the entire year, and being almost as cold as ice water. Taking all things into consideration, Mr. Phillips' farm is as fine and is as conveniently arranged as any in the State.

S. P. Rayburn was born in Iron County, October 22, 1858, and is the son of Samuel A. and Margaret Jane (Robinson) Rayburn. The father was born in Belleview, as was also the mother. Here they were married and here they reared their family. Their parents on both sides were natives of Virginia, and Grandfather Robinson was a soldier in the War of 1812. Of their family of six children, three are now living: S. P., Bettie and Margaret Jane. The father died May 1, 1888, at the age of sixty-three, having spent his entire life in this county and served the public as sheriff for four years, in what was then Washington County. He was a man highly esteemed by his countrymen, had led a life of usefulness, and had devoted much time in perfecting the present free school system, being a strong advocate of a thorough education. He had followed agricultural pursuits all his life, and was a good farmer. The mother is still living and is sixty-seven years of age. Their son, S. P. Rayburn, was married in 1881 to Miss Sallie Wyatt, of Iron County. To this union were born three children, all now living: Essie B., Mary and William A., who was named after his grandfather. Mr. Rayburn is a young man and is held in high esteem by the people of Iron County. In 1886 he was elected assessor over two competitors, and is at present a candidate for the same position. He is a blacksmith by trade but on account of his health was obliged to abandon this, and has since given his attention to farming. He owns 100 acres of land, eighty under cultivation. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

W. R. Read was born in Keokuk, Iowa, January 30, 1848, and is the son of William C. and Elizabeth (Relfe) Read. The father was born in Fulton, Callaway Co., Mo. and was married to Miss Relfe, a daughter of James H. Relfe, in Washington County, Mo. He then removed to Iowa and there followed his profession, that of law, but had only remained there but a short time when he lost his wife. He then returned to Washington County, but not with the intention of making it his home, but from there started for California, going down the Mississippi, in company with a number of friends from Fulton. After arriving at New Orleans he, with his friends, was on the top of the steamer viewing the beauties of the city, when the boiler exploded, and he was instantly killed. He was the father of two children, only one now living: William R. and James (deceased). William R. received good educational advantages, and took a thorough course in mathematics, but never completed the course sufficiently to receive a diploma. He also attended school for about two years in Fulton, Callaway Co., Mo. December 24, 1874, he married Miss Lucy R. McGready, of Potosi, Mo., and daughter of W. E. and Eliza McGready, old settlers of Washington County. Mr. Read has followed merchandising since leaving school and has been in business where he is now located since 1871. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Read is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

August Rieke, merchant, was born in Germany September 26, 1846, and is a son of Andreas and Louise Rieke, born Lange, both natives of Germany. The father was born October 16, 1815, a farmer by occupation, and this he followed all his life in the old country. He died on October 11, 1887. He

was the father of six children: Johanna, August, William, Louisa, Ernst and Hermine. August Rieke was reared on a farm in the old country, and was in the Prussian War 1870-71, being in some of the principal battles. He served two years in the regular service and one in the war. He was given a medal in 1871 for bravery displayed on the battle-field, and has the medal at the present time. He was also given a ribbon of Frederick William IV by his regiment, for bravery displayed in service, and was complimented on all sides for his gallantry in service. In 1874 he took passage at Bremen and sailed to New York, where he landed. From there he went to Ironton, where he has since resided most of his time, and worked as a laborer for two years. In 1877 he married Miss Dora Niedner, a native of Missouri. To them were born five children, of whom Matilda, Otto and Herman are living. In 1879 Mr. Rieke engaged in the saloon business, and has continued this ever since, operating the mercantile business in connection with it. He has been very successful in business, and is a good and prominent citizen. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., having passed the chairs in that organization. He is also a member of the encampment.

Anton Rochry, dealer in liquors at Ironton, was born in Alsace, France, on August 11, 1849, and is the son of Ignatz and Mary (Simon) Rochry, both natives of Alsace, France. Both parents are now living, and reside in their native country. Anton Rochry was reared in France, received a good education, and learned the shoemaker's trade, which occupation he followed for about five years, working in Paris and other large cities of the old countries. He was a soldier in the French army. In 1871 he sailed for America, taking passage at Liverpool and landing at New York. From there he went to Buffalo, where he worked at his trade for about seven months. He then went to Chicago, remained there a short time working in a brick-yard, and then went to Alton, thence to St. Louis, and later came to Iron Mountain, Mo. Here he was engaged in mining for some time, but went from there to Middlebrook, and from there to Graniteville, where he ran a restaurant and saloon for about two years. In 1876 he came to Ironton, and here he has since remained, engaged in the liquor business. In 1883 he made a trip to Europe to see his parents. He was married in 1883 to Miss Emma Mark, a native of Pittsburgh. To this union were born two children: Amiel and Mary. Mr. Rochry is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the I. O. O. F. lodge, having passed the chairs in the latter.

William Ruddock was born September 12, 1839, in St. Clair County, Ill., and is the son of John C. and Annie (Yearsleg) Ruddock. The father was born in Springfield, Mass., and immigrating westward, settled near Belleville, in St. Clair County, Ill., where William Ruddock was born. His mother was born in Newcastle County, Del., but came to Illinois when quite young, settling near Belleville, where she married John C. Ruddock, who was a very successful farmer. William Ruddock, subject of this sketch, married Miss Emma R. Coale, a native of the city of Baltimore, Md., but who was living in St. Clair County at the time of her marriage. She was the daughter of Jeremiah and Catherine Coale, who, at an early day, had removed to Belleville, St. Clair County, Ill., where she was married to Mr. Ruddock in 1864. To them were born four children, two now living: John C., named after his grandfather Ruddock, and William. Mr. Ruddock lived in Macon County, Ill., until 1883, having moved there from St. Clair County, in 1863, where he worked on his father's extensive farm for a number of years. In 1883 he came to Iron County, Mo., where he has since lived. During his residence in Macon County he was elected to the office of collector of revenue, which position he held for a period of two years. He is now school director in his own district, which position he has held almost since his first settlement in the county. He is also a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and by that organization was elected president of Lodge No. 120, Cedar Grove, which office he has held since its organization last August. Mr. Ruddock owns 309 acres of land, 100 acres being under cultivation.

Cyrus Russell, a prominent pioneer of Arcadia Township, was born in Connecticut in 1819, the son of Col. Cyrus and Rebecca (Pease) Russell, also natives of Connecticut. The father was born in 1795 and in his youth served in the State militia. In 1816 he married, and in 1838, with his family, came by team to Pittsburgh, and then by water went to Missouri, to the southeastern part. Here he entered 1,000 acres of land, most of which he improved, and was among the first citizens of that region. He held official positions most of his life, and although he was a member of the Congregational Church at first, he

afterward became a Presbyterian, and was an organizer of the church at Iron-ton. He died in 1860. His children are Henry (deceased), Cyrus, Theodora P., Giles, William, Maria R. (now Mrs. Capt. John Smith), Flora A. (now Mrs. A. B. Guild), Frances H. (now Mrs. Dr. N. C. Griffith) and Harriet (now Mrs. Farrar). The mother died in 1870. The subject of this sketch attended school in Connecticut, a student with Frank Blair and Donald S. Mitchell. He lived with his parents in Missouri until 1849, when he returned east and was married. In 1851 he located where he now lives, and engaged in farming and carpentering, which has occupied him ever since. He helped build the old seminary at Arcadia, among other buildings. During the war he was taken prisoner while a skirmish was being fought on his place, near which the forces camped. He was not a soldier, however, not being accepted on account of ill health. After the war he resumed farming, and held the office of registrar for several years. Julia Dunham, his first wife, died soon after their marriage, and in 1853 he married Delia M. Clark, who was born in Connecticut in 1828. Of eight children the following are living: Julia (now Mrs. Rev. E. P. Keach), C. Sanford, Ebenezer and Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. Russell and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Judge Theodore P. Russell, a prominent farmer of Arcadia Township, was born in Connecticut in 1820. A sketch of his parents, Col. Cyrus and Rebecca P. (Pease) Russell, appears in the sketch of Cyrus Russell. The grandfather Russell was a soldier during the Revolution. The family are of English origin. The subject of this sketch was eighteen years of age when the family settled in Southeast Missouri, and lived on the old homestead (now known as Russellville) until twenty-six years of age. At that time he was married, and settled in the timber on a part of the old place, and cleared about 200 acres, of which he now has 132 acres under cultivation. About that time he was elected justice of the peace and served for eight years, and in 1860 was elected to the office of treasurer, but resigned in the following year to enlist in Company C, Sixty-eighth Missouri Militia, under Col. James Lindsey. After a month's encampment they were disbanded, but subject to government call at any time. They fought at Pilot Knob, and the first skirmish was on the Russellville farm. Since the war he has held the office of county and probate judge, being first appointed by the Governor, and afterward elected for a term of six years. For eleven years he had charge of seventy miles of highway as road overseer, and kept it in fine condition. His wife was formerly Miss Emily W. Guild, a native of New Hampshire, born in 1827. They were married in Pike County, Ill., her home. Twelve children have been born to them, of whom are living Charles W., Claudius C., Emily A., Maria A., Eliza E., John F., Nora A. and Alfred G. Those deceased are L. Kipp, Frederick P., William A. and Theodore. Those of the family interested in political and social questions are strong Prohibitionists.

J. H. Russell was born on May 29, 1823, in Washington County, Mo., and is the son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Rice) Russell. The father was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., and immigrated to Iron (then Washington) County when a young man. By his union to Miss Rice were born six children, two now living, Jefferson C. and J. H. Those deceased are Joseph, William, James M. and Moses. Alexander Russell came to Iron County in 1818, when large bands of friendly Indians roamed over the country. He could remember very distinctly when Missouri was admitted as a State, and could relate many interesting anecdotes connected with the early settlement of the country. J. H. Russell, during his boyhood days, had very meager educational advantages, as the schools were few and far between, but, notwithstanding this, by his own industry and determination, he has obtained a fair education. Mr. Russell has spent his entire life, with the exception of about three years, where he now lives, and remembers when the ground where Iron-ton is now located was one vast wilderness; when game of almost every kind was abundant, and remembers the opening of Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob—the great iron producing centers of Missouri. He was married in 1848 to Miss Estha J. Carsons, daughter of William Carsons, a native of Virginia. To this marriage were born eight children, five now living: William A., Julia A., John C., Mary R. and Amanda M. Those deceased are named as follows: Elizabeth J. (Mrs. Rayburn), James T. and Sarah J. During the late war Mr. Russell enlisted in Company C, of Col. White's Regiment Missouri Cavalry, but was afterward in the infantry organized in Oregon County, near Alton. He was captured in that county, sent to the Knob, from there to St. Louis, and from there to Alton, where he was paroled. He has been

a farmer all his life, and had 600 acres of land, but divided with his children. Mr. Russell has always taken a great interest in the advancement of education, religion, etc., and has given freely and willingly to all. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been an elder.

John Schwab, proprietor of the Ironton Manufacturing Company, was born in Siselen, Canton Berne, Switzerland, March 25, 1845, and is a son of John and Anna Schwab, both natives of Switzerland. They took passage at Havre for the United States in 1852, and landed at New Orleans after a voyage of fifty-two days. They then came up the Mississippi River, landing in Cape Girardeau County, where they remained for three years, the father engaged in farming. Mr. Schwab then took a trip up the Mississippi to St. Paul, but, not liking the city, came back and moved to Pilot Knob in 1856, when he worked in the mines until the breaking out of the late war. He then enlisted in the Home Guards, and served in that capacity six months. He was in the battle of Pilot Knob, was captain of the company, and lieutenant of the Home Guards. He is still living, and resides on a farm near Pilot Knob. The mother died July 4, 1880. They where the parents of nine children, five of whom are now living: John, Frederick, August William and Louis. The eldest child now living, John Schwab, was in his seventh year on arriving in America. He received a limited education in the common schools of America, and is self-educated in the English language. He remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age, but, previous to this, at the age of sixteen, he entered the Pilot Knob Iron Company's service as a clerk, where he remained until he was thirty years of age. In 1865 he married Miss Louisa Ranft, a native of England, of German descent, by whom he has ten children, seven now living: William, Louisa, Mary, John, Benjamin, Clara and August. At the age of thirty Mr. Schwab went to Graniteville, where he entered into the mercantile business for himself. This he carried on for five years, and then leased the St. Louis Ore and Steel Company's store, which he operated for three years and three months, keeping both stores going until the lease ran out. In 1882 he came to Ironton and engaged in the milling business, which he has continued ever since. The mill is owned by a stock company, and is run under a full roller process, with a capacity of seventy-five barrels every twenty-four hours. They ship to all points south, and do a good business. Mrs. Schwab is a member of the Lutheran Church.

John W. Speck, farmer and liveryman, was born in County York, Bridlington Quay, England, September 7, 1835, and is the son of John and Ann (Gething) Speck, natives of England and Wales, respectively. The father was a large cattle dealer in England, which business he followed until retiring entirely from active pursuits. They both died in England, and were the parents of three children, only one, our subject, now living. He was reared in England, and received a liberal education, graduating at Ford's College in England. In 1858 he sailed for America, taking passage at Liverpool on the steamer "Inman." He landed at Quebec, thence going to Montreal and Toronto. He remained in Canada until the spring of 1859, when he went to Dubuque, Iowa, and there worked by day's work, learning the habits of the people. In June, 1859, he came to Ironton, and engaged in the butcher business, which he followed for about twenty-five years. He then engaged in the livery business, which he follows at the present time, but is also engaged in farming. He owns a beautiful residence on his farm, and is very comfortably fixed. He was engaged in the stock business for a couple of years. In 1863 he married Miss Margaret Stevens, of Kentucky. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Speck is an intelligent and enterprising man, and is successful in his business.

E. C. Tual, blacksmith, Arcadia, was born in Medford, Burlington Co., N. J., in February, 1832, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Tual, both natives of New Jersey, and of French-English descent. The great-great-grandfather was born in Germany, and immigrated to New Jersey, from whence this branch of the family sprung. The great-grandfather and grandfather were both born in New Jersey. The latter was in the Revolutionary War. He lived and died in New Jersey. He was a farmer by occupation. The father was a carpenter by trade, which he followed nearly all his days. He served in the War of 1812, and died in 1860. The mother died several years previous. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom are now living: Martha (resides in Hattenfield, N. J.), Ezra C., Samuel (in Toledo, Ohio), Elizabeth (in Bordentown, N. J.), Elwood (in West Unity, Ohio), George (in Hattenfield, N. J.). Those de-

ceased are Charles, Angeline and Hattie. The subject of this sketch was raised in Burlington County, N. J., receiving a liberal education. At the age of sixteen years he went to learn the blacksmith's trade, and served a four years' apprenticeship, afterward following his trade in New Jersey until 1853, when he went to Australia. Later, he was engaged in mining and blacksmithing through Australia, South America and the Indies. He remained in this climate until 1859, when he returned to New Jersey, and in the same year traveled west, stopping about two years in Illinois. In 1859 he came to Missouri, and located in Arcadia, Iron County, where he has since made his home, with the exception of a few years. He spent about two years in Montana and the Black Hills, being engaged in mining and blacksmithing. He has been a citizen of Iron County since 1859. Mr. Tual was married in 1853 to Viana Evans, a native of Missouri, by whom he has seven children, six now living: Selden, George, Charles, Elwood, Gracie and Willie. The one deceased was Fannie. Mrs. Tual is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Tual is an enterprising and successful man.

Father L. C. Wernert, of the Arcadia College, was born in Alleghany City, Penn., November 3, 1832, and is the son of Joseph and Teresa (Schieb) Wernert, both natives of Germany. They immigrated to America in their youth, and located in Alleghany City, where they were married, and where they resided all their lives. The father died in 1854, and the mother in 1869. They were the parents of three children, only two now living: John (who resides in Paw Paw, Van Buren County, Mich.) and Lawrence C. The father of these children was a contractor and builder, which trade he learned in the old country. He put up quite a number of buildings in Alleghany City. Father L. C. Wernert was reared in Alleghany City, Penn., and there he received his education. He was employed in a dry-goods store in that city for three years, and in 1868 he entered St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, Wis., and was ordained in 1876. He was immediately appointed assistant to Father Hennessey, of Iron Mountain, and remained there until 1880. He was then appointed pastor at Arcadia and surroundings. This is one of the largest Catholic institutions in the State of Missouri outside of the large cities. The school and church organization are both in a prosperous condition.

Isaac G. Whitworth, Sr., ex-county treasurer and merchant, was born in Madison County, Ga., November 19, 1816, and is the son of Winston and Sarah (Albright) Whitworth, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter a native of Georgia. In 1819 they immigrated to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in wagons, and were several weeks making the trip. They located near Perry County, where they remained only a few years, being one of the early settlers of that county. In 1827 they removed to Madison County, where they purchased a farm, and there remained until Mr. Whitworth's death, which occurred at the age of eighty-three years, in 1870. The mother died in 1884, aged eighty-seven years. Of their twelve children, eight grew to maturity, and six are now living: Isaac G., Elizabeth, John A., William D., Polly W. and George W. Isaac G. Whitworth remained on his father's farm until twenty years of age, when he engaged in saddling and blacksmithing and keeping groceries at the same time, for about eight years, and then went back to the farm, where he married, and where he followed agricultural pursuits for about ten years. He also engaged in lumbering and milling. His marriage, which occurred in 1846, was to Miss Nancy B. White, a native of Madison County. To them were born nine children, six now living: John W., Mary J., James M., William H., Sarah P. (Mrs. W. R. Edgar) and Isaac G., Jr. Mr. Whitworth was in the lumber business from 1856 to 1862, exclusively, running a saw mill, and employing a number of men. In 1862 he removed to Arcadia, Iron County, in order to educate his children. In 1864 he engaged in merchandising, and removed shortly afterward to Ironton, where he has since been engaged in the same business, the firm being known as Whitworth & Sons. They carry a general line of merchandise, with a good stock. Mr. Whitworth was elected county treasurer in 1878, and served for six consecutive years. He has held a number of school offices, city treasurer, city councilman and was justice of the peace for a number of years while in Madison County. Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, of which he was treasurer for many years.

William H. Whitworth, county treasurer and merchant, was born in Madison County, Mo., March 7, 1855, and is a son of Isaac G. Whitworth, whose

sketch precedes this. William H. was reared principally in Iron County, and when quite young began assisting his father in merchandising, which business he has since followed. He was elected county treasurer in 1884, and still holds that position. He is an intelligent young man, full of energy, tact and ability.

P. W. Whitworth, sheriff of Iron County, is a native of Madison County, Mo., born on February 26, 1856, and is the son of John A. and Pressia (White) Whitworth, both natives of Madison County, also. The father is a tiller of the soil, and still resides in his native county. The grandparents were early settlers of that county. P. W. Whitworth was reared to farm life, and remained at home until his marriage, which occurred March 21, 1874, to Miss Mary C. Tidwell, a native of Iron County, Mo. This union resulted in the birth of four children: Clarence E., Charles Goff and George W. The one deceased was named John A. After marriage Mr. Whitworth located on a farm near Fredericktown, where he resided until 1879, when he moved to Ironton, and there has since resided. He was engaged in mining for about two years, and clerked in the store of Whitworth & Sons for about four years. In 1886 he was elected sheriff of Iron County, and still holds that position. He is a good citizen and a man well respected. Mrs. Whitworth is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Bernard Zwart, attorney-at-law and notary public at Ironton, Mo., is also United States Commissioner of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, having been appointed to that office at the termination of his term as Collector of Internal Revenue, in June 1869. He was born near Amsterdam, Holland, September 9, 1827, and having received a liberal education, entered the banking house of Oppenheim Bros. as youngest clerk, and in less than two years, was, step by step, promoted to cashier in 1845. His parents, Lambert J. Zwart and Cecilia M. A. (Muller) Zwart, were both born in Holland, and his father was the first to introduce the use of steam, for manufacturing purposes, in his native country in 1834, having a large soap factory and oil mill, in connection therewith. In the year stated Mr. Zwart, Sr., purchased two steam engines to run his said factories, and also a steam flour mill, and carried on business in partnership with his brother-in-law, quite extensively, but, belonging to the anti-administration party, as he was a staunch Democrat, he came frequently in controversy with officers of the government, causing repeated audiences with the King of Holland, on one of which occasions he felt compelled, by reason of the King's ungentlemanly behavior toward him, to remind the King, that, having the power, he might order him out of the palace, but that he should beware, for he (Mr. Zwart) would spend the last guilder of money he had to let the people of Holland know what a tyrant their king was. After this he concluded to immigrate to America, arriving here with his family in 1848, provided with letters of recommendation from merchants in Amsterdam, to merchants in New Orleans, where he landed. Shortly after he started for Iowa, where he intended to locate; stopping a few days at St. Louis, the family reached Keokuk about June 20, 1848, and from there started to Wappello County, where they arrived on July 4. Mr. Zwart, Sr., bought a tract of land there, and to some extent tried farming, but none of the family having any experience in that line, this was abandoned in December, 1849, the family returning to Keokuk, where Mr. Zwart, Sr., commenced business as a contractor and builder, and, being a competent architect, he soon had plenty of work. Amongst others, he built some of the first large brick store-buildings on the levee, also the old medical college and hospital. Shortly after coming to Keokuk, Mr. Bernard Zwart, at the suggestion of Gen. (then Col.) Curtis, began to read law, applying his leisure hours for that purpose, but did not then continue the same, having more pressing business to attend to, clerking for his father, who, shortly after began the construction of public works, and also began the business of lime burning, on a then newly patented plan. It was at this time that Mr. Bernard Zwart invented some new and useful improvements in the matter of the construction of lime-kilns, and obtained a patent therefor from the United States. Shortly after, he removed to Carondelet, to superintend the erection of a kiln on his plan at that place, and it was here that Mr. Zwart, Sr., died April 30, 1860, from heart disease. His widow followed him January 23, 1875. The war commencing in April, 1861, all business in his line being suspended thereby, Mr. Zwart again took up his law studies, and shortly after organized the Second Regiment, Enrolled Missouri Militia, at Carondelet, and was appointed captain of one of the companies, having perfected the organization of the whole regiment in ten

days. He was in active service, guarding the gunboats for a short period, when he resigned in June, 1863, to take charge of the organization of the provost-marshal's office for the draft, at Ironton, Mo., and remained in that place until the close of the war. He then applied for admission to the bar, and having passed a satisfactory examination, he began the practice of law, in partnership with Col. James A. Greason, in 1865. In May, 1867, he was appointed Collector of Revenue for the Second Collection District of Missouri, by President Johnson, and held this office until after President Grant's inauguration, and until June, 1869, having achieved quite a reputation in the department as an efficient and reliable officer. Having returned to the law practice in Ironton, he was on April 25, 1870, admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri, and on the 18th of May, 1871, also in the District Court of the United States, for the Districts of Missouri. Since then he has applied himself steadily to the practice of law, and acquired the reputation of a painstaking and able lawyer, who does not allow the interest of his clients to suffer, if work on his part can prevent it; and as a result he commands a good and paying practice. In December, 1850, he was married to Miss Cornelia M. J. Henriët, whose father was born in France, and after the fall of Napoleon I, came to Holland, and in 1848 to America. Mr. and Mrs. Zwart have five children living, the eldest, Dr. B. H. Zwart, practicing in Kansas City, and with whom is also the second son, Albert, now nearly twenty-one years old, who is employed as bookkeeper and cashier of the National Exposition Company, in Kansas City; the second child, Henriëtte Marie (wife of W. H. Reese), the third, Rena M. (wife of David F. Reese, the Reese brothers being merchants at Ironton, Mo.) and Joseph J. A. E. Zwart, the youngest, still attending college. In 1868 Mr. Bernard Zwart was one of the delegates at large from the State of Missouri to the National Democratic Convention at New York, which nominated Messrs. Seymour and Blair as Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President that year. Mr. and Mrs. Zwart are both Catholics, and have been instrumental in securing the college at Arcadia for a convent for the Ursuline Nuns. They are in possession of an old family Bible which was published in 1746, and contains the family record since February 2, 1664, on which day the great-great-grandparents, in the seventh generation back, were married, and since which time the record has been kept up continuously, and in 1746 transferred from the old to the present Bible, each successive head of family recording the births, marriages and deaths of the several members, as they occurred, this record being in the Holland language. Mr. Bernard Zwart completed the work therein begun by his father, to draw a genealogical table of the whole family since 1664, at the proper places supplemented by genealogical trees, showing the different branches of the family; he has also translated into the English language the whole of the record, except a few words at one place, referring to some public calamity, which words have, from old age, become illegible. This old Bible is prized very highly by the whole family, and deserves more than passing notice by reason of its age, and record of so many generations. Mr. Zwart has also been prosecuting attorney for Iron County, and was quite prominent in politics from 1865 to 1872, when, after the adoption of the amendments to the Drake constitution, by which the old citizens of the State were again enabled to exercise the right of franchise, he withdrew therefrom, and since then has attended to his practice and duties connected therewith. His reputation is very high, and he is much esteemed and respected by all who know him, having always faithfully performed every trust committed to his care. In 1886 he received from his former fellow-citizens of Keokuk, Iowa, a formal invitation to attend the tri-State annual meeting of the old settlers of Keokuk and vicinity, but business preventing this, he was obliged to send his regrets for the kind regard thus shown him by his former fellow-citizens of twenty years before. Being a man of a good constitution, Mr. Zwart may live for many years yet to come.

WAYNE COUNTY.

John C. Adams is a son of Elam L. and Jane C. (McNeely) Adams, who were born in 1801 and 1808, and died in 1862 and 1866, respectively. They came to Missouri from their native State (North Carolina) over-land by wagon in 1825. They located near Jackson, and here the father worked at wagon making and farming, and was for some time justice of the peace. They were the parents of the following children: Mary A. (Wood), Sarah L. (Hill), Silas M., John C. and George W., who died, leaving a wife and three children. John C. resided on the home farm until 1880, when he went to Barton County, Mo., and farmed until 1885. He then sold out, and came to Wayne County, where he now has an excellent farm of 200 acres. In 1865 he married Mrs. Lillie C. Wilson (Howard), born in Cape Girardeau County in 1839, and a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were the parents of eleven children, the following of whom are living: Alphonso, Mary Ann (McNeely), Addison and Lillie C. The father died in 1854, and the mother in 1870. Mrs. Adams had two children by her first marriage: Ivy (Robb) and Jeffie. The latter is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are the parents of the following family: Gustie (deceased), Louie (Hunter) Byrn, Rush, Luna and Gile. They are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Adams served in Jeffers' regiment during the war.

John M. Alexander was born in Smith County, Tenn., in the year 1834, and is the son of Harmon and Margaret (Johnson) Alexander, who were born in North Carolina. His father was a farmer by occupation. He died in the year 1840, leaving a widow and six children: Richard W., Susan J., John M., Allen W., Amanda G. and James. John received a common school education, and had to work hard to help support his mother and the rest of the family. The family came to Missouri in 1852, locating in Wayne County, where they rented land until 1855, when John purchased a tract of land, which he afterward sold. In 1856 he commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade under Daniel Roberts; in 1857 worked with William Cressay, and during that year put up a shop of his own. In 1859 he began the manufacture of plows, wagons, etc., carrying on general smithing, which he has continued in connection with farming to the present time. In 1869 he bought his present home, a farm consisting of 314 acres, with about 100 in cultivation, with good dwellings and out-houses. He married his first wife in 1862 (Catherine Miller), and had eight children, seven now living: Eliza (married to H. Biggerstaff), Mary V., Ellen, Nancy, Emma D., Robert R. and Alice. Mrs. Alexander died in 1878, and he married, the same year, Mrs. Brown, a daughter of John Endaley. They have three children: Leroy, Willis and Esther. Mr. Alexander is a member of the Masonic lodge at Williamsville. He and three of his daughters are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mrs. Alexander and two of her daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William D. Allard was born in Wayne County, Mo., in February, 1854, and is the son of John and Maria (Pollard) Allard, who were both born in this county. Mr. Allard, Sr., served in the Rebel army during the entire war, and was wounded, receiving a ball in the left side from a Winchester. After the war he returned to this county and resumed farming, and died in 1869, leaving three children. William lived with his father until his death, and then commenced to fight through life for himself, his mother having died before her husband. He married in 1882 Miss Fannie Jackson, and they have had three children, only one of whom is living, Charley S. He became a widower, and married his second wife in 1885, Miss Cordelia Conner, and they are the parents of two children, Effa and a baby. He owns 110 acres of land, of which there are fifty-four under cultivation, with a good dwelling and barn. He values the land at \$10 an acre. He is a Democrat in politics.

David J. Allen, banker and broker, of Piedmont, Mo., is a son of James and Mary (Blassengane) Allen, and was born in Humphreys County, Tenn., on the 16th day of February, 1841. His father and mother were natives, respectively, of Virginia and North Carolina. The fathers of both Mr. and Mrs. Allen were Revolutionary soldiers, and helped to free America from the British yoke. Mrs. Allen's ancestors were French, and settled in South Carolina in a very early day. James Allen was reared in Virginia, but when quite a young man immigrated to Tennessee, where he enlisted in the army, during the War of 1812, and was a

gallant officer, under Gen. Jackson, at the battle of New Orleans. His death occurred in Kentucky, in 1847. The mother died in 1887, over eighty years of age. At the age of nine years, D. J. Allen, the subject of this sketch, came with his mother to Missouri, locating in Stoddard County, near Bloomfield, where the mother purchased a farm, and spent the remainder of her days. When fifteen years old he began clerking in a store, which occupation he continued to follow until the breaking out of the late Civil War, when he enlisted in Company A, Second Kentucky Regiment, under Col. Rodger W. Hanson, who commanded this regiment in the Confederate army. He was captured at the battle of Fort Donelson, and taken to Camp Douglass, in Chicago, Ill., where he was confined as a prisoner of war for more than seven months. When exchanged he rejoined his regiment, but was soon after taken sick, and sent to the hospital at Knoxville, Tenn., and from thence discharged from the army. He now returned to his adopted home in Southeast Missouri, and located in Commerce, Scott County, where he engaged as a clerk in the dry goods store of William Burgess, and at the end of eighteen months, owing to his many good qualities, was admitted as a partner, under the firm name of Burgess & Allen. Two years later Mr. Allen became sole proprietor, and continued the business alone, until 1866, when he moved his store to Kennett, in Dunklin County, Mo., it being the first stock of goods carried to that place, after the war had closed. In 1877 he located at Piedmont, in Wayne County, Mo., where he continued in the mercantile business until the winter of 1888. At that date his large brick and frame store buildings, together with his stock of general merchandise, were destroyed by fire, his loss being over \$16,000, with only \$9,000 insurance. Since that time Mr. Allen has been engaged in a financial and brokerage business. He has been a valuable and enterprising citizen of Wayne County, and being a staunch Democrat, has been honored by his party by being sent as a delegate to represent them in nearly all the State and congressional conventions since he has resided in Wayne County, and is at present a member of the Democrat State central committee, from the Fourteenth Congressional District. He is Master of Wayne Lodge No. 526, A. F. & A. M., at Piedmont, also a member of the I. O. O. F. In 1865 he was married to the beautiful and accomplished Miss Lizzie Burgess, of Cape Girardeau, Mo., sister of his former business partner. Mr. Allen has been very successful in all his business undertakings, but unfortunately has no children to inherit his name and fortune. He had a son, David J. Allen, Jr., who was the idol of himself and wife, but who was called away from them in death, on the 11th day of January, 1881, at the age of fourteen years.

John G. Allen first saw the light of day in Jackson County, Tenn., and is the son of William and Martha (Dodson) Allen. The father was also born in Jackson County, where he lived and married, but shortly afterward removed to the western part of the State, where he resided until coming to Wayne County, Mo., in 1885. Here he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He took part in the late war as a private under Benjamin Holmes, but before he received his discharge, died of dropsy, at Schneider's Bluff, Ark. His widow is still living in this county, and enjoying good health at the age of sixty. They had eight children, five boys and three girls, six of them now living: John G., Martha, James W., Louis J., Charles P. and Elias. Mr. John Allen was married for the first time on April 12, 1851, to Martha E. Eads, and had one child, now living, Charles H. He was married again November 22, 1874, to Matilda Odell, a widow with one child, Mary Lucinda Odell. By the latter union there are four children, Viola, John Thomas, Laura H. and an infant. In his boyhood days the country was not much settled, and educational advantages were very limited, and Mr. Allen only went to school about four months after he reached manhood, but was taught at home and has a good education. He principally occupied his time at farming, though giving his attention some to photography and blacksmithing. He and Mrs. Allen are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Allen is a member of the Farmers' Alliance and Union League. His farm consists of eighty-one acres of land, forty under cultivation, upon which is a fine orchard consisting of a variety of fruits.

Dr. John L. Allison was born in Madison County, Ill., and is the son of Jesse and Mary (Foley) Allison. His mother was from Virginia, and the father from Kentucky. He served with distinction in the War of 1812-15 under Col. Taylor, dying in 1860, leaving two children, James G. and John L. The latter was educated in the common schools of Highland, Ill. He concluded to study

medicine as a profession, and pursued his studies under F. R. Durrett, of Arrow Rock, Mo., and afterward took lectures at the Missouri Medical College, where he graduated. He entered the Southern army at the outbreak of the war and enlisted in Capt. Jamison's company, in which he served about ten days, when he was captured and taken prisoner. He took the oath of allegiance to the United States and was allowed to return home to Cooper County, Mo. In 1863 he moved to Madison County, Ill., and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1868 he moved to this State and located at Greenville. In 1875 he purchased his present home consisting of a fine tract of land containing 620 acres, fifty-five of which are in cultivation, and well improved. In 1856 he married his first wife, Amanda F. Ried, and has four children, William S., Georgie L., Ellee and Elwood B. His second wife was Miss Nancy L. Macom, and four children were born by this marriage, P. Harmon, Ora A., John D. and Tony L. Dr. Allison is a member of the Masonic lodge and also of the Odd Fellows. He and his wife and daughter Ellee are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

William Bennett was born in Wayne County, Mo., in December, 1828, and is the son of Coleman and Elizabeth (Smith) Bennett. His parents were born in Kentucky, and came to Wayne County with their parents in a very early day. They settled on Bear Creek, twelve miles north of Greenville, on a farm which they afterward purchased. Moving from there to Arkansas, they lived there about twelve years, and then returned to Wayne County, Mo., where he lost his wife, after which he moved to Stoddard County, Mo., in which place he died in 1875. Eleven children survived him, four of whom are living: Perry C., Thomas Ransom and William, the subject of this sketch. He lived with his father until he married, at the age of nineteen, Miss Mary J. Ward, and they have had fourteen children, eleven living: Mary E. (married to John W. Childers, and has six in the family), James A. (married first to Becky Henderson, second to Harriet Ward, and they have three children), John F. (married to Phebe McColster, and has three children), Frederick M. (married to Elizabeth Wallace, has five children), George Washington (married to Ellen Smith, has one child), Perry Coleman (married to Jane Neighbors, has two in the family), Thomas J. (married May J. Davis), Sarah C., Marion A., Larkin and Noah R. After his marriage he followed farming on different places in the county, until 1861, when he moved to Stoddard County, where he stayed four years, and then returned to Wayne County, where he has lived ever since. In 1861, not caring to go to the war, he put in a substitute by the name of Micajah Dorsey, for a period of six months, allowing him his wages in the meantime. He purchased his present home in 1867, consisting of 394 acres, of which 100 acres are in cultivation, well improved, with all suitable out-buildings and dwellings. He has deeded part of his property to his children, besides buying other lands and deeding it to his many sons. Mr. Bennett and wife, as well as eight of his children and their families, are members of the Baptist Church.

C. A. Bennett, county judge and merchant, is a native of Barbour County, Ala., born February 24, 1841. His parents, John and Eliza (Whittimore) Bennett, were born in Alabama and North Carolina, respectively. They moved to Georgia, thence to Tennessee, where the father died in 1859, and the same year the mother and family came to Wayne County, Mo. They farmed on Cedar Creek until 1871, when they followed farming in a different portion of the county until 1879. Since then they have resided in Greenville. The mother resides with her son C. A. She and her husband were the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living: Amanda E., Clayton A., Emeline, Mary J., Susan J., Sutton, Frances, Starkey, James, John, Sarah and Lucy. The two last named are deceased. C. A. Bennett resided at home until the beginning of the war, and in 1862 joined the State militia. In 1864 he joined Company H, Forty-Seventh Missouri Volunteers, and served until April, 1865, when he was ordered to Nashville to go on Hood's raid. He was at Pilot Knob during the Price raid of 1864. He was mustered out in 1865, and came home and resumed farming. He owns about 700 acres of land, 275 acres of which are under cultivation. Since 1876 he has been engaged in the mercantile business in Greenville, and is doing well financially. He occupies and owns three buildings. In 1867 he was appointed deputy sheriff and collector under L. H. Linville. A year later he was elected sheriff and collector, and held the position for four years. In 1882 he was elected county treasurer. Two years later he was elected county judge of the Second District, and still holds the office to the

entire satisfaction of all concerned. He is secretary of the central Democratic committee and has been for several years. He belongs to the following secret organizations: Masons, I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., and the Grange. Mr. Bennett is a prominent man of Wayne County, and stands high in the estimation of the people. He was married in 1871 to Lucy A. Short, a daughter of Judge W. F. Short, and by her became the father of two children, who are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are members of the Christian Church.

John H. Bennett was born in Wayne County, in 1850, and is the son of John W. and Eliza (Whittimore) Bennett. The father was a native of Tennessee, and died before John H. was born. His mother came over here with relatives, and settled on Bennett's Creek, in the north part of this county, and is at present living with her son. At twenty-four, he married Miss Lucinda Duncan, and has two children, Maggie and Addie. When he started out for himself he purchased his present home, which contains eighty acres of land, with about fifty-five in cultivation. He was school commissioner in 1884-85. Mrs. Bennett is a member of the Baptist Church.

Richard E. Buehler, circuit clerk and recorder, of Wayne County, Mo., was born in Liban, Russia, September 16, 1836. His parents, Edward and Hedwig Buehler, were born in Berlin, Prussia, and afterward immigrated to Russia, where the father kept a book and stationer's store. In 1849 he and his son Richard came to the United States, landing in New York after a two months' ocean voyage. On their way from that city to Albany, N. Y., the steamer "Swallow," on which they sailed, was sunk, and some 200 people perished. Among those rescued were our subject and his father. They went back to New York, and went by rail to Pittsburgh, Penn., and then went by boat to Cincinnati, where the father remained in business until 1856. He then went to St. Louis, Mo., but in 1866 returned to Europe, and returned in 1868 and located in Chicago, and was burned out in the great Chicago fire in 1871. He died in that city in 1879. Richard E. Buehler remained with his father until 1855, when he went to Covington, Ky., where he opened and took charge of the first telegraph office, and worked at that business until 1857, when he went to the Rocky Mountains, and was absent until 1860. Upon his return he located in Belvidere, Ill., and worked at telegraphing until 1861, when he joined the United States Military Telegraphing Corps, and served in this capacity until the close of the war. He was stationed at New Madrid, Patterson, St. Louis and Fort Scott. At the close of the war he located in Patterson, where he followed merchandising until 1873, and then followed the same business in Piedmont until 1880. Since that time he has been a resident of Greenville. In 1882 he was elected circuit court clerk and recorder of the county, and has held the office ever since. He was married in 1864 to Mary E. English, a native of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and by her is the father of four children: Edwin F., Frederick E., Laura and Ella M. (wife of John D. Settle). Mr. Buehler is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the K. of P. and the I. O. O. F.

George W. H. Butler was born in Wayne County, Mo., and is the son of George F. and Nancy (Kennel) Butler. His parents are both natives of Tennessee. He immigrated to this State in the early days, crossing the country in wagons, and locating in Wayne County, on the place now owned and occupied by his son. He served during the entire War of the Revolution. He died in 1833. Of his twelve children only three are living: Mary Ann, Eliza J. and George W., the subject of this sketch. His father dying when he was three months old, he was raised by his mother, and worked for her till he was grown to manhood. In 1861 he married his first wife, Miss Lenora Johnson, daughter of Lewis Johnson, of Wayne County. His family consisted of three children. One only is living: Lewis J. Mr. Butler entered the army in 1862, enlisting in Company I, commanded by Col. White, in which company he served three years. He was in the battles of Pleasant Hill and Saline River. After the war he returned home, and went to farming. His first wife died in 1875. He married again, in 1876, Miss Sirelda Kirkpatrick, and has one child: Hardy M. Mr. Butler owns 534 acres of land. The homestead consisted of eighty acres of land, entered by himself and brother. He bought the latter's share, and improved the entire tract with dwellings and out-houses. On his place, near Greenville, this county, he has in cultivation about thirty acres. Mr. Butler is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He owns the Butler ferry across the St. Francis River, and which bears his name. His Greenville land he values at \$5 an acre (400 acres), but his home property he values at \$10 an acre. In politics

he is Democratic. Mrs. Butler is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

John T. Butts, manager of H. N. Holladay's mercantile business, was born in Dunklin County, this State, in 1860, and is the son of Cyrus A. and Nancy H. Butts. The father was born in Tennessee, in 1836, and was married to Nancy H. Meade in 1856. The mother was born in Indiana, in 1837. They came to Missouri in 1858, and followed farming and cabinet-making as an occupation. They finally went to Texas, where they still reside. They had eleven children, seven living, John T., William A., Reuben F., Ella, Minnie, Hattie and Maggie. John T. received a common public school education in Dunklin and Iron Counties, and at the age of eighteen started out in life for himself as a telegraph operator, which he followed up to the strike of 1881, after which he was with Hohenthal Brothers, general merchandise, at Fredericktown, Mo., for four years, quitting that place to accept his present position with Hiram N. Holladay, filling it with credit to himself and employers. He married, in 1884, Miss Lizzie Newman, daughter of Thomas and Jane Newman, of Ironton, Mo. He has two children, Maud E. and Anna Z.

S. H. Carson, collector of Wayne County, Mo., and a native of Sevier County, Tenn., first saw the light of day on the 14th of April, 1839. His parents, Robert and Rebecca (Gunn) Carson, were born in the same State as himself. They moved to Georgia in 1847, where they afterward made their home, the former dying in 1865, and the latter in Tennessee, in 1842. Of their eight children, three are living, James, Elizabeth and Stephen H. The latter was reared in Georgia on his father's farm, and in 1861 enlisted in Company G, Ninth Georgia Regiment, and served until the cessation of hostilities. He participated in all the engagements in Virginia, except one, being in twenty-six engagements and fifty-seven skirmishes. He received a gun-shot wound in the thigh at the second battle of Manassas, and at a later period had his right thigh broken at the battle of Antietam. At Fort Harrison he had his left arm broken by a gun-shot, and also had his left thigh broken at Cumberland Church, and was left behind to recuperate. In 1869 he came to Wayne County, Mo., and located at Mill Springs, where he taught school for several years and then was employed for some time in a store. He was tax assessor for four years, and in 1886 was elected county collector, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is an intelligent and enterprising citizen.

Zedekiah Catron was born in 1855 in this county, and is the son of S. and E. (Kirkpatrick) Catron, who were also born in this county, their ancestors coming here in the early days, as pioneers of the country, when land was obtained by right of settlement. The parents of Zedekiah died during the war, leaving three children, John, Mary (married to Charles Morgan) and Zedekiah. He was nine years old when his parents died. He had to start out in life for himself at an early age, but by energy and pluck has managed to hold on to his share of his father's property, upon which he has built himself a very nice home. His farm consists of 120 acres of land, with about sixty acres in cultivation. He married in 1882 Miss Emma J. Estes, by whom he has had two children.

George W. Cook was born in Alleghany County, Pa., February 22, 1832, and is the son of John and Lydia Cook. His father left for California when George was quite young, and went through by land with a team in 1834, and upon his arrival at that place was taken sick and died. His widow did not survive him long, leaving George an orphan. He worked his way west, and stopped in Wayne County, in May, 1859, locating near his present home, and by hard work and great energy he saved enough to buy a home for himself. He married Miss Margaret Miller February 13, 1870, and had eight children, five living: Lydia, Jennie A., Martha Iva, Mary E. and William W. Mrs. Cook was born in Wayne County, Mo., September 2, 1851. Mr. Cook purchased his present home in 1875. It contains 156 acres, about forty of which are cleared. He donated four acres to build a Missionary Baptist Church, of which he and his daughter Lydia are members. Mr. Cook lost his wife in a very unfortunate manner. Her clothes caught fire, and before assistance could be given her she was burned to death.

William Creasy, a farmer and blacksmith of Wayne County, Mo., is one of the oldest men in the county, and was born in Bedford County, Va., in 1804. He is a son of William and Mary (Mason) Creasy, and a grandson of John Creasy, who was a native of Virginia, and there followed the occupation of farming. He lived to be ninety-eight years of age, and was the father of a

large family. His son William lived in Virginia until 1829, when he moved to Tennessee, and in 1847 came to Southeast Missouri, and here died the same year. He was the father of a large family of children, all of whom are dead except the subject of this biography, who made his home with his parents until he reached the age of twenty years. He learned the blacksmith's trade, and for about eight months worked for a man by the name of Overstreet. He was married soon after, and continued to follow his trade. He moved to Tennessee, thence to Missouri, at the same time his parents moved here, and purchased a tract of fertile land. He did the first blacksmithing that was done in Wayne County, and the shop which he first built is still standing. As his shop was the only one for many miles around at that time, he had a great deal of custom, and his wife would often help him wield the sledge. He is the father of twenty-two children, eleven by his first wife, Bashaba Taylor, and eleven by his second wife, Ellen Smith. His first children, who are living, are Charlotte (Moss), Martha (Rhubottom), Tabitha (Moss), Lixa, Drue, Bashaba (Short), Esther (Pigg) and George. The deceased are Alexander, Deliah and Columbus. The children by his second marriage, who are living, are Harriet (Hughes), Mary A. (Rhodes), Lee, Ed, Robert and Laura. John, LaFayette, Joel William and Pernelia are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Creasy have a good farm of 223 acres.

G. W. Creath, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel at Piedmont, Mo., is a son of William and Martha (Atkins) Creath, and was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., August 12, 1828. The father and mother were born in North Carolina and Virginia, respectively, and came to Missouri about 1824, and to Wayne County in 1828. He purchased land where Greenville now stands, and also carried on merchandising quite extensively, purchasing his goods in New York and Philadelphia. He was a very prominent man, and a well-to-do citizen. He died in 1839, and the mother in 1871. They were the parents of ten children, only two of whom are living: George W. and Carroll. G. W. Creath was reared in Wayne County, and received such education as the schools of that day afforded. At the age of eleven years he went to Jackson and learned the printer's trade, and at the end of four years went to St. Louis, where he worked at his trade for about two years. He then came back to Greenville and followed merchandising for several years. In 1852 he was elected circuit and county clerk of Wayne County, which position he filled until 1866. He also carried on farming on a large scale, and owned quite a large number of negroes. In 1872 he moved to Piedmont, where he has since resided, and owns considerable property. He has been married four times; in 1853 to Pernecia Plott, of Arkansas, by whom he had three children, one living, Charles. Malinda (McClintock) Creath, another wife, bore him three children (now deceased), and Nancy Jane Creath, *nee* Johnson, his third wife, bore one child, also deceased. Mr. Creath's present wife (formerly Mary Hammel) was Mary Banks. Two of their three children are living: Willard and George. Mrs. Creath is a member of the Christian Church, and he is a Mason, and belongs to the I. O. O. F.

O. D. Dalton was born in Ripley County, Mo., December 4, 1833. His parents, John and Sarah (Murray) Dalton, were taken to Missouri from Tennessee, when they were children, and the State was yet a Territory. They were married in Madison County, and moved to Ripley County about 1825, and in 1843 moved back to Madison County, where they both died, the former in 1876, and the latter in 1861. They were the parents of ten children, four of whom are now living: Oliver D., Isam, Elijah J., and John. Oliver D. Dalton was reared principally in Madison County, on a farm. In 1854 he engaged in the mercantile business at Black River, and from 1858 until 1861 followed the same business in Greenville. At the latter date the soldiers made a raid on the store, and took nearly all the goods he had. In 1862 he enlisted in Holmes' company, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Prairie Grove, Saline, Helena and Little Rock. He was mustered out in 1865. For the following six months he sold Southern histories in Southern Missouri, and then for some time sold the same work in Northern Missouri. In 1866 he located on his present farm, where he now owns 560 acres of very fine land. At the close of the war he was about \$600 in debt, but by industry and economy has paid his debts and accumulated his present property. In 1866 he married Evaline White, who died in March, 1873, having borne three children, one living, Laura B. December 25, 1873, he married Pauline White, a sister of his first wife, and daughter of Dr. T. C. and Sarah (McSwain) White, both of whom were born in Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Dalton had four children: Ter-

rell, Olive and Mattie (all deceased), and Henry C., living. Mr. and Mrs. Dalton are members of the church, and he is a Mason. He has served two terms as justice of the peace. Dr. White was born in North Carolina in 1802, and after residing in Tennessee for some time came to Missouri in 1852, and located in Wayne County. During the war Mrs. Dalton, on account of her Southern sympathy, was subjected to unusual indignities, and was taken to Ironton with two of her sisters, and forced to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. About six months afterward she was again taken prisoner, and confined at St. Louis for two months, given a mock trial before the provost-marshal, and sentenced to hard labor in the State prison, at Jefferson City, Mo., and there remained until the close of the war. She then went to Illinois to join her mother and sisters, who had been ordered to leave Missouri within ten days, or they would be treated as prisoners of war and their property all burned. They moved to Chester, Ill., where Mrs. Dalton met them.

Adam H. Dalton (deceased) was born in Arkansas, and, when a small boy, was taken by his parents to Madison County, Mo., where he grew to maturity. In 1843 he came to Wayne County, where he followed peddling for several years, and in 1853 engaged in merchandising in Greenville, continuing until 1863, when he removed to Illinois, but in 1866 returned to Missouri, and resumed the mercantile business at Farmington, St. Francois County, where his death occurred in 1870. He amassed a fine property, and was considered one of the county's best citizens. June 4, 1854, he married Nancy T. Wakefield, who was born in Tennessee, in 1833. Her parents were William and Susan (Witcher) Wakefield, who were both Tennesseans. Mrs. Dalton's grandfather lived to be one hundred and twenty-five years old, and was born in England. Grandfather Witcher was born and reared in the "Emerald Isle." Mrs. Dalton tells quite an interesting anecdote of her grandfather Wakefield. During one of the Indian massacres, which were numerous at that time, he was severely wounded, but managed to get away, and hide himself in a hollow log. In their search for him they stood on the log in which he was hid. It was so long before he could reach a place of safety and obtain food, that he was compelled to broil his moccasins to keep him from starving to death. He was active and strong at the age of one hundred and fifteen years. Mrs. Dalton's father died in 1833. His wife died a year later. The following are their children, who are living: Charles B., Buckner, Martha (Mrs. Gregory) and Nancy T. The following are the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Dalton: John H. and Josephine (who died in childhood) and Julia P. and Laura L., living at home. Mrs. Dalton and her daughters own several large farms, and have 330 acres under cultivation. Besides her two daughters, Mrs. Dalton has reared two orphan children: William and Zillah Dalton, nephew and niece of her husband. She gave the former a good medical education, and he is now a successful physician of Arkansas. The latter was educated with her own daughters.

E. J. Dalton, presiding judge of the county court of Wayne County, Mo., was born in Ripley County, Mo., August 23, 1838. The parents, John E. and Sarah (Murray) Dalton, were born in North Carolina, and, after residing in Tennessee and Kentucky, came to Missouri, and located near Fredericktown. The father died in Madison County in 1874, and the mother in 1861. Of eleven children born to them, four are living: Oliver, Isam M., Elijah J. and John E. John E. Dalton, grandfather of E. J. Dalton, served in the Mexican War, and died in Ripley County, Mo. Grandfather Edward Murray was a private in the Revolutionary War, and, during his service, was shot fourteen times by the British soldiers. He was captured, and, with eleven other men, was condemned to be hung. When he was taken out to be hung, he slipped between two officers and made his escape. He was found dead near a spring five miles east of Fredericktown, where he had gone for a drink. He was subject to fits, the result of his many wounds, and this was supposed to have caused his death. E. J. Dalton made his home with his parents until eighteen years of age. He then began teaching school, but at the end of two years began the study of medicine under his brother. He was preparing to take lectures when the war broke out, and in 1861 he enlisted in Col. Lowe's company and served six months, and again enlisted and served under Marmaduke. He was then taken sick, and went to Union County, Ill., and taught school for eight months. He then sold sewing machines for two years, and then returned to Madison County, Mo., and engaged in mercantile business for a short time. After carrying on the drug business in Fredericktown and Farmington until 1868, he returned to the farm,

where he has since lived. He owns 160 acres of land, on which is erected a handsome residence. In 1866 he married Mildred Sebastian, by whom he has three children, two of whom are living: Hattie J. and Moro E. Mr. and Mrs. Dalton are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a Mason and a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

Wiley Daniel, sheriff of Wayne County, Mo., is a native of Hardin County, Tenn., where he was born December 23, 1846, being the son of James E. and Jane (Williams) Daniel, who were both natives of Jackson County, Ala. They moved to Tennessee at an early day, and in 1847 came to Wayne County, Mo., and located at Piedmont. He purchased forty acres of land, and entered enough more to make 200 acres, all of which was heavily timbered. He was a farmer all his life, and died May 4, 1888. His wife died in 1884. They were the parents of seven children: Susau (now Mrs. Adams), Rebecca, Nancy J., Charlotte (Mrs. Henry Wilkinson), Caledonia (Mrs. James McCollister), John and Wiley. The latter resided with his parents until twenty-four years of age, and during that time attended both public and private schools. He was married in 1870 to Harriet A. Graham, and moved to the farm where he now resides. Besides farming he has been engaged in the saw-milling business. In 1884 he was elected county sheriff, and moved to Greenville, where he has since resided. He was re-elected county sheriff in 1886. Mr. Daniel is well supplied with worldly goods, and is the owner of 528 acres of valuable land, and two lots in Greenville. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the Farmers' Alliance, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. They are the parents of the following children: James F., Lydia J., Mary A., Margaret C., Harriet A., Daisy M., Ellen June and Eli.

Joseph Davis was born in Roane County, Tenn., in 1837, and is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Coffer) Davis, who were born in old Virginia, and afterward moved to Tennessee, and from there to Illinois, where they died. They had eleven children, six of whom are living: Robert, Julia A., Sarah E., Nancy C., Thomas J. and the subject of this sketch, Joseph. He lived with his parents until grown to manhood. The school he attended was in those days called a subscription school, as free education was unknown at that period. After becoming of age he took to farming as an occupation. He married, in 1857, Miss Martha C. Rievely, daughter of Franklin and Lovy Rievely, of East Tennessee. Mr. Joseph Davis had eight children, five of whom are living: James M. (married to Miss Lizzie May) and Fanny L. (married to C. C. Wells, and is the mother of eight children). The other ones are Jennetta, Isabella and Martha A. Mr. Davis became a widower in 1866, but was again married to Miss Jennie F. Hoffman. Mr. Davis entered the army in 1862, and enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Regiment, commanded by Geo. W. McKegg, in which he served two years. He was taken sick after entering the army, and was suspended from service, but on recovering his health, he returned to his regiment, where he remained until it disbanded, in 1865. He was in the battles of Gun Town, Miss., East Port, Tenn., besides several skirmishes, but escaped all firing with only a flesh wound on his forehead. On returning from the war he went to Illinois, and resumed farming, until 1873, when he concluded to come west to Missouri, locating on Lost Creek, in Wayne County. He owns 274 acres of very valuable land, seventy-five of which are under cultivation, well improved, with good out-houses and dwellings. Mr. Davis is a member of the Masonic and G. A. R. lodges. Both he and Mrs. Davis are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Davis is a Republican in politics.

Washington Davis was born in this (Wayne) county, in 1848, and is the son of William and Nancy (Dunly) Davis. His father is one of the pioneers of the county, still living at the old homestead, in Lost Creek, at an advanced age, and has as much energy and industry as any of his many sons. He has been very successful in obtaining this world's goods, and has been able to provide his children with a home, on their starting out in life for themselves. Washington sold the place given to him by his father, and purchased his present home, a place consisting of 200 acres, of Creek Bottom land, with seventy acres under cultivation. He estimates his land very highly, and says the hills contain iron ore in abundance. He married, in 1872, Miss Sarah A. Bettes, by whom he has four children: Laura A., Francis J., Ella B. and Chirley W.

Adam J. Duncan was born in Madison County, Mo., in 1824, and is the son of Eli and Rebecca (Johnson) Duncan, who were born in Kentucky and Mis-

souri, in 1802 and 1805, respectively. The father came to Missouri in 1816, and here married Miss Johnson in 1821. The former died in 1866, and the latter in 1860. They were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he held the office of judge of the county court for some time. In 1829, Adam J. Duncan came with his parents to Wayne County, Mo. About 1839 they went to Ripley County, but a year or so later returned to their old place in Madison County, and there Adam J. lived until his marriage in 1851, to Melvina Mann, who was born in 1831, in Wayne County, Mo. To them were born the following children: Henry C., Rebecca J., Eli A. (deceased), Pinus E. (deceased), Richard A., Nancy C., Mary E. and Martha L. Rebecca married William Hoskins; Catherine is the wife of William Jordan, and Mary is the wife of James McAllister. While Mr. Duncan was a resident of Madison County the county was divided, and he became a resident of Iron County, and while living there, held the offices of justice of the peace, deputy sheriff and constable. Mrs. Duncan's parents were Andrew and Susan (Duncan) Mann, and were native Missourians.

Mrs. Martha Ann Duncan, widow of Andrew A. Duncan, a prominent farmer of Wayne County, Mo., was born in Reynolds County, Mo., in 1844. Her parents, Arnold and Lucinda (Biggers) Mann, were born in Missouri; the former died in 1872, and the latter when Mrs. Duncan was a little girl; twelve of their thirteen children were reared to maturity. The father's second wife was Thirza Blackwell, and to them were born two children; the mother is dead. Mrs. Duncan was married to Andrew Duncan, who was born May 22, 1835, and their union resulted in the birth of ten children, nine living: Andrew J., Lucinda J. (Bennett), Mariah I. (Wallace), Lee P., Margaret C. (Sheets), John, Robert H., George T. and Andrew L. The father died on the 20th of July, 1881. He was industrious and economical, and left his family well provided for. The farm consists of 400 acres, with 120 acres in a good state of cultivation. The four youngest children reside with their mother, and assist in tilling the farm. Mrs. Duncan gave her two sons (Andrew and Lee) each a farm worth \$2,000. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and is a very estimable lady.

Thomas C. Durham was born in Warren County, Tenn., on the 10th day of November, 1835, and is the son of Robert and Sally Durham, who had, shortly after their marriage, left the county of their birth, Orange County, N. C., in company with five or six other families, over sixty years ago, to seek a home in the west. They settled in Warren County, Tenn., where, and in Van Buren County, they spent the remainder of their lives. His grandfather and grandmother Durham had emigrated from Germany to North Carolina in the days of its earlier settlements. His father, Robert Durham, was a farmer, mechanic and, for a number of years, was justice of the peace. He and his wife, Sally Jones, were each firm believers in Christianity, the father being of the old Baptist faith, and the mother of the Christian faith. They were the father and mother of twelve children, nine of whom are living, viz.: William G., Willis F., J. W., Thomas C., Andrew J., Catherine E., Lucy J., Martha and Sarah M. Thomas C. Durham, on the 14th day of February, 1858, in the State of Alabama, married Juda E. Welch, who was the daughter of Samuel Welch, whose father was one of the early explorers of the newly-discovered America, and a navigator. Mr. Durham and his wife came to this country about twenty-one years ago, and settled on Big Creek, but only remained there one year, when they came to the place where Mr. Durham now resides, a little farm one half mile south of Piedmont. The farm was then a woods, purchased at a tax sale, but cultivation has developed it into a nice little farm of ninety acres, fifty of which are cleared. He has another farm of 200 acres, fifty of which are in cultivation. He also owns some property in the city of Piedmont. When he came here there was only a woods where Piedmont, now a city of 2,000 inhabitants, stands, and no railroads through the country. There are good indications on his farm of iron, tin and lead, but no effort has been made to develop them. Mr. Durham, although a strong Union man, was in the Southern army under Col. Howard, and afterward under Col. Horton, on Gen. Bragg's division, but was never in any battles, being on post duty most of the time. He has a very good education and has been a school-teacher, but, however, the most of his time has been devoted to farming. Mrs. Durham, who had been a faithful mother, died September 4, 1887, and lies buried in the Piedmont cemetery by the side of her little daughter, Martha Ervaline, who had gone before. She was the mother of eight children, seven of whom survive her, viz.: William W.,

S. Robert, Emily J., John C., A. Jessie, Mintie A. and James T. Mrs. Durham had set before her children a Christian example. She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church most all her life, however, in her latter days became somewhat partial to the Christian faith, but never attached herself to that church. While she did not live to see all her children grown, she saw Emily a widow, and William, Robert and John with families. She had seen her eldest son, William, a dry-goods clerk, her second son, Robert, a lawyer, and all her children growing up to respectful citizenship, with a fair chance for some of them to rise to distinction. Mr. Durham has since married Mrs. Clementine Noble.

W. F. Eads was born in Wilkes County, and is the son of John and Polly (Massey) Eads. The elder Eads was also born in Wilkes County, where he lived and died. He learned the trade of a carpenter, and was considered a fine workman, but he never especially followed the trade, turning his attention to farming, as he owned a splendid farm in his native county. The mother was also born in North Carolina, and there spent her entire life. The father was forty-six years of age when he died from the effects of a cancer. The mother died about one year ago, at the advanced age of eighty seven. There were eight children in the family, three of whom are now living: John, Nancy and William F.; those dead are Alvin, Pinckney, Milly, Alfred, Granbery and James. Mr. Eads was married in North Carolina, in 1859, to Annie McDaniel, and had eleven children, six of them now living. Mr. Eads served in the late war as a private under Robert E. Lee, Thirty-fourth North Carolina Regiment; was in the service twelve months, participating in the entire fight known as the Virginia Wilderness, and this regiment is credited with opening the firing, lasting for eleven days. He was captured at Hanover Junction, with 900 other comrades, was taken to Point Lookout, and confined in prison nearly a year, suffering greatly during his term of imprisonment. He was afterward paroled. Mr. Eads has devoted his life to farming, and owns 125 acres, 80 of which are under cultivation. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Noel A. Estes was born on Otto Creek, Wayne County, in February, 1842, and is the son of Asa and Minerva (Long) Estes. They died in this county, leaving ten children, five now living: Horace M., Jessie, Young W., Mary and Noel, who, losing his father when a small boy, was raised by his brother until he was able to fight the world for himself. In 1862 he entered the army, enlisting in Company H, Thirty-first Missouri Infantry; he only served a short time, when he was taken sick, and was discharged from the service. In 1864 he married Miss Rachel Conner, and has five children, two living: Liza (married to James Salyers) and Willie. He purchased his present home some eight years ago, which consists of 170 acres of very valuable land, with about 60 acres under cultivation. He has a fine dwelling and good out-buildings; is a member of the G. A. R., and is a Republican in politics.

Frank Farrell, secretary of the Missouri State Farmer's Alliance, is a native of Wayne County, Mo., born January 31, 1836, and is the son of James and Martha J. (Connor) Farrell, who were born in Cumberland County, Ky., in 1806, and 1809, and died in Missouri in 1875 and 1861, respectively. Their parents were from Virginia, and came to Kentucky about 1800, and engaged in agriculture. They were the parents of five children, two of whom are living: Nancy P. (widow of Matthew Rhodes) and Frank. They located in Wayne County, Mo., in 1831, and were active members of the Christian Church. Frank Farrell is residing on the old home place. Before the war he farmed and taught school, and during the Rebellion served a portion of the time in Company A, Forty-seventh Missouri Regiment, United States army, and was mustered out at St. Louis, and came home and resumed farming and teaching school. February 25, 1864, he wedded Mary Ann Warmack, who was born in Wayne County, in 1844, and four of their eight children are living: James, Nancy, Mary and Martha. Mr. Farrell is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is secretary of the State Farmers' Alliance. He is a prosperous farmer, and is the owner of 231 acres of land. Mrs. Farrell is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and with the exception of three brothers: James, William and Matthew, her family are all deceased. Her father died in 1866, and her mother in 1862.

James D. Faulkner was born in Lincoln County, N. C., in the year 1832, and is the son of Vincent and Susan (Carpenter) Faulkner. The father was born in Virginia. He moved to North Carolina, and there married and settled

down to farming. In 1842 he immigrated west, and located for one year in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and then came to Wayne, on Otto Creek, entering land and buying the title from the Government. He died in 1875, leaving six children: Joseph, Samuel, Jake, John, Lucy Ann and William, the subject of this sketch. His education was very limited, he only going to school three months in his life, as the advantages of receiving instruction were limited in those days. At the age of twenty he started out on his own account, working in different places until 1854, when he made an overland trip to California. On his arrival there he went to mining, and stayed about twelve years. He then returned to Wayne County and married, in 1869, Susan Duncan, daughter of Josiah and Margaret Duncan, of Wayne County, and by whom he had nine children, seven living: Andrew, Jim, Margaret, Llew, Thomas, Lee and Ira. Mr. Faulkner purchased the farm he now occupies with money he made in California. His farm consists of 440 acres, 200 of which are cleared, and in fine cultivation, with all necessary out-buildings, and a good dwelling. Mr. Faulkner is a Mason. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He and wife attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William R. Frederick was born in Wake County, N. C., in 1841, and is the son of Lewis B. and Jemima (Evans) Frederick, who were also born in North Carolina, and immigrated to this State in 1859, locating in Wayne County, about seven miles southeast of Greenville, and followed farming as an occupation. The father died in Perry County in 1868, and left four children: William R., James J., Mary J. and Martha E. Mr. William R. Frederick lived with his parents until grown to manhood, receiving a common school education. He married, in 1861, Miss Sarah E. Neighbors, and has seven children living: Sophronia (married to Clay Haddock), Lewis P., Melissa (married to James W. Davis), Nathan C., Mary V., James W. and Flora J. He removed to Perry County in 1863, and served a short time in the Sixty-fourth Regiment, Enrolled Missouri militia, Robert Brewer, colonel, in 1864. Also volunteered, in February, 1865, in the one-year service of Missouri State militia, but was mustered out in June of the same year, and did not participate in any fights. After the war he returned to Wayne County, and began farming. He also took up school teaching, which occupation he is at present following. He located on his present home in 1876, which comprises 160 acres, about fifty of which are under cultivation, making a very nice small farm. Mr. Frederick is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

John Garrison, the son of Azariah and Rebecca (Phanatti) Garrison, was born in Tennessee, in July, 1850, where he lived with his father until thirty-five years ago, then coming to this county, at which time the father bought the place now occupied by his son, it then being an old Spanish grant. Old government grants are quite numerous, and a very striking feature is that these grants are laid off in almost every conceivable shape, without respect to our modern way of dividing by township and range. Mr. Garrison was married before coming to this State, and devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. He was seventy-three years of age at the time of his death, which was during the late war. He remained neutral during that conflict, but lived quietly with his family, and on account of his extreme old age was never molested. Mrs. Garrison died a few years before her husband. Mr. John Garrison was married on October 20, 1872, to Mrs. Mary (Atnips) Rainwater. By this union there were seven children, four of whom are now living: Charlotta E., Hattie, John E. and Azariah. Those deceased are Beccy, William L. and an infant. Mr. Garrison was but twelve years of age at the time of the war, and therefore remembers but little about the hardships his father endured. The school advantages during his boyhood were very meager. He has turned his entire attention to farming and stock raising. He owns 125 acres of land, about seventy under cultivation. Mrs. Garrison is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Garrison is a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

Alfred C. Graves, druggist, was born in New Orleans, La., July 29, 1850. His father, Maj. D. Graves, was born in Hatfield, Mass., November 3, 1813, but when small immigrated to the Western Reserve, in Ohio, near where the city of Cleveland now stands, where he remained until 1842, when he went to New Orleans, where, in 1846, he was married to Mrs. Minerva T. Bradford, *nee* Dunbar. He had by his wife (who was born in Louisiana, November 20, 1820, and who died in Jonesboro, Union Co., Ill., in July, 1867) nine children, three now

living: Frank S., Louisiana M. and Alfred C., the subject of this sketch. The latter, with his parents, left Baton Rouge, La., in September, 1864, going to Illinois, where they remained until 1868, then going to Cape Girardeau, Mo., and finally to Wayne County, in 1870. In 1876 he began the drug business in the building he now occupies. He carries a full line of drugs and notions, and has the confidence and support of all classes in and about Williamsville. He owns three town lots, including the two upon which his residence and store are built. Lately he began the publication of a newspaper, which is issued weekly, under the name of *The Transcript*. In March, 1880, he married Miss Cynthia J. Moore, and has had four children—two living: Grace (aged seven years) and Mabel, aged fifteen months. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, but he is not connected with any religious or other order. His father is still living and in good health.

William R. Green was born in North Carolina, October 8, 1822, being the son of John and Jane (Ramsey) Green, who were born in Tennessee and North Carolina, respectively. They were early settlers of Tennessee, but the grandmother died in Wayne County, Mo. The grandfather was married the second time and came west to Missouri, but he was never heard of afterward. He was about seventy-four years old. His son, the father of William R., went to North Missouri in 1853, where he lived until the breaking out of the war, when he went to Arkansas and there died in 1862. His wife died in 1864. They were the parents of twelve children, only two of whom are living: William R. and Susan (a widow of Samuel Housley, who served and died in the Union army during the late war). William R. Green remained at home until his marriage in 1849, when he began farming and working at brick masonry. He has been a resident of Wayne County, Mo., since 1859, and has resided on his present farm of 160 acres since 1863. His wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Jenkins, was born in Tennessee in 1824. Five of their seven children are now living: James M. (who is noted for being a fine physician, and resides in Arkansas), Albert J. (a Methodist Episcopal minister of Labadie, Mo.), Betsey J. (wife of Dr. S. A. Bates, of Piedmont, Mo.), Josie (Mrs. John Carpenter) and Tennie C. (who is single and resides at home). The latter is a school teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Green are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Jacob A. Gross, elder of the Missionary Baptist Church, and farmer of Mill Spring Township, was born in Bollinger County, Mo., in 1844, and is the son of Christopher and Sophia (Yount) Gross, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Bollinger County. Christopher Gross was born in 1806, and when five years old, or in 1811, accompanied his father, Christian Gross, (a North Carolinian by birth) to Missouri, a location being made in Cape Girardeau (now Bollinger) County. Here he subsequently died, leaving fifteen children, of whom Christopher was the youngest. He grew to maturity in the county of his adoption, and in 1864 moved to Illinois, returning three years later to Southeast Missouri, and locating in Wayne County, near Patterson, where he died in 1885, leaving five children by his first marriage: Margaret (deceased), William, Sarah A. (deceased), Jacob A. and Peter. Mr. Gross' first wife died in 1848 or 1849, and subsequently, he married Martha J. Jaco, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Jaco, natives, respectively, of Georgia and Virginia. She accompanied her parents to Missouri when ten years old, and was one of a family of ten children, all of whom are deceased save Martha and David, who resides in Jackson, Mo. Mrs. Gross' father died in 1867 and her mother in 1859. Six of eleven children born to the union of Christopher Gross and Martha Jaco are living: Narcissus, Thomas B., Susan E., Philip, Christopher and James E. Those deceased are Rachel E., Andrew J., Rebecca and two infants. The mother makes her home with the subject of this sketch. Jacob A. Gross lived at home until nineteen years old, and first embarked in farming for himself in St. Francois County, where he lived ten years, going thence to Illinois, but three years afterward he settled near Patterson, Wayne Co., Mo., in 1867. In 1876 he located upon his present farm. He was ordained elder in the Baptist Church in 1871 in this county, and has since preached in different churches in this community, his charges at this time being at Otto Creek and Mill Spring churches. Mr. Gross was married to Miss Nancy M. Murry, and they have had nine children: Thomas A. (died in infancy), Laura J., William P., Rosa A., Peter, Sophia S. L., Mary C., Lucy E. and John G. Laura J. is the wife of William Luster, and William P. is also married. The others live at home, and are members of the Baptist Church, except the three youngest. Mrs. Gross was born in Madi-

son County, Mo., in 1844, and was the daughter of William Murry, a native of Tennessee, and a soldier in the Jackson War; he died in 1878, his wife dying when Nancy was a small girl. Six of the eleven children in his family are living: Rebecca, Cordelia, Tabitha, Nancy M., William C. and Salome B.

Rev. William H. Hale is a native of Wayne County, Mo., born in 1850, and is the son of Stephen L. and Elizabeth (Whitt) Hale, who were born in Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. The former was born in 1816, and came to Missouri in 1840, where he lived until his death in 1852. He was the father of four children: Sarah E., William H., Nancy Ann and Richard, who died in 1865. The mother came to Wayne County, Mo., in 1833, with her parents, Richard and Sarah Whitt. After Mr. Hale's death she married John W. Wilson, and by this marriage became the mother of seven children, only two now living: Nathaniel G. and Mary E. Rev. William H. Hale lived at home until twenty-one years of age, and attended the district schools. He taught school for some time, and between his terms of school attended Arcadia College and William Jewell College, and after studying in the latter college nearly five years for the Baptist ministry, began his ministerial duties. From 1880 until 1885 he was principal of Hale's College, and at the latter date sold out. In 1884 he joined the Christian Church, and has labored faithfully in said church ever since. He was married in 1878 to Mary Ann Smith, who was born in Wayne County, in 1849. Her parents were James and Lydia J. (Kelley) Smith, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Missouri. The former died in 1883, and the latter lives with Mrs. Hale, who is her only child. Mr. and Mrs. Hale are both earnest workers in the church, and Mr. Hale has done much to further the cause of Christianity. He is a man of undoubted honor and sincerity of purpose, and as a consequence has much influence in the community in which he resides.

Patrick Harmon was born in Ireland, in the County Louth, in 1828, and is the son of John and Margaret (Carney) Harmon. They had eight children, six of whom are living: Ann, Mary, Margaret, Bridget, John and Patrick. He stayed with his parents until he was twenty-six years of age, coming at that age to this country, and locating at Madison County, N. Y., working on a farm, and remained there four years. He finally came to Wayne County, and located on his present home, a beautiful place, situated five miles from Williamsville, on the Cape Girardeau Southwestern Railway, and contains about 280 acres, with about 100 cleared and under cultivation, with orchard. He has a fine dwelling and good barns, making in all one of the prettiest places in Wayne County. His first wife, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, lived but a short time after her marriage, in 1860. He married again in 1867 Miss Ellen R. Wells, daughter of J. and M. Wells, of Wayne County, Mo. They have had eight children: Margaret M., Mary E., John J., Sarah A., Patrick A., J., Thomas H. and Byrd. His daughter, Margaret, is married to Isaac J. Bondhill, and is living at Neelysville, in Butler County. Mr. Harmon is a Royal Arch Mason, and is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He owns 320 acres of land in Butler County, and owns a hotel at Poplar Bluff, also one-half interest in a hardware store with R. Duncan. He owns considerable property, which is considered very valuable. He holds a large amount of bonds and notes, making him one of Wayne's wealthiest citizens, all of which he has made by his own industry and energy. He is a Catholic.

S. A. Harris is a Georgian, born in Jackson County, near Athens, March 24, 1823. He is a son of Joseph and Nancy (Madkiff) Harris, and a grandson of Joseph Harris, who was a native of Wales, and came to the United States when a young man, being one of the first settlers of Georgia. The great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. The grandparents and also the father of S. A. Harris died in Georgia. The mother came to Wayne County, Mo., in 1857, where she afterward died. She was twice married, and by her first husband became the mother of three children. The only one now living is S. A. Two children were born to her second marriage: A. J. and Mary A. S. A. Harris was reared on a farm in Georgia, where he remained until 1856, when he came to Wayne County, Mo., and in 1874 located on the farm where he now resides. He has over 400 acres, with about 200 acres under cultivation. His farm is situated on the St. Francois River and is very valuable. After serving in the State militia he, in 1864, enlisted in Company A, Forty-seventh Regiment, and served until the close of the war. He was married in 1846 to Nancy Springfield, by whom he had twelve children, seven living: Joseph, Walton, Jackson, Jennie, Mary, Martha and Belle. Mrs. Harris died in 1871, and in 1884 Mr. Harris wedded Martha McGhee. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Henry Helm was born in Wayne County, Mo., in 1849, and is the son of Alexander and Annie (Warren) Helm, who were also born in this county, their forefathers having immigrated here in the very early days, when the country had but few settlers. His father entered the Union army in 1862, enlisting in the Thirty-first Missouri Regiment, commanded by McMurtry. He was taken prisoner at Patterson, and died at Helena, Ark., in 1863. Henry lived with his mother until the time of her death, in 1869, and then went to live with his elder brother for two years. In 1874 he married Miss Tempy C. Hinkle, daughter of Darling and Lucinda Hinkle, of this county, and by whom he has four children, three living: John Franklin, Cornelius D. and Annie R. E. He owns 182 acres of land, of which there are about sixty-five acres cleared and under cultivation; besides this he owns another tract of 160 acres, and also has a farm of 130 acres, of which forty-five are cleared. His home place is well improved, with all necessary buildings and dwellings. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and Agricultural Wheel. He belongs to the Baptist Church. Mrs. Helm died in 1886.

Prof. H. Augustus Hovis, of Concordia College, was born in Madison County, Mo., July 7, 1858, being the son of Henry M. and Louisa L. (Dellinger) Hovis, who were born in the Old North State. They came to Missouri in 1837, and located near Gravelton, in Madison County. The father was born in 1830, and the mother in 1832, and their union was consummated in 1853. George Hovis, the great-great-grandfather, was of German ancestry, and came to the United States about 1760. He was a captain in the Revolutionary War. The great-grandfather was John Hovis and the grandfather was Jacob Hovis. Prof. Hovis' brothers and sisters are Julia R., Lawson F. M., Emily M., Charles A., Saloma R., Drusilla V., Larah A., Mary J., Theodore L. and Candice V. Prof. Hovis is a graduate of Concordia College, and he also attended school in Springfield, Ill. In 1880 he became a teacher in Concordia College, and in 1887 was chosen one of the trustees. In 1885 he married Martha A. Senter, who was born in 1860, daughter of Ephraim and Catherine Senter, who were North Carolinians. They were the parents of ten children: Susan, William, Lucinda, Henry, Martha, John L., Caleb, Francis, Calvin and Ida. John L. died in infancy. Prof. Hovis and wife have two children: Lucy L. and Hattie M. They are members of the Lutheran Church, and own a farm of eighty acres.

A. C. Hughes was born February 2, 1849, in Wayne County, Mo., his parents being William E. and Delphia (Street) Hughes, who were born in Kentucky and Wayne County, Mo., respectively. Grandfather Street was an early settler of Wayne County. Grandfather Hughes was a Virginian, and came with his family to Wayne County at an early day. William E. Hughes was a farmer, and died January 2, 1881. His wife died March 10, 1883. Six of their eight children are living: Mary J., Holmes M., Andrew C., Ruth E., Elizabeth and Benjamin H. A. C. Hughes resided with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age. He then married, and moved to where he now lives, his farm consisting of 135 acres, with about seventy-five acres under cultivation. He married Martha J. Rogers in 1870, and by her became the father of six children: William W., Hester V., Benjamin H., Joel D., George W. and Delphia. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are members of the Baptist Church, and are worthy and intelligent citizens.

John Hunter is a son of William and Merina (Blake) Hunter, who were born in Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. Their parents moved to Tennessee at a very early period, and there Mr. and Mrs. Hunter grew to manhood and womanhood, and were married. They followed farming for a living, and in 1858 moved to Wayne County, Mo., and located on the farm where our subject now lives. The father was born in 1797, and died in 1877. The mother was born in 1802, and died in 1880. The following are their children: Anderson, William W., Robert T., Eli and Levi (twins), John, Caspar, Joseph and Sarah J. Three died in infancy: James H., Laura A. and Elizabeth. Only three are now living: William (who resides in Texas), John and Sarah J. (Mrs. F. W. McGhee, in Missouri). At the age of twenty-one John Hunter, who was born in Tennessee, November 16, 1836, began doing for himself. He was married to Louzereen McGhee, and the result of their union was the birth of five children, four of whom are living: Jenettie J., Alice E., John C. and Minnie B. Lulu A. died at the age of two years. Mr. Hunter and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is an Ancient Free and Accepted Mason, and a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He owns about 129 acres of land. He was a soldier in the Confederate army during the war, serving under Capt. Holmes.

Matthew N. Ijames, judge of Wayne County, Mo., was born in Mocksville, N. C., on January 13, 1843, his parents, Beal and Rachel C. (Lock) Ijames, being natives of the same State. They were of German and Welsh descent, and the father is still living on the farm on which he located in 1835. He has held several county offices, and is yet an active man, although he is in his eightieth year. Their family, who are living, are: Beal R., Matthew N., Basil G., Robert S., Marion, Margaret A. and Mary. Those deceased are John and James D. The mother died in 1871, at the age of fifty-nine years. They were church members, and the father was an Ancient Free and Accepted Mason. Matthew N. joined the Confederate army in 1861, and served three years and eight months under Gen. Lee. At the close of the war he returned home, and in 1866 came to Missouri, and located with his brother on Black River, where he now lives. He followed the occupation of farming and school-teaching, and was constable of Mill Creek Township for two years. He held the office of justice of the peace for four years, and was elected one of the county court in 1886. He has a good farm of about 200 acres, is a member of the Baptist Church, and belongs to the A. F. & A. M. In 1869 he married Lucinda A. Moss, who was born in Hamilton County, Ill., in 1833, and died in 1882, leaving five children: Mary, Belle, Ida, Charles and Osker. Two children are dead: Beal and Lillie. In 1883 Mr. Ijames married Mrs. Levinia (Swezen) Moss, widow of Edward Moss, who died in 1881. They had two children: Samuel L. and William E., both of whom are living with their mother.

Jackson Ing was born in Franklin County, Ill., July 2, 1837, and is the son of Matthew and Sarah Ing, the former being a native of Edgecombe County, N. C., and the latter of Sumner County, Tenn. They moved to Franklin County, Ill., in 1829. The father served during the War of 1812, as a private, and died in 1864, his widow survived him till 1879. The subject of this sketch was reared in Franklin County, Ill., and when thirty-one years of age moved to Posey County, Ind. His advantages for acquiring an education during his boyhood were limited, and as a matter of necessity, he was compelled to earn his living by hard but honest toil. His occupation has been that of a farmer from his earliest years. In 1872 he moved to Henderson County, Ky., where he resided two years, going thence to Wayne County, where he has since lived. He married Emeline Burlison, of Franklin County, Ill. Their family consisted of six children, of whom four are now living, V. V., J. E., O. L. and Almon. Mrs. Ing has been married twice, and of six children by her former husband, two are still living, Aaron and Joseph Burlison.

Frederick M. Johnston was born in Ripley County, Mo., in 1841, and is a son of William and Catherine (Miller) Johnston, who were natives of Missouri. The father died in Ripley County about 1844 or 1845, and his widow afterward married Pinus Mann, and died in 1878. She was the mother of the following children by her first marriage: Elizabeth (deceased), Lucinda and Frederick M. She had one child by her second husband, Margaret. At the early age of fifteen years, Frederick M. Johnston began working for himself. In 1858 he was married to Frances Copeland, who was born in 1839, and died in 1861, having borne one child, William (deceased). Mr. Johnston next married Margaret, daughter of Pennington and Louisa McFadden, and their union was blessed in the birth of eight children: Martha L. (McFadden), Sophronia M. (Kitchens), Richard P., Mary O., Willie W., Eugene, John and Clive W. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston and their four eldest children are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Johnston belongs to the A. F. & A. M., at Piedmont, and is the owner of 160 acres of land.

Hiram W. Jones was born in Blount County, East Tennessee, and is the son of John W. and Martha (Massey) Jones. The father is from Virginia, and the mother was also born in Old Virginia. The elder Jones was in the War of 1812, and served in a Virginia regiment, and was a soldier through the entire war, serving with credit to himself and the country. After the war was over, he returned to his farm, but afterward moved to East Tennessee, and then to Barren County, Ky., where he died, leaving ten children, seven living: Polly A., Hiram W., Lewis, Joseph, Nancy, John and Francis M. The subject of this sketch lived with his father until he was twenty-one years old, when he accepted a position as overseer under Col. Scott, which position he held for four years. After leaving Col. Scott he took charge of a German colony, as blacksmith and stonemason, where he remained three years. He married his first wife, Miss Polly A. Holaway, October 25, 1838, and had five children, one living, John, married to

Martha Payne, living in this county, and has four children. In 1846, Mr. Jones contracted to build Montgomery County jail, which took him eighteen months to complete. He lost his first wife in 1849, and married, the same year, Miss Barbara Rhoads, and by whom he had seven children, three living: Martha (married to Russell Moss), Hiram W. (married to Jane Hills) and Barbara E. (married to Thomas J. Luckett), all living in this county. After his second marriage he moved to Barren County, Ky., and went to farming, and remained there six years. Thinking he could better his fortune in Missouri, he located on a small farm in Wayne County, in 1851. Hearing such glowing accounts of the State of Kansas, he sold out with the expectation of going, but as it was late in the season he concluded to make another crop on a rented farm. In the meantime the war broke out, and he then concluded not to go, and purchased another small farm on Big Bushy, which he afterward exchanged for his present home, about one mile from the railroad town of Williamsville. It consists of about 185 acres of good bottom land, of which 125 acres are cleared and in cultivation, with all necessary out-houses and good dwellings. He was a magistrate in Morgan County, Tenn., for about nine years, and also held that position in this county for about three years, after the close of the war. Mr. Jones and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which they joined when very young.

Alexander S. Jones is a native of Jefferson County, East Tenn., where he was born in the year 1839. He lost his father when very young, but was taken care of by his mother and elder brother. In 1852, his mother concluded to come west, and located in Wayne County, Mo., on St. Francis River, near the Blue Springs, purchasing a tract of land, it being a Spanish grant. On this place Mr. Jones lived during his boyhood. In 1870 he purchased his present home and moved his mother on it, she dying the same year. The place consists of 160 acres of good bottom and ridge land, of which there are cleared about sixty-five acres, in good cultivation, with all necessary improvements and out-buildings. He was educated at the public schools in his neighborhood and received an education such as those schools could afford. He was married November 27, 1881, to Miss Nancy E. Foster, by whom he has had three children, two now living: Mary A. and Hattie. The place Mr. Jones now owns was a wild tract of land, but, by energy and industry, he has been able to fence and put into cultivation at least, sixty-five acres in the last ten years.

Joseph L. Kelly was born in Wayne County, Mo., in 1857, and is the son of Noah and Margaret (Pigg) Kelly, both of whom were born in Missouri. The father grew to manhood in Wayne County. He always followed the occupation of farming, and died August 8, 1885. His wife died about 1864. Pearly T. (deceased), Joseph L., Stephen M., Sarah C. and Mary A. (Daffron), are their children. After the death of the mother, Mr. Kelly married Julia Daffron, and Ella, Lizzie, Smithie and Eli are their children. The latter two were twins and died in infancy; the two eldest died when several years of age. The mother died in 1868 or 1869. Joseph L. Kelly began teaching school when about twenty years of age, and in connection with farming, has followed that occupation all his life. He has a good farm of 175 acres, fifty-five acres of which are under cultivation, and in 1884 was united in the bonds of matrimony to Lydia A. Duncan, and by her is the father of two children: Della May and Tony Pearle. Mrs. Kelly's parents were William and Millie Duncan, who were natives of Wayne County, and died in 1865. Three of their four children died in infancy.

Wallis Kirkpatrick is a son of James and Mary (Kennell) Kirkpatrick, and was born in Wayne County, Mo., April 21, 1840. The parents and paternal grandfather were natives of Tennessee, and came to Wayne County in 1831, where James Kirkpatrick entered and cleared land. By earnest endeavor he became the possessor of 400 acres of land. He was sheriff of Wayne County for one term, and also held the offices of county judge several years, assessor, and justice of the peace. He was born in 1804, and died in 1867. His wife was born in 1802, and died in 1871. Six of their twelve children are living: Andrew J., Wallis, James, Zerilda (Butler), Mary (Davis) and Minerva (Hoples). Wallis Kirkpatrick has been identified with Wayne County for nearly half a century. He began working for himself at the age of twenty years, at which time he married Missouri A. Barnhart, and by her became the father of five children, two of whom are living, James H. and Viola F. (Yates). Mr. Kirkpatrick has a fine farm of 110 acres, located on the St. Francis River. In 1862 he enlisted in

Company H, Thirty-first Missouri Infantry, and served for about fourteen months. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, and was wounded in the thigh by a gun-shot, and was taken to the hospital at Paducah, Ky. Two months later he rejoined his regiment, and the following July was sent to Jefferson Barracks' hospital, where he remained for about four months. In November, 1863, he was discharged and came home. His wife died in 1870, and in 1871 he was united in marriage to Eleanor A. Cowan, and two children have been the result of their union. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick are members of the Baptist Church, and he belongs to the I. O. O. F. and Farmers' Alliance.

A. T. Lacey, merchant and farmer of Wayne County, Mo., was born in Madison County, of the same State, September 12, 1859. His father, John M. Lacey, was a native of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and the mother, Sophia (Buckner) Lacey, was born in Madison County. The former was a printer by trade, but is now engaged in farming. His children are John, now in California, Henry, Alfred T., Robert and Martha. A. T. Lacey learned the printer's trade at Fredericktown, Mo., and in February, 1877, came to Wayne County, and located at Greenville, where he worked on the *Wayne County Journal* until 1891. He then purchased the paper, which he conducted until December, 1895, and then sold out to W. D. Wright. In 1884 he engaged in the mercantile business with M. Warmack, and is still engaged in the same. Mr. Lacey also carries on farming. He owns 230 acres of land, seventy acres of which are under good cultivation. In November, 1884, he married Martha Rhodes, and their union has resulted in the birth of two children: Rhodes and Clara. Mr. Lacey is a member of the Methodist Church, and he belongs to the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

Capt. W. T. Leeper, one of the prominent men of Wayne County, Mo., was born in Maury County, Tenn., March 8, 1823, and is a son of Hugh and Sarah (Davis) Leeper, and grandson of Hugh Leeper, who was a Virginian. He went to Kentucky in 1805, and located where Lexington now stands. He purchased a large tract of land at that place, but as the title was not clear, he removed to Maury County, Tenn. Here he died, leaving a family, some of whom are still living there on Leeper's Creek. He was a great Indian fighter. His son, Hugh, reared a family of nine children, six of whom still survive: William T., Greenwood D., Benjamin F., John H., George W. and Samuel B. All of these sons were in the late war, three serving in the Union army, and three in the Confederate army. William T. was reared in Maury County, and received such education as the schools of that day afforded. In 1857 he moved to Wayne County, Mo., where he purchased 235 acres of land, and by industry and economy, has accumulated a fine property. In 1858 he was elected county surveyor, which position he occupied until the breaking out of the war, when he organized Company D, Twelfth Regiment, Missouri State militia, and went out with it as its captain. In 1863 he was employed by the Government to do duty in different regiments, and about the close of the war was promoted to colonel of the State Militia, and was stationed at Ironton. He is one of the prominent men of Southeast Missouri, and held a number of important offices. From 1868 to 1872 he represented Wayne County in the State Legislature, and then practiced law until 1882, having been admitted to the bar in 1858. December 25, 1845, he married Amanda Micks, of Tennessee, by whom he has had nine children, five living: Matilda, Martha A., Prudence C., Lura and Thomas A. Those deceased are Sarah (who died leaving three children), Louisa, William T. and Ellen. Mrs. Leeper died in October, 1873, and he took for his second wife Margaret B. Lee, and by her became the father of five children, four living: John H., Sidney L., Amanda A. and Lorraine. Margaret is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Leeper are members of the Christian Church, and he belongs to the I. O. O. F., and is president of the Farmers' Alliance. He is a man of strict integrity, and has much influence in the community in which he resides.

William S. Linville, teacher and farmer, and ex-school commissioner of Wayne County, Mo., is a native of the county, born in 1859, and is the son of Lewis H. and Mary C. (Taylor) Linville, who were born in 1827 and 1835 respectively. In 1848 they both came with their parents to Southeast Missouri, and were married in Wayne County. The father was justice of the peace in Cedar Creek Township, for fourteen years, county sheriff four years, and collector for eight years. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Piedmont, and a member in good standing of the Missionary Baptist Church. He and wife are the parents of four children: David F., William S., Mary B.

(Mrs. W. A. Dunn) and Lizzie J., who resides with her parents. At the age of twenty years William S. left home, and began attending the high school in Fredericktown. In 1880 and 1881 he attended the Normal School at Cape Girardeau, and in 1883 went to Keokuk, Iowa, where he graduated in July, 1883, from Pierce's Business College. He returned home and taught school for several years, and in 1885 was elected school commissioner, which position he held for two years. In 1885 he wedded Christie Morris, a daughter of John E. and Elizabeth Morris, who was born in Wayne County. They have two children, Morris H. (who died in infancy) and Beulah B. Mr. and Mrs. Linville are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Linville is the owner of considerable real estate.

John K. Lowrance, merchant, was born in Madison County, this State, in 1842, and is the son of David A. and Lucinda (O'Bannon) Lowrance. The father was born in North Carolina, and the mother in Madison County. David Lowrance was a tanner, and followed the business near Fredericktown, but afterward engaged in farming, and finally, at the age of seventy years, and after the death of the mother, in the early winter of 1887, came to live with his son, John K., who resided in Wayne County. They had nine children, six living: Missouri, Amanda E., Ann, William L., David M. and John K., the eldest and the subject of this sketch. He received an education such as the schools in Madison County could afford, away back in the fifties. He entered the army at the outbreak of the war, having just turned his eighteenth birthday, and enlisted in Company F, Missouri State Guards, under M. Jeff. Thompson, and served in the State service six months. He then entered the Confederate service under M. M. Parsons, and served under him two years. He closed his war record under Nelson B. Forest, and was surrendered near Jackson, Miss., in 1865, and then returned home. He was in the battle of Fredericktown, while in the State Guards, and several other battles. He received a wound in the right arm from a Winchester ball at the battle of Wolf Creek, Tenn. After his return home he engaged in farming. He afterward commenced clerking at Fredericktown for Hill & Nall, which position he held until 1880, when he moved to Williamsville, Wayne County, and opened business for himself. He does a large general trade in dry goods, groceries and hardware. He carries a large stock of goods. He married first in 1867, Miss Eliza A. Mitchell, of Holmes County, Miss., but she dying in Fredericktown, Mo., he married again, Mrs. Alice M. Willson, but they have no family. He owns forty acres of land and four town lots in Williamsville, besides one-half interest in thirty acres of granite land in Granite Bend, which is considered very valuable, and contains an inexhaustible supply of granite. He has land in Butler County, on which he has a fine saw-mill, and can saw from 15,000 to 25,000 feet of lumber per day. He has also a planing mill attached, with capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 feet per day. He employs about thirty men at his mills, besides others cutting and getting out logs. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and A. O. U. W. and Masonic lodges, and is secretary of the Masonic lodge at this place. Mr. Lowrance and his wife are members of the Baptist and Methodist Churches, respectively. There is said to be iron ore on his land in Butler County in great quantities.

Thomas C. McCorkle, retired printer, was born in Dalton, Ill., in 1842, and is a son of William and Sarah (Carroll) McCorkle, who were born in Kentucky and Ohio, respectively. The paternal and maternal grandfathers came to Illinois in 1830 and 1818, respectively. The former was a carpenter by trade and died in 1868. His widow died in 1875. They were the parents of seven children, four now living: Mrs. Mary Watkins, Thomas C., Samuel S. and Mrs. Sarah S. Griffin. Those deceased are Mary E., John C. and William H. Thomas C. McCorkle remained at home until August 10, 1862, when he enlisted in the Ninety-seventh Illinois Regiment, but shortly afterward was discharged, owing to lung trouble. He had learned the printer's trade previous to enlistment, and was working on the *Alton Telegraph*. After his return he resumed his trade, which he followed for three years, and the following two or three years was engaged in buying grain in Dalton. From that time until 1883 he farmed near Litchfield, Ill., and in the fall of the same year came to Southeast Missouri, and purchased land in Wayne County. He now owns 154 acres of land, eighty acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. McCorkle is unmarried, and is an industrious man and a good citizen.

Dr. J. P. McFarland is a son of Newton and Mary C. (Pettit) McFarland, and

was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., May 29, 1843. The father was born in St. Francois County, and the mother in Wayne County. The McFarland family originally came from North Carolina to Missouri in 1816, being among the first settlers of St. Francois County. The paternal grandfather died in Texas, in 1875. The maternal grandfather, John Pettit, was a Virginian, and located in Wayne County, Mo., in 1819. He was a prominent physician, and followed that calling in connection with farming in Wayne County. He served as captain in the Black Hawk War, and in 1853 was killed by some highwayman or enemy. Newton McFarland, father of Dr. J. P., was in the service of the Iron Mountain Company for a number of years. He died in 1847. The mother is still living. They were the parents of three children, only two of whom are living: John P. and Charles. Dr. John P. McFarland was about four years old when his father died, and the greater portion of his youth was spent with an uncle. He was seventeen years old when he began the battle of life for himself. He began the study of medicine, and in 1866 graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, and immediately began practicing at Piedmont, where he has since made his home. In 1861 he complied with Gov. Jackson's call, and enlisted for six months as orderly sergeant in Company E, of the State Guards. In 1865 he was united in marriage to Samantha B. Lewis, a native of Alabama, who bore him two children, one living, Charles P. Mrs. McFarland is a member of the Christian Church, and the Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

J. B. McGhee, assessor of Wayne County, Mo., was born in Georgia, April 24, 1842, and is a son of Calvin W. and Caroline (Wells) McGhee, who were natives of Tennessee and Virginia, respectively. They moved first to Georgia, and then to Newton County, Mo., in 1847, where they remained until 1857, and then came to Wayne County, where the father died in March, 1875. His wife died four days later. They were the parents of eight children: Louzereen, James B., Fleming W., Sarah A., John S., Mary, Martha E. and Alice M. J. B. McGhee was fourteen years old when he came to Wayne County. He remained with his parents until the war broke out, and on the 12th of July, 1861, he enlisted in Capt. Kemper's company, Missouri State Guards, and served six months, but after a short time was transferred to Capt. Gardner's cavalry. July 27, 1862, he re-enlisted in Company E, Ninth Missouri Infantry, Confederate States army (Capt. Ben. Holmes), and served until the close of the war. While he was visiting at home he was captured and taken to Pilot Knob, where he was kept twenty-two days. He was mustered out June 25, 1865, and returned home. September 12, 1866, he was married to Elmira Gill, by whom he had three children: Lulu E., Laura E. and Fred. His wife died September 12, 1877. He remained a widower until October 22, 1882, when he married Mary J. Hunter, and to their union two children have been born: Dorsan L. and William D. Mr. McGhee owns fifty-two acres of good land. He was elected to his present office in November, 1886. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Henry Y. Mabrey was born in Randolph County, Ind., in 1836, and is the son of Cornelius and Mary (Jerrell) Mabrey. They were born in North Carolina, and immigrated to Missouri in 1837, locating near where Greenville now stands. Mr. Mabrey followed farming as an occupation. He died in 1861. His family consisted of sixteen children, five living: William L., Cornelius, Henry Y., James R. and Emily C. Henry Y. remained with his parents until he was grown, and attended the schools in the neighborhood, afterward going to the Jackson Academy, at Jackson, Mo., where he finished his education. He entered the army in 1862, enlisting in Company B, Twelfth Missouri State Militia, in which he served seven months, and was afterward first lieutenant in Company H, Thirty-first Regiment, Missouri Infantry, which office he held eleven months, leaving his command on account of ill health. He returned home, but a call was made for more men to face the enemy, and he enrolled again, and served for his country. He was in several battles, among which were Crack's Skull, Greenville, Mo., and at the siege of Vicksburg. After the war he returned to Wayne County. He married, in 1863, Mrs. Green, and had six children: Nora F. (married W. P. Kime), William T., Molly F. (married to F. C. Neely), George H., Charles Y. and Nelly C. Mr. Mabrey received his present home (as a homestead) from the Government; it consists of 160 acres, twenty acres of which are cleared. He has a fine two-story frame dwelling. He owns 315 acres on the St. Francis River, with about seventy-five in cultivation, and which is a very fine place. Mr. Mabrey is a member of the G. A. R. and the

Farmers' Alliance. He also is a member of the Agricultural Wheel. He has held several positions of trust in the county, among which were justice of the peace and county superintendent of the public schools. He was ordained for the Baptist ministry in 1880, and is a member of the mission board, and was pastor of Oak Grove Church and also Little Flock Church.

Oliver H. Mador is a Tennessean, born in 1845, and is a son of Joseph and Louisa (Rhodes) Mador, who were also Tennesseans. Joseph Mador was the youngest of his father's family. In 1859 he and his family came to Missouri, and located on the farm where Oliver H. now lives. He died in 1877 or 1878, and the mother in 1885. Two of their seven children are now living: Oliver H. and James F. The former has been a resident of Missouri since he was fourteen years of age. During the latter part of the war he enlisted in Parson's brigade, and served until the close of the war. In 1880 he married Harriet Ann McFarland, who was born in Tennessee in 1860, and by whom he is the father of the following children: Ada, Ola, Oscar and Gertrude. Mr. Mador is rearing a brother's child, whose name is William F. Mrs. Mador's parents were William and Elizabeth J. McFarland. They own about 124 acres of well improved land.

Clark Mann, a native of Reynolds County, Mo., was born in 1841, and is a son of Arnold and Lucinda (Biggers) Mann, both of whom were born in Tennessee, and were early residents of Reynolds County, Mo. The father and grandfather died in Reynolds County, the former in 1869. He was one of twelve children, and his own family consisted of thirteen children, only five of whom are now living: Isaac, Clark, Phoebe D. (Madkins), Lucinda (Baily) and Martha A. (Duncan). He has one child by his second wife, named Theodocia (Harrison). His first wife died about 1851. Clark Mann grew to manhood in Reynolds County, and during the Rebellion served in the State Militia, and was honorably discharged in the spring of 1865. He returned home and followed farming in his native county until 1880, when he located on his present farm of 100 acres. In 1859 he married Jane Copeland, who died in 1877, having borne eight children: Adolphus, Amy Ann, Thomas, Mary Alice, Carter, Lizzie, Mary and Lucinda, who died in childhood. Mr. Mann's second wife was Missouri (McFadden) Wallace, widow of Wiley Wallace, who was killed in 1877. Mrs. Mann was born in 1843, and married Mr. Mann in 1880. Her parents were born in Missouri, and the father died in 1877 and the mother in 1849. Three of Mr. Mann's children, by his first wife, reside with him: Adolphus, Amy and Mary.

A. B. Martindale, general manager of the large and extensive business of Hiram N. Holladay, was born in 1844, and is the son of H. B. and Mary E. (Eaton) Martindale. The father was a wheelwright, which trade he followed in Washington County, Mo. A. B. entered the army in 1861, and enlisted in Crawford's battalion, of Arkansas, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Fort Hindman, and sent to St. Louis, where he received medical relief, and shortly afterward took the oath of allegiance to the Union, and returned home. He entered the army again on the Union side in the State volunteers, under Col. Murphy, in which he served until discharged in 1865. He returned to Washington County, and followed mining for an occupation for ten years. In 1873 he married Miss Melissa Robinson, and had two children: Lucy A. and Robert E. He lost his first wife in 1877, and married June 2, 1879, Miss Bell Forshee, and had six children, five living: William A., Maud A., Walter L., Mamie O., Arthur B. He owns a nice farm in Washington County, which comprises 120 acres, with about forty acres in cultivation, and all necessary improvements. He is a member of the Masonic and A. O. U. W. orders, and is the W. M. of this lodge at Williamsville. He has been District Deputy Grand Master of the Nineteenth Masonic District for the last five years. He was a member of the Thirty-second General Assembly of Missouri, and was elected from Washington County, Mo., and served in that body with great distinction to himself and credit to his county. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. George W. Mitchell was born in Allen County, Ky., in the year 1830, and is the son of Richard and Rebecca (Brown) Mitchell. His father was born in Virginia, and the mother in North Carolina. They were married in Kentucky, and settled down for a while to farming. They afterward moved to Missouri, and located in Cape Girardeau County. After the death of his wife he went to live with his son-in-law in Perry County, where he died in August, 1849, leaving seven children, four of whom are living: Sarah, Celia, Green B. and George W. He lived with his father until the death of his mother, when his home was broken up. He started out in life on his own account, and hired out on farms

for some years. He married, in 1848, Miss Mary M. Conrad, and has had eight children, four living: Elizabeth (married to Martin Manning, living in Arkansas, and has four children), Mathias J. (married to Sarah E. Luts, and is the father of two children), Sarah A. and David W. Mr. Mitchell was educated at the public schools in Cape Girardeau County, and received the best education that those schools afforded. He entered the ministry, and preached for ten years before he was ordained, which was in 1870. He entered the State Militia at the breaking out of the war, and served about two years, but did not do any active service, as his company was only State Guards. His ministerial duties lay in Bollinger County. He was in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was afterward moved from there to Wayne County, where he has been for the last nineteen years, in charge of several churches. He was on one circuit eight years, and has in his mission seventeen churches. He has no correct account of his ministerial doings, but for the first two years he baptized and received into the church, 533 converts, and thinks he has received more than 900. He located on Otto Creek, on his coming to Wayne County, until he came to his present home in 1880. He owns 218 acres of land, of which there are in cultivation about fifty acres, with a very fine dwelling and out-buildings. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Masonic lodge. He is also a member of the Agricultural Wheel and Farmers' Alliance. Mrs. Mitchell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

William H. Morgan was born in 1842, in Clark County, Ind., and is the son of Uriah and Naomi (Stuart) Morgan. The father was from Kentucky, and the mother from Indiana, and they were married in the very early times. In 1852 they moved from Indiana to Missouri, and located in Greenville, where they lived on a rented farm for two years. In 1854 they entered the home their son now occupies, which is about ten miles south of Greenville. The father died in 1878, and the mother in 1880. Out of four children William H. is the only one living. He attended the schools in his neighborhood, and finally finished his education in St. Francois County, where he had a half-sister living. He entered the army in 1861, and enlisted in Company H, Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteers, and served ten months. He took part in the battle of Pilot Knob, in this State. He was in the hospital some time, having contracted a sickness from which he has never fully recovered. After his return from the war he commenced farming on his own place, which consists of 200 acres of good creek bottom land. He has 100 acres cleared and in cultivation, with all necessary improvements and good buildings. He married, in 1868, Miss Mary L. Reed. Mr. Morgan is Senior Warden of the Masonic lodge of Williamsville. He was shot in the leg while in the war, although not in action at the time. He has a half-brother living, Joshua N. Foster.

Charles Morgan was born in St. Louis in 1853, and is the son of Charles and Matilda Morgan, who both were of English descent, and came to this State in the year 1840, and located in St. Louis when that city was but a small town, with little prospects of being the city it is now. He was a shoemaker by trade. He had six children, four of whom are now living: Edward, George, Charles and John R. Charles attended school at St. Louis, and received a good common-school education. At the close of the war his father came down to Wayne County, and commenced farming on Lost Creek, but afterward moved back to St. Louis. Charles married, in 1872, Miss Mary E. Catron, and later moved to his wife's home on Otter Creek. It consists of about 260 acres, about seventy-five of which are in cultivation. The Cape Girardeau Southwestern Railway runs through his farm. Charles and Mary E. Morgan have had seven children, five now living: John A., Artie E., Charles Arthur, Zed C. and Irvin S. Mr. Morgan is a member of the Baptist Church, Farmers' Alliance and the Agricultural Wheel.

Daniel Moore was born in East Tennessee in the year 1845, and is the son of John and Eliza (Berry) Moore, who were born in Tennessee. They immigrated to this State in 1841, and located in Wayne County, on Otto Creek, where he died, leaving his place to his children: Robert, William, Lewis and Daniel. The latter entered the army in 1862, and enlisted in Company L, of the State Militia, in which he served eighteen months; he again enlisted in Company C, Seventy-fourth Missouri Cavalry, and served nine months. On his return home he commenced farming, and for several years worked rented land. In 1867 he rented 160 acres of land, upon which he is now living. He owns 300 acres, with about 120 acres under cultivation. He married, in 1863, Miss Margaret

Sutton, who died May 26, 1884. He was again married December 25, 1884, his second wife's maiden name having been Lewella Rucker. She was first married to Hammon Sutton, and afterward to J. W. Alman, having one child by the former marriage, Mary Lizzie, and two by the latter, Martha L. and Isalah. Mr. Moore's first wife bore him the following children: James H., Eliza, John Lewis, Margaret J., Mary F., William, Robert, Martha and Miss M. M. Moore. Mr. Moore and his first wife were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, in which he still retains membership.

Robert L. Moore was born in Madison County, Mo., April 8, 1847, and is the son of William and Araminta (Woolford) Moore, who were from Tennessee, and moved to this State when they were children, and were, in fact, the pioneers of Madison County. They were the parents of eight children, five living: Robert J., Samuel J., Permella C., Maria A. and Armita E. Robert L. lost his father when he was sixteen years old, and he then had to start and make his own way through life. He first hired out by the month as a farm hand. He was employed in a flour mill for three years as engineer, and afterward held the same position in a saw mill for three years, at Mine La Motte, stayed there nearly two years, then coming to Wayne County, and working in different positions in a saw mill. He finally accepted a position as head sawyer in the large saw mills of H. N. Holladay, where he is now engaged. He married twice, first in 1872, to Miss Mary R. A. Compton and had three children: Carrie B., Ada M. and Maggie L. His second wife was a Miss Harriett A. Hughes, whom he married in 1884.

John E. Morris was born in Hall County, Ga., in 1827, being the son of Joseph and Isabel (Henderson) Morris. The former was born in South Carolina in 1800 and died in 1888, and the latter was born in Georgia in 1797 and died in 1856. Their children are Eliza C., Keziah E., Permella A., John E., Elizabeth, Andrew, Nancy C. and William C. Two children died in infancy. The father was twice married, the second time to Elizabeth Hale, who died in 1881. John E. Morris lived at home until 1847, when he began farming for himself in Georgia, continuing the same until 1857, when he came to Missouri and located near where he now lives. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army and served for three years. Since then he has followed the occupation of farming, and is the owner of 160 acres of land with 100 acres under cultivation. November 11, 1847, he married Elizabeth Griffith, who was born in 1826, and by her is the father of ten children: Joseph D. (deceased), William E., Harris B., Frances I. (Jones), James Y., Lemuel A., Christie Belle (Linville), Diana M., Margaret J. (Sprott) and Stella E. (deceased).

Abel J. F. Moser was born in Catawba County, N. C., January 16, 1842, and is the son of J. R. and Barbara (Thomas) Moser, who were also natives of North Carolina. They were of German descent, and came to Missouri in 1852, and engaged in farming. The father was a minister, and was the organizer of the Lutheran Church at Gravelton. He was born July 29, 1813, and died September 10, 1885, of paralysis. His wife was born January 22, 1816, and died July 24, 1854. The following are their family: Anna C., Selinda C., Sarah R., Abel J. F., Philo W., Solon C. and Samuel G. All are living but Philo W., who died December 25, 1864, of small-pox. The father was married the second time to Hannah A. Bollinger, of Bollinger County, Mo., who died several years after her marriage. His third wife was Catherine S. Whitener, who was born in Bollinger County, Mo., May 15, 1825. Two of her three children are living: Susan A. (deceased), Mary B. E. and Minnie S. In 1862 Abel J. F. Moser enlisted in the Enrolled and Missouri State militia, and served until the close of the war. From that time until 1879, he farmed, and since that time has been engaged in milling. He is one of the trustees of the Concordia College, and since its organization has been president of the board. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and has been an elder in the same for fourteen or fifteen years. August 23, 1866, he married Susan Rhodes, who was born in Madison County, Mo., May 27, 1845.

Matthias M. Myers, contractor and builder of Gravelton, Mo., was born in the Old North State, in 1847. His parents, Thomas and Catherine (Zink) Myers, were born in the same State as himself. The former's birth occurred in 1715. He was a son of Jacob Meyers, who was of German descent, and Catherine (Heppler) Myers, who came from Germany to the United States when she was but four year old, and died here in 1862. Thomas Myers is still living in North Carolina. He and wife were the parents of thirteen children, eight of whom

are living: Mary E., Andrew L., Matthias M., George E. T., Eve C., Sarah L., Triphena and Margaret. Those deceased are Eli, Bashaw, Romulus, Jacob and Jane. The mother died in 1863, at the age of forty-seven years, and the father took for his second wife Louisa Lambreth, by whom he had two children, Walter H. L. and Lunda A. Matthias M. Myers began working for himself in 1867, and followed the occupation of house-carpentering, which he has continued up to the present time. He resided in Bollinger County, until the spring of 1874, when he came to his present location. He was appointed postmaster in 1882, and justice of the peace in 1887. He was married to Eliza C. Brinley, and to their union five children have been born: Orla A., Ala A., Cora C., Grover M. and Marvin H. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the Lutheran Church, and he is one of the trustees of Concordia College.

Timothy O'Keefe was born in Ireland, April 12, 1849, but came to this country at the age of four years, locating with his parents in Massachusetts, at Cape Ann, but afterward moved to Virginia, December 18, 1871. He afterward came to Wayne County, November 26, 1884, and is now manager of the Stifel & Ruckert Granite Company, at Granite Bend, Mo., an immense business, employing some 400 men. Mr. O'Keefe commenced as a hand in the quarry, when a boy, and worked himself up to his present position through his industry and ability. Through his management one of the largest blasts ever known on record was made, requiring the labor of eight men six months, and eighteen tons of powder to effect it. A shaft eighty-five feet deep was sunk perpendicularly, with two chambers branching from the bottom, each twenty feet long. Dividing the powder in each chamber, he filled the balance of space up to within twenty feet of the top of the shaft with solid masonry. At the explosion the entire bill seemed to move, and a granite rock of many thousand tons was uprooted from its slumbering position and lifted many feet in the air, and sufficient granite was loosened to last the company for years, for which engineering skill Mr. Timothy O'Keefe deserves great credit. He married, in 1873, Miss Mary J. Buckley, but has no issue.

George R. Patterson was born in Wayne County, Mo., January 21, 1845. His parents, William and Eliza (Fulton) Patterson, were Virginians, and came to Wayne County, Mo., in 1835. They purchased 640 acres of land where Patterson now is, and the town was named in his honor. Four of their nine children are now living: John, George R., Finlay and Andrew. George R. has always resided on the farm which his father purchased. In 1865 he made a trip to California, via New York and the Isthmus of Panama, and was engaged in copper-mining the three years that he was there. Since 1868 he has followed the occupation of farming, with the exception of two years spent in merchandising at Mill Spring. He owns 300 acres of land, and is considered a first-class farmer. March 27, 1887, he and Martha E. Settle were united in marriage. They are members of the Baptist Church. Fort Benton, where the Federal troops camped, was on Mr. Patterson's land, and he would often go in and camp with them. In 1863 a raid was made on the camp, several persons being killed, and Mr. Patterson's house was made a hospital of.

Josiah Payne, the son of Josiah and Roda (Campbell) Payne, was born in Williamson County, Ill., on January 11, 1841. His father was born on June 16, 1789, in Christian County, Tenn., where he lived until he was thirty-five years of age, having, in the meantime, married the second time. His first wife, Fannie Burris, lived only six years, and was the mother of four children, two of whom are now living, Jane and Sarah A. He married again, in 1821, this time Heroda Campbell, daughter of Mannan Campbell, and by this marriage was the father of ten children, of whom five are living: Nancy, James H., Elizabeth, Joseph and David C. The subject of this sketch was an own cousin of the renowned Davy Crockett, of Tennessee, and served during the War of 1812 as a private under Gen. Jackson. Being of a very patriotic disposition, his ambition was to see his boys shoulder their muskets and march to the front in defense of their convictions in the late war. He lived to be something over seventy years of age, a respected and honorable citizen. He was constable for a term of eight years, and was also a justice of the peace for a number of years. He retired from public life in 1872. He passed away peacefully, with the knowledge of having been a useful man, to his country and to his Maker. His wife also lived a long and useful life, dying in 1867, at the advanced age of sixty-four years. Mr. Josiah Payne was married, on March 10, to Mary J. Odell, daughter of Benjamin Odell, and by her was the father of four children,

two of whom are still living, Rhoda and John H. His second wife was Elizabeth Kimbal, daughter of O. H. Kimbal, but neither of them are now living. He was married again, July 5, to Litha Bennett, daughter of James Bennett. They have had five children, two of whom are living: Margaret S. and Alpha O. Mr. Payne served during the war in Company K, Sixty-eighth Missouri State Militia, under Capt. P. L. Powers, serving nine months, and was captured while at home on a furlough. He was in one or two small fights, Bollinger's Mill and Castor, and was released from prison on parole, never having been exchanged. Mr. Payne is a plasterer, stonemason and blacksmith, but through choice has devoted his life to farming, owning a farm of 130 acres, forty of which are cleared. Mr. and Mrs. Payne are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is also a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He was a constable for four years, and has been justice of the peace for six years, and has two more to serve.

Reuben H. Perkins was born in North Carolina, in 1849, where his father was also born, coming from there to Missouri in 1858, and locating in the northern part of this county, where he purchased a home for his family, the same upon which he died in 1879. His wife's name was Jemima Cline. They had six children, five living: Julius F., William F., Reuben H., Harriet E. and John H. Reuben H. married, in 1872, his first wife, Mary E. Whitener, and had one child. His second wife was Miss Catharine Skaggs, whom he married in 1876, and by this union there were five children, four living: Jemima E., John T., William H. and Adolphus F. He lost his second wife in 1882. He then married Mrs. Nancy J. Conner, by whom he has two children, Sarah L. and Wiloughby C. In 1876 he purchased his present home, on Asker Creek, a small farm of ninety-one acres. It is good bottom land, with about thirty-five acres in cultivation. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Mrs. Esther C. (Creasy) Pigg was born in Wayne County, Mo., in 1844, and is a daughter of William and Beersheba Creasy. [See sketch of William Creasy.] Mrs. Pigg was married in 1866 to Matthew Pigg, who was born on the farm where Mrs. Pigg now lives, in 1838. His parents were Stephen P. and Mary Ann (Warmack) Pigg, who came to Southeast Missouri about 1833, and located in Wayne County. They moved to their present location in 1836 or 1837, where the mother is still living. She was born in 1816, and became the mother of five children, all of whom are dead. Her husband died July 17, 1880. Matthew Pigg was a man noted for his honesty and industry and in his lifetime accumulated considerable property. He died January 17, 1887, leaving a wife and one child, Mary Ellen, to mourn his loss. Mrs. Pigg is a refined and estimable lady and is much esteemed by her neighbors. She has a fine two-story frame residence, which cost about \$2,000, and one of the finest farms in Wayne County, consisting of 320 acres, with 100 under cultivation. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Pinckney L. Powers was born in Lincoln County, N. C., in 1823, and is the son of Gilliam and Barbara (Rhyne) Powers, both of whom were born in North Carolina. They had two children, Pinckney and Matilda. Pinckney was quite an infant when he lost his father. His mother married again, this time to a man by the name of William Jones. He lived in Perry County, Mo., with his step-father until he was sixteen years of age, when he apprenticed himself to his uncle, to learn the trade of wagon-making. He remained about three years at his trade before commencing business for himself, in Perry County, Mo., where the family had immigrated some years previous. He was moderately successful in his business undertakings. In 1845 he married Miss Elizabeth Butts, by whom he had ten children; seven are living: Minerva (dead), James F., William H., Matilda C. (dead), Julia A., Mary A., Barbara (dead), Albert G., Sheridan L. and Alice E. Mr. Powers moved from near Perryville to Appleton, where he remained three years. He then went to California, where he followed mining and merchandising as a means of making a living. Three years later he returned to Wayne County, Mo., and resumed his trade of wagon-making, building a saw mill in 1854, with a grist mill attached, also a large shop adjoining the buildings, but was unfortunate in losing all his property by fire in 1857. He reopened his shop and followed his trade until the war broke out, when he entered the Federal army, and commanded four different companies; first, the Fourth Regiment of Missouri Militia, but owing to some misunderstanding the company was not attached to the Fourth Regiment, regular army,

but used as scouts. He then had charge of the Sixty-eighth Enrolled Militia, Company K, and finally took charge of Company L, Eighth Provisional Regiment, and Company H, of the Forty-seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteers, and held command as captain until the company was disbanded, in 1865. He was wounded in the battle of Pilot Knob, receiving a shot in the shoulder, and, although partially recovering, he still feels the effects of his wound. He was in the battles of Fredericktown, Pilot Knob, Bloomfield, and many other skirmishes, but arrived at Nashville, Tenn., too late to participate in the battle; also followed Hood down through Tennessee to Pulaski, Tenn. After the close of the war he returned to Wayne County, and was appointed assessor, serving one term. He represented Wayne and Butler Counties in the Legislature in the term of 1863-64, and was again elected, but the election was counted out by fraud. He served one term again in 1879, from Wayne County. He was postmaster at Cold Water for eight or ten years before the war. Retiring from political life, he settled down to his trade, and in 1887 he married Mrs. Kelly, but has no children. He owns about 350 acres, besides some town property, in Piedmont, Mo. Mr. Powers is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

David F. Rhodes was born in Madison County, Mo., and is the son of David and Nancy (St. Clair) Rhodes. David Rhodes was born in North Carolina, and came to this State with his parents in the early pioneer days. His wife is a native of Madison County. He represented Madison County in the Legislature for three terms, and served with great credit to himself and the county. He owned large milling and farming interests in Madison. He died in 1875, having had thirteen children, four living: William, Maude, Mary and David F., who, after leaving his father and finishing his education, learned to be a carpenter, and worked at that trade for awhile, and afterward took up farming. He married in 1861 Emeline Halladay, and has had seven children, five living: Dadie (married to V. A. O'Bannon), Lillie (married to Otto Larie), Minnie (married to J. W. Farley), and David and Hiram. Mr. Rhodes moved to his present home about eighteen months ago, and is a very able and successful farmer. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. lodge. He was coroner and acting sheriff for Madison County, for nine months, in 1873. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James A. Rhodes is a son of Matthew and Nancy P. Rhodes and a grandson of Allan and Elizabeth Rhodes, who were natives of Alabama, and became residents of Missouri in 1839 or 1840. Allan Rhodes died in 1859, and his wife several years previously. They were the parents of eleven children, all of whom are dead. The father, Matthew Rhodes, grew to maturity in Wayne County, and in 1851 married Nancy P. Farrell, who was born in 1839, and came to Wayne County from St. Francois County, Mo., about 1835, with her parents, James and Martha Farrell, native Kentuckians. The former died in 1876 and the latter in 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes became the parents of seven children, six of whom are living: Sarah C., James A., John F., Charles M., Harriet J., Matthew L. and Martha E. The mother is living with her son, Matthew, and is a member of the Baptist Church. Her son, James A., was born in Wayne County, in 1852, and assisted his parents on the farm until he was nineteen years of age. At the age of twenty years he was united in marriage to Nancy M. Hughes, a native of the county, born in 1853, and daughter of John L. and Harriet (Bennett) Hughes, who are residents of the county. The following are their children now living: Sarah, Alice, Nancy, Charles L. and Anna Belle. James A. and Mrs. Rhodes are members of the Baptist Church, and he belongs to the A. O. U. W., and is the owner of 240 acres of land.

John F. Rhodes, county clerk and a native of Wayne County, Mo., was born August 24, 1856, and is the son of Matthew and Nancy (Farrell) Rhodes, who were born in Tennessee and Missouri, respectively. Matthew Rhodes came with his father, Allan Rhodes, to Wayne County, Mo., about 1838, and entered land on Otter Creek. Here Allan Rhodes died. Matthew Rhodes died in 1878, but his widow is still living. They were the parents of six children: James A., John F., Charles M., Harriet, Martha and Matthew. John F. Rhodes remained at home until twenty-one years of age. He received a liberal education, and attended the Normal School at Cape Girardeau. He taught school for two or three years, and in 1879 bought the *Wayne County Journal*, which he edited until December, 1881, when he sold out. He held the office of county commissioner of public schools for two years, and in October, 1881, was appointed

county treasurer by Gov. Crittenden to fill the vacancy. In 1882 he was elected county clerk, and was re-elected in 1886. He has also been engaged in farming, and is the owner of about 400 acres of land, about 225 of which are under cultivation. He takes considerable interest in fine stock breeding, and has a fine residence on the banks of the St. Francois River. In 1879 he was married to Sallie McGhee, by whom he has four children: Walter, Matthew, Ira and Charles. Mrs. Rhodes is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Rhodes is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

Matthew L. Rhodes was born in Wayne County, Mo., in the year 1864, and is the son of Matthew and Nancy P. (Farrell) Rhodes, who were both residents of Wayne County, Mo. The father was a farmer by occupation, and died on the farm where his son, Matthew L., now lives, in 1878. His widow still resides on the home place. The following are their children: James A., John F., Charles M., Harriet J. (Mrs. I. L. White), Matthew L., Martha E. (Mrs. A. T. Lacy), Sarah C. S. (deceased). Matthew L. has resided at home most of his life, with the exception of what time he spent in school. He attended Hale's College in the year 1881, and in the year 1882 went to Dunklin County and kept books for T. A. Slicer & Co., of Malden, and returned home in the year 1883. He has since resided on the farm, with the exception of what time he has spent in school teaching. In 1886 he was married to Mary Alice Creasy. She was born in 1860, and is the mother of one child, Harry D. Mr. Rhodes is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and is the owner of 160 acres of land.

James B. Robinson was born in 1852, in Washington County, Mo., and is a son of Richard and Catherine (Welker) Robinson, who were also Missourians. Richard Robinson was a miner and farmer, and is yet living on the farm where he was born and reared. His wife died about 1857, leaving four children: James B., Docia E., Sarah A. and Mickie E. The father took for his second wife Juda A. Wright. James B. Robinson resided on the old home place until he was nineteen years of age, when he rented a farm, and in connection with tilling that worked in the mines until 1877, when he came to Wayne County, and purchased land near where he now lives. Here he resided until 1886, when he moved to his present place, a farm of 255 acres, with 160 acres under cultivation. In 1878 he married Mary E. Yates, and their union has resulted in the birth of four children: Joseph F., Lillie May, Leslie and one who died in infancy. Mr. Robinson is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Farmers' Alliance, and since 1884 has held the position of public administrator.

T. L. Roussin is a Missourian, was born in 1840, and is the son of Michael and Sophia (Janis) Roussin, who were also born in Missouri. Grandfather Roussin was of French extraction, and was one of the first to settle in Kaskaskia, Ill. Michael Roussin followed carpentering until 1854, when he took 1,100 head of cattle to California, and while on the ocean voyage home was taken sick and died. He is supposed to have been robbed, for no money was found on his person at the time of his death. His widow was left destitute, with a family of six children to support. She was largely aided by her sons, and is now living with her son Leon, who is editor of the *Osceola (Arkansas) Times*. The other children are Charles A. (a stock dealer of California), T. L., Mary (wife of G. Valley), Clara (widow of a Mr. Sullivan) and Lulu (wife of G. R. Brickey). The last two are residents of Osceola, Ark. T. L. Roussin began learning the printer's trade at the age of twelve years, his first work being on the *Ste. Genevieve Plain Dealer*. He gave up this work at the end of three years and went to St. Louis, where he worked with a jeweler and gunsmith until 1861, when he joined Col. Frost's regiment, and was taken prisoner on the 10th of May, but was soon after paroled. He was then a resident of St. Louis until the 1st of July, when he returned to Ste. Genevieve, where he joined a company and went south from Missouri, where he joined Jeff. Thompson in the State service and served until the close of the war. He taught school in Arkansas for some time, and the following three years was a clerk at Memphis, Tenn., in the transfer department of the Charleston & Memphis Railroad. He was proprietor of the *Gayoso Democrat*, in Pemiscot County, Mo., and later had an interest in a paper at Bolivar, Tenn. This interest, however, he soon sold out and came to Piedmont, Mo., where he started the *Vindicator*, but later moved to Bloomfield, where he sold out. He then edited the *Farmington Reveille* for one year, and then came back to Piedmont and started the *Banner*, which he conducted until 1883. After that time he farmed, and is now the owner of 230 acres of land. Recently he has started the *Wayne County*

Democrat as editor and proprietor, at Piedmont, Mo. In 1882 Mr. Roussin was united in marriage to Sarah E. Carter, who was born and reared in Ohio. In 1882 he was appointed judge of the probate court for one year, to fill a vacancy.

Lafayette Rubottom, one of the pioneer farmers of Wayne County, Mo., was born on the farm where he now lives on November 1, 1824. His parents were Ezekiel and Parmelia (Parish) Rubottom, and his grandfather was Simon Rubottom. The latter was born in Wales, and came with his uncle to the United States, and died in North Carolina. He was a surgeon in the Revolutionary War. Joseph Parish, father of Mrs. Rubottom, was born near Richmond, Va., and served seven years in the Revolutionary War. He was in all the principal battles that were fought under Gen. Green, and was at the siege of Yorktown. He lived to be eighty-six years of age, and his wife to be eighty-seven. Ezekiel Rubottom came to Missouri in 1806, and a year later located in Wayne County, where he entered eighty acres of land. He was one of the very earliest settlers, and in 1822 was elected to the Legislature and served two terms. He held the offices of county judge, county treasurer and justice of the peace for many years, and had unbounded influence in the county. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and a Mason, and died in 1856 at the age of eighty-six years. His wife died in 1844, during the cholera epidemic. They were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom grew to maturity, but only three of whom are now living: Lafayette, Thomas P. and Simon T. Lafayette Rubottom is the owner of 280 acres of fine land. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Eleventh Missouri Infantry, and after serving for twelve months was transferred to the cavalry, and served faithfully for two years and three months. February 7, 1850, he was married to Martha Creasy, by whom he is the father of six children: Ezekiel C., Mary E., Frances P., Richard M., Benjamin H. and Sallie P. Mr. and Mrs. Rubottom are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a Mason and a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

John P. Sebastian, M. D., is a son of Edwin C. and Artemissa E. (Pettet) Sebastian, and was born in St. Francois County, Mo., in 1848. The father was born in Missouri in 1813, and the mother in Texas in 1816. The former was reared by Capt. James Caldwell from infancy, and has made farming his occupation through life, and at one time was quite an extensive slave holder. Of his ten children seven are now living. He was a member of the State Legislature for two years, and was elected sheriff of St. Francois County in 1846. He was also county judge for several years. His son, John P., remained at home until 1871, at which date he graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, and soon after located in Greenville. At a later period he went to Iron County, but a short time after came to Patterson, where he has met with good success in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Southeast Missouri Medical Association. In 1879 he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Alice M. McGhee, who has borne him two children, Grace and Merkie. He has always voted the Democratic ticket.

Andrew J. Seabaugh was born in Bollinger County, Mo., in 1861, and is the son of Andrew and Margaret (Cook) Seabaugh, who were also born in Bollinger County, and inherited land from their parents, who were very early settlers of that county. Andrew Seabaugh married, August 29, 1886, Martha Deaton, and has one child, Albert. He (Andrew) is a very large planter for Wayne County. He owns several head of stock and other property. His father died January 11, 1885, leaving a wife and two sons, Andrew's brother being Jake Seabaugh.

E. P. Settle, county treasurer of Wayne County, was born in Bollinger County, Mo., July 17, 1834. He is a son of William W. and Sarah (Barrett) Settle, who were natives respectively of Tennessee and Alabama. They came to Missouri in 1834, and entered about 400 acres of land in Madison County. About three acres were under cultivation, and the rest was densely timbered. He died in October, 1870, and the mother in 1857. The father was a minister of the gospel for about thirty-five years, and built up many of the churches in the southeast part of Missouri. He was employed in the years 1836, 1837 and 1838 as missionary by the Home Mission Board of New York, for Southeast Missouri. He was the father of four children, who lived to be grown, only two of whom are now living: Edward P. and John. Edward P. was reared principally in Madison County, on a farm, receiving such education as the schools of that day afforded. In 1861 he joined the State militia for six months, and in September, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, Forty-seventh Missouri Infantry, and was

mustered out March 29, 1865. He held the rank of second lieutenant, and was in the engagement at Pilot Knob. From 1865 to 1870 he was a farmer of Wayne County, but since the latter date has been a resident of Greenville, and was county and circuit court clerk up to 1889. Since 1883 he has been engaged in the practice of the law. For nearly sixteen years he has held various offices. In 1857 he was married to Martha H. Wallen, by whom he became the father of three children: Martha, John and Lucy. The wife died in 1872, and in 1873 he wedded Mary F. Giles, by whom he has six children: Anna, Carrie, Willie, Newton, Charles and Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Settle are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the A. O. U. W.

William H. Shanks was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and is the son of Solomon and Rachel (Davis) Shanks. The father was born in New York, but moved to Kentucky, where he married. He afterward came to Missouri, and worked as a carpenter. He died in Cape Girardeau in 1849. They had ten children, six of whom are living. William H. was eighteen when his father died, and remained with his mother until her death in 1850, and then started out for himself, going to California in 1852. He was not very lucky; like most of those who went to the gold diggings, his wealth did not come. After the close of the war in 1865 he came back to this State, and located in Cape Girardeau County, and turned his attention to farming. He spent some time in Bollinger County, and then came to Wayne, where he now resides on a place he purchased. He has about eighty acres, with about fifteen cleared and cultivated. He has also a good dwelling. He married in 1866 Caroline Cobb, whose maiden name was Headrick. They have had nine children, four living: William P., Francis C., John Henry and Odie Lee. Mr. Shanks is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He and his wife attend the Baptist Church.

Rev. David Sheets, stock farmer and superintendent of the county poor farm, was born in Ashe County, N. C., October 9, 1820. His parents, George and Rachel (Young) Sheets, were also born in North Carolina, and were of German descent. George Sheets was a shoe-maker and chair-maker by trade, and the last time his son heard from him (1878) was still residing in Ashe County, N. C. The mother died in 1878. They were the parents of a large family of children, six of whom grew to maturity: Teenia (now deceased), Martin, David, Elizabeth, Polly and Young. At the age of seventeen years, David Sheets went to western North Carolina, and was married to Frances E. Hayes, and four of the six children born to them are living: Mary L., Sarah E., Rachel C. and Dicy E. The mother died in 1853, and in 1854 Mr. Sheets married Mary C. Foster, and by her became the father of ten children, eight living: Nancy J., William M., Merritt M., Buel B., Columbus, Kansas V., John B. and Adome M. Mr. Sheets came with his family to Missouri in 1872, and located in Wayne County, where he owns about 400 acres of land, with 170 acres under cultivation. He has taken care of the poor of Wayne County since 1873. He and family are members of the Baptist Church, and he has been a minister of that church for twenty years. He was ordained in North Carolina.

Francis M. Shipton was born in Iowa, in 1848, and is the son of Jesse and Josephine (Gallion) Shipton. His father was born in Illinois, and his mother in Tennessee, but they moved west in 1859, and located in Shannon County, Mo., and on the outbreak of the war they moved to Washington County, and finally to Illinois, where Mr. Shipton died in 1875, leaving five children, living: Martha Ann, William Henry, Francis M., Sarah Jane and Clantha M. In 1863 Francis M. enlisted in the State militia, and was in Price's raid, where all his company were nearly killed. In 1878 he came to Wayne County, and lived on rented farms for nearly five years, until he purchased his present home, which consists of eighty acres, twenty-five of which are cleared and under cultivation. He married, in 1872, Miss Mary Hightown, and had eight children, seven living: Edward, Stella, Lucy, Robert, John, Ella and Maggie. Mr. Shipton is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and also of the Baptist Church.

W. F. Short, ex-county judge, was born in Smith County, Tenn., October 9, 1811. He is a son of Thomas R. and Susan (Ferguson) Short, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Scotland. They moved to Tennessee in 1799, where he practiced medicine, being a graduate of the Philadelphia Medical School. He also followed the occupation of farming. His death occurred in 1836. The mother died in 1817. Only two of their eight children are living: Washington F. and Sarah. At the age of sixteen years, W. F. Short left home, and for nine years was overseer on his uncle's plantation at New Orleans. He

then returned home, and in 1837 was married to Miss A. C. Rushing, and by her is the father of the following children: Joseph G., Martha S., Slibert, Lucy E., Bennett and Alexander A. His second wife was Adeline C. Paullus, who bore him three children, all deceased. His third wife was Margaret Bollinger, whom he married in 1865. Their living child is John L. He married his fourth wife, Beersheba Cannon, in 1878. She is a member of the Christian Church. In 1847 he came to Missouri, and has since been a resident of Wayne County, where he owns a fine farm of 300 acres. He served for fourteen years as county and probate judge, and for over three years as county treasurer. He received but little schooling in his boyhood days, but is well versed in the business affairs of life. He has devoted a great deal of his time to the interests of the public, and his efforts have been appreciated by his many friends. He was made a Mason in 1840, and since 1844 has been a member of the I. O. O. F., of which he is a charter member. He is a staunch Democrat in his political views, and is one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Wayne County.

Lysander Sloan was born in Wayne County, in May, 1840, and is the son of Alexander and Nancy (Morrison) Sloan. The father was born in North Carolina, and the mother is a native of this State. His forefathers came to this State in 1807, and located in the Bellevue settlement in Washington County, and were farmers. Lysander's father purchased a farm about eight miles south of Greenville, and upon his death he deeded it to his sons. He died in 1880, leaving seven children, six living: Henry, Lysander, Eliza, James, Alexander, Samuel and John. Lysander attended the district schools. When the war broke out he went to California, and after peace had been declared returned home to his parents, and helped them to regain their fortunes, which had been shattered by the late war. He married, in 1869, Miss Ann Matheson, and had seven children, six of whom are living: Cassey, Frank, Jennie, Luther, Lee and Newton. Upon his marriage he built himself a home on the old homestead. His father willed him 120 acres, with about fifty under cultivation, with all the necessary buildings. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

W. R. Smith, judge of the probate court, a native of Wayne County, Mo., was born March 11, 1852, and is the son of Champ and Pelisia (Rubottom) Smith, who were natives of Tennessee and Missouri, respectively. The paternal grandfather, George Smith, was a Virginian by birth, and was one of the early settlers of Tennessee. He came to Wayne County, Mo., about 1843 and located on Otter Creek, but removed from there to Ripley County, where he died. The maternal grandfather, Ezekiel Rubottom, came to Wayne County about 1801, and here resided until his death. He was a North Carolinian by birth. Champ Smith was about fifteen years of age when he came to Missouri. In 1859 he went to Butler County where he remained for about five years, and in February, 1865, was killed by the Federal troops. He was a farmer by occupation and was the father of the following children: William R., Anna, Mary E., Wayne D. and Mason T. The mother died in 1857. Judge William R. Smith spent his boyhood days on a farm, and after his father's death began working for himself. Through his own efforts he acquired a liberal education, and up to the time of his election as judge has followed the occupation of farming. June 17, 1875, he was united in marriage to Mary E. Roberts, of Wayne County, Mo., and by her is the father of four children, Effie E., Willie E., Hiram N. and Ada A. Mr. Smith is a member of the A. O. U. W. and is an intelligent and cultured gentleman, well fitted for the office he now holds. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Finis A. Stephens, blacksmith and farmer of Greenville, Mo., was born one mile east of that place, November 13, 1846. The father, Young F. Stephens, was born in Madison County, Mo., and the mother, Emily A. (Atkins) Stephens, was born in Virginia. The father came to Wayne County in his youth, and was here married. He was killed July 4, 1864, by the State militia, because his sympathies were with the South. He was a farmer and blacksmith. His wife died in 1893. Their family consisted of eight children, five of whom survive: Martha (Mrs. I. L. Dale), Amelia (Mrs. C. F. Brill), Finis A., James A. and Eli W. Finis A. Stephens learned the blacksmith trade with his father, and also assisted him in farming. He remained at home until the close of the war, providing for his mother and brothers and sisters. In 1864 he and his mother were banished from the place. They went to Pittsfield, Ill., where for about two years he was steward of a hotel. He then resided in Clarksville, Mo., for about two

years, and in 1868 came back to Greenville and resumed working at his trade. He owns eighty acres of land and twelve lots in Greenville. In 1874 Ellen J. Wright became his wife. They have three children, Lulu, Freddie and Marvin. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a man who has been identified with the interests of the county for nearly three-quarters of a century.

Peter Stilts was born in Germany in the year 1841, and is the son of Peter J. and Gertrude (Metzen) Stilts. His parents moved to this country from Germany in 1846, and located in St. Louis, where he obtained employment. In 1867 he joined his son in Wayne County. However, he returned to St. Louis in 1869, and died that year. Mr. Stilts had a family of six children, three of whom are living: Joe, Anthony and Peter, the subject of this sketch. Peter lived with his father until his seventeenth year, and becoming dissatisfied, he left home, and came down to Wayne County, engaging himself with farmers from time to time, until the war broke out in 1861, when he enlisted in the State Guards. After it disbanded he went in the regular army, Company B, Second Missouri, under Col. McCullough. He served one year, and then went with Marmaduke's command on the west side of the Mississippi, in which company he stayed until 1864. He was in the battle of Corinth, and several other skirmishes. Quitting the army he went to Illinois, staying there one year, and then went to the St. Joe lead mines. He returned to Wayne County, and located on his present farm, a very fine one, which he purchased in 1873. It consists of 320 acres, about 200 of which are under cultivation, well improved, with good dwellings and out-buildings. This is said to be one of the best farms in Wayne County. Mr. Stilts was married in 1867 to Mrs. McGee, a widow with four children: Martha E., Thomas, Catherine S. and Daniel C. Mr. Stilts is the father of six children, four living: Peter F., Louretha A., John Henry and Flora J. Mr. Stilts is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is his wife.

John G. Swezea, a prominent farmer and native of Wayne County, Mo., was born in 1841. He is a son of James N. and Catherine (Brown) Swezea, and grandson of Charles and Elizabeth Swezea. The latter couple came from Hickman County, Tenn., to Missouri in 1821, and were among the very earliest settlers of the county. They were the parents of five sons and three daughters. Charles is the only one now living. James N. Swezea was born in Tennessee, in 1817, being the next to the youngest in the family. He farmed in Wayne County until his death, which occurred in 1861. He was the father of eight children, two of whom are living: John G. and James N. Marquois and Mary died after reaching maturity. The mother died in 1859. In 1861 John G. Swezea joined Col. Green's regiment, Marmaduke's brigade, and served until the close of the war, when he came home, purchased a horse, and began farming. He first rented the farm where he now lives for four years, and in 1883 purchased the farm. The total amount of his land is 560 acres, with 350 under cultivation. He was married, in 1862, to Catherine Williams. The Williams family were old settlers of the county, but Mrs. Swezea is the only one of the family who is now living. Both Mr. and Mrs. Swezea are members of the Baptist Church. He has made two trips to Washington Territory, California and Oregon, making the last trip in 1882.

Rev. Alson G. Twidwell was born in Davidson County, N. C., on October 13, 1824. His parents, Obadiah and Elizabeth (Canady) Twidwell, were also natives of North Carolina, the former of whom, in 1837, moved to Johnson County, East Tenn., where the mother died in 1857. The father was a mechanic, and was noted for being a fine cooper. He moved to Wayne County, Mo., in 1857, and there died about 1860. Four of his ten children are living: Mary (Reggons), William, Alson G. and Nancy (Heath). Alson G. Twidwell learned the blacksmith's trade and also wagon-making, and is said to be the best blacksmith in Wayne County. He became a minister of the Baptist Church while in East Tennessee, and was ordained after coming to Missouri. His residence in Wayne County dates from the fall of 1857. He has been a devoted worker for the cause of Christianity, and for thirty-five years has been a minister of the gospel. He owns 200 acres of land, a portion of which he entered on coming to Missouri. He has a blacksmith shop and grist mill, and does his own blacksmithing and milling. January 21, 1844, he married Elizabeth Heath, of East Tennessee, who bore him nine children, six living: Tabitha (Mrs. William B. Graham), Amanda (Mrs. F. M. Bennett), Obadiah E. (who married Margaret

Bollinger), Sarah (Mrs. Samuel H. Hood), Nancy C. (Mrs. James Clark) and Mary (Mrs. A. J. White). Mr. Twidwell has proved a valuable citizen of Wayne County, and is one of its progressive and enterprising farmers, energetic and painstaking in all he does.

G. W. Toney, M. D., was born in New Madrid County, Mo., December 17, 1854. He is a son of William K. and Rebecca (Pettet) Toney, who were born in Wayne County, Mo. The paternal grandparents were born in Virginia, and came to Missouri about 1810. The grandfather, John L. Toney, was a graduate of a medical college in Virginia, where he practiced for some years. After coming to Missouri he farmed, and also practiced medicine. He died in 1856. He was in the War of 1812. William K. Toney was a farmer, and served as sheriff and collector of Wayne County for some time. When the war broke out he threw up his business, and enlisted in the service. He did not serve long, however, owing to disability. He was a prominent man and a good citizen, and died in 1863. His widow is still living. Three of their four children are living: George W., William P. and Sarah E. (Mrs. T. A. Johnson). G. W. Toney was reared and educated in Wayne County. At the age of eighteen he began the study of medicine, and in the spring of 1879 graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, and has since been a successful practitioner of Wayne County. Dr. Toney was married, in 1883, to Lizzie L. Barnett, a native of Illinois, by whom he has two children, Elliott and George H. Mrs. Toney is a member of the Baptist Church.

Rev. Luther M. Wagner, president of the Concordia College, of Gravelton, Mo., was born in Washington County, Tenn., in 1851, being the son of John Adam and Sophia (Smith) Wagner, who were born in Pendleton County, Va., in 1807 and 1813, respectively. John Adam Wagner was the son of Lewis Adam Wagner, who was born in 1746, in Germany. He married Barbara Watmiller, also of Germany, and settled in Pendleton County, Va. They had nine children, Sophia (Smith) Wagner is the daughter of William Smith, son of ——— Smith, of England; his wife (of Ireland) was the great-granddaughter of ——— Fisher, of Germany. John Adam Wagner was a very active officer in the Lutheran Church for many years. Himself and wife, as stated, were of German descent, and in 1846, moved to East Tennessee, where the father followed carpentering, and he was also one of the finest cabinet-makers the county afforded. His death occurred in 1885. His children are all living, and are Louisa, John A., Lydia J., Deniza, McChesney, Virginia E. and Luther M. The mother is living in Tennessee with her daughter, Mrs. Lydia J. Bradshaw, wife of Maj. Bradshaw. John A. was a captain in the Union army during the late war, and McChesney served in the same regiment, Fourth Tennessee Infantry Volunteers. The former is now a prominent architect, and the latter is representing Washington County, Tenn., in the State Legislature. Luther M. Wagner remained at home until nineteen years of age, receiving good educational advantages, and was graduated from Mosheim College in 1875, receiving the title of B. A. He was ordained a minister of the Lutheran Church the same year, and spent the following year preaching the gospel in Barton and Polk Counties, Mo. He received the degree A. M. in 1880. In 1877 he came to his present location, and here organized the Concordia College, which opened with an attendance of seventy pupils, and now has an enrollment of 120. It is in a very prosperous condition, and is spoken of in very complimentary terms by the best citizens of the county. He is also the present pastor of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church. In 1879 he was married to Mary Emeline B. Whitener, a daughter of F. E. Whitener, and granddaughter of Rev. J. R. Moser. She was born in 1861, in Bollinger County, and is the mother of four children: Viola Virginia, John A. F., Charles L. (deceased) and Effie S. C. Mr. Wagner has a farm of 180 acres, with seventy acres under cultivation.

John H. Walker was born in this county (Wayne) in 1858, and is the son of Hiram and Nancy Walker. His father was a farmer, and lives in this county, upon land which he owns, ten miles south of Greenville. Mr. John Walker left his father when he was only eighteen years old, and started in life for himself. He worked in saw-mills for two years, and at other kinds of work until 1878, when he married Miss Margaret A. Cobb, and has had four children: Artie L., Nellie R., William B. and Lillie B. He was educated at the public schools, and received a very fair education, considering the advantages one had in those days. He owns a creek bottom farm, consisting of about 136 acres, with about fifty acres cleared and fenced. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Yancy Ward was born in North Carolina, in 1836, and is the son of Joshua and Mary (Williams) Ward, who were also born in North Carolina. Joshua took part in the War of 1812, under Gen. Porter. His father, William, also went through that war, without injury. He died at the age of ninety-four, on July 22, 1854. Joshua Ward died in 1866, in North Carolina, at the age of eighty-four, leaving six children, five living: James, Eliza, Susan, Andrew and Yancy (the subject of this sketch). The latter lived with his father until his death. He entered the Confederate service during the war, and enlisted in Company G, Forty-fourth Regiment, North Carolina Militia, and served three years. He was in the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Courthouse, Malvern Hill, Chickahominy, White Oak Swamp (south of Petersburg), Culpepper Courthouse, Fredericksburg, Cold Arbor, Cedar Run and other skirmishes. Mr. Ward escaped through the entire war without a scratch. He was taken a prisoner at Petersburg, and held until the close of the war. He then returned to North Carolina, and settled down to farming. In 1866 he married Miss Nancy Ward, and has seven children: Josephine, Mary Jane, Thomas, Rebecca, Edgar and Talitha; Minnie Ellen is dead. Mr. Ward is a member of the Agricultural Wheel. He came from North Carolina to Wayne County, Mo., in 1874, and purchased his present home. It consists of eighty acres of good land, with about thirty-five acres cleared and improved. He thinks there are minerals on his place—iron and lead. Mr. Ward's two daughters are members of the Baptist Church. His great-grandfather, upon starting for this country, was concealed in a salt barrel, from which hiding-place he emerged after getting out at sea. He served in the Revolutionary War under Washington, and was killed at the battle of Waterloo.

Meshach Ward was born in North Carolina, in Orange County, in 1804, and is the son of William and Deliah (Compton) Ward, who were also natives of that State, and died when Meshach was only eight years old. He was raised by Caleb Wilson, with whom he remained until he was twenty-two. He married his guardian's niece, immigrated to Tennessee in 1826, and located near Columbia, on the Duck River, and went to farming, where he remained four years. He went from there to West Tennessee, locating at Paris in that county, where he remained for thirteen years, after which he went further west, and moved to Wayne County, Mo., where he has since lived. He married, in 1825, Miss Elizabeth Wilson, and has fourteen children, four living: Mary Jane (married to William Bennett, and has fourteen children), Mahala C. (married to Alexander C. Tarlton, and has six children), Francis M. and Iveson M. (married to Martha Warmack, and has seven children). Although not enlisted in the war, Mr. Ward was in several skirmishes. He was elected justice of the peace and served two years, serving in the capacity of judge of the county court for two years. He located on his present home in 1850, which he deeded to his son some years ago. Both he and his father live together on the old home. This son, who takes care of his father in his old age, was born in West Tennessee, in 1836, and moved with his parents to this county, and has always lived with his father. He never married. He entered the army in 1861, and enlisted in Company C, commanded by Capt. Hale, in which he served until the close of the war. He has 320 acres of land, with about sixty acres under cultivation, with dwellings and all necessary out-buildings. There is said to be large deposits of iron on the place, and it requires only the necessary means to develop the mines.

William Warmack, of the firm of Lacy & Warmack, merchants, of Greenville, Mo., was born in the county where he now resides June 25, 1854, his parents being Richard and Mary (Skiles) Warmack, who were born in Tennessee and Missouri, respectively. The paternal grandfather, Matthew Warmack, came with his family to Missouri at an early date. He was among the very early settlers of the county. His son Richard was married in Wayne County, and reared a large family of children, ten in all, only three of whom are living: Mary, James and William. He was an extensive farmer and stock dealer. He died in December, 1866, and the mother in December, 1861. William Warmack remained on the home farm until twenty-one years of age, receiving a liberal education. He has been engaged in various kinds of business, and has held the office of county sheriff. In 1885 he engaged in the mercantile business with A. T. Lacy, and has continued the same with good success. The firm is known as Lacy & Warmack. December 25, 1881, he married Jennie McGhee, and of their three children two are living, Nannie and Mamie. Mrs. Warmack is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he belongs to the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

Peter F. Wells was born in old Virginia in 1884, and is the son of Freeman and Sallie (Mason) Wells. The parents moved to Howard County, Mo., in 1851, the father dying in 1886, leaving a wife and six children: James E., Malinda, Elisabeth, William, Peter and Laura. Peter received what education he acquired at the schools in his vicinity. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army and enlisted under Gen. Price (in Cooper's company), but served only a short time, taking part in the battle of Pea Ridge. After the war he came home to Howard County and then went to Colorado, where he remained eighteen months, going thence to California; but, not liking these countries, he returned home to resume his occupation of farming. He married in 1864 Malinda Gallemore, and has two children: Mary O. (married to John F. Taylor) and Early F. Mr. Wells purchased his present home in 1887. It contains 557 acres of valuable land, with about 100 cleared and under cultivation. It is on his place that the new town of Wellsdale is located, on the Cape Girardeau Southwestern Railway. He donated forty-five acres to the town. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Adolph Wesche, farmer of Wayne County, Mo., is a son of William and Dora (Brake) Wesche, and was born in Alleghany County, N. Y., in 1851. The parents were born in Hanover, Germany, and came to the United States, locating in York State in 1851, where they resided until 1873, when they moved to Woodson County, Kas., where the father still lives, engaged in farming. His wife died in 1866, and for his second wife he married Minnie Brenicke, who was born in Germany. He was the father of three children by his first wife and seven by his second. The first three are Henry W., Frederick H. and Adolph. The latter remained at home until twenty-one years of age, when he engaged in lumbering in Alleghany County, N. Y., which occupation he followed until he came to Southeast Missouri in 1885. He has a fine farm of 456 acres of land near Gravelton. He was married to Joanna Stebbins, and by her is the father of four living children: Edie, Julia, Dora and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Wesche are members of the Lutheran Church.

Francis E. Whitener, of the firm of Moser & Whitener, millers, of Gravelton, Mo., was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1840, and is the son of Henry B. and Emeline (Sitze) Whitener, grandson of Abram Whitener, and great-grandson of Henry Whitener, all of whom died in Missouri. The grandfather and great-grandfather came from the State of North Carolina. The father died at the age of thirty-three, and the mother died in 1885. Five of their six children are living: Polly (Finger), Lawson K., Henry B., Martha (Finley) and Francis E. The latter made his parents' house his home until nineteen years of age, when he left home and began working at the carpenter's trade, which calling he has always followed. He came to Wayne County about 1873 and engaged in milling. In 1861 he married Selinda C. Moser, daughter of Rev. J. R. Moser. They have nine children: Mary B. E. (wife of Prof. Wagner), Henry B., Florence E., Everett O. (deceased), Lola A. and Lillie A. (twins), Claud F. and Clarence C. (twins) and Maud. Mr. and Mrs. Whitener are members of the Lutheran Church, and he has been an elder in the same for ten years, and is also one of the trustees of the Concordia College. He owns 120 acres of land, fifty acres in cultivation. Mr. Whitener served in the Forty-seventh Missouri Regiment of United States troops during the last war. The business firm to which he belongs is in a prosperous condition.

John M. Wilkinson is a son of Allen and Rachel (Hesson) Wilkinson, and was born in Smith County, Tenn., June 7, 1813. The father was born in Scotland about 1748, and came to the United States in 1765. He died at the age of sixty-five. His wife was born in North Carolina in 1782. Only two of their eight children are living: John M. and Mrs. Mary Sanderson. Those deceased are Neill, Margaret, Zane, Peter A., Daniel A. and Archibald F. John M. resided in Smith County, Tenn., until 1848, and from that time until 1836 or 1857 was a resident of Arkansas. He then went back to Tennessee, and in 1859 came to Missouri; there he has since made his home. He served in the Mexican War, and served in the late war in Company K, Sixty-eighth Kentucky Enrolled State Militia. In 1863 he was wounded in the side and lung by a gunshot. His marriage with Louisiana Sanderson occurred on the 28th of October, 1836. Their children are Edward A., Arthur N., Emily J., Henry C. and Peter (died in infancy). The mother of the above children died in 1844, and Mr. Wilkinson then married Sarah A. Young, who was born in Macon County, Tenn., in 1822, and died in 1854, having borne three children, two children who died in infancy

and Judy Ann, who died in 1886. Arthur N., son of John M., was born in Smith County, Tenn., December 6, 1838, and remained with his father until his marriage with Sarah A. Cole, September 16, 1868. The following are their children: James T., Louella, John F. and Daniel W. The mother died June 14, 1883. The family are church members.

W. B. Wilson was born in what is now Cape Girardeau County, Mo., June 1, 1830. He is a son of John and Jane (McDowell) Wilson, natives of North Carolina, and early immigrants to Missouri. Of their ten children, three are living at the present time: Sarah (Mrs. Philip Schell), William B. and Pressia M. The father was a farmer by occupation. W. B. Wilson was seven years of age when his father died. He remained with his mother until about twenty-six years of age, and in 1851 went to Southern California, where he mined for about a year, but owing to ill-health was compelled to give up that work. He remained about four years longer, engaged in farming, and then came home. He followed farming and merchandising until 1864, when he joined Company G, Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteers, and was commissioned first lieutenant. He was afterward commissioned captain, and served until peace was declared. In 1866 he moved to Wayne County, and located on the St. Francois River, about fifteen miles from where he now lives. In the fall of the same year he moved to his present farm, which consists of 1,500 acres of fine land. March 19, 1857, he married Margaret Whyfark, who died in 1862, leaving one child, Nevada. April 13, 1863, he wedded Elizabeth Harrison, and by her became the father of five children, four of whom are living; Monroe, George, Jane and Lucy. This wife died September 16, 1879, and August 1, 1880, he was united in marriage to Martha (Sebastian) Thompson, and by her has two children, Florence and John. Mr. Wilson is a Mason, and is one of the substantial and intelligent men of the county. He was elected county treasurer at one time without his consent, but would not serve.

John W. Wilson was born in Wayne County, in 1824, and is the son of Josiah and Sarah (McBride) Wilson. The parents came to this State in 1812, locating at the head of Black River. The father was in the War of 1812-15, but was fortunate to escape without a wound. He died in 1850 in Wayne County, leaving three children: Madison, Mary and John W. The latter remained with his father until he was grown to manhood, receiving a very fair education at the country schools. He married in 1852, and had seven children, two living: Nathaniel G. and Martha A. At his marriage he received, with his wife, forty acres of land, their present home. He has since added to it at different times about 140 acres. He owns a half interest in another ninety-two acres. He is an Oddfellow. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for forty-one years.

Francis M. Womack, a native of Pope County, Ill., was born in the year 1837, and is the son of Ranson P. and Martha J. (Hogg) Womack. The father was born in Tennessee, and the mother in Illinois. He moved to Illinois and married, and died a few years afterward, leaving five children, two of whom are living: Martha (married to Iveson Ward) and Francis M., the subject of this sketch. He was about ten years old when he lost his father, but remained with his mother until grown to manhood, attending the schools in his vicinity, although the advantages of education were very limited at this period. He married in the fall of 1874, Miss Jerusha Bennett, by whom he has six children, three living: Arizona, Thomas and James. In 1861 Mr. Womack entered the army, and enlisted in Company F, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, in which he served over three years, and was discharged. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, after which he was put under charge of Gen. Banks, through Louisiana and Texas. He was at Sabine Cross-roads and Pleasant Hill, where he had to take part in the struggle, which lasted about forty days. The Confederates were commanded by Gen. Kirby Smith, when he was compelled to retreat. On his return from the war he returned to Wayne County, Mo., where he farmed and is following that occupation. He was registering officer of this county shortly after the war, which position he held for one year. He is a member of the G. A. R. and Wheelers of Wayne County. He purchased his present home about 1865, which comprises 400 acres, with about 150 in cultivation, being one of the largest farms in the township. He owns besides this 600 acres, of which there are about eighty acres under cultivation, this making Mr. Womack one of the largest farmers in Wayne County. Both places are well improved, and have good dwellings on them. He owns some town property in Wappapello. He is a Republican in politics.

James E. Wynn was born in Dent County, Mo., in 1854. His mother's maiden name was Arminta Causey. His father, Daniel O. Wynn, was born in North Carolina, and when but a young man immigrated to Tennessee and from that State to Illinois, finally settling in Dent County, Mo., where he lived for twelve years, devoting his time to agricultural pursuits. He was in the late war serving in the State Militia as a private, and was confined in the Salem guard-house for several months. The mother was born in Tennessee, where she lived until her marriage with Mr. Wynn, when she left her native State for Illinois, and then went with her family to Dent County. There were six children, five of whom are now living: John W., Arminta, Jane F., James E. and Jasper. James Wynn, the subject of this sketch, lived in Dent County until twelve years of age, and with his father came to this county in 1886. He was twenty-one years of age when he married Nancy Jane Harris, daughter of S. A. Harris, one of Wayne's pioneer settlers. Mr. Wynn is the father of three children, all now living: Evan M., Cora and Daniel S. Mr. Wynn's advantages for an education were very limited, therefore he had only a common school education. He is a carpenter by trade, but has never followed it for a living. He has spent most of his life farming and stock raising, although sometimes taking a hand at his old trade. Mr. and Mrs. Wynn are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Wynn is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He has eighty acres of land, thirty being under cultivation.

Joel Yancey is a Virginian by birth, born August 13, 1830. His parents, Robert J. and Catherine L. (Ross) Yancey, were also Virginians and were of Welsh descent. Great-grandfather Yancey and three brothers came to the United States from Wales, and settled in Virginia and Kentucky. One of the brothers was killed at the battle of Eutaw Springs, S. C., during the Revolutionary War. The grandfather, Joel Yancey, served as major in the War of 1812. He died in Virginia. Robert J. Yancey and wife came to Missouri in 1835, and soon became residents of Wayne County. The father was a lawyer by profession, but after coming to Missouri followed the occupation of farming, and at the time of his death was a poor citizen. His death occurred in July, 1861. He was county clerk at one time, and for many years was justice of the peace. Five of their eight children are living: Joel, Mattie A., Jennie, Charles D. and Virginus R. The eldest of these, Joel, was about nine years old when he came to this county. He made his parents' house his home until the breaking out of the war, and he immediately enlisted in the Missouri State Guards and served six months. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Missouri Infantry, Confederate States army, and served until the close of the war. He rose to the rank of second lieutenant, and was a participant in the battles of Fredericktown, Mo., Prairie Grove, Helena, Ark., Little Rock, Jenkins' Ferry, Pleasant Hill and Sabine Cross Roads, La. He was also in several sharp skirmishes but was not seriously wounded during his entire service. After returning home he worked at the carpenter's trade, and also wagon and carriage making, in connection with farming. He owns about 315 acres of land, and is one of the thrifty farmers of the county. October 22, 1858, he married Alice Q. Taylor, and by her became the father of ten children, only eight of whom are living: Charles R., John L., William L., Jesse B., Lawrence R., Margaret V., Mary A. and Zenia R. The wife died March 31, 1875. Mr. Yancey is a Mason and was Worshipful Master of the Blue Lodge for six years, and was District Deputy Grand Master for ten years. He has taken the Royal Select Master's degree and was Noble Grand of the I. O. O. F. He has always taken a great interest in these organizations.

DUNKLIN COUNTY.

Joseph R. Allgood, sheriff at Kennett, Mo., is a native of Daviess County, Ky., born September 13, 1853, and is the son of A. S. Allgood, also a native of Kentucky. The father grew to manhood in his native State, and there married Miss Matilda Waltrip, also a native of that State. The parents are now living in

Daviess County, Ky., and the father is a farmer by occupation. Their son, Joseph R. Allgood, attained his majority on the farm in Daviess County, and there received a common school education. In 1877 he came to Missouri and located in Dunklin County, in October of that year. He farmed for some time, and then engaged in the grocery business at Clarkton for five years. He then went to Holcomb, and here clerked for some time. He was elected constable there and served two years. March 14, 1880, he married Miss Lena Franklin, a native of Dunklin County, and a daughter of Robert Franklin (deceased). Mrs. Allgood died April 16, 1881, leaving one child, who died at the age of six months. In November, 1886, Mr. Allgood was elected sheriff of Dunklin County, and is at present filling that office in a capable and efficient manner. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and also a member of the A. O. U. W.

John P. Allen was born near Cairo, Ill., on the 20th of December, 1845. His father, Alexander Allen, was born in Scotland and came to the United States when a lad of fourteen years old. He made his home in Indiana until reaching years of maturity, when he moved to Illinois, and there married Louisa Parker, a native of that State. They were tillers of the soil, at Cairo, Ill., until the father's death. The mother is a resident of Dexter, Mo. After reaching man's estate, John P. Allen began clerking in a store in Cairo, and there laid the foundation for a successful business career in after-life. He came from Cairo to Missouri in 1878, and clerked for several years, and in 1888 began business for himself. The firm carry a large and select stock of hardware and furniture, and are doing a successful business. May 15, 1870, he married Julia A. Martin, a native of Illinois, and daughter of Thomas Martin (deceased). They have five children living: Ida, Watson, Martin, Fred and Stella. Mr. Allen is a member of the Masonic, I. O. O. F. and K. of H. fraternities.

Eli T. Anderson, M. D., physician and surgeon and merchant at Hornersville, Mo., is a native of Lebanon, Ind., where he was born December 20, 1844, being the son of Henry Anderson, also a native of Indiana, where he grew to manhood, and there married Miss Elizabeth Miller, a native of Tennessee. After marriage, and in 1850, they removed to Iowa, locating in Madison County, and there resided until 1854, when the father died and Mrs. Anderson removed to her own people in Claiborne County, Tenn. She now resides at Nobleville, Ind. The Doctor spent his youthful days in Claiborne County, Tenn., and at the age of sixteen, August 9, 1861, he enlisted in the First Tennessee Regiment for three years, under Col. R. K. Byrd. He was discharged at Nashville, in August, 1864, at the end of three years, as a non-commissioned officer. He participated in the battles of Wild Cat and Mill Spring, Ky., Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, where he was taken prisoner and held nine months at Libby prison; was also at Danville and at Andersonville, Ga., where he made his escape, reaching his regiment much reduced in health. He was unfit for duty and went home on a furlough, where he remained until the expiration of his time. The Doctor then returned to Indiana, remained there several years, and then commenced the study of medicine in his native town, under Dr. Bounnell, one of the leading physicians of Lebanon. Dr. Anderson took his first course of lectures in the winter of 1868-69 at Indianapolis (the Medical College of Indiana). He then located at Waynetown, Ind., and there practiced for two years. In the winter of 1871-72 he took a second course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, after which he returned to Waynetown and continued his practice there. During the winter of 1876-77, he returned to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and graduated from that institution in February, 1877. He then returned to Waynetown, and shortly afterward moved to Missouri, locating at Cotton Plant, Dunklin County, and has practiced in this county since that time. The Doctor located at Hornersville in the summer of 1886, and has been in the drug business since 1884. He put in a general stock of goods after coming to Hornersville, and has had a good trade ever since. In connection with this he practices his profession. The Doctor was first married in 1864 to Miss Julia Lynch, a native of Campbell County, Tenn. After her death the Doctor (April 24, 1888) married his present wife, Mrs. Josie H. Egan, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, where she was reared and educated. The Doctor is a member of the Methodist Church, and is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges.

Hon. Henry A. Applegate was born in Burlington, N. J., on the 28th of December, 1828. His father, Dr. H. A. Applegate, was born in the same State. He was a graduate of Princeton College, and took a medical course at Phila-

delphia. In 1839 he moved to Tennessee, and located in Obion County, where he purchased land and resided until his death. Hon. Henry A. Applegate resided in Tennessee until he attained man's estate, and received a good education in the common and high schools. He was married in Obion County, in 1854, to Mary E. McMurray, who died in the fall of 1863, leaving one child, Mary E., who is the wife of Monroe Dement. He came to Dunklin County, Mo., in the fall of 1857, where he purchased land and now resides. His family came here a year later. He has a farm of 170 acres with good buildings. In his political views he was formerly an old line Whig, but since the war has affiliated with the Democrat party. In 1865 he was elected to represent Dunklin County in the State Legislature, and at the expiration of that term was re-elected for another term. In the fall of 1870 he was again elected, and represented the county two terms. He has since been attending to his farm. During the war he was captain of an independent company for some time, and was in several engagements. In 1863 he began selling goods in New Madrid, but two years later moved his stock of goods to Dunklin County, and continued the same until 1868. In August, 1867, Mr. Applegate married Mary E. Patton. She died April 2, 1875, and their daughter Florence is now keeping house for her father. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

A. C. Austin was born May 19, 1826, in Henderson County, Tenn., the son of Charles Austin. With a rural experience familiar to most farmer boys, he became a man, and in November, 1846, was married to Miss Margaret Frazier. It was in 1859 that they left Tennessee, located in Dunklin County, Mo., and opened up a farm near where he now resides. Since then he has had a varied experience in hunting, farming, acting as constable, census-taker, and enroller of the school children, so that he is well known, and has, himself, an extensive knowledge of the county. He now owns forty acres of land, thirty-four acres of which are in good cultivation and well-improved. His residence of twenty-eight years in the county decides him in making it his permanent home. In 1874 Mr. Austin was elected assessor. His family of five children are all now married, and live in this county. He tells of a peculiar metal found by him during the war, and of their making bullets of it, the material being somewhat harder than lead. He is well informed on the statistics and general information of the whole region. Mr. Austin was a fond and successful hunter in all the early days of the county, and did space but permit, many interesting anecdotes might be related of the game brought down by his trusty rifle.

Rev. Martin V. Baird was born near Lebanon, Wilson Co., Tenn., June 7, 1837. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Martin) Baird, and they were born in the same State and county as himself. The family came to Missouri in 1860, and located in Dunklin County. After making some improvements on a farm which he bought, the father moved to Clay County, Ark., where he resided until his death, in November, 1876. From thirteen years of age until he attained manhood, Martin V. Baird resided in Gibson County, Tenn. He became a professor of religion, when quite a small boy, and joined the Baptist Church, and, at an early period, began his studies for the ministry. He was licensed to preach in 1864, but did not do any extensive work until 1870. About the close of the war Mr. Baird purchased his father's old farm, and has cleared and made valuable improvements thereon. His farm consists of about 420 acres, with 200 acres under cultivation. He has a good residence and out-buildings, and a large orchard. March 30, 1860, he was married to Ollie B. Hopper, a native of Scott County, Ark. They have two sons, Walter P. and Thomas J. The eldest is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and both have completed the elementary course in the Normal School at Cape Girardeau, and are teachers in Dunklin County. The father is a Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

Judge John W. Baker was born in Russellville, Logan Co., Ky., June 20, 1830, and is a son of William C. M. Baker and wife. Mrs. Ann (Rayburn) Dunscomb. The father was born in Virginia, and reared in Logan County, Ky., and from 1831 to 1835 was a resident of Canton, Miss. He was a soldier in the Mexican War, and was killed at the battle of Alamo. John W. Baker was then taken back to Kentucky, and, at the age of ten years, was taken to Memphis, Tenn., where he grew to manhood. He was married in Logan County, Ky., August 18, 1858, to Ann Eliza Jones, and, after residing there one year, moved to Dunklin County, Mo., and there farmed until the breaking out of the war, when he moved to Kentucky, and resided in Logan County two years. After

again residing a short time in Missouri he went to Texas, and, after a two years' residence there, returned to Missouri and purchased his present property. In 1886 he was elected county judge, and has filled the office to the satisfaction of all. July 26, 1883, Mrs. Baker died. She was the mother of the following family of children: Albert J., Edgar, William, Rayburn, Marietta, Samuel H., Charles, Melinda, Belle and Lucy. Mr. Baker was married to his second wife, Julia A. Miller, November 4, 1885. She is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is a Mason, and the owner of 160 acres of land. He was one of the first men in the county to raise a crop of cotton. This occurred in 1862.

Judge T. E. Baldwin, merchant at Kennett, Mo., and one of the prominent men of Dunklin County, came to the county in 1870, and took charge of a mercantile business at Clarkton for a firm at Cape Girardeau. He remained here one year, and was then elected clerk of the common pleas court, and at the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected, and held the office until the court was abolished under the new constitution of 1875. Two years later, Mr. Baldwin was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of the circuit and county clerk, and, at the next general election in 1878, he was chosen to fill that position. In 1882 Mr. Baldwin was elected probate judge, and filled this position four years. After holding this office two years the judge was elected county treasurer, and both terms of office expired in 1886. Previous to the expiration of his term of office, Mr. Baldwin had entered into partnership with W. F. Shelton in the mercantile business. Mr. Baldwin has had an extensive experience in the mercantile business, having, when a young man, entered the service of A. D. Leech, of Cape Girardeau, one of the most successful and extensive merchants of that city, and with whom he remained a number of years, laying the foundation for a successful and useful life. Mr. Baldwin is a native of Missouri, born in Cape Girardeau County, October 23, 1849. The Baldwin family are among the early settlers from Virginia, and settled in Scott County, Mo. Thomas Baldwin, father of the Judge, was but a child when his parents settled in Scott County. He grew to manhood in Scott County, and there married Miss Elizabeth Lobdell, a native of Louisiana. After marriage Mr. Baldwin moved to Cape Girardeau, where he carried on his trade, that of contractor and builder, until his death in 1859. His wife died the same year. Judge Baldwin was married in Clarkton, Dunklin County, in 1872, to Miss Mary Pankey, daughter of Col. D. Y. Pankey, now of Kennett. Mrs. Baldwin is a native of Virginia, but was reared and educated in Dunklin County. To the Judge and his wife were born four children: Sallie, Edward, Ernst and Paul. Judge Baldwin is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellow lodges, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He takes a great interest in educational matters, and since coming to Kennett has worked hard for the advancement and building up of the schools of the county.

Neil S. Barham was born in Perry County, Tenn., January 23, 1851, and is a son of Hon. Hartwell and Nancy (Coble) Barham, who were born, respectively, in North Carolina and Tennessee. The family moved to Missouri in 1867, locating in Dunklin County, where two years later both parents died. The father was a well-known and prominent citizen, and represented his county two terms in the Tennessee State Legislature. Neil S. Barham was educated in the common schools, and after coming to Missouri, clerked in Clarkton for a number of months. In 1877 he began keeping drugs in Clarkton, but, at the end of two years, closed out his stock and began keeping groceries, and after a time put in a general stock of merchandise, and continued this business until the spring of 1884, when he made a short trip to Florida. He returned to Clarkton, and in March, 1886, located in Malden, where he engaged in the livery business. In December, 1887, he sold out, and in the spring of that year moved to Clarkton. At the end of six months he returned to Malden, and here has since resided. He is the owner of a good farm of 1,000 acres. On June 10, 1886, he and Katie Spence were married. She was born in Alabama, and educated and reared in Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Barham are the parents of one child, Ira W. Mr. Barham is a Democrat and a member of the A. O. U. W. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

Walter S. Blakemore, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Henry County, Tenn., on the 12th of January, 1854. He is a son of William S. and Isabella (Williams) Blakemore, who were also Tennesseans. The former was a farmer, and sheriff of Henry County several times. He died in 1881, and his wife about

1858. Walter S. grew to manhood in Henry County, and his boyhood days were spent on the farm. He came to Missouri in 1875, and located in Dunklin County, where he worked as a farm hand the first year. June 13, 1877, he married Ada Taylor, daughter of Hon. John P. Taylor, whose sketch appears in this work. Mrs. Blakemore was born and reared in Dunklin County, and was educated at the Paris Female Seminary, in Henry County, Tenn. After his marriage Mr. Blakemore began farming with his father-in-law, and rents out his own place, which consists of eighty acres. From 1883 to 1885 they resided in Tennessee, making the change on account of Mrs. Blakemore's health. They returned to Missouri at the latter date. Mr. Blakemore is quite an extensive farmer and stock dealer, and has been quite successful in his business enterprises. He and wife are the parents of two children, Elizabeth Elenor and a boy baby, John Burchet. Three children died in infancy. Mrs. Blakemore is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John H. Bledsoe, constable and deputy sheriff of Dunklin County, Mo., is a Tennessean, and was born June 23, 1845. His parents, Balor and Sarah (Linder) Bledsoe, were born in Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively, and were married in the latter State. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1860. His widow is still living. John H. Bledsoe was reared on his father's farm. In 1870 he went to Johnson County, Tex., where he engaged in farming. He also held several official positions, and, after residing there a number of years, located in Dunklin County, in Malden, in 1880. He was elected to his present position in 1884, and is filling the duties of his office to the satisfaction of all. He was appointed marshal in 1885, but resigned the office in 1888. He was married in Tennessee, in 1868, to Mary Jane Carlock, a native Tennessean, and their union has resulted in the birth of six children: Balor, Mary, Sallie, Lakin, Walter and Elmer. Mr. Bledsoe owns a fine farm of 206 acres, with 140 acres under cultivation. He belongs to the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities, and is Master of his lodge in the former order. His wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

William G. Bragg, circuit clerk and merchant, was born in Knox County, Tenn., September 21, 1852, and is a son of Capt. William G. Bragg, a native of Kentucky, where he was reared and educated, and where he married Miss Francis Tully, also a native of Kentucky. They moved to Missouri about 1827, settled in Knox County, where he engaged in merchandising until 1865, when he removed to Dunklin County, locating in Kennett, and there died in 1888. He was a Republican, politically, and served as circuit clerk for several years, and also served as deputy for some years. He then followed merchandising the remainder of his life. In 1862, while in Knox County, he formed a company and was elected captain, but was not commissioned. William G. Bragg, Jr., moved with his parents to this county, and received a common school education. He began clerking when quite young, and after reaching years of discretion engaged in business for himself, under the firm title of Tatun & Bragg. In May, 1877, he married Miss Kittie Chapman, who bore him nine daughters and three sons. All lived to mature years, but three daughters are now deceased. In 1878 he was elected to the position of clerk, and in 1882 was re-elected to the same position, serving six years. When elected clerk he sold out his mercantile business, but afterward engaged in the same business under the firm title of White & Co. For the past three years Mr. Bragg has owned a fine farm, one and one-half miles south of Kennett, and this he carries on in connection with his mercantile business. Mrs. Bragg was born in Kentucky, is the daughter of Turner Chapman, and a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Bragg is a member of the Kennett Masonic Lodge, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Ambrose D. Bridges, farmer and merchant of Union Township, Mo., is a native of Mercer County, Ky., born near Frankfort January 10, 1823, and is the son of William Bridges, a native of Kentucky, who married Miss Nancy Davis, also a native of Kentucky. The father was a farmer and mechanic by occupation, and resided in his native State a great many years. He moved to Missouri in 1844, and settled in what is now Dunklin County, where he died in 1854. A. D. Bridges came to Dunklin County, Mo., with his parents, when a young man of twenty-one, and here married Miss Charlotta Russell, a native of Kentucky. Her father, Jacob Russell, was one of the early settlers. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bridges located on the land where they are now living.

They have about 1,500 acres, 700 being cleared, and have good buildings on the same. He first settled in the woods when game was plenty, and many a fat deer or bear has he brought down from his door. He can relate many interesting anecdotes connected with the early history of the county. His family consisted of eleven children, all of whom lived to be grown: Elizabeth (deceased), Minerva W. (wife of Newton Thompson), William (whose sketch follows this), John H. (a merchant at Campbell), W. J. (who died in childhood), Margaret P. (wife of J. F. Laswell), Marion D., Eliza D. (wife of L. Taylor), Sadie Ann (wife of Frank Bristol), Louisiana and Josephine. Mr. Bridges engaged in the saw mill business in about 1861, and followed this business until May, 1888. He also engaged in the mercantile business as silent partner with his son-in-law and sons, and is a member of the firm of Bridges & Sons. He is a Mason of thirty years membership, and Mrs. Bridges is a member of the Baptist Church.

William Bridges, farmer, merchant, and who is also a raiser and dealer in mules, at Campbell, is a native of Dunklin County, Mo., born March 28, 1850, and is the son of A. D. Bridges, a native of Kentucky, who, when a young man, came to Missouri, locating in Dunklin County, and there married Miss Lottie Russell, also a native of Kentucky. Their son, William Bridges, was reared in this county, and spent his early youth upon the farm. In 1871 he engaged in the mercantile business at Four Mile, and also purchased a cotton gin. After remaining here for several years he moved his stock to Malden, and here continued the same business up to January, 1888. During his stay at Malden Mr. Bridges started a store at Campbell, which business he still continues. He carries a large and complete stock of general merchandise, and has also been engaged in carrying on a cotton gin at Campbell, and is extensively engaged in the stock business, buying and selling mules, also handling a great many cattle. He has about 2,600 acres of land, 1,400 acres under cultivation, a part of which is rented out. He is a thorough-going business man, and has been quite successful in all enterprises. August 17, 1871, he married Miss Martha J. Taylor, daughter of L. J. Taylor (deceased), and a native of Dunklin County, Mo., where she attained her growth. To their marriage were born two children, John L. and Effie E. Mr. Bridges is a member of the Masonic lodge, and is a Master Mason.

Cicero C. Capshaw was born in De Kalb County, Ala., on the 20th of April, 1854. His parents, B. W. and Margaret (Lawson) Capshaw, were born in Alabama and South Carolina, respectively. They removed from Alabama to Illinois in 1864, and located in Gallatin County, where they resided until 1872, and in November of that year moved to Missouri, and became a resident of Dunklin County. He died on the farm now owned by Cicero C. in 1879. The latter remained with his father until twenty-two years of age, and then worked in the neighborhood for some time. After the death of his father the farm was sold, and he purchased it. It consists of eighty acres of land, with sixty acres under cultivation. On February 2, 1881, Mr. Capshaw married Callie, daughter of Rev. M. J. Whittaker. She was born and reared in Dunklin County, and is the mother of three children: Olive, Jay and Joseph H. Mr. Capshaw is identified with the Democratic party, and was elected justice of the peace of Freeborn Township in the fall of 1886. Mrs. Capshaw is a member of the Baptist Church.

Reuben S. Chapman, son of Solomon and Feriba (Ferguson) Chapman, was born in the town of Montgomery, Ala., February 3, 1840. The parents were natives of South Carolina and Georgia, respectively, and were married in the last named State. In 1836 they removed to Alabama, but three years later they removed from there to Kentucky, locating where the town of Hickman is now situated. Here the father died, in 1842. Their son, Reuben S., attained his growth in Hickman, and in 1861 enlisted in the Confederate service under Gen. Forrest, in the Twenty-first Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. He surrendered at Gainesville, Ala., in 1865. He participated in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., and Teshamingo Creek, Mississippi, and his regiment made five or six raids through Middle Tennessee, and were under fire fifty-seven days in one year. He followed Forrest through the war, and after the surrender he returned to Hickman, Ky., where he followed contracting and building for some time. In 1872 he removed to Missouri, and located in Dunklin County, at Cotton Plant, and has been with his father ever since. In 1885 he took charge of his father's affairs, and has conducted the business since, to which he gives his whole time and attention. He was elected justice of the peace, and served a part of one term, when

he resigned. He was married, at Cotton Plant, December 24, 1876, to Miss Ellen Parker, a native of Dunklin County, and a daughter of Elijah Parker. Two children were born to this marriage: Elbert and Alvin, aged, respectively, eight and six years.

John B. Cook, farmer and stock raiser, near Senath, Mo., was born in Maury County, Tenn., in 1852. His parents came to Missouri in 1859, and located in Salem Township, Dunklin County, where the father of J. B. Cook engaged in farming. Mr. Cook, the subject of this sketch, was married in January, 1874, to Miss Luretta, daughter of David Rice, and at once settled on the farm he now owns, and upon which he lives. This consists of forty acres, under good fence, in excellent cultivation, with good buildings, orchard and other improvements. He also has 160 acres of timber land. This is all the fruit of J. B. and Luretta Cook's independent labor, and they have made property now worth about \$4,000. Since 1881 Mr. Cook has served as one of the school directors of his community. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have two children (one girl and a boy): Rosetta A. Cook (born in 1876) and Columbus C. Cook (born in 1879).

Daniel R. Cox, attorney at law and real estate agent, at Malden, Mo., is a native of Marshall County, Tenn., born August 7, 1852, and is a son of Moses and Sarah R. (McWhorter) Cox, who were born in North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The father was a farmer and stock trader, and was killed at Gainesville, Greene Co., Ark., in 1867. The mother died in 1860. Daniel R. Cox was reared on a farm in Arkansas, and received a good education in the schools of Little Rock, Ark., and the common schools of the country. He became a resident of Dunklin County, Mo., in January, 1868. He was appointed deputy sheriff and collector of the county in 1872, and held that position four years. He was a disciple of Blackstone during this time, and was admitted to the bar, and shortly after went to Texas, where he was afterward appointed deputy sheriff and collector of Johnson County. He served two years. He returned to Missouri in 1879, and began working for Levi & Co., remaining with them six years. He has a good farm, and gives considerable of his attention to stock raising. In 1887 he engaged in the real estate business with Phillips & Haynes, and is doing well financially. He was married, in Arkansas, September 24, 1874, to Fannie L. Sarver, a native of Tennessee. They have a family of six children: Robert A., Mattie M., George Leslie, Jesse, Ollie and Inez. Mrs. Cox is a member of the Methodist Church, and Mr. Cox is a Mason, and belongs to the I. O. O. F.

William J. Davis, of the firm of Davis & Smyth, is a native of Lawrence County, Tenn., born February 3, 1854, and is the son of John S. Davis, a native of Lawrence County, Tenn., born October 29, 1832, who grew to manhood in his native county, and there married Miss Jane F. Chidress, a native of the same State and county. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Davis moved to Arkansas, locating in Mississippi County of that State, in 1866, and there remained for two years, and then Mr. Davis removed to Dunklin County, Mo., about 1868. He lost his wife while living in Arkansas, but he is now living and residing in this county. His son, William J. Davis, attained his majority in this county, received a good education in the public schools of Dunklin County, and in Bond County, Ill. He then began clerking at Hornersville, where he remained for about eight years. He was elected county assessor in the fall of 1880, and, at the expiration of two years, was re-elected and served four years. During this time he also carried on farming. December 22, 1881, he married Miss Mary F. Smyth, a native of Dunklin County, and the daughter of J. A. Smyth (deceased). They lost their son Frederick A., who died September 12, 1887, at the age of five years. They also lost two infants. In the spring of 1886 Mr. Davis engaged in merchandising at Hornersville, Mo., and has since continued the business at this place. The present firm was established in the fall of 1886, and a new business house was built in 1888. They have a large, neat store and carry a general stock of merchandise. Mr. Davis was appointed postmaster, first in 1878, and was appointed again in 1886. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., has been through the chairs of this body, is Deputy at the present, and has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of Missouri for two terms. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Davis is a member of the Baptist Church.

William Jefferson Davis, merchant at Malden, Mo., was born in Obion County, Tenn., August 10, 1862, and is a son of Thomas H. and Minerva J. (Jones) Davis, both of whom were born in Tennessee. They located in Dunklin

County, Mo., in 1864, and here the father died the following year. William J. Davis received a common school education, and in 1879 engaged in clerking, and in 1881 began clerking in Malden for Mr. Bridges. Four years later he became a partner in the business, and, in January, 1888, bought out Mr. Bridges, and the firm is now known as Davis & Bailey. This firm has four rooms, carry a large stock of general merchandise, and do an extensive and profitable business. August 24, 1887, he married Cora V. Wilkins, a native of Mississippi. She was educated in Jackson, Tenn. Mr. Davis is a Mason, and is one of the enterprising and successful business men of Dunklin County.

Isam F. Donaldson, merchant at Kennett, Mo., is a native of Tennessee, born in Gibson County, August 31, 1847, and is the son of Judge and Judith (Davis) Donaldson. The father was reared in Wilson County, Tenn., and was married in 1826. His wife was also a native of Wilson County, Tenn., and after their marriage they resided in Wilson County, until 1855, when they moved to Missouri and settled in Dunklin County. Here he died in 1882, and his widow in 1888. Mr. Donaldson served as one of the county judges one or two terms, and was a much respected citizen. Isam F. Donaldson grew to manhood in Dunklin County, and the principal part of his education was received at home, and since coming to years of maturity. He then engaged in farming with his father until thirty years of age, when he was elected constable, and served in that capacity two terms. In 1878 he clerked in a store at Malden, when that town was started, and there remained until the spring of 1882. In April, 1885, he married Miss Penola Rayburn, a native of Dunklin County, where she was reared and educated, and the daughter of W. C. Rayburn. To this union were born two children: Thomas H. and Mabel. Mr. Donaldson is a Democrat in his political views, and was elected to the office of sheriff and collector of Dunklin County, in the fall of 1882. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected, and filled that position for four years. In 1887 the mercantile house in which he does business was erected. He carries a good and complete stock of dry goods, clothing, etc., and has built up a good trade. Mr. Donaldson is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Kennett, and Mrs. Donaldson is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Asa B. Douglass is a son of Asa B. and Fannie M. (Barksdale) Douglass, and was born in Wilson County, Tenn., July 26, 1834. The father was a native of South Carolina, and became a resident of Missouri in 1856. In 1863 he moved to Texas, and there died in 1864. His wife died in Dunklin, Mo., in 1861. His son, Asa B. Douglass, grew to manhood in Tennessee. He received an excellent education in the higher English branches, mathematics and surveying, and taught one term of school in Dunklin County. He clerked in Clarkton after coming to Missouri, and about the breaking out of the war purchased his present farm of 120 acres. He has a fine apple and peach orchard, and his financial prospects are good. He was married June 15, 1859, to Mary H. Marshall, and by her is the father of eleven children: Fannie (Westfall), Ella (Gwin), Benjamin H., John A., Walter E., Rosa Lee, Kittie Pearl, Asa B., Earl H., Norwell A. and Harry M. One daughter, Mary D., was the wife of W. Y. Taylor, and is dead. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Democrat in his political views. In 1884 he was elected county surveyor, and is still holding that position.

Rev. Robert H. Douglass was born in Montgomery County, Tenn., February 7, 1839. His father, A. T. Douglass, was a native Virginian, in which State he grew to manhood. He went to Kentucky when a young man, and in that State married Miss Elizabeth Mott, a native of Kentucky. He then located in Tennessee, where he resided for about two years, and then removed to Kentucky, and after residing there ten years returned to Tennessee. In 1850 he moved to Missouri, arriving in Dunklin County November 25 of the same year. He entered land in what is now Clay Township, near where his son, Rev. Douglass, now resides, and there reared his family, three of whom have sketches in this history. Mr. Douglass died in 1876. Rev. Robert H. Douglass was but ten years of age when he came to Missouri with his parents. He received a common education, and finished his growth in Dunklin County. He is mainly self-educated, having spent considerable time in study since he attained his growth. In 1861 he enlisted in the Second Missouri Cavalry (Confederate States army), under Col. Robert McCullough, until the close of the war. However, after his term had expired, he enlisted in the Second Missouri Cavalry in Col. Kitchen's regiment, and participated in a number of engagements,

the most important being Corinth and Price's raid through Missouri and Arkansas. At the close of the war Mr. Douglass was paroled, with his regiment, at Wittsburg, Ark. He then returned to his home in Dunklin County, and has ever since been engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he at present continues in connection with ministerial duties. Previous to the war, in 1858, Mr. Douglass married Miss Rebecca J. Wagster, a native of Obion County, Tenn. Three children were born to this union. Two died in infancy, and Thomas J. Douglass, merchant at Nisbet, is living [see sketch elsewhere]. Mr. Douglass married his present wife, Mrs. Mary E. Richardson, in New Madrid County, in August, 1866. She is the daughter of Rudolphus Lamb, one of the early settlers of Madrid County. Two children were born to the last marriage: Robert S. and Mary E. Mr. Douglass located on his present farm in 1870. He was ordained a minister in the Missionary Baptist Church in September, 1881, since which time he has devoted most of his time to the ministry. He has had charge of from one to three churches constantly since that time. Mr. Douglass is a Royal Arch Mason, and has served as High Priest of his chapter, and in other official positions. He is a man who has many friends, and is universally respected.

Judge James M. Douglass, farmer and stock raiser, is the son of A. T. and Elizabeth Douglass, and was born October 27, 1847, in Fulton County, Ky. He came to Missouri at three years of age, and on reaching manhood was married on Christmas day, 1881, to Miss Belle, a daughter of lawyer W. G. Phelan, of Stoddard County, Mo. Mr. Douglass has been largely devoted to farming and stockraising, and has now a fine and extensive estate of 600 acres of good land, with 125 acres under excellent cultivation, and in connection with which he runs a cotton-gin. Besides his busy life in this direction Judge Douglass has an extensive record in public life, in spite of the fact that his early educational advantages were limited to the common school. He was a teacher for some time. In 1877 he was elected to serve an unfinished term as assessor, and was afterward elected by a large majority to the same office. He served, too, as census-taker of his township, and was defeated for the office of county clerk in 1882. In 1884 he was elected district judge, and served with so great satisfaction that two years later he was complimented by having no opposition candidate and was, of course, unanimously elected.

A. W. Douglass, a prosperous farmer of Dunklin County, Mo., is a son of A. T. Douglass, who was born in Virginia, and became an early resident of Kentucky. He came to Missouri in 1849, and here died in 1876. A. W. Douglass was united in marriage in 1874 to Miss Senath Hale, a daughter of T. DeWitt Hale, and became the father of four children, aged respectively thirteen, twelve, nine and seven years. Mr. Douglas is the owner of 160 acres of fertile and well cultivated land. He has good buildings on his premises, and has almost three acres of land in orchard. Besides his home place he has eighty acres of land about four miles from his residence. He is the present justice of the peace of Salem Township, and has held the office for seven years, to the satisfaction of all concerned. He is a highly respected citizen and a prosperous farmer.

Thomas J. Douglass, merchant and notary public, Neshit, Mo., and the son of Rev. R. H. and Rebecca J. (Wagster) Douglass [see sketch elsewhere], was born in Dunklin County, Mo., July 17, 1859. He was reared in his native county, received a good education in the public schools and at the State Normal at Cape Girardeau, where he spent a part of three years, and has taught a part of seven years in Dunklin County. He commenced teaching at the age of seventeen, and continued this in order to have the means to attend school. In March, 1880, he accepted a position as clerk for W. V. Leech, at Cape Girardeau, where he remained for about four months, and then clerked for Satterfield, of this county. In September, 1886, he formed the present partnership. He was married in Dunklin County, December 17, 1885, to Miss Hattie A. Argo, a native of Tennessee, and the daughter of Joseph Argo (deceased), who was formerly of Tennessee. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Douglass, a daughter named Blanche H., who died at the age of five months, and Hulda E., who is now nine months old. Mr. Douglass was appointed notary public in 1882, and re-appointed in February, 1886. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, is a member of the Cotton Plant Odd Fellows lodge and is Noble Grand of his order.

Jefferson N. Duckett, blacksmith and wagon-maker at Campbell, Mo., is a native of South Carolina, born April 15, 1850, and is the son of Elijah and Sarah Ann Duckett, both natives of South Carolina. They emigrated from

their native State to Georgia, where they resided four years, and then, in 1855, they moved to Alabama, and from there to Mississippi, in 1869. Three years later they moved to Dunklin County, and from there to Arkansas, where they now reside. Jefferson N. Duckett was reared principally in Alabama, where he learned the wagon-maker's trade. He partly learned the blacksmith trade in Mississippi and finished in Dunklin County, where he settled in December, 1872, put up a shop and began blacksmithing and wagon repairing. June 26, 1873, he married Miss Susan E. McCown, a native of Mississippi. Four children were born to this union: Tennie D., Effie, Zula and Lawrence. In February, 1883, Mr. Duckett built the shop where he has since carried on his business. He builds some wagons, but does repair work principally, and hires from one to two men. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow lodges, and is a member of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Duckett is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

George T. Edwards, farmer, of Union Township, was born in what is now Craighead County, Ark., July 2, 1847, and is the son of Reuben and Mary (Lane) Edwards, both natives of Tennessee, where they were married. They then resided in West Tennessee, Middle Tennessee, and afterward moved to Illinois, thence to Arkansas, where the father died, the mother coming finally to Missouri and settling in Dunklin County, about 1855. She purchased a claim and entered the land where G. T. now resides. Mrs. Mary Edwards died in 1876. George T. Edwards attained his growth on this farm, and January 14, 1866, he married Miss Nancy Moren, a native of Dunklin County. She died in her native county in 1875, and left two children: James W. and Mary L. Mr. Edwards took for his second wife, Miss Isabella Ann Davis, also a native of Dunklin County. She died in August, 1885, leaving three children, Joseph T., Bertha A. and Leechey F. May 20, 1886, Mr. Edwards took for his third wife, Mrs. Mary Jane Crawford, a native of Alabama. To this union was born one child, a daughter, America E. Mr. Edwards has lived on the home place the principal part of his life, and to the original eighty acres he has added 120 acres. He has about seventy acres under cultivation. He has been a member of the school board a number of years, is a member of the Wheel, a member of the I. O. O. F. and he and wife are members of the General Baptist Church.

Hon. Thomas R. R. Ely. Among the young men of Dunklin County who have worked their way to the front, and to a position of honor and prominence, is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Ely was born in Atchison County, Mo., January 19, 1859, and is the son of Thomas S. Ely, who was one of the early settlers of Atchison County, coming here in 1840, from Virginia, entering land and remaining here until his death. Hon. Thomas R. R. Ely grew to manhood in his native county, and attended the common schools of the neighborhood. When grown he attended the Westminster College, where he nearly completed the course, and was in the junior year, but was obliged to quit on account of limited means. He next entered the law department of the State University at Columbia, and he graduated from that institution March 31, 1881. In the spring of the same year Mr. Ely came to Dunklin County, and located at Kennett, where he began the practice of his profession. He is Democratic in his political views and has always adhered to the principles of that party. In the fall of 1882, he made the race for prosecuting attorney, of Dunklin County, and was elected to that position. At the expiration of his term, he was again elected and filled that position for four consecutive years. In the fall of 1886 Mr. Ely was elected to represent Dunklin County in the Legislature, and has filled this honorable position with distinction. He is to-day one of the leading men of his party in Dunklin County, and is held in high esteem and confidence by the people of this county. July 20, 1887, he married Miss Lulia Page, a native of Texas, in which State she was reared and educated. Mr. Ely is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Kennett.

R. Millington Finney, attorney at Kennett, is a native of Johnson County, Ill., born December 27, 1855, his father being J. M. Finney, who was born, reared and married in Illinois. Here he resided until his death, following the occupation of a farmer all his life. He held several official positions, and was quite a prominent man in his county. He was sheriff of his county two terms, was also superintendent of county schools, and followed the occupation of a teacher for a short time. He died March 8, 1866. His wife, Mary A. (Smith) Finney, was also a native of Illinois, and is living at the present time. Their son, R. Millington Finney, grew to manhood in Illinois, and received a good

education at Southern Illinois Normal School, where he lacked but a few months of completing the course. He had commenced teaching school at the age of seventeen, and after leaving the Normal he resumed teaching, and followed this occupation for five years in Illinois. After coming to Missouri, he taught two years in Dunklin County. He came to this county in the spring of 1881, and while teaching commenced reading law, being admitted to the bar in November, 1883. He then commenced the practice of his profession, and has met with good success. In the spring of 1882, he was elected school commissioner, and re-elected in the spring of 1884, holding the position two terms. In the fall of the last named year he was elected public administrator. In September, 1884, Mr. Finney married Miss Maggie Fletcher, a native of Tennessee, but who was reared and educated in Dunklin County, and who is a daughter of Isaac Fletcher (deceased). To Mr. and Mrs. Finney were born two children, James M. and Nola N. Mr. Finney is a good attorney, a good business man and is a clever gentleman. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., being secretary of the same at the present time, and Mrs. Finney is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Winfield Scott Gardner, merchant at Malden, Mo., was born in Fayette County, Ala., August 2, 1856. The father, J. Q. A. Gardner, was born at Selma, Ala., and there married Mariah E. Bobo, a native of South Carolina, and of French parentage. The Gardner family moved to Illinois in 1863, and located at Anna, where they resided about seven years. In February, 1876, they moved to Missouri, and have since resided in Dunklin County, on a farm. Winfield Scott Gardner received a good education previous to his coming to Missouri. He taught school for some time in Dunklin County, and afterward attended the State Normal School at Cape Girardeau. After teaching again for some time he took a commercial course in the business college, at Keokuk, Iowa. After completing his course he accepted a position as bookkeeper and salesman with the firm of Bridges & Co., remaining with them for eight years. During this time he received a thorough business training, and became conversant with the technicalities of the mercantile business. In March, 1886, he engaged in the business himself, the firm being known as Gregory & Gardner. They carry an excellent stock of goods, and are doing well financially. November 7, 1880, Mr. Gardner married Anna P. Owen, a native of Missouri, and daughter of Dr. R. P. Owen (deceased). She died December 18, 1884, leaving one child, a son, Lyman S. Mr. Gardner is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in his political views is a Republican. He has held several political positions, and has given good satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

John A. Goodrich was born in the Old North State, and at an early day immigrated to Tennessee, and took up his abode in Newbern, Dyer County. In December, 1865, he was married in that State to Miss Frances Skipper, a daughter of Arthur Skipper, of Gibson County, Tenn. She was born July 11, 1847, and is the mother of six living children. Mr. Goodrich's early educational advantages were quite limited, but he is a man well versed on the general topics of the day. He has 640 acres of good land, 200 acres of which are under cultivation, and four acres in orchard. The farm is in a healthy locality, and there has not been a doctor in his house for eight years. He is forty-eight years of age, and has been a resident of Dunklin County for about sixteen years.

William N. Gum was born June 2, 1822, and is a son of William and Melinda (Nugent) Gum, all of whom were born in Rutherford County, Tenn. The father was a brick-mason, and his son, William N., learned the trade of him and worked at it in Nashville. He was also a stone-mason, and cut some of the stone that was used in the Tennessee State House. He moved to Gibson County, Tenn., in 1852, and after residing for some time in both Weakley and Obion Counties, came to Missouri in 1869, and located on his present farm of 240 acres. He also has a fine farm of 154 acres on Horse Island. Besides this he has land in smaller tracts. He has always been very fond of hunting, and previous to the war his farm was left to the negroes' care, and a great deal of his time was given to hunting. He has killed about 1,000 deer, and some bears, and panthers. January 3, 1847, Mr. Gum was married to Margaret Ward, a daughter of Benjamin Ward (deceased). They have four children: Frances (Folly), Lucy (Thornburg), John A. and James A. Mr. and Mrs. Gum are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Thomas F. Ham, another successful farmer of Clay Township, Dunklin Co., Mo., was born in Dyer County, Tenn., September 25, 1838, and is the son of

T. H. Ham, a native of North Carolina, who was reared there until seventeen years of age, when he moved to Western Tennessee, and was one of the early settlers of that part of the State. While there he married Miss Frances Branch, also a native of North Carolina, and the daughter of John Branch. The grandfather of Thomas F. (John Branch) was government surveyor, and surveyed four counties in Western Tennessee. After marriage the father resided in Dyer County until 1840, and then moved to Missouri, located in what is now Pemiscot County, and purchased land in Missouri and Arkansas. He resided in the first named State for four years, and then moved to Arkansas, where he died in 1858. His son, Thomas F. Ham, was married in Dunklin County, Mo., January 4, 1863, to Miss Mary Ann Amelia Harkey, a native of Georgia, but who was reared in Dunklin County, and who is a daughter of S. J. Harkey, one of the early pioneers of Dunklin County, who is now residing in Salem Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Ham were born eleven children: Thomas H., Frances Elizabeth (both of whom are married), Lewis, Jones Mc., Mary L., John W., Maggie Belle, Sarah L., Clara A., Gracie P. and Allie Hugh (who is an infant). Mr. Ham remained at home until the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted in the First Missouri Infantry (regular Confederate troops, under Col. Bowen), and participated in a number of engagements. He was in the battle of Shiloh, and was in that engagement two days. He was taken sick in December, 1861, and came home on a furlough, where he remained for a short time, and then returned to his regiment, remaining with the same until after the battle of Shiloh. He was afterward in active service in Price's raid through Missouri and Arkansas. After the close of the war, Mr. Ham returned home and located in Dunklin County, where he has since remained, with the exception of three years that he spent in Wayne County. Mr. Ham has 125 acres of fine land, all under cultivation. He was justice of his township one term, and his wife and all of the children who have arrived at years of maturity are members of the Methodist Church.

Wilburn D. Harkey, farmer, of Clay Township, and the son of Daniel and Mary A. (Bangston) Harkey, was born in Pike County, Ga., March 20, 1837. The father was a native of North Carolina, was reared there, and, after his marriage, which occurred in Georgia, he moved to that State, and there resided until 1849, when he moved to Mississippi. Here he only remained two years, and then moved to Missouri, settling in Dunklin County, entered land, and here remained until his death. Wilburn D. came to Missouri with his parents when a lad of fourteen. He was reared in Dunklin County, and assisted his father on the farm until twenty-one years of age. He was married in the spring of 1858 to Miss Margaret McEachern, a native of Georgia, but who was reared principally in Mississippi, and who is the daughter of John McEachern (deceased). After marriage he located in the neighborhood of where he now resides, cleared land and made a home. He came to his present farm in 1867. This consists of sixty acres under cultivation, a good two-story residence, good barn and out-buildings, and fine young orchard. In 1862 Mr. Harkey enlisted in the Confederate service, Second Missouri Cavalry, under Col. McCullough. He enlisted for twelve months, and, after the expiration of that time, he went into Col. Kitchen's regiment, where he remained until the close of the war, surrendering at Wittsburg, Ark. He was in the battles of Corinth and Iuka, and was also in a great many skirmishes. After the war he returned home, and has followed farming ever since. To Mr. and Mrs. Harkey were born six children, who are named as follows: Wilburn O., A. Jasper, William L., Edward L., Thomas F. and Bascom S., all sons. The eldest son is married, and resides in the neighborhood. Mr. Harkey is a Master Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Dr. Van H. Harrison, physician, surgeon and druggist, of Clarkton, Mo., was born in Sumner County, Tenn., July 22, 1835, and is a son of Dr. Jesse and Margaret (Hulsey) Harrison, natives, respectively, of Virginia and South Carolina. They located in Sumner County, Tenn., at an early day, and here the father practiced his profession until 1844, when he moved to Obion County, the same State, where he resided until his death. Van H. Harrison grew to manhood in Obion County, and was educated in the Troy High School. He began studying medicine under his father at an early day, and took his first course of lectures at Memphis Medical College, during the winters of 1854 and 1855. From 1855 until 1857 he practiced his profession in New Madrid County, and then went to Union City, where he remained until 1859. He then returned to New

Madrid County, and, in 1861, received the appointment of assistant surgeon in the First Missouri State Guards. At the end of six months he was examined and commissioned surgeon for the Confederate service, but, his health being very poor at this time, he resigned in 1862, and took up his residence in Clarkton. In 1868 and 1869 he attended the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, and at the latter date was graduated from that institution. He engaged in the drug business in 1867, and has carried a stock of drugs almost continuously up to the present time. In 1862 he married Roxanna Stokes, and by her became the father of nine children: Emma Lee (James), Arthur S. (who is practicing medicine with his father), Oscar S., Paschal C., Robert E., Van H., Agnes W., Zalma B. and Ernest F. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a Royal Arch Mason.

Charles P. Hawkins, attorney at Kennett, Mo., is a native of Fulton County, Ky., born February 15, 1860, and is the son of Dr. James M. Hawkins, a native of Tennessee, where he was reared and educated. He went to Kentucky, and there married Miss Matilda Harris, a native of Kentucky. He is a brother of Gov. Hawkins of Tennessee, and is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a physician, and now resides in Fulton County, Ky., where he is a man of prominence and wealth. Charles P. Hawkins attained his growth in Fulton County, Ky., and was educated in McKenzie College, Tenn. After finishing at that college he began reading law in Fulton County, and in 1879 came to Missouri and located in New Madrid County, where he continued reading law with his brother, and was admitted to the New Madrid County bar in 1880. He then began practicing in New Madrid, and there continued until the fall of 1882, when he moved to Malden. In April, 1884, at Clarkton, he married Miss Augusta Waltrip, a native of Dunklin County, where she was reared and educated, and the daughter of Judge James W. Waltrip, of Clarkton. After marriage Mr. Hawkins remained at Clarkton until after his election as attorney, in the fall of 1886. He then moved to Kennett, and has since resided there. To his marriage were born two children, Lucy and James P. Mr. Hawkins is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellow lodges, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Capt. Daniel Haynes, notary public and real-estate agent, is a native of Wayne County, Ill., where he was born June 3, 1848. Asa Haynes, his father, a native of Tennessee, came to Illinois as a young man, and was married to Miss Nancy Turney, a native of Bowling Green, Ky. They led a life of agricultural pursuits there until the father's death, and since then the mother has made her home with the subject of this sketch. Capt. Haynes had little more than the usual farmer boy's educational advantages, except in a short course at Lebanon College. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and was soon promoted to corporal, then to sergeant and second lieutenant, and in June, 1862, for meritorious services at Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing, he was promoted to captain of his company. Among the notable engagements in which he served are Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, second battle of Shiloh, Iuka, the siege of Vicksburg, Little Rock and Mount Elba. He was wounded twice, and in 1864 was mustered out at Springfield. He then returned to his farm, but was soon elected to the office of sheriff, and two years later served a couple of years as deputy. Then for one session of the State Legislature he served as postmaster of the House of Representatives. In 1870 he located in Stoddard County, engaging in farming until 1876, when he located in Dunklin County, and became a sub-contractor on the Little River Valley & Arkansas Railway. From 1877 to 1881 he was a member of the firm of Spiller, Haynes & Co., merchants at Malden. After completing a twenty-five-mile contract on the Cotton Belt Railway in 1882, he took charge of the Malden *Clipper*, a newspaper, which he managed for a year. In 1884 he was made justice and notary public, and in 1886 he organized the Dunklin County real estate agency and started the well-known county paper, the *News*, which he has since published. Capt. Haynes was the first mayor of Malden, and served for about eight years. On November 6, 1879, he married Judith E., a daughter of John McConnell, and niece of Hon. W. B. McConnell, of Kentucky. She was educated in Kentucky, her native State. Their children are Irene, Inez, John A. and Nannie. Capt. and Mrs. Haynes are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is now Master of the Masonic lodge at Malden, and has also filled the various offices of the local I. O. O. F.

Benjamin F. Hicks was born in Wilson County, Tenn., April 23, 1849, and

is a son of John and Nancy C. (Langford) Hicks, who were also born in Tennessee. They were married in Middle Tennessee, moved to West Tennessee in 1851, and located on a farm in Henry County; there they yet reside. The father held the office of magistrate for eighteen continuous years, and also held the office of county trustee. Benjamin F. Hicks grew to manhood in Henry County, and in 1870 went to the Pacific Coast, and for four years was a resident of California and Nevada. He then returned home, and November 2, of the same year, married Emirretta T. Williams, who died in April, 1876, leaving one son, George A. Mr. Hicks located in Dunklin County, Mo., in 1881, where he has a good farm of 135 acres, all under cultivation, and about thirty acres of woodland. October 27, 1878, he married his second wife, and by her is the father of four children: Hattie B., Taylor P., Clinton C. and Blanche A. Mrs. Hicks is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Hicks belongs to the Christian Church. He is also a Master Mason.

Benjamin R. Hopkins, another successful farmer and stock trader of Union Township, Dunklin Co., Mo., is a native of Fayette County, Ala., born August 18, 1839, and is the son of S. C. Hopkins, a native of South Carolina, who was reared in that State, and there married Miss Margaret A. Reynolds, also a native of South Carolina. They moved to Alabama shortly after their marriage, and remained there until 1875, when they moved to Missouri, and settled in Dunklin County, where he now resides. He was county surveyor of Fayette County, Ala., for one or more terms. His son, Benjamin R. Hopkins, attained his majority in Fayette County, and was mostly self-educated. He was married in 1865 to Miss Nancy M. Crawford, a native of Fayette County, who bore him one child, a son named Albert Hopkins. After marriage, Mr. Hopkins farmed for two years, and in December, 1869, he moved to Missouri, where he purchased his present property. He has 150 acres improved, and has 200 acres altogether. He has been engaged in trading in stock for the last ten years. Mr. Hopkins is a Republican in his political views, and holds to the principals and measures of that party. He was elected to the office of deputy sheriff and held this position for six years. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow, and a member of the Agricultural Wheel. He and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

William G. Hughes, M. D., was born in Tennessee, March 20, 1849, and is a son of W. F. and Sarah C. (Chambers) Hughes, who were natives, respectively, of Virginia and Tennessee. They were married in the latter State, and in 1884 moved to Missouri. The mother died June 17, 1887. Dr. Hughes was educated in the common and high schools and the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., and, during the vacations, taught school to secure means to enable him to continue his studies. He began studying medicine in 1871, and took his first course of lectures in the St. Louis Medical College, in the winters of 1883 and 1884. Previous to his graduation, he had practiced as a student under Drs. Hanson and Wilkins. He located in Holcomb in 1883, and after completing his studies returned here, and has continued the practice of his profession up to the present time, meeting with good success. He was married in 1880 to Tabbie L., daughter of Judge R. L. Hodges. She died May 6, of the following year. The Doctor married Laura N. Napper, May 23, 1883, and by her is the father of two children: William W. and Sallie N. Dr. and Mrs. Hughes are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he belongs to the I. O. O. F.

Willis G. Jackson, proprietor of the Jackson House and Jackson livery stable, at Malden, Mo., was born in New Madrid County, Mo., June 27, 1848. He is a son of John and Rachel (Russell) Jackson, who were born in Kentucky and Missouri, respectively. The father was a farmer, and died in 1863. Willis G. Jackson was reared on a farm, and in 1886 came to Malden and tended bar here for about thirteen months. He has been in the hotel business about two years, and has been in the livery business since December 1, 1887. He was married December 15, 1870, to Louisa Burris, a native of Buchanan County, Mo. She is a daughter of David Burris (deceased), and is the mother of one child, Charles B.

Robert H. Jones, proprietor and editor of the *The Clipper*, at Kennett, Mo., is a native of Demopolis, Ala., born November 18, 1859, being the son of Benjamin Jones, a native of Virginia, but reared in Alabama, where he married Miss Odenia Ligon, daughter of Mr. Ligon, a native of Alabama. Mr. Jones followed the occupation of a planter, and was killed just after the war. Robert H. Jones came to Missouri in 1872, and located in Wayne County. He was of a studious

disposition, and devoted much of his time to the acquirement of knowledge. He taught several terms of school, and afterward learned the printers' trade at Greenville, Wayne County, where he remained several years engaged in the business. He engaged in the newspaper business in 1881, and then started *The Clipper*, the first newspaper published at Malden. He continued here six years, and, in the meantime, was also a merchant in three different establishments. February 16, 1886, he married Miss Hettie D. Langdon, a native of Dunklin County, and the daughter of Judge Langdon, of Dunklin County. One child, Langdon Jones, was born to this union. In October, 1887, Mr. Jones took charge of the *Enterprise Messenger*, which paper he still controls. He took charge of *The Clipper* in the spring of 1888, and moved directly to Kennett, where he has since published this paper in the interest of the county. He is Democratic in his political views, and advocates the principles of that party in *The Clipper*. Mr. Jones is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a strong supporter of the cause of education.

John N. Karnes, merchant and farmer, at Senath, Mo., was born in Pemiscot county, of the same State, in 1864. Five years later he was taken to Dunklin County, and has been a resident of Salem Township up to the present time. He received a common school education in his boyhood days, but has been a successful business manager. He engaged in the mercantile business at Lulu, in 1885, with a capital of \$800, but in three years has increased his stock to \$25,000, being one of the firm of J. Karnes & Co. Besides an interest in this store he is the owner of 104 acres of land, with thirty-five acres under cultivation and twenty-four acres in orchard. He is deputy postmaster at Lulu, May 9, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Johnson, a daughter of Troy Johnson, and by her is the father of one child, not yet a year old.

Charles V. Langdon, farmer of Clay Township, was born in Dunklin County, Mo., October 10, 1855. His father, Judge E. J. Langdon, was a native of Vermont, in which State he grew to mature years. He came west to Missouri about 1840, and located in Clay Township, Dunklin County, where he married Miss Sarah Ann Glasscock, a native of Arkansas, born near Pocahontas. After marriage Mr. Langdon purchased land, and has since succeeded well in all his enterprises. He engaged in merchandising, at Cotton Plant, and still continues the business at that place. He was elected and served one or more terms as county judge. He also has a residence in Arcadia Valley, in Iron County, with about a half section of land. His family consisted of four children—three sons and one daughter. Charles V. Langdon was the third son and fourth child. He grew to manhood in Dunklin County, received a good education, and assisted his father on the farm and in the store, until August 7, 1884, when he married Miss Lou Abernathy, also a native of Dunklin County, and the daughter of Robert Abernathy (deceased). After marriage Mr. Langdon settled on his present farm, which consists of 120 acres of land, all under cultivation. He has one child, a daughter, named Sallie May, who is over a year old. His son, N. E. A. L., died at the age of fourteen months. Mr. Langdon is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellow lodges, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Albert J. Langdon, of the firm of E. J. Langdon & Co., merchants at Cotton Plant, Mo., is a native of Dunklin County, Mo., born February 25, 1865, and is the son of Judge E. Langdon and Sarah (Glasscock) Langdon. Albert J. Langdon was reared and educated in his native county, also attended the high school at Ironton, Iron Co., Mo., and the State Normal, at Cape Girardeau. After finishing his schooling he entered his father's employ, remaining with him for three years, at Cotton Plant. January 14, 1883, he married Miss Tennie Moore, a native of Dunklin County, who was reared and educated at Mount Calm, Tex., where she taught school for some time. She was a daughter of E. H. Moore (deceased), formerly of this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Langdon were born two children, both daughters, Maude E. (born November 30, 1884) and Nellie A. (born April 11, 1887). In March, 1887, Mr. Langdon took a half interest in the store, and had full charge of the business. Mr. Langdon carries a stock of general merchandise, including dry goods, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, etc. He has an established trade, and is doing a good business. Mrs. Langdon is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Lewis L. Laferty, farmer and blacksmith of Malden, Mo., was born in New Madrid County, September 4, 1845. He is a son of S. D. and Iris (Tackett) Laferty, and is of French descent. The father was among the early settlers of

New Madrid County, and was a house carpenter and farmer by occupation. He moved to Dunklin County in 1862, and, after residing there five years, returned to New Madrid County, where he remained until his death. Lewis L. Laferty spent his early days on a farm, and learned the carpenter's trade of his father. At the age of twenty he began learning the blacksmith's trade, and worked in New Madrid until 1874. Since that time he has followed farming, blacksmithing and carpentering, in Dunklin County. He has a farm of 140 acres, with 100 acres under cultivation. Since 1887 he has been a resident of Malden. He has been three times married. The first time, in 1864, to Nancy Jane Beard, who died in 1881, leaving five children: John, Lewis, Martin, Albert and Mary Bell. His second wife was Susan Pickard, who is deceased. He married his present wife, a Mrs. Blades, in 1883, and by her is the father of one child, Bertie. Mr. and Mrs. Laferty are members of the Baptist Church.

Louis McCutchen, merchant, and postmaster at Campbell, Mo., was born in Jackson County, Ala., June 27, 1848, being the son of William W. McCutchen, a native of Alabama, and Margaret (Harrison) McCutchen, a native of Tennessee. The father was a farmer and surveyor, and resided in Alabama until his death in 1878. He was a man of fair education, and was justice of the peace for a number of years. He was surveyor of Jackson County a number of years, and also filled the same position in Marshall County, together with that of justice of the peace. He was drowned in Tennessee River, in Marshall County. Lewis McCutchen grew to manhood in Marshall County, and there received a good education in the village school. He remained with his father until twenty-one years of age, when he came to Missouri and located in Dunklin County, at Four Mile, in 1870. Here he accepted a position as clerk, and remained until 1876. He then engaged in the drug and grocery business at Four Mile, where he continued until the fall of 1882. He then moved his stock and located at Campbell, where he built a store and has since been doing a good business, having a large and increasing trade. December 20, 1877, Mr. McCutchen married Miss Martha E. Owen, a native of Dunklin County, where she was reared and educated, and the daughter of Dr. G. Owen, of Dunklin County. To this marriage were born five children: Fannie, William W., Beulah, Owen and Claudie. Mr. McCutchen is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellow lodges at Campbell. He was appointed postmaster at Four Mile in 1875, and has been postmaster there and at Campbell since that time.

Jacob Henry McRee was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., December 1, 1848. His parents were John and Frances M. (Hayes) McRee, natives of North Carolina. Their parents moved to Middle Tennessee near the year 1832. The parents of Jacob H. McRee were married March 12, 1840, and moved to Obion County, Tenn., in 1849, where they now reside. Jacob H. McRee was reared in Obion County, Tenn., and in 1873 went to Texas, where he spent five years operating a cotton-gin, and in general merchandising, and in 1878 came to Missouri, locating at Malden. He worked as clerk in a store, and in 1880 engaged in general merchandising on his own responsibility, and continued the same till August, 1881, since which time he has clerked most of the time. He was a resident of Sumterville, Sumter Co., Fla., for ten months (where his wife has a six-acre orange grove) during 1884, but returned to Malden in 1885, where he operates a cotton-gin. His wife owns a good farm near the town, and 120 acres of this land are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. He was married at Phelps Prairie, Williamson Co., Ill., August 11, 1880, to Mary Melissa Spiller, a native of Missouri. She was reared in Williamson County, Ill., and was educated at Southern Illinois College, Jackson County. By her he is the father of two children: Bertha H. and Bessie F. Mrs. McRee is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. McRee belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

George W. Marshall, farmer and stock raiser of Clarkton, Mo., was born in Obion County, Tenn., June 23, 1849, and is the son of Bennett and Mary Marshall, who were both born in Middle Tennessee. After residing in West Tennessee for some time, they moved to Missouri in 1857, and located on the farm where their son, George W. Marshall, now resides. They lived here a number of years, and in 1872 moved to Arkansas, where the father died November 5 of the same year. He was a Mason. George W. Marshall assisted his father on the farm until he attained his twenty-first year. January 30, 1869, he was united in marriage to Mary L. Lasley, and for some time after continued to reside on his father's farm. He then bought the farm, and has made that his home up to the present time. He owns 470 acres of land in one body, with about 440

acres cleared. He has a good farm residence, with good barns, and a fine apple and peach orchard. Besides the land which he owns in this county, he also owns 150 acres of land in New Madrid County. Since 1873 he has been engaged in stock breeding, and sells an average of from twenty-five to fifty head of cattle and 200 head of hogs annually. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are the parents of seven sons and one daughter: Bennett L. (deceased May 4, 1888, aged nineteen years), Archie E., Alvin, George Walton, Ernest, William J., Burt and Mary. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

F. A. Mayes, M. D., of Malden, Mo., was born in Nashville, Tenn., September 11, 1849. His grandfather, Robert Mayes, was one of the early settlers of Tennessee, and was a native of Kentucky. J. D. Mayes, father of Dr. F. A. Mayes was married to Amelia H. Jones, and during his lifetime followed merchandising in Davidson County, Tenn. He is now deceased. Dr. F. A. Mayes spent his youth on a farm, and in 1869 moved to West Tennessee, and after residing there about one year went to Knoxville, Tenn., and attended the military academy at that place for about fourteen months. After working on a farm for some time, he began studying medicine, and in the winters of 1872 and 1873 he took his first course of lectures in the medical department of the Nashville University. He then practiced his profession at Reeves Station, Tenn., for about eighteen months, then returned to Nashville, and graduated from the medical department of the Nashville University in the spring of 1876. The same year he located in Stoddard County, Mo., and at the end of eighteen months moved to Malden, where he has since continued the practice of his profession. He kept a drug store for some time after his arrival here, but soon disposed of it and gave his whole attention to the practice of his profession up to 1886, when he again engaged in the drug business. In 1884 he was appointed local surgeon of the Cotton Belt Railroad, and holds that position at the present time. Emma Ownby, a native of Middle Tennessee, became his wife November 24, 1874. They have three children: Vaughn M., Carrol Lambuth and Clarence. Dr. Mayes is a Master Mason, and is a prominent physician and surgeon of the county.

Alpheus B. Mobley, M. D., was born in Weakley County, Tenn., February 24, 1850, being the son of E. B. and Parthenia (Ward) Mobley, both natives of Tennessee. They moved from Weakley County to Gibson County, and are residing there at the present time. Alpheus B. was reared on the farm in Gibson County, and commenced the study of medicine in that county under Dr. S. D. Givens, one of the leading physicians of the county. During the winter of 1870 the Doctor took his first course of lectures at the University of Louisville, and in the spring following he located at Kennett, where he began the practice of his profession. In April of the same year the Doctor went to Atlanta, where he took his second course of lectures at the Atlanta Medical College. He then returned to Kennett, and resumed his profession here. He has built up a large practice, and is one of the leading physicians of Dunklin County. The Doctor is also engaged in the drug business, and has the only drug store in Kennett. October 7, 1873, he was married to Miss Cornelia V. Bragg, daughter of Capt. W. G. Bragg (deceased). Mrs. Mobley died September 30, 1885, and their only daughter died at the age of eight years. Dr. Mobley is a good business man, and has the respect and confidence of the people of Dunklin County. May 22, 1888, he married Miss Mary Greene, of Higbee, Randolph Co., Mo. The Doctor is a lover of fine horses and a game of chess.

Achilles A. Moore. From Virginia, in early days, a small boy, whose given name was Morgan, came to Ohio, and there grew to manhood. He became a carpenter and later on in life a farmer. He located in Union County, Ind., and there married a Miss Mead, who some time after the birth of a son was taken to her long home. The father of this son, an old soldier of the War of 1812, afterward lived in Vermillion County, Ill., where he died in 1860. His son, who is the subject of this sketch, grew to maturity in Liberty, where he was born, as above mentioned, on June 23, 1827, and there learned the carpenter's trade. While in Illinois he also worked at that business until he engaged in the general merchandise and grocery trade at Danville. About five years later he located near Little Rock, Ark., as a farmer, until the Centennial year, during which he moved to Dunklin County, Mo., to become a railway carpenter. The town of Malden soon began growing, and after working his farm near there he became a contractor and builder in the new town, and continued for four years. Since then he has been an undertaker, and since 1876 has been a successful grocery

merchant. He also owns seven residences and some business blocks, which he rents. He is prominent in local politics, being now the mayor of Malden, and for two years previous to the incumbency of that office was a member of the council. On February 14, 1850, Miss Elizabeth E. Hite, a native of Virginia, but resident of Indiana, became his wife, and to them have been born a family of four children: S. S., Charles F., Morgan and Harry A., all of whom are heads of families in Malden, except the youngest.

Thomas R. Neel, of the firm of T. R. Neel & Co., at Nesbit, Mo., and the son of James P. and Temperance (Homer) Neel, was born in Dunklin County, June 11, 1852. The father was born in North Carolina, was reared there and then came to Missouri, locating in Dunklin County about 1840. He was here married to Miss Homer, a native of Tennessee. Mr. Neel entered land here, reared his family and here died in 1875. His family consisted of three sons and four daughters, all of whom grew to mature years. Thomas R. Neel, the second son, was reared and educated in Dunklin County, spending his youth on the farm. In 1874 he commenced clerking for Judge Langdon, and this he continued until 1880, when he engaged in farming during that summer, and also followed the same occupation in the fall of 1881. He then returned to the store and engaged in business with C. V. Langdon [see sketch elsewhere] at Cotton Plant, remaining there two and a half years, when he sold out. He then clerked for Judge Langdon again, and remained with him until the spring of 1886. He then built a store at his present locality and engaged in merchandising. The present firm was organized in the fall of 1887, and they immediately erected a good store building, and carry a stock of general merchandise. They have established a good trade. Mr. Neel was married in Texas, September 3, 1879, to Miss Blanche Argo, a native of Tennessee, where she was reared and educated, and where she remained until 1876. Four children were the result of this marriage, Katie, Edia, Grover and an infant daughter. Mr. Neel was appointed postmaster in 1887, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., being Secretary of Lodge No. 283. Mrs. Neel is a member of the Baptist Church.

Judge Given Owen, who, until a few years past, was a successful practicing physician at Four Mile, Mo., is a native of Hopkins County, Ky., born May 9, 1818, and is the son of Rev. Reuben Owen, who was born in Georgia, but who went to Kentucky when a young man, and there married Miss Martha Wells, also a native of Kentucky. Mr. Owen was a minister in the Baptist Church. He resided in Kentucky until about 1836, when he located at Bloomfield, Mo., and there resided until his death. His son, Judge Given Owen, grew to manhood in Hickman County, Ky., and spent his youth on the farm. He received a good education in the common and higher English branches, and commenced the study of medicine at Hickman, Ky., under Dr. Carroll in 1835, when seventeen years of age. In November, 1838, he came to Missouri and located at Bloomfield, and there remained two years, continuing the study of medicine at that place. In 1841 he settled on a farm in Stoddard County (but what is now Dunklin County), and was elected county judge. He was married in Cape Girardeau County, in 1840, to Miss Amanda Sullenger, a native of that county. She died in May, 1852, leaving four children: Dr. Reuben P. Owen (who died in Mississippi), A. B. (who died at the age of seventeen years) and Nancy M. and Frances E. I. (both widows). Judge Owen was presiding judge of Stoddard County in 1846, and when this was cut off into Dunklin County, after the organization of the county, he was elected county judge of this county in 1854. He was elected judge of the Clarkton common pleas and probate court in April, 1876, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Stokes (deceased); also elected judge of the probate court and president of the county court in November, 1878; commissioned notary public by Gov. Phelps in April, 1877; also by Gov. Crittenden in 1882 and Gov. Marmaduke in 1886. During all these years he has resided at Four Mile, two miles from Campbell, on the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, and has practiced medicine until within a few years. He was married in this county August 2, 1852, to Mrs. Louisa Bozarth, daughter of Jordan and Nancy Lacy (deceased). Two daughters were born to this union: Martha E. (wife of L. McCutchen, whose sketch appears elsewhere in these pages) and Mary E. (who is yet unmarried). The Judge and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Judge James H. Owen, farmer and collector of Dunklin County, Mo., was born in Henry County, Tenn., December 17, 1827. He is a son of James M. and Elizabeth (White) Owen, natives respectively of North Carolina and Kentucky.

The father was a farmer, and after residing in Tennessee until 1860 moved to Illinois, and located in White County, where he resided until his death, May 16, 1867. James H. Owen came to Missouri in 1869, and after residing in Stoddard County for one year moved to Dunklin County, and here has since resided. He has a fine farm of 100 acres, nearly all of which is under cultivation. In November, 1886, he was elected county collector, and has also held the office of judge. He is a Democrat in his political views, and supports the principles of his party. He was married in Stewart County, Tenn., to Melissa C. Parker, and by her is the father of four children: Greenup W., Quintus P., Ida M. (a widow) and Andrew J. Mr. and Mrs. Owen are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he belongs to the I. O. O. F.

William J. Oxley, another successful merchant and farmer of Union Township, Valley Ridge, Mo., a native of Haywood County, Tenn., born November 11, 1837, and is the son of James and Annaretta (Falkner) Oxley, both natives of North Carolina. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Oxley moved to Western Tennessee, and settled in Haywood County at an early day, and there resided until about 1858, when they moved to Dunklin County, Mo. Here the father died in 1864. His son, William J. Oxley, remained with his parents until about eighteen years of age, when he began working for himself on a farm in Western Tennessee. He came to Missouri in 1860, locating in Dunklin County, and in the fall of the same year (1861) married Miss Winnie M. Bray, a native of Western Tennessee, and daughter of Allen Bray, deceased. Mr. Oxley enlisted in Jeff. Thompson's regiment for six months during the war, and at the expiration of this time he did not again enter the service, but removed with his family to Scott County, in Southeast Missouri, where he worked at the boot and shoe business for one year. Then he worked as head sawyer at Mr. H. Brock's saw-mill. In the fall of 1865 he returned to Dunklin County, and settled on a farm near Four Mile, where he remained three years, and then moved to the place where he now resides, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He started a huckster wagon about 1875, and ran the wagon for several years. Mr. Oxley only went to school three months in his life. When married he could not write his own name, and did not know one figure from another. By self-application he was soon enabled to do all of his business himself, and commenced merchandising about 1879 at his homestead, where he now lives, and has since been in a store. He has a good local trade and is doing well. He organized the first postoffice on the Ridge between Dexter and Old Four Mile, named the postoffice, and was appointed postmaster, and ran the office seven years. He has eighty acres of land, most of which is improved. To his marriage have been born three children: A. R., James M. and Addie V. Mr. and Mrs. Oxley and two of their children are members of the Baptist Church. His dwelling-house and store and all of their contents were burned by fire on January 28, 1880, a severe loss being entailed.

George Wilber Peck was born in the "Empire State," St. Lawrence County, November 23, 1848. He is a son of Burley and Sophronia P. (Fish) Peck, natives respectively of Vermont and New York. The father is a farmer and Republican and resides in St. Lawrence County. George W. received a good education in the Potsdam Normal School, and taught school for about five years in York State. He came west in December, 1876, and located in Southeast Missouri and went on the engineer corps, surveying the L. R. V. & A. R. R., which was finally merged into the Cotton Belt Road, and in the spring of 1877 laid out the town of Malden for the company. He was made the first agent at Malden when the road was completed, and was the business agent for the sale of town lots. Mr. Peck remained with this company as agent for about five years and resigned in the fall of 1884, and at once engaged in the grain business, and to him belongs the honor of having bought and sold the first car-load of corn that ever was shipped from Malden. His business has since grown to be one of the leading enterprises of the town, and he handles nearly all the surplus corn of Dunklin County. He is also engaged in buying and selling real estate, and owns several fine farms, bodies of timber land, town property, building lots, etc. He is a Republican in politics, and has held several local offices in his town. He is a Master Mason and belongs to the I. O. O. F., and it can be truly said of him that he is one of the leading men of the county. In November, 1878, he was united in marriage to Julia Hopper, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of G. M. Hopper. They have three children: Wilber, Elmer and Irene. Mrs. Peck is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William G. Petty, of Clay Township, is the son of Milford M. Petty and Nancy Petty, and was born in Hickman County, Tenn., January 25, 1853. The parents were natives of Tennessee, where they were married. After that event they located on a farm in Hickman County, Tenn., and lived there for thirty-five years, engaged in farming. The father then sold his farm and moved to Missouri, settling in Dunklin County in 1882. One year later Mr. Petty died. His widow survives him, and now resides with her son, William G. Petty, who grew to manhood in Hickman County, Tenn., spending his youth on the farm. In 1874 he came to Missouri, where he engaged in farming, and on the seventh day of September, 1879, he married Miss Amanda B. Harmon, a native of Dunklin County, Mo., and daughter of William Harmon, of that county. Mr. Petty then began farming for himself and continued that occupation for three years. In 1883 he purchased raw land in Salem Township, and made a farm which, in 1887, he sold, and purchased his present property of 200 acres, 160 under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Petty are the parents of three children: Harry, Curtis and Neel. Mr. Petty is a member of the Cotton Plant Masonic Lodge, and one of Dunklin County's best farmers, and a leading citizen in his community.

Samuel L. Phillips was born in Wayne County, Ky., June 26, 1851, and is the son of John and Elizabeth F. (Berry) Phillips, both natives of Wayne County, Ky. They were married in 1825, and lived there until 1863, then moving to Metcalf, remaining there three years, then to Marshall County, where they remained until 1886. They then moved to Dunklin County, Mo., and located at Kennett, where they are now living. Mr. Phillips followed merchandising and farming the principal part of his life, but has now retired from active business, but is bookkeeper for his son, and is the senior partner of the firm. Samuel L. Phillips grew to manhood in Kentucky, and spent his youth on the farm and in the store. He received a good education in the common and in the higher English branches, and followed the occupation of teaching in Marshall and Wayne Counties for a few years. He came to Missouri in 1879, locating first at Malden, where he clerked for his brother, C. P. Phillips. He then took charge of and sold a stock of goods for his brother at Oak Bluff, Ark., where he remained eight months. He then returned to Malden, remained there about one year, and then engaged as clerk at Paragould, Ark., where he remained fourteen months. In March, 1884, he came to Kennett and engaged in merchandising on a small scale, but increased his stock from time to time, until the present firm was established in March, 1888. January 31, 1884, while in Marshall County, Ky., he married Miss Laura W. Love, a native of that county, where she was reared and educated, and a daughter of a Thomas Love (deceased), who was a native of Scotland. Mr. Phillips is the father of one child, a daughter named Marbeth, a child three years of age. Mrs. Phillips is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Charles M. Pritchard was born in Benton County, Tenn., August 20, 1846, and is a son of P. P. and Elizabeth (Dodd) Pritchard, who were natives of the "Old North State." They were reared and married in Tennessee, and came to Missouri in 1860, locating in Dunklin County. Here the father died in 1864. He taught school in Tennessee and Missouri, and also held the office of justice of the peace. Charles M. Pritchard was reared in Tennessee, and remained with his father until he was nineteen years of age. June 23, 1864, he was married to Rachel D. Forsythe, who was born in Tennessee. They purchased a farm of 250 acres in 1867, and he is now one of the prosperous farmers of the county. Besides the 250 acres of land under cultivation, he has 116 acres of wild land. In 1884 he engaged in the mercantile business with J. P. George, and still continues the same. They have a good trade and are doing well financially. Mr. Pritchard belongs to the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have four children: Frances Cordelia, Columbus E., Thomas E. and Arpy O.

John G. Rapp is a prosperous business man of Malden, Mo. He came to this town from Hot Springs, Ark., in 1884, and, although his means were limited, he established an eating house near the depot and was soon doing a prosperous business. From time to time, as his means increased, he enlarged his establishment, and also purchased real estate in the town. He erected houses on his lots, and now has six dwelling houses which he rents, and which bring him a good income, beside three new houses which are just completed. Beside this property he has a large feed stable and wagon yard, which he manages in

connection with his other business. He was reared in Franklin County, Ohio, and Jefferson County, Ky., and when a young man went to Tennessee, where he was engaged in boating on the Cumberland River. From there he went to Louisville, Ky., and worked on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers for a number of years. He first came to Missouri in 1859, and lived near St. Louis, and in 1876 went to Arkansas, and after residing in Hot Springs for eight years, came to Malden. He was married in Louisville, Ky., to Rachel Pelts, a native of Indiana. She is a member of the Methodist Church, and he is a Mason.

Moore M. Rayburn was born in Mississippi, September 8, 1843, being the son of Maj. W. C. Rayburn and Melissa J. (Malone) Rayburn, who were born in Alabama and Mississippi, respectively. The family moved to Arkansas in 1857, and located in what is now Clay County. They resided there until 1865, and then moved to Missouri and settled in Dunklin County, near Clarkton, where the father yet resides. Moore M. Rayburn grew to manhood in Arkansas, and in 1862 enlisted in the Confederate army, in Col. Hart's regiment of Arkansas Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Prairie Grove, Mansfield and Pleasant Hill. At the close of the war he returned home, and in 1865 came to Missouri with his parents. He has held the office of county sheriff and collector for two terms, and has since been engaged in farming. In 1866 he was married to Fannie Akes, who died in 1882, having borne six children. In 1882 Mr. Rayburn married Miss L. E. Giles, and by her is the father of two children. Mr. Rayburn is a Master Mason, and belongs to the I. O. O. F.

Thomas B. Reeves, merchant at Malden, Mo., is a Virginian, born in Halifax County, February 26, 1819. He is a son of Col. W. T. Reeves, who married a Miss Haskins, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The father was a farmer, and served as colonel in the War of 1812. He died in his native county. Thomas B. Reeves was reared in Halifax County, Va., and Rutherford County, Tenn. In 1849 he went to Gibson County, Tenn., where he resided ten years, and then located in Dunklin County, Mo., and purchased land in the northern part of the county. Mr. Reeves erected the first business house in Malden, and has two good dwelling houses in the town. September 5, 1848, he was married in Rutherford County, Tenn., to Louisa E. Ford, by whom he is the father of four living children: William W., residing on the home place, John H. (of Texas), J. L. (of Malden) and Lou A. (wife of Charles Moore). Those deceased are Thomas P. (who died at the age of twenty-three years) and Michel (wife of J. M. Carder, who died at the age of thirty-three). Emerson died at the age of twelve years. Mr. and Mrs. Reeves are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he belongs to the I. O. O. F.

Hon. David Rice, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Vincit, Mo., was born on the 20th of March, 1837, in Henry County, Tenn. He came to Missouri in 1853, and three years later was married to Miss Jane Himmel, who was born in Obion County, Tenn. Their union resulted in the birth of five children. In 1860 he was elected to the office of county assessor, and served only one year, when the breaking out of the war disturbed his labors. From 1872 until 1876 he served the county as public administrator, and was an able and efficient officer. At the latter date he was elected to represent his county in the State Legislature, filling the duties of this office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned. He is the owner of 165 acres of land, 100 of which are under good cultivation, with orchard and good house and out-buildings. Mr. Rice's early education was somewhat limited, but by contact with business life he has since acquired a good practical education.

Van Rice, an industrious young agriculturist of Dunklin County, was born September 14, 1863, and is the son of David Rice, a native of Tennessee, and a man well known in connection with public affairs in this county. After locating in Missouri, he was married to Miss Jane Himmel, also of Tennessee nativity. Mr. Rice, though not a man of much wealth, has always been recognized as an influential, substantial citizen of Dunklin County. He represented her in the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, and has held other civil offices. Van, as he grew up in this county, had but little opportunity for acquiring an education, and in 1881 he began doing for himself. He has since followed farming, and now owns eighty acres of land. June 16, 1881, he was married to Miss Mary C. Hale, daughter of Robert B. and Mary E. (Jackson) Hale, both now deceased. The father was a Tennessean by birth. His wife came originally from Illinois, and was a cousin of the well known Voorhies family of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs.

Rice have had five children. Ada and Rue are living, and Guy and two infants are deceased. Mr. Rice politically is a Democrat.

Robert F. Sanders, postmaster and deputy circuit clerk, in Kennett, Mo., is a native of Mississippi, born in Marshall County, January 20, 1846, and is the son of B. B. and Adelia (House) Sanders, natives of Alabama and Georgia, respectively. The father was reared in Mississippi and Alabama, was married in Marshall County, of the former State, and followed merchandising at Memphis for a number of years. Previous to this he had followed the same business in Alabama and Mississippi, and also did business in Cross County, Ark., where he was elected to the office of public administrator. Here he passed his last days. Robert F. Sanders removed to Arkansas with his parents when but thirteen years of age, and at the age of fourteen left home, without the permission of his parents, and went to Texas. In 1862 he enlisted in a Texas cavalry regiment, and served with several regiments. He was in the battle of Helena, Pea Ridge, and numerous skirmishes, and was with Jeff. Thompson at the surrender. After the war he went to Memphis, and took a commercial course, and was then clerk and bookkeeper for a house in that city for about eighteen months. He afterward studied medicine, and took one course of lectures at the Memphis Medical College. He went to Texas in 1872, and remained there until 1876, when he went to Sexton's Landing, Ark., and was bookkeeper and clerk at that place for one year. He came to Dunklin County in 1878, and was appointed deputy clerk for the county and probate courts, doing all the work of the office for several years. During this time he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. June 3d. of the year previous to this, he married Miss Constance Bragg, a native of Knox County. The fruits of this union were three children: Robert B., George H. and Gertrude. He practiced law in Dunklin County for about seven years. In 1883 he was appointed postmaster, and has held that position ever since. He was appointed notary public in 1882, and re-appointed two years later. He is a prominent Odd Fellow, has been through the chairs, and is deputy lodge master. He is also a member of the Kennett Masonic lodge.

James W. Sexton, deputy circuit clerk at Kennett, Mo., was born in Dunklin County, Mo., near Kennett, January 28, 1860, his parents being Lafayette and Nancy G. (McCullough) Sexton, both natives of Kentucky. They were married in Missouri, and here Mr. Sexton entered land and made a home. He followed the occupation of a farmer until 1861, when he enlisted in the six-months service. He afterward volunteered, and served up to 1863, when he came home on a furlough, became sick, and died October 30, of that year. His widow survived him until 1888. Their family consisted of two children: James W. and R. E. The former grew to manhood in Dunklin County, and received a common school education. He was reared on a farm, and in April, 1886, was appointed deputy clerk, and has since held that position, and the office of circuit clerk. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge of Kennett, and is a young man of good business ability and good habits.

William F. Shelton, merchant and capitalist, at Kennett, Mo., and one of the wealthy and influential men of Southeast Missouri who have worked their way up, was born in Perry County, Mo., June 4, 1838. He is the son of Enoch and Tabitha (Brown) Shelton, both natives of North Carolina. The father removed from his native State to Tennessee at an early date, and about 1843 he removed to Missouri, and settled in Cape Girardeau County, where he only remained three years, removing from there to Dunklin County, and there died two years later. William F. Shelton was reared in Dunklin County, receiving very little educational advantages, and grew to manhood on the farm. In 1861, when Gov. Jackson called for State troops, he enlisted in the militia, and served six months in the State Guards. He then engaged in farming in this county, continuing until 1865, when he engaged in merchandising with a very limited capital and a very small stock. From the first Mr. Shelton was successful, and added to his stock from time to time, as his means accumulated. He is now considered one of the wealthiest men of this county, and of Southeast Missouri. Mr. Shelton is mainly self-educated since coming to years of maturity. He is well posted on the leading topics of the day, and always takes an active part in the political campaigns, being a Democrat politically. He was appointed treasurer to fill out an unexpired term, and after this he was elected to the same office, and held the position two terms, occupying the position, altogether, eight years. He is considered one of the best financiers and business men of the county.

William H. Shelton, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Graves County, Ky., August 30, 1840. His parents, W. R. and Elizabeth (Rhodes) Shelton, were Virginians, and after residing in Graves County, Ky., for a number of years, came to Dunklin County, Mo., in 1856, and purchased the land on which William H. now lives. The parents moved to Arkansas, and there the father died in 1882. William H. Shelton remained with his father for several years after attaining his majority. June 14, 1860, he married Mary Jane Wright, and he and wife became the parents of eight children: John W., Pearl (Cox), Rosa Lee, Ora E., Gilmore, Joseph, William P. and Adolphus. Previous to his marriage Mr. Shelton had carried on the grocery business to some extent in Clarkton, but at the breaking out of the war he joined Jeff. Thompson's regiment for six months, and at the end of that time enlisted under Price, but only served with him a short time when he was captured, but managed to make his escape. He soon after took the oath of allegiance, and returned home and resumed farming on the home place. In the spring of 1870 he re-engaged in the grocery business at Clarkton, and the following years put in a stock of general merchandise, and in connection with farming carried on this business for twelve years. From 1882 to 1888 he was in the mercantile business at Malden, and in 1886 was appointed postmaster at that place, and held the position until 1888. He has a good farm of 112 acres, nearly all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Shelton is a Mason.

G. T. Smith, a Dunklin County farmer and stock raiser, was born in Boteourt County, Va., in December, 1821. He was taken by his parents to Maury County, Tenn., when an infant, and in 1848 came to Missouri and located in Dunklin County. After residing in Clay Township for about thirty years he removed to his present property, which consists of eighty acres of good land. Forty acres of his farm are under cultivation and well improved. He was married in 1840 to Miss Caroline M. Bond, by whom he became the father of two children. His second wife, Emeline Jordan, whom he married in 1850, bore him three children. His third wife, whose maiden name was Eboline Norman, is yet living. Mr. Smith is a member of the Baptist Church, and is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities. He has been a member of the latter lodge for sixteen years. He was elected to the office of county collector in 1870, and was re-elected in 1884, and is a prominent man of the county, and takes an active part in the political affairs of the day. His property is valued at \$12,000.

James F. Smyth, merchant, of the firm of Davis & Smyth, was born in Dunklin County, Mo., March 23, 1864, and is the son of James A. Smyth, a native of Tennessee. The father came to Missouri when a young man, locating in Dunklin County, where he entered land, and here married Miss L. Minerva Jones, who also was born in Tennessee. After marriage Mr. Smyth farmed in the summer and hunted during the winter, and continued this for twenty seven winters, making as high as \$700 in one winter. He moved to Piedmont, Wayne County, in 1876, to educate his children, and there died May 6, 1877. The family remained there until January, 1878, when they returned to Dunklin County, where the mother died in August, 1887. Their son, James F. Smyth, attained his growth in Dunklin County, receiving a good education in the common schools and at Piedmont High School. After coming back to this county, he remained on the farm until his majority, and then commenced clerking for Judge Langdon, at Cotton Plant, and there remained about one year. He then clerked for about six months with his present partner, and then in the fall of 1886, took an interest in the store under the title of Davis & Smyth. In September, 1887, Mr. Smyth married Miss Katie Argo, a native of Tennessee, where she was reared until twelve years of age, and then moved to Texas, where she remained about six years, and then moved to Dunklin County, in 1886. Mrs. Smyth is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Smyth is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge.

Sylvester W. Spiller was born in Williamson County, Ill., August 14, 1842. His father, Elhelbert C. Spiller, was also born in Illinois, and was a farmer and stock raiser. He moved to Missouri about 1852, where he lived for one year and then returned to Illinois, and died in Williamson County. Sylvester W. was reared on a farm in his native county, and when twenty years of age began clerking, and continued the same for a number of years. In 1866 he began merchandising at Carbondale, Ill., and at the end of two years began clerking again. He moved to Missouri in 1871, locating at Cotton Hill, Dunklin County, where he operated a cotton gin for about two years. After residing in Lebanon,

Mo., for some time, he returned home and engaged in railroading, but discontinued this business at the end of eighteen months. In 1878 he moved his business house from Cotton Hill to Malden, where he sold goods up to 1886. He began operating his cotton gin in 1883, and has continued this business up to the present time, and in connection with this has been engaged in the manufacture of lumber. November 3, 1870, he married Emma Rendleman, and their union has resulted in the birth of three children: Gertrude C., Otto E., Emma D., John (deceased) and an infant (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Spiller are members of the Christian Church, and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

Hallett B. Spooner, proprietor of the Spooner Hotel at Malden, Mo., was born in Seneca County, Ohio, February 11, 1836, and is a son of Bennett and Irene (Alden) Spooner. The father was a native of the Empire State, and moved to Ohio in 1835, and there followed farming until his death, which occurred in Seneca County in 1882. He was one hundred and nine years old at the time of his death. He served in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. The mother was of Puritan stock. Hallett B. Spooner received good educational advantages, and graduated from the scientific department of the Ohio University in 1855. He then took a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's college, in Chicago, and for nearly three years was a bookkeeper in that city. In 1859 he returned to Ohio, and in December of that year married Matilda M. Westbrook, who was a native of the same county as himself. In 1860 they moved to Golconda, Ill., where Mr. Spooner was principal of a high school. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and in 1863 was promoted on the field to first lieutenant, and served in that capacity until 1864, when he was mustered out at Paducah, Ky., owing to ill health. He clerked in Paducah until 1866, and then moved to Aurora, Ky., and for two years was engaged in the general merchandise business. After residing about two years in Newburg, Ky., he went to Tennessee, and lived in portions of that State until 1873, and then went to Birmingham, Ky., where he taught the high school for two years. The following two years were spent in manufacturing lumber and flour at that place, and he then sold out, and in 1880 came to Malden, Mo., and accepted a position as prescription clerk and bookkeeper at this place. In 1881 he engaged in business for himself and opened a restaurant, continuing the same until 1883, when he purchased a lot and built the Spooner Hotel. This building was entirely destroyed by a cyclone, but he soon had it rebuilt, and since that time has had remarkably good success with the hotel. He built a planing mill here in 1885, and in all his business undertakings has succeeded far beyond his expectations. He owns nine houses and lots in Malden, and a nice farm of 103 acres near the town. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. Post at this town. He is the father of eight children: Tellah B., Izella Irene Wallace (wife of J. M. Wallace), Justine M., Jessie C., Minnie A., Ernest W., Azalia R. and Edmeau L. Spooner. Three children are deceased: Tellah B., Justine M. and Ernest W.; the latter died in infancy. Mrs. M. M. Spooner was with her husband through his campaign, at the capture of Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, and the final opening of the Mississippi River to the Federal authorities. While encamped at Young's Point, in Louisiana, opposite Vicksburg, their oldest child, Tellah Bell, died, and was buried in the levee of the river. Mrs. Spooner is a member of the Baptist Church.

Richard H. Squires, a merchant at Malden, Mo., was born in Illinois August 18, 1862, and is a son of Omar and Ellen (McHanly) Squires, who were born in Ohio and Illinois, respectively. They were married in the mother's native State, and after residing there until 1888 moved to Missouri and settled in Dunklin County. Here they still reside. R. H. Squires grew to manhood in Illinois and received a fair education. At the age of fourteen years he left home and spent about one year in Mississippi and Louisiana, buying cotton seed. He then worked in Cairo for a shingle manufacturing company, and was with them about eight months. He came to Malden in 1882 and after tending bar for some time, started a saloon in 1883, and soon built up a good business. In January 1888, he disposed of his goods and engaged in general merchandising, the firm being known as Squires & Lasswell. They have a fine stock of goods and are in a prosperous condition financially. He was united in marriage to Miss Tillie King May 27, 1884, and their union has resulted in the birth of one child, Inez. Mr. Squires belongs to the I. O. O. F., and is the owner of a nice home in the town and 160 acres of valuable land.

Jonas P. Stewart, farmer and miller of Union Township, near Malden, is a native of Lancaster District, S. C., born May 27, 1833, and is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Funderburk) Stewart, both natives of South Carolina. The father was a merchant and trader, and died when Jonas P. was an infant. The latter was reared in Lancaster and Chesterfield Districts, and was married in the last named district in January, 1856, to Miss J. E. Carnes, a native of Chesterfield District. They moved westward the same year of their marriage, locating first in Arkansas, in Poinsett County, where they remained until 1860, when they removed to Missouri, and located in Dunklin County. They settled on their present farm about 1868. He has about 950 acres, with about 200 cleared. He has a large apple and peach orchard of over 300 trees, about the best in the county. He is deeply interested in school matters, and has worked faithfully for the advancement of educational interests in the county. His first wife died in August, 1873, and four of her children are now living: Lucy J. M. (wife of N. J. Laceywell), Virgil A. (who died when nearly grown), Elizabeth F. (who died after marriage), Jonas P. and Samuel Milton. After the death of his first wife Mr. Stewart married Miss Nancy E. Bishop, a native of Hardin County, Tenn. Mr. Stewart has a grist and saw mill which he operates in connection with his farm. He and Mrs. Stewart are members of the Beechwell Baptist Church.

Robert W. Stokes, merchant and farmer of Clarkton, Mo., was born eight miles from Cape Girardeau, Mo., November 30, 1839. He is a son of John H. and Lucretia (Childs) Stokes [see sketch of T. C. Stokes]. Robert W. Stokes spent his youth in Cape Girardeau County. He received a good common school education and, in 1856, took charge of a branch store which his father established at Clarkton, and managed it successfully up to 1861. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted under Jeff. Thompson, and served six months in the State Guards. He then enlisted under Gen. Kitchen, but at the end of a few months was discharged for disability. In 1862 he engaged in farming, and in connection with this business has followed farming up to the present time. He is a good business manager and is the owner of a fine farm which he rents out. He belongs to the A. O. U. W. In 1862 he married Mattie J. White, who died November 14, 1881. To them were born four sons and three daughters: John E., Amzi L., Robert W., Laura W., Luther B., Birdie I. and Mattie J. March 29, 1882, Mr. Stokes married Ella B. Page, and by her is the father of two sons, Merrill A. and Roy M. Mrs. Stokes is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Thomas C. Stokes, merchant of Clarkton, Mo., was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., August 9, 1847, and is a son of John H. Stokes and Lucretia (Childs) Stokes, who were born in Ireland and Massachusetts, respectively. They came to Missouri at an early day and located at Cape Girardeau County, where he taught school. He followed merchandising several years before the war, and in 1861 removed his family here, and followed farming and merchandising until his death in 1876. He was judge of the Clarkton common pleas and probate court for several years. Thomas C. Stokes received a fair education in the schools of Cape Girardeau, and after coming to Clarkton worked on a farm. He followed this occupation and clerking for a number of years, and has followed merchandising almost continuously since October, 1872. He keeps a general line of goods, and is doing a prosperous business. In September, 1868, he married Melissa Rayburn, who died in March, 1872, leaving two children, Roxie Rayburn and Alma F. Mr. Stokes married his present wife in 1878. Her maiden name was Virginia Coggeshall. She was born in Louisiana, and is the mother of four children: Frank C., Augusta M., Van H. and William M. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he belongs to the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities, and also the A. O. U. W.

Robert Summers, another enterprising and successful merchant at Kennett, is a native of Illinois, born in Pulaski County, October 15, 1846, and is the son of Walter Summers, a native of Kentucky, where he was reared and where he married Miss Sarah Little, a native of Tennessee. Mr. Summers then resided in Pulaski County a number of years. His son, Robert Summers, grew to manhood in Pulaski County, and received a fair education in the common schools. In September, 1861, he enlisted, first in the navy on a gunboat and afterward in the One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Infantry, where he remained about eight months. He was then in the Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and served in that until the close of the war. He participated in the following battles: Fort Henry, Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Nashville, the Red River Expedition, Fort

Spanish, Mobile and a great many skirmishes. He was mustered out at Montgomery, Ala., April 11, 1866, and returned to his home in Pulaski County. December 24, 1867, he married Miss Mary E. Brooks, a native of Pulaski County, who died in Illinois, December 15, 1873. Five children were born to this union: Ella M. (wife of E. Deason), Lullie, Ada, George and Lude. Mr. Summers married his present wife, Miss Amanda Trout, in the fall of 1887. She is a native of Tennessee, but was reared principally in Dunklin County. Mr. Summers farmed in Pulaski County for a few years, and then engaged in the saloon business at Grand Chain, where he continued eight years. He sold out in 1886, moved to Missouri, located at Kennett, and there engaged in the saloon business, which he continued about a year and a half. He then closed out the business and formed a partnership with Mr. Phillips in the mercantile business. This firm have just completed a large two-story building for their business, with two rooms below, and a very large room above designed for clothing. They have a good trade, and are doing a good business. Mr. Summers is a member of the G. A. R. organization, and is also a member of the K. of H.

William M. Satterfield, farmer, proprietor of a cotton gin and postmaster at Caruth, Mo., is a native of Kent County, Del., born January 19, 1833, his father being Elijah Satterfield, a native of Delaware, where he was reared, and where he married Miss Sarah A. Fiddeman, also a native of Delaware. After marriage they resided in their native county until 1835, when they moved to Westtown, Penn., and there remained ten years. In 1855 they moved back to Delaware, and from there to Philadelphia, about 1863, where they are residing at the present time (1888). Their son, William M. Satterfield, was reared, principally, in Mercer County, Penn. He returned to Delaware with his parents, and received a good education in the public schools and in the Arcadia College. In the fall of 1857 he left Delaware and came to Western Missouri, where, in 1860, he married Miss Malinda Horner, a native of Dunklin County. Mr. Satterfield located at Hornersville, and here engaged in mercantile pursuits until the spring of 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, First Missouri State Guards, under Col. Walker, and in the Second Missouri Cavalry Regiment, serving until the close of the war. He participated in the battle of Corinth, Price's Cross Roads, Memphis and a great many minor engagements. He at one time during the service was knocked down by the explosion of a shell and left for dead. He was paroled at Columbus, and returned home in the fall of 1865. He clerked during the winter of 1866, and followed farming up to 1870. Mr. Satterfield lost his first wife October 14, 1862, and January 7, 1869, he took for his second wife Miss Hattie F. Douglass, a native of Kentucky, and the daughter of Alexander T. Douglass. Three children were born to this union: William R., and Jennie and Maggie (twins). They lost four infants. In 1870 Mr. Satterfield engaged in the ginning business, which he continued for seven years. He then engaged in merchandising at Cotton Plant, and followed this until 1881, when he moved to Caruth, where he still continued merchandising until 1887. In connection with this he has carried on a farm for the last four years. He engaged in the ginning business, which he took charge of, and conducted during the past year. He also has a cotton seed huller connected with the gin. He was appointed postmaster at Caruth in 1882, and has held the position ever since. He has been a member of the school board for some time, takes a very active part in school matters, and, without doubt, has been instrumental in advancing school interests. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Master Mason, and Royal Arch Mason, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

James F. Tatum, of the firm of Tatum & Bros., merchants at Kennett, Mo., was born in Howard County, Mo., January 5, 1850, and is the son of A. C. Tatum, a native of Virginia. The father was reared in his native State, and when a young man came to Missouri, locating in Howard County, where he married Miss Susan Franklin, a native of Kentucky, but an early settler of Howard County, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Tatum purchased land near Fayette, where he now resides. James F. Tatum, their son, attained his majority in Howard County, and spent his youth in attending the common school, and in assisting his father on the farm. He went to Dunklin County when a young man. The present firm, of which he is a member, was established in 1888. They carry a general stock of merchandise, including dry goods, clothing, groceries, farm implements, and have a large and increasing trade. Mr. Tatum was married June 27, 1877, to Miss Lilly Bragg, sister of W. G. Bragg, whose sketch is to be found elsewhere in these pages. To this union were born three children, all sons:

Richard M., Frank and Ira. Mr. Tatum is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

Hon. John P. Taylor, attorney, farmer and surveyor of Clarkton, Mo., was born in Wilson County, Tenn., January 19, 1833, being the son of Joshua and Mary C. (Page) Taylor, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Tennessee. The father resided in Wilson County, Tenn., until his death, which occurred in December, 1833. John P. Taylor resided in Smith County, Tenn., until he was seventeen years of age and spent his days on a farm. In 1856 he located in Missouri. He read law while in Tennessee, and was admitted to the Obion County bar in 1855. After coming to Missouri, he farmed for a few years and also practiced his profession and was elected county surveyor in 1869 and served in that capacity for eight years. He was then elected prosecuting attorney and held that office for a period of six years. In the fall of 1882 he was elected to represent Dunklin County in the State Legislature and served one term. He was first married in 1856 to Bettie E. Garrison, who died leaving two children. He married his second wife, Julia A. Jones, in Arkansas. She also died leaving two children. In 1875 Mr. Taylor married his present wife, Mattie J. Blakemore. They have three children: Ibbie, John B. and Katie L. The children by his first wife are Mary A. (Blakemore) and William Y., and those by his second are Lulu (Thomason) and Percy (Mrs. W. T. Brooks). In 1861 Mr. Taylor enlisted as first lieutenant in the State Guards and was promoted to captain. In the year 1863 he joined the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, and was in the battles of Fredericktown and Belmont. In December, 1863, he was taken prisoner in Dunklin County while sick, and held until the close of the war. He is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities, and is a successful lawyer and farmer.

George T. Van Cleve, M. D., was born in McLean County, Ky., August 29, 1852, and is a son of A. and Hester (James) Van Cleve, who were also born in the "Blue Grass State." The father is a farmer and resides in McLean County, Ky. Dr. G. T. Van Cleve was reared on his father's farm and was educated in the common schools and the Southwestern Kentucky Institute. Previous to attending the latter institution, he taught school and also during his college vacations and after leaving school. He began studying medicine in South Carrollton, Ky., and taught school at the same time. He took his first course of lectures at the University, Louisville, Ky., during the winters of 1875 and 1876, and up to 1879 continued to teach and attend college. At the latter date he graduated and located in Daviess County, Ky., and in the fall of the same year located in Malden, Mo. He was in the drug business until 1884, and then sold out and moved to Lebanon, Mo., but after a residence of about a year at that place he returned to Malden where he has since been engaged in practicing his profession. He re-engaged in the drug business in 1888, and since 1886 has held the office of assistant postmaster. October 29, 1880, he was married to Vara E. James, a native of the county, and by her is the father of two children, John D. and an infant son. Two children died in infancy, Gussie (at the age of two years) and an infant. The Doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F. and is Noble Grand of his lodge.

Levi Walker, merchant and farmer, also the owner of a cotton gin at Campbell, Mo., is a native of Davidson County, Tenn., and was born eight miles west of Nashville, March 1, 1837, being the son of Levi Walker, Sr. (a native of Davidson County, Tenn.), and Ciprecia (Moore) Walker (who was born in Sumner County, Tenn.). The father resided a number of years in Davidson County, and then moved to Western Tennessee, residing for some time in Dyer County, and then in Obion County, where he remained until his death, in September, 1879. His son, Levi Walker, Jr., moved to Western Tennessee in 1848, with his parents, when a lad of ten, and grew to manhood in Dyer County. He remained with his parents until nineteen years of age, when he went to Arkansas, and after remaining there one year, returned to Dyer County, where he engaged in farming for two years. August 10, 1857, he married Miss Sarah A. Wethers, daughter of Stephen Wethers, of Dyer County, Tenn. The fruits of this union were the birth of three children—two sons and a daughter: William H., Amanda J. and Elijah J. In the fall of 1861, Mr. Walker moved to Dunklin County, Mo., and here remained until the winter of 1864, when he moved to Illinois, and there remained fifteen months, when he came back to Dunklin County. Here he has since resided. He bought land in 1865 in Holcomb Township, and has followed farming from that time until the present. He first engaged in the grist mill and cotton gin business in 1879, and this he has continued in

connection with his farm ever since. He engaged in merchandising in 1883, and moved his family to town, where he has built up a good trade. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Walker is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being Treasurer of the same. He has 400 acres of land all in one body, and eighty under cultivation, with neat dwellings and out-houses, besides having a good residence in Campbell.

William T. Wallace is a native of Kentucky, born in Livingston County, December 23, 1850. His parents, W. R. and Wilmoth (Scott) Wallace, were born in Chillicothe, Ohio, and Kentucky, respectively. The father was a mechanic in his younger days, but was afterward engaged in the grocery business at Eddyville for a number of years, and followed the same occupation in Evansville, Ind. He died in Kentucky, April 8, 1886. William T. Wallace received a good education in the high school of Evansville, Ind. He learned the tinner's trade in Princeton, Ky., and Evansville, Ind., and worked as an apprentice for about four years. He went to Texas in the fall of 1876, and at the end of six months came to Missouri and engaged in business in Carthage. A year later he moved his business to Kansas City, but at the end of a year moved to Clarksville, Ark., where he worked at his trade for two years. Since 1880 he has resided at Malden, and from 1882 to about 1886 has been engaged in the hardware business. He worked at his trade until 1887, then formed his present partnership. They carry a fine line of goods, and are doing well financially. October 22, 1884, he was married to Ollie M. Ellegood, a native of Illinois. They have one child, Florena.

Isom A. Waltrip is a Daviess County Kentuckian, born March 17, 1845, and is a son of Maaton and Martha (Idson) Waltrip, who were also natives of the Blue Grass State. The family first moved to Illinois, about 1851, and resided in Coles County for eight years, and in the fall of 1859 moved to Missouri, settling in Dunklin County. After a few years' residence here they moved to Arkansas, and the parents are yet residents of Boone County in that State. Isom A. Waltrip has spent the most of his life in Dunklin County, Mo. November 11, 1866, he married Amanda I. Martin, daughter of James and Elizabeth Martin, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Waltrip was born in Wilson County, Tenn., and came to Missouri in the spring of 1859. Mr. Waltrip is a farmer, and located on his present farm in 1871. He has a good home, and is doing well financially. Since February, 1883, he has been merchandising in Holcomb, and has established a good trade. He has also a one-half interest in a cotton gin, which brings in considerable profit. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he belongs to the I. O. O. F. The following are their children: Albert O., James H., Mary E., Stephen P. and Ada V.

Judge James M. Waltrip, merchant, of Clarkton, Mo., is a native of the Blue Grass State, born December 28, 1837, being the son of James and Martha (Biven) Waltrip, who were born in the same State. The father was a farmer of Daviess County, Ky., and there held the office of justice of the peace for sixteen consecutive years. He died in 1871. Judge Waltrip came to Dunklin County, Mo., in 1856, and located near Clarkton, where he resided two years with an uncle. He then returned to Kentucky, and remained one year, and in the fall of 1859 returned to Dunklin County, Mo., and followed the occupation of farming until 1862, when he was appointed constable of Freeborn Township and deputy county sheriff, and held the position six years. In 1871 he engaged in merchandising in Clarkton, but sold out in 1883 and moved to Texas. He returned the same fall, and in the spring of 1884 went to Arkansas, where he kept a grocery for six months. He soon became dissatisfied, and returned to Clarkton. After a short residence in Texas during 1885, he permanently located at Clarkton, Mo., where he has since been engaged in the general merchandise business, and is doing well financially. In 1881 he was elected judge, but resigned to move west, and in November, 1886, was elected presiding judge for four years. He was also county assessor in 1871 and 1872. August 5, 1860, he wedded Lucy A. White, daughter of Elgin C. White, one of the prominent men of Dunklin County. Mrs. Waltrip was born, reared and educated in Obion County, Tenn. She died in 1865, leaving two daughters: Mollie (Penny) and Augusta (Hawkins). March 28, 1866, Mr. Waltrip married Priscilla, daughter of John Kirkpatrick. She was born near Nashville, Tenn., and became the mother of the following children: John, William, Vara, Henrietta, Adelia, Ray and Mamie. The Judge is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church and belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

Rev. Milton J. Whitaker was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., September 18, 1832, and is a son of Daniel and grandson of Rev. John Whitaker, who was a North Carolinian. He was one of the early settlers of Kentucky. Daniel Whitaker was reared in Tennessee, and was there married to Nancy Sebastian, a daughter of Joseph Sebastian. In 1853 they moved to Obion County, and there the father died in 1881. Rev. Milton J. Whitaker received a good education in the English branches, and taught school in Tennessee for six years. He was a member of the Christian Church for many years, but in 1860 joined the Missionary Baptist Church, and in 1874 was ordained a minister of this church. He came to Missouri in 1858, and in November of that year was married to Lurinda, daughter of John and Dilemma Timberman. The wife died in 1868, and in 1871 Mr. Whitaker married Sarah E., daughter of Gideon and Eliza Godsey. Mr. Whitaker has ten children, four by his first wife and six by his last, two now being dead. He taught school for about two years after coming to Missouri, and then located on his farm of 180 acres. In 1863 he began keeping a nursery, and has a nice variety of small fruits. He served about six months in the Confederate army as adjutant, and was in the battle of Bloomfield. He is a Royal Arch Mason. Mr. Whitaker was among the first permanent settlers of the county of Dunklin.

Samuel S. White, merchant, of the firm of S. S. White & Co., at Kennett, Mo., is a native of Georgia, born July 10, 1854, and is the son of William White, who was also a native of Georgia, where he was reared, and where he married Miss Nancy C. Couch, a native of South Carolina, where she was reared. After marriage, and in 1855, they moved to Tennessee, and located in Robinson County, where they resided a number of years. They then moved to Illinois, from there to Kentucky, and then to Mississippi County, Ark. Their son, S. S. White, was a young man when he moved with his parents to Mississippi County, Ark. His youth was spent on the farm and in the common schools. In 1874 he went to Missouri, locating in Pemiscot County, and there engaged in the general store business. He also engaged in the cotton-gin and saw-mill business, in connection with farming, which he continued at that place until November, 1884, when he sold out and moved to Dunklin County, locating in Kennett, where he engaged in the saloon business, but continued at this only one year. The present firm was established in December, 1887. They carry a complete stock of general merchandise, including dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, etc. He has established a good trade, and a reputation for fair dealing. Mr. White was married in Pemiscot County January 4, 1874, to Miss Mary S. Hicks, a native of Tennessee, but who was reared and educated in Pemiscot County, and who is the daughter of Ransom Hicks. To this marriage were born six children, one now deceased: Cordelia, Elvira E., William M. (deceased), Carrie C., Samuel J. and James R. Mr. White is carrying on farming in connection with his business, and is a wide-awake business man.

William W. White, merchant, farmer and postmaster at Valley Ridge Post-office, Union Township, and son of G. M. and Minerva J. (Edwards) White, was born in Dunklin County, Mo., October 17, 1857. His parents are natives of Virginia and Arkansas, respectively, and now reside in Union Township, Dunklin County. Their son, William W. White, grew to manhood in this county, and remained with his father on the farm until eighteen years of age. August 30, 1876, he married Miss Mary R. Riddle, daughter of John Riddle, who is living in Union Township. Two children were born to this union, Altha May and Pricie Lee. After marriage Mr. White farmed for his father for two years, and then purchased the place where he now resides. He has a tract of 200 acres in one place, and forty in another, with about ninety acres improved. Mr. White engaged in merchandising in the fall of 1884, and two years later built a store on his own land and put in a stock of dry goods, notions, and groceries, and is having a fair trade. He was appointed postmaster of Valley Ridge Postoffice in 1885, and moved the office to the present location. Mr. White was appointed justice of the peace of Union Township, in the spring of 1888. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and he and wife are members of the General Baptist Church.

Fabius M. Wilkins, M. D., may be mentioned as one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of Dunklin County, Mo. He is a son of John and Helen (Grissona) Wilkins, and was born December 22, 1834, in Wake County, N. C. His parents were also natives of North Carolina, and moved to Weakley County, Tenn., in 1844. Here Fabius M. grew to manhood. He was a bright



Geo. M. Wilkins M.D.

DUNKLIN COUNTY

and intelligent lad, and having a predilection for the study of medicine he, in 1853, began the study of that science under Dr. Valney Hawkins. He took his first course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Nashville during the winter of 1856-57, and in the spring of 1857 began practicing at Union City, Tenn., where he continued until the winter of 1858-59, when he took his final course of lectures at the Nashville University, graduating in the spring of the latter date. In June of that year he moved to Dunklin County, Mo., where he has since resided, and has a good practice. In June, 1885, he began selling drugs at Clarkton, but in 1881 moved his store to Malden. He now carries a general stock of drugs and merchandise. He is a member of the Southeast Missouri Medical Association, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He has been married three times. His first wife was Martha Baird, who died in 1873, leaving three children; the second wife was Tennie Moore, who died three years after her marriage, leaving one child; his third and present wife is Mary E. Scruggs. Their family are as follows: Christopher C., Samuel, Lena, Claud M., Fabius M., Jr., Guy and Wyley. The Doctor and wife are members of the Christian Church.

A. B. Wilkins was born in Hickman County, Tenn., January 29, 1835, and is a son of Clement Wilkins. A. B. Wilkins came to Dunklin County, Mo., in 1849, and settled on a thirty-eight acre farm near where he now lives, and after a residence of seventeen years at this place he moved to his present farm of thirty acres, still, however, retaining the old farm. His land is well improved and fertile. In 1856 he was married to Cynthia Clarkston, who died two years later. His second wife was Martha Cucle, who died in 1860. He then married Tennessee J. Cucle, whose death occurred in 1861, and he took for his fourth wife Elizabeth Schultz. She is still living, but she and Mr. Wilkins are not living together. Eight children were born to his third marriage, two of whom are dead and three married. Mr. Wilkins is well versed on the general topics of the day, and in his religious views is a Baptist. He is hale and hearty and promises to live to a good old age. His father lived to be eighty-two years old and his mother to be seventy-five.

John Wright was born in the Blue Grass State, McLean County, November 18, 1840. He came to Missouri with his mother, in 1857, and located in Dunklin County. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in the Fifth Missouri Infantry, Confederate States army, and served until the surrender of Vicksburg, when he was taken prisoner and paroled. He participated in the following battles: Corinth, Iuka and Port Hudson, and the siege of Vicksburg. After being paroled he returned home, and has since been engaged in farming. In 1878 he and his brother engaged in the mercantile business, at Clarkton, and from 1883 to 1884, followed the same business in Malden. They have also operated a cotton-gin for sixteen years, and are the owners of a saw mill. In 1864 Mr. Wright married Polly Ann Skaggs. She died in 1874, leaving one child, Angie (Clemm). Mr. Wright next married Nancy A. Capshaw, in 1876, and their union resulted in the birth of four children: Edgar, William O., Maggie and Woodie. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is the owner of 194 acres of land. Frank B. Wright, brother of John Wright, was born in McLean County, Ky., January 16, 1847, and both are sons of Joshua Wright, who was a native of Virginia. He was a farmer and stock dealer, and resided in McLean County until his death, in 1849. Frank B. was the youngest of three sons and two daughters, and came with his mother to Missouri when about eleven years of age. He was married, in 1873, to Mary C. Nobles, and by her is the father of three daughters and one son: Martha J., William J., Nettie May and Bettie I. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he belongs to the Agricultural Wheel. He owns the home farm of forty acres, and since 1873 has been engaged in ginning cotton. In connection with his brother, he is also engaged in manufacturing lumber.

John Yearwood, merchant at Malden, Mo., is a native of Rutherford County, Tenn., and was born on the 6th of November, 1823. He was reared to manhood at Mount Vernon, Ill., and served one year in the Mexican War. He worked at the blacksmith and gunsmith's trade for fourteen years, in Mount Vernon, and in November, 1880, moved to Missouri, and located at Malden, where he has since worked at his trade. In 1887 he began selling hardware and groceries, and has built up a good trade. January 12, 1848, he married Miranda Ann Oakley, and their union resulted in the birth of the following children: Mary (Mrs. William Page), Belvereta (Mrs. Samuel Yearwood), Margaret (deceased),

John W. (deceased), James (deceased) and Ella (deceased). Mrs. Yearwood died April 11, 1888. Mr. Yearwood is a member of the K. of L., and is considered a fine mechanic. He has always taken a great interest in hunting, and has killed a great many deer during his life-time, and has killed a number quite recently. His parents were William and Ellen (Rankin) Yearwood, who were natives, respectively, of Virginia and Tennessee. The father moved to Mount Vernon, Ill., in 1827, and there followed the occupations of blacksmithing and shoe-making. His death occurred in 1859.

PEMISCOT COUNTY.

John T. Averill, deputy circuit and county clerk of Pemiscot County, was born near Gayoso, Pemiscot Co., Mo., September 15, 1858, and is the son of John E. and Mary J. (Dorris) Averill. The father was a native of Vermont, born May 4, 1824, and died December 28, 1880. When a child he left his native State with his parents, moved to New York, and there remained until thirteen years of age, when he left home without the permission of his parents, went to Waterville, N. Y., and here worked in the woolen mills, and later attended school, receiving a very liberal education. After attaining his growth he moved to Michigan, remained there a short time, when he and Maj. Carleton came to New Madrid, New Madrid Co., Mo., and there remained until 1856, when Mr. Averill moved to Gayoso. In 1854 he married Miss Mary Kerr, who died three years later. The children to this marriage are also deceased. In 1857 Mr. Carleton married Mrs. Mary J. (Foust) Dorris, widow of John Foust. To this union were born seven children, only three now living: J. T., F. M. (now a resident of Aquilla, Tex., and a Methodist minister). In 1857 Mr. Averill located on a farm six miles north of Gayoso, where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in a company of infantry, Confederate army, and was elected captain, serving about one year, when he was taken prisoner and retained six months. Mr. Averill resided in Dunklin County, Mo., about a year and a half, and then came to Pemiscot County, where he farmed a year. He then resided in Gayoso and vicinity until his death. He was a successful criminal lawyer, and for some time was a partner with G. W. Carleton. He served four years as prosecuting attorney of Pemiscot County. The mother was born in 1822, and died in 1872. Their son, John T. Averill, remained with his mother until her death, and secured a good education at the State Normal at Cape Girardeau, and followed farming until 1882, when he was elected assessor of Pemiscot County, and served as such two years. During the time he taught several terms of school. In 1886 he was appointed deputy circuit and county clerk, and has served in this capacity ever since. He is recording secretary of the L. O. O. F. lodge, and is a Democrat in his political views. He is one of the rising young men of the county.

Joseph Bader was born in Baden, Germany, March 27, 1831, and is a son of Michael and Teresa Bader, who lived and died in Germany. The father was a farmer. Joseph Bader was one of their three children. He came to the United States in 1849, and located in Henderson County, Ky. Here he worked for three years, and at the end of that time had \$300 coming to him, and he began to farm for himself. He came to Missouri in 1858, and purchased the farm where he now lives. His present farm consists of 430 acres, all of which he has obtained through his own industry and good management. During the war he went to Vanderburg County, Ind., where he remained from 1864 to 1866. January 1, 1851, he married Nancy Johnson, a native of Kentucky, who died in Missouri, in 1882, leaving two children, only one of whom is now living, John W. a merchant and postmaster at Seymour, Mo. Jennie died when twenty-two years of age, while on a visit to her brother in 1884. In 1865 Mr. Bader married Mary Ann Sharp, who was born in Kentucky, and died in Missouri in 1885. She left three children: Mattie, Esther and Lou. Mr. Bader is a Democrat.

Judge Robert Belson, son of Mathias and Jemima (Dumas) Belson, was born in New Madrid County, Mo., October 18, 1827. His father was born in

New Madrid County, Mo., in 1804, and died October 15, 1845, in Pemiscot County, Mo. His grandparents, Mathias and Fanny Belson, were natives of Germany, and came to Philadelphia when young, and there married. They came to New Madrid County, Mo., in 1794. Mathias, Sr., was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and participated in many battles. Mathias, Jr., father of our subject, was a farmer, and was eight years old when the great earthquake of 1811 occurred. His wife was born in North Carolina, and died in Pemiscot County, Mo., in 1861, October 14. She was sixty-five years of age at that time. Both parents were members of the Catholic Church. To their marriage were born four daughters and two sons, Judge R. Belson being the eldest, and he and his sister Josephine being the only ones living at the present. The Judge received a rather limited education, but by observation and general reading he has become a well informed man on almost any subject. October 13, 1860, he married Miss Jane Tennison, a native of Obion County, Tenn., born in 1843, and the daughter of James Tennison. Mrs. Belson died in 1862, and left one son, James Richard, who is now living. August 15, 1877, Judge Belson married Mrs. Pollie Newton, widow of Nicholas Newton. She was born in Obion County, Tenn., in 1839, and was the daughter of Anderson Boone, a descendant of the far-famed Daniel Boone. She died in 1885, and left three children, one now living, Henry H. Those deceased were named Ann E. and Adam. In September, 1886, Judge Belson married Mrs. Martha A. Bettis, a daughter of G. W. Dowdy and the widow of Henry Bettis. She was born in Alabama, in 1847, and died May 8, 1888. After the death of his father the Judge took the reins into his own hands, managed the farm and assisted in educating the younger children. He has since continued to farm, and is now the owner of 326 acres of good land. November 30, 1862, during the late war, he enlisted in Company D, Second Illinois Cavalry, and during the latter part of these four years he was orderly sergeant. He participated in many important battles, and received a severe wound at the battle of Knob Creek, which placed him in the hospital for seven months. At that battle his clothing was nearly riddled with bullets. He was elected and served as justice of the peace when he was eighteen years of age, and continued to fill this position until 1868. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, and he is a member of the Baptist Church.

John M. Bigham was born in Carroll County, Tenn., May 12, 1846, and is the son of James and Agnes M. (Damoss) Bigham. The Bigham family are of Irish descent. James Bigham was born in Carroll County, Tenn., in 1817, and died in the same county in 1853. He was a farmer all his life, and was very successful. He was a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church, and was the son of John M. Bigham, who was a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Agnes M. (Damoss) Bigham was of French descent. She was born in Carroll County, Tenn., about 1827, and died in the same county in 1861. She was also a member of the Presbyterian Church. To their marriage were born seven children, four now living. John M. remained with his parents until their death. In the early part of 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Sixteenth Tennessee Cavalry, Confederate service, and served twenty-seven months, being in the battles of Hollow Springs, Waterford, Jackson, Miss., Ripley, Miss., Missionary Ridge, Cumberland Gap, Corinth and Tullahoma. At Waterford he received a very severe wound in the left shoulder, and as a consequence received a furlough. Peace was declared before he was able to re-enter the service. Upon his return to Carroll County he found his property destroyed, and his sisters in destitute circumstances. He went to work, and soon had things in shape again. After remaining in Carroll County until 1870, he moved to Lawrence County, Ark., where he remained until the winter of 1872, when he began traveling and visiting Texas, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and in 1875 to Pemiscot County, Mo., where he has since been living. He came to this county with very limited means, and is now the owner of a good farm, well improved. In connection with this he deals in stock. March 31, 1875, he married Miss Margaret Eastwood, who was born in Pemiscot County, Mo., January 16, 1850, and who is the daughter of Arthur Eastwood. Seven children were born to this union, six now living: Maggie M., Mary A., Robert A., Albert J., Carroll P., Edgar and an infant daughter. Robert A. died when nine years old. Mr. Bigham, in 1882, was elected coroner of the county, which office he has held ever since. Since that year he has also held the office of deputy sheriff. He is a member of the Wheel, being vice-president of the same, is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Rev. George William Boon, a prominent Baptist minister, of Pemiscot County, was born in Obion County, Tenn., April 6, 1858, and is the son of Reuben and Eliza (Crunk) Boon, who were natives of Maury County, Tenn. The father was a farmer and carpenter by occupation, and worked at his trade until his death, which occurred in Obion County, Tenn., in 1869, he being about forty-five years of age at that time. The mother died in Lake County, Tenn., in 1877. They were both members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and the father was a Royal Arch Mason. To them were born five children, four now living: George W., Lucinda (wife of Grigg Holt), Mollie E. (wife of Walter Galloway) and John L. George William Boon received very meager educational advantages until twenty years of age, when he attended school in Obion County, Tenn., and secured a liberal education. He joined the Baptist Church in 1877, and in 1882 he began preparing himself for the ministry, being ordained in 1884. On starting for himself he was without means, and taught school for several years, which aided him considerably. November 30, 1884, he married Miss Eva V. Bivens, who was born in Pemiscot County, Mo., and is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Boon is one of the enterprising citizens of the county, and at all times supports the cause of education, and all other laudable enterprises. He is a member of the Wheel, and is a Democrat in his political views.

W. A. Boon, one of the thrifty, wide-awake young farmers of Godair Township, was born near where he now resides, March 6, 1861, and is the son of Henry H. and Malinda (Curtner) Boon. The father was a native of Tennessee, and when a young man went to Pemiscot County, but previous to this he met and married Miss Curtner, in Lake County, Tenn. In 1865, he and family moved to Obion County, Tenn., where he lived until 1873, when he moved back to Pemiscot County, Mo. He was a successful farmer, and was Democratic in his political views. He died in Pemiscot County in 1879, and was sixty years of age at that time. His widow was a native of Tennessee, born about 1833, and is now a resident of Pemiscot County, Mo. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Of the seven children born to their marriage, only four are now living: George W., J. C., W. A. and P. E. L. W. A. Boon received his education in the schools of Tennessee. He remained at home until August 19, 1886, when he married Miss Mary D. Crocker, who was born in Arkansas in 1869, and is the daughter of Alfred Crocker. One child, Harrison A., has been born to this union. Mr. Boon is the owner of 112 acres of land, over half under cultivation. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Wheel, and a Democrat in politics.

Bailey Brooks, the oldest settler of Cooter Township, Pemiscot Co., Mo., was born in Henderson County, Tenn., October 3, 1822, and is the second of seven children born to Midget and Rebecca (O'Neal) Brooks, who were born in Tennessee, and died in Missouri. The father was a farmer by occupation, and a Democrat in politics, and he and wife were worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Bailey Brooks remained at home until twenty-one years of age, and then commenced farming for himself. In 1856 he went to Missouri, and located near the foot of Island No. 18, where he lived one year, and then removed to Pemiscot County, where he has since resided. He has been married six times. His first wife was Nancy E. Rhodes, who bore him eight children, two living, William C. and Rebecca (Davidson). His second wife was Martha J. Phillips, who became the mother of four children, three living: James Franklin, Nancy and Thomas. The third wife was Lucinda Smith, who lived three years. The next was Annie Prock, who lived four years. He then married Nancy Grubbs, who died after five years of wedlock. His present wife is Mrs. Martha Jane Brown, widow of Joseph Brown. She was born in Tennessee in 1843. Mr. Brooks is the owner of 260 acres of good land, well improved. He is a Democrat. During the war he served fifteen months in Company B, First Missouri Infantry, Confederate States army, and was at the battles of Shiloh and Corinth.

James Franklin Brooks, Sr., was born in Henderson County, Tenn., November 9, 1832, and is one of six children born to Midget and Rebecca (O'Neal) Brooks, who were born in East Tennessee in 1799 and 1802, and died in Missouri in 1874 and 1871, respectively. They moved to West Tennessee in 1824, and to Missouri in 1856. Here the father farmed the remainder of his days. He was a Democrat, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. J. F. Brooks remained with his parents until their respective

death, and February 24, 1866, was united in marriage to Sarah Richardson, a daughter of Enoch Richardson. She was born in Henderson County, Tenn., in 1841, and is the mother of eight children: Marquis De Lafayette, Fernando J., Catura, Almata, Ella, Noah and Dora (twins) and Emery. Mr. Brooks has been engaged in farming and stock raising all his life, and has bought and sold several farms. He owns a fine and well improved farm, and what he has accumulated has been the result of his own good management and industry. He is one of the most enterprising citizens of the county and is always ready to support worthy enterprises. He is a Democrat, and he and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

William C. Brooks, a thrifty young farmer of Pemiscot County, Mo., was born in Henderson County, Tenn., March 3, 1852, and is a son of Bailey and Nancy E. (Rhodes) Brooks, whose sketch appears in this volume. He remained with his father until April 29, 1874, when he was united in marriage to Mozella M. Coleman, and by her became the father of three children, only one now living, Thomas L., who is now twelve years of age. Those deceased are James Robert and an infant daughter. Mrs. Brooks was born in Tennessee, April 29, 1858. Soon after his marriage Mr. Brooks purchased a tract of woodland, which he has cleared and has in a good state of cultivation. His property has been acquired by his own industry and economy, and by the aid of his wife. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and he is a Democrat and Prohibitionist. Mrs. Brooks' father, James Coleman, was an early settler of Pemiscot County, Mo., and, it is thought, was a native of Tennessee. He was a soldier in the Confederate army and died while in a Union prison.

Joseph Brasher, judge of Pemiscot County, is one of two surviving members of a family of seven children born to John L. and Martha (Davis) Brasher, who were born in Decatur County, Tenn., in 1828 and 1830, and died in 1880 and 1860, respectively. The father spent his days in Tennessee, and followed farming as an occupation. He served four years in the Confederate infantry during the late war, and was in nearly all the principal battles. After his first wife's death he married Nellie Wyatt. He (Joseph Brasher) has a brother, Charles, who is a farmer of Pemiscot County. Joseph Brasher was born in Decatur County, Tenn., March 23, 1851. He remained at home until he was nineteen years of age, then left home, and after residing one year in Arkansas and one year in Tennessee, came to Missouri and located at Cottonwood Point, Pemiscot County. Here his occupation has been that of a farmer. In 1878 he was elected justice of the peace, and served four years, and was then elected probate judge, and served one term. He has announced himself as a candidate for the office of sheriff and collector, and if elected will make an efficient officer. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. August 15, 1875, he was married to Susan (Huffman) Pate, a daughter of Jesse Huffman, and widow of Joseph T. Pate. Mrs. Brasher was born in Pemiscot County, Mo., April 14, 1850, and has borne Mr. Brasher three children: Mattie E., Mary Eunice and Herman Malcomb. The last named child died when an infant. Mr. Brasher received very poor educational advantages in his youth, but by self-application to his books during spare moments has acquired a good common education, and is well versed in the business affairs of life.

William Budde was born in Westphalia, Prussia, March 3, 1822, and is a son of John Henry and Katherine (Kamps) Budde, who lived and died in Germany. The father was a soldier and served under Napoleon, and was at the battle of Waterloo. They were members of the Lutheran Church, and the parents of five children, only one of whom is now living, William, who received an excellent education. He was studying for the Lutheran ministry at Westphalia, but owing to the rebellion in Prussia, abandoned this, and in 1849 came to the United States, and located in Decatur County, Tenn., where he followed the tanner's trade. He came to Pemiscot County, Mo., in 1867, and there has since resided, with the exception of two years (1883 and 1884) which he spent in Bollinger County. Katherine Meyer, who was born in Westphalia, Prussia, in 1821, became his wife in 1847. She died in Tennessee in 1855, leaving one daughter, Mariah. In 1857 he married Mary Bolcomb, a native of Tennessee, born in 1837. They have seven children: William, John H., Louisa, Elizabeth, Sarah, Anna and James. Mr. and Mrs. Budde are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a Republican in his political views.

Andrew Jackson Bush was born where he now lives, in Pemiscot County, Mo., April 4, 1848, and is the son of Conrad S. and Malinda Cherry (Wells)

Bush, natives of Hamilton County, Ohio, and Lincoln County, N. C. The father was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1812, and died in Pemiscot County, Mo., in 1844, where he resided the latter part of his life. He was a farmer by occupation, was assessor two years, and made the first assessment after the close of the war. He was a prominent citizen of the county. The mother died when Andrew J. Bush was a young boy. She, like her husband, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a Democrat in his political principles, but during the war was a Union man. After his wife's death, Mr. Bush married Miss Nancy Caroline Williams, who died in 1873. Before coming to Missouri he married Miss Jane Turner, who died shortly after coming to that State. Andrew J. was one of four children, two now living, born to his parents: Bailey J., who is now engaged in farming in Pemiscot County, and our subject. The latter received the rudiments of an education at home, and remained with his father until twenty-one years of age, when he began farming for himself. September 30, 1871, he married Louisa Jane Hartwell, a native of Jefferson County, Ind. She died in 1873, was eighteen years of age at the time of her death, and left one daughter, who is now living. Louisa Jane Hartwell was the daughter of John E. Hartwell, now a resident of Pemiscot County, and is a prominent farmer. January 10, 1874, Mr. Bush married Elizabeth (Hickman) Trainer, daughter of Benjamin Hickman, and widow of Dr. C. P. Trainer. Mrs. Bush was born in December, 1843, and died in Pemiscot County, Mo., in 1883, May 10. Two children were born to this union: Amos C. (now at home), and Lucy (who died when two years old). January 28, 1886, Mr. Bush married Mrs. Alice L. (Macksey) David. She was the daughter of Samuel Macksey, and widow of William A. David. She was born in Atlanta, Ga., March 28, 1867, and came to Pemiscot County in 1874. To this marriage one son was born, Charles O. Mr. Bush is a member of the Wheel, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a Democrat in politics.

John F. M. Campbell is a son of Lewis and Letha (Pace) Campbell, and was born in Hickman County, Tenn., in 1843. He is the sixth of their ten children, and remained at home until his father's death, when he began farming on his own account, and is now the owner of 160 acres of fertile and well improved land. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-fourth Tennessee Infantry, and served nearly two years. He participated in the battles of Shiloh and Perryville and at the former battle received a flesh wound in the right hip. April 10, 1873, he was united in marriage to Nancy J., daughter of Harvey Barger. She was born in Perry County, Ind., November 18, 1856, and died March 24, 1888. She was the mother of five children: Letha H., Lewis W., George W., John W. and Ada B. Mr. Campbell is a Democrat, and is a worthy and enterprising citizen of the county. His father was a native of South Carolina, and died in Pemiscot County, Mo., in the fall of 1872, aged about seventy-six years. He was a farmer and a Democrat, and an espouser of the Union cause during the late war. His wife died in Hickman County, Tenn., about 1854.

Maj. George W. Carleton was born in Stillwater, Saratoga County, N. Y., April 19, 1830, and is the son of Samuel and Dorcas (Cleveland) Carleton, both natives of the town of Bath, Grafton County, N. H., and grandson of Jesse Carleton, who fought for independence during the Revolutionary War. In September, 1830, Samuel and Dorcas Carleton immigrated to St. Clair County, Mich., and settled where the town of St. Clair is now situated. Here the mother died of Asiatic cholera two years later. In 1834 the father married Miss Sarah Barron, of Haverhill, N. H., and moved two and a half miles west from the town of St. Clair. Here George W. Carleton was reared, attending the public schools six months out of the year. He was a close student, and spent much of his time when others were sleeping in poring over his books. In 1849, 1850 and 1851 he attended the high schools in St. Clair, applying himself wholly to the English branches, and fitting himself for the position of civil engineer. September 16, he left home for the sunny south and landed in New Madrid, Mo., October 10, 1852, with but five dollars in his pocket. He soon made friends, and taught school during the winter. In the spring of 1853 he began teaching school in the town of New Madrid, and there continued until October, 1854. September 11, 1853, he married Miss Summerville Tomlin, and in January, 1855, he and his wife moved to Gayoso, Pemiscot Co., Mo., where they rented a farm. In June of the same year he was appointed clerk of the county court of Pemiscot County, and in August of that year, he was induced to run for the office of

county surveyor. He was elected by over three to one majority over his opponent. In August, 1860, he was elected clerk of the county court for a term of six years. He was also made deputy clerk of the circuit court and discharged the duties of both offices. During the late war Mr. Carleton was strongly in favor of the Union, but was not an abolitionist. The affairs at Camp Jackson decided him as to his course and he declared himself for the South. In March, 1862, New Madrid fell into the hands of the United States forces and Pemiscot was invaded. Mr. Carleton received word through a Union man that the Federal commander was going to send a detachment down to remove the public records, and he procured a dugout and with another man, Dr. George H. Miller, paddled up the river on the Missouri side until they came opposite the Confederate gunboats, anchored near the Tennessee shore, then crossed the river and boarded the flag ship. He informed the commander of the intended invasion, and an armed force was sent to remove the records to a place of safety. This they did, storing them in Memphis, Mo., where they remained until the close of the war, or until September, 1865. Mr. Carleton was appointed acting master's mate in the Confederate States navy, and entered upon active duty, following the fortunes of the Confederacy. He went to Yazoo, Miss., with a part of the retreating fleet, and November 20, 1862, he was ordered to Charleston, S. C., with 100 sailors, to man an iron-clad in that harbor. Upon reaching that city, he was soon appointed to a position in the paymaster's department on board ship. He was on duty in the navy until November 19, 1864, when he proceeded to Macon, Ga., under orders from Col. John M. Glenn, in charge of the engineer's department, dated November 11, 1864. He had been appointed assistant engineer in the Provisional Confederate States army with the rank and pay of a major (\$150 per month). He was taken prisoner on the fall of Macon, April 20, 1865. He was paroled April 26; May 19 he proceeded to Andersonville, Ga., under orders of Gen. Wilson, and made a topographical survey of the prison and surroundings, furnishing the General with a map and field-notes of the same. June 20 he got transportation to Missouri via Atlanta, Chattanooga and Nashville and reached home July 1, 1865, ostracised and with no country to call his own. He went to work with a will to regain what he had lost, but took no iron clad oath to regain citizenship. He assisted the officers appointed by the Governor to reorganize the machinery of government in the county, and to enforce law and order. He read law, but although not allowed to be admitted to the bar, the courts of Pemiscot County allowed him to practice therein without questioning his right to do so. After the expunging of the "iron clad" oath in 1870 from the State Constitution of 1865, he was duly admitted to practice, in March 1871, and has practiced his profession successfully ever since that time. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State in 1875 from the Twenty-third Senatorial District, with Gen. N. W. Watkins as his colleague. He represented Pemiscot County in the Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third General Assemblies of the State, introduced and passed several important bills, among which was the bill for creating drainage districts in the State, and a bill appropriating \$4,000 to build a courthouse in Pemiscot County. In 1885 he took charge of the bill in the house known as the "Hunter bill," to indemnify the counties of Southeast Missouri for damages caused by the overflow of the Mississippi River in 1882, 1883, 1884, of which Pemiscot County received \$3,000. In 1870 Mr. Carleton commenced the task of making an abstract of land titles of the county and has completed it up to May, 1882. The courthouse of the county was burned in December, 1882, destroying all the records of the county. This abstract here proved to be of incalculable value in determining titles to land. It was made evidence in all courts of record in this State, by an act of the Legislature approved March 17, 1885. At present Mr. Carleton is school commissioner of Pemiscot County, and county commissioner of swamp lands. He has but one child living, W. Sam. Carleton, who is now railway postal clerk on the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texarkana Railroad. Maj. Carleton is now fifty-eight years old and is hale and hearty. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1860 at Point Pleasant, Mo., and afterward took four chapter degrees while at Charleston, S. C., and was a charter member of Caruthersville Lodge, No. 461. From 1871 to 1876 he was editor of the *Gayoso Democrat*, and in 1887 he again took charge of the paper and it is now under his control, he being sole editor.

Luke Cassidy was born near Cannelton, Perry Co., Ind., December 17, 1842, and is one of ten children born to Thomas and Esther Jane (Jackson) Cassidy,

who were born in the State of Kentucky, he in Breckenridge County, in 1815, and she in Elizabethtown in 1816. The latter died in 1859. The father is now a resident of Perry County, Ind., and has followed the occupation of farming all his life. His second wife was Mary Ann Sprinkle, who bore him seven children, all of whom are living. He has been a lifelong Democrat and is a member of the Catholic Church. Luke Cassidy remained at home until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-Fifth Indiana Infantry, and served until March 20, 1864, when he served for some time as corporal, and was commissioned lieutenant. He was at Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold, but was never wounded and never taken prisoner. April 6, 1864, he was married to Mary E. Mitchell, a daughter of Leonard Mitchell. She was born in Perry County, Ind., October 9, 1845, and died in Pemiscot County, Mo., March 22, 1887, leaving eleven children: Ellen J., Mary A., Thomas T., John P., Frances C., Catherine E., Ann I., William H., Joseph A., Magdalena and May. Sarah H. died in 1884, aged fifteen years. Mr. Cassidy owns a well cultivated and fertile farm on which he located in 1873. He is a Democrat, and he and family are members of the Catholic Church.

George I. Coleman was born in Virginia, February 13, 1842, and is a son of Peter W. and Martha L. (Almand) Coleman, who were also Virginians, born in 1819 and 1822, and died in 1883 and 1843 respectively. The father's second wife was Sarah A. Barnard. She was born in Virginia, and is now living in Missouri. They became residents of Tennessee in 1850, and came to Missouri in 1857. The father was a farmer and a life-long Democrat. Mr. Coleman's first marriage resulted in the birth of one child, George I. To the second union were born thirteen children, ten of whom lived to be grown, and seven are now living: Peter A., Henry P., Ben B., Sarah L. (widow of John M. Mickie), Laura V. and Alice (Maxwell). George I. Coleman received very good educational advantages, and attended McLeomore's College in Carroll County, Tenn. At the age of seventeen he left home and went to Mississippi, and served for some time as pilot on a steamboat plying on the Mississippi River. He resided for about two years in Mississippi, and was deputy clerk of Panola County for some time. He returned to Missouri, and in 1870 was elected sheriff of the county, and after the expiration of his term began merchandising, and followed that business for twelve years. Since that time he has given his attention exclusively to farming. May 21, 1863, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth A. McClanahan, who was born near Memphis, Tenn., July 4, 1843, and died in Missouri in 1878. Six children were born to this marriage, four of whom are living: Martha L., George W., Zelia I. and Lee A. Those dead are Elizabeth A. and Clay C. On September 6, 1876, he married Lucy A. Tipton. She was born in Bedford County, Tenn., February 16, 1849. Mr. Coleman is a Mason, and in 1874 represented Caruthersville Lodge in the Grand Lodge of Missouri. He is a Democrat.

Henry P. Coleman, the present county clerk of Pemiscot County, was born in Dyer County, Tenn., near Dyersburg, July 2, 1856, and is the son of Peter W. and Sarah Ann (Barnard) Coleman, both of whom were natives of Virginia, he of Mecklenburg County, and she of Lunenburg County. They removed to Dyer County, Tenn., after their marriage, or about 1851, and later moved to Pemiscot County, Mo. Mr. Coleman was a farmer all his life, and while living in Dyer County, Tenn., was justice of the peace, but was never an office seeker. He died in 1883 being sixty-four years of age at that time. His wife is still living and is a resident of Virginia Township, Pemiscot Co., Mo., being sixty-three years old at the present time. To their marriage were born the following children: R. A., J. W. (a former sheriff of this county) and T. W. all deceased; Sarah, Peter A., Henry P., B. B., L. B. and A. B. By a former marriage Mr. Coleman became the father of one son, George I., a former sheriff of this county who, like the balance of the family, is living in Pemiscot County. Henry P. Coleman received a liberal education in Cape Girardeau Normal School, and afterward took a commercial course at Lexington, Ky. He followed agricultural pursuits until in 1886, when he was elected clerk of the county court of Pemiscot County. On March 26, 1882, he married Miss Cora O. Michie, the daughter of Ben and Sallie Michie, and a native of Mississippi. Her parents are now residing in Pemiscot County. Mr. Coleman is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is P. E. R. of that order. He is a Democrat in his political views.

Samuel T. Cross, postmaster at Covington, was born at Dresden,

Weakley Co., Tenn., March 4, 1846, and is the son of Elijah W. and Minerva (Tansil) Cross, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. The father died in Dresden, Tenn., in 1855, and was about forty-five at that time. He was a mechanic, a member of the I. O. O. F., a member of the Christian Church, was a Whig in his political views, and was a soldier in the Mexican War, serving in several battles. He was of French descent. The mother is still living, and is a resident of Dyer County, Tenn. She was also a member of the Christian Church, and was the mother of seven children, all living; Samuel T. is the third child. He remained at home until the latter part of the war, when he enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth Tennessee Regiment, Confederate service, and participated in several battles. After the war he returned to his home in Dyer County, and for two years afterward attended school in Dyer County. In October, 1869, he moved to Pemiscot County, Mo., engaged in the mercantile business, and took charge of a store at Covington for one-fourth of the profit. The second year he bought a half interest, and was a partner of T. Chamblin, of Dyersburg. December 29, 1870, he married Miss Ophelia Peacock, a native of Dyer County, Tenn., and the daughter of Jack Peacock. Two children were born to this marriage: Thomas T. and Leda, both living. In the fall of 1873 Mr. Cross and Mr. Chamblin closed out their business, and in 1876 Mr. Cross engaged in the business for himself at Covington. He remained in the business until the fall of 1887, when he engaged in farming and stock raising. He has served as postmaster, off and on, for six years. He also served as constable and deputy sheriff for four years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Democrat in politics. He is clerk of the school board, and is serving his third term.

David Henry Culp was born in Arkansas February 18, 1836, and is a son of Timothy N. and Nutty Maranda (Lewis) Culp. The father is of German descent, and was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1805, and died in Obion County, Tenn., in 1881. He was a farmer. His wife was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born about 1804. She died in Marshall County, Miss., in 1840. David Henry Culp was the youngest of their four children, and is the only one now living. He resided with his father until about seventeen years of age and then went to Perry County and lived with an uncle until 1867. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, and served thirteen months. He then returned to his uncle's home and, after the latter's death in 1867, carried on the mercantile business. In the winter of 1867 he closed out the store, and in 1868 began farming in Perry County. This he continued until 1878, and a portion of this time was also in the merchandise business. In October, 1878, he came to Pemiscot County, Mo., where he has since been engaged in farming. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1884 was elected justice of the peace. His marriage to Miss Mary E. Green took place August 20, 1860. She was born in Wayne County, Tenn., and died October 8, 1882, leaving six children: Oliver, Nancy H., Susie, Timothy, Mary and Lelia Nora. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and Mr. Culp belongs to the same. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

George W. Curtner, sheriff and collector of Pemiscot County, Mo., was born in Obion County, Tenn., December 8, 1853, and is the son of Williamson and Virginia J. (Hughlett) Curtner, who were natives of Carroll and Gibson Counties, Tenn., respectively. He was born in 1829, and died in Pemiscot County, Mo., in 1877. She died in Obion County in 1857, and was about twenty-three years of age at that time. After her death Williamson Curtner married Susan A. Harrington, in 1857. She died in Pemiscot County in 1867, and in 1868 he married Miss Sarah A. Relfe, who is now living. In 1857 Mr. Curtner removed from Obion County, Tenn., to Pemiscot County, Mo. He was a farmer all his life, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Democrat in politics. To the first marriage were born two children, George W. and Sallie (who died when she was eight years old). By the second union two children were born, only one, Thomas D., now living. He is a merchant at Braggadocia, Mo. The one deceased was named Amanda J. By the last marriage were born three children, two now living, Hattie and Ellen. Samuel died when quite young. George W. lived with his father until the latter's death. He received a liberal education at Montezuma and Union City, Tenn., and was engaged in farming up to the time of his election to the office of sheriff, in 1884. In 1886 he was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. November 7, 1877, he married Miss Addie E. Coleman, a daughter of P. W. Coleman. She was born in Pemiscot County, Mo., in 1858, and died October 20, 1878, leaving no chil-

dren. July 15, 1886, he married Miss Mary A. Popham, a native of Meade County, Ky., born May 16, 1863, and the daughter of A. D. Popham. This union resulted in the birth of one child, Williamson. Since December, 1887, Mr. Curtner has been engaged in the livery business at Gayoso. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also a member of the Wheel. He is a Democrat in his political views, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thomas D. Curtner, merchant, was born near where he now lives October 27, 1859. He is a son of Williamson and Susan (Harrington) Curtner, who were both born in Tennessee, and died in Pemiscot County, Mo. The former died in 1876. They moved to Missouri about 1858, and here the father followed farming until his death. He was married three times; first, to Virginia Hughtlett, who bore him two children, one living, George W. By his second marriage, to Miss Harrington, he has one child living, T. D. His third marriage was to Sallie Relfe. Two children are the result of this union, Harriet and Ellen. Thomas D. Curtner received such education as could be obtained in the schools of Pemiscot County, and assisted his father on the farm, and, after the latter's death, managed the farm for his step-mother until he was twenty-three years old, when he entered into partnership with Henry R. Edsall in the merchandise business, and has continued up to the present time, meeting with good success. April 14, 1887, he married Nannie Reed, who was a native of the county, and died April 16, 1888, aged twenty-one years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Curtner is also a member of that church, and in his political views he is a Democrat. He is a Mason.

William W. Darrity, one of the enterprising citizens of Butler Township, Pemiscot County, Mo., was born where he now lives March 31, 1852, and is the son of James and Mary (Howell) Darrity. The father was born in Ireland in 1810, and died in Pemiscot County, Mo., in 1866. When a boy of fourteen, he left his native land, and immigrated to the United States, locating after a time in Pemiscot County, Mo., during the earliest settling of the county. He was a very successful farmer until the overflow in 1858, which destroyed all his property. His wife was born near Nashville, Tenn., in 1813, and died in Pemiscot County, Mo., in 1876. She was quite young when her parents moved to West Tennessee. They afterward moved to New Madrid County (now Pemiscot), where she met and married Mr. Darrity. To their marriage were born four sons and two daughters, two of whom are now living, the subject of this sketch being the younger one. John J., the other child living, is now a resident of Butler Township, Pemiscot County. William W. Darrity remained at home until 1876, when he began for himself, first working for wages, and afterward (1880) renting land and engaging in agricultural pursuits. The same year he purchased eighty acres, but this he soon sold, and since then he has been buying and selling until he has become the possessor of his present well improved and well located farm. In 1876 he went to Texas, remained there one year, and then came back to Pemiscot County, where he has since remained. October 16, 1881, he married Miss Frances M. Hamby, stepdaughter of A. J. Matthews. She was born in Arkansas, May 29, 1863, and by her marriage became the mother of two children, one now living, named Andrew J. Eva May died August 31, 1886, and was in her third year at that time. Mr. Darrity is a member of the Masonic order, the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W., and is a Democrat in politics. He is an excellent citizen and a good neighbor.

J. N. Delashmott, the present justice of the peace of Gayoso Township, and a prominent citizen of Pemiscot County, was born in that county when it was a part of New Madrid County, January 12, 1836, his parents being Dennis and Sallie Delashmott, who were natives of Pennsylvania and New Madrid County, Mo., respectively. They both died when the subject of this sketch was but a child, consequently but very little of the early history of this family is known. The Delashmotts are of French origin. Dennis Delashmott came to Missouri about the time of the earthquake in 1811. He was a farmer by occupation. To his marriage were born six children, five now living: Basil, who is a farmer and fruit-grower, and a resident of Colusa County, Cal.; Rudolph, now a resident of Red Bluff, Cal., and a teamster by occupation; Missouri, wife of Lewis R. McCollum (deceased); Virginia, wife of George Keyser (deceased), and J. N. who was very young at the time of his parents' death. He lived with John Ruddle, a farmer of New Madrid County, until 1846, when he went to Pemiscot County and lived on the farm of William Pringle, and there made his

home until 1850, when he went on the farm of John Jackson, also a resident of Pemiscot County. Here he remained until 1854, when he started out for himself, working for wages, at which he continued until 1857, when he and his sister, Virginia, started in business for themselves on a farm. This Mr. Delashmuth has since continued. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, First Missouri Infantry, Confederate service, and served until July 4, 1863, during the time participating in many battles. He was at Shiloh, Corinth, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River and the siege of Vicksburg. At the battle of Champion's Hill he received a flesh wound in the left thigh, was also wounded at Vicksburg, and shortly afterward received a flesh wound in the shoulder. On the 25th of June he received a severe wound in the right cheek. During the siege of Vicksburg he acted as sharp-shooter, and after the surrender of that place he quit the service, and went to Demopolis, Ala., and, after remaining there a short time, returned to Pemiscot County, where he has since lived. He raised a company of home guards and was made lieutenant of the same. This was to protect the people from adjacent bushwhackers and thieves. In 1868 Mr. Delashmuth was justice of the peace, and shortly afterward was made county judge, and served as such for two years, and has been justice of the peace most all the time since. March 24, 1864, he married Miss Louisa Castell, a native of Arkansas, born on December 14, 1842 and the daughter of H. C. Castell. To them were born seven children, all living: Sallie J., George M., Ellen V., Lora E., Mary B., Lillie May and John L. Mr. Delashmuth is a Democrat in his politics, is a member of the Wheel, being secretary of the same, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Judge Richard E. Dillingham, county judge of the First District of Pemiscot County, Mo., was born in South Carolina on May 1, 1827, his parents being Benjamin C. and Cintha H. (Hannon) Dillingham, natives of Kentucky and South Carolina, respectively. The father was born in 1794, and the mother in 1796. The former died in his native State in 1840, and the latter also in Kentucky in 1868. Benjamin C. Dillingham, when a young man, went to South Carolina, where he was married, and where he remained for a short time, and then moved to Kentucky, where he passed the balance of his days. He was a farmer all his life. During the War of 1812 he served as a soldier under Gen. Jackson, at the battle of New Orleans. He was slightly wounded several times. His wife was a member of the Baptist Church for a number of years. Their marriage was blessed by the birth of seven children, all of whom lived to be grown. Richard E. Dillingham left his home in 1840 and went to Saline County, Ill., where he lived for about four years, or until 1853, when he went to Gallatin County, Ill. Previous to this, in 1851, May 1, he married Miss Elizabeth Gates, a daughter of Squire Gates. She was born in Saline County, Ill., and died in Gallatin County, of the same State, in 1856, leaving no children. January 8, 1858, Judge Dillingham married Elizabeth Broten, a daughter of Milton Broten. She was born in Gallatin County, Ill., in 1842, and died in that county in 1858, leaving no children. November 14, 1861, the Judge married Cynthia Ann Gossett, a native of Kentucky, born March 6, 1844, and the daughter of James Gossett. To this union were born eleven children, seven now living, viz.: James C., Nannie, Tomazin, William H., Edward L. and Allie (twins) and John J. The Judge remained in Gallatin County until 1871, when he came to Pemiscot County, Mo., and here he has since lived. He has a fine farm, well improved and well cultivated. When a young man he learned the cabinet-maker's and carpenter's trade, and this he continued to work at until he came to Missouri, when he abandoned this for farming. In 1882 he was elected county judge, and in 1884 and 1886 he was re-elected. While a resident of Gallatin County, Ill., he was elected constable and also deputy sheriff for three years. When a young man, and while living in Kentucky, he was elected captain of the militia.

Sidney H. Dowd was born at Albany, N. Y., October 17, 1822, and is the son of Charles H. and Ann Eliza (Mills) Dowd, who were, it is thought, natives of New York State. The father died in Wheeling, W. Va., in 1830 or 1831, aged about fifty-five, and was a merchant by occupation. While in Virginia he was also a manufacturer of tobacco and cigars. He and family moved to Wheeling in 1822 or 1823, and here the father passed his last days. His wife also died there in 1840 at the age of fifty-five. Mr. Dowd was quite successful in his business transactions, and left a large property at his death. They were the parents of nine children, three now living. Sidney H. was the seventh child. He secured but a limited education, but by observation and reading he has acquired a fair

education, and is considered a well-informed man. At the age of nine years Sidney H. left home and went to Louisville, Ky., where he remained a short time. From that time, until he was twenty-six years of age, he spent his time traveling. He has been on every navigable river in the United States. During the Mexican war he belonged to Capt. C. C. Donnelly's Company, of Yell's Regiment of Arkansas Cavalry. He served until the close of the war. He was wounded three times at the battle of Buena Vista, twice with sword and once with ball. At the same battle he had one horse shot from under him, and his cartridge belt stopped another ball. October 14, 1847, he married Miss Adaline Jones, who was born in Paducah, Ky., June 15, 1831, and died in Southern Illinois, February 25, 1872. Nine children were born to this union, six now living: Cullem A., Mary E., Madira E., James L., Robert H. and George F. Those deceased were named Charles H., William A. and John (an infant). In 1848 Mr. Dowd located at Paducah, Ky., and was agent for Langstaff & Co., with whom he remained for twenty-five years. His family were in Southern Illinois. In 1875 he moved to the farm that he now owns, which consists of 1,100 acres of good land. During this time he has never been sued and has never sued. He was never a witness, or a jurymen, and does not owe a dollar. February 8, 1873, Mr. Dowd married Miss Mary C. Chandler, a native of Paducah, Ky., born March 20, 1856, and is the daughter of George W. and A. E. Chandler. Seven children were born to the last union, four now living: Nellie, Edward, Arthur and Carrie. Those deceased were named Henry, Annie and Mamie. Mr. Dowd is a Democrat in politics and is an excellent citizen.

George William Dowdy, a thrifty and enterprising farmer of Pemiscot County, Gayoso Township, was born in Carroll County, Ga., July 21, 1847. He is the son of James and Susan Josephine (Lee) Dowdy, who were natives of Georgia. The parents were married in their native State, and came to Missouri in 1861, locating in Pemiscot County, where the father died in 1871, at the age of fifty-three. The mother died the same year, aged forty-four years. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were the parents of four children, two now living: George W. and Sarah Jane (who is now the wife of C. T. Moseley, a prominent farmer of Pemiscot County). George W. Dowdy received a limited education, and remained at home until the death of his parents, since which time he has engaged in business for himself. March 26, 1871, he married Miss Armida Castleberry, a native of Illinois, born in 1844, and the daughter of David Castleberry. Mr. and Mrs. Dowdy are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and Mr. Dowdy has been deacon of the same for some time. He is a Democrat in his political views, and is one of the enterprising citizens of the county, and at all times supports the cause of education.

Marshall G. Dudley was born in Perry County, Tenn., February 18, 1848, and is a son of Dr. Guilford and Mahala (Dicus) Dudley, who were born in Tennessee, in 1799 and 1817, and died November 15, 1860, and August 20, 1861, respectively. The father was a very prominent physician, and was a graduate of the Louisville Medical College. He was a Whig in his political views, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Only two of their seven children are living: Marshall G. and Anna B. (wife of John W. Hendricks). In 1864 Marshall G. Dudley enlisted in Company I, Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, Confederate States army, but was soon after captured and retained at Nashville, Tenn., until the close of the war. Soon after his marriage he removed to Wayne County, where he resided, engaged in farming, until 1882, when he became a resident of Pemiscot County, Mo. In connection with farming he has followed merchandising, and was city marshal of Clifton, Wayne Co., Tenn., for some time. Since coming to Missouri he has been engaged in farming and stock raising. July 15, 1866, he was married, in Wayne County, Tenn., to Mary F. Warrington, who was born in Wayne County, Tenn., November 15, 1845. She is a daughter of Elijah and Docia Caroline Warrington, who were born in Tennessee and Kentucky, in 1799 and 1817, respectively. The father is now residing with Mr. Dudley. The mother died near Clifton, Tenn., in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley are the parents of the following children: Guilford, Edwin (born April 16, 1867), Louie Marshal (born February 20, 1869), Lulu Docia Bland (born December 19, 1874) and Frank W. (born October 10, 1881). The following children are dead: Milton T., Fred T. and Mattie A. Mr. Dudley is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Samuel Allen Everright, a native of Pemiscot County, Mo., was born Febru-

ary 13, 1853, and is a son of Thomas and Annie (Hubbs) Everright. The father was born in New York, and died in Pemiscot County, Mo., when Samuel E. was very young, and in consequence but little is known of the Everright family. The mother was born in Henderson County, Tenn., and died in Pemiscot County, April 23, 1877. After Mr. Everright's death, she married D. A. Harrington who is also dead. Samuel A. Everright is the fourth of five children, all of whom are deceased except himself. He made his home with his mother until eighteen years of age and then worked for wages for a number of years. From 1874 to 1884 he rented land, and at the latter date purchased his present farm. He is a Democrat and held the office of constable for some time, being elected in 1874. He is a Mason. August 10, 1873 he was united in marriage to Harriet Orton, a daughter of Thomas Orton. She was born in Pemiscot County, October 10, 1855, and she and Mr. Everright became the parents of five children, four of whom are living: Rosa L., Cora, Lela and Cleveland. Dora died at the age of two years. Mr. Everright is a deacon in the Baptist Church, of which he and wife are members.

William R. Fields, was born in Kentucky, Fulton County, July 12, 1827, and is the son of Absalom and Lucy Ann J. P. (Hester) Fields. The father was born in Williamson County, Tenn., and was killed by the explosion of a steamer, "Persian," one of the first Mississippi steamers. He was a carpenter by occupation. He had moved from Williamson County, Tenn., to Graves County, Ky., where he located and remained for some time. He afterward moved to Weakley County, Tenn., where he passed the balance of his days. He was constable for several years. His wife was a native of North Carolina, and died in Weakley County, Tenn., in 1842, when about thirty five years of age. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of the nine children born to their marriage, four are now living: Absalom, Matilda, Mickey and William R. The last named received a rather meager education, but by his own exertions has become quite well informed on nearly all subjects. He remained at home until after the death of his parents, when he was obliged to start out for himself, and worked for some time on a farm, for \$4 per month. In 1847 he entered a blacksmith shop in Obion County, Tenn., and there worked for seven years, when a broken arm caused him to abandon this and he afterward engaged in farming. July 27, 1850, he married Miss Eliza Jones, a native of Pittsylvania County, Va., born November 16, 1826, and the daughter of John D. Jones, a farmer of Weakley County, Tenn. This union was blessed by the birth of four children, only one, Eliza J., now living. She is the wife of Solomon Nelson, a farmer in Pemiscot County. In 1870 Mr. Fields and family moved to Greene County, Ark., where they lived one year, and then moved to Pemiscot County. Here they have since remained. Mr. Fields is the owner of a fine farm, well located and well improved. In 1861 he enlisted in Capt. Buford's company, of the first troops organized in Tennessee. He was in the Confederate service but was a Union man, and is that to-day. He served twelve months against his will and participated in the battles of Shiloh and Belmont, and in the former battle received a flesh-wound in the right arm. In connection with his farming interest, Mr. Fields raises cattle and hogs and is doing well. While in Obion County, Tenn., he served two years as constable, and has always been a Democrat in his political views. Mr. Field is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and is also a member of the Wheel. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, of which he is a deacon. He takes a great interest in Sunday-schools, and is a much respected citizen.

Judge Charles W. Fisher, a prominent citizen of Pemiscot County, Mo., and the son of Sylvanius and Nancy (Yarbro) Fisher, was born in Perry County, Tenn., July 27, 1823. The parents were natives of Mecklenburg County, N. C., born about 1797, and both died in Perry County, Tenn., in 1834 and 1876, respectively. The father was a farmer and blacksmith by occupation, and moved to Tennessee about 1816. Both he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and were the parents of seven children, six now living: John W., a Methodist minister and farmer of Decatur County, Tenn.; Electy, widow of C. Fisher, who was a farmer of Pemiscot County; Charles W. Fisher, the subject of this sketch, now living in Pemiscot County, Mo.; James, died in Decatur County, Tenn., in 1858 (was a farmer); Mary Ann, now residing in Decatur County, Tenn.; Arnold A., farmer of Weakley County, Tenn., and Sylvanius, a farmer of Lamar County, Tex. After the death of her husband Mrs. Fisher married Daniel White. Charles W. Fisher left his home at the age

of eighteen, and began to farm for himself, which has since been his occupation. He remained in Decatur County, Tenn., until 1861, when, on February 27 of that year, he went to Pemiscot County, Mo., and has been residing there ever since, with the exception of the years 1863 and 1864, when he resided in Illinois. He received a liberal education by his own exertions, and when nineteen years of age was elected captain of a company of militia, and remained an officer in the State militia for about eight years. December 7, 1842, he married Miss Sarah Nix, who was born in Marshall County, Tenn., January 6, 1825, and who died in Pemiscot County, Mo., May 7, 1882. She was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Nix, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To her marriage were born eleven children, only two now living: William J. and Arnold A., both living in Pemiscot County. June 25, 1882, Mr. Fisher married Mrs. Mary A. Thompson, a native of Tennessee, the sister of Mr. Fisher's former wife, and the widow of James Thompson, who died in the Federal army. About 1848 Mr. Fisher was appointed justice of the peace, which position he held for about two years. In 1859 he was again elected justice of the peace, and this time held the office until he left the State. In 1865, after coming to Missouri, he was appointed county judge, and served until the next general election, when he was re-elected, and served two years longer. He was then elected probate judge, served one term, and afterward served another term as county judge. During the war Judge Fisher was a consistent Union man, and since the war has been a Democrat. His first presidential vote was for Henry Clay. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years, is a member of the Wheel, and is the owner of a well improved and cultivated farm.

John J. Fisher, a leading citizen of Godair Township, and the owner of one of the best located and improved farms in Pemiscot County, was born in Decatur County, Tenn., October 9, 1863, being the son of John F. and Nancy Jane (Moody) Fisher, natives of Decatur County, Tenn. The father was a farmer all his life. In 1870 he left Decatur County, Tenn., and moved to Pemiscot County, Mo., where he died December 20, 1883. He was successful in his business transactions, was a Democrat in politics, and he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was born in Decatur County, Tenn., and died in Pemiscot County, when her son, John J., was but eight years of age. Their family consisted of eleven children, only three now living: William C., James H. and John J. William C. remained at home until his father's death. John J. began life as a farmer, and on starting for himself he had about forty-five acres, and to this he has added enough to make 180 acres. March 25, 1881, he married Miss Fannie L. Lewis, a native of Obion County, Tenn., born February 18, 1867, and the daughter of Dr. L. N. Lewis, of Pemiscot County, who was born in Tennessee, November 29, 1836, and who died in Pemiscot County, April 9, 1883. To Mr. and Mrs. Fisher were born two children only one, Ella V., now living. Ernest L. died when eleven months old. Mr. Fisher is a supporter of the Democratic platform, and is one of the enterprising farmers of the county.

Aladdin C. Foust was born in Kentucky, April 26, 1834, and is the son of Lewis and Rebecca (Parmley) Foust. The father was born in Pennsylvania, and the mother in Kentucky. He died in Missouri in 1854, at the unusual age of ninety-four, and she died the same year at the also unusual age of eighty-two. They lived together about sixty years. He moved to Kentucky when a young man, was married there and there remained until 1827, when he moved to Obion County, Tenn., and there remained twelve years. He then moved to Pemiscot County, Mo., then a part of New Madrid County, and a wilderness. The inhabitants were Indians and wild animals. Mr. Foust lived in this county about twelve years, when he moved to Dent County, and there passed his last days. He was a cabinet-maker by occupation, but followed farming the latter part of his days. He was very successful and accumulated a large amount of property. When in Obion County he was the owner of a large tract of land and a large number of slaves, but security broke him up. During the War of 1812 he was under Gen. Jackson at New Orleans. He and wife were life-long members of the Baptist Church. Eleven children were born to this marriage, the subject of this sketch being the eleventh. Aladdin C. Foust received a limited education, but by observation and general reading is considered a well-informed man. He remained with his parents until twenty years of age, or until 1852, when he crossed the plains to California, enduring many hardships

on the way. He there mined for two years, and was successful, bringing home with him \$2,000. He then located in Pemiscot County, his old home, invested his money in land, and farmed until just before the war, when he traded land for a stock of goods at Spring Creek, Tenn., but the war took all. During 1864 and 1865 he carried dispatches, and was in many a tight place, but though shot at numerous times, was never wounded. After the war he settled on the farm where he now lives, went in debt for it, but by hard work soon paid for the same, and now has 320 acres of as good land as is to be found in the county. He has 2,000 apple trees, all the fruits of his own exertion. In 1856 he was elected registrar and land receiver of Pemiscot County, holding the office until 1860. In 1856 he married Margaret McFarland, who was born in Pemiscot County, Mo., in 1827, and died June 17, 1886, leaving six children, five now living: James M., Mary F., Dixie A., Margaret S., John E. (deceased) and R. E. Mrs. Foust was the daughter of Elab and Elizabeth McFarland, the oldest family in the county, with the exception of the Walker family. Mr. Foust is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is, in his political views, a Democrat.

Patrick Fowler is a native of Perry County, Ind., and was born May 7, 1832. He is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Stephens) Fowler, who were born in Marion and Nelson Counties, Ky., in 1802 and 1797, and died in Perry County, Ind., in 1884 and 1874, respectively. They became residents of Perry County, Ind., in 1829. The father was a farmer, and a Democrat, and he and his wife were members of the Catholic Church. Patrick Fowler is the third of their seven children. He received a limited education, and for about three years engaged in boating on the Mississippi River. He then turned his attention to farming, and has continued the same up to present time. He came to Pemiscot County, Mo., in 1875, where he owns a good farm. November 22, 1853, he married Ann Wheatley, a daughter of Thomas Wheatley. She was born in Perry County, Ind., August 22, 1834, and became the mother of ten children, seven of whom are living: Bridget, William D., Leonard E., Amanda, Emeline, Charles T., Josephine M. and Elizabeth. Those deceased are John, Thomas J. and an infant. Mr. Fowler is a Republican, and he and family are members of the Catholic Church.

Hon. Henry Clay Garrett, a prominent merchant of Cottonwood Point, Mo., was born in Vanderburg County, Ind., January 11, 1840, and is a son of Corydon and Sarah (James) Garrett. The father was born in Kentucky, June 3, 1813, and died in Pemiscot County, Mo., September 13, 1861. He was a resident of Indiana until 1858, when he located in Missouri, and here lived until his death. His wife was born in Vanderburg County, Ind., in 1818, and there resided until her death. They were the parents of nine children, and Henry C. is the second child, and the eldest of the three now living. Martha E., a sister, is the wife of Dr. Q. A. Tipton, and is residing at Cottonwood Point. James M., a brother, is also living at Cottonwood Point. Henry C. Garrett received a good education, and was attending school in Indiana when the war broke out. He left school for the purpose of joining the army, and enlisted in Company G, First Missouri Infantry, of the Confederate States army, and served twelve months. He was taken prisoner at Memphis, Tenn., and paroled. He did not re-enlist in the service, but began teaching school, but soon discontinued that business and began farming, which occupation he has followed up to the present time. He kept a general merchandise store at Cottonwood Point for some time, and then disposed of his goods, and since that time has been selling drugs and groceries. He was postmaster of the town for some time, and served several years as magistrate. In 1886 he was elected to represent Pemiscot County in the State Legislature, and did good work in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly. In 1863 he married Amanda Jackson, who died in Missouri in 1866, leaving two children: Eva and William. In 1867 Mr. Garrett took for his second wife Annie M. Seavy, and by her became the father of five children, three living: Edgar T., Walter B. and Georgia I. Those deceased are Sarah M. and Hattie Mabel. Mr. Garrett is a Democrat and a member of the A. F. & A. M.

Newberry Gibson, a leading citizen of Virginia Township, and the owner of a well improved and well located farm south of the Pemiscot Bayou, was born in Henderson County, Tenn., February 15, 1848, and is the son of Roger and Elizabeth (Still) Gibson, natives, respectively, of Henderson and Decatur Counties, Tenn. The father was a successful farmer and stock raiser by occupation, and died at the age of forty-nine, on March 22, 1875. His widow still sur-

vives at the age of sixty, and finds a pleasant home with her children in Coffman County, Tex. She is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Gibson was a Democrat in his political views. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are living: Nancy (wife of Dixie Still, of this county), Porter J., Greenberry, and Margaret (Mrs. William Jackson), all residents of Texas, and Newberry, the eldest of the family. He remained at home and worked upon his father's farm until his marriage, February 11, 1873, to Miss Mary G. Stone, a daughter of William Stone. She was born in Decatur County, Tenn., October 18, 1861, accompanying her parents to Missouri when young. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson have had five children, three of whom are living: Eudore Lee, Gideon and Bonnie. Aurora and Roger are deceased. Since his marriage Mr. Gibson has been carrying on farming on his own account, first renting land, but in 1875 he purchased ninety acres, which he has since sold, buying other property until he is now owner of one of the best farms in this section, all the result of his own industry and good management. He is a member of the Masonic order at Cottonwood Point, belongs to Gayoso lodge of the I. O. O. F., to the Wheel, and politically is a Democrat.

Thomas B. Gordon, a worthy citizen and native of Pemiscot County, Mo., was born January 16, 1858, and is a son of Duff Gordon, who was killed during the war. After the death of his father, which occurred when Thomas was about two years of age, he was taken into the family of Rev. Henry T. Blythe, a Methodist minister, of Mississippi County, Ark., and remained with him until 1876, when he returned to Pemiscot County, Mo., where he has since been engaged in farming. All his property has been acquired through his own industry and good management. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in his political views is a Democrat. October 11, 1883, he was united in marriage to Amanda Edsall, a daughter of James and Charlotte Edsall. She was born in Pemiscot County, Mo., December 24, 1864, and is the mother of one daughter, Edith M. Mr. Gordon worked for wages until 1884, when he rented land, and in 1886 purchased his present farm.

Thomas J. Green, son of Andrew J. and Jane (Nighton) Green, was born in Wayne County, Tenn., March 18, 1838. The parents were natives of Wayne County, Tenn., also, and both are now deceased. The father died in Wayne County, in 1850, at the age of thirty-six, and the mother died in Pemiscot County, in 1879, at the age of sixty-six. The father was a farmer all his life, and a Whig in politics. His wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over fifty years. Our subject was the second of eight children, and is the only one living at the present time. As all early settlers know, education was a thing not easily obtained at that day, and consequently Mr. Green did not get very far in his studies. Notwithstanding this, by general reading and observation he is considered a well informed man. At the age of fifteen he began to aid in supporting the younger members of the family, and assisted his mother in every way he could. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, and in September of the following year he was severely wounded in the right leg, which disabled him from further duty during the war. He was orderly sergeant during service, and participated in the raid through West Tennessee, Middle Tennessee, around Nashville, and was in various engagements. After the war he engaged in farming and dealing in stock, which he continues at the present time. January 22, 1858, previous to the war, he married Miss Elizabeth Churchwell, a native of Wayne County, Tenn., born September 1, 1838, and the daughter of Elias Churchwell. The fruits of this union were seven children: John W., William J., Andrew J., Fannie E., Elias D., Amos A. and Alonzo F. In 1873 Mr. Green moved from Tennessee to Pemiscot County, where he has since resided. In 1882, during the high water, he lost over 100 head of stock; since then he has been engaged more in farming. He has a fine farm and is doing well. He was deputy sheriff of Pemiscot County under Peter H. Scott, and when Mr. Scott resigned in May, 1884, Mr. Green was appointed in his place, and served the balance of the unexpired term. Previous to this he had served for several years as deputy under several officers. Mr. Green is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are well respected by all who know them.

Martin Luther Grymes, a young and enterprising farmer of Pemiscot County, Mo., was born in that county August 26, 1856, and is the son of Henry B. and Harriet (Marsh) Grymes, natives of Tennessee, and New Madrid County, Mo., respectively. The father, when a young man, moved to Missouri from

Tennessee, and located in what was then New Madrid County, but what is now Pemiscot County. He followed agricultural pursuits, and in connection dealt largely in live stock, being quite successful, and leaving at the time of his death, which occurred in Pemiscot County, Mo., in 1859, considerable property. He was a Democrat in politics, but did not aspire to office holding. His wife died in Pemiscot County, Mo., in 1875, and at the time of her death was about forty-three years old. Mr. Grymes was about thirty-eight years of age when he died. After his death Mrs. Grymes married William A. Ruddle, who is now living, and is a resident of Pemiscot County. To her first marriage were born three children, two now living: Braden Columbus and the subject of this sketch. Braden is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Pemiscot County, is married and doing well. Martin Luther Grymes remained with his mother until her death, when he began to farm for himself, and at that time was the owner of seventy-four acres. He is now the owner of 400 acres of good land, 140 acres under cultivation, all well improved and well located, being one mile west of Stewart's Landing. Besides farming Mr. Grymes is also engaged in raising stock, having on hand not less than sixty head of cattle. He is a liberal supporter of the cause of education, is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

John Hartwell is a native of Jefferson County, Ind., born May 15, 1828, being the son of Ephraim and Susan Hartwell, who were natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively. They were married in Indiana, but both had been previously married. The father was a farmer and distiller by occupation, and was eighty-seven years of age at the time of his death, which occurred in Indiana. The mother also died in the same State, and was seventy-three years of age at that time. To their marriage were born four children, all living. John Hartwell was the third child born to this union. His advantages for receiving an education were limited, but reading and coming in contact with all kinds of business have rendered him a well informed man. He remained at home and worked on his father's farm until twenty-two years of age, when he engaged in business for himself on a farm, and this he has since continued. September 19, 1849, he married Miss Elizabeth Ann Tobias, who was born in Jefferson County, Ind., and died in Iowa in 1857, being about twenty-five years of age at the time of her death. She left four children, two of whom are now living: Mary Ann and Arena Ada. Those deceased were named Eliza Ann and Elizabeth Ann. July 5, 1858, Mr. Hartwell married Ann Eliza Hudson, who was a native of Vermont, born January 1, 1852, and who died in Pemiscot County, Mo., January 8, 1873, leaving five children, three now living: Lewis L., James H. and James Alexander. The two deceased were named Lemuel Elsworth and Eliza Ann. In 1855 Mr. Hartwell went to Appanoose County, Iowa, where he lived five years. He then moved back to Jefferson County, Ind., and after remaining there two years moved to Scott County, Ind., where he lived until 1867, when he moved to Pemiscot County, Mo., where he has since resided. He has a fine farm of 320 acres, a considerable portion of which is improved. In 1874 Mr. Hartwell married Mrs. Nancy Powers, who died in 1879, leaving no children. Since then Mr. Hartwell married Mrs. Barbara Ann Smith, who was born in Georgia in 1829. He affiliates with the Republican party in his political views, is a member of the Wheel, a member of the Masonic order, and is a member and an officer in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Henderson, an enterprising citizen of Pemiscot County, Mo., and the son of William and Cynthia (Miller) Henderson, was born in Hardin County, Ky., June 4, 1837. His parents were natives of Jefferson and Grayson Counties, Ky., and his grandfather, John Henderson, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, was at the battle of New Orleans, and was quite a prominent man. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and died at Louisville, Ky., while attending lodge. William Henderson followed agricultural pursuits all his life, and was also a miller by occupation. He died in 1843, when about thirty years of age. His wife then married Diamack Hay, and lived in Kentucky until her death in 1861, at the age of about forty. William Henderson was a member of the Catholic Church, and his wife a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To their union were born three children, John Henderson being the only one now living. Jacob M. died while a prisoner at Andersonville during the war; was a member of the Louisville Legion, or Second Kentucky Cavalry, Federal service, and was a veteran. William P. was accidentally killed immediately after the battle of Murfreesboro. He was a member

of the Second Kentucky Cavalry. John Henderson left home when fourteen years of age, and was on the Louisville and Nashville Pike for ten years teaming, and was during the time working on the Nashville & Memphis Railroad. At the breaking out of the war he was in Arkansas, and immediately came back to Louisville, Ky., where he enlisted in the Louisville Legion, which afterward became the Second Kentucky Cavalry (United States army). This was in July, 1861. He was in service until the fall, when he was taken down with the rheumatism, and was obliged to go on crutches eighteen months after he was out of bed. As soon as he was able he began farming in Hardin County, on rented land, where he remained until the close of the war, when he moved to Spencer County, Ind., and continued to farm on rented land. He lived in this State and Kentucky until 1879, when he came to Pemiscot County, Mo., and rented the farm that he now owns, which now consists of 370 acres in Pemiscot County, Mo., and he also owns 120 acres in Arkansas. He is a self-made man, and owes his success to his industry and good management. In 1863 he married Miss Betsy Ann Miller, who was born in Hart County, Ky., and died in Spencer County, Ind., in 1874. She was born about 1838, and became the mother of four children, two now living: Riley and Lee. Those deceased are named James and Laura. In 1876 Mr. Henderson married Mrs. Laura (Adams) Kirkland, a daughter of Alfred Adams, and widow of Thomas Kirkland (deceased). She was born in Perry County, Ind., in 1847. This marriage resulted in the birth of one son, Harry. Mr. Henderson is a Republican in politics, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

David Glen Hendrick, ex-judge of Pemiscot County, Mo., is the youngest of twelve children, and the only one now living, born to Hance and Sarah (Nevels) Hendrick. He was born in Guilford County, N. C., September 1, 1825, shortly after his parents' removal from Virginia to that place. Hance Hendrick was of Irish descent, and was born in Virginia. He was a farmer and shoemaker, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He died in North Carolina in 1845. His wife was born in Virginia, and died in what is now Pemiscot County, Mo., in 1852. Both were worthy members of the Christian Church. After the father's death David G. Hendrick began taking care of his mother and sister, and to do so engaged in the occupation of farming, which he has continued up to the present time. In 1849 he came west and located on Island No. 21 on the Mississippi River, but soon located in Missouri in what is now Pemiscot County. After the high water of 1858 he moved to Dyer County. The following March he located on his present farm. In 1860 he was elected justice of the peace, and in 1870 was elected county judge and served two years. Sarah Pitman became his wife in 1852. She was born in Decatur County, Tenn., about 1837, and died in Pemiscot County, Mo., in 1866, leaving no children. The latter part of the same year Mr. Hendrick married Mrs. Nancy Gordon, who was born in Mississippi County, Ark. She is a daughter of Moses Crawford, who is the oldest citizen of Northeast Arkansas. Mrs. Hendrick was the mother of one child by her marriage with Duff Gordon: John T. (deceased). She is the mother of seven living children by her present marriage: Julius H. and Julia N., Lillian, Anna, David G., Ellen and Iola. Isaac B. and Etta are dead. Mr. Hendrick is a Good Templar, a Mason and Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Leonard C. Hickerson is a native of New Madrid County, Mo., and was born February 28, 1845. He is a son of Henry L. and Martha (Reaves) Hickerson, both of whom were born in Tennessee in 1820, the former in Weakley County, and the latter in Humphreys County. They were married in New Madrid County, Mo., whither they had come with their parents. The mother died in 1863. The father is still living, and has been engaged in farming all his life. During the late war he served in the Confederate army for six months, and in his political views is a Democrat. After the death of his wife, he married Mrs. Dicey Randall, and, after her death, married Connie Forsythe, who is still living. Nine children were born to his first marriage, five of whom are living at the present time. Leonard C. is the eldest of those living. He received very poor educational advantages, owing to the early times and to the fact that his services were needed on the farm. At the age of twenty-one he began earning his own living, and engaged in farming, being now the owner of 160 acres of excellent land. In 1873 he was married to Mary M. Lawson, who was born in Arkansas, in 1856, and died in 1876, leaving two children, John Henry and Robert L. Mr. Hickerson is a Democrat, and a member of the Baptist Church.

Ransom Hicks is a native of Gibson County, Tenn., born June 16, 1833, and is the son of James and Susan (Sanford) Hicks, natives of South Carolina and Gibson County, Tenn., respectively. The father died in Greene County, Ark., in 1862, and at the time of his death was forty-three years of age. He was a Whig in politics. He was but a child when his parents moved from South Carolina to Gibson County, Tenn. He was married in the last named county, and in 1859 moved to Greene County, Ark., where he passed the remainder of his days. Mrs. Hicks died in Pemiscot County, Mo., in 1869, and was forty-five years old at that time. To this marriage was born a large family of children, eight now living, Ransom being the eldest. At the age of eighteen, he left home, hired out and worked for wages until twenty-four years of age, or until August 20, 1857, when he married Miss Elizabeth Biggs, a native of Gibson County, Tenn., and the daughter of Zachariah Biggs. Nine children were born to this marriage, six now living: Mary S., Sarah, Lucy E., Matilda J., George Y. and Samuel S. Those deceased are James R., Thomas E. and Francis. After marriage Mr. Hicks began farming and stock raising, and this he has since continued. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served one year, when he was discharged on account of ill health. During that time he participated in the battle of Cane Hill. He and family moved from Gibson County, Tenn., to Dunklin County, Mo., where they resided two years. He then moved to Greene County, Ark., and from there, in 1863, to Pemiscot County, Mo. He is now the owner of 1,300 acres of good land, all the result of hard work and good management. He is a member of the Wheel, is a Democrat in his political views, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

William H. Hudgens, son of Josiah and Harriet (Lasaur) Hudgens, was born in Pemiscot County, Mo., February 5, 1847. The father was born in Indiana, in 1827, is now living, and is a resident of Pemiscot County. He came to Missouri when a young man, and located in Pemiscot County, where he has followed farming all his life. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Wheel. His wife was born in New Madrid County, about 1828, and both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They reared an interesting family of four children, three now living, viz.: Mary E. (now the wife of Walter M. Hoag, now a resident of Pemiscot County, and a photographer at Needmore), William H. and Alfred W. (now a resident of Pemiscot County, engaged in farming). William H. Hudgens received a limited education, but notwithstanding this, by his own efforts, he has become a well-informed man. July 16, 1868, he married Miss Mary H. Teror, a native of Pemiscot County, born January 9, 1852. The fruits of this union were seven children, all living, viz.: Harriet A. and Mary J. (twins), William D., John W., Nicholas R., James H. and Ruth Ann. Mr. Hudgens has a good farm, well located, and well improved, all the result of his own exertions. He has been a great hunter, and can relate many interesting anecdotes connected with his hunting expeditions. He is a member of the Wheel, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he is a deacon. He is a staunch supporter of the Democratic platform.

Hon. Jesse Huffman was born in Pittsylvania County, Va., December 28, 1822, and is a son of Michael and Millie (Kaizee) Huffman. The father was of German descent, and was born in Maryland, where his parents had located on coming to the United States. He afterward moved to Virginia, thence to Tennessee, where he died, in 1865. He was a very successful farmer, and was a life-long Whig. The mother was born in Virginia, and died in Missouri, in 1876. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, all her life. They were the parents of eighteen children. Jesse Huffman received very limited early educational advantages, but acquired a good education through his own exertions at home. At the age of twenty-two he left home, and went to Dyer County, Tenn., where he worked for wages for over a year, and then engaged in the wood business. This work he continued for five years. September 26, 1846, he married Melissa D. Branch, who was born in Tennessee, and died in Missouri, March 23, 1870. Six of their nine children are living: Emma E. (Helm), Susan (Brusher), William H. and James S. (twins), Jesse David and Missouri Ann. Those deceased are Amanda M., Ella (Powell) and Andrew. In 1871 Mr. Huffman married Amanda M. Powell, who died in Missouri, in 1879, leaving two children: Anna M. and Edwin S. After his first marriage Mr. Huffman moved to Arkansas, and after residing there seven years, moved to Missouri. In connection with farming he has been engaged in the mercantile

business, a considerable portion of the time. He owns 1,000 acres of good land well improved. While residing in Arkansas he served as magistrate four years, and two years as associate judge. In Missouri he has held the offices of postmaster, magistrate, and in 1856 was elected presiding judge of the county, and held that office for six years. After the war he was appointed supervisor of registration. In 1870 he was elected to the State Legislature and served one term. He is a Mason and Democrat.

John W. Jacobs, an enterprising citizen of the county, was born in Arkansas, January 18, 1840, and is the son of William and Missouri (Cersey) Jacobs. The father was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and died in Pemiscot County, Mo., in 1854, being about thirty-five years of age at that time. He was a farmer all his life. When a young man he went to Arkansas, was married there and there resided until 1841, when he moved back to Pemiscot County (then New Madrid County). His wife is a native of Arkansas, is now living and is about sixty-three years of age. After her husband's death she married John G. Jacobs, who is now living, and is nearly eighty years of age. After the death of his father, John W. Jacobs lived with his uncle until June, 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, First Missouri Infantry, Confederate army, and served three years. He participated in many battles, the principal ones being Shiloh, Corinth, Port Gibson, Baker's Creek and siege of Vicksburg. While at the last named battle he received a musket ball through his wrist, which has disabled him for life. At the same battle he received a wound in the right hip and was then granted a furlough. From that time until July, 1865, he was traveling through Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi. He then returned to Pemiscot County, where he has since resided. April 11, 1867, he married Miss Clorilda Harris, a daughter of William A. Harris, and a native of Lake County, Tenn., born in 1858. She died in Pemiscot County, Mo., December 6, 1879, leaving four children, one now living, Stella, who is at home. Those deceased are Frank, Mary and Philip. February 29, 1880, Mr. Jacobs married Mrs. Nannie (Fisher) Hicks, daughter of Patrick Fisher and widow of William Hicks. She was born in Decatur County, Tenn., March 18, 1848. After his first marriage, Mr. Jacobs began farming, and has continued this ever since except about two years, when he kept Stewart's Landing. He has 160 acres of good land, and is a self-made man, having started with nothing. He held the office of constable for ten years, or until he was elected assessor, which office he held one term. In 1886 he was elected justice of the peace of Butler Township. He is I. G. of the I. O. O. F., and is politically a Democrat.

James L. Johnson is a native of St. Francis County, Ark., born January 11, 1840, and is the son of Elisha and Sarah (McFall) Johnson, natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively. The father died in Hancock County, of his native State, in 1848, and was about forty years of age at that time. He was a farmer, and he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Johnson died in Kentucky when her son James L. was fifteen years of age. He was the fourth of six children, three now living. After the death of his mother, James L. worked at different places until July 26, 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry, serving three years and four months. He re-enlisted in the Kentucky State Guards, Company D, Grand River Battalion, and was made first lieutenant. During service he participated in the siege of Morgan Bend, La., and was taken to Tyler, Texas, where he was kept a prisoner ten months. After the war he went to Indiana, and after remaining there a short time returned, and in 1866 came to Southeast Missouri, locating in Pemiscot County, with the intention of hunting and farming, which he has since continued. In 1871 he married Miss Elizabeth Acuff, who was born in Kentucky in 1848, and is the daughter of Benjamin Acuff. The result of this union was the birth of six children, two living, John W. and Henrietta A. Mr. Johnson is a Republican in his political views, is a member of the Wheel, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

John W. Jones, a leading citizen of Gayoso Township, Pemiscot Co., Mo., was born in Johnson County, Tenn., June 29, 1834, being the son of John W. and Eva Ann Jones. The father was a native of Virginia, and died shortly after the Mexican War, perhaps about 1849 or 1850. He was engaged in iron mining and smelting on the Cumberland River, following this business for many years. He was highly educated, and was by occupation a shoemaker. He was also an expert bookkeeper and was a prosperous man. He was preparing his business to come to Illinois at the breaking out of the Mexican War, and so he sent his

children to that State, but before he could settle his business transactions, to follow them, was taken ill and died. He was justice of the peace for many years, was a soldier in the Florida War, and had been twice married, his last marriage being to the mother of our subject, the result being the birth of three children, only one now living, John W. He was sent to Illinois, and here attended the country schools for about six or seven years, after which he attended the high school at Alton for some time. He then left school to serve as night watchman, and afterward had control of the school at Alton prison for three years, which position he gave up to enlist in Company B, Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Col. John Daugherty, who was afterward governor of the State of Illinois, and served three years. He participated in many battles, the most important being Belmont, Shiloh, Corinth, Farmington, Stone River, Tullahoma, Chickamauga and Chattanooga, and was then ordered home as recruiting officer. He shortly afterward returned to the army at Dalton, Ga., was in the march to Atlanta, was in the army of the Cumberland, and was wounded but once, when a spent ball made a slight mark on the side of his head. He then returned to Alton, Ill., and turned his attention to farming, which he continued until 1884, when he came to Pemiscot County, Mo., and again began farming. He was the first one to introduce the culture of the castor bean, which has become a profitable employment. While in Illinois Mr. Jones was justice of the peace, which position he held for three years. August 27, 1865, he married Miss Julia A. Hayes, who was born in Madison County, Ill., but where she was born is now in the middle of the Mississippi River. Her birth occurred August 28, 1848, and she received her education in the Alton Female Seminary. She has been engaged in teaching school since coming to Missouri until the present year. She is the daughter of Elijah Hayes. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones were born five children: John H., Edith R., Mary F., James E. and Ben P. Mr. Jones is a Republican in politics, is a member of the Wheel, being trustee and lecturer of the same, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William A. Joplin, merchant at Caruthersville, whose stock of goods is valued at \$5,000, and whose annual sales equal \$40,000, established his business in 1885, and carries a full line of dry goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, provisions, flour, etc. He was born in Bedford County, Va., December 11, 1844, and is the son of James W. and Emma (Booth) Joplin. The father was a farmer by occupation, was quite wealthy, but during the late war all his property was destroyed. He is now living with his children. His wife was born in Franklin County, Va., and died in that county in 1868, at the age of sixty-three. Of the eight children born to this union, seven are sons, and six of them went through the war. They are named as follows: Thomas M. (a lumber dealer at Nashville, Tenn.), James B. (merchant, and farmer of Alabama), Jesse (resident of St. Louis County, Mo., an extensive stock dealer), J. C. (who resides in Los Angeles, Cal., and is a fruit dealer), F. M. (who is a merchant of Elizabethtown, Ky.), William A., and Bettie Martin (widow of William C. Martin, who was a resident of Nashville, Tenn.) and O. K. (who is now residing in Memphis, Tenn., and principal stock owner of the Memphis & St. Francois Packet Co. He is also captain of the steamer "Rene McCady," plying between Memphis and St. Francois). Charles P. was drowned at Memphis when in his sixteenth year. Six of these sons were in active service in the Confederate army during the late war, and Thomas was major in Gen. Morgan's brigade. William A. Joplin was married to Miss Emma Cromey in 1882. She is the daughter of William Cromey, of Louisville, Ky., and by her marriage became the mother of two children, Mary K. and W. A., Jr. Mr. Joplin began business as a clerk in a wholesale grocery house at Memphis, and remained there from 1866 until coming to Caruthersville. After three years he went on the river as clerk and afterward as captain of the "Osceola Bell" and others. From 1877 to 1885 he was in the shoemaking business; also dealt in cotton, etc., under the firm title of Joplin & Co. He then came to Caruthersville. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. During the late war he served in Company A, Thirty-seventh Virginia Cavalry, and was in service nineteen months. He was at the battle of Winchester and many others, but was never wounded or taken prisoner. He was sergeant-major of the regiment.

A. E. Ketcham, a farmer of Pemiscot County, Mo., was born in East Tennessee, April 28, 1848. His parents both died when he was quite young, and he made his home with his uncle, David Ketcham, who was a resident of Marion

County, Tenn., and remained with him until 1869, when he moved to Pemiscot County, Mo., where he has since been engaged in the occupation of farming. He owns a well improved and fertile farm, all of which he has earned through his own exertions. In 1876 he was united in marriage to Martha Joice, who was born in Hickman County, Tenn., and is a daughter of Alexander Joice. Mr. and Mrs. Ketcham became the parents of the following children: Jane, Jack A., Cordelia, Mary and Lulu. Letha died when an infant. The Ketcham family are among the well-respected citizens of the county, and are among the first to encourage all laudable enterprises.

Henry W. Kimberly, one of the old and much respected citizens of Pemiscot County, Mo., and the son of Samuel W. and Sarah (Boyer) Kimberly, was born in Gallatin County, Ill., October 29, 1822. The father was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., and died in Illinois, when Henry W. was but an infant. He was about forty-five years of age at the time of his death, and was of Scotch descent. He learned the tailor's trade when a young man, and followed this occupation all his life. His parents were natives of Scotland. His wife was born on an island in the Ohio River, above Cincinnati, February 22, 1797, and died in Obion County, Tenn., in March, 1837. Four children were born to their marriage, Henry W. being the only one now living. The mother, after the death of Mr. Kimberly, married L. Stinson, who was also of Scotch descent. By the last union five children were born, only one now living: Eliza Morgan, the widow of John Morgan. She is now residing in Braggadocia, Pemiscot County, Mo. After her second marriage the mother moved to Obion County, Tenn., and here our subject remained until eighteen years of age, or in 1840, when he began for himself as a farmer. In 1845 he moved to Pemiscot County, where he has since resided. On starting for himself he had nothing, but by industry and good management, he is now the owner of 300 acres of as good land as is to be found in the county. January 18, 1853, he married Miss Loretta Castleberry, a daughter of David Castleberry, and a native of Princeton, Ky. In 1857 Mr. Kimberly was elected assessor of the county, and in 1861 was re-elected. Mrs. Kimberly died in Pemiscot County, Mo., on January 27, 1878, and was forty-eight years of age at that time. To their marriage were born seven children, only two now living: Willie Ann (the wife of F. M. King, a farmer of Pemiscot County) and Henry W. (who is at home). July 31, 1879, Mr. Kimberly married Mrs. Mary Wilson, daughter of John Williams, and the widow of William C. Wilson. Mrs. Kimberly was born near Humboldt, Madison Co., Tenn. Mr. and Mrs. Kimberly are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which Mr. Kimberly has been a member for twenty-seven years, and has been deacon and clerk of the same. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Wheel, and is a Democrat in his political views.

J. B. Latshaw, merchant at Caruthersville, Pemiscot Co., Mo., was born at Ottawa, Ill., December 28, 1857, and is the son of William and C. B. (Smith) Latshaw, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and who moved to Illinois soon after marriage, locating near Ottawa, and remained there until 1860, when they moved to Evansville, Ind., where they have lived since. The father was a miner and speculator, and died in 1880. Five children were born to their marriage, four now living: Henry S. (now a resident of Vincennes, Ind., and a dentist by occupation), Thomas R. (a resident of Boonville, Ind., engaged in the livery business), Mary E. (wife of Samuel Matthena, who is in the livery business at Evansville, Ind.), Christian (who died when eight years of age) and J. B. (who is the youngest child, and the subject of this sketch). He lived in Evansville, Ind., until 1878, when he came to Cottonwood Point, Mo., and four years later he moved to Caruthersville, Pemiscot County. Until 1881 he was engaged in the mercantile business as salesman. At that date he began business in a general store, with a stock of groceries, drugs, etc. He now carries a stock of goods valued at \$9,000, and his sales for 1887 equaled \$28,200. December 1, 1881, he married Miss Mary L. Tinsley, daughter of Dr. J. D. Tinsley, of Caruthersville. This union was blessed by the birth of three children: Clara, May and J. B., Jr., all of whom are living. In connection with his store Mr. Latshaw operates a cotton-gin, also runs a warehouse, and buys and handles all kinds of country produce. He is now postmaster at Caruthersville, having been appointed to that position in the spring of 1887. From 1883 to 1885 he was mayor of the city, and has held almost all other city offices. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is at present treasurer of his lodge.

Francis M. Lester, farmer, was born in Fulton County, Ky., July 2, 1842.

his parents, Lewis and Polly Ann (Gamble) Lester, having been natives of Georgia and Mississippi, respectively. The father was sixty-three years of age at the time of his death, which occurred in Pemiscot County, Mo., in 1868. He was a farmer and stock raiser by occupation, being fairly successful until the war, when he lost all his stock. In Mississippi he married Miss Gamble, and they afterward removed to Fulton County, Ky., during the very earliest settlement of the country. In 1850 they removed from there to Pemiscot County, Mo. In their family were six children, four now living: John W. (farmer), Josiah (also a farmer), Lewis and Francis. The last named lived at home until after his father's death, when he began tilling the soil on his present farm, which he purchased from the Oldham heirs. This farm is well located and well improved, all the effects of hard work and good management. August 6, 1866, he married Miss Mary Williams, a native of Stewart County, Tenn. She died in Pemiscot County in 1869, leaving one child, William P., who lived to be only eight years old. In 1873 Mr. Lester married Miss Amanda Stephens, who was born in Pemiscot County, and who died the year following, leaving one daughter, Amanda E., who died while yet an infant. In 1875 Mr. Lester took for his third wife Miss Frances Gilbraith. She was born in Pemiscot County, and died the year following her marriage, leaving an infant daughter, Anna E., who died afterward. The year following, on January 11, he married Miss Martha E. Benton, a native of Dunklin County, Mo., born in November, 1856, and the daughter of James Denton. Four children have blessed this union, all living: Ada, Lener, Henry N. and Bertha. Mr. Lester is a member of the Wheel, and in his political views affiliates with the Democratic party.

James D. Long, farmer, and son of Jefferson J. and Nancy C. (Jeffress) Long, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., January 23, 1865. The parents were both natives of Tennessee. The father was forty-one years of age at the time of his death, which occurred in 1869. He was a successful physician, and was a graduate of a medical college. He practiced his profession in Bedford County, Tenn., and came to Missouri with the intention of engaging in agricultural pursuits, and, in connection with this, also practiced his profession. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Democrat in politics. His widow is still living, and after the death of her husband, J. J. Long, she married Alfred F. Allen, and is now residing in Texas. To Mr. and Mrs. Long were born six children: R. F. (farmer), Sallie (wife of Alonzo Kersey), Mollie (wife of Samuel White, farmer), William A. (farmer), Annie (wife of Joseph White, farmer and merchant) and J. D. (who is the youngest). He left home in 1883 and began working for himself on a farm. May 24, 1884, he married Miss Elizabeth Harrington, daughter of D. A. Harrington, of Pemiscot County. The fruits of this union are two children: William J. and Herbert D. Mr. Long is a member of the Baptist Church, is a Democrat politically, and is one of the thrifty and enterprising farmers of the county.

William F. McArthur was born in Montgomery County, N. C., February 27, 1845. His father, Boon McArthur, was born near Raleigh, N. C., in 1812, and died in Pemiscot County, Mo., in 1872. Emma (his wife) was a Warbritton, and was born in Mecklenburg County, Va., in 1813. She died in Pemiscot County, Mo., in 1868. Boon McArthur was a farmer, a Democrat and a Mason, and became a resident of Carroll County, Tenn., in 1852, and of Missouri in 1861. William F. McArthur received a liberal education, having had a great love for books. He made his home with his parents until nearly twenty-three years of age, when he married Martha J. Smith, of whom were born four children: John Franklin, Alfred Boon, Mary Emma and James Albert. His second marriage was to Minerva Gibson (sister to Newberry Gibson's wife, and who was the widow of John Gibson). She was the daughter of William Stone, of West Tennessee. She died February 17, 1884, without issue. His third and last marriage was with Mary S. Cooke, eldest daughter of William and Elizabeth Stephens, formerly Huffman. Mary S. first married Mark L. German, and by this marriage were born seven children, only one living: John A. Her second marriage was to Charles Cooke, and of this marriage was born one son, William F. Mr. McArthur is a successful farmer, is a Democrat and Prohibitionist. He and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

John C. McClanahan, son of David and Emily (Fletcher) McClanahan, was born in Madison County, Tenn., August 3, 1850. The parents were

natives of South Carolina, and died in Pemiscot County in 1863 and 1865, respectively. The father was forty-nine years old at the time of his demise. He was an overseer, was afterward a butcher, and in his latter days engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Miss Fletcher in South Carolina, and moved to Shelby County, Tenn., afterward to Madison County, Tenn., and from there to Dyer County, of the same State. In 1858 they moved to Pemiscot County. Mrs. McClanahan was forty-five years of age at the time of her death, and was a member of the Baptist Church. She was a faithful Christian and at the time of her death, shook hands with all her children and told them to lead the life of a Christian and meet her in heaven. Ten children were born to their marriage, four now living: Marion (a printer and formerly manager of the *Gayoso Democrat*), Louisa, Susan (wife of C. T. Oliver) and John C., the subject of this sketch. His education was received principally by reading and by contact with all kinds of business. At the early age of fifteen he was thrown on the world to earn his own living. He at first hired out, working for wages in the summer time and engaged in trapping in the winter season. December 28, 1873, he married Mrs. Mary (Smith) Sanford, the daughter of Noah C. Smith and the widow of James Sanford. She was born in Gibson County, Tenn., March 3, 1851, and died May 6, 1879, leaving no children. July 11, 1881, he married Mrs. Asenith (Mayfield) Connell, a native of Gibson County, Tenn. After his first marriage Mr. McCallahan began farming for himself, and this he has since continued, being very successful in this occupation. In his political views, he affiliates with the Democratic party and is one of the enterprising citizens of the county. He is a member of the Wheel, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Wiley Ralph Massey, a farmer and stock dealer of Gayoso Township, Pemiscot County, was born in Gibson County, Tenn., June 14, 1842, and is the son of Duncan C. and Mary (Alsobrook) Massey, natives of North Carolina, and South Carolina, respectively. They were married in West Tennessee, and here the father died at the age of thirty-six. He was a worthy member of the Baptist Church, of which he was a deacon. The mother died in Tarrant County, Tex., in 1883, and was sixty-four years of age at that time. She was also a member of the Baptist Church. To their marriage were born five children: Josephus M., Charlotte C., Wiley R., Malissa and Duncan C. Wiley R. Massey remained at home until the early part of 1863, when he enlisted in Company C, Forty-sixth Tennessee Infantry, and was shortly afterward transferred to the Ninth Tennessee Confederate Cavalry, serving until February, 1864, when he returned home and remained for some time with his mother. He was at the battle of Shiloh, and also participated in many skirmishes. December 31, 1865, he married Miss Mary King, a native of North Carolina, and the daughter of Burrell King. Mrs. Massey died in Gibson County, Tenn., in 1868, and was about twenty-nine years of age at the time of death. To this union two children were born, only one now living, Mary E. (now the wife of Charles Wilson, a farmer of Pemiscot County, Mo.) and Macum L. (who died when seven years of age). In November, 1868, he married Miss Mary Holland, a native of Gibson County, Tenn., born in 1842 and died in the same county in 1872. Two children, one now living, Narcissus J., were born to this union. Sarah Ann died when an infant. On February 9, 1876, Mr. Massey married Miss Mary Averill, a native of New Madrid County, Mo., born December 29, 1856, and the daughter of Capt. John T. Averill. She died in Pemiscot County, Mo., June 28, 1887, and five children, three now living, were born to this union: Harvey L., Levi B. and John W. Those deceased were named Willie and Lillie. When first married Mr. Massey began farming for himself on rented land. In 1873 he purchased a farm in Tennessee, and in 1879 he came to Pemiscot County, where he has since lived. He is a Democrat in politics and is a member and deacon in the Baptist Church.

John M. Michie was born in Holmes County, Miss., June 3, 1851, and died March 12, 1887. He was the son of Gustavus and Susan (McCrary) Michie, who were born in Virginia and Mississippi, and died in Missouri in 1872 and 1884, respectively. The father was a farmer all his life, and when a young man went to Mississippi, where he married and lived until 1869, when he located in Pemiscot County, Mo. John M. Michie, although very young, served in the Confederate army during the late war, and followed the occupation of farming during his life time. He was engaged in ginning cotton the last eight years of his life, and operated a grist mill for about two years. He was a Democrat in his political views. February 17, 1870, he was united in marriage to Sarah L. Coleman,

a daughter of Peter W. and Sarah Ann (Barnard) Coleman. Mrs. Michie was born in Mecklenburg County, Va., June 25, 1850, and she and Mr. Michie became the parents of the following children: Thomas A., Fannie E., Iveson, Hewie and Robert. The following children are dead: John W., Ben R. and Gussie. Mrs. Michie is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

John M. Miller was born near Osceola, Ark., March 10, 1853. He is a son of John and Mary Ann (Davids) Miller, who were born in Missouri, and died in Illinois and Missouri in 1859 and 1865, respectively. They were married in Dunklin County, Mo., and moved to Arkansas, and from there to Illinois, near Cairo. The father was a farmer, and he and wife were the parents of seven children. John M. Miller is their fourth child, and the only one now living. After his parents' death he lived with an older brother until he married, when he began doing for himself. He owns 165 acres of well improved and fertile land, and is one of the prominent farmers of the county. September 24, 1874, he married Nancy Castleberry, a daughter of Henry Hickerson, and widow of Francis Castleberry. She was born in Pemiscot County, Mo., and died in 1892, leaving four children, two now living: Martha J. and Minerva. The deceased are George A. and Sarah F. In 1893 Mr. Miller married Martha A. Matthews, daughter of Ansel Matthews. She was born in Humphreys County, Tenn., July 2, 1866, and is the mother of two children: Nevada and Alonzo. Mr. Miller is a Mason, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Rev. Robert Marcelles Morgan, a prominent and successful Baptist minister of Pemiscot County, Mo., was born in Decatur County, Iowa, February 17, 1856, and is the son of Uriah S. and Harriet Ellen (Fry) Morgan. The father was born in Highland County, Ohio, October 22, 1822, is now living and is a resident of Pemiscot County, Mo. He lived in his native county until 1854, when he moved to Decatur County, Iowa, where he and family resided until 1864, when they moved to Vermillion County, Ill. In 1865 they moved to Mississippi County, Ark., and five years later (1870) they moved to Pemiscot County. Here they have since resided. The father has followed farming all his life, and, although starting with nothing whatever, he has been very successful. The mother was also born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1836, and died in Hancock County, Ill., January 28, 1864. To their marriage were born eight children, five now living: Mary (wife of Sanford Q. Spain), Nancy A. (wife of William J. Matthews), Robert M., John N. and Josiah W. Those deceased are Julia Bell, who died at the age of four years; Sarah E., who was born in 1852 and died in 1881; David A. was born in 1862 and died from the effects of a fall from his horse, May 28, 1888; he was a farmer and a member of the Wheel. Robert M. remained at home until his marriage, which occurred December 13, 1877, to Miss Sarah Cavender, a native of Tennessee, born September 16, 1860, who died a little over a year after her marriage, leaving one daughter, Edna R. December 12, 1881, Mr. Morgan married Julia Vanover, a native of Pemiscot County, Mo., and died in the same county March 6, 1882. July 19, 1883, Mr. Morgan took for his third wife Miss Kate R. Garriott, who was born April 21, 1858, and who obtained a good education at Cape Girardeau and at Jonesboro, Ill., Normal. She is the daughter of Elijah Garriott, one of the most prominent citizens of the county and one of its first settlers, coming to this county in 1830. He was, it is thought, born in 1812, and died in Pemiscot County, Mo., March 31, 1879. He kept the landing at Gayoso and was captain on a steamboat. He was postmaster and justice of the peace, and at the time of his death was the owner of a valuable amount of land. By his third wife Mr. Morgan became the father of one son, Harrold E., who was born December 12, 1886. Mr. Morgan joined the church July 23, 1883, and was ordained a minister June 28, 1884. His wife is also a member of the Baptist Church, but his father belongs to the Christian Church. Mr. Morgan is a Democrat in political principles, and a man with many friends.

Cannaday T. Moseley was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., September 22, 1833, and is the son of Benjamin F. and Rebecca (Owens) Moseley, who were natives of Virginia and Jefferson County, Tenn., respectively. The father was born about 1813, and died in Troup County, Ga., in 1853. He was a child when his parents moved to Tennessee, and when he was ten years old they moved to Georgia. In 1843 he moved to Wright County, Mo., and one year later he moved back to Georgia, and there resided until his death. He was successful in farming, and became quite wealthy, as also did his father before him. In 1836 and 1837 he was with the company that moved the Cherokee Indians to

their reservation west of the Mississippi River. His wife was about his age, and died in Floyd County, Ga. She was a devoted member of the Baptist Church. To their marriage were born seven sons and two daughters, Canaday T. being the only one now living to represent the Moseley family. Being the eldest child, his advantages for receiving an education were very limited. Notwithstanding this, he compares very favorably with men who have had much better chances. He remained with his father until the latter's death, when he started for himself as a farmer. November 17, 1859, he married Miss Sarah Jane Dowdy, a native of Alabama, born January 20, 1844. No children were born to this union, but Mr. Moseley has reared five orphan children. In 1860 Mr. Moseley left Alabama, and moved to Pemiscot County, Mo., where he has since resided. He came to Missouri with limited means, all his wealth being five eagle half-dollars. He is now the owner of a good farm, and is engaged in dealing and trading in stock. He has on hand at the present 126 head of cattle, and trades in hogs as well as cattle. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a worthy and respected citizen. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

George M. Nolin (deceased) was one of the prominent and respected citizens of Pemiscot County. He was born in Dickson County, Tenn., in 1827, and died at his residence in Pemiscot County, Mo., April 21, 1887. He was the son of Jonathan B. Nolin, who died in Dover, Tenn. George M. Nolin received an unusually good education, having attended some of the best schools and colleges in Tennessee, and was well informed on every subject. February 14, 1855, he married Miss Nancy C. Stewart, a native of Pemiscot County (when it was New Madrid), Tenn., born January 5, 1835, and the daughter of Robert Stewart, a very old settler of Pemiscot County, or rather of Southeast Missouri. Mr. Nolin came from Tennessee to Missouri when twenty-nine years of age, and made Pemiscot County his home the balance of his days. He began dealing in stock, and this continued, in connection with farming, all his life. He was, by close attention to business, industry and economy, very successful, and, at the time of his death, was the owner of about 1,000 acres of land in Pemiscot County, which is well located and well improved. He was never an office-seeker, and was a man well respected by all acquainted with him. By his union to Miss Stewart, who died January 4, 1873, were born seven children, only three now living. Jonathan B. was born February 21, 1858, and died April 10, 1887. He was twenty-six years of age at that time. Jacob Monroe was born March 18, 1863, and died April 17, 1887. He was twenty-three years of age at that time. Elizabeth E. was born October 19, 1860, and is still living. Robert P. was born February 17, 1856, and died May 19, 1862. Carrie was born December 4, 1868, and is now at home. Nancy was born July 19, 1870, and died January 9, 1880. Thomas Theodore is now living, and is managing the home farm. He is also engaged in dealing in stock, in connection with his farming interest. He was born September 17, 1865, and is succeeding admirably in improving the home farm, and expects to make it one of the best in the county. He is an enterprising young man, and, like his father, continues to contribute to the cause of education, and all public enterprises. He is also, like his father, a staunch Democrat. George M. Nolin was the son of Philip B. and Curren A. (Tubbs) Nolin, and the grandson of Abraham Nolin. The father, Philip B. Nolin, was born near Nashville, Tenn., and died in Stewart County, of the same State. He was then a steamboat pilot on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, being one of the first and best pilots, and, as a consequence, commanded a high salary. In connection with this he also carried on farming. His father was a native of Ohio, was a soldier in the War of 1812 under Jackson, and was at the battle of New Orleans, being one of the eight that was killed at that battle.

James Riley Orton was born in the county and State where he now resides, on February 14, 1857, and is a son of Thomas and Clarissa (Edsall) Orton. It is not known whether the father was born in England or the United States. He came to Missouri with his parents, but they afterward went back to England, and he remained in the United States. He was married in St. Louis County, Mo., and moved to Pemiscot County, in 1850, returning to St. Louis County in 1858, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was a farmer. James Riley Orton was the fifth of seven children, and was about four years old when his mother died, and eight years old when his father died. The family were left in very destitute circumstances, but James found a home with James R. Edsall, his uncle, and remained with him until about sixteen years of age. He then worked

for wages for six years, and then rented and tilled land for three years. At this time he purchased land and is now the owner of a well located and well improved farm in Braggadocia Township, which he has earned by industry and good management. In connection with farming he is also engaged in stock raising. January 2, 1881, he married Emma V. Franklin, who was born in Kentucky, February 15, 1857. She is a daughter of Robert G. and Amanda Franklin, who were Kentuckians. They came to Missouri in 1859, and her mother died in New Madrid County, in 1861. The father died in 1881. He was a Democrat in politics, and belonged to the Masonic fraternity. By occupation he was a farmer and merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Orton are the parents of the following children: Clarissa A. (born December 30, 1881), Gertrude G. (born February 27, 1883), Thomas R. (born March 6, 1885), Harriet A. (born November 5, 1886) and Mattie W. (born February 12, 1888, and died February 20, 1888). Mr. Orton is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and in his political views is a Democrat. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

Curtis I. Popham was born in Meade County, Ky., March 6, 1865, and is the son of Albert D. and Ann J. (Oats) Popham, who were natives of Meade County, Ky., and North Carolina respectively. The father was born June 8, 1830, and is now residing in Pemiscot County, Mo., whither he moved in 1861. He has followed farming all his life, in connection with merchandising and boating on the Ohio River, and in his time has taken boats to New Orleans. His wife was born September 26, 1839, and is also living. They have been members of the Baptist Church for many years, and Mr. Popham is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Democrat in his political principles. To their marriage were born eight children, all living: Emma F., Mary A., C. I., Sebastian C., Thomas L., Arthur E., Robert E. L. and Albert Karl. Curtis I. came with his parents to Missouri, and remained with them until twenty-one years of age, when he returned to Kentucky, and there remained one year, after which he returned to Missouri, and settled in Pemiscot County. He has followed farming up to the present date, and has a fine tract of land. January 17, 1888, he married Miss Annie E. Warrington, a daughter of Abner and Mary Ann (Tarkington) Warrington, who were old settlers of Southeast Missouri. The father was a merchant at New Madrid, and at Gayoso. He was born in Southeast Missouri, and both he and his wife died when Mrs. Popham was quite small. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Warrington, only two now living: Abner E., now a resident of Texas, and a blacksmith by occupation, and Annie E., wife of Mr. Popham. The latter is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the Wheel, being secretary of the same, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Daniel Rohrer was born in Lancaster County, Penn., June 9, 1831, and is the son of Daniel, Sr., and Mary (Kreider) Rohrer, both natives of Lancaster County, Penn. The father was born March 2, 1803, is now living and is a resident of the county of his nativity. He has been a farmer all his life, and has been very successful, having accumulated much land and money during his lifetime. His wife was born October 18, 1807, and is also living. They were married in 1827, and have lived together since. Mr. Rohrer is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are church members. Eleven children were born to their union, seven now living: John, Jacob, Daniel, Abram, Nancy, Isaac and Mary. Daniel Rohrer and his brother, Isaac, remained in Lancaster County, Penn., until 1866, when they came to Crittenden County, Ark., and, after farming one year, went to Decatur County, Tenn., where they again engaged in agricultural pursuits, and there remained six years. Isaac left after the first year and went to Texas, was married there, and then remained fourteen years, when he moved to Marion County, Mo. Daniel remained in Decatur County, Tenn., for six years, and then moved to Pemiscot County, Mo., where he has since remained, engaged in tilling the soil, and in raising stock. He has 220 acres of good land in Pemiscot County. In April, 1869, he married Miss Lucinda Caroline Fisher, a native of Decatur County, born January 10, 1846, and the daughter of Charles and Electa Fisher. To Mr. and Mrs. Rohrer were born ten children: Mary, John, Jacob, Henry, Alice, Charles and Emma. Those deceased were named Harry, Anna and Daniel. Mr. Rohrer is conservative in his political views, and votes for whom he considers the best man. Mrs. Rohrer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Martin Luther Stancil (deceased), one of the oldest settlers of Pemiscot County, was born in North Carolina, September 26, 1807, and died in Pemiscot County, Mo., October 31, 1855. He was the son of John Stancil, a native of

North Carolina, who died in Stewart County, Tenn. Martin L. Stancil moved with his parents to Stewart County, Tenn., at the age of five. He here grew to manhood, married Miss Martha Ann Nolin, and in 1840 moved to Pemiscot County, Mo., where he passed the remainder of his days. He was a farmer and trader, and made many a trip to New Orleans with stock and produce. He was never an office-seeker, but finally, after much urging on the part of friends, he accepted the position of circuit judge. He was a well informed man, spending all his spare time in the perusal of books, and the principal part of his education was received after twenty-one years of age. He had a splendid memory, and was a self-made man in every respect. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a staunch Democrat in his political views. To Mr. Stancil and his wife, Martha Ann (Nolin) Stancil, who was the daughter of Philip B. Nolin, a native of Dickson County, Tenn., born April 15, 1822, were born six children, all deceased. They are named as follows: John P., who was born August 13, 1841, and died December 3, 1873, while living in Pemiscot County. He was a graduate of one of the best colleges in Tennessee, and was also a graduate of the McDowell Medical University, of St. Louis. During the war he served as a commissioned officer in the Confederate army, and was taken prisoner, but only retained a short time. He practiced medicine for several years, and was a very successful practitioner. He represented Pemiscot County in the State Legislature twice. He married Emily Butler, who is now living, and to this union were born three children: two now living: George, Lula and John P. (deceased). Jonathan W. was born May 29, 1844, and died September 12, 1844; Elizabeth K. was born April 21, 1846, and died September 25, 1847; George C. was born Aug. 6, 1849, and died August 15, 1863; Martin L., Jr., was born June 25, 1853, and died at the age of four years; Martha A. was born July 21, 1855, and died when seventeen months old. When Mr. Stancil died he left 640 acres of land, which his widow, Martha A., managed until her eldest son became old enough to assume control. She educated her son John herself, and made him one of the most prominent physicians in Southeast Missouri. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South a few years previous to the death of her husband, and the first Sunday-school in New Madrid County she was instrumental in organizing. For many years the Sunday-school was held at her own home, and under her shade trees. She was superintendent of the same for many years, and is a very intelligent and practical woman. June 5, 1859, she married Stephen Ross, a native of Kentucky, born December 16, 1803, and who died in Pemiscot County, Mo., January 16, 1868. The Ross family were of Irish descent, were wealthy people, and were one of the oldest families of Kentucky. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, serving as steward, and was a Democrat politically. He was twice married before his marriage to Mrs. Stancil, and he has one daughter, Cynthia Hector, now living. By his marriage to Mrs. Stancil were born three children: Nancy M. (whose death occurred August 23, 1861), Frank Lee (who was born January 22, 1862, and who at the present time is engaged in farming the old home place). He was married to Miss Rebecca E. Wiggear, who bore him two children: Ida Cora and Martha Ann (for her grandmother). The last child born to Mr. and Mrs. Ross is Anna E., who was born January 7, 1864, and who is the widow of James Bandy. They were the parents of one child, James J. Mrs. Martha Ann Ross has not only educated her own children, but has taught a number of terms of school. In 1882 her house was destroyed by fire, and all records, etc., were lost.

James Franklin Rowe, a leading citizen of Little River Township, Pemiscot Co., Mo., was born in Texas in 1851, and is a son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Marks) Rowe, who came to Missouri in the fifties. Reuben Rowe was a farmer, and as both he and his wife died at an early day but little is known of their early history. Their family consisted of four children and James F. is the eldest and the only one living. At the death of his parents he was taken into the family of Alexander Summers, and made his home with them until he was nineteen years of age, at which time he began doing for himself. He engaged in farming and is now the owner of 700 acres of land, 135 acres being under cultivation. In 1873 he was married to Ellen Walker, a daughter of James Walker. She was born in Pemiscot County and died December 24, 1880, aged twenty-four years. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and left two children, one of them now living, Mary E. Laura J. died when five years of age. August 11, 1886, Mr. Rowe married Elizabeth Bustle, who was born in Weakley County, Tenn. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist

Church, and is the mother of the following children by a former marriage: George L. (died when twenty-two years of age), Alfred F. (died when twenty-five years old), Robert L. (died aged fourteen years), and Jennie Ann (died when six years old). The father of these children was John McCaul. Mr. Rowe is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in his political views is a Democrat.

Hina C. Schult, circuit clerk and *ex-officio* recorder of Pemiscot County, Mo., was born at La Crosse, Wis., March 19, 1858. He is the son of John H. D. and Eliza (Oentrich) Schult, natives of Hamburg and Berlin, Germany, respectively. They were married in their native country and shortly afterward, in 1853, immigrated to the United States, locating in New Orleans, where they remained for two years and then moved to La Crosse, Wis., where the father passed his last days. He was a merchant by occupation, and as such was very successful. The mother is still living and is a resident of La Crosse, Wis. She has never married since the death of John H. D. Schult. Four children were born to their marriage, all now living: Emma (wife of E. W. Krebs, who is a bookkeeper by profession, and is now living in La Crosse, Wis.), A. F. (a commercial traveler, doing business for the Curtis Manufacturing Co., of St. Louis), William D. (attorney and clerk of the Board of Public Works of La Crosse, Wis.) and Hina C. (who is the second child and the subject of this sketch). He learned the printer's trade working on Brick Pomeroy's paper, the *La Crosse Democrat*, for a number of years, and was city collector of that paper. He was afterward promoted to the position of foreman of the composing rooms of the same paper, which position he held until in June, 1877, at which time he left La Crosse and visited various cities and towns. This trip was partly for business and partly for pleasure. He published for a time the *Osceola Times*, a Democratic paper, and in 1878 he came to Gayoso, and took charge of the *Gayoso Democrat*. In July of the same year he suspended the publication of the paper on account of the yellow fever epidemic, and during the time was employed in the circuit clerk's office as deputy. In October, 1878, he resumed the publication of the *Democrat* and continued until May, 1879, when he returned to La Crosse, Wis. In October of the same year he returned to Gayoso, and received the appointment of deputy sheriff and collector, under Ben F. Bancroft. In November of the following year Mr. Schult resigned the position to accept that of deputy circuit and county clerk, under William J. Hudson. Mr. Hudson resigned in April, 1883, and Mr. Schult was appointed to fill the vacancy by Gov. Crittenden. In November, 1884, he was elected by the people of Pemiscot County as circuit and county clerk. In 1886 he was re-elected circuit clerk and *ex-officio* recorder without opposition. He was master of the Masonic fraternity at Caruthersville, and represented his lodge at the Grand Lodge of Missouri in 1887. At present he is V. G. of the I. O. O. F., and is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is a Democrat of the staunchest kind. He is now secretary of the Democratic Central Committee of the Fourteenth Congressional District. In 1886 he was elected secretary of the Congressional Convention, which met at Charleston, Mo. In 1884 and 1886 he was a delegate to the Democratic State conventions. In 1880 he purchased a half interest in the *Gayoso Democrat*, sold his interest in 1881, but purchased a third interest in the same paper in 1886. June 22, 1892, he married Miss Etta Ward, daughter of Dr. Hardin M. Ward, of Caruthersville, Pemiscot Co., Mo. Two children were born to this union, Mary E. and Edna A. Mrs. Schult is a member of the Catholic Church.

George W. Seten was born in Washington County, Ind., June 4, 1837, and is the son of Roswell and Elizabeth (Housh) Seten. The father was a native of Connecticut, born February 4, 1805, and died in Washington County, Ind., November 19, 1856. When a young man he moved from his native State to Indiana, where he passed the balance of his life. He was a farmer and the son of Samuel Seten, a captain under Gen. Harrison during the War of 1812. He was at the battle of Tippecanoe. He was a seaman by occupation, and was captain of a vessel. The Housh family came from Germany, settling in Jackson County, Ind., and here Andrew Housh built the first fort. He was a lawyer by profession. This family made Seymour, Jackson County, their home for many years. Elizabeth Housh was born in 1808, and died September 9, 1863, in Saline County, Ill. To Mr. and Mrs. Seten were born seven children, four now living: Roswell (a merchant at Harrisburg, Ill.), George W., Andrew (a farmer of Pemiscot County) and Charlotte (wife of W. M. Miller, a stock dealer of Oregon). George W. received a liberal education in the schools of Indiana, and remained at home until twenty-two years of age, when he went to Saline County, Ill.

and there remained ten years. He and his brother Roswell purchased a large tract of land, and engaged in farming. February 15, 1858, he married Miss Susan E. Christian, who was the daughter of Jonathan Christian. She was born in Hardin County, Ill., and died in Pemiscot County, Mo., March 28, 1887, and at the time of her death was forty-six years of age, having been born February 22, 1842. She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for years, and was the mother of seven children, five now living: Martha Thompson (wife of Joseph Thompson, a farmer of New Madrid), William S., Marquis D. L., Walker B. and Susan E. Those deceased are Cornelius R. and John R. Mr. Seten went from Illinois to Kansas, where he remained two years, and then came to Southeast Missouri, locating in Pemiscot County. He has spent a fortune traveling, has been all over Indiana, Illinois, Arkansas, Kansas, Iowa, Colorado and Texas, etc. In the year 1884 he spent the entire year visiting different States. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a Republican in his political views. He has followed farming all his life, and has been quite successful.

Judge Stephen H. Steele, present probate judge of Pemiscot County, and a leading citizen of the same, was born in Ripley, Lauderdale Co., Tenn., October 29, 1830, being the son of Isaac M. and Jane (Hadley) Steele, who were natives of Knox County, Tenn., and Mecklenburg County, N. C., respectively. The father was born March 7, 1805, is now living, and is a resident of Ripley, Tenn. He has, in the past, been known as one of the most prominent lawyers in West Tennessee, and is still connected with the law firm of Steele & Steele, the firm comprising himself and son Thomas. He held the office of circuit and county clerk for sixteen years in Lauderdale County, Tenn., was first elected in 1840, and was admitted to the bar in 1844, having studied law during the time he was in the clerk's office. In 1855 he was elected to the State Senate, held that office one term, when he withdrew from politics and practiced law afterward. He still practices to some extent, and is considered high authority on all law questions. His wife was born January 5, 1811, and is also living. They were married in 1829, and have lived together over fifty-nine years. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Eleven children were born to their marriage, four sons and two daughters now living: Stephen H., David P. (a physician of Ripley, Tenn.), Horace T., Thomas (a lawyer of the firm of Steele & Steele), Martha (now at home) and Frances (the wife of William Wall, a druggist, and now a resident of the State of Texas). Stephen H. Steele received a very liberal education under the instruction of Charles Beard, a graduate of Virginia State University. In 1850 he began studying medicine, and in 1851 and 1852 he attended lectures at Louisville Medical University. In 1852, 1853 and 1854, he attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1854, and began immediately to practice, which he has continued ever since, it being his principal business. He began practicing at Ripley with Drs. Lackey and Oldham, and at times was a partner of David P. Steele, brother of our subject. In 1865 Judge Steele came to Pemiscot County, and located at Caruthersville. In 1859 he married Miss Cornelia E. Stith, who lived but a year after her marriage, leaving a daughter who is now the wife of Samuel Pierce, a resident of Dyersburg, Tenn. In 1866 the Judge married Miss Mollie P. Looney, a native of Alabama, born July 27, 1847, and the daughter of Joseph Looney. To this union were born six children, all daughters: Emma, Jane, Eva, Lilly, Hannah and an infant daughter, unnamed. In 1874 Judge Steele was elected to represent Pemiscot County in the State Legislature, and has held the office of county judge. In 1886 he was elected probate judge from the second district of the county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has, for the past five years, until the present year, been Master of Caruthersville Lodge No. 461, and has represented the same in the Grand Lodge twice. He is Democratic in his political principles, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Leonidas L. Steele was born in Graves County, Ky., August 6, 1845, and is a son of Richard B. and Elizabeth M. (Wilson) Steele, who were born in Tennessee and South Carolina, in 1819 and 1820, and died in Missouri and Kentucky, in 1886 and 1864, respectively. They were married in Kentucky, and in 1868 the father came to Missouri, and located in Morley County, where he followed the occupation of farming for several years. He then began selling goods in Lynneville, Ky., and was also engaged in buying and shipping tobacco. He was a Whig before the war, but afterward affiliated with the Democratic party. He was the

father of five sons and one daughter. Leonidas L. is the second child and is the only one now living. He was educated in his native county, and in 1861 left home and joined Company K, Fifth Tennessee Infantry of the Confederate States army, and after serving about fourteen months was discharged. In August, 1863, entering Company F, Col. Faulkner's cavalry, he served until April, 1864, when he was taken prisoner and kept at Camp Douglass, Chicago, Ill., until the close of the war. He returned to Graves County, Ky., and in 1868 came to Missouri. After again residing in Kentucky for a time, he went to Tennessee, but in 1874 again returned to Kentucky. Since 1885 he has been a permanent resident of Pemiscot County, Mo. He engaged in the mercantile business, and is also following the occupation of farming. January 10, 1875, he married Ellen Wilford, who was born in Graves County, Ky., in 1853, and died November 25, 1875, leaving one daughter, Elizabeth E., who died when an infant. April 19, 1886, Mr. Steele married Geneva Kidd, daughter of William and Nancy Waldey and widow of K. Kidd. She was born in Pemiscot County, Mo., February 24, 1864. They have two children: Danton and Elizabeth. Mr. Steele is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Henry Stephens is a Tennessean, born in Carroll County, March 22, 1847, and is a son of William and Eliza (Huffman) Stephens, who were born in North Carolina and Virginia, and died in Missouri, in 1864 and 1872, respectively. They were married in Tennessee, and in 1851 located in Missouri. The father was a farmer, and was a Democrat in his political views. Ten children were born to their union, three of whom are living: Mary (McArthur), Michael and Henry. The latter is the second of the family. He remained at home until twenty-two years of age, when he married Eliza McArthur, who was born in North Carolina, September 11, 1849. Their union resulted in the birth of two children, both of whom are dead: Emma E. and George F. The former died at the age of seven years, and the latter when an infant. Mr. Stephens is the owner of the old home place, and is a thrifty and enterprising farmer. He takes great interest in the cause of education, and supports all laudable enterprises. He is a Democrat in his political views, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James Stewart, farmer and stock raiser of Virginia Township, was born near Memphis, Shelby Co., Tenn., January 2, 1855. His parents were H. B. and Catherine (Redditt) Stewart, natives of Sumner County, Tenn., the former of whom was born in 1812, and died in Fayette County, Tenn., August 14, 1874. He was overseer until the breaking out of the late war, after which he engaged in merchandising at Hickory Withe until 1873. The last few years of his life he retired from business. He was a very successful merchant, was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Democrat in politics. During the muster of militia, in war times, he was captain. Mrs. Stewart was born in 1813, and died in the State of Arkansas, in September, 1880. The result of their marriage was the birth of several children, James Stewart being the fourth. At the age of seventeen he left his home in Tennessee, and went to Harrisburg, Ark., remaining there one year, when he came to Dunklin County, Mo. Here he remained a short time, and then moved to Pemiscot County, where he has since remained engaged in agricultural pursuits. July 25, 1887, he chose for his life companion, Miss Mary Denton, a native of the State of Kentucky, and a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Stewart is a Democrat in politics, and is a good citizen.

Nicholas J. Teror, one of the very first settlers of Pemiscot County, or rather, a representative of one of the first families to move to Southeast Missouri, was born near Point Pleasant, New Madrid County, July 1, 1820, and is a son of Nicholas, Sr., and Mary (Philpot) Teror. The father was a Frenchman and was born in Lower Canada, April 23, 1758. He died November 7, 1867. The mother was a native of North Carolina, born February 14, 1799, and died in New Madrid County, Mo., April 15, 1863. She was the daughter of Isaac Philpot, a Revolutionary soldier. Nicholas, Sr., when a young man, came with his father to Vincennes, Ind., and from there to Caruthersville, where he was living at the time of the earthquake of 1811. For many years he was engaged in boating from Louisville to New Orleans, and made, altogether, forty trips. He was one of the men to erect the first house in New Madrid, and was an old line Whig in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church. He followed farming the principal part of his life. He was, at the time of his death, one hundred and ten years old, and on the day that he was one hundred years old he split 100 rails to

test himself. His wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. To their marriage were born seven sons and one daughter, Nicholas, Jr., being the third child, and the only one now living. He remained with his parents until December 17, 1843, when he married Miss Mary E. Bird, a native of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., born in 1826, and the daughter of William Bird, who was an old settler of Southeast Missouri, and who was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo. Mrs. Teror died in Pemiscot County, Mo., September 26, 1860. To their marriage were born seven children, only two now living: Isaac N. and Mary E., who is the wife of Pleasant Seecoi, an enterprising farmer of Pemiscot County. Isaac N. is now living on the old homestead. The children deceased were named John R. (who died in his twenty-fourth year, January 1, 1867), William B. (who was born January 24, 1847, and died October 8, 1883), Stephen P. (born March 11, 1849, and died March 11, 1850, with cholera), Rachel M. (born August 17, 1851, and died December 6, 1861) and Sarah E. (who died in April, 1861). When first married Mr. Teror began operating a wood yard on the bank opposite Island No. 16, about twelve miles from where he now lives. He continued this until after the war, when he turned his attention to farming. He started with very little, and is now the owner of a good farm. He has filled the position of constable several different times, and when he first took the office could not read or write, learning to do both while in office. He is a Democrat in politics, and is an attendant of the Catholic Church.

Jesse M. N. Thompson was born in Giles County, Va., January 29, 1844, and is a son of Joshua and Esther (Smith) Thompson, who were natives of the same county and State. The father was born in 1814, and is yet residing near his birthplace. The mother died about 1844, and after remaining single for about twenty years the father married Margaret McCoy, who is still living. He has been a farmer all his life, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a Democrat in politics. Seven children were born to his first marriage, six of whom are living. Jesse M. N. Thompson received a limited early education, owing to the breaking out of the war. April 29, 1861, he joined Company F, of the Fourth Virginia Infantry, Confederate States army, serving under Stonewall Jackson. He was ensign of the regiment, with the rank of first lieutenant, and was a participant in the following battles: Both battles of Bull Run, Fort Donelson, Antietam, seven days' fight before Richmond, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Knoxville, Cedar Creek, New Market, Rich Mountain, Harper's Ferry, Waynesboro and Piedmont. June 4, 1864, he was taken prisoner, and kept at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind. He received a flesh wound in the right side at the first battle of Bull Run, and at Gettysburg received a severe wound in the left knee, and at Sharpsburg was wounded in the right foot. After the war he went to Iowa, and after residing there one year returned to Virginia, and in February, 1869, moved to Missouri and located in Pemiscot County, where he has been engaged in farming and stock raising. Since 1884 he has held the position of assessor by re-election. He is a Democrat and a member of the I. O. O. F. March 14, 1867, he married Mary A. Thompson, a distant relative, and daughter of Patton and Elizabeth Thompson. She was born in 1842 and is the mother of the following children: Henry H., Sullivan S., Goah M., Winfield C., Minnie B. and Augusta I.

Dr. Quincy Adams Tipton was born in Fayette County, Tenn., June 10, 1844, and is one of five children born to Pleasant M. and Charity Lawrence (Allen) Tipton, who were also born in Tennessee, in 1813 and 1811, and died there in 1875 and 1865, respectively. The father was a farmer and miller, and he and his wife were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Their children who are living are Jonathan D. B. (a miller of Finley, Tenn.), Pleasant L. (who is in partnership with his brother, Jonathan D. B., at Finley), Preston M. (an attorney at Dyersburg, Tenn.) and Dr. Quincy A. The latter was educated in the schools of Dyersburg, Tenn., and when the war broke out he left home and joined Company N, Heavy Artillery, at Island No. 10, and after that place was taken by the Union soldiers he attached himself to Forrest's cavalry, Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, and served until the close of the war, having been a participant in nearly all the principal battles in which Forrest took part. After the war he returned home, and in 1866 went to Lauderdale County, Tenn., where he studied medicine under Drs. Johnson and Walker. In 1869 and 1870 he attended the Medical University of Louisville, Ky., and then came to Pemiscot County, Mo., and in 1871 again attended the University at Louisville. He received his diploma in 1877, and since then has been a practicing physician of

Pemiscot County, and has been very successful. He has always taken an active part in politics, and supports the Democratic party. He belongs to the A. F. & A. M., and represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of Missouri. February 10, 1871, he married Louisa Cavender, who was born in Perry County, Ind., in 1853, and died in 1874. She left one child, Ada, who died when three years of age. March 7, 1877, the Doctor married Mattie Ellen Garrett, who was born in Evansville, Ind., March 20, 1855. This union has been blessed with three children: Minnie A., Quincy C. and Pleasant Corydon. The Doctor and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Hon. William A. Ward, the present prosecuting attorney of Pemiscot County, was born in Mississippi County, Mo., October 7, 1855, and is the son of Hardin M. and Mary J. (Allen) Ward, natives of Henry County, Tenn., and Mississippi County, Mo., respectively. The father was born December 11, 1821, and died in Charleston, Mississippi Co., Mo., October 21, 1874, while on his way home from Arkansas, where he had been on business. When a young man he moved to Kentucky, and thence to Mississippi County, Mo., and at different times represented that county in the Legislature. He received a medical education at the Louisville University, medical department, and practiced his profession several years before coming to Missouri, when he retired and farmed for some time. He moved to Pemiscot County in 1857, and was residing there at the time of his death. His wife was born September 8, 1836, and died in Pemiscot County, Mo., September 15, 1881. Mr. Ward was a Mason and a Democrat in politics. To their union were born eight children, only three now living: William A., Etta L. (wife of Hina C. Schult, whose sketch appears elsewhere) and Martha M. (wife of Frank L. Ferguson). Hon. William A. Ward received a liberal education at the Academy at Charleston and at the State University at Columbia. In 1875 and 1876 he attended law school at the University of Louisville, and in November, 1876, was admitted to the bar. Since returning from the school, in 1876, he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1874 and part of 1875 he was deputy circuit and county clerk of Pemiscot County, under Clerk Adams. In November, 1876, Mr. Ward was elected prosecuting attorney and was re-elected in 1878. In 1886 he was again elected. He is engaged in farming and stock raising with H. C. Schult, on their farm near Caruthersville. April 11, 1877, Mr. Ward married Miss Mary K. Garrett, of Gayoso, and a daughter of Robert Garrett. By this union four children were born, two living, viz.: Martha M. and Hardin M. Mr. Ward is a Democrat in politics, is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellow lodges, and his wife is a member of the Catholic Church.

Richard Crockett Warren was born in Gibson County, Tenn., September 2, 1836, and is one of six children born to William and Nancy Elizabeth (Ridgeway) Warren, who were born in North Carolina, and died in Gibson County, Tenn.; the former in 1859, at the age of fifty-five years. He was but a small boy when his parents moved to Tennessee, but he always made that State his home, and followed the occupation of farming. After the death of his wife he married Ruth Caroline Keatley. Richard Crockett Warren received his name from the old Crockett family, who were intimate friends and neighbors of the Warrens, in Tennessee. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age, and then went to New Madrid County, Mo., where he remained one year and helped to build the plank road from Clarkton to Point Pleasant. He then went to Arkansas, and worked on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad for one year, and at the end of that period came back to Missouri, and was in the mercantile business at Weaverville until 1864, but was compelled to give up business owing to the depredations of the soldiers. He began farming, and has continued to follow that occupation up to the present time, being now the owner of 300 acres of land. In 1864 he was married to Angeline Keath, a daughter of Silas Keath. She was born in Indiana in 1836, and died in Pemiscot County, Mo., the year following her marriage. She left one daughter, Sarah L., who died when a child. August 20, 1867, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Parmenter, a daughter of James Parmenter. She was born in West Tennessee in 1840, and became the mother of seven children, six of whom are living: Amanda M., James T., Jesse C., Robert L., Mary J., William H. (deceased) and Sallie. Mr. Warren is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. His brothers and sisters are William J. (who was in the Confederate army, and was killed at the battle of Atlanta), Catherine (Matthews), Edwin, Sallie Ann (Gillard) and Nancy E. (Hynes).

C. P. Wells, the present postmaster and county treasurer of Pemiscot County, Mo., was born in Clark County, Ind., January 13, 1837, and came to this county in 1860. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, and served in the First Missouri Infantry, under Col. John S. Bowen, until June 22, 1864, when he was taken prisoner at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, in Georgia. He was kept in Camp Morton prison, at Indianapolis, until May 23, 1865, when he was released on President Johnson's proclamation. Mr. Wells was in several battles during the war, beginning with the battle of Shiloh, in 1862, and afterward in Corinth (Miss.), Baton Rouge, Grand Gulf Post, Gibson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, and many fights and skirmishes through Alabama and Georgia, until taken prisoner. He had four brothers in the Union army, who served with distinction and valor for the Union. Mr. Wells is a Democrat. In 1887 and 1868 he assisted to survey the Union Pacific Railroad, from Fort Wallace to Fort Wilmington, Cal. Since 1868 he has been a citizen of Pemiscot County, Mo., where he has been engaged in farming and merchandising, which he has made a success.

William W. Wilford is the ninth of twelve children, five of whom are living, born to the marriage of John and Elizabeth (Eaker) Wilford. The father was a native of North Carolina, and died in Weakley County, Tenn., in 1864. He was a farmer and hotel keeper, and in his political views was a Democrat. His wife was born in Kentucky, and died in Graves County, of that State, in 1876. William W. Wilford was born in Graves County, Ky., March 7, 1849, and made his home with his parents until 1873, when he came to Missouri, and engaged in farming and operating a cotton-gin. Since 1879 he has been engaged solely in farming, and is the owner of 240 acres of fertile and well improved land. He also engages quite extensively in stock raising, and breeds from seventy-five to 100 head of cattle annually. December 16, 1873, he married Elizabeth New, daughter of William New. She was born in Graves County, Ky., May 11, 1851, and to her union with Mr. Wilford were born the following children: Virginia E., John W. and Elmer. Myrtle J. and May are deceased. Mr. Wilford is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Judge Henry J. Wilks was born at New Albany, Ind., April 29, 1846, and is the son of John and Lovina H. (Johnson) Wilks. The father was born in Yorkshire, England, June 21, 1820, is now living and is a resident of Pemiscot County, Mo. He learned the brickmaker's trade when a young man, and made the brick that was put into the first brick house in New Albany. He came to the United States in 1836, located in Ohio, but afterward (1842) moved from there to New Albany, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., where he remained until 1849, when he moved to Henderson County, Ky., and after remaining there until 1856 he moved to Posey County, Ind., and from there two years later to Pemiscot County. He was also a farmer, and was a Democrat in politics. His wife was born in New Albany, Ind., March 27, 1829, and is still living. Five children born to this union are still living. Henry J. is the eldest of the family. He received a very liberal education, attending the Commercial College at Evansville, Ind., and learned the blacksmith's trade at New Albany, that State, in 1863, 1864, and 1865. In October, 1867, he started a shop at Caruthersville, Pemiscot County, where he worked until in 1870, when, July 22, of that year, he married Miss Cornelia Spencer, who died February 14, 1878, at the age of twenty-seven. Their two children, Lura and Ward, are now living. After his marriage Judge Wilks abandoned the blacksmith business for farming, and this continued for three years. Previous to this he had studied law, and in 1879 was admitted to the bar. A year previous to the last date he was elected probate judge of Pemiscot County and served four years, when he was elected prosecuting attorney, and served two years. January 1, 1879, he married Miss Emma Whitehead, a native of Nelson County, Ky., born in 1860. To them were born four children, all living, viz.: Delia, Addie, Emma and William H. Judge Wilks is a member of the I. O. O. F. and is a high tariff Democrat.

Thomas E. Young, M. D., one of the leading physicians of Pemiscot County and a resident of Virginia Township, was born in Henry County, Tenn., April 1, 1855, his parents being Thomas A. and Martha (Waltis) Young, who were natives of Raleigh, N. C., and Petersburg, Va., respectively. The father died at Paris, Tenn., in 1877, and was eighty-one years old at that time. His wife died in 1879, at the age of seventy. They were married in Henry County, Tenn., and he was a Methodist minister and the first man to preach a

sermon in Paris, Tenn. In connection with his ministerial duties he carried on merchandising, and was quite successful until the breaking out of the war, when he lost all his property. He was a Democrat and a Southern sympathizer. He was well educated and was a preacher of ability. Mrs. Young was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their son Thomas was the youngest of a family of thirteen children, only two now living. He received a liberal education at Paris, Tenn., and in 1871 he left home, going to Carroll County, where he followed farming one year, after which he returned home and after staying here another year went to Texas, where he studied medicine under Dr. John F. Fuller, of Ripley Springs. In 1875 he began to practice medicine at the last named place, and here continued for about eleven months when he returned to Searcy, Ark., and from there to Paris, Tenn., the latter part of 1876. He remained there until the summer following, when he moved to Dyer County, Tenn., and while here married Mrs. Kate Richey, daughter of Marcellus Cross, and the widow of George Richey. Seven children blessed this union: Mattie May, Susan and Tommie Ann (twins), Ella, Lillie and Dillie (twins) and Juna. After marriage Dr. Young moved to Pemiscot County, October 2, 1878, and here has since resided engaged in practicing medicine and in farming. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is also a member of the Wheel.



Index to
GOODSPEED'S
HISTORY
—OF—
SOUTHEAST MISSOURI
★

Compiled
by
FELIX EUGENE SNIDER



COMMENT ON THE INDEX

In the following index topics and surnames are interfiled, with the latter in SOLID CAPITALS. All personal names are listed except insignificant incidental mention such as the commander of a military unit in which a man served. A page reference shows that the topic or person(s) is mentioned at least once on that page.

The surname, IN CAPITALS, is followed by given name(s). Then in parenthesis is the original family name of a woman. If a previous marriage is known, that family name is given between colons. Nicknames are indicated by single quotes. Brackets are used to supply parenthetical comments. A question mark meand the identification is not positive.

The use of the index can perhaps be best illustrated by the interpretation of hypothetical entries:

CHICKWEED, --- (Olson?) 1721
Margaret 'Polly' (Brown) :Carter:
1547, 1981; W. C.(f) 1624n; Wolf
[an Indian] 1391

Mrs. Chickweed, whose given name is not known but who is thought to have been a Miss Olson, is mentioned on page 1721. Mrs. Margaret Chickweed, nee Brown, whose nickname was 'Polly,' was formerly married to a Mr. Carter, is noted on page 1547 and 1981. W.C., who is a woman, is named in a footnote on page 1624. Wolf Chickweed, page 1391, is an Indian.

INDEX

ABBEY, Daniel 462, 511
Die Abendschule, St. Louis 152
 ABERNATHY, A. G. 349; Aaron 746, 809; Albena 740; Albert 684; Alonzo 348, 722; Arthur 684; Bates (or Bates?) 684
 Belle J. (---) 740; Caswell 722; Clara 549; Clayton D. 450
 Columbia (Barnes) 684; Cora 684; Cyrus 684; Delilah 797
 Drury 684; Eli 435; Eliza 729 786, 835; Emery 684; Emily (Harris) 740; Emma (Quick) 726; Hamilton 740; Harry 740
 J. Alfred 740; James 684; James A. 618; Jeremiah A. 348; Jesse 684; John 264, 316 320, 325; Mrs. John 549; John H. 348; John W. 726; Jones 347 348, 699; Levina (Adler) 684
 Lot 720, 786; Lou 1166; M. N. 339, 580; Margaret 733; Marvin 684; Mary 699; Milton 379
 Minerva (Nance) 618; Nancy J. 809; Nayde 684; Sammy 740
 Sarah 684, 826; Senate 618; Serilda 746; Susan 699; T. J. 348
 W. J. 513; Willey (Nance) 684
 family 254
 ABLE, Elizabeth 413; Ezekiel 319, 411, 413, 426; Jeremiah 310, 413, 490; John 413, 490
 Mary 413; Wilson 413, 462 489, 490
 ABSHER, Nancy J. 937
 ACHTERMAN, Henry 521
 ACKER, A. M. H. 529
 ACRE, Christie 785; Sarah 785
 ACUFF, Benjamin 1200; Elizabeth 1200
 ADAIR, William P. 514
 Adair County 172
 ADAMS, Alfred 1198; Alice (Barnhill) 969; Amanda (Hooper) 1063; B. C. 467; B. H. 477
 Ben H. 418; Benjamin H. 740-1
 Byrn 1118; Carrie M. (Leach) 1063; Cynthia (Dodds) 1062-3
 David H. 1062-3; Delilah (Har-

day) 942; E. L. 569; Elam 568 1118; Elam W. 820; George 1063 1072; George H. 544; George W. 1118; Gile 1118; Gustie 1118
 Henry 1015; J. E. 1062-3; J. T. 479; James 913, 969; James T. 297, 377, 1063; Jane C. (McNeely) 1118; Jefferson 740-1
 887; John C. 1118; John N. 568
 John P. 345; John Quincy 160
 Laura 1198; Lillie C. (Wilson) :Howard: 1118; Lizzie B. (Ferguson) 1072; Louie 1118; Luna 1118; Martha (Snyder) 1063
 Mary 1003; Mary A. 820, 1118
 Mary H. (Arbuckle) 887; Mattie (Casebolt) 741; Melinda 913
 O. P. 1091; Rebecca A. 767
 Rush 1118; Sarah 1015; Sarah L. 1118; Silas M. 1118; Susan (Daniel) 1125; Susan (Ollar) 740-1
 T. S. 461, 477; Virgil P. 373; W. B. 376, 377, 479; W. H. 463; W. P. 517; Washington 157; William 315; William B. 1063; & Hoffman 418
 ADDISON, James 844
 ADDY, Charles W. 377
 ADKINSON, Bezy 887
 ADLER, Levina 684
Advance, Morley 766
Advertiser, Clarkton 474; Mine a La Motte 448
Advocate, Grand Tower 601
 AGEE, Susan 1077
 AGNEW, John 574
Agricultural Wheel, Commerce 940
 AGYPOUSETHY, Chief 486
 AHERN, Anna 820; Anna (Sullivan) 820; Bartholomew 820
 Catherine (Geary) 820; James 820; John 820; Mary 820; Patrick 820; Patrick Jr 820
 AHNERT, Louisa (Markert) 635
 AHRENS, Augusta 772
 AIDINGER, Christopher 266
 AIKIN, Benton 334; Cecilia (Beauvais) 685; John 685

AKE, Dora 1092; E. D. 457; Eli D. 456; Eli G. 1004; Elizabeth (---) 1092; Elizabeth (Boswell) 1092; Harry 1092; J. T. 457; Jacob T. 1092; John 1092; Joseph T. 381; P. 457; Victor 1092; William 457
 AKERS, Elizabeth (Baker) 888
 Thomas P. 158; Williams 888
 AKES, Fannie 1172
 AKIN, Amanda M. 887; Benton 886-7; Catherine (Emory) 887
 Elizabeth (Emory) 887; John 886; Louisa (Lee) 887; Margaret 875; Ola R. 887; Sarah (Walker) 886
 Alamo 69-70
 ALBERT, Anna (Hoin) 741; Clara (Haydock) 741; John 325, 384, 425, 428, 455, 456, 741; L. J. 417
 Leon J. 425, 741, port. 490; Mary (---) 741; Nattie 776; Nicolas 741; R. 449; Rosa L. (Miles) 741
 S. & Company 416; Sebastian 741
 & Baldwin 474; & Klosterman 416; brothers 414
 ALBRECHT, Amelia 915; Anna 915; Catherine (Roth) 915; Eliza 915; Eva B. (Eifert) 915; George 914; John 915; Julia 915
 Julius 914-5; Lewis 915; Louisa 914
 Mary 915; Mary (Mogge) 914
 ALBRIGHT, Isabel 971; Martha J. (Hawn) 831; Sarah 1115; Thomas 831
 ALBRO, Elizabeth (Rowlee) 1063
 Emma D. (Dills) :May: 1064; Miranda (Crady) 1064; O. R. port. 586; Oscar R. 1003-4; Sanford E. P. 1063
 ALCOM, Hattie 1018
 ALDEN, Irene 1175
 ALDERSON, James 433
 ALEXANDER, --- (Endaley) :Brown: 1118; A. M. 159; A. V. 592; Alice 1118; Allen W. 1118
 Amanda G. 1118; Ambrose 741
 Ann 782; Ann H. (Short) 741
 Betsey Ann 618; C. W. 569, 571

Catherine (Miller) 1118
 Charles A. 787; Charles E. 742
 Clarence L. 618; Corbin 351
 352, 618; Cyrus E. 787; Eleanor
 (Query) 741; Eliza 1118; Eliza E.
 (Glenn) 786; Elizabeth (Fish) 618
 Elizabeth (Powers) 985; Ella 953
 985; Ella L. 742; Ellen 1118; Em-
 ily 742; Emma D. 1118; Esther
 1118; Frances E. (Trice) 985
 G. L. (Vance) 618; George 618
 Harmon 1118; Isaiah 618; J. C.
 351, 443; J. J. 953; James 1118
 Jennie 742; John 985; John C.
 618-9; John Corbin 618; John H.
 477; John M. 1118; Joseph P. 787
 Julia 742; Lawson 618; Leroy
 1118; Lillie L. (Woods) 820; Lou-
 is P. 953; Lu Ella 985; Lucy 618
 Lucy (Hunt) 618; Lucy F. 985
 Margaret (Johnson) 1118; Mar-
 garet E. 747; Martin L. 618; Ma-
 ry 759; Mary (Tandy) 953; Mary
 J. (Morton) 721, 786; Mary L. 742
 Mary V. 1118; Mercie E. 985
 Nancy 1118; Nellie P. 618; O. 820
 Oliver 742; Polly (McCormack)
 618; Richard W. 1118; Robert A.
 782; Robert C. 787; Robert L. 953
 Robert R. 1118; Rufus 351, 618
 Sarah A. 985; Sarah E. 787; Scott
 467, 953; Susan J. 1118; Thomas
 329; W. 540; W. J. 449; Wayland
 953; William 355, 440, 540, 541
 618, 721, 786, 985; William E.
 741-2; William R. 985; William
 W. 786; Willis 1118
 ALFORD, Christine (Lesieur)
 287; George C. 335, 439; George
 G. 287, 333, 438; L. H. 344
 ALIN, Virginia 851
 ALLAN, Mary A. 732
 ALLARD, Charley S. 1118; Cor-
 delia (Connor) 1118; Cordelia
 (Estes) 1071; Effa 1118; Fannie
 (Jackson) 1118; Hardy 339; John
 1118; Maria (Pollard) 1118; Wil-
 liam 1071; William D. 1118
 ALLBRIGHT, Benjamin R. 347
 Martha 836
 ALLEN, Judge --- 447; Mr. ---
 461; Adelia 858; Albert 858; Al-
 bert O. 335, 438, 507; Alexander
 1153; Alfred F. 1203; Angelina
 (Strong) 915; Annie 858; B. B.
 471; B. F. 356; Benjamin 492,
 915; Benjamin F. 920; Beverly
 316, 394; Charity Lawrence 1212
 Charles H. 1119; Charles P. 1119
 Christopher C. 619; Cyrus J.
 915; Damascus T. 857; David
 829; David Jr 515; David C. 915
 David J. 1118-9; David J. Jr
 1119; Ed. 534, 535; Elias 1119
 Eliza Jane (Ross) 619; Eliza-

beth (Harrison) 857; Ella (Fry-
 mire) 829; Elvira 1110; Emily
 J. (Brown) 619; Evaline (Reeves)
 920; Felix G. 356, 357; Fred.
 1153; George M. 915; George W.
 1011; Ida 1153; James 1011
 1118-9; James G. 1119; James
 M. 915; James W. 1119; John 277
 857, 920, 1003; John G. 1119
 John M. 363, 1011; John N. 1011
 John P. 475, 1153; John S. 619
 John Thomas 1119; Julia A.
 (Martin) 1153; Laura 858; Laura
 H. 1119; Leven C. 858; Lizzie
 (Burgess) 1119; Louis J. 1119
 Louisa 920; Louisa (Matthews)
 942; Louisa (Parker) 1153; Mag-
 gie (---) : Martin 915; Malinda
 (Ladd) 1011; Martha (Dodson)
 1119; Martha 915, 1119; Martha
 E. (Eads) 1119; Martin 1153
 Mary (Blessengane) 1118-9
 Mary (Blessingim) 1011; Mary
 Annie 1011; Mary J. 1213; Ma-
 tilda (---) : Odell 1119; Muse-
 dore E. 857; N. B. 343, 344, 448
 857; Nancy 950; Nancy C. (Jef-
 fress) : Long 1203; Napoleon
 B. 857-8; Ninna 858; R. C. 475
 Rebecca 824; Robert H. 858
 Robert P. 1011; S. R. 386; Sa-
 brina (Byrd) 277; Samuel 438
 915; Samuel M. 915, 1011; Sar-
 ah (Bollinger) 858; Sarah E.
 (Holmes) 915; Sarah J. (Boyd)
 592; Stella 1153; Susan 683; Sa-
 san G. (Strickland) 1003; T. 159
 Thomas 253, 383, 386; Thomas
 B. 858; Thomas J. 356; Vermont
 857; Viola 1119; W. R. 212-3
 219; Watson 1153; William 942
 1119; William D. 915; William
 Henry 619; William L. 1011; &
 Waters 438
 Allenville 435
 ALLERS, Carl 581
 ALLERT, Christ. 424
 ALLEY, E. J. 887; Emma C. 887
 Erasmus 887; Gertrude 887
 John 252, 659, 887; John Jr 887
 Leah (Tyson) 887; Mary Ann
 659-60; Tennessee (Hensen)
 887; Thomas 310
 ALLGOOD, A. S. 1152; J. R. 369
 Joseph R. 1152-3; Lena (Frank-
 lin) 1153; Matilda (Waltrip) 1152
 ALLISON, Amanda F. (Ried) 1120
 Elwood 1120; Ellee 1120; Geor-
 gie I. 1120; Jesse 1110; John D.
 1120; John L. 1119-20; Mary
 (Foley) 1119; Nancy L. (Macom)
 1120; Ora A. 1120; P. Harmon
 1120; Tony I. 1120; William S.
 1120
 ALLSMAN, Andrew 126

ALLSTUN, Alexander 954; Ar-
 temas A. 954; Frances 954
 Frances (Boyard) 954; Hiram B.
 954; Jeremiah 954; John 953-4
 John H. 954; Kitty A. 954; Lloyd
 H. 953-4; Loucretia (Brumfield)
 953-4; Nancy 954; Olive 954
 Rhoda (Cook) 954; Susan 954
 Susan H. 954; W. R. 954; Walter
 T. 954
 ALMAN, Isaiah 1139; J. W. 1139
 Lewella (Rucher) : Sutton 1139
 Martha L. 1139, 1188
 ALSOBROOK, Mary 1204
 ALSTON, Mr. --- 283
 ALTEMEIER, Anna 671
 Altenburg 450, 576, 577; College
 576-7
 ALTENTHAL, Anna 742; Anton
 742; Caroline 742; Henry 742
 John H. 742; Louisa 742; Mary
 (Brous) 742; Matilda 742; Wil-
 helmina 742
 ALTHENTHAL, H. 580
 ALTMAN, James 931; Nancy
 (Hale) 931
 ALTON, Amasa 424, 425; Amaso
 423; Amasy 770; Laura 770; Sa-
 bins (Byrd) 748
 ALVY, Mary 888
American Cyclopaedia 11n
American Paladium, Marble Hill
664
 American settlers 246, 251-2,
 262-3, 272; Ste. Genevieve 244
 AMES, J. W. 459
 AMOREAUX, J. N. 314; Michael
 327, 333
 AMOS, Avon 1089-90
 AMPUDIA, Gen. --- 70
 ANCEL, H. C. 752; Mary A. (Da-
 vidson) 752
 ANCELL, --- (Williams) 916
 Ada 916; Alice 916; Elvira
 (Wright) 915; Emeline (Baldwin)
 : Wiley 916; Emma 915; Frances
 Adeline (Clark) 915; Georgia Ann
 915; Harriet 915; Henry 915, 925
 Henry Jr 915; James B. 915
 James Harvey 915; James P. 915
 John 915; John Harvey 915-6
 Leander 915; Martha (Whitelaw)
 925; Martha Jane 925; Mary 929
 Mary E. 916; Mary J. 915; Mat-
 tie J. 915; Mildred 915; Nancy
 915; Nancy (---) 925; Nancy
 (Beesley) 915; Naomi 916; Par-
 thenia 915; Pascal E. 915, 925
 Sarah 955; Sarah M. 915; Thorn-
 ton 915; Thornton A. 915; Thorn-
 ton W. 915-6; Washington 915
 ANDERSON, Maj. --- (of Fort
 Sumter) 87; Mr. --- (Sheriff)
 591; A. 619; Alexander 396; A-
 melia (Schoenfeld) 591; Andrew

- 315, 619; Bill 133-5; C. P. 90
Cassandra 631, 1053; Catherine
549; Charles D. 685; Charles I.
943; Clara B. 685; D. W. 432
David M. 684; Eli T. 1153; Eliza-
beth 660; Elizabeth (Miller) 1153
Emily (---) 571; George 355
George W. 158; Georgia May 685
Henry 1153; I. E. 661; J. T. &
Brother 463, 464; James O. 685
Jane 685; John 1053; Joseph T.
356; Josie (---) : Egan: 1153
Julia (Lynch) 1153; Lee Ann 685
Lizzie H. (Moore) 943; Logan
McCarver 684-5; Margaret Ad-
aline (McCarver) 684; Mary 647
Mary (---) 619; Milton P. 685
Missouri E. (White) 1060; Nancy
M. (Hudson) 685; Pinckney 685
Rebecca 685; Robert 87; Samuel
345, 348; Thomas L. 158; Virginia
(Bull) 818; William R. 685; Wilson
1960; ... Brothers 462; ...
Hooss & Company 728; ... Hooss
& Schindler 450
- ANDREIS, Father --- 524
ANDREW, Bishop --- 539
Andrew County 172, 177
ANDREWS, Prof. --- 569; Ann
805; Eliza N. (McHenry) 619
Emma 911; Hannah 917; John
252, 440; John Jr 349; L. B. 570
L. F. 419; Lyman B. 419; Mar-
tha 615; Mary Ann (White) 617
Priscilla Mollie (Hill) 934
Schuyler 337; William H. 619-20
William R. 619
- ANGUS, Charles 951; Mary A.
(Ward) 951
- ANTHONY, Albert D. 858; Alice
860; Annie 859; Benjamin 490
Caruthers A. 860; E. 400; E. D.
447; Edith 859; Edward D. 859-
60; Eliza 859, 878; Elizabeth
(Mathews) 860; Elmora 858; Eu-
nice 858; Frank 859; Hannah A.
872; J. M. 344; James B. 859
Jane (Marshall) 858, 859; Jane
E. 863; Jane H. (Caruthers) 860
Jennie (Wiley) 860; Jesse 858
John 282; Joseph 858, 859; Josi-
ah M. 344, 858-9; Julia 859; Lau-
ra (Nifong) : Chilton: 859-60; M.
R. 541; Mark 860; Martha J.
(Stevenson) 859; Mary 860; Mil-
dred E. 858; Nancy E. 858; Pai-
rick Henry 860; Robert A. 400
860; Samuel 339, 343, 860; Sam-
uel C. 860; Sarah 1061; Sarah Ann
(Bennett) 858; Sterling 859; Wil-
liam 341, 343, 858, 859, 863, 872
William B. 858; family 255
"Anti-Bourbon" party 144-5
Antioch Christian Church 565
ANTONSEN, John 548
- ANTONY, Mary 1027
Anzeiger, St. Louis 1035
Appalachicola, Fort 64
Apple Creek Presbyterian Church
568-9
APPLEBY, Charles 375; family
309
APPEGATE, Florence 1154
H. A. 369, 1153-4; Henry A.
1153-4; Mary E. 1154; Mary E.
(McMurry) 1154; Mary E. (Pat-
ton) 1154
Appleton 434-5
ARBUCKLE, Allen 887; Eleanor
V. 887; James 887; John W. 887
Lucy Catherine 887; Mary
(Smith) 887; Mary H. 887; Nancy
A. 887; Sally (Henderson) 887
Arcadia 454-5; Academy 255
College 454, 1098; High School
454
ARCHAMBEAU, Francois 299
ARGO, Blanche 1169; Hattie A.
1160; Joseph 1160; Katie 1174
Argus, Bloomfield 471; Cape
Girardeau 418, 741; Hickman,
Ky., 958
ARISTA, Gen. --- 70
ARITFONE, Pierre 242
Arkansas Territory 57
ARKISON, John 464
ARMAGOST, Eliza Lorena 825
848; Sarah E. (Horn) 825; Wil-
liam K. 825
ARMBRUSTER, Francis 711-2
ARMER, Daniel B. 954; Daniel D.
954; Elbert S. 954; Eloise 954
George 1007; George W. 954
James B. 954; Katy (Frawley)
954; Louisa B. 954; Marinda 954
Mary A. 954; Nancy (Martin) 954
Nancy (Vowels) 954, 1007; Nancy
J. 954; Nellie J. 954; Noah W.
954; Oliver 954; Perry D. 954
Robert B. 954; Sarah (Rushing)
954; Sarah A. (Rushing) 954
Thomas J. 954; William 954
William H. 954; William T. 954
ARMESTO, Gov. Andres Lopez,
order of 260-2
ARMON, Charity 680
ARMOUR, David 427, 432
ARMSTRONG, A. S. 377; Albert
807; Andrews S. 1063; Annetta
807; D. H. 157; Eliza J. Brooks
807; Elizabeth (Sims) 1064
Frank 1021; John 427; Martha
L. (Everts) 1064; Maurice 1064
Nancy J. (Porterfield) 945; Or-
lando 807; William 945; William
J. 807; William M. 807
ARNET, Elizabeth 860; Elvira
875; John 878
ARNETT, J. M. 343; James 338
ARNFELD, Fred 432
- ARNOLD, Albert 1011; Annie 1011
Anthony 512; Benjamin F. 1011
Catherine (Langford) 1011; Cla-
ra B. 1011; Columbus 1011; Da-
vis 1011; Effie J. 1011; Eliza
442; Ella 555; George W. 356
Harriet 1011; James 1009, 1011
Joseph 843; M. 358; Maggie 924
Marian 1011; Martha 1011; Mar-
tha (Puckett) 1011; Martin 1009
Mary 555; Mary F. 843; Nancy
(Devine) 1011; Nancy E. 1011
Richard 1011; Sarah 850; Sarah
E. (---) 843; Sophronia (Kelley)
1009; Thomas A. 1011; William
C. 338; William T. 1011; & Ruck-
er 440
ARNSBERGER, Ferd. 548
ARRELL, James 265
ARRENDAL, Fannie (Carr)
1064; James R. 1064; Rice 1064
Sarah (McElroy) 1064; Thomas
1064
ARRINGTON, M. 542
Artifacts, Indian 225-7
ASBELL, Priscilla 919
ASBOTH, Gen. --- 119, 120
ASHBURN, Cassandra D. 665
Frances A. (---) 674; Sarah J.
674; William C. 674
ASBURY, Bishop --- 153; Anna
E. 620; Bettie (Gray) 620; Ellen
N. (Priehard) 620; Emmet F. 620
Julia L. 620; Julia M. (Pipkin)
620; Martha L. 620; Mary E. 620
Maud 620; Sallie D. 620; Samuel
L. 620; Susan L. (Marks) 620
Susan M. 620; William G. 620
William M. 620
ASCHE, Caroline (Brenneke) 685
Emma 685; Gustav 685; Martha
685; Mary 685; Werner 685
ASHABRANNER, Daniel 266; Orb.
217; Henry 359
ASHBY, B. S. 533; Virginia A. 1021
ASHCROFT, Mahala 980; Mahala
996-7
ASHER, Arthur P. 1064-5; Eliza-
beth (Stringer) 1065; Martin
1064-5; Rachel (Howard) 1064-5
ASHLEY, --- (Able) 426; John
355; Mary (Able) 413; William
H. 80, 155, 157, 320, 413, 426
ASKEW, Caroline 1028; Caswell
1028; Martha (---) 1028
ASLINE, J. 1047; Minerva (Pat-
terson) 1047
ASPER, Joel F. 158
ASPLEY, L. F. 542
ASTHOLZ, Augusta (Brandes)
742; Christian 742; H. A. 423,
424; Henry A. 742, port. 746;
Sophia (---) 742
"Asylum" (School) 408, 599
ATCHER, Charles 367

- ATCHISON, David R. 68, 77, 157
 172; Eliza 918; Rhoda 896; T. A.
 927; Zariah 926
 Atchison County 172, 177
 ATHERTON, J. 540
 ATKINS, Abner 941; Elizabeth
 941; Emily A. 1146; J. A. 338
 Lizzie 1070
 ATKINSON, Brig. Gen. --- 62
 Applegate 372-3; James 490
 James C. 372-3; Mrs. James
 372-3; Jane --- 372-3
 Atlantic Mills 466-7
 ATNIPS, Mary 1128
 Attorneys General, Missouri 156
 ATWELL, Margaret 757
 AUBREY, M. 46
 AUBUCHON, Miss --- 648; Ad-
 elaide --- 620; Adrain 621, 669
 Amanda Jane 622; Annabella
 (Brannon) 621; Anne E. (Asbury)
 620; Antoine 620, 636; Basile jr
 620-1; Betty T. 621; Charles C.
 622; Clara Rosa 621; Colprian T.
 621; Cora A. 621; Daniel T. 622
 Edward J. 621; Eli B. 621; Eliza
 A. (Brickey) 621; Ellen L. ---
 620; Emily 636; Emma T. 621
 Ferd. 621; Flavian P. 621; Fran-
 cis 620, 621; Frederick C. 621
 Ida Katie 621; Ira E. 622; John
 James 406, 610; John N. 622
 Louisa M. (Papin) 621; Louise
 621; Lucy F. 621; Luella
 (Brooks) 621; Mary (Beckett)
 636; Mary Emma 622; Mary L.
 621; Paulina (Roughly) 621, 669
 Peter 621; Peter P. 621; S. Au-
 gustus 621; Sarah Ann 622; So-
 phia A. 621; Stephen L. 621; Te-
 ressa (Coleman) 620, 631; Thom-
 as S. 621; see also Obuchon
 AUDIBERT, A. 438; Anise 913
 Auditors, Missouri 156
 AUDRAIN, Pierre 437; Samuel
 173
 Audrain County 173
 AUFDENBERG, Caroline (Lang)
 715; Henry 715
 AUGLIN, William 1021
 AUGNEY, W. Z. 71
 AUGUSTINE, A. 335
 AULT, Michael 489
 AUST, Sarah C. 931
 AUSTIN, A. C. 1154; Charles 1154
 Mrs. E. B. 572; George W. 356
 Harris 264; James 314, 349, 352
 Margaret (Frazier) 1154; Moses
 69, 203-4, 310, quoted 213-4
 Sarah (Gregory) 872; Stephen 69
 AVELINE, Laurent 299
 AVERILL, F. M. 1182; John E.
 405, 510, 1182; John T. 1182,
 1204; Mary 1204; Mary (Kerr)
 1182; Mary J. (Dorris); Foust:
 1182; Robert L. 1182
 AVERY & Block 449
 AWALT, Louisa 747
 AXTEL, D. B. 858; Nianna (Allen)
 858
 AYERS, Martha A. (Heggie) 980
 Robert W. 980
 AYPULETCHY, Chief 488
 "B," Fort, Cape Girardeau 420
 BABBE, Charles 916; Clarence
 916; Emily (Davis) 916; Ettie
 (Nelson) 907; Henry 916; Ida
 (Holmes) 916; James L. 916
 Martha 916; Mary 916; Thomas
 907, 916; William S. 916
 BABBITT, George W. 1040; Nan-
 cy R. (Lewis) 1040
 BABCOCK & Randall 479
 BABER, Hiram H. 156
 BACK, Cora 821; E. (f) 1060
 Ella (King) 820-1; James Wil-
 liam 820-1; Mary (Wells) 820
 William H. 820
 BACKHOUSE, Charlotte 1039
 BACKOFF, Maj. --- 109-10
 BACON, Benjamin 326; Lucinda
 E. 924; Mary (Hinkle) Clodfel-
 ner: 1021; Thomas 1020; W. A.
 473
 Bad Axe, Battle of 63
 BADEN, Fr. Theo. 688
 BADER, Esther 1182; Frank 590
 H. 384, 424; Herman 325, 515
 Jennie 1182; John W. 1182; Jo-
 seph 590, 1182; Josie 590; Lew-
 is 590; Lou 1182; Margaret (By-
 er) 590; Mary (Oberle) 590
 Mary Ann (Sharp) 1182; Mattie
 1182; Michael 1182; Nancy
 (Johnson) 1182; Teresa ---
 1182; W. 424
 BADGER, Felix 382; Felix G. 956
 BADGLEY, Sarah 1078
 BAGGETT, Elizabeth (Welch) 729
 John 729; Mary E. 729
 BAHN, B., & Company 416
 BAILEY, A. B. 358, 363, 1011-2
 Absalom 308, 470; Absalom B.
 359, 1012; Allen B. 860; Armin-
 ta O. 1012; Columbia A. 1012
 Columbus D. 1011-2; D. P. 826
 Fena 860; H. T. 442; Hannah 860
 Hannah J. (Lewis) 1012; Harriet
 R. 1012; Henry 860; J. P. 860
 James L. 1012; John 860; John
 M. 1012; Julia A. (Denny) 1011-2
 Lucille 860; Margaret 559
 Mary 860; Mary (Pickett) 860
 Mettie (Conrad) 826; Moses 559
 Ora 860; Rebecca J. 1012; Ros-
 anah 1012; Sarah 559; Sarah E.
 1012; Stanton 860; Stephen P.
 1012; Thomas 860; Thomas J.
 1012; William 1011-2; William
 E. 1012
 BAILIE, Alexander 266
 BAILY, Lucinda (Mann) 1137
 BAINBRIDGE, Allen 623; Miner-
 va 623; Nancy (Spiller) 623
 BAIN, Elizabeth (Budenholzer)
 863; Madison 863
 BAIRD, A. 534, 535; Elizabeth
 (Arnet) 860; H. 538; Levinia
 (Maze) 861; Martha 1181; Mar-
 tin V. 1154; Mary 639; Mary
 Ann (Martin) 1154; Matilda 862; Mil-
 ton 861; Moses 339, 447, 860; Ol-
 lie B. (Hopper) 1154; Rufus 860-1
 Samuel 338; Thomas 1154;
 Thomas J. 1154; Walter P. 1154
 William 861
 BAKER, A. J. 156; Abraham 252
 310, 955; Adam 821; Albert J.
 1155; Allie 821; Andrew 252, 649
 Ann (Rayburn) Duncomb: 1154
 Ann Eliza (Jones) 1154; Anna
 (Young) 742, 805; Belle 1155
 Benjamin F. 916; Bezy (Addin-
 son) 887; Billie Ann C. 815
 Bruce 888; Caroline 954, 955
 964; Catherine 612; Charles 1155
 Charles N. 916; Clarinda 649
 Cora 821; D. L. 848; David 955
 Edgar 1155; Elizabeth 888; E-
 lizabeth (Dudley) 916; Elmira
 (Pelt) 955; Eunice J. (Green) 916
 Francis 821; Francis M. 742-3
 Frank 955; Geneva L. (Snider)
 848; George 955; George H. 887-
 8; George S. 955; George W. 633
 Georgia 888; Grover C. 916; H. B.
 821; Hannah 837; Hannah E.
 (Pelt) 955; Henry 283, 821, 887
 Ivy May 955; J. E. 546; J. W. 369
 Jacob 955; James 157; James W.
 916; James W. jr 916; Jennie 916
 John 349, 350, 821, 955; John G.
 955; John H. L. 916; John W. 115
 1154-5; Joseph 265, 451, 742,
 805, 815, 821; Joseph jr 742; Jo-
 sephine 954, 955; Julia A. (Mil-
 ler) 1155; Larcissa 955; Levi
 359; Lewis 916; Lewis D. 916
 Louisa 821; Louvina 838; Lucin-
 da (Ray) 826; Lucy 1155; Manny
 888; Margaret 955; Margaret
 (Davis) 955; Marietta 1155
 Martha F. 916; Mary 252, 955
 1041; Mary (Alvy) 888; Mary
 (Baker) 821; Mary C. 840; Mary
 C. (Reeves) 742-3; Mary Eliza-
 beth (Small) 955; Mary J. 760
 805, 958; Melinda 1155; Moses
 462; Narcissus 955; Noah 821
 Nora E. 916; Peter 283, 760, 815
 Philip 821; Rachel 955; Rayburn
 1155; Rebecca 252; S. 550; S. R.
 888; Samuel 1155; Sarah E. 916
 Sarah Elizabeth (Ferguson) 633

- Susan (Ross) 888; Susie 888; Susie J. 916; Thomas 826; Thomas E. 888; Thomas F. 916; William 955, 1155; William B. 407; William C. M. 1154; William H. 916
- BALDRIDGE, Dr. --- Iof Jackson 788; Louella (Oliver) 788 Margaret A. 767; William 767
- BALDWIN, Benjamin 862; Christiana 934; E. D. 322, 422; Edward 1155; Effie M. 1092; Elizabeth (Berry) 862; Elizabeth (Lobdell) 1155; Elizabeth (Stewart) 1092; Emeline 916; Ernst 1155; Estella (Moser) 1092 Hartwell 463; J. W. 377, 474 479, 480, 550; James R. 1092 John 932; John T. 1092; John Jr 1092; Joseph 1092; Joseph L. 1092; Lucy 1092; Mary 923, 933 Mary (Pankey) 1155; Meda L. 1092; Paul 1155; Rachel (---) 932; Sallie 1155; T. E. 369 Thomas 425, 1155; Thomas T. 1092; Vardy 449; W. L. & Company 466; Winifred 932, 933 Brothers 456
- BALES, Lucinda 1020
- BALL, Mr. --- (murdered) 313 John H. 625; Maggie (Burks) 625 Martha Ann (---) 641; Martha D. 641; Samuel 313-4; William W. 641
- BALLAINE, F. 546
- BALLARD, America 923; Fuller 473; Nancy 1078
- BALLENINE, Charles 917; Elizabeth 917; Elizabeth (Stoddard) 916; Emily (Brooks) Sewell 917; James 916; Lucy 917 Nancy 917; Nancy (Pierre) 916 William 356, 357, 462, 463, 916-7 William Jr 917
- Ballentine's Foundry 92
- BALLEW, Agnes (---) 549 Thomas 316, 320, 324
- BALTIMORE, Lord 720
- BANCROFT, Ben F. 1209
- BANDY, Anna (Ross) 1208; James 1208; James J. 1208
- BANGSTON, Mary A. 1163
- BANISH, Jeremiah 265
- Bank of Charleston 467; of Missouri 56, 142, 148; the State of Missouri 56, 142, 148;
- BANKE, Bernard 366
- BANKS, A. W. 458; Mary (Hau-mel) 1123; Narcissa 1091; & Craig 459
- banks 56, 142, 148, 417, 428, 466 467; Cape Girardeau 414-5 State Bank branches 414-5, 428
- BANKSTON, James 533
- Banner, Piedmont 1143
- BANNISTER, Eliza Jane 1025
- BANTZ, Mary A. (Harding) 590 N. J. 315; Nimrod J. 590; Pearl C. 590; William H. 409, 590
- BAPT, John 315
- baptism, first 522
- Baptist Churches 57, 150-1, 549-64
- Baptist College 151
- Baptist Female College 150-1
- Baptist Franklin Association 444
- Baptist Journal, Ironton 456
- BARBAU, Jane 243
- BARBEE, Margaret 1020
- BARBER, Mr. --- Newspaperman 438; Catherine 732; Elizabeth C. 851; Hiram H. 59; Martha L. (Hughes) 708; William 708
- BARCROFT, B. F. 405; Benjamin F. 373; Elias 156
- BARDLE, Caroline (Klemp) 709 Fritz 709
- BARFIELD, Mary I. 1069
- BARGER, Nancy J. 1186
- BARHAM, C. H. 362, 363; Catherine (Launius) 1012; Charles 1012; Charles H. 1012; Delaney C. 1012; Eleanor (Lewis) 1040 Elizabeth 1012, 1061; Elizabeth (McGee) 1012; George F. 1012 George M. 1012; Hannah 1040 Hartwell 1155; Ira W. 1155 James 1012; James H. 1012 John L. 1012; John P. 1040; Jonathan R. 1012; Katie (Spence) 1155; Mary A. 1012; Nancy (Coble) 1155; Neil S. 1155 Phoebe J. 1012; Sarah 1040; W. T. 368; Walter 1012; William J. 1012; William L. 1012; Zela 1012
- BARKER, Elizabeth (Vowels) 1007; J. A. 1011; Joseph A. 1007 Lewis 365; Nancy E. (Arnold) 1011
- BARKLEY, James 422, 433; M. 433; Richard 334, 335
- BARKS, Alexander 837; Clara Alma 821; Clarissa 847; Cynthia 822; Dora J. 743; Dora May 821; Eli 821; Ephraim 821; Ephraim Edward 821; George H. 743; Handel 266; Mattie Victoria 821; Huntel 743; Isaac 821 Jacob 266, 821, 822, 828; Jonathan H. 743; Joseph 743; Joseph L. 743; Josephine (Snider) 743 Margaret (McKimsey) 821 Mary Ann (Proffer) 743; Mary C. 743; Narcissa (Jones) 743 Pinkney 821; Sarah 837; Sarah (---) 821; Sarah (Newkirk) 743 Sarah (Shrum) 821; Sarah K. 828 Serena (Parton) 743
- BARKSDALE, Dr. --- (Shelbyville) 778; Fannie M. 1159
- BARKUME, Tessant 490
- BARLOW, J. A. 405; J. C. 206
- BARNARD, Sarah A. 1188; Sarah Ann 1205; W. P. 465
- BARNES, --- (Henson) 1013; Abner 950; Alexander 372; Anna 1036; Anna B. 1012; Charles 888 Columbia 684; Cora 888; Cullen 914; Eliza (Blair) 914; Elizabeth (Love) 888; George W. 1012 James H. 1012; James S. 336 John 356, 357; Joseph J. 1012-3 Laura (Marston) 888; Lucinda (Jernigan) 1012-3; Mabel 888 Malinda J. 981; Mary A. 1012 Minerva 997; Rhodum 1012; Sarah A. 914; Seth S. 888; Seth S. Jr 888; Susan (Walker) 950; Temperance (Dickins) 1012; William 888; William H. 1012
- BARNETT, Agnes W. 1098; Lizzie L. 1148
- BARNHART, Adam 309; Henry B. 403; Lucien 359; Missouri A. 1133
- BARNHAUS, John 456
- BARNHILL, Alice 969; B. F. 969 James H. 969; Lizzie 969; Lovinia (Redden) 969; Lucy 969 Mollie 969; Rosa 969; Sarah E. 969
- BARNHOUSE, Amanda J. (Hamilton) 639; Carico J. 621-2; Daniel 639; Mary Ann (Goff) 621 Philip D. 621
- BARR, Dr. --- la teacher! 432 Green 901; Permelia 901
- BARRABOE, Francois 490
- BARRACK, Mary 1049-50
- BARRADO, Peter 490
- "The Barrens" 201, 253
- BARRETT, Alexander 379, 400 842; J. H. 369; J. Richard 158 James H. 369; Jane (Coghill) :Davis: 1013; John S. 314-5, 316 Mary 1102; Mary Ann (Tryon) 1013; Oliver C. 1013; R. G. 568 Robert G. 567, 574; T. C. 570 William 1013
- BARRINGER, Isabella (Byrd) 748
- BARROLL, C. E. 417, 441 Charles E. 447
- BARRON, Sarah 1186
- BARRY, Commodore --- 173 Ann (Welborn) 622; Elizabeth (Calaway) 1008; Frances (Parkes) 622; Isaac W. 352; Jennie 622; John A. 1008; John H. 622 Joseph 1008; Kate 648, 649 Margaret A. 1008; Mark A. 1008-9; Martha L. 1008-9; Mary F. 1008; Nellie A. 622; Norah 622; Robert A. 1008; Rose E. 1008; William 1008; William S. 622; William T. 1008-9; Wilson 622; Wilson M. 622

- Barry County 173
 BARSALOUX, Jean Baptiste 297
 300, 437, 486; John B. 297, 300
 437, 486; family 292
 BARTELS, August 615; Christian
 548; Dora (---) 615; Frederick
 615; John 615; Louise (Greith-
 er) 615; Robert 615; Rosena 759
 Wilhelmina (Lange) 715; Wil-
 liam 715
 barter 596
 BARTLET, Eliza 1023
 BARTLETT, --- (Porter) 1065
 Eliza 893; G. T. 479, 480
 George T. 1065; Jesse 328; Jo-
 seph S. 1065; Mary M. (Glover)
 1065; Orson 363, 383, 470
 Thomas 328, 329, 370, 463, 471
 BARTON, David 59, 60, 157, 173
 252; Joshua 155
 Barton County 173
 barytes 34
 BASEY, Elizaman 442
 BASSET, Esther 866
 BASSETT, Josephine 895; Sam-
 uel 533
 BAST, Alice 744, 775; Anna 805
 G. W. 435, 775, 805; George 743
 George W. 743-4; Lourana E. 744
 Mahala (Slinkard) 743-4; Ruth
 (Bell) 743
 BASTIAN, Margaret 466
 BATES, Anna 421; Barton 157
 Betsey J. (Green) 1129; Charles
 310; E. 157; Edward 59, 156, 173
 Elizabeth 828; Frederick 52
 145, 154; Moses D. 57; S. A. 459
 1129
 Bates County 173
 BATTEN, J. L. 542
 battles and skirmishes 68, 69
 107-36, 491-5, 501, 501-2, 503-4
 505, 509, 519, 833; List of 135-6
 BATTIS, Allan 917; Benjamin F.
 917; Benjamin R. 917; Caledonia
 917; Calvin 917; Cullie 917
 Emma E. (Jones) 917; Frances
 951; Industry 917; James 917
 John A. 917; John T. 917; Juda
 917; Julia A. (Finley) 917; Mar-
 ion 917; Martha 917; Mary F. 917
 Nicholas C. 917; Robert 917
 Sarah 917; Sarah Ann (Gupton)
 917; William R. 917
 BAUDENISTEL, Mary 701
 BAUDENISTLE, Anna (Pingel)
 724; Barney 724
 BAUM, Caroline (Klein) 591
 Casper 590; Christian 590
 BAUMAN, Joseph 314; Louisa
 601, 668
 BAUMGARDNER, Fritz 462
 BAUMSTARK, Bonifac 591; Te-
 resa (Wipfler) 591; William 591
 BAXTER, Francis 476
 BAY, S. M. 156; W. V. N. 157, 158
 BAYNON, Mary A. 990
 BEADLE, Mr. --- (teacher) 469
 BEAL, Adaline 819; Adaline
 (Beal) 819; Albert 'Bert' Leon-
 ard 623; Anna 623; Daniel B. 841
 Elizabeth 758; Evelin A. (Hail)
 622; Giles 758, 819; I. G. 622; I.
 Guy 623; John 745; Joseph 381
 Laura 623; Martha 802; Mary
 841; Mary E. (Miller) 841; Sar-
 ah 745; William 802
 BEALE, Ignatius G. 399; W. 572
 Weisel 571, 572
 BEAUMAN, D. A. 555
 BEAN, Abner 352; Elizabeth A.
 (Miller) 744; Fannie (Marckley)
 744; John 644; L. M. 326; Lewis
 M. 744; Lewis M. Jr 744; Martha
 M. 644; Mary (McFarland) 744
 Mary L. 806; Mary M. 744; Mo-
 ses 744; Rachel (McFarland) 644
 Robert 744, 806; Robert B. 744
 Sarah A. (Priest) 744; William
 W. 744; Wilson Cramer 744
 BEAR, D. 459
 BEARD, Charles 1210; E. L. 872
 Elizabeth 1007; Emily J. 1055-6
 George 593; Litha (Brown) 593
 Nancy Jane 1167; R. 456; Susan
 593
 BEARDSLEY, --- (---) : Mason:
 861; A. J. 449; Ahira J. 861; Em-
 ma (Cosby) : Tyler: 861; James
 861; Jerome 861; Mary Ann 1090
 Rachel (---) 861; Rhoda (Thomp-
 son) 1004
 BEATTIE, George M. 423, 428,
 430, 431, 556; Mary 'Aunt Polly'
 1108
 BEATTY, Ambrose 332
 BEATY, Elizabeth 1053; Samuel
 1053
 BEAUGARD, Jacob 297
 BEAUGIE, Joseph 523n
 BEAUREGARD, Gen. --- 87
 BEAUVAIS, --- (---) : Struve:
 685; --- (---) : De Lassus (Mrs.
 Joseph V.) 685; Cecelia 685; Ce-
 cella (Obuchon) : Villar: 685
 Crittenden 685; Eleanora 685
 Elmore 694-5; Elizabeth 685
 Elizabeth (Henderson) 685; Jo-
 seph 685; Joseph V. 685; Mary
 685, 731; Matilda 685; Peter 685
 Peter V. 685; Rachel (Smith) 685
 St. Gem 310, 311, 314, 408; Vital
 244, 406; family 243; see also
 St. Gem de Bauvais and St.
 Gemme
 BEAVORE, Jane 893
 BEBION, Carolina 601
 BEBSWORTH, Eleanor 984
 BECK, Arnold 511; John 579
 BECKER, Brigitte 670
 BECKET, --- (---) : Ariden: 667
 John 286; Pleasant 667
 BECKETT, Clark 667; Mary 636
 BECKLEY, William O. 747
 BECKMAN, August P. 737; Mar-
 tha S. (Weber) 737
Beck's Gazetteer of Indiana and
Missouri 1873 11n
 BECKWITH, Amanda 1006; Anna
 1006; Catherine (Hunter) : Price:
 302, 1006; Ellen W. 956; Laura
 (Swank) 956; Lillie M. 956; Lucy
 302-3; Lucy H. 1006; Margaret
 A. 956; Marmaduke 302; Mat-
 thew J. 956; Minnie L. 956; New-
 man 303, 353, 355, 955-6, 1006
 Ollie L. 956; Quiros 955-6
 Richard 1006; Susan (Griffitt)
 1006; Susan (Johnston) 956
 Thomas 222, 224-5, 226, 955-6
 1006; Underwood 1003, 1006
 Yancy 1006; family 1005
 BEDFORD, A. M. 382, 400, 402
 466, 467, 471; Arthur C. 1013; E.
 Elizabeth (Hale) 1013; Ethel 1013
 H. H. 358, 364, 400, 401, 471, 507
 1013, 1039; Ida V. 1013; J. M.
 1013; Jonas 1013; May 1013
 Minerva (---) : Handy: 1013; Or-
 lando 1013
 Beg, Brownsville, Texas 1085
 Doniphan 942; Fredericktown
 447
 BEEL, Clement 527
 BEESLEY, Nancy 915
 BEEVE, Martha 659
 BEEVER, Julia A. 834
 BEGGS, F. S. 546; Francis 545
 BEGLEY, Anselm 1065-6; George
 479, 1065-6; Mary (Reynolds)
 1066; Theresa (Spitzmiller)
 1065-6
 BEHR, Elizabeth 726
 BEHRENS, Minnie 715
 BELCHAMBER, Daniel 379
 BELKIN, Elizabeth (Hellaker)
 879; Jasper 514, 879; Lizzie 879
 Mary 881
 BELKNAP, Martha A. 669
 BELL, Maj. --- 94, 97; Ann 1093
 Casper W. 159; Elijah 398; Eli-
 za 1093; Henry C. 1093; Hervey
 L. 1093; Jane (Warner) 1092-3
 John 84, 100; John T. 767; Lou-
 isa 1041; Lucy A. (George) 1093
 Mary J. 1093; Milton 1092-3
 Rebecca 928; Ruth 743; Susan
 1093; Susan (Martin) 989; Thom-
 as 1093; Thomas M. 1093; Wil-
 liam E. 281, 1092-3
 BELLAMY, James 422; William
 R. 345-6, 347
 Bellevue 457
 Bellevue Presbyterian Church
 566

- BELMAR, John B. 344
Belmont 120, 465, 469-70; battle 120, 500-1
- BELSHA, Berthena 731; James 731
- BELSHER, Elisha 551
- BELSON, Adam 1183; Ann E. 1183
Fanny (---) 1183; Henry H. 1183
James Richard 1183; Jane (Tennison) 1183; Jemima (Dumas) 1182; Josephine 1183; Martha A. (Dowdy) 1183; Mathias 1183; Mathias Jr 1182; Pollie (Boone) 1183; Robert 1182-3
- BELTRAMI, A. 316; Antoine 590
Bonnie D. 590; Emily (Durocher) 590
- bench and bar 386
- BENDER, Katherine 771
- BENEFIELD, B. F. 541; Benjamin 357; W. 355
- BENGERT, C. 448
- BENHAM, Isaac L. 951; John B. 514; Laura M. 951; P. A. 351
Peter A. 443; Valencia L. (Lane) 951
- BENJAMIN, John F. 123, 158
- BENNEFIELD, Sarah C. 948
- BENNET, Joel 297
- BENNETT, Dr. --- 438; Addie 1121; Alice 1079; Amanda (Twidwell) 1147; Amanda E. 1120; Beck (Henderson) 1120; C. A. 338, 339, 458; Clayton A. 1120-1
Coleman 1120; E. H. 343; Ed. H. 458; Edward 344; Elisha 339, 340 341; Eliza (Whittmore) 1120 1121; Elizabeth (Smith) 1120; Elizabeth (Wallace) 1120; Elizabeth H. 680-1; Ellen (Smith) 1120
Emeline 1120; F. M. 1147; Frances 1120; Frederick M. 1120
George Washington 1120; Harriet 1142; Harriet (Duncan) 1121
Ida May 744; J. T. 679; James 805, 1120, 1141; James A. 1120
James E. 744; James N. 325, 744
Jane (Neighbors) 1120; Jane (Van Natty) 680; John 343; John A. 507
John F. 1120; John H. 1120; John W. 1120; Joseph 339, 343, 447 458, 565, 744; Larkin 1120; Lilla 1141; Lucinda (Duncan) 1121 1126; Lucy 1120; Lucy A. (Shore) 1121; Maggie 1121; Margaret (Sheppard) 744; Marion A. 1120
Mary 846; Mary C. 665; Mary E. 1120; Mary J. 1120; Mary J. (Ward) 1120, 1149; Marzilia Adaline 805; May J. (Davis) 1120
Minnie A. 744; Noah R. 1120; Overton 283; Perry C. 1120; Perry Coleman 1120; Phebe (McColter) 1120; Ransom 1120
Rosa (White) 679; Sarah 1120
Sarah (Sheppard) 744; Sarah Ann 358; Sarah C. 1120; Sarah J. 744
Starkey 1120; Susan J. 1120
Sutton 1120; Thomas 1120
Thomas J. 1120; W. H. 349, 513
William 556, 680, 858, 1120, 1149
William M. 744
- BENNETTE, Joseph 876; Olivia S. 876
- BENSON, A. 554; James 554
Sarah Jane 1047
- BENTON, Charles W. 1066
George H. 1066; James 1203
Loanza (Goulding) 1066; Martha E. 1203; Thomas H. 60, 75-6, 111 150, 157, 158, 173, 1102; William A. 1066
Benton 354, 460-2; newspapers 461; schools 461
Benton County 173
Benton, Fort 1140
- BEQUETTE, John 350
- BERGMAN, Fred E. 578; John 578, 685-6, 721; Mary (Munch) 721; William C. 416
- BERGMANN, Amelia (Thieret) 732; Emanuel 732; Eva 686
Frederick 686; George 685-6
Gottlieb 686; Hulda 686; John P. 685-6; Louis 686; Mary (Muench) 686; Minnie 686; Sophia 686; Sophia (Pohner) 686; Stella 686
- BERHLE, Francisca 686; Mor-eitz 687
- BERRY, Amelia (Lincoln) 821
Caleb 344, 861-2; Caroline 822
Caroline L. (Whitener) 855
Charles E. 862; Charles J. 918
Cordelia 862; Coretha White-ner 822; Cynthia (Barks) 822
Dehila 822; Eblin 371; Effie T. 862; Eliza 1138; Elizabeth 862
Elizabeth (Bess) 861; Elizabeth F. 1171; Ellen C. (Whitener) 862
Elmira 917; Hannah (Andrews) 917; Henry 452; Hiram 342, 821 855, 861-2; Hiram Jr 821; Jennie 862; Jesse R. 917-8; John 821, 822, 861; John P. 862; Joseph 602, 917; Julia 822; Julia A. (Snyder) 917-8; Louisa 917; Lucinda 608; Lydia 821, 822, 875
Lysander 918; Malinda 821
Margaret 862; Maria 917; Martha 822; Mary (Lincoln) 875
Mary E. 822; Mary J. 602; Matilda 855, 862; N. J. 343; Pinkney J. 822; Reuben 917; Richard 917; Sarah (Freund) 917; Sarah A. 918; Thomas 917; Thomas J. 917; Virginia J. 918; William 379, 821-2, 917; William Jr 822
William M. 918
- BERRYMAN, Carrie (Newberry) 862, 877; Cerilca (Stevens) 860
Elizabeth 864-5; Elizabeth (Lawrence) 862; J. C. 344, 454, 455 534, 540, 542; J. S. 459; James 862; James C. 862; John 332; Joseph 862; Josiah 255, 343, 455 871; Matilda (Baird) 862; N. J. 877; Nathaniel 'Nathan' J. 862
Robert 860, 862; Teresa 862
BERTHIAUME, Francois 266 271, 298; Hyacinthe 296; Marie 271; Noel 298
- BERTLING, Daniel 282, 580
Bertrand 469
- BESAND, Claudine (Combe) 725
Cyrill 725; Eulalie (Prost) 725
Louis 725; Mary 725
- BESEL, Rev. --- 577, 581
- BESS, Andrew J. 1014; Benjamin M. 1014; C. H. 1014; Charlotte 847; Christian 1014; Christopher 1014; Christy E. 1014
Cynthia C. 1014; Daniel 840; Elisha 1014; Eliza (Sparks) 1014
Elizabeth 861; Emma (Curd) 1014
Frances 1014; Freeman 1014
Isa I. 1014; Isabel 1014; Isabella 846; Jackson 1014; James V. 1014; John 341; John H. 1014
John W. 1014; Joseph O. 1014
Lewis A. 1014; Louisa C. (Mas-ters) 840; Lucinda (Cunningham) 1014; M. D. 884; Margaret 885
Martin L. 1014; Mary 886; Mary (Bolin) 1014; Missouri C. (Watts) 884; Nancy C. 1014; Peter 559
Rebecca A. (Cabe) 1014; Rillie 1019; Sarah Mahala 1014; Tessey (Taylor) 1014; Thomas T. 1014; Tilden 1014; William Grant 1014; William Joseph 1014
- BESSAND, Apoline 692; Elizabeth 692
- BESSY, Eliza J. 939
- BEST, Anna 818; Carl 578; John 339
Bethel Baptist Church 150, 319n 549-50, 769
- BETHUNE, J. H. 366, 464, 467 959, 1003; Julia (Bridges) 959
- BETTELS, Fr. Francis 527, 822
- BETTEN, C. F. 745; John 745
Mary Julia (Hawkins) 745
- BETTES, Sarah A. 1125
- BETTIS, Dr. --- 1088; Bettie 1086; Elijah 59, 283, 339, 458
Henry 1183; Martha A. V. (Dowdy) 1183; Overton 336; Polly (Kelly) 283; Ransom 383, 336
- BEVERLY, Dr. --- Jefferson City 604
- BEWLEY, Anthony 544
- BEY, Casemear J. C. 686; Constance (Lohm) 686; J. F. 706
John Emel 686; Joseph Felix 686

- Mary M. (Edwards) 686
 BEYER, Anna M. (---) 686; Constantine 686; Emma 686; George M. 686; Jane 686; F. G. 686; John P. 686; Lina 686; Paul 577, 686 Sarah 686; Sarah E. (Kramer) 686
 BIBB, Amanda M. (Haines) 956
 Callie A. 956; Caroline (Johnston) 956; James B. 956; John M. 956; John Q. 956; Robert S. 956 Sarah I. 956
 BIDDLE, Thomas 182
 BIDLER, Rev. --- 569
 BIDLEY, Mary J. 1104
 BIDWELL, Henry 834; Lucretia (Killian) 834; Samuel G. 502
 BIEDERMANN, R. H. 580
 BIEHLE, Agnes (Ernst) 687; August 687; Charles 687; Francisca (Berhle) 686; Henry 687 Joe 687; Joseph 686; M. 450 port. 347; Mary 687; Maurest 687; Maurus 686-7; Tereashie 687; Tereashie (Winner) 687 William 687
 BIEL, Caroline (Falkner) 591
 Charles H. 409, 591; Henrietta (---) 591; William 591
 BIENVILLE, Gov. --- 154
 BIERK, Atone 701; Ellen (Fenwick) 701
 BIERWIRTH, August 325; William 282
 BIEULEIN, Anna (Altenhal) 742 George 742
 BIFFLE, S. C. 543
 Big Field, Ste. Genevieve 224 229, 240, 241
 BIGGER, E. D. 402
 BIGGERS, Lucinda 1126, 1137
 BIGGERSTAFF, Eliza (Alexander) 1118; H. 1118
 BIGGS, Elijah 1074; Elizabeth 1199; Elizabeth E. 1074; F. de John 298; Mary (---) 1074; Turner 372; Zachariah 1199
 BIGHAM, Agnes M. (Damoss) 1183; Albert J. 1183; Carroll P. 1183; Edgar 1183; James 1183; John M. 1183; Maggie M. 1183; Margaret (Eastwood) 1183 Mary A. 1183; Robert A. 1183 William 476
 BIGLEY, George 480
 BILBREY, Ann (O'Neal) 1014
 Burton 1014; Bynorn 1014; F. H. 473; Felix H. 1014-5; Franklin G. 1014; Jennie 1014; Joseph 1014; Lenora 1014; Mary Ann (Guley) 1014; Rufus L. 1014
 BILLING, D. C. 924; Maggie 923
 BINGHAM, George C. 127-8, 129 130, 156
 BINNEY, Dr. --- 989; Martha (Martin) 989
 BIRCH, Carrie B. (Lester) 753 W. E. 653
 BIRD, A. G. 316; Abraham 303 353, 956-7; Abraham T. 957 Alice (Hunter) 957; Altha (Hunter) 935; Amanda (Hunter) 935 957; Amos 310, 311; Amos jr 276; Andrew 957; Clara 957 Clarissa 957; Elizabeth (Byrd) 277; Hunter 957; Ingelbo li. e. Ingabot (Byrd) 277, 956, 957; Iva E. (Donnell) 957; John 277, 304 382, 466, 956, 957; Julia 957 Lucy (Millar) 957, 991; Lucy (Powell) 957; Martha (Emory) 957; Mary E. 936, 1212; Nancy 957; Nancy (Emory) 957; Nancy E. 936; Rachel 957; Rosa 957 Stephen 935, 957, 983; Thompson 277, 466, 956-7, 991; William 957, 1212
 BIRDWELL, J. M. 575
 BIRKNER, Henry 581
 Birmingham 451
 BIRNER, Mary 775
 BISHOFF, Lilly 810
 BISHOP, Altha E. (Harper) 889 978; Amelia A. (Hunter) 888-9 Anna L. 1093; Belle 1093; Edwin 889; Eliza (Wright) 889; Ella 889; Henry 405, 888; Henry G. 888; J. N. 456; John H. 888; John N. 1093; Laura (Brown) 1093 M. A. 555; Martha (Mayo) 888 Mary E. 889; Mary E. (Wright) 888; Mary J. (McClellan) 1093 Nancy E. 1176; Noah 1093; P. 978; Plessant 439, 888-9; William 156
 Bismarck 446, 655
 BISPLINHOFF, E. 459
 BISSELL, J. W. 501
 BITTICKS, Emma 605
 BIVEN, Martha 1179
 BIVENS, Ashley 1003; Eva B. 1184; Nancy J. (Strickland) 1003
 BIVINS, Delpha 848-9
 BLACK, D. 994; David 468; Etha 1101; Ezekiel 266; F. M. 157 George 1095; Jane 731; John 555 L. (f) 1095; Martha D. 1035 Mary 723; Mary (---) 1095 Mary E. 1052; P. M. 1035; P. N. 1052; Robert 731; Sallie 985 Samuel 298, 339; Sarah 593
 BLACKHAWK, Chief 61, 62, 63 493
 Black Hawk War 62-3
Black River Country New Era
 Poplar Bluff 479
Black River News, Poplar Bluff 479
 Black River Seminary 480
 BLACKLEDGE, Ada (Purkhurst) 592; Charles 591, 592; H. T. 592 Hiram 591, 592; Mary 592; Mildred (Coffman) Smith 591, 592 William H. 592
 BLACKSHEAR, J. C. 363
 BLACKSHER, Emma 1015; Jacob 1014; John 1015; John C. 1014-5; Luther 1015; Mary (Berry) 1014; Nancy A. (Maloney) 1014
 BLACKSTONE, Alice (Carroll) 1067; H. H. 480; Harry H. 1066-7 port. 1066; Henrietta (Deavers) 1066; Jacob 1066; Minerva (Sperry) 1066
 BLACKWELL, Jesse 253, 350 Thirza 1126
 BLACKWILDER, Gertrude (Broughton) 1016; I. S. 1016
 BLEASE, M. M. 543
 BLAINE, A. 459; James G. 161
 BLAIR, Eliza 914; Elizabeth (Mitchell) 726; F. P. 157; Francis P. jr 158; Frank 1113; Frank P. jr 99, 108, 515; James G. 158 Robert 324, 411, 412; Sarah M. 726; Thomas 530; Thomas M. 726
 BLAKE, Merina 1131
 BLAKELEY, --- (Coleman) 1107 Mrs. D. G. I
 BLAKEMORE, Ada (Taylor) 1156 Elizabeth Eleanor 1156; Isabella (Williams) 1155-6; John Burchet 1156; Mary A. (Taylor) 1178 Mattie J. 1178; Walter S. 1155-6 William S. 1155
 BLAKENEY, William 480
 BLAKEY, S. A. 542
 BLALOCK, W. H. 543
 BLAND, Elizabeth J. 675; Richard B. 158, 159
 BLANDFORD, Mariah 890
 BLANDOWSKI, C. 96
 BLANFORD, Rosa 710
 BLANKENSHIP, Fanny M. 623
 Hampton 623; Joseph E. 623 Mary S. 623; Nancy A. (Lane) 623; Nora 623; Sarah (Taylor) 623
 BLANKS, Anna Grace 623; Arthur Withers 623; Elizabeth 639 Florence 623; Lydia (Perrin) 623; Maria (Withers) 623; Maria B. 623; Mary Alice 623; Minerva (Bainbridge) 623; Shadrock 623; W. P. 623; Zeno T. 623
 BLANTON, Hannah 1040
 Blanton Plank Road Company 386
 BLATTER, Anna Mary (Keller) 771; Charles 771
 BLATTNER, Anna (Dubs) 745 Anna (Keller) 745; Charles 745 Charles L. 745; Laura 745
 BLECHLE, Ann 687; Anna 687 Barbara 687; Carrie 687; Ce-

- cilia (Meyers) 687; Ellen (Underiend) 687; Frederick 687
 Gottfried 687; Joseph 687; Julia 687; Lizzie 687; Louis 687; Martha 687; Mary (Machler) 687
 Rose 687; Teresa 687; Tresa (Underiend) 687; William 450 687; & Huber 450
 BLECKWENDT, William 424
 BLEDSOE, Anthony 280; Balor 1156; Elmer 1156; Isaac M. 413 J. S. 466; Jesse S. 399; John H. 1156; Lakin 1156; Mary 1156 Mary Jane (Carlock) 1156; Richard 410; Sallie 1156; Sarah (Linder) 1156; Susan 280; Susan (Sherman) 999; T. J. 479; Walter 1156
 BLERMIS, Mary (Long?) 1054 Mary (Sparr?) 1054; Mary (Webb?) 1054
 BLESSENGANE, Mary 1118-9
 BLESSINGIM, Mary 1011
 BLISS, David 520; Philemon 157
 BLITZ, F. J. 579
 BLOCK, August 1093-4; Augusta 1093; Barbara (Kerchman) 1093 Emma 1089; Frank 1093; Henry 1093; Levi 347, 449; Louisa (Ranch) 1093; Marie 1093; Martin 1093; Matilda 1093; Rickie 1093; Sophia 1093
 BLOCKER, Frank 971; May S. (Diehl) 971
 BLODGETT, Jane 870
 Blodgett 465
 BLOOM, Armina 850; Peter 254 565
 Bloomfield 283, 459, 470-1, 1011-2; newspapers 470-1; schools 471; skirmish at 502
 Bloomfield Educational Society 471
 BLORE, Edith 673; Ellen (Holseworth) 673; Jessie F. 637; Samuel 673
 BLOUNT, Jacob C. 374, 376, 478 Joel 433; Malinda 744; & Waugh 478
 BLOW, Henry T. 159
 BLOWIN, Mr. --- 242
 BLOYS, Margaret J. 1020
 BLUE, John 351; Mary E. 667
 BLUEMEYER, Henry 658; Millie 658
 BLUNT, James G. V. 130; communication from 126
 BLYTHE, Henry T. 1196
 BOAS, Jacob 315; Robert J. 315 316
 BOATWRIGHT, William 381
 BOBO, Mariah E. 1162
 BOCK, Amelia 798
 BOEHM, Caroline 795
 BOEHME, Adolph 688; August 688; Caroline (Eikeham) 688 Catharine 688; Frederick 687-8 Giltie 688; Julia 688; Julia (Miller) 687-8; Otilie 688; Patti 688; Sophia 688
 BOETTLER, Conrad 548
 BOGARD, Alexander C. 957, 958 Clifton 957-8; Clinton 958; Cornelius 957; Cynthia J. 958; Edna R. 958; Eliza (Webb) 957-8 Frances C. 958; John C. 958 Lafayette 958; Leroy 958; Levisa 958; Loucretia 958; Mary (Pearman) 958; Sarah E. 958 William C. 958
 BOGART, Sam 68
 BOGGS, Lilbourn W. 64, 68, 155 W. E. 543
 BOGLIOLO, Matteo 437, 438
 BOGY, John L. 314; Joseph 204 315, 316, 352, 394, 406; Joseph jr 316, 440; L. V. 157; Leon 514 518; Lewis B. 864; Lewis V. 204 246n, 316, 394, 599; Lewis W. 316 Melanie 604; Rose M. 615
 Bogytown 445
 BOHANNON, Fannie 776; George 776
 BOHLCKE, A. E. 472; Henry 472
 BOHNHARDT, D. 930
 BOHNSACH, A. 452, 453; August 451
 BOHNSACK, Chr. 581
 BOISERIAN, Gov. --- 154
 BOLAND, John 730; Susan (Seemes) 730
 BOLD, Joseph 607; Josephine (Mueller) 607
 BOLDUC, Catherine (Janis) 244 Enid 296; Francoise 244; Louis 243, 406; Stephen 244
 BOLIN, Mary 1014
 BOLLE, Christian 592; Elizabeth (Burwain) 592; Frederick 592; Teresa (Wegner) 592
 BOLLINGER, Albert Dell 1015 Amanda 845; Amanda (---) 845 Benjamin H. 823; Caddie Beatrice 1015; Charles F. 265; Daniel 265, 275, 359, 823, 846; Daniel E. 823, 1015; Daniel M. 850 David 823, 858; David A. 1015 Denie May 1015; Eeran L. 823 Eleanor (Fischover) 823; Elizabeth 572, 573, 885, 886; Elizabeth (Stueller) 822; Elizabeth (Whitener) 823; F. M. 572 Francis (f) 822; Frederick 55n 173, 274-6, 282, 316, 320, 326 427, 785, 799, 837, 858; George F. 55n, 173, 274-6, 282, 316, 320 326, 427, 785, 799, 837, 858 George W. 823; Hannah A. 1129 Henry 265, 275, 823; Jefferson 1015; Jennette Bell 1015; John 265, 275, 822, 845, 1015; Joseph M. 822-3; Louisa 825; Margaret 1146, 1147-8; Martha 1015 Mary 826; Mary Elizabeth 1015 Mathias 265, 275, 573, 822; Moses 573, 822; Moses E. 823 Nancy 1015; Nellie Anzenettie 1015; Peggy 573; Peter 822 Philip 265, 275, 573, 822; Priscilla 822; Priscilla (Bollinger) 822-3; Reuben W. 823; Rosilla J. (Sitzes) 823; Sarah 276 858; Sarah (Adams) 1015; Sarah (Stevens) 850; Sarah C. 1015 Solomon 336; Susan C. (Sitz) 1015 William 266, 275; William A. 823 William H. 1015
 Bollinger County 173, 219-20 322; biographies 820-57; courts 378; officials 378-9; organization 377-9; settlement 274-6, 282 Bollinger's Mill 435
 Bon Homme Presbyterian Church 566
 BONCOEUR, Vade 298
 BOND, Caroline M. 1174; Ella (Alexander) 953; George 316, 514 Wallace 953
 BONDHILL, Margaret (Harmon) 1130; Isaac J. 1130
 BONDURANT, Dr. --- Iof Charles-ton 963; --- (Baker) (Mrs. A. A.) 955; A. A. 467, 955, 9637; Afer 955; Alphaeus A. 955; Custis B. 958; Earl 958; Ella 958; Eunice 958; Flint 958; J. C., & Company 466; John C. 958; John S. 958 Julia D. (Edmiston) 958; Levie 958; Mary J. (Baker) 958; Robert 958; Robert A. 958; Susan A. 958; Vela 958
 BONER, William 264, 316
 Bonne Terre 444-8; schools 445
 BONNEAU, Charles 297; Marie J. 289
 BONNER, William 317, 423 "Bonnes" 524
 BONNEY, John 326, 775; Sarah 151; William 424
 BOON, Eliza (Crunk) 1184; Eva B. (Bivens) 1184; George William 1184; Harrison A. 1184 Henry H. 1184; George W. 1184 J. C. 1184; John L. 1184; Lucinda 1184; Malinda (Curmer) 1184 Mary D. (Crocker) 1184; Mollie E. 1184; P. E. L. 1184; Reuben 1184; W. A. 1184
 BOONE, Anderson 1183; D. G. 156; Daniel 50-1, 61, 173, 175 783, 981, 1046, 1183; Daniel M. 51; J. A. 402, 468; Nathan 51, 59 Pollie 1183
 Boone County 51, 173
 Boone County Standard, Colum-

- bia 122
Boone's Lick Country 50, 51
Boonville 107-8
Boonville Seminary for Young Ladies 151
BOOS, Jacob 660; Jane (Jarvis) 660; Sarah 660
BOOTH, Ada 934; Caleb W. 934
Charles W. 934; Ida 934; John T. 934; Priscilla (Mills) Hill 934
W. H. 447, 450
BOOTHE, Emma 120
"bootheel," origin of term 367
BONO, Miss --- 287
BOPP, Caroline (Gruner) 637
John 637
BORAM, R. 868
BOREN, Hiram 806; Julia 806
William 341
BORGESS, M., & Company 605
BORNUGAR, Joseph 299
BOSS, A. D. 623-4; A. R. 673; Edith 624; Elizabeth (Masch) 623
Henry 431; John 623, 624; Sophia (Seitz) 624; & Huffman 429
BOSSIER, J. B. 406; John B. 315
447
BOSWELL, Elizabeth 1092; Emma (Helber) 641; R. F. 641
BOTT, Anna M. 1057
BOTTOM, J. C. 545
BOUCHER, W. A. 546-7
BOUGAINVILLE, Charlotte P. 260, 270
BOUGARD, Susie 972
BOUNNELL, Dr. --- 1153
BOURBON, F. Ste. Marie 297
BOUTWELL, James 356; 464
Jane (Wilson) 951; William 951
BOUWENS, Catherine 716
BOVERIE, John L. 409, 602, 603
John N. 598-9
BOVINE, Katie 613
BOWDEN, Jesse 266
BOWEN, George C. 337, 338
John S. 93, 94, 509, 510
BOWER, Gustavus M. 157
BOWERS, Clara E. 745; Elizabeth 665; Henry 745; James Marion 745; John A. 745; John H. 745; Mahala J. 745; Olea A. 745
Oliver O. 745; Sallie A. 745
Sarah (Beal) 745; Sarah (Cobb) 745
BOWLES, Luster 1110
BOWLIN, James B. 157; John 266
Samuel 324; Solomon R. 337
BOWLINS, The Iguerillas 503
BOWLS, Nancy 661
BOWMAN, Miss --- (Mrs. McKenna later) 780
B. L. 555, 561, 746; Benjamin 745; Celia E. 818; Eliza J. (Ford) 746; Elizabeth 831; Emma (Estes) 746; Eula 746; G. B. 534; George B. 534; J. H. 830
James 746; James H. 830; John B. 952; Lulu 746; Lyman 746
Lyman R. 746; Mary J. (Gibbs) 830; Mary S. 830; Mary S. (Gibbs) 830; Robert D. 746; Russell 746; Samuel S. 745-6; Sarah E. 857; Serilda (Abernathy) 746; Shepherd 818; Sophia H. (Ferguson) 745; T. A. 555, 556
561; William C. 746
Bowman's Chapel 536
BOWYER, Alexander 666; Kate M. 666; Louisa (King) 666
BOXDOFFER, Ann 728
BOXDORFER, Elizabeth (Rauh) 726; Gottlieb 577-8, 728; Henry 726
BOYARD, Frances 954
BOYCE, Alfred 889; B. F. 334
Benjamin F. 889; John 352, 440
John B. 889; Mary C. 889; Nancy (Sikes) 889; R. E. 335; Susan E. 889; Susannah (Davis) 889
Thomas 490, 889
BOYD, Aaron B. 592; Aaron C. 592; Alexander 569; Artemisa 592; Bertha 593; Clarence A. 592; E. F. 315; Elijah 592; Elliott C. 592; Ethel 593; Frank 592, 1016; George W. 592; Henry E. 592; James 265, 316
James E. 1015-6, 1017; Jennie (Coxens) 593; Joel M. 592; John 265, 592; John M. 592; Laura 1015, 1017; Louisa O. 592; Margaret L. 592; Martha (Counts) 592; Martha M. 592; Mary 1016
Mary J. (White) 592; Nancy N. (Erwin) 1015, 1016; Nellie 1016
Nicholas E. 592; Ralph 593; Rebecca (Howell) 1016; Robert 1016
Robert A. 1015; Ruth 592; Ruth C. 592; Sarah 569; Sarah (Brooks) Sarah (Counts) 592; Sarah J. 592
Septimius T. 158; T. E. (f) 592
Teltia A. 592; Theodor W. 1015, 1016; Thomas M. 592
William H. 592; William L. 1015, 1016; William Lewis 1016
BOYER, Albert A. 593; Antoine 593; Blanch 624; Edward 593
Elizabeth (Weiss) 593; Felcien (Boyer) 624; Ferdinand 624; Jacob 624, 676; Jacques 241, 243
John 624; Josephine --- 593
Laura 593; Louis 624; Magdeline (Colman) 624; Martha (Boyer) 624; Matilda (Parker) 593
Melanie B. --- 624; Nicholas 243; Richard 624; Sarah 624
1202; T. P. 316; Theodore P. 593
Zoe (Thomure) 593
BOYLES, Mary (Brown) 960
BOYNTON & Wharton 285
BOYT, Ann E. (Stewart) 1067; Elizabeth (Simmons) 1067; Felix G. 1067; Mahala (McGowen) 1067
W. W. 1067; William 1067
BOZARTH, Louisiana (Loey) 1169
BRACKEN, Thomas 477; & Son 1027
Brackenridge's Views of Louisiana, cited 11n
BRADBURY, Mr. --- 438
Bradbury's Travels, cited 11n
BRADDOCK, Edward 613-4
BRADFORD, Fanny B. 103-7
Minerva T. (Dunbar) 1128
BRADHAM, Caroline 732; James 732
BRADLEY, --- (Mudding) 959
Amanda 958; Charles 317; Correna (Crawford) 959; Dausa 939
Elijah C. 624; Elijah F. 958-9
Eliza Jane (Minate) 624; Elizabeth (Davis) 1094; Elizabeth B. 1094; George P. 958; Georgia L. 958; H. M. 517; Henry A. 959
Hugh M. 1094; Hugh M. Jr. 1094
Ida May 1094; J. L. 633; James 958; James P. 1009; James W. 1094; Jefferson K. 958; John L. 624-5; Jonas 1094; Julia A. (Poston) 625; Laura M. ---
McClellan; Hayden 959; Louisa (Smith) 958; Louisa A. 959
Mamie L. 625; Margaret B. (Grove) 1094; Mary (Walton) 958
Molly (Cruce) 959; Parlee (Combs) 958; Rachel (Brown) 958; Robert 958; Samuel 264
316, 317; Samuel W. 959; T. H. 377, 480; Theophilus 958; Walter E. 959; William H. 1094
William L. 1094; & Ferguson 633
BRADSHAW, Charles 1062; Field 358, 363; Fields 363; Lydia A. (Wagner) 1148; Mary E. (Wilson) 1062; Susan 1054
BRADY, Elizabeth 631; Florence L. (Stam) 674; J. J. 399, 442; J. J. Jr. 441; J. W. 351, 442, 674
James 303, 327; Joseph 867; Joseph J. 441; Mary A. 625; P. C. 442; S. B. 441; Walter K. 399
BRADFELD, Isaac 633
BRAGG, Constance 1173; Cornelia V. 1168; Frances (Tully) 1156; Kattie (Chapman) 1156; L. T. 474; Leonard T. 369; Lilly 1177; W. G. 369, 474, 1156, 1168
1177; William G. Jr. 369, 1156
BRAKE, Dora 1150
BRAMER, Cynthia (Eddie) 823
Frederick 823; George 823
Grada (Greathouse) 823
BRANCH, Frances 1163; John 569, 674, 1163; Melissa D. 1199

BRANCOMB, Wesley 895
 BRANDES, Augusta 742; Henry 416
 BRANDON, Elizabeth 1027; Mary Ann 854
 BRANTHAM, James 1076; Louisa 1076
 BRANNAM, James 309
 BRANNON, Annabella 621; Annabella (Montgomery) 621; John W. 621
 BRANNUM, Malinda 381; Sallie 904-5; Washington 381
 BRANT, D. C. 267; Daniel 265
 BRANTLEY, Joel 1045; Martha E. 1044; Mary 715
 BRANUM, Esther 899
 BRASE, Dedrich 548
 BRASHER, Charles 1185; Eunice 1185; Herman Malcolm 1185
 John L. 1185; Joseph 1185; Martha (Davis) 1185; Mattie E. 1185
 Nellie (Wyatt) 1185; Susan (Huffman); Pate: 1185
 BRASWELL, James 365
 BRATCHER, Abbie 895; Amos M. 1005; Catherine (Bratcher) 1005; Eveline (---) 1005; Margaret E. 1005; Mark L. 1005
 Mary A. 1005; Sarah M. 1005
 BRATTON, Martha 665
 BRAUER, A. G. 677
 BROUGHARD, Ida Ellen 1055
 Jerry 1055
 BRAVEY, Clara 872
 BRAY, Allen 1170; Wianie M. 1170
 Brazear Presbyterian Church 567
 BRECKENRIDGE, Mr. --- 103
 Bennett 790; Henry M. 311; Isabella (Penny) 790; John C. 84, 160
 BREDEEN, George A. 1062; Rebecca (Wilson) 1062
 BREECE, Alapher 1070
 BREED, Margaret M. (Burns) 961
 Norman 961
 BREEDEN, William C. 478
 BREMMERMAN, Bernard 416
 BRENCO, Joseph 717; Lucy A. (Moore) 717
 BRENICKE, Minnie 1150
 BRENNECKE, Mary E. (Justi) 751
 BRENNEKE, Caroline 685
 BRETSCHER, Mary 738
 BREVARD, A. H. 434, 438; Adlai 780; Susan (McGuire) 780
 BREWEN, David 862-3; Emily J. 619; Hannah (Knollhoff) 863
 James 619; T. M. 862
 BREWER, Ada 889; Albert 389
 Alice 688, 693; Angie (Willemine) 689; Ann (Hagan) 688; Annie L. 689; Antoinette 688; B. Forest 889; Benjamin F. 959
 Cecelia (Layton) 688; Charles 254, 688-9; Clarence 688; D. M. 696; David B. 343; Edward C. 689; Elizabeth A. (Hagan) 689
 Elizabeth Layton 688; Elliott 688; Emily 688; Francis T. 688
 George 689; George jr 689
 George D. 959; George T. 689
 George W. 688, 889; Gregory 688
 Hattie 889; Henry F. 689; Howell 365, 959; I. 365; J. T. 689; James H. 689, 959; James J. 689; James M. 689; James T. 688; Jennie 959; John 688, 689; John O. 688
 John T. 688, 689; Joseph A. 689
 Joseph E. 689; Joseph J. 689
 Lena (Pikey) : Moody: 889; Leo 689; Linda 889; Lorenzo P. 959
 Loretta (Cissell) 693; Louisa 693; Louise 688; Louise (Holster) 689; Louise (Stark) 689
 Lucinda 989-90; Lucy A. 959
 Mandelbert J. 959; Margaret R. 692; Maria (Tucker) 689; Mark 348; Martha A. 688; Martha A. (Brewer) 688; Mary (Brewer) 689; Mary (McAttee) 713; Mary A. (Tucker) 689; Mary Ann 688
 Mary C. 689; Mary E. 688; Mary E. (Higgs) 689; Mary E. (McAttee) 689; Mary E. (Vowels) 959, 1007
 Mary G. 689; Mary H. 689; Mary I. 689; Mary M. (Moore) 689
 Mary O. 689, 701; Mathew 889
 Matilda 708-9; Melissa 693
 Milton E. 689; Nancy (Wildier) 889; Nancy J. (Brown) 690; Narcis P. 689; Nathan L. 959; Nelson B. 1007; Nelson D. 959
 Perry 688; R. M. 348-9, 711
 Rachel 959; Rachel A. 976; Richard 688; Robert F. 959; Robert M. 513; Robert Milton 688-9
 Romanus 688; Romanus I. 688
 Rosanna (---) : Miles: 689; Sarah (Fox) 688; Sarah (Riney) 688
 Sarah Candace 688; Sarah E. 689
 Theresa 693; Teresa A. (Layton) 689; Thomas 688, 689, 713
 Thomas Benjamin 959; Timothy 688; Victor 690; Victoria (Tucker) 689; Vincent 688; Virginia (Mathens) 689; Wilford 693
 William 688, 689; William D. 689
 BRICKEY, Eliza A. 621; G. R. 1143; Lulu (Roussin) 1143
 BRIDGE, Samuel 310
 BRIDGEFORTH, E. B. 423
 BRIDGEMAN, John 450
 BRIDGES, --- in Malden 1159
 Ambrose D. 1156-7; Charlotta 'Lottie' (Russell) 1156-7; Dora (Patterson) 959; Effie E. 1157
 Eliza D. 1157; Elizabeth 1157
 Francis 844; G. H. 468; George H. 366, 959; J. H. 466; James 959
 James H. 959; James H. jr 959
 James S. 366; John 339; John H. 1157; John L. 1157; Jonathan 490
 Josephine 1157; Julia 959; Letitia (Stimms) 959; Louisa 1157
 Marcella (Presnell) 844; Margaret P. 1157; Marion D. 1157
 Martha J. (Taylor) 1157; Minerva W. 1157; Nancy (Davis) 1156; Sadie Ann 1157; W. J. 1157
 William 1156, 1157; & Company 1162; & Wilkinson 994
 BRIDGMAN, John 347
 BRIDWELL, Dr. --- 1002; Coleman 965; Elizabeth (Gratehouse) 965; Elizabeth (Smith) 1002; J. P. 467, 556; Martha 971; Martha A. 965, 966; Zilthia Ann 800
 BRIEN, James 1010; Laura T. (Butler) : Yates: 1010
 BRILL, Mr. --- 1080; Amelia (Stephens) 1146; C. F. 1146
 BRINKMAN, Fannie 995; Joseph 995
 BRINKMEYER, H. 548
 BRINLEY, Dr. --- 1022; Cordelia (Cooper) 1022; Eliza C. 1140
 BRISTOL, Frank 1157; Hattie E. 913; Sadie Ann (Bridges) 1157
 British inciting Indians 488-9
 BRITTON, Abraham 343; Richard 342, 344
 BROADHAND, James O. 159
 BROCK, H. 356, 1170; Hartwell 356
 BROCKMEYER, Henry C. 155
 BRODEN, Henry 439
 BROEKER, Mary 698
 BROHM, Mr. --- 576, 577
 BROOKE, Mr. --- 65; Sarah 1016
 BROOKER, John 328
 BROOKFIELD, Isaac 533
 BROOKS, A. J. 508; Almata 1185
 Bailey 1184, 1185; Catura 1185
 Dora 1185; Eliza J. 807; Ella 1185; Emery 1185; Emily 917
 Ettie Alice 746; Fernando J. 1185
 Frances L. 766; G. W. 338; Genesey M. 1048; George J. 746; Hardy 746, 807; Hardy O. 746; Ida Belle 746; J. Frank 771; James A. 433; James Franklin 1184-5
 James M. 366; James Robert 1185; Jasper N. 746; John 363
 546, 766; John A. 145, 161; Laura L. 746; Louisa 1041; Lucinda (Smith) 1184; Lucy 752; Luella 621; Margaret (McLane) 746
 Marquis de Lafayette 1185
 Martha J. (Phillips) 1184; Martha Jane (---) : Brown: 1184
 Mary (Broughton) 1016; Mary E. 1176; Midget 1184; Mozella M. (Coleman) 1185; Nancy 1184
 Nancy (Grubbs) 1184; Nancy E. (Rhodes) 1184, 1185; Noah 1185

P. R. 1016; Percy (Taylor) 1178
R. 448, 449; Rachel J. 956; Rebecca 1184; Rebecca (O'Neal) 1184; Sarah (Richardson) 1185
Sarah Louise (Miller) : Gibbs: 746; Susan (Dunham) 807; Susanna (Dunham) 746; Thomas 1184; Thomas L. 1185; W. T. 1178
Walter W. 746; William C. 1184 1185
BROOMFIELD, Rebecca 972
BROTHERTON, Elizabeth 758
BROTTEN, Elizabeth 1191; Milton 1191
BROUGHTON, Alanson 1016; Arthur 890; Bettie J. (Lewis) 890
Callie (Greer) 1016; Charles 890
Clara (Mott) 890; Ed. C. 890; Edward 889; Edward C. 890; Elizabeth 890; Ellen A. 1016; Emma 890; G. N. 1016
George N. 401, 1016; Georgia 1016; Gertrude 1016; Hannah (Squares) 1016; Henrietta 889
Henry 890; Henry E. 890; Hunter 890; James E. 890; Jefferson M. 889-90, 907; Jennie 890; Jesse 890; Jessie (Toney) 890; Joseph S. 1016; Louisa (Myers) 890
Mary 1016; Maude 1016; Nannie H. (Hunter) 890; Nellie E. 890
R. E. 335; S. Price 890; Sallie 890, 907; Samuel E. 890; Sarah (Parker) 889; Thomas 889
BROUILLETTE, Louis 298
BROUS, Mary 742
BROWN, --- (Eudalay) 1118; --- (Giboney) 274; --- (Scott) 689-90; --- (Vallie) 243; A. M. 1029
Ada 594; Alice 593; Althea 811
Amalpus S. 918; Amanda 760
Amanda J. 638-9; Angeline 630
Anna L. 960; Annie (Prock) 1184
Aquila Ann 940; Asenath 690; B. F. 353; B. Gratz 140, 141, 155
157, 189, 190, 218, 498, 499; Benjamin 810, 982; Bernard 345
Carrie 594; Cath. 299; Catherine 1147; Catherine (Valli) 596
Catherine C. 696; Catherine E. 596; Charles H. 691; Cleo P. (Lane) 818; Cullen 690; Cyrus A. 969; David 724; Deborah (Hatch) 960; Deliah (Castnon) 593; Delilah (Cashion) 690; E. B. 127, 130, 132; E. L. 960; E. Lindsay 918; Effie Maud 982
Elias 593; Eliphail L. 918; Eliza (Smith) 960; Eliza (Williams) 690; Elizabeth 690; Elizabeth (---) 696; Elizabeth (Randall) 771; Ellen H. (---) 959; Emily (McGuire) 780; Emily (Whit) 960; Emily C. 690, 691; Emma 960; Emma (Martin) 690; Eunice

690; Evaline (Hart) 593; Fannie 934; Florence 593; Francis 959
Francis M. 918, 959; Francis M. jr 959-60, port. 959; Frank 332-3; Fred 690; G. N. 472; Henrietta 593; Henry Morton 960; Henry R. 690; J. E., & Company 459
J. M. 467; James 255, 490, 960
James M. 960, 965; James S. 366, 593, 689-90; James T. 982
Jennie 960; Jeremiah 553; John 427, 462, 463, 490, 690, 696; Joseph 154, 277; Julia 693; Julia (Sweeten) 960; Julia A. (Seaton) 918; Kate 920; Laura 1093
Laura A. (Sayres) 960; Lavina 936; Lewis 397; Litha 593; Louise (Coffman) 690; Louisa B. (Coffman) 594; Luther 593; M. J. (f) 810, 811; Margaret 960
Margaret (Jennings) 593; Margaret (Tucker) 690; Marshall 901; Martha (Strong) 943; Martha B. (Huff) 982; Martha Jane (---) 1184; Mary 960; Mary (Sheppard) 960; Mary (Varner) 593, 689-90; Mary E. 960; Mary E. (Picou) 724; Mary Eliza 936
Matilda 690; Mattie (Burgee) 691
Missouri 963; Morrison N. 960
Nancy 690; Nancy C. (Hunter) 936; Nancy E. (---) 901; Nancy J. 690; Nannie Kate (Hunter) 303
Polly A. 750; R. L. 375; R. T. 59 R. V. 693; R. V. jr 593; Rachel 958; Rebecca 1137; Rhoda 690
Robert 326, 397, 429, 780; Robert D. 518; Robert J. 310; Robert T. 243, 345, 347, 348, 449, 596
Robert V. 348; Robert Varner 689-90; Robert Varner jr 690
Roxana 985; Ruth 651; S. 575
S. Alice (Simonds) 918; S. R. 403
S. W. 740; Sallie (Byrd) 277; Sarah (Black) 593; Susan (Beard) 593; Susie M. (Mercer) 690; T. A. 464; Tabitha 1173; Thomas 303, 936, 982; William 385, 689
936; William A. 691; William V. 593, 690; William V. jr 593
Wilson 155, 156, 274, 397, 419
423, 760, 811, 947; Zeno 697
BROWNELL, John W. 439
BROWNING, Wesley 541
Brownwood & Northeastern Railway 385
BRUCE, Dr. --- (Jefferson County) 604; Amos J. 315; Edward 612; Elijah 535; F. E. 863
George L. 343; H. Maggie (Settle) 882; John T. 882
BRUHL, Emma (Daniels) 782
Ernest H. 782
BRUGER, Anton 876; Julia B. (Mathews) 876

BRUHL, Dr. --- (Cape Girardeau County) 775; C. F. 338, 339
Charles F. 518; Dorothy E. (---) 775; Henry 325, 327, 434
BRUMFIELD, Loucretia 953-4
BRUMMIT, Renna 364
BRUMUND, Helen 1038
BRUNE, H. 547
BRUNNER, Rev. --- 581
BRUNS, W. 580
BRUSHER, Susan (Huffman) 1179
BRYAN, Bridget 1056-7; Eliza (---) letter from 304-6; Emma (Cannon) 625; F. A. 334; James 625; Mary (Gable) 625; Robert 681; William H. 625
BRYANT, Albert 961; Albert F. 961; Alice (Owens) 918; Almata 961; Andrew J. 961; Catherine 961; Cora C. 918; Crockett 961
Culin 961; Elisha 918; Elisha F. 918; Eliza 994; Elizabeth 961
Frank M. 961; Geoda A. 918
George A. 961; George R. 961
Gertie 961; Henry L. 961; Irene (Parker) 961; Jesse 254, 961
Joeliah 961; John F. 918; John J. 918; John R. 961; Joseph 918
Josephine Ann 918; Joshua 961
Katie 961; Lawrence 960-1
Lawrence jr 961; Manthous (Merritt) 918; Margaret 918, 961
Margaret (Penn) 918; Martha M. 961; Mary 961; Mary Alice (Smith) 961; Mary E. (Jones) 961; Mary F. 918; Mary J. (Morris) 960-1; Morgan W. 960-1
Nancy S. 961; Polly A. 961; Richard 961; Sarah 961; T. H. 467
Thomas 961; William 961; William J. 961; Wilson 918
BRYSON, Andrew F. 594; Eliza (Carns) 594; F. 594; James H. 594; Leno 594; Minerva (Burks) 594; Minerva G. (Burks) 594
BUAT, Andrew 310; Louis 406
BUCHANAN, J. C. 572; J. W. 885
James 84, 86, 160, 173, 913; Lizzie (White) 885; William 520
Buchanan County 173
BUCHENCAMP, Lena 608
BUCHER, W. 526
BUCK, Abigail 1016; Ada 1017
Alice 1017; Allen 1016; Amanda 1016; Beyant F. 1016; Charles 1017; Dolly 1017; Frances (Miller) 1017; James 1017; John 1017; John L. 363, 470, 471, 1016-7; Laura 1017; Laura (Boyd) 1017
Lizzie (Miller) 1017; Nancy 1016
Selina (Moore) 1016; & Miller 471
BUCKHITE, Frances (Moll) 717
Henry 717
BUCKLEY, Mary J. 1140

BUCKNER, A. H. 158, 159; Alexander 58, 157, 326, 396, 430; Aylett H. 158; Aylette 863; Edward A. 357; Martha Ann (Lacy) 863 Mary Ann (Disinson) 863; Minnie P. (Vanhus) 863; R. A. 343 Robert 490; Robert A. 863; Sarah 360-1, 954; Sophia 1134

BUCKSTORF, Flora (Klemp) 709 John 709

BUDDE, Anna 1185; Elizabeth 1185; James 1185; John H. 1185 John Henry 1185; Katherine (Kamps) 1185; Katherine (Meyer) 1185; Louisa 1185; Mariah 1185; Mary (Holcomb) 1185 Sarah 1185; William 1185; William Jr 1185

BUDENHOLZER, Anton 724; Anton P. 863; Elizabeth 863; Frank 863; John 863; John T. 724; Joseph 863; Katie 863; Mary 863 Mary (Legemann) 863; Mary A. (Pingel) 724; Peter 863; Theresa (Pingel) 724; Tracy 863 Treca E. (Pingel) 863

BUECHNER, George 854; Henrietta 854

BUEHLER, Edward 1121; Edwin F. 1121; Ella M. 1121; Frederick E. 1121; Hedwig (---) 1121 Laura 1121; Mary E. (English) 1121; R. E. 338; Richard E. 1121

BUEHRMAN, Otto 282

BUEHRMANN, B. 424; Mary L. (Williams) 747, 818; Otto 282 416, 746, 747; Otto Jr 746-7

BUELL, J. T. 125

BUENGER, Dr. --- 730

BUETIGER, Benedict 581 buffalo 233-4

BUFFINGTON, William H. 156

BUFORD, Arlotte (Carty) 1094 Charles 1094; Christopher Y. 863, 867; Cora 863; Della 1095 E. 381; Eliza A. (Pickard) 1095 George 1094; George C. 863 James 381, 1094; Jane 1094 Jane E. (---) 867; Jane E. (Anthony) 863; Lillie (Lampher) 864 Nancy E. (Anthony) 858; Nellie 863-4, 867; Oran J. 1095; Paschal 1094; Pate 183, 1094; S. 457 S. E. 381; S. R. 327, 435; Samuel 863-4; Simeon E. 1094-5; Sonora 863; Thomas 1094; Thomas P. 863-4; William 858, 863, 1094 William P. 1095

BUGG, Ann M. 918; D. C. 457; Eliza (Atchison) 918; Eliza C. 918 James R. 918; Janie (Wilson) 918-9; Jesse 918; Jesse H. 918 John A. 918; Lucy W. (Townes) 919; Martha E. 918; Mary E. 920 Mary E. (---) Sanders 918

Mary S. 918; Minnie I. 919; Otto 919; Thomas L. 918; William E. 918; William H. 918-9

BUKEY, Elizabeth 912; Ezekiah 912; Tabitha 912

BULL, Effie 698; F. D. 595; John 157; Lucinda (Coffman) 595, 921 Robert 698; Thomas 264, 319 549, 550; Mrs. Thomas 549; Virginia 818, 1062

BULLET, George 559, 408

BULLOCK, Martha B. 653

BUMPASS, Galena Ann (Bush) 962; Joshua 962

BUNGER, Mr. --- 576

BUNYARD, W. W. 514

BURCH, Katie C. (Wilson) 886 Lewis 886; Priscilla 644

BURCHARD, J. L. 541

BURDEN, Betsie 842

BURDETT, C. C. 342, 343; John 343, 447; Lucinda 878; Samuel S. 158

BUREN, J. J. 545

BURFORD, A. J. D. 747; Belle P. 747; Ben W. 747; Cornelia A. 747 D. L. 747; D. W. 747; J. M. 747 K. H. 747; Louisa (Awalt) 747 Margaret (Ray) 747; Sophia (Price) 747; W. S. 747 Burfordville 435

BURGEE, America 690; Annie 691; Antonia (Prost) 725; Besa- sie 691; Cora 691; Elizabeth (Burns) 690; Emily 690; Emily (Brown) 690; Emily E. (Brown) 691; Henry 691; J. W. 348; Jacob 717; James 347, 690-1; Joab W. 348, 690, 719; Kate (Hoggard) 690; Letitia A. 690, 727; Mary (Prost) 690; Mattie 691; Theresa (Moore) 719; Thomas 690 719, 725; Valle 691; Zoe 691

BURGEN, L. L. 375

BURGER, Moritz 576

BURGERT, Bartholomew 594 Charles 594; Emily (Will) 594 Victoria (Busom) 594

BURGESS, Adaline 972; Eliza 1007; Lizzie 1119; Mary (---) 978; Nathaniel 978; Sarah 978 William 416, 1119

BURGET, John 310

BURK, Elizabeth Catherine 840 J. R. 540; J. T. 511; Laura (Stam) 674; Seward 674; Fr. Thomas 702

BURKE, Capt. --- 510; Edwin 462

BURKET, Edward 1067; Harriet (---) 1067; Keziah C. (Hedge- path) 1067; Louisa (Haynes) Keener: 1067; Robert A. 1067

BURKHARDT, Christian 515

BURKHARTT, Nicholas S. 58

BURKS, B. G. 449; Charles 315 316, 625; Ella B. (Lang) 625; El- lis 594; Ellis J. 594; Francis M. 625; Harriet (Griffith) Murphey: 594; J. 594; Jasper 594; Jasper N. 316, 399; Jerry 625; John 594 John M. 594; John Thomas 625 Maggie 625; Mary (Hunt) 625 Minerva 594; Minerva (Murphey) 594; Minerva G. 594; Missouri Bell 594; Nancy (---) 594; Rich- ard 625; Sarah V. 594; Susan (Fitzpatrick) 594; Thomas 594 Virginia 594

BURLISON, Aaron 1132; Emeline (---) 1132; Joseph 1132

BURMANN, Elizabeth 592

BURNES, Emeline 826; James 826; James N. 159

BURNHAM, Benjamin 349; Isaac 253; John 350

BURNS, Andrew 238; Ann 961 Annie 691; Barnabas 253; Cath- erine 961; Catherine (Covey) 961; Catherine (Shoults) 731 Clara E. 962; David 348, 735 Edward J. 962; Elizabeth 890 Elvretta (Phillips) Sadler: Thorpe: 732; Emma 691; Fran- ces E. 962; George C. 961-2 Henrietta 691; Henry T. 347, 691 737; Henry T. Jr 691; James 253 690; James A. 732; Jane J. 961 Jennie 691; John F. 325; John J. 961; Mabel (Massey) 962; Mar- garet M. 961; Mary 735; Mary E. (Mushold) 962; Michael 253 Nancy (Tucker) 690; Nancy A. (Evans) 691; Owen 961; Rebecca 709; Rebecca A. 732; Robert F. 731; Thomas M. 961; Victor 709 Victoria 732; William 253, 346 William A. 962

BURR, Aaron 52, 313

BURRIS, David 1165; Fannie 1140 Louisa 1165

BURROUGH, F. E. 398; Frank E. 747; Jacob H. 397, 420, 747 Mary E. (Deane) 747

BURROWS, J. G. 159; John 264 Parsons 337; Mrs. Walter 264 Burr's Expedition 244-5

BURTON, Mr. --- 452; Francis 204; J. B. 915; J. M. 379; Mar- tha (Allen) 915

BUSCHE, Christina 800

BUSH, Alice L. (Macksey) David: 1186; Amos C. 1186; Andrew 1185-6; Ann M. (Russell) Hum- phreys: 982; Ann Maria (Russell) Humphreys: 962; Bailey J. 1186 C. S. 371; Charles O. 1186; Con- rad S. 1185-6; Elizabeth (Hick- man) Trainer: 1186; Galena A. 982; Galena Ann 962; George P.

- 490; James L. 962, 982; Jane (Turner) 1186; John F. 399; John H. 962; John L. 982; John Logan 962; Joseph R. 962, 982; Louisa Jane (Hartwell) 1186; Lucy 1186 Malinda Cherry (White) 1185-6 Margaret (McElmurry) 988 Mary E. 982; Mary Ellen 962 Nancy Caroline (Williams) 1186 Palemon C. 962, 982; Polly W. 962; Price L. 962, 982; Richard B. 962, 982; Robert L. 962; W. B. 354, 982; William 535; William A. 366, 988; William B. 304 366, 490, 962; William H. 962 BUSHEY, G. W. 370, 477; George W. 540, 962 BUSOM, Victoria 594 BUSTLE, Elizabeth 1208-9 BUTCHER, Mr. --- 959 BUTEAU, Dr. S. A. 763, 812 BUTLER, A. C. 867; Adeline (Rodney) 278; B. F. 517; Benjamin F. 87, 161; Caroline M. (Day) 867; Eliza J. 972, 1121; Emily 1208; F. C. 335; Fred C. 278 Frederick C. 334; George F. 1121; George W. H. 1121-2 Hardy M. 1121; James A. 371 John W. 288; Laura T. 1010; Lenora (Johnson) 1121; Lewis J. 1121; Lizzie (Newman) 1122 Man. 408; Margaret (Laforce) :Morgan. 288; Mary Ann 1121 Nancy (Kennel) 1121; R. 740; Rosalin 1022; Sirelda (Kirkpatrick) 1121; Susan (Shumate) 947; William O. 173; Zerilda (Kirkpatrick) 1133 Butler 473 Butler County 173, 220, 374-7 biographies 1062-91; courts 374-5; crimes 375-6; officials 376-7; organization 374-5; pioneers 309; revenue 374; settlement 309 Butler County Advocate 1085 Butler County Educational Society 480 BUTTS, Anna Z. 1122; C. A. 457 Cyrus A. 1122; Elizabeth 1141 Ella 1122; Hattie 1122; John T. 1122; John W. 997; Maggie 1122 Maud E. 1122; Minnie 1122 Nancy A. (Meade) 1122; Reuben F. 1122; Sophronia (Rushing) 997; W. A. 459; William A. 1122 BUTZ, Hy. 581 BUXTON, W. J. 517 BUYS, Jonathan 265 BYER, Margaret 590 BYERS, John 766; L. M. 375; W. H. 456 BYINGTON, Anna B. 625; Clarinda (Lassource) 625; Cleve 625; Edward 625; John 625 Maggie 625; Mary A. (Brady) 625; May C. 625; Mertilla 625 Preston E. 625; Shitton E. 625 Valter K. 625; William L. 625 Zena 729 BYNUM, Serena 1055 BYRD, --- (Ruddell) 748; A. R. 433, 747; Abraham 264, 276, 277 317, 320, 326, 748, 767, 957; Abraham Jr 265; Abraham R. 897 Abraham R. Jr 748; Abraham Ruddell 748; Adolphus 277; Amos 265, 276, 377, 280, 748; Amos Jr 276, 748; Andrew 748 Ann (Gillispie) 276; Catherine 748; Charles William 747; Clara 748; Clariissa 276-7, 748, 768 Denia 747; Edith 277; Edward 748; Edward R. 747; Elizabeth 277, 748; Elizabeth (Gillispie) 276, 748; Elia 747; Emily 277 748; Gillispie 748; Gustavus A. 396; Harriet E. 957; Ingabo 'Ingabow,' 'Ingiebo' 277, 748, 956 957; Isabella 748; James 277 John 265, 277, 316, 317, 320, 324 748; Katie 747; Lillie A. (Bugh-ey) 708; Martha (Beal) 802 Mary 277, 748, 767; Mary (Gillispie) 276; Mary J. (Evans) 747-8; Moses 277, 748; N. Isabella (Moore) 747, 748; Nancy 277, 748 Olga 748; Oliver Carlisle 748 Patsey 277; Polly 276, 277; Sabrina 277, 748; Sallie 277, 280 490, 748; Sallie M. (Hunter) 748 897; Sally 277; Stephen 55n, 58 265, 276, 277, 490, 747, 748; William 277, 747-8; William G. 277 326; William Joseph Hunter 748 William L. 320 Byrd's Station 276 BYRNE, Elizabeth 897; Jane 953 John 354; L. M. 450; Luke 281 317, 335; Morgan 281, 317; Moses 281, 317, 319; P. V. 320, 748-9; Peter 325; Serena (Calhoun) 953; Thomas 281-2, 325, 357, 708 1003; William 355, 953 Byrne's House Inear Sink Hole 491 BYRON, Mary 1030 "C. E. Hilman" Steamship 101 CABANNE, John P. 150 CABAZIE, Mr. --- 242 CABE, Rebecca A. 1014 CABELL, Gen. --- 130 CACEY, Alice (Anthony) 860 John 860 CADE, W. A. 464 CADENBACH, Mary J. 706 CAESTON, Sophia 1037 CAHO, Henry 347 CAHOON, B. B. 400, 449; Belle (LeCompte) 864; Benjamin Benson 864; Medford 400, 864 CAIN, J. A. 448; Jesse 265, 318 Cairo & Fulton Railroad Company 382-3, 463, 465, 471 Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad 384 CALAWAY, Elizabeth 1008; Susan 1100-1 CALBERT, Andy 945; Cirenza J. (Pool) 945 CALDWELL, Albert 966; Albert N. 749; Amanda 966; Andrew 736, 749; C. P. 400; Columbus P. 842; D. L. 348; David L. 347 Edward W. 749; Emily (Howard) 749; George William 749; Grace E. 854; H. C. 123; H. L. 326, 345 347, 571; Henry 348; Henry L. 410; Ida 749; J. W. 400; James 253, 283, 507, 1144; James F. 325, 842; Jane 966; John 174, 736 John H. 749; Julia A. 966, 983 Julia E. 682; Lova E. 842; Margaret A. (Welch) 854; Maria 966 Robert 569; Sarah (Holman) 966 Sarah C. (Snider) :Morgan. 842 Thomas J. 377; William 736 William H. 854; family 254 Caldwell County 174 CALENDAR, Bettie 975; Moses 975; Nellie (---) 975 CALHOUN, Charles C. 969 George 969; John C. 610; Parthena 966; Rosa (Barnhill) 969 Serena 953; Susan (Summers) 969; Thomas J. 355 Calgoa 233-4, 235 CALLAWAY, Annie 865; Delia (Shannon) 865; Elizabeth (Berrymann) 864-5; James 61, 173 John 254, 310, 339, 342; Mary 865; Peter 864; Powell 343 Power 864-5; Richard Paul 864-5; Samuel 865; Valentine 865 Callaway County 173-4 CALLIAM, Bedie 649 CALLIER, Catherine (Swann) 732 D. 715; Eli 732; Jane (Swann) 732; Joseph 732; Melina 695 CALLIOT, Judith 608 Calloway's Settlement 532 CALLOWS, Amelia (Dinger) 1096 Joseph 1096 CALVERT, Annie M. (Dinger) 1096; P. A. 1096 CAMBRON, Adelia (Hagan) 691 Basil 691; Benjamin 691 Charles 691; Clarence 691; Elias 691; Eliza 691; Firmin 691 James 691; Joseph 691; Laura 691; Lewis 691; Lina 691; Louisa 691; Philomene (Colliott) 691 Pius 691; Robert 691; Sarah E.

(Dean) 691; William 691; William jr 691

Camden County 174

CAMERON, John 490; Simon 86 91

CAMP, Emma G. (Henderson) 763
Hugh N. 210; Philip 763

Camp Jackson see Jackson, Camp
camp meeting, first in Cape Girardeau County 531; first in Ste. Genevieve County 531

"Camp Rowdy" 410

campaigns, political: 1861 107

1862 120; 1863 127; 1864 130

CAMPBELL, Maj. --- 509, 510

Aaron D. 919; Ada B. 1186; Alexander 368, 564, 919; Alfred 865; Alice 919; Alonzo 509; Ann E. 638; Caroline (Prince) 749

Carrie 867; Cath. (Brown) 239

Elizabeth M. 753; Emily J. (Hinton) 919; Eson C. 919; George 865; George A. 919; George B. 607; George W. 1186; George William 865; Granderson M. 919

Heroda 1140; J. 540; Jacob H. 749; John 277, 541, 753; John F. M. 1186; John W. 1186; Joseph 919; Joseph M. 919; Katie 973

Laura 1072; Letha (Pace) 1186

Letha H. 1186; Lewis 1186; Lewis W. 1186; Louisa 919; Lucinda S. (McMurtrey) 865; Malissa C. 919; Mannan 1140; Margaret McCord (Query) 749; Martha I. 919; Mary (Byrd) 277; Mary Ann (Stone) 865; Matilda 1031; Millie A. (---) 638; Mollie E. 783

Molly (Daniel) 919; Moses 865

Murray 919; Nancy J. (Burger) 1186; Polly Ann 919; Priscilla (Asbell) 919; Robert A. 90, 155

Robert J. 749; Roda 1140; Sarah 654; Sarah E. (Marquis) 749

Stephen J. 508; Thomas 564, 919

W. A. 432; W. H. 468, 469; W. W. 467, 514, 518; William 638; William J. 919; William W. 919

Zachariah 867

CAMSTER, Archibald 253

George 280; Patsey (English) 280

CANADA, Genevieve 522; Marck Constatino 522; Marie 522

CANADY, Elizabeth 1147

canal by-passing Island No. 10 501

Cane Hill, Battle of 126

CANNON, Mr. --- 427; Beersheba 1146; Emma 625; F. B. 832

Franklin 155, 427-8, 430, 433; J. T. 1026; James W. 431, 432

CANTERBURY, Rebecca 757

CANTLOIN, Catherine 652

CANTRELL, Elizabeth 670; Mar-

tha (---) 670; Moses 670

CANTWELL, H. J. 402; Harry J. 971

CAPAHA, Chief see Capahas

Capahas 232, 239-35; village of 223n

Cape City Woolen Mills 4-6-7

Cape Girardeau 410-25, 428, 474

battle of 127; boundaries 410

413; businesses 414-5; courthouse, proposed 319; fortifications 499; foundry 416; fraternal orders 424; incorporation 413, 425; jail 319; newspapers 417-8; platting of 318-9; population 415-6; press 417; Presbyterian Church 570; schools 418-22; settlement 411; threatened by Marmaduke 500

Cape Girardeau Academy 418

Cape Girardeau & State Line Railroad 384-5, 415; bonds 425

Cape Girardeau County 58, 174

200-1, 353; biographies 740-820

courthouse 320, 322; crimes 322

jail 322; officials 324-7

Cape Girardeau County Railroad 384-5

Cape Girardeau District 55, 316-22; boundaries 251; census 1803

264-6, 274-83; county seat 318

courts 316-25; crimes 322

French in 257; Home Guards 511

militia 484-5, 489, 490-6; population 263-6, 274-83; products 263-6; roads 317; settlement 257-83; tax rates 317; townships 321-2

Cape Girardeau Mill Company 411

Cape Girardeau, Pilot Knob & Belmont Railroad 384

Cape Girardeau Railway Company 385

Cape Girardeau Southwestern Railway Company 385, 416, 460

472, 473;

Cape Talk, Cape Girardeau 418

capital 60

CAPP, V. M. 458, 1088

CAPPS, Almus G. 1017; B. 1047

Bennett 1017; Bennett M. 1017

Ebenezer 1074; Elizabeth (Knoblin) 1017; Emma (Patterson) 1047; Harriet P. 1017; John Wesley 1017; Martha (Turner) 1017; Martha Ann 1017; Mary E. 1017; Milton 1017; Riley Smith 1017; Samantha C. 1017

William Henry 1017

CAPSHAW, B. W. 1157; Callie (Whittaker) 1157; Cicero C. 1157

Jay 1157; Joseph 1157; Margaret (Lawson) 1157; Nancy A. 1181

Olive 1157

CARDER, J. M. 1172; Michel

(Reeves) 1172

CARDIN, James 355

CARDINAL, Charles 490

"Cardinal Springs" 49

CARDWELL, Permelia 1022

CARGELL, Sarah E. 847-8

CARITHER, Jacob 266

CARLETON, Dorcas (Cleveland) 1186; E. A. (f) 443-4; Eliza 625-6; Eva (Renn) 625; George W. 369n, 370, 371, 373, 405, 477, 741

1182, 1186-7; Guy 523n; Henry 443-4; Jacob 625; Jesse 1186

Samuel 1186; Sarah (Barron) 1186; Summerville (Tomlin) 1186

Susannah 626; W. S. 477; W. Sam 1187

Carleton Institute 153, 443-4, 626

CARLEW, Ida (Williamson) 1061

Joseph 1061

CARLISLE, Sallie M. 611; Sarah 904

CARLOCK, Mary Jane 1156

William V. 358

CARLTON, Emma 641-2; Mahalia 939; Sarah Ann 939; William 642

CARMACK, Paralee 908

CARMICHAEL, Anna 1084; Joseph L. 362

CARNEY, S. W. B. 184; W. B. 178

CARNES, J. E. (f) 1176; John A. 334

CARNEY, Margaret 1130

CARNS, Eliza 594

CARONDELET, Baron de 260-2

communication from 260-2

"Carondelet" Igouboat 501

CARPENTER, Eliza 1075; India 952; Josie (Green) 1129; John 1129; Matthew 87; Pelagie 243

Silas 355; Susan 1127-8

CARPENTIER, Henri 242; Louise 243

CARR, Fannie 1064; H. J. 885

Mary A. 940; Mary Elizabeth (Webb) 885; William C. 55n, 150

310

CARRINGTON, Rhoda 1036; W. T. 422

CARROLL, A. B. 325, 431; Alice 1067; Anna (Burns) 919; Charles 174; Franklin M. 920; Hannah 919; James 426, 749; Lilah P. (Ramsey) 749; Mary A. 919, 920

Matthew 919; Nicholas E. 919

Oscar E. 920; Parthenia F. 920

Patrick 919; Richard 749; Sarah 1135; Susan M. (Marshall) 920; William L. 919-20; William N. 920

Carroll County 174

CARRON, A. P. 315; Adolph 595

710; Andrew 595; Emily 595

George 595; Henry 595; James

- 595; Joseph 595; Julia 595; Louise 595; Malanie (---) 595; Mary (Lawrence) 595, 710; Philomene 595; Philomene 710
- CARROW, A. L. 621; Caroline 621 Mary L. (AuBuchon) 621
- CARRSOW, Annie (Schwartz) 595 Charles F. 595; Julius 595; Rosalie (Fischer) 595
- CARSON, Mrs. --- 916; Charles F. 408, 409; David 381, 382, 455 458; Elizabeth 1122; James 338 339, 1122; Mary C. 908; Rebecca (Gunn) 1122; Robert 1122; S. H. 338; Sophia 1038; Stephen H. 338, 1122
- CARSONS, Estha J. 1113; William 1113
- CARTABONA, Silvio Franc 154
- CARTER, A. H. 1043; Charles H. 627; Clementine (Chilfon) 626 Clementine C. 627; E. E. 472 Edwin F. 627; F. M. 352, 399 Grace A. 627; James W. 352 Jesse M. 627; Marie (McElvaine) 627; Sarah E. 1144; Thomas B. 627; William 348, 352, 391-2 399, 626-7, 694; William F. 627 Zimri 174; Zimri A. 626
- Carter County 174
- Carthage 108; battle of 109-10
- CARTY, Andrew C. 1095; Ariotte 1094; Charlotte (Mallow) 1095 Elizabeth (---) 1101; Emily S. 1101; G. W. 1101; George W. 1095; James H. 1095; Joshua 1095; Joshua J. 1095; L. (Black) 1095; Margaret C. 1095; Mary C. 1095; Philip D. 1095; Philip P. G. 1095; Sarah E. 1095 Thomas S. 1095
- CARUTHERS, Mr. --- 340; Amanda 639; D. L. 339, 343; E. P. 447; James 264; Mary Jane (Harris) 639; Robert L. 400; S. D. 344 Sam 477; Samuel 158, 331, 399-400; Sol, D. 342; Solomon D. 639
- Caruthersville 477
- CARVER, A. H. 473; N. P. (f) 808 Nicey 851
- CASA CALVO, Marquis de 582 585, 586
- CASE, Lucinda E. 735; Theodore 367, 373
- CASEBOLT, A. M. 417; Mattie 741 S. M. 741
- CASEY, Amanda (Lokey) 1017 Charlotte 1017; David 1017; E. L. 1017; Elisha 1017; Elizabeth 1017; Ellen 644; Faith (Thompson) 1017; Frances 1017; Frederick 1017; Frederick E. 1017 Hiram 1017; J. M. 1017; J. Watson 1017; James 1017; John 1017 John H. 1017; John I. 508, 509
- Joseph L. 1017-8; Joseph jr 1017 Laura (Beal) 623; M. Emily 1017 M. P. 675; Mary 1017; Mary E. 1017; N. D. 623; Osborn 1017; S. F. 1017; William J. 1017
- CASH, Emily (Jennings) 900; John 900; Mary T. 900
- Cash Book, Jackson 914
- CASHDOLLOR, Mary A. 1058
- CASHION, A. H. 347, 450, 691-2 Arthur 692; Delilah 690; Eva 692 Franklin S. 692; Gilbert 692; Imogene (Farrar) 699; John 692 John B. 692; Julian 692; Lunette 692; Margaret R. (Brewer) 692 Mary 694; Sarah (Hagar) 692; W. A. 348; William 692; William A. 691, 699; William D. 691-2
- Casquis 227-35
- CASS, Lewis 160, 173, 174
- Cass County 174
- CASSAINT, Albert 1018; Charles 1018; Dora 1018; Eliza 1018; Ephraim 1018; Francis 1018 George 1018; Hattie (Alcorn) 1018; Henry 1018; Jacob 1018 James 1018; John 1018; Mary 1018; Mary J. (Phillips) 1018 Perry 1018; Sarah 1018; William 1018
- CASSIDY, Ann I. 1188; Catherine E. 1188; Ellen J. 1188; Esther Jane (Jackson) 1187-8; Frances C. 1188; John P. 1188; Joseph A. 1188; Luke 1187-8; Magdalena 1188; Mary A. 1188; Mary Ann (Sprinkle) 1188; Mary E. (Mitchell) 1188; May 1188 Thomas 1187-8; Thomas T. 1188 William H. 1188
- CASSILY, E. B. 418, 425
- CASTEEL, M. 534
- CASTELL, H. C. 1191; Louisa 1191
- CASTLEBEARRY, Armina 1192 David 1192
- CASTLEBERRY, David 1202 Frances 1205; Loretta 1202 Nancy (Hickerson) 1205
- CASTLEBERRY, Althea 978 Benjamin 978; Cynthia A. 978 James 978; John 978; Martha C. 978; Mary 978; Nathan 978; Noah 978; Perneesa 978; Washington 978; William 978
- CASTLY, Burrell 490
- CASTNOR, Deliah 593
- CATES, Martha 851
- Catholic Church 57, 520-9; Ste. Genevieve 521-2
- CATO, Ader A. 824; Caroline 835 Granderson 823-4; James V. 824 Martha J. 824; Mary Catherine (Ladd) 824; Nancy (Taylor) 823-4; Nancy Caroline 824; Nathan L. 823-4; Nathan W. 824; Rebecca (Allen) 824; Sarah Jane (Kinder) 824; Virginia Ann 824; William G. 824
- CATRON, T. C. 478; Thomas 337
- CATRON, E. (Kirkpatrick) 1122 Emma J. (Estes) 1122; John 1122 Mary 1122; Mary E. 1138; S. 1122 Zedekiah 1122
- CAULK, Richard 55n
- CAUSEY, Arminta 1152
- CAVENDER, John S. 515; Louisa 1213; Sarah 1205
- CAVENER, George 55n, 266
- CAVENESS, Mary A. (McManus) 839; Willard 839
- CAWTHON, Sarah E. 1042
- Cayas 234, 235
- CAYCE, Adaline F. 627; Adele 628; Alice J. 627; Ann V. 627; E. P. 351; Elizabeth D. 627; Ellis P. 627, 628; Elsie 628; Emma W. (Dupuy) 628; J. Harry 627; M. B. 351; Milton P. 627, 628; Nannie C. 627; Nettleton D. 627; Newton F. 569; Paul 628; Prudence (---) Ellis; 627; Susan (Ellis) 628 Susan A. (Ellis) 627; Virginia C. (Dupuy) 627; William D. 627
- CAYSE, Anna (Claybrook) 627 M. P. 339, 351, 440, 441, 444, 569 651; Pleasant 627
- Cedar County 174
- Celeste, Fort 290, 436
- CELLINI, Fr. Francis 527
- census 50; Cape Girardeau District 1803 264-6; New Madrid District 1796 297-300
- CENTER, Lt. --- 65
- Central Baptist, St. Louis 150
- Central Christian Advocate, St. Louis 153
- Central Mining Company 211
- Centralia Massacre 133-5
- CERRE, Gabriel 284, 286
- CERSEY, Missouri 1200
- CHADWICK, Thomas 348; Thomas G. 513
- CHALFANT, Abner 943; Elizabeth 943; Jane (Cox) 943
- Chalk Bluff, battle of 502
- chalybeate springs 37
- CHAMBERLAIN, Jasen 396
- Melissa A. 993
- CHAMBERS, Sarah C. 1165 Thomas P. 366; William 286
- CHAMBLES, John 988
- CHAMBLIN, T. 1189
- CHAMPAGNE, Margaret Gabrielle Colombe 287
- CHAMPION, Jane 870
- CHANCE, Mr. --- 565
- CHANDILLAN, Jean B. 298
- CHANDLER, A. E. (---) 1192; A. G. 1043; Elizabeth 555; George

W. 1192; Lewis 506; Mary C. 1192; Mary E. 1043; W. K. 400 435

CHANEY, Alonzo 920; Audrey 920 B. F. 463; Benjamin F. 920; Benjamin F. jr 920; Cassie 920 Charles 920; Charles jr 920 Cora 920; Evaline (Reeves) :Allen: 920; Frances (Moore) 920 Francis B. 920; Jamesettia 920 Jason 920; John L. 920; Kate (Brown) 920; Levi D. 920; Lydia 920; Mary C. 920; Mary E. (Bugg) :Timmons: 920; Mary E. (Neely) 920; Sarah 920; Sarah E. 920; Susan 920; Susie 937 Thomas 920

CHAPMAN, Alvin 1158; Andrew W. 962-3; Ann Mary (Martin) 962; Donald R. 1019; Clarence L. 1019; Douglass 1018; Elbert 1158; Elijah W. 962; Eliza 962 Elizabeth (Dunlap) 962; Ellen (Parker) 1158; Ellis 962; Ezekiel 962, 967; Feriba (Ferguson) 1157; Francis C. 962; John 402 Joseph 308; Joshua 962; Judith 962; Julia A. 1018; Kittie 1156 Kitty A. (Mason) 967; Lavinia 962; Mary 962; Mary (Chapman) 962; Mary E. (Lindsay) 1018 Mary Eva 1019; Mary J. 967

Mollie (Shumate) 947; Nancy 962 Nancy (Ryder) 962; Nancy J. (Pirtle) 1019; Nellie M. 1019 Noah W. 962; Olive V. 1019; Reuben S. 1157-8; Robert 962; Samuel 350-60, 461, 470; Sarah 962 Sarah L. 961; Solomon 962, 1157 Stephen 362, 1018-9; Turner 1156; William 1018; William L. 962; Willis 962; Willis M. 962-3

CHAPPELL, Philip E. 156, 191 CHAPPINS, Amelia 715; Edward 715; Louisa (Pannier) 715

CHAPPUIS, Apoline (Bessand) 692; Casimir 692; Elizabeth (Bessand) 692; Francis 692 Harsan 692; Josie 692; Julie 692 Leo 692; Louis 692; Mary 692 Mary J. 725-6; Victor 692 Chariton County 175

Charleston 465-69; lodges 467-8 newspapers 468; schools 469 skirmish at 498

Charleston Classical Academy 469

Charlevoix's Journal of a Voyage to North America in 1721 11n

CHARLIER, Mary 938

CHARPENTIER, J. 497; John 490

CHARTIER, Veuve 298

Chartres, Fort 43, 45

CHARVEAU, Ferd. 512

CHARY, A. B. 554; S. E. 554

CHASE, James H. 403; Salmon P. 78, 86, 874; Sarah 874

CHASTEEN, J. S. 364

CHATILLON, Maurice 241

CHATTOILLER, Mr. --- 292

Chautauque News 1078

CHAVANN, Rosa 853

Chawanon tribe 522

CHEAP, J. A. 464

CHEEK, Jesse 847; Parsett (Smith) 847; Sarah P. 1043

CHEENEY, D. H. 457

CHENEY, F. A. 420; L. H. 420, 421

Lemuel 266

CHERAQUISE, Marie 298

CHEVALIER, Peter 254, 323

339, 342

CHILDERS, Adar 999; Drucilla 999; Easter 1006; Eliza 999; E-

lizabath 999; Frances 999.

Frank 999; George 999; Jackson 999; John W. 1120; Martha (Ree-

sor) 999; Mary E. (Bennett) 1120

Rebecca (Thurman) 999; Reddie 999; Reddie (Childers) 999

Thomas 999; Thomas jr 999

Wilson 999

CHILDRESS, Cynthia E. 975; E.

R. 565; Hezekiah D. 975; J. T.

975; Jane F. 1158; Martin L. 975

Mary Catherine (Greer) 975

Sally Ann 975

CHILDS, Lucretia 1176

"Chiliastenstret" 577

Chilliticoux 473; Chief Chilliti-

coux 473

CHILTON, Clementine 626; Julia

(Newberry) 877; Laura 859-60

Mary 878; S. W. 877

CHINAMAN, Ed. pseud. 770

CHISHOLM, Mr. --- 296; H. M.

297

CHOATE, Mary J. 972

cholera epidemics 430

CHOUTEAU, August(e) 46, 55n

150, 241; Charles P. 951; Pierre

583; Pierre jr 59

Chowanons see Shawnees

CHRISMON, George W. 920-1

James H. 920; Lizzie 921; Mary

(Liggett) 920; Thomas J. 921

CHRIST, Magdalena 728

CHRISTIAN, Araminta J. 693

Calvin S. 693; Clara C. (Gillis-

pie) 693; Elizabeth (Sciism) 1019

George A. 1019; Ida A. 1019

James 1019; James T. 692-3

John A. 1019; John H. 693; Jon-

athan 1210; Josephine 693; Lew-

is 1019; Lucretia Ellen 1019

Lacy (Pendleton) 692; Mahala

(---) :Gibson: 692; Malinda J.

(Moore) 692; Mary (Cavin) 1019

Susan E. 1210; Virginia E. 1019

Wesley E. 692

The Christian, St. Louis 151

Christian Churches 151, 564-6

Christian College 151

Christian County 175

Christian Orphan Asylum 151

Christian University 151

CHRISTIE, William 156

CHRISTISEN, Anton 697; Mar-

garet (Poehner) 697

CHRISTOPH, H. 448

CHRISTOPHER, Elender 661; El-

len 'Elender' 661

CHRISTY, R. W. 362, 363

Chronicle, New Madrid 439; Per-

ryville 450

CHURCH, S. S. 565

churches 150-3, 520-82; Baptist

57, 150-1, 319n, 549-64, 769

Catholic 57, 520-9; Christian

151, 154-6, 564-6; Congrega-

tional 151, 582; Disciples of

Christ 151, 154-6, 564-6; Epis-

copal 151, 548-9; Evangelical

German 581-2; Free Will Bap-

tist 564; German Methodist 547-

8; Israelite 151-2; Lutheran 152

255-6, 570, 575-82; Methodist

152-3, 530-48; missions attrib-

uted to Ward 553, 554; Pres-

byterian 566-75; Quaker 151

Universalist 562

CHURCHWELL, Elias 1196; E-

lizabath 1196

cigars 282, 417

circuit courts see courts

CISSELL, --- (Layton) 693; Al-

bert 716; Albert C. 693; Alice

(Brewer) 688, 693; America

(Burgee) 690; Ann M. 717, 718

Anna 693; Barney 697; Bernard

254, 347, 449, 450, 693, 697, 700

714; Bernard & Company 449

Caroline (French) 693; Christina

(Hagan) 693; Christina (Miles)

693; Clement 693; Emanuel 693

Emma (Mattingly) 693; Ezekiel

693; Ferdinand 688; Frances

696; Henrietta 693, 701; Henry

P. 702; J. E. 410; Jane F. 693

John V. 693; Joseph 693, 733; Jo-

seph jr 693; Joseph R. 693; Ju-

lia (Brown) 693; Katie (Frazier)

693; Kendrick 688, 693; Leo F.

693; Lewis 254, 345, 348, 693-4

Loevina 693; Loretta 693; Lou-

is 693; Louis E. 693; Louisa

(Brewer) 693; Louisa (Matting-

ly) 693; Louise (Brewer) 688

Louise (Rankin) 693; Mahala 719

Marla (Mattingly) 718; Mary 693

Mary (---) 733; Mary (Miles)

693; Mary A. 733; Mary A.

(Miles) 716; Mary Ann (Miles)

693; Mary Annastacia 702; Mary

G. 714; Mary J. 700; Mary M.

693; Mary Martina 733; Melissa (Brewer) 693; Narius 693 Octavia 729; Peter 690; Pius 693; Polly 693; Polly (Manning) Warren: 693; Sarah (Mattingly) 693; Theresa (Brewer) 693; Victoria 693; Vincent 693; William 693

cities and towns 405-8

The Citizen, Poplar Bluff 479 1078

City Roller Mills 67

Civil War 86-136, 496-520; attitudes before 83, 58-92; beginnings of 83; campaigns of 1862 120-6; campaigns of 1863 127-30; campaigns of 1864 130-5 efforts toward conciliation 98 events prior to 74-92; Missourians' attitudes 83, 88-92; New Madrid, proposed capture of 501; recruiting in Southeast Missouri 505-20; skirmishes 498-505; troop movements 498 troops 497, 505-20

CLAIBORNE, William C. C. 51-2 582, 587, 595

CLARDY, Annie E. (Roussin) 866 Elizabeth D. (Cayce) 677; Erasmus S. 865; John E. 448, 623 Johnson B. 316, 865; M. L. 159 694; Martin L. 159, 627; Mary M. (Ott) 865; O. K. 400, 447, 448 865-6

CLARIDAY, Edward R. 987; E-liza (Lynn) 987; Ida B. 987; Lillie M. 987; William T. 987

Clarion, Fredericktown 448

CLARK, --- (Custard) 628; A. J. 555; Abijah 824; Addie Augusta 824; Addie Callista 824; Alonzo 978; Ann Callista (Sayles) 824; B. 559; B. J. 556; Bolden 905; C. P. 352; Caleb P. 628-9; Della 1113 Eliza J. (Walker) 824; Evaline (Pettit) 628; Frances Adaline 915; Francis 283, 310, 628 Francis jr 628; Franklin 964, 978 Q. B. 457; G. T. 423; George B. 156, 386, 418, 475, 571; George E. 453, 824; George Rogers 45-9 244, 258, 259, 489, 495, 523, 614 Giles D. 423; H. 356; Henrietta A. 838; Henry 347, 354, 356 Henry E. 474; Henry L. 652 Herbert Abijah 824; J. B. jr 158 J. H. 354, 556; J. N. 473; J. R. 472 James 315, 1148; Jane (Rogers) 978; Johan 905; John 153, 915 John B. 68, 158, 159; John B. jr 132, 158, 159; John H. 554; John M. 502; Jonathan 978; Jonathan jr 978; Jonathan C. 964; M. L. 71; Marcella (Pennington) 964 Marselle (Pennington) 978

Marshall 978; Mary 652; Mary P. (Harper) 978; Mattie 838 Nancy C. (Twidwell) 1148; Nathaniel 978; Nellie Augusta 824 P. E. 964; Phine 978; Phineul 964; Polly 559, 964; Polly A. 978 Robert P. 58; Sarah (---) 915 Sarah E. 555; Susannah M. 758 William 53, 56, 150, 154, 175

Clark County 175

CLARKE, C. B. 420; Henry O. 518 see also Clark

CLARKSON, Cynthia A. (Small) 963; Fannie (Rouse) 963; Frances 963; Frank 964; George W. 1096; Georgia R. 963; Hartford M. 1096; Henry 963; I. T. 366 468; Isaac T. 963-4; J. G. 381 J. Walter 1096; Jabez 963, 964 Jabez jr 963; James 963, 1095 Jennie (Rouse) 964; Jessie 963 John 963; Joseph 1095; Joseph G. 1095-6; Joseph G. jr 1096 Lillie 1096; Lizzie (Covington) 1096; Lota M. 963; Manica 963 Manica (Shepherd) 963 Margaret 963; Mary 963; Matilda 1095; Matthew 257; Minica (Sheppard) 963; Nannie (Covington) 1095; Nora M. 963; Pearl 964; Rosser 1096; Susan (Games) 1095; Taylor 963; Virginia 1095 Warner 963; Wella 964; William 963; & Son 456

CLARKSTON, Cynthia 1181

Clarkton 474-5; skirmish at 502

CLARY, Nancy 735

CLAUDETZ, Matilda 814

CLAY, Eleazer 350; Henry 59, 160 175, 395; R. D. 352; William 617 Clay Compromise 59-60

Clay County 175

CLAYBROOK, Anna 627

clays 13-4, 15, 34-7

CLAYTON, Eldridge 380; Emily C. 963; Francis 963; Mary 963 Mary P. (Heggie) 963; Nettie Jane 985; Solomon S. 963; Susan (Combs) 963; William B. 963 William T. 963

CLEARY, Mary 528

Clearville 451

CLEAVER, Stephen 59

CLEMENT, John 339

CLEMENTS, Lucinda 1090

CLEMM, Augie (Wright) 1181

CLEMSON, Charles E. 921; Ella (Harris) 933; Ella J. (Harris) 921; Georgia R. 921; Georgiana 921; J. W. 928, 933; Jennie (Friend) 921; Jennie W. 921 John S. 921; John W. 921; Jonathan S. 921; Louisa (Fugh) 921 Lumega (Fowler) 921; Magarie A. M. 921; Nancy L. 921; Thom-

as F. 921; Virginia (Friend) 928 CLERMONT, Michel 298

CLEVELAND, Dorcas 1186

Florence (Brown) 693; Grover 161; James 593; Louisa 872

Robert 872

CLEVELLEN, Charles 1067; Elizabeth W. (Miller) 1067; John L. 479 1067-8

CLIBOURNE, Fernina 1009

Cliff Cave 35

CLIFTON, Susan 699

CLINE, Benjamin 1019; Christa 1019; Isaac 1019; James C. 189-90; Jane Roby 1019; Jemima 1141; Jessie 1020; Lizzie (Staford) 1019; Lydia 1020; Martha V. 1019; Martin V. 1019-20; Mary 1019; Ned 1020; Nelson 1019 Parlie (Sinks) 1020; Rillie (Bess) 1019; Rosena 1019; Samuel 1019 1020; Sarah (Tankley) 1020 family 254

CLINGSMITH, Daniel 265

CLINTON, George 175, 177

Clinton County 175

CLIPPAARD, A. 327; A. M. (f) 750

A. M. (Crawford) 750; Andrew 824-5; Betsey (Crites) 750; C. C. 791, 819; C. Price 750; Carrie 825; Christopher C. 749-50 824; Cordelia M. (Snider) 825 Daniel 749, 750, 803, 824, 825 834; David 453; Dora May 824 Elizabeth 824; Elizabeth (Crites) 749, 824, 825; Elizabeth (Wheeler) 750; Ellen 750; Felix G. 825; Frank B. 825; Frederick S. 825; G. W. 379; George 451 George W. 825; Ida E. 824; J. C., & Company 746; J. D. 750 James A. 750; James C. 824 John F. 824; Leonidas 825; M. J. (f) 791; Margaret C. 803; Martha A. 824; Martha E. 825; Mary E. 834; Mary J. 750; Mary J. (Wilson) 824; Mary S. 825; Marzella J. 824; Maud 825; May 825 Minerva A. 819; Minnie 825 Missouri B. 824; Mollie (Landis) 750; Natie M. 555; Sarah E. (Horn) Armagast: 825; Sarah S. (Lloyd) 824; Walter F. 750 William 555, 750, 824

The Clipper, Kennett 474, 475

1164, 1165, 1166; Malden 474

475, 1164, 1165, 1166

CLODFELTER, Alonzo G. 1020 Amelia 764; Archie 1020; Archie B. 1020; Columbus C. 1020 Daniel L. 1020; Elizabeth 805 1020; Emma M. 1020; G. W. 473 George 434; George W. 1020 Jacob 283, 797; Jessie 1020 Maggie F. 1020; Margaret (Bar-

- bee) 1020; Margaret J. (Bloys) 1020; Mary (Hinkle) 1020; Mary A. 813; Nercena 797; William 1020
- CLODFENTER, Nancy (Howard) 768
- CLONINGER, Daniel L. 825; David 825; Elizabeth (Fronebarger) 825; L. A. W. 580; Lewis 825
- Louisa (Bollinger) 825; Norah N. 825
- CLOPPER, John Y. 123
- CLOUD, J. J. 1009; Robert E. 335 373, 477;
- CLOWNINGER, L. A. W. 344; L. M. 344
- CLUBB, Ader Ann (Baker) 826
- Anthony 341, 343; Bertha Ann 826; Cora E. 826; Elizabeth (Dennis) 825; Ermina Lee 826
- Jane (Frize) 825; John 825; Ma-hinda 825; Nancy J. 825; Parley F. 825; Rebecca A. 825; Thomas 825-6; Thomas C. 825; William D. 826; William M. 826
- CLULEY, H. 421; J. M. 421, 424
- John M. 410, 511
- CLUTTS, John 911
- coal 15-6, 23-4
- COALE, Catherine (---) 1112
- Emma R. 1112; Jeremiah 1112
- cobalt 32
- COBB, Miss --- (Mrs. John Oliver) 788; Mr. --- 574; Caroline (Headrick) 1145; Elizabeth 569
- James 375; John 351, 352, 442 507; M. E. 844; Margaret A. 1148; Martha A. (Robins) 844
- Mary J. (---) 755; N. M. 363
- COBBLE, Amazon 750; Connie 750; Cora 750; George W. 750 773; Joseph Harvey 750; Joseph M. 750; Mamie 750; Mary M. (Kinder) 750, 773; Polly A. (Brown) 750; Sarah 745; Sarah (Welker) 750
- COBLE, Nancy 1155
- COCHRAN, Elizabeth (Byrd) 277
- George 277; Jesse 490; Thomas 253
- COCKERHAM, Henry 550, 551
- COCKERELL, John 359; 5107
- COCKERILL, Mr. --- (Confederate officer) 510; Vard 125-6 5107
- COCKRELL, F. M. 157
- COCKRUM, Pleasant 309
- COE, John J. 429-40
- COERVER, Elizabeth 751; Fred-erica (Schutt) 750; Helen J. 751
- Henry J. 751; Jacob 750; Mamie 751; Mary E. (Justi) Brennecke: 751; William 751; William H. 750-3, port. 410
- COFER, John 854; Serilda (Kin-der) 834
- COFFEE, John T. 125-6, 130; Re-becca 779
- COFFER, Elizabeth 1125
- COFFMAN, Judge --- 598; Al-berth Clinton 1020; Anna P. (Saunders) 922; Charles 591, 921 922; Elizabeth 591; Emily (Mad-ison) 594; Emma (Hawks) Welch: 1020; Frank 921; Frank E. 595; Frederic 922; George W. 1020; Harry 922; Ida 921; Ida Bell 1020; Ida M. 595, 677
- James W. 595, 921; Jane 591
- Jane (Lane) 595; Jane (Smith) 677; Jane L. (Smith) 921-2; Jen-nie 921-2; Jennie M. 595; Jesse 921; Jesse M. 595; John 315, 591 595, 677, 921; John R. 595, 921-2
- John Y. 595; Joseph 315, 316, 591 594, 595, 598, 921; Joseph A. 595
- Louisa B. 594; Louise 690; Lu-cinda 595, 921; Lucinda (Bales) 1020; Larinda S. (Foster) 1020
- Marie 922; Mary 591; Mary (Yancy) 591; Menard 922; Mil-dred 591-2; Normante 922; Quin-tileus P. 1020; Ralph 591; Ru-otto 1020; Yancy 922
- COGGESHELL, Virginia 1176
- COGHILL, Jane 1013; Joe 1013
- COHEN, W. L. 447, 448
- COHN, Peter 479
- COINGTON, Charly (Johnson) 873; John 873
- COKER, A. S. 409, 418, 430, 431 432; G. W. 556, 560; J. A. 417
- July 782; Samuel T. 326; & Hon-ey 430
- COLBERT, S. A. 452
- COLBURN, Samuel S. 535
- COLE, A. H. 868; Alice 755; El-len D. 681; George B. 681; John 380, 381, 694; Katherine 662, 663 675, 681; Levi J. 755; Mary E. 868; Mexico 371; N. A. 515
- Nancy 647; Nathan 158; Sarah (Murphy) 659; Sarah A. 1151
- Stephen 175; Victoria 1001; W. I. 61; William 1001; William C. 470
- Zach (ariah) 351, 659; & Hocka-day 441
- Cole County 175
- COLEMAN, A. 955; A. B. 1168
- A. D. 955; Addie E. 1189-90; Ad-elia 964; Albert H. 964; Alice 1168; Andrew B. 964; Andrew J. 964; Ann E. 964; Archibald 964
- Archibald C. 964; Archibald D. 964; Archibald T. 964; Archie 964; Belle 1107; Ben. B. 1188
- Benjamin E. 964; Beverly C. 964
- Caroline (Baker) 955, 964
- Charles R. 964; Clay C. 1188
- Cora O. (Michiel) 1188; Ed H. 507; Elizabeth 964; Elizabeth (Moorman) 964; Elizabeth A. 1188; Elizabeth A. (McClanahan) 1188; Ella 1107; Ethel 964
- Francis D. 964; George C. 964
- George I. 373, 1188; George W. 964, 1188; Girtude 964; H. B. (f) 1107; H. B. (Goodwin) 1107; Hen-ry P. 373, 1188; Inah J. 964; J. W. 1188; James 1185; James Walter 964; Jane M. 964; Jennie 1107; Jessie 1107; John M. 964
- John V. 964; John W. 373; Josie 1107; L. B. 1188; Laura V. 1188
- Lee A. 1188; Lenorah 964; Lew-is 964; Lillie 1107; Lizzie 1107
- Lucy A. (Tipton) 1188; Marcella (Pennington) Clark: 964; Mar-garet 923; Marion V. 964; Mar-tha L. 1188; Martha L. (Almand) 1188; Mary M. (Horn) 964; Mary V. 964; Mildred 964; Mildred A. (Harper) 964; Mozella M. 1185
- Nancy (Davis) 964; Norman J. 155; P. W. 1189; Peter A. 1188
- Peter W. 1188, 1205; R. A. 1188
- R. S. 356; Samuel 514; Sarah (Barnard) 1188; Sarah Ann (Barnard) 1205; Sarah L. 1188
- 1204-5; T. W. 1188; Teresa 620 621; Thomas J. 964; Unissa 964
- William H. 1107; Zelia L. 1188
- colleges 452; early 576-7
- COLLETT, W. J. 457
- COLLEY, Clementine 1021; Del-ware C. 1020-1; Henrietta (Maloney) 1020; James 1020
- James A. 1021; Jerome F. 1021
- John W. 1021; Laura B. 1021
- Luther R. 1021; Mentors L. 1021
- Sarah E. 1021; Virginia A. (Ash-by) 1021; Whitfield M. 1021
- COLLIER, Anna 965; Candida (Shelby) 965; Caroline (Miller) 884; Daniel 965; Druscilla 965
- Eliza 965; Francis M. 965; Hil-ram 965; Isaac 965; Jacob 460
- James 965; Jane 964, 965; John 965; John Henry 965; Julia Ag-nes 965; Lulu May 965; Margar-et 965; Mary A. 965; Mary M. 965
- Nancy (---) 964; Rebecca 965
- S. C. 344; S. G. 400; Samuel 964
- Samuel C. 884; Sarah 965; Sar-ah (---) Davis: 965; Sarah (Hooker) 964; Sarah A. 965; Sar-ah Ann (Stacy) 965; Stephen 351
- W. J. 342, 447; William 964-5
- family 255
- COLLINS, --- (Lashley) (Mrs. S. J. 1106; Andrew 1106; Artem-issa 1096; Charles H. 381; Clara Isabella 751; Emma Ethel 1096
- Emily (Schmitz) 1096; Ezra P. 751; Florence 1096; George W.

- 1096; H. M. 1096; Isadora 751
James A. 472; Jessie J. (Web-
ber) 1021; Joe Shelby 1021; John
J. 1021; John J. A. 1021; Joseph
A. 1021; Kittie J. E. 1021; Ma-
linda 751; Mary (Wells) 751
Mary A. (Potts) 1021; Missouri
Caroline (Randol) 751; Narcissa
1096; Narissa Ann 751; Nathan
C. 751; S. 1106; Sarah 1106; Ta-
bitha A. (Harris) 1096
CALLIOTT, Philomene 691
COLMAN, Benjamin 448, 629
Bennie 629; Magdaline 624; W.
H. 629, *port.* 555
COLSON, Anna 894; Charles 894
Lucinda (Winter) 894
COLTER, Sarah Ann 895
COLYER, Athie W. 751; Clara E.
(Gilliland) 751; Curtis L. 751
Hugh W. 751; Keziah P. (Reid)
751; Linnie A. 751; Ray W. 751
Sarah (Bonney) 751; William 751
William B. 751; Zona B. 751
COMB, Victoria 695
COMBE, Claudine 725
COMBS, Artie M. 963; Eliza J.
963; Francis 963; James H. 963
Missouri (Broaden) 963; Orison
G. 963; Phelan B. 843; Philas A.
843; Susan 963; William 963
William K. 560
commandants, French 153, 154
United States 154
Commerce 354, 462-3; newspa-
pers 462
Common Pleas Courts 146
"The Common School Fund" 147-9
Commonwealth, Ironton 456
COMP la slave! 297
COMPANY, Catherine 723
"Company of St. Phillips" 240
"Company of the West" 240
COMPASS, Christiana (Schlat-
man) 729; Morand 729
COMPTON, Judge --- 1066; De-
liah 1149; Mary R. A. 1139; W.
541
Compton's Ferry 124; battle of
124-5
CONANT, F. A. 99
CONARD, C. E. 633; Mary (Fer-
guson) 633
CONCANNON, Mr. --- 407
Concordia College 152, 576-7
Confederate States of America
84-6; Missouri delegation to
Congress 159-60
CONGERS, Pope 503
CONGLETON, Millie C. (How-
ell) 934
Congregational Churches 151, 582
Congregationalist and Univers-
alist Churches 582
CONKLING family 1097
CONLEY, A. 1036; J. P. 881; Liz-
zie (Schulte) 881; Mary A. (How-
ell) 1036
CONNARD, Judge --- 822; Polly
(Bollinger) 822
CONNELL, Asenith (Mayfield)
1204
CONNELY, Hugh 265; Thomas
401; W. B. 514, 517
CONNER, Cordelia 1118; Elijah
541; Ephraim 286; John B. 339
L. (f) 874; Rachel 1127
CONNOLLY, Timothy 264
CONNOR, Martha J. 1127
CONNOVER, Davidella 945
CONOVER, Catherine S. (Conov-
er) 627; Cornelia (DeLisser)
629; Emily D. 629; George S. 629
Gertrude (DeLisser) 629; W. H.
C. 629-30; William D. 629; Wil-
liam J. 629
CONRAD, Anna 826; C. W. 348
Clara 826; D. L. 556; Daniel E.
826; David 573; David J. 826; D.
R. 379; David R. 826; Elizabeth
826; Emeline (Burnes) 826
Frances J. 826; George E. 400
826; Ida 826; J. J. 378, 451, 574
Mrs. J. J. 574; Jacob 826; Jacob
J. 378, 826; John 826; John C. 826
Mary (Bollinger) 826; Mary M.
1138; Maude 826; Mettie 826
Peter 826; Peter R. 826; Rebec-
ca 573; Rudolph B. 826; Sally
573; Sarah (Abernathy) 826; Wil-
liam 348
CONRAN, N. J. 405
CONROW, Aaron H. 159
Conservative, Fredericktown
447, 450
"Constitution" I steamship 57
407
constitution of Missouri, amend-
ments to 142; revising of 142
constitutional conventions 58-9
73-4, 136; of 1845 73-4; of 1865
136-40; of 1874-5 142-3
convention of 1861 89-91
CONWAY, Anna C. 841
CONYER, Almata Elizabeth 1022
Drucilla Mary 1022; Fannie
(Like) 1022; Harriet Ann 1022
James I. 1022; Laura 1022
Martha Jane 1022; Nellie Ada-
line 1022; Rosalin (Buder) 1022
Sarah (---) 1021; Sarah Ellen
1022; Susan Catherine 1022
Thomas 1021; William D. 1022
William F. 1021-2
CONYERS, Bartlett 355; Pope
372; Thomas 64; Virginia 973
COOK, Alvan 402; Anna (Lim-
baugh) 866; Annie 1072; Belle
1076; C. B. (f) 866; Calvin 451
Charles 464; Charles D. 356, 403
Columbus C. 1158; Eliza Davis
754; Elizabeth 969; Fannie 866
Frances H. 866; George 866
George B. 866; George Jr 866
George W. 1122; Grover C. 866
Henry 866; Henry Jr 866; J. A.
735; J. K. 363; John D. 365; Jen-
nie A. 1122; John
735; J. K. 363; Jennie A. 1122
John 402, 754, 1122; John B. 1158
John D. 59, 350, 359, 365, 389-90
402, 403, 419, 535, 873, 1013, 1046
John Newton 866; Louraney
(Limbaugh) 866; Loretta (Rice)
1158; Lydia 1122; Lydia (---)
1122; Malinda 664; Margaret
961, 1144; Margaret (Miller)
1122; Martha (Raines) 866; Mar-
tha Iva 1122; Mary (Feister) 866
Mary C. 866; Mary E. 1122; Ma-
tilda 866; Nancy 873; Nathaniel
59, 253, 310-1, 339, 341, 342, 352
447, 873; Pernicia A. 866; Rho-
da 954; Robert Lee 866; Rosetta
A. 1158; Samuel B. 866; Sarah
786, 866; Susan E. (Walker) 735
Theresa 1091; W. H. 575; Wil-
liam W. 1122
Cook Settlement 253, 532
COOKE, Charles 1203; John D.
156; Mary S. (Stephens) Ger-
man: 1203; W. M. 159; William
F. 1203
COOLEY, Ann B. 983; W. G. 366
466
COONS, Malinda 1030
COOPER, Capt. --- 489; A. E.
472, 1038; Ambrose 1022; An-
drew F. 1022; B. C. 343; Cath-
erine 901; Cordelia 1022; D. H.
126; Deborah 966; Elizabeth
1022, 1089; Elizabeth (Temple)
1022; Henry 1022; James 265
1022; James A. 1022; James
Fenimore 1089; John 490; Lib-
bie 1022; Lydia 1014-5; Martha
1022; Martha (Dowdy) 1022
Mary (Kitchel) 1106; Mary E. 866
Peter 161, 1089; R. C. 343; Ra-
chel 1022; Samuel 327, 328; Sar-
shell 61, 175; Thomas 339, 341
343, 536, 866, 1022; & Jorndt 472
Cooper County 175
COPELAND, Eliza 936; Emeline
886; Frances 1132; J. 540
James 541, 542; Jane 1137
copper 32, 215, 233
COQUETTE, Le Febre du 242
CORD, John 533
CORDELL, C. H. 446
CORNELIUS, Cepha 265
CORNELL, John 351
CORNBY, F. M. 519
Correspondent and Record, Ste.
Genevieve 407

- CORSE, Alonzo 694; Arthur 694
Ceran 694; Charles 694; Emma
June 694; Henry 694; Mary
(Cashion) 694; Mary E. 694; Nan-
cy (Favell) 694; Nancy (Mason)
694; Noah 694
- CORTOBONA, Silvio Francisco
481
- CORWIN, Alvin B. 630; Angeline
(Brown) 630; Emma (Grant)
: Phillips 630; Levi 630
- COSBY, L. T. 861
- COSGROVE, John 159
- COTEAUX, Louisa 727
- COTEE, Andre 298
- COTIE, Alexander 490; Baptiste
490
- COTNER, Ann 816; Conrad 340
George 816; Jacob 275; John 275
Martin 266; Sarah (---) 816
- COTTE, Jacques 298
- COTTERELL, Catherine 927
cotton 109
Cotton Hill 475
Cotton Plant 476
- COTTONER, Eliza Jane 735-6
- COUCH, Nancy C. 1180; Thomp-
son 536
- COULTER, A. 455
counties, organization 172-85
310-405; origins of 172
- COUNTRYMAN, Ada (Jaquith)
1104
- COUNTS, Martha 592; Nicholas
254; Sarah 592; W. J. 518
- Courier, Cape Girardeau 418, 766
Charleston 468, 990; Hickman
Ky., 958; Jackson 429
- Courier-Gazette, Charleston 468
- courts 146, 310, 386-405; circuit
388; early 145-6; New Madrid
District 327-36; Ste. Genevieve
314
- COURTWAY, Joseph 765; M. A.
(---) 767; Mary (Hinde) 765
- COUSIN, Bartholomew 264, 271
272, 410
- COUSINS, William 508, 509
- COVER, J. M. 850; Mary E. (Ste-
vens) 850
- COVERT, Esther (Basset) 866
George 866; J. L. 866; James L.
jr 866; Mary E. (Cooper) 866
- COVINGTON, Charles H. 630
Harriet 630; J. W. 630, 1036
James M. 567, 569-70, 574; John
630; Lizzie 1096; Lizzie (Pe-
rance) 630; Mary (Shannon) 630
Nannie 1095
- COWAN, E. O. 435; Eleanor A.
1134; James 490; John F. 567
568, 574; R. D. 339
- COWDRY, John N. 124
- COWELL, James 828; Jane 1003
Polly (Estes) 827-8
- COWEY, Catherine 961
- COWHORN, Rebecca 668
- COX, Alexander 827; Allie 1101
Amelia L. 612; Arley J. 827; Ca-
leth 343, 447, 595, 596; Catherine
E. (Brown) 596; Claudius 827; D.
R. 475; Daniel R. 1158; Elsworth
827; Emeline (Lewis) 827; Emi-
ly M. (Janis) 596; Fannie L.
(Sarver) 1158; George Leslie
1158; Hettie E. 827; Inez 1158
J. T. 1101; James 264, 856; Jane
943; Jesse 1158; Joshua B. 596
Lizzie (Hitt) 765; Lustetta 827
Mahlan 826-7; Malinda (Sears)
827; Mary C. 596; Mattie M. 1158
Moses 343, 447; Nathaniel 595
Ollie 1158; Pearl (Shelton)
1174; Phebe 765; Robert A. 1158
S. P. 135; Sarah P. 976; Sarah R.
(McWhorter) 1158; Scarlet 827
Susan 766; Taylor 765; Virginia
A. (Woodfin) 856; W. F. 343
William 316, 447, 490; William
F. 596; William W. 357; Zeffie
M. 827
- COZENS, Maj. --- 718; Jennie
593
- COZZENS, Didema (Williams)
- CRABB, B. 127
- CRABLEBAUGH, Joseph 405
- CRABTREE, Mr. --- (bandit) 35
- CRACRAFT, W. C. 325
- CRADDOCK, Emily 831
- CRADDOCK, John 215; Juliet
871-2; Thomas 339, 341, 343, 872
- CRADER, Daniel 451
- CRADICK, Zurilda 953
- CRADY, Miranda 1064
- CRAFTON, Amelia 944; Susan J.
(Huston) : Spradling 804; Thom-
as 804
- CRAIG, Charles 993; James 158
John 507; Marinda (Presson)
993; Mary (Ramsey) 273; Peter
273, 489, 490, 491-2, 495; R. E.
456; Robert H. 993; Susan A.
(Presson) 993; White 507
- CRAIN, Caleb 536; Mary 855
- CRAMER, George H. 251-2, 282
417, 421, 425, 511; Ludwig 282
M. 398; Maurice 282, 751-2
Theodore 282; William 282, 699
Wilson 282, 397, 804
- CRANE, Caleb 535; J. H. 210
John 315; William 534
- CRANK, Mary 1110
- Craven Pottery 479
- CRAVENS, George L. 364, 366
Jeremiah 343, 344; Jerry 354
John K. 193; William 341
- CRAWFORD, A. P. 844; Ann
(Roberts) 844; Correna 959; E-
liza 795; John C. 368; Moses
1198; Nancy 1198; Nancy M. 1165
- Thomas 339; William H. 175; &
Duncan 456
- Crawford County 175
- CREAMOR, Rev. --- 547
- CREASY, Alexander 1123; Bash-
aba 1123; Bashaba (Taylor) 1123
Beersheba (---) 1141; Charlotte
1123; Columbus 1123; Delia
1123; Drue 1123; Ed. 1123; El-
len (Smith) 1123; Esther 1123
Esther C. 1141; George 1123
Harriet 1123; Joel William 1123
John 1122, 1123; LaFayette
1123; Laura 1123; Lee 1123
Lixa 1123; Martha 1123, 1144
Mary (Mason) 1122; Mary A.
1123; Mary Alice 1143; Permel-
ia 1123; Robert 1123; Tabitha
1123; William 1122-3, 1141
William jr 1122-3
- CREATH, C. E. 459; Carroll 1123
Charles 1123; G. W. 1123
George 1123; George W. 337, 460
Malinda (McClintock) 1123; Mar-
tha (Atkins) 1123; Mary (Ham-
mel) : Banks 1123; Nancy Jane
(Johnson) 1123; Pernecia (Plotz)
1123; Willard 1123; William 325
458, 1123
- CREEK, Catherine (Masters) 840
Solomon 840
- CREIGHTON, James A. 570
- CRENSHAW, Archie E. 966
Catherine E. 965; Cosby 965
Ella (Oliver) 966; G. 467; Henry
M. 965; I. Albert 965-6; Isaac A.
965; J. 939; J. A. 467; J. C. 467
468, 966; J. C. jr 966; James C.
965; Joseph 871; Joseph C. 965
Joseph M. 965; Margaret S. 965
Martha (Bridwell) 971; Martha
A. (Bridwell) 965, 966; Marvin
B. 965; Mary 971; Mary E. 965
Mary J. (Moore) 965; Mattie E.
869; Rachel A. (Lusk) : Marbury:
965; Rachel Ann (Lusk) 939
Richard 965; Richard S. 965
William C. 965
- Creole, St. Louis 407; Ste. Gen-
evieve 407
- CRESAP, J. D. 464
- CRESAT, Joseph D. 889; Mary C.
(Boyce) 889
- CRESSWELL, Hugh 264
- CREWS, Adar R. 1023; Cyrus G.
1023; Elizabeth A. 1022; Har-
riet F. 1022; Isaac H. 1023; Jes-
se 1059; Louisa F. 1023; Lu'her
R. 1023; M. 1022; Mary J.
(Pearman) 1023; Mary V. 1022-3
Melissa J. 1023; Nancy 1059
Permelia (Cardwell) 1022;
Samuel S. 1023; Susan D. 1023
Virginia 1023; Walter C. 1022-3
William A. 1023

- CRIDDLE, Alexander 422; Edward 322, 325, 428, 430, 432, 433 461; Mrs. Edward 432; M. 570 Sarah A. 788
- CRIDDELLE, Jesse 932
- crimes in area: see crimes under name of each county
- CRINEHAM, Virginia 1009
- CRISP, P. R. 456
- CRISWELL, Andrew 336
- CRITES, Adaline (Kilian) 834 Betsey 750; Davault 795; Elizabeth 749, 824, 825; Elizabeth (---) 844; Jacob 308, 359; John 844; Madison 834; Melissa 795 Peter 275, 308, 750, 824; Polly Ann 844-5; Rilda (Virgin) 850 Sarah 755
- Critic, Bonne Terre 942
- CRITTENDEN, Sen--- 312; John J. 87; Thomas T. 155, 156, 158 192, 243, 3127, 394, 613; administration 143-4; duel 312
- CROCKER, Alfred 1184; Mary D. 1184; W. T. 382
- CROCKETT, Bettie 971; David 'Davy' 70, 1140
- CROMEY, Emma 1201; William 1201
- CROSNO, Maris 1061
- CROSS, Elijah W. 1189; John 422 423; Kate 1215; Leda 1189; Minerva (Tansil) 1189; Ophelia (Peacock) 1189; Samuel T. 1188-9; Thomas T. 1189; William 422
- CROSSER, Candace M. 1023 George 1023; George H. 1023 Henry 1023; Lucetta 1023; M.B. 1023; Martha (Horton) 1023 Mary E. 1023; Minnie (---) :Hight: :Slaughter: 1023; Orleans 1023; Theresa 1023; Wiley L. 1023
- CROSSWHAITE, Anna 966; Bertie 966; Cassius 966; Leborah (Cooper) 966; Estella 966; Exa 966; Francis M. 966; George W. 966; George W. Jr 966; Ida May 966; Josephine (Jones) 966; Olive 966; Robert M. 966; William 966
- CROUCH, William B. 460
- CROW, --- (---) :Hunter: 461 Albert W. 891; Albion 356, 476 Amanda A. (Radden) 922; Basil 890; Basil B. 890-1; Charles A. 922; Charles B. 891; Clarence R. 867; D. W. 546; Ebert 922 Edward 922; Edward D. 922; Elizabeth (Hopkins) 922; Ellen 867; H. W. 352, 442; Henry A. 891 Henry W. 866; Isaac F. 931; Jacob 298; James L. 922; John C. 867; Joseph F. 891; Levi S. 922 Lucy 867; Luke A. 891; Maria Ann 993; Mariah (Blandford) 890 Mary 867; Mary A. 891, 922 Mary A. (Man) 922; Mary F. 931 Nellie (Buford) 863-4, 867; Parnalee (Radden) 922; Parnecia J. (---) :Sammons: 891; Rachel (Overby) 891; Robert G. 922 Robert P. 864, 866-7; Thomas B. 891; Virginia (Moore) 866-7 William 922; William H. 867; & Buford Brothers 448, 863; & McCrary 461
- CROWDER, Jennie (Coffman) 921-2; Jennie M. (Coffman) 595 John 595, 966; John C. 644
- CROWE, S. J. 517
- CRUCE, Molly 959
- CRUCHON, Louisa 914
- CRUMB, C. B. 401, 1068; Caleb B. 363; D. S. 364; George H. 364 471, 479, 1068; Nellie 1068; Sallie A. (May) 1068; Sarah J. (Peck) 1068
- CRUMP, Robert 316; William 490
- CRUNCLETON, W. M. 352; William M. 351
- CRUNK, Eliza 1184
- CRUZAT, Francisco 47, 49, 50 154
- CRYTES, Mollie 1037
- CRYTS, Peter 265, 275
- CUCLE, Martha 1181; Tennessee J. 1181
- CUDE, James 473; John 309
- CULBERTSON, Mr. --- 307
- CULLUM, Ada W. 945; Cecile G. 945; Davidella (Conover) 945 Fannie V. 945-6; George W. 945
- CULP, Anna A. 1103; David Henry 1189; Lelia Nora 1189; Mary 1189; Mary E. (Green) 1189 Nancy H. 1189; Nutty Maranda (Lewis) 1189; Oliver 1189; Susie 1189; Timothy 1189; Timothy N. 1189
- CULVER, Alva 315 Cumberland Presbyterian Church 574-5
- CUMMINGS, C. H. 517; H. G. 366 Henry G. 364, 465; J. H. 540, 541 James 541; John 346
- CUINLEY, C. P. 366
- CUNNINGHAM, Burl 1007; Cyrus 645; George M. 638; H. E. (F) 665 H. Lee 630; Harriet J. 630 James 253, 350, 630; James W. 630; Jane (Harris) 630; John B. 630; Lucinda 1014; Mahala 1007 Mahala E. 630; Mary (---) 1007 Mary E. 661; Mary E. (Hamilton) 638; Nancy M. (Williams) 630; Rees Bowen 630; Sarah (Hopkins) 645; Van B. 630
- CUNDIFF, James 562
- CUPPET, Sarah (Whitt) 617
- CUPPLES, --- (Thomas) 427 Samuel 427
- CURBY, Naman 1019; Rosena (Cline) 1019
- CURD, Austin 922; Benjamin S. 922; Charles 922; E. B. 922; E. G. 950; Elizabeth 922; Ella D. 950; Emma 1014; J. R. 1000 James E. 922; Kate (Price) 922 Lattie P. 922; Lyman 922; Mary 922; Richard 922; Sarah (Martin) 922; Sarah Russell 922 Thomas 922
- CURRAN, James 303
- Current River, naming of 491n
- Current River News, Doniphan? 942
- Current River Railroad 385
- CURRIER, Warren 157
- CURRIN, James 266 116, 324
- CURRY, A. R. 570
- CURTIS, Gen. --- 120-1, 133, 1116 communication to 126; D. E. 574 David E. 570; J. F. 571
- CURTLEY, William 555
- CURTNER, Addie E. (Coleman) 1189-90; Amanda J. 1189; Ellen 1189, 1190; George W. 373, 1189-90; Hattie 1189, 1190; Malinda 1184; Mary A. (Popham) 1190 Nannie (Reed) 1190; Sallie 1189 'Sallie' (Relfe) 1190; Samuel 1189; Sarah A. (Relfe) 1189, 1190 Susan A. (Harrington) 1189, 1190 Thomas D. 1189, 1190; Virginia J. (Hughlett) 1189, 1190; Williamson 1189, 1190
- CURVER, William 416
- CUTHBERTSON, R. 1043; Sarah E. (Miller) 1043
- D'ABADIE, Gov. --- 154; M. 45 46
- DACE, A. P. 457
- DADE, Maj. --- (Seminole massacre) 176
- Dade County 176
- DAFFRON, Julia 1133; Mary A. (Kelly) 1133; Nazey 948
- DAGGET, Julia (Grifford) :Rigdon: 609; Peter 609
- DAGUET, Peter 315, 316
- DAHMAN, Fr. Francis X. 523 Rd. X 522
- DAILY, Mary 735
- Daily Herald, Dallas, Texas 816
- DAIRMONT, John 299
- Daisy, Doniphan 942
- DALE, I. L. 1146; Martha (Stephens) 1146
- DALEY, Cornelia Ann 967; Francis 966; Francis M. (Hall) :Ramsey: 966-7; Marshall 966; Martha (Ramsey) 966-7; Martin L. 967

DALLAM, Aquilla Ann (Brown)
: Mason: 940; Franklin Richard
940

DALLAS, George M. 176
Daniel 451

Dallas County 176

DALLMEYER, William Q. 156

DALTON, Adam H. 1124; Buckner
1124; Charles B. 1124; Clara
(Wright) 1068; E. 962; E. jr 338

339; Edward N. 967; Elbert 967
Elijah J. 1123, 1124-5; Eliza
(Ward) 630-1; Elizabeth 967

Emma (Marks) 631; Enos 967
Evaline (White) 1123; Guy R. 967

Hattie J. 1125; Henry C. 1124
Isam 1123; Isam M. 1124

James F. 1068; James H. 967
John 365, 967, 1123; John jr 1123

John E. 1124; John H. 1124; Jo-
sephine 1124; Judith (Chapman)

962; Julia P. 1124; Laura 967
Laura B. 1123; Laura I. 1124

Laura J. (Grigsby) 967; Lieuro
967; Louisiana (Mathews) 967

Martha 1124; Mary Alice 631
Mary C. (Myatt) 1068; Mary J.
(Chapman) 967; Mattie 1124

Mildred (Sebastian) 1125; Mora
E. 1125; Nancy T. 1124; Nancy
T. (Wakefield) 1124; Olive 1124

Oliver 1124; Oliver D. 1123-4
Pauline (White) 1123-4; Reuben

630-1; Sarah (Murray) 1123
1124; Terrell 1123-4; Thomas

507; Thomas J. 967; Thomas O.
967; Thomas T. 630-1, 656

Timothy 630; Walter 967; Wil-
liam 1068, 1124; William S. 967

Zillah 1124; & Marks 441, 656

DALY, John 528

D'AMOUR, Phil. Louvierre 299

DAMOSS, Agnes M. 1183

DANFORTH, A. H. 466, 467, 967
968; A. J. 337; Albert L. 968

Augusta N. 967; C. W. 967; Eli-
za 967; Emma 967; Florence 967

George W. 967; Gracie D. 967
Henry A. 967; Jane W. (Jones)

967, 968; L. F. 467, 968; L. V.
967; L. W. 367, 967, 968; Lean-
der F. 967; Lewis 972; Mary J.

(Yates) 967; Mollie 967; Nettie
B. 967; R. C. 967; Rebecca H.

(Lynn) 968; William H. 968; &
Lee 466

DANIEL, Caledonia 1125; Char-
lotte 1125; Clara (Ostmer) 979

Daisy M. 1125; Eli 1125; Ellen
June 1125; Barrieta 1125; Har-
riet A. (Graham) 1125; J. B. 546

James E. 1125; James F. 1125
Jane (Williams) 1125; John 926

1125; John M. 323; Lydia J. 1125
Margaret C. 1125; Mary 926

Mary A. 1125; Molly 919; Nancy
J. 1125; Rebecca 1125; Susan

1125; Susannah 780; Wiley 1125
"Daniel E. Miller" (steamship)

502

DANIELS, Ann (Alexander) 782
C. 891; Caroline (Hutton) 891

Ed. 502; Edgar R. 891; Emma
782; George 782; James 511

James A. 518; James P. 891
Jane (Anderson) 685; Louis J.

891; Minerva (Shy) 891; Robert
782; Sarah L. 631-2; Wiley 338

William A. 685

Danielsville 459

DANLY, Nancy 1125

DANNELL, John 844

DARBY, Albert King 923; Amer-
ica (Ballard) 923; Casper 923

Charles M. 923; Delpha C.
(Kirkpatrick) 922-3; Effie E. 923

Grady C. 923; James A. 923
James William 923; John F. 157

John W. 923; Margaret Ann 923
Martha Jane 923; Mary C. 923

Mary L. 923; Nancy E. 923
Samuel E. 923; Samuel F. M.

922-3; W. C. 561; William 923
William T. 922-3

DARNALL, H. M. 373; Joseph
373; R. M. 332

DARNELL, John S. 377

DARNES, W. P. 357, 358

DARRITY, Andrew J. 1190; Eva
May 1190; Frances M. (Hamby)

1190; James 1190; John J. 1190
Mary (Howell) 1190; William W.

1190

DAUGHERTY, --- (Bollinger)
: Frizel: 278; Abraham 277, 489

490; Agnes 923; Alexander 924
Ashley 924; Barney 752; Bede

752; Benjamin Robert 923; Bet-
sy 923; Catherine (Summers)

924; Columbia 924; E. 464; Eli-
jah 265, 277, 923, 924; Elijah M.

923; Elizabeth (Price) 923; E-
lizabath (Ramsay) 278; Ella 924

Emily 923; Eva 924; Fannie 924
H. H. 356, 917; Henry H. 924

Holcombe May 923; Horace 752
J. J. 451; James A. 924; Jane

(Griffin) 923; Jarvis 923; John
277, 315, 553, 752, 924; John

Alexander 923; John H. 923, 924
John W. 923; Joseph 923; Leda

924; Lewis 752; Llewellyn 924
Luella 752; Luttice (Singleton)

924; Margaret (Drum) 752
Margaret Elnora 923; Marshal

Ernest 923; Martha 923, 924
Maryin 924; Mary 790; Mary

Alberty 923; Matilda 923; Min-
nie 924; Mollie 752; Mollie

(Powers) 752; Patty 923; Patty

(---) 923; Paul Batten 923

Pauline (Mansfield) 923; Pearl
Edward 923; Ralph 276, 278, 328

525; Ruth 924; Sarah 768, 923
Sarah (---) 571; Sarah (Batte)

917, 924; Sarah (Bollinger)
: Frizel: 276; Sheba 752; Sidney

752; T. N. 471; William 265, 272
277-8, 317, 318, 321, 426, 799

923; Willie 924; William Thom-
as 923

DAUGHTON, Susilda 649

DAVENPORT, James 434

DAVID, Alice L. (Macksey) 1186
Alice M. G. 631; Francis S. 631

Julian 631; Julius J. 631; Mary
Luella 631; Philophean (John-

ease) 631; Rhoda B. (Jennings)
631; William W. 631

DAVIDS, Mary Ann 1205

DAVIDSON, Gen. --- 502, 515
A. W. 480; Abraham L. 1069

Alexander W. 1069, 1070; David
1068, 1069; Eldridge 809; El-

dridge G. 752; Eliza S. (Stewart)
1069; Elizabeth 1003; Ellen Ann

752; Firza A. (Greene) 1069
Francis D. (Penn) 752; G. M. 448

Henry C. 1069; Hugh C. 1068-9
Hugh G. 1070; I. M. 480; Isaac

M. 480, 1069-70; J. T. 480
James 1109; John A. 377; Joseph

1068-9; Josephus M. 1069; Liz-
zie C. (Atkins) 1070; Lucinda

(Hill) : Martin: 1109; Lucinda
(Ross) 1069; Lucy (Brooks) 752

Lucy A. 752; Martha A. (Higgins)
1069, 1070; Mary (McCullough)

1070; Mary A. 752; Mary L.
(Barfield) 1069; Rebecca

(Rhodes) 1184; Robert 752; Sa-
rah (Epley) 1069; Sarah J. 752

809; Theresa (Green) 1068; Vi-
ola 1069; William G. 752; & Ed-

wards 477

Davidson, Fort, battle of 503-4

DAVIES, Joseph H. 176

Davies County 176

DAVIN, Veuve 298

DAVIS, Dr. --- 430; Judge ---
52, 145; Mr. --- Union officer

120; A. J. 363; A. M. 473; Ada
W. (Cullum) 945; Adaline 798

Alice R. 753; Amanda 1024; An-
drew Jackson 172; Anna (Hul-

ling) 891; Armita V. 968; Ar-
thur 968; Augustine (Hodge)

1024; B. F. 398, 753; Ben 753
Benjamin 345, 348; C. B. 753; C.

G. 549; C. W. 945; Caleb 968
Caroline 1024; Catherine (---)

571; Charles 440, 753; Charles
N. 754; Chesley B. 752-3; Chir-

ley W. 1125; Clara 893, 894
Clinton 967; Cloussy E. 1023

Corra V. (Wilkins) 1159; Daniel 798; David H. 535; Dora A. 1024
 Effa B. 1125; Effie 891; Elgie 891; Elias 490; Eliza 968; Eliza (Bartlett) 893, 1023; Eliza (Wheatley) 1023-4; Eliza Davis (Cook) 754; Eliza H. 1023; Elizabeth 941, 968, 1094; Elizabeth (Coffer) 1125; Elizabeth (Evans) 694; Elizabeth (McGuire) 780
 Elizabeth M. (Campbell) 753; Elizabeth P. 1087-8; Ella 694; Ella V. 754; Emily 916; Emma 1023; Emma L. 754; Enoch J. 891; Erastus 694; Eugene 968
 Eunice Golden (English) 968
 Eva M. 754; Fanny L. 1125; Floy E. 753; Francis J. 1125; Francis M. 753; Frederick 968
 Frederick A. 1158; G. W. 429
 433; Gabriel 374; Garah 411
 George 372, 1024; George W. 753; Georgie Ella 753; Greer R. 753; Greer W. 323, 330, 396, 535
 753, 780, 1062; Helen (Wood) 891
 Hop Ross 1023; Isabella 1125
 Isabella Ann 1161; J. B. 694; J. C. 742; J. T. 332; James 253, 740
 James B. 732; James E. 514
 James M. 1125; James W. 1128
 Jane 968; Jane (Coghill) 1013
 Jane F. (Childress) 1158; Jeanette N. (Hatfield) 752-3; Jefferson 85, 87; Jennetta 1125
 Jennie (Alexander) 742; Jennie F. (Hoffman) 1125; Jesse 365
 753; Jesse P. 341, 442; John 320
 490, 754, 955; John A. 334, 891
 John B. 399, 450, 1023; John C. 753, 968; John L. 375; John Medley 891; John S. 1158; John T. 338, 968-9; Joseph 363, 1023
 1029, 1125; Joseph B. 893, 1023
 Joseph O. 464; Judith 1159; Julia (Wilson) 753; Julia A. 1125
 L. H. 327, 753; L. R. 355; L. W. 159; Laura 968; Laura A. 1125
 LeRoy 969; Lizzie 928; Lizzie (May) 1125; Lou A. 796; Louisa E. 1024; Louisa J. 1024; Lucinda 1023; Lucinda (Tankesley) 1023; Ludwell 490; Luke 664
 Lulu A. 753; Luella 968; Margaret 955; Martha 910-1; Martha (McLain) 753; Martha (Thorpe) 732; Martha A. 1125
 Martha B. 754; Martha C. (Riely) 1125; Mary (Galloway) 1029; Mary (Kirkpatrick) 1133
 Mary B. (---) 571; Mary F. (Smyth) 1158; Mary J. (Potter) 753; Mary R. 754; Mary J. 1120
 Maynor 1023; Melissa (Slack) 968; Melissa (Frederick) 1128
 Mildred E. 754; Minerva 1024

Minerva A. 1047; Minerva J. (Jones) 1158-9; N. Monroe 753
 Nancy 796-7, 1024, 1156; Nancy (Danly) 1125; Nancy A. (Sheppard) 754; Nancy C. 1125; Nancy J. 1023, 1024, 1047; Nancy W. 657
 Naoma 968; Nancy 964; Nora M. 753; O. L. 460; Olivia (Maples) 753; P. H. 326, 418, 425; Philip 532, 533; Pinkney B. 753; Pleasant R. 1024; Rachel 1145; Rachel (---) 664; Rebecca A. (Ford) 752, 753; Rebecca Ann 753; Robert 1125; Robert N. 968
 Robert W. 753-4; Samuel T. 928
 Sarah 1134; Sarah (---) 965
 Sarah (Ansell) 965; Sarah (Barks) 754; Sarah A. (Bettes) 1125; Sarah E. 1023, 1125; Sarah E. (Barnhill) 969; Sarah E. (Utley) 968; Susan (---) 941; Susan (Froman) 968; Susannah 889
 Susie 891; Tandy 941, 968; Tandy J. 968; Thomas 533, 968, 1125
 Thomas D. 1024; Thomas F. 968
 Thomas H. 1158-9; Thomas J. 753, 1023-4, 1125; Thomas R. 377; Thomas W. 754; Tina E. 754
 Timothy 396; Ulysses G. 753; W. A. 338; W. J. 369; Washington 1125; Watson S. 752, 753; Will E. 891; William 299, 969, 1125
 William A. 1024; William J. 1158
 William Jefferson 1158-9; Zetia Alice 753; & Company 475 & Smyth 1174
Devis and Durrie's History of Missouri 1875 11n
 DAVISON, Eliza J. (Walker) 1070
 Joseph T. 1070; Lela (Greer) 1070; William R. 1070
 DAVY, Jacob 960; Mary E. (Brown) 960
 DAWSON, --- (Walker) 301; A. H. (Laforge) 892; Agate 892
 Agatha (Laforge) 288; Alice 969
 Benjamin H. 969; Birdie May 892; Charles C. 969; Elizabeth (Cook) 969; Ella (Hunter) 892
 G. W. 897; George 892; George W. 969; J. Doyn 892; Jeanette 658; John 365; John W. 969
 Laura 288; Leander 969; Lena A. 897; Mary D. (Howard) 892
 Melcenia 969; Nellie 892; R. A. 334; Rebecca (Munfort) 969
 Robert D. 59, 288, 301, 333, 335
 438, 439, 891-2; Shirley 969
 Sophronia 969; Sylvester 969
 Thomas 288, 969; Thomas H. 334
 892; W. R. 417, 423; Washington 335; William 159, 334, 336, 891-2
 William B. 969; William R. 422
 DAY, Mr. --- (a saddler) 440
 Absalom 867; Alexander 1024

Andrew J. 1024; Avis 813
 Caroline (Willey) 867; Caroline M. 867; Carrie (Campbell) 867
 D. A. 1024; Deborah 1024; Deborah (Shew) 1024; E. H. 448, 449
 867; Eliza 680; Elizabeth (Stallier) 843; Henry N. 210; J. H. 1024; James 434; L. A. (Hammond) 1024; Leed B. 1024; Lot 1024; Martha 1024; Mary E. (---) : Wookkey; 1024; Mary Jane (Shook) 1024; Myrtle 867; N. J. 1024; Nicholas 849, 1024; Night on 813; O. C. 1024; O. M. 1024
 Orinda (Thauls) 1024; Susannah 1024; Thomas M. 1024; Walter 867
 DEAL, Alma 971; Andrew 970
 Anna (---) : Randall; 970; Anna M. 970; Charles 970; Daniel 969
 E. J. 402; E. P. 965; Edwin 970
 Edwin J. 971; Edwin P. 970; Elvira 970; H. J. 367, 383, 469
 969-70; Henry 971; Henry J. 514
 970; Israel 970; Jeremiah 970
 John D. 970; Louisa 970; Martin 970; Mary (Crenshaw) 971
 Mary (Smyser) 969; Mary E. (Crenshaw) 965; Melvin (Walters) 970; Nettie 971; Peter 969
 Sarah 970; see also Diehl
 DEAN, Clotilda 701; Ellen 717
 Leo T. 720; Peter 347, 348
 Robert N. 347; Rosa 720; Sarah E. 691
 DEANE, Lula 758; Mary E. 747
 DEATON, Martha 1144
 DEAVERS, Henrietta 1066
 DEBOLT, Rezin A. 158
 DECATUR, Stephen 181
 Decatur County 181
 DECEUNYNCK, Fr. D. L. 529
 694, 716
 DECK, Augustus N. 754; Bernhard 597; Blanche H. 754; Cadman T. 754; Charles A. 754; Eli 282, 837, 843; Elizabeth (Rhodes) 843; John 283; Guy 754; Jacob 754; Rozina (Duffner) 597; Salie M. 754; Theckla 597-8
 DECKER & Company 475, 496
 DECKMAN, F. 452
 DECOURRIER, Virginia 703
 DEDRICH, --- (Roussine) 870
 Henry 870
 DEE, 'Father' 536
 DEFORD, Eliza Jane (Bannister) 1025; Frances A. (---) : Watley 1025; George Washington 1025
 Ida L. 1025; Nancy (Davils) 1024
 Nancy (Williams) 1025; Rusten 1024; Risten jr 1024-5
 DEGGIE, E. E. 539
 DEGUIRE, A. A. 343; Andre 243
 Baptiste 254; John B. 339; Jo-

seph 343; M., & Company 448
Maggie 624; Paul 217, 243, 254
Peter 243

DEHAULT *see* DeLassus

DEHLS, Louis 461

DEKALB, Baron --- 176

DeKalb County 176

DELANO, William H. 456

DELAP, John 427

DELAPP, Ella 1075; Emily E. 725

DELAUDERIX, Alphonse 334
439

DELASHMUTT, Amanda A.

(Wray) 952; Basil 1190; Dennis

1190; E. 428; Ellen V. 1191

George M. 1191; J. N. 1190-1

John L. 1191; Lillie May 1191

Lindsay 274; Lindsay 274, 952

Lora E. 1191; Louisa (Castell)

1191; Margaret (Giboney) 274

Mary 780; Mary B. 1191; Mis-

souri 1190; Rudolph 1190; Sai-

lie (---) 1190; Sallie J. 1191; V.

B. 432; Virginia 1190, 1191

DELAUSSUS, Mrs. --- (later Mrs.

Joseph V. Beauvais) 685; A. D.

Alfred A. 695; August 652; Bea-

sie (Shelby) 731; Camille 246

310, 406, 483, 484-5; Ceran E.

694-5; Ceran F. 694-5; Carlos

see Charles DeHault DeLassus

Caroline E. 698-9; Charles De-

Hault 50, 51, 52, 154, 204, 246

300, 333, 446, 482-3, 582, 585

586, 652, 736; address to Indians

586-7; communication to 268-9

291-6; correspondence with

Stoddard 582-3; orders to troops

584-5; Proclamation on trans-

fer 585; quoted 287-8, 289, 290

Clara M. 736; Elenore (Bauvais)

694-5; Elizabeth J. (Shelby) 695

Eusebia 695; Felix 695; Felix

E. 695; J. & L. 450; Jesse 695

John F. 695; Joseph 731; Joseph

L. 695; Joseph R. 695; Julia 695

738; Leon 450, 695, 698, 736

Louis C. 695; M. Josephine

(Stewart) 695; Mary 724; Mary

(Clark) 652; Mary (Jeanne

Blanc) 652; Mary L. (Elliott)

698; Mary Louise (Elliott) 736

Mattie E. (Walton) 695; Pierre

DeHault *see* Charles DeHault

DeLassus; Placide 483, 652

port, 522;

DeLassus 441, 446, 652

Delawares 236-9, 259, 261, 262

268, 284, 473, 489, 586

DELAY, C. S. 357

DELEON, Isaac 981; Martha B.

(Hubbard) 981

DEL'EPINAY, Gov. --- 154

DELEYBA, Fernando 154

DELSIE, Alphonso 892, 893

Charles 893; Clamans (Mealt)

892; Columbus 892; Edward

892-3; Ellen 893; Emma (Le-

sieur) 901; Eustice 892; Hattie

893; Jesse 901; Jonah 893; Lou-

ise 892; Mary (DeLisle) 893; Ol-

ieave 892, 893; Paralee 892-3

Philine (Pikey) 892; Susanna 892

DELISSER, Cornelia 629; Ger-

trude 629; Mary E. (Puffer) 629

Richard L. 629

DELLANER, Parley F. (Clubb)

825; William 825

DELLINGER, Barbara 641; John

F. 837; Louisa 1131; Tabitha

(Lessley) 837

DELUZIERE, Mr. --- 585

DEMENT, Mary E. (Applegate)

1154; Monroe 1154

DEMETRIO, C. H. 578

Democrat, Cape Girardeau 419

477, 740, 741; Charleston 468

1004; Gayoso 477, 741, 1143, 1187

1204, 1209; Greenville 458

Jacksonport 942; LaCrosse, Wis.

1209; Ste. Genevieve 611

DEMOSS, Charles 265

DEMPSEY, E. J. 528; Ella (O'Re-

gan) 754; P. H. 416, 754

DEMUN, Auguste 312; Jacques

312; Louis 336

DENIZER, Mary 725

DENIZET, Clara (Rousand) 695-6

Emily 696; Emma 696; Felix 696

Frances 696; Jules 695-6, 715

Justine 695; Louise 696; Mary

695; Melina (Callier) 695; Peter

C. 695; Reuben 696; Victoria

(Comb) 695; Vincent 696

DENNINGTON, Ann 1047; John

1031; Mary Alice (Hambleton)

1031

DENNY, Charles 1025; Elizabeth

1025; John M. 1025; Leher L.

1025; Mary A. (Reed) 1025; Nan-

cy (Reed) 1025; Rhoda 1025

Robert 1025; Rosa (Walker) 1025

Samuel A. 1025; William 1025

DENT, Absalom 349; Alice 631

Edward 631; Elizabeth 631; El-

len 631; Ferdinand 631; Francis

631; Jane (Hill) 93.; Leroy 351

Lewis 176; Mark 410; Maud C37

Sarah (Sherrill) 631; Thomas 631

Walter Scott 631; William 352

William P. 934

Dent County 176

DENEYON, M. 45, 46

DENHART, W. J. 334, 335; Wil-

liam J. 334

DENNIS, Christopher C. 867-8

J. B. 397; Elizabeth 825; J. D.

479; James 868; James D. 401

Jonathan 867, 868; Mary 868

Mary (Dollar) 868; Minnie 868

Nancy S. 666; Ruth (Pettit) 867

Samuel B. 405, 476; Sarah Ann

(Gross) 867; William 868

DENNISON, G. 431

DENNY, James W. 363, 1025; John

M. 1025-6; John M. Jr. 1025; Ju-

lia A. 1011-2; Nancy R. 1025

Sarah 1025; Sarah C. (Ferrell)

1025

DENOYER, Louis 298

DENTON, James 1203; Martha

E. 1203; Mary 1211

DENVER, J. W. 80

DEPESTRE, Ed 406; Julian 406

DERBIGNY, Pierre 297

DERBRAAK, John 527

DERHAM, Lydia 648

DERICKSON, S. W. 555

DERLAC, Girard 298

DEER, Mary B. 839

DESALCEDO, Juan Manuel 582

585

DESHA, Elizabeth 880

DESKEN, G. B. 478

DESLOGE, Firmin 204, 207, 210

Desloge Company 207, 445, 528

DESON, E. 1177; Ella M. (Sum-

mers) 1177

DESOOT, Ferdinand 40-1; 227-

35; expedition 222-3, 226, 227-

35

DESROCHER, Mr. --- 296; Pi-

erre 297

DETCHMENDY, Clement 316

P. 310; Paschal 310

DETJER, Engel 772

DETUIT, Bertha T. 702

DETRO, Thomas E. 189

Deutscher Volks Freund, Jack-

son 430

DEVENPORT, Eliza (Whitten-

berg) 754-5; John 754; Joseph

754-5; Lydia D. 755; Mary J.

(---) : Cobb: 755; Matilda (Eth-

eridge) 755; Nora 755, 808-9; Z.

A. 754

DEVER, Abijah 971; Amos 971.

Charlotte W. (Parent) 971; Eli-

jah 971; Henry 971; J. P., &

Sons 467; John L. 971; John P.

971; Joseph 971; Linn M. 971

Louisa (Wright) 971; Mary 971

Mary (Dillender) 971; May E. 971

Nathan 971; Roy L. 971

DEVILLARS, Marcelite 597, 599

DEVINE, Nancy 1011

DEVOL, Isabella (Porterfield)

945; John P. 945

DEVORE, Alice (Cole) 755; Dai-

sy 755; Ella C. 755; Ira L. 755

John M. 755; Margaret (Strong)

755; William 755

DEW, Catherine (Yates) 1010

Robert 1010

DEWEIN, John 450, 705; Lena

- (Hoosa) 705
 DEWINT, Ada 924; Alma 924; Alta 924; C. F. 462; Carter F. 924 F. 463; Frederick 924; Grace 924; Harry C. 924; John 924 Maggie (Arnold) 924; Maggie (Billing) 923; Sarah (---) 924 Sarah A. 924
 DEWITT, Emily E. 896; Jacob 896; Sallie Ann (---) 896
 Dexter 471-2; lodges 472; newspapers 472; schools 472
 DICKERSON, Charles E. 963 Emily C. (Clayton) 963; Luella 803; Robert 803
 DICKEY, Dr. --- 458; Dona 1088
 DICKINS, Temperance 1012
 DICKINSON, Daniel S. 87; John F. 713; Martha 728
 DICKMAN, Fred F. 379
 DICKNEITE, Fr. Rainerius 526
 DICKSON, Emma 738; James 835 Margaret 835; Sarah J. (Welch) 835
 DICUS, Mahala 1192
 DIDIER, Peter 155
 DIEHL, Amber 971; Anna M. 971 E. P. 518; Edwin P. 514; Ida 971 Isabel (Albright) 971; Jeremiah 971; Laura 971; M. S. 971; May S. 971; William A. 971; Worthington 971; see also Deal
 Diehlstadt 199
 DIEL, Henry 408
 DIFANI, B. Lawrence 696; Catherine C. (Brown) 696; Columbus F. 696; Frances (Cissell) 696 Frank X. 696; George 696; Hester 696; Isabella (Milster) 696 James H. 696, 734; Jane F. (Cissell) 693; Joseph 696; Joseph Jr 696; Julia (Pannen) 696; Kate (Hoggard) 696; Matilda (Litteral) 696; Monica (Tucker) 696; Roxie (Milster) 696; William 693; William Andrew 696
 DIGGES, Agnes 893; C. W. 893 Elizabeth (McClannagan) 893 Henry 439; Lemuel 893; Lizzie (Laforge) 893; T. H. 439, 890 893; Thomas H. 893; William L. 893
 DILL, A. R. 512
 DILLARD, A. N. 333; Ida 1078 J. D. 565; J. L. 1078
 DILLENDER, Mary 971
 DILLEY, William 480
 DILLINGER, Margaret 933
 DILLINGHAM, Allie 1191; Benjamin C. 1191; Cintha H. (Hannon) 1191; Cynthia Ann (Gossett) 1191; David 939; Demarus C. 939 Edward L. 1191; Eliza J. (Beasy) 939; Elizabeth (Brotten) 1191
 Elizabeth (Gates) 1191; Ider 939 Ider J. 939; Irene T. 939; J. P. 403; James C. 1191; John J. 1191 Lenora 939; Louis B. 939; Louis O. 939; Mary Ann 939; Michael 939; Minnie 939; Mystra 939 Nannie 1191; Oliver L. 939; Orville C. 939; Richard E. 1191 Theodore 939; Tomzin 1191 Walter B. 939; William H. 1191
 DILLON, Daniel 961; William 254 339, 341, 343
 DILLS, Col. --- 1064; Emma D. 1064; & Avery Company 215
 DILLYARD, John 1077; Sophronia A. 1077
 DINGER, Agnes 1096; Alice 671 Amalia (Weise) 1096; Amelia 1096; Annie M. 1096; Bertha 1096; Christian C. 1096
 Christins (Schwiebeinger) 1096 Christine (Schaefer) 671; Edward F. 1096; Eva 684; Franz 381-2, 457, 458, 514, 517, 671 1096-7; Harry A. 1096; Herman O. F. 1096; Ida 1096; Jacob 1096 John 671; Margaret 1096; Tobias 671, 1096
 DINNING, Louis F. 392
 DIONBERGER, Adam 939; Mary (Legrand) 939
 DIPOLD, Arthur H. 697; Barbara 696; Elizabeth 696, 705 Ernest P. 697; Frederick 696 J. M. 696; John 696-7; John Frederick 696; John T. 697 Lena (Poehner) 696; Lucy C. 697 Mary (Poehner) 697
 Disciples of Christ 151, 154-6 564-6
 discoveries, early 38-43
 DISINSON, Mary Ann 863
 Dispatch, Commerce 462, 741 766; St. Louis 634
 districts, French 250-1; Spanish 251
 DITCH, Catherine 597; Catherine (---) 596; David 596; Elizabeth C. (Fultz) 596; Goforth J. 597; Julia A. (Hipes) 597; Price 597; Spurgeon 597; William 596 597
 DITTLINGER, M. 325, 384, 421 Michael 511, 520
 DIVINEY, Nancy A. 1009
 DIXON, Mrs. --- 264; Harriet Baker (Gordon) 779; Hezekiah 265; James H. 407; Lewis 265 Thomas 361-2
 DXSON, Americus 735; Mary M. (Walker) 735
 D' LASHMUTT see DeLashmutter
 DOAK, Thomas 515
 DOBBINS, Edward 419
 DOCKERY, Alex M. 159; J. M. 334
 DODD, Elizabeth 1171; Sally (Runnels) 797; Warner 797
 DODDS, Cynthia 1062-3
 DODGE, Augustus C. 245, 597, 599 Charles J. 597; Christiansa (McDonald) 245; Clara (Hertich) 245 597, 599; David E. 925; Emma 924; Georgiana (Clemson) 921 Granville M. 135; H. F. 599 Henry 59, 244-5, 310, 311, 313 315, 408, 410, 489, 614, 733; Ida 925; Israel 243, 244, 245, 310 315; Jerrod 924; John 243, 244 John M. 925; Lucinda E. 932; Lucinda E. (Bacon) 924; Mabel 932 Martin B. 924; Mary (Martin) 924-5; Melvina A. 923; Nancy (Hunter) 244; Raymond 921 Thomas B. 924-5; Thomas R. 925 William W. 597; Company 185
 DODSON, Allen E. 1026; Allie 1026; Allie (Malaskey) 1026; E. H. 1026; Elizabeth R. (Hardin) 1026; Elsie 1026; Ida Bedford 1026; James H. 1026; Jesse 1026 Martha 1119; Mary A. 1026 Mary C. 919; N. C. 507
 Doe Run 446
 Doe Run Lead Company 219-1
 DOERR, --- (---) : Phillips 723-4; Augustus 724; Andrew 697 Augustus 697; Arthur 697 Chloe 697; Christens (Doerr) 697; Henry 697; Ida 697; John C. 347, 697; Julia Ann 697; Louis 450, 697; Louise (Greenwell) : Mattingly 697; Philip 697 Ross (Pfeiffer) 697; William 697 William J. 697; Zeno (Brown) 697
 DOERRIS, Henry 548; Henry Jr 548
 Doerr's hotel 449
 DOGGETT, Rachel 654
 DOGGOTT, Charlotte P. (Smith) 847; Isaac 847
 DOHERTY, Alice 1027; Evaline 1027; John P. 1027; Mary (Peoples) 1026; Mary L. (Roberts) 1027; Thomas 1026; Thomas N. 1026-7; William T. 1027
 DOHOGNE, Adolph 925; Angeline 925; Clementine 925; Constance 925; John 925; John Joseph 925; Josephine 925; Louis 925 Mary Ann (---) 925; Victoria (Heissner) 925; William 925
 DOLAN, Mary 441
 DOLE, Catherine 659; John W. 534
 DOLL, Francis Joseph 601-2 Johanna (Long) : Huck 601
 DOLLAR, Mary 868; William 868
 DOLLE, John H. 379; Mary Ann 811

DOMER, Anna C. 645
 DONALDSON, Judge --- 1159
 Anna M. 945; Isam F. 1159; J. F. 369; Judith (Davis) 1159; Mabel 1159; Penola (Rayburn) 1159
 Thomas H. 1159; Company (proposed) 185
 DONIPHAN, Alexander W. 68, 71-2 174, 183
 DONNELL, Adelia 868; Amanda 957; Charles 868; Edna 957
 Ella 957; Florence 957; Georgia A. 868; Harriet E. (Byrd) 957
 Hattie B. 868; Iva E. 957; J. G. 344; James G. 448, 867; Kittie J. (---) : Roberts: 868; Leander N. 868; Mary (McCormick) 957
 Mary E. (Cole) 868; Mary L. 868
 Mildred 957; Nannie (Hill) 868
 Rebecca (Ewing) 868; Sarah 957
 Thomas 566, 568, 569, 574, 957
 1107; Thomas L. 957; William 957
 DONOHOE, J. 310
 DONOHUE, Joseph 310; Thomas 310, 550, 551
 DONOVER, James 997; Sarah (Mansfield) 997
 DOOLEY, A. J. 506
 DOOLITTLE, Jane E. 662
 DORMAN, A. B. 384; George 352
 DORMEYER, Ella (---) 429
 DORNELL, William 563
 DORRIS, Dolly 476; Marie J. (Bouneau) 289; Mary J. 1182
 Mary J. (Dorris) : Foust: 1182
 DORSEY, --- (Thompson) 289
 Elizabeth (Thompson) 280; Micajah 1120; Richard S. 450; Samuel 286, 288, 297, 333, 438
 DORTCH, Mary 897
 DOSS, Mary 683; William P. 315 683
 DOSSELMAN, Charles 578
 DOTSON, John 490
 DOUARION, Joseph 299
 DOUGHERTY, Col. --- 498; John 72
 DOUGHTY, D. T. 441, 443; Emma (Hopkins) 645; Joseph 544; M. 442; Marcus 645
 DOUGLAS, Alexander E. 421
 Henry 652; Louisa (Lawrence) 652; Stephen A. 77, 78-9, 81, 84 87, 160, 176
 Douglas County 176
 DOUGLASS, A. T. 1159; A. W. 1160; Alexander T. 1177; Asa B. 1159; Asa B. Jr. 1159; Belle (Phelan) 1160; Benjamin H. 1159
 Blanche H. 1160; Earl H. 1159
 Elizabeth (Mott) 1159; Ella 1159
 Fannie 1159; Fannie M. (Barksdale) 1159; Harry M. 1159; Hattie A. (Argo) 1160; Hattie F. 1177
 Hulda E. 1160; J. M. 369; James 461; James M. 369, 1160; John A. 1159; Kittie Pearl 1159; Mary D. 1159; Mary E. 1160; Mary E. (Lamb) : Richardson: 1160
 Mary H. (Marshall) 1159; Norwell A. 1159; Rebecca J. (Wagster) 1160; Robert H. 1159-60
 Robert S. 1160; Rose Lee 1159
 Senath (Hale) 1160; Thomas J. 1160; Walter E. 1159
 DOUTHETT, Stephen E. 565
 Thomas E. 565
 DOUTHITT, Ellis 627
 DOUTHITT, S. E. 440; Thomas E. 351
 DOVER, Mr. --- 616
 DOW, Lorenzo, letter to 304-6
 Thomas 438
 DOWD, Adaline (Jones) 1192
 Ann Eliza (Mills) 1191; Annie 1192; Arthur 1192; Carrie 1192
 Charles H. 1191, 1192; Cullem A. 1192; Edward 1192; George F. 1192; Henry 1192; James L. 1192; John 1192; Madira E. 1192
 Mamie 1192; Mary C. (Chandler) 1192; Mary E. 1192; Nellie 1192
 Robert H. 1192; Sidney H. 1191-2
 William A. 1192
 DOWDY, Albert J. 1027; Amanda (Galloway) 1027, 1029; Amanda (Hambleton) 1031; Arminda (Castebearry) 1192; B. F. 1027
 C. M. 1027; Caleb M. 363; Cora (Patterson) 1047; Frances 1027
 G. W. 1183; George William 1192
 H. F. 1031; J. 1047; J. J. 471
 James 362, 1022, 1192; James P. 1027; Martha 1022; Martha A. 1183; Mary (Antony) 1027
 May 1027; Sarah Jane 1192, 1206
 Susan Josephine (Lee) 1192; W. P. 1029; William P. 1027; & Company 471
 DOWLIN, Hugh 490
 DOWNEY, Sarah 789
 DOWNING, Adaline (---) 1010
 C. 561; J. L. 405; Joseph 1010
 Mary E. 1010; Rhoda Ann 1010
 DOWNS, C. B. (Cook) 866; James 866
 DOWTY, Ann 279; James 264, 279
 DOYLE, Terence 317
 DOYLE, Eva (Helderman) : Morrison: : Slinkard: 846; H. S. 416
 John 522; Leo 776; Miles 846
 Brothers 416
 DOZK, Saloma 616
 drainage canals 970
 DRAKE, Charles D. 137-40, 157
 Drake Constitution 137-40
 DRAPER, Daniel M. 156, Giles F. 931
 Dred Scott decision 82
 Dresden 576
 DRINN, Caroline 648
 DRIVER, Elizabeth 949; Frances 906; Martha 906
 DRUM, Andrew F. 755; Anna A. 755; Cerilda C. 755; David 755
 Iva I. 755; J. 790; John 325, 326
 327, 752, 773; John P. 755; Joseph 755; Margaret 752; Marion 755, 764; Robert 379, 451
 832, 843, 849; Sarah 764; Sarah (Crites) 755; Sarah A. (Hinkle) 755, 764; Sarah E. 773; Susan 790; Thomas W. 755; William 764
 DRUMTRA, Lydia 696; Margaret (---) 698; Mary (Miller) 697-8; Theobald 698; William 698
 William J. 697-8
 DRURY, Amos 597; Bertha 597
 Catherine 703; Charles F. 597
 Clem 597; Dumas F. 597; Jane (Hipes) 597; Jules C. 597; Landra 597; Mary 597; Mary (---) 597; Moses 597; Peter 597
 Drury College 151
 DRYBREAD, John 264
 DRYDEN, John D. S. 157
 DUBOURG, Bishop W. L. 408, 524 527
 DUBS, Anna 745
 DUBUE, J. D. 523n
 DUCKETT, Effie 1161; Elijah 1160-1; Jefferson N. 1160-1
 Lawrence 1161; Sarah Ann (---) 1160-1; Susan E. (McCown) 1161
 Tennie D. 1161; Zula 1161
 DUCKOUQUETTE, J. B. 344
 John B. 866
 DUCKWORTH, J. C. 561
 DUCLEN, Henna 1058-9
 DUCOME, Mrs. Phil 298
 Dudley, Anna B. 1192; Edwin 1192
 Elizabeth 916; Frank W. 1192
 Fred T. 1192; Guilford 1192
 James H. 355; Louie Marshall 1192; Lulu Dacia Bland 1192
 Mahala (Dicus) 1192; Marshall G. 1192; Mary F. (Warrington) 1192; Mattie A. 1192; Milton T. 1192
 duels 312-3, 412
 DUERR, Apalona 698; Hulda 698
 Joseph 698; Mary (Broeker) 698
 Michael 698; Rosa (---) 698
 William 698
 DUFF, Narcissus (Talton) 1077
 DUFFIE, Capt. --- 509
 DUFFNER, Rozina 597
 DUFFY, J. J. 379, 451
 DUFOUR, Parfait 243, 405
 DUKE, Henrietta (Gupton) 930
 John C. 1000; John M. 930
 DUKES, Benjamin M. 386
 DULANY, J. H. 541

- DULEY, J. P. 457
 DUMAS, Jemima 1182
 DUMAY, Ambrose 292
 DUNAWAY, Carrie (Thomas) 676
 Josephus Hareson 676; Mary Ann (Thomas) 675; George W. 675
 DUNBAR, Minerva T. 1128
 DUNCAN, A. A. 338; Adam J. 1125-6; Alapher (Breece) 1070
 Allen 348; Andrew A. 1126; Andrew J. 1126; Andrew L. 1126
 B. 1070; B. & Company 479
 Benjamin 969; Eyrd 1070-1; Eli 1125-6; Eli A. 1126; Elizabeth 1085; Elizabeth (---) 969; Elsie 969; Emeline 969; Emma (Block) 1089; Finus E. 1126; George T. 1126; Henry C. 1126; J. 558
 John 340, 1126; John W. 969; Josiah 1128; Lee P. 1126; Lizzie B. 969; Lovinia (Tabor) 969; Lucinda 1121; Lucinda J. 1126
 Lydia A. 1133; Margaret 969
 Margaret (---) 1128; Margaret C. 1126; Mariah I. 1126; Martha A. (Mann) 1137; Martha L. 1126; Mary Ann 969; Martha (Mann) 1126; Mary E. 1126
 Maude 969; Melvia (Mann) 1126
 Millie (---) 1133; Mollie (Spence) 1071; Nancy Catherine 1126; R. 1130; Rebecca (Johnson) 1125-6; Rebecca J. 1126
 Richard A. 1126; Richard M. 1070; Robert H. 1126; Robert W. 969; Robert W. jr 969; Samuel 357, 535; Sarah 969; Susan 969
 1126, 1128; Thomas 969; Uriah 344; William 969, 1133
 DUNEGAN, Sarah 1108
 DUNHAM, Julia 1113; Susan 807
 Susanna 746; William 365
 DUNIFAR, C. W. 448, 468
 DUNKER, Teresa 713
 DUNKLIN, Cassandra A. (Anderson) 631; Daniel 155, 176, 427
 631-2; Ella 632; Ella (Hunn) 631-2; Emeline 898; James L. 631
 Lucile 632; Mary 897; Stella T. 632; William 898
 Dunklin County 176, 199-200, 362
 biographies 1152-82; courts 368
 crimes 368; officials 369; organization 367-9; settlement 308-9
Dunklin County Advocate, Clarkston 474; Kennett 475; Malden 475
Dunklin County Herald, Kennett 474
Dunklin County News, Kennett 475
 DUNLAP, Elizabeth 555, 849, 962
 James 349, 352; W. A. 517
 DUNLEAVY, Rev. --- 536, 537

- 538; James G. T. 535
 DUNN, --- (Renfro) :---: 324
 Anna 324; Christa Myrtle 827
 Eleanor F. (Hamilton) 827; Elizabeth 273; Elizabeth (Neal) 324; Elizabeth E. (Hudson) 827
 James 286; John 281, 323-4
 John S. 827; Mamie 827; Mary B. (Linville) 827, 1134-5; Nancy (Snider) 324; S. G. 320; Samuel 324; Thomas 827; W. A. 1135
 William 324; William A. 827
 DUNSCOMB, Ann (Rayburn) 1154
 DUPEIN, C. Fran's Riche 298
 DUPINS, Isidor 298; Jean B. 299
 DUPONT, Joan 804
 DUPLY, Emma W. 678; Virginia C. 627
 DURFEY, Eunice 1034
 DURHAM, A. Jessie 1127; Andrew J. 1126; Catherine E. 1126
 Clementine (---) Noble; 1127
 Emily J. 1127; Eveline (Johnson) 1027; Ezra 1027; J. W. 1126
 James A. 1027; James T. 1127
 John C. 1127; Juda E. (Welch) 1126-7; Laura Elizabeth 1027
 Lucy J. 1126; Mary J. (Murphy) 1027; Martha 1126; Martha Ervaline 1126; Mintie A. 1127
 Nancy (Smith) 1027; Nancy (Vincet) 1027; Robert 1126; S. Robert 1127; Sally (Jones) 1126
 Sarah M. 1126; Sophia (Hooks) 1027; Thomas C. 1126-7; William 1027; William P. 1027
 William G. 1126; William W. 1126; Willis F. 1126
 DUROCHER, Emily 590; Francoise (Janis) 244
 DURRETT, F. R. 1120
 DUSTIN, Hannah 870
 DUTCH, Ezra J. 418
 DUTCHER, C. H. 421
 Dutchtown 282
 Dutchtown German Evangelical Church 581
 DUVAL, Charlotte 719; Christina (Vallard) 698; Clement S. 348; Diana (Flynn) 698; Effie (Bull) 698; Elizabeth (---) 714
 Essie 698; Francis 698; Francis jr 698; Frederick 979; John 550, 551; Louisa 698; Ophelia 604; Phoebe C. (Harris) 979
 Polly (Cissell) 693; S. C. 348
 Samuel 698; Sinnet 693
 DYAL, Terence 266
 DYCUS, Elizabeth 758
 DYE, James 461
 DYER, David P. 158; Frank M. 468
 DYSON, Joseph 367
 EADS, Alfred 1127; Alvin 1127

- Annie (McDaniel) 1127; Granbery 1127; Hannah 634; James 1127; John 1127; John jr 1127
 Margaret 622-3; Margaret A. 627, 638; Martha E. 1119; Milly 1127; Nancy 1127; Pinckney 1127; Polly (Massey) 1127; William F. 1127
 EAGER, Catherine (Shaefer) 637
 William 637
Eagle, Cape Girardeau 417
 Jackson 429
 EAKER, C. J. 379; Caleb 842
 Christian 534, 537, 848; Daniel 842; Elizabeth 1214; Fanny J. (Mouser) 842; J. 540; Jane (Wilson) 848; John 308, 358, 363, 536
 Jonas 308, 338, 358, 362, 363
 544; Joseph 842; Margaret 848
 Peter 842; Rhue (Mouser) 842
 Savannah (Mouser) 842
 EARICKSON, James 155
 EARLS, James 316
 EARNST, Joseph A. 316, 408
 earthquakes 53-5, 304-8; land grants to victims 307-8
 EASLEY, George W. 191; John G. 371
 EASTMAN, Mary 610
 EASTON, A. R. 71; Eliza J. 1082
 Rufus 156
 EASTWOOD, Arthur 1183
 James 369; Margaret 1183
 EATON, Elder --- 559; C. M. 575
 E. K. 408; Mary E. 1137; R. S. 558
 EBERT & Emory 463
 EBLER, Charles 548
 EBLIN, Henrietta 896
 EBRECHT, Caroline 632; Catherine (Hersinger) 632; Charles 632; Emma 632; Frederick 632
 Frederick jr 632; Henrietta (Lindermann) 632; Henry 632
 John 632, 658; Katie 632; Lizzie (Miller) 658; Maggie 632
 ecclesiastical history see churches and names of individual churches
Echo, Marquand 868, 869; Williamsville 869
 ECHOLS, J. W. 462; Joseph W. 463
 ECKHARDT, Mr. --- Jackson merchant 426-7; Otto 424
 ECKHART, Otto 421
 EDDIE, Cynthia 823
 EDDLEMON, M. S. 512; Michael S. 511
 EDENS, D. A. 367
 EDGAR, Harriet M. 1097; Henrietta R. 1097; James 1097
 Maude 1097; Pressia S. (Whitworth) 1097; Rebecca G. (Tikonor) 1097; Sarah P. (Whitworth)

- 1116; W. R. 403, 457, 1115; William R. 1097; William R. jr 1097
- EDGE, Benjamin 531
- EDINGER, George 785; J. P. 325 John P. 326, 803; Maradia 785 Z. C. (f) 803
- EDDLEMAN, C. H. 514
- EDMISTON, Julia D. 958
- EDMONDSON, Albert 894; Catherine 893; Clara (Davis) 893, 894 Eddie 894; Ellie 894; Emma 894 James 893; Jane (Beavore) 893 Jennie 894; John 893-4; Louey 893; Nancy (Ellis) 893; Samuel 894
- EDMUNDS, Charles L. 456; Moses 381, 456
- EDMUNDSON, Joseph 533; Poin-dexter 361
- EDNINGTON, Ann E. 971-2
- EDSALL, Amanda 1196; Charlotte (---) 1196; Clarissa 1206 Henry R. 1190; James 1196 James R. 1206
- education 146-50; see also schools
- EDWARDS, America E. 1161 Anna 998; Bertha A. 1161; Emma J. 632; George T. 1161; Hannah 551; Isabella Ann (Davis) 1161; J. E. F. 870; J. F. T. 457 J. P. 553; James 427, 550 James F. 326, 431; James P. 550 551, 552; James W. 1161; Jesse J. 632; Jesse R. F. 632; John C. 71, 72, 156, 157; John E. F. 860; John F. 400; John F. T. 380 381, 382, 454; John Orton 632 Joseph T. 1161; Leechey F. 1161 Lizzie F. 632; Lorenzo 533 Loretta 632; Louisa 1039; Maggie (Ebrecht) 632; Mary (Lane) 1161; Mary Jane (---) Crawford; 1161; Mary L. 1161; Mary M. 686; Minerva J. (White) 1180 Moses 379; Nancy (Moren) 1161 Priscilla T. (Straughn) 632 Reuben 1161; Samuel P. 632 Susan J. (Orton) 632; William 471, 632
- EFFINGER, Elizabeth 1097 Henry 1097; Joseph 1097; Josephine (Motzel) 1097; Lizzie 1097; Louisa 1097; Magdalena (Seawood) 1097; Sylvester 1097 Valentine 1097; Valentine jr 1097; Willie 1097
- EGAINS, Pitre 299
- EGAN, Josie (---) 1153
- EGAR, William 343
- EGGEN, Mary 968
- EGGIMAN, Benedict 581; John 581
- EGGIMANN, Emily F. (Michele) 756; John 755; John jr 755-6
- Louisa (---) 811; Mary (Scholl) 755
- EHLEBE, Emma 819
- EHRET, Magdaline 598
- EIPERT, Eva B. 915
- EIKERHAM, Caroline 688
- EISENBERG, George 441
- Eisleben Lutheran Church 581
- EISNER, Charles S. 455
- El Camino Real 301, 463
- ELBIN, Mrs. --- (Lashley) (Mrs. M. I.; M. 1106
- ELBOLT, Mary A. 670
- ELDER, Guy 345; John 700; Kathryn 701; Lavina (Fenwick) 700
- ELDRIDGE, Catherine (Killian) 834; Jacob 834; S. P. 506
- ELEAZOR, Comfort 972
- elections: of 1864 144-5; of 1884 144; presidential 160, 162-72
- ELFRANK, Henry 451
- ELFRANT, Herman 527
- ELIGOOD, Anna 975
- ELIOT, Charles William 736
- Elkhorn Tavern, battle at 121
- ELLEGOOD, Ollie M. 1179
- ELLET, John 1006-7; Mary A. (Turley) 1006-7
- ELLIFF, E. H. 450
- ELLINGTON, Sarah M. 1047
- ELLIOT, Emeline 961; John 736 Mary Louise 736; Aaron 405, 406 408; Alice V. 1028; Caroline (Askew) 1028; Charles N. 1028 Clara Edith 1028; Eliza Ann 1027 Elizabeth (Brandon) 1027; Emma Bell 1028; George S. 402 Henry 1027; Isabel Jane (Smith) 1027-8; James S. 1028; Martha (Johnson) 1027; Martha Ann 1028 Mary Ann (---) Tuggle: 1027 Mary E. 1052; Mary L. 698 Missouri May 1028; Stephen 363 1027-8; William H. 1027-8
- ELLIS, Dr. --- 427; Alfred P. 414 418; Amelia 1028; Benjamin 925 Betsey (---) 1087; Charles 345 1028; Charles C. 347; Charles G. 320, 389, 411, 413, 414; Earlie P. 925; Edmund J. 122; Edward 925, 948; Eliza 925; Eliza A. 925; Elizabeth 709, 925; Elizabeth (Wilson) 1028; Emily 925; Erasmus 411; Fannie 925 Freeman 1028; George F. 827 George W. 1028; Harriet 925 Harriet (Gaither) 928; Harriet (Nelson) 928; Harriet R. (Nelson) 925; Ida M. 827; Jackson 925, 928; James F. 827; James K. P. 827; John I. 379, 827; John I. jr 827; Joseph F. 925; Margaret (Sample) 827; Martha Jane (Ansell) 925; Mary 925 Mary E. 827; Mary I. (Manning)
- 714; N. O. 356; Nancy 893, 925 Nelson O. 925; Prudence (---) 627; S. E. 827; Sallie 1087; Samuel 1028; Samuel A. 714; Sarah 925; Solomon 410, 411; Stephen 1087; Susan 628, 925, 928; Susan A. 627; Theodore F. 925; W. W. 561; William 827, 925
- Ellis Hotel, Cape Girardeau 419
- ELLIOTSON, E. 836; James 326 Jesse 508; Leuelia A. (Laird) 836; William 375
- ELMORE, William 1066
- Elmwood Seminary 444
- ELSWORTH family 1098
- ELVINS, J. M. port. 618; Jesse M. 632-3; John 633; Linn 633 Moses 632; Polite 633; Ralph 633; Rice 633; Sarah (Flannigan) 632; William 632, 633 Zelmah (Polite) 633
- Elvinsville 445
- ELY, Lulia (Page) 1161; T. R. R. 366, 405; Thomas R. R. 1161 Thomas S. 1161
- emancipation 103, 104-7; in Missouri 136-7; proclamation 105
- EMERSON, Dr. --- 82; Judge --- 255; --- (Young) 1097-8; Clousay E. (Davis) 1023; J. W. 499 549; John 1023; John W. 392, 403 514, 517, 1097-8, port. 1098 title of poem by 1098
- EMERY, James B. 906, 910
- Emigrant Aid Company 79
- EMMONS, Benjamin 558, 59
- EMORY, Catherine 887; Charles W. 887, 900; Elizabeth 887; H. P. 464; Martha 957; Mary Ann 873; Nancy 957; Rachel R. 900
- ENGELMAN, Adeline B. M. (Weiss) 756; August D. 756; E. D. 579, 756; E. H. 756; Edward 579; Frederica (---) 756; Pauline (Tirminestein) 756
- ENGELMANN, Ed. D. 398, 416 Edward D. 425
- ENGLAND, Abbie (Wimp) 894 Amanda E. 894; Anna (Colson) 894; Charles W. 894; Daniel R. 894; Eliza L. 894; Emily Ann (Powell) 894; James Isaac 894 John T. 894; Joseph D. 894
- Mattie Noble 894; Nora Ethel 894; Ollie May 894; William 894
- ENGLISH, A. J. 554; Albert 777 Charity 280; Charity Jane 942 Columbia (McFerron) 280; Elizabeth (Howard) 280, 756; Erna (McFerron) 280; Eunice Goldena 968; F. M. 541; H. R. 326 Hannah 280; June 280, 281, 549 John 280; Joseph 280; Louisa 280; Louisa (Brooks) 1041
- Mary (Eggen) 968; Mary (Link)

777; Mary (Morrison) 756
Mary E. 794, 1121; Nancy (Hun-
ter) 280; Nicey E. 1041; Patsey
280; R. M. 554; Robert 280, 281
550; Robert S. 968; Simeon 280
325, 396-7; Susan (Summers)
756; T. W. 554; Talitha 280
Thomas 280, 549, 756, 942, 1041
Thomas jr 280; Thomas B. 326
390, 391, 396, 428, 434; Thomas
W. 756; William 280

English in control of area 44-5
enlistments from Southeast Mis-
souri counties 514-5
ENOCHS, Angeline 1032; James
1032

Enquirer, Poplar Bluff 1004
Enrolled Missouri Militia 513-4
Enterprise, Charleston 468, 990
Clarkton 474; Dexter 471, 472
Kennett 474

Enterprise Messenger 1166
Bloomfield 1048; Dexter 472
474, 1037

ENTLER, Evelyn 723; George W.
348, 450

Episcopal Church 151
EPLER, Abraham 533

EPLEY, Sarah 1069

EPPS, Carroll 377; Daniel 309
374, 377; Obadiah 477-8

ERDERS, G. 580, 581

ERMANN, Elenora (---) 899
Frances 899; Frank 899

ERMERTZ, Ida 787

ERNST, Adaline M. (Hechinger)
597; Agnes 687; Francis 597
Joseph 597; Joseph A. 597; Mar-
y Ann (Wilmes) 597

ERWIN, Adaline 951; Asenath
(Brown) 690; Aseneth (---) 707
C. C. 707; Clinton 690; Eli 766
Elvira C. 766; Jasper 690; Mary
L. 707; Nancy N. 1015, 1016
Rhoda (Brown) 690; Sarah E. 851

ESHORE, Emily 843-4

ESKEW, Benjamin 1071; D. F.
377; DeWitt F. 1071; M. (Van
Hooser) 1071; P. (Sparkman)
Rutherford; 1071; W. 1071

ESLING, John 853

Espial, Fredericktown 447

ESPINASSE, Gen--- 979; Eliza-
beth 979

ESPY, T. 861

ESSEX, Thomas 456

ESSICK, Carolyn 784

ESTEL, E. 736; Emanuel 513

ESTELL & Weinhold 737

ESTES, A. 775; Allen 1071; Asa
1071, 1127; Barzilus 827; Cath-
erine (Miller) 827; Clara (Smith)
1072; Columbus 828; Cora A. 828
Cordelia 828, 1071; Cynthia Ad-
die 828; Elizabeth (Johnson)

1071; Elizabeth E. (Johnson) 868
Ellen L. 869; Emma J. 1122; G.
350; H. M. 1071-2; Hezekiah 379
827-8; Horace G. 869; Horace
M. 868; Ida 1071; J. H. 744; Ja-
cob H. 828; Jefferson 828; Jes-
sie 1127; Jesse E. 1071-2; Jo-
seph 827; Juda Rue (Slinkard)
828; Judia R. (Slinkard) 828
Laura (Campbell) 1072; Liza
1127; Lourana E. (Bast) 744
Malinda 827; Martha J. 828
Mary 1127; Mary (Kurre) 775
Matilda 827; Mattie E. (Cren-
shaw) 869; Minerva (Long) 127
1071; Noel A. 1127; Pinkney C.
828; Polly 827-8; Rachel (Con-
ner) 1127; Ransom B. 828; Ran-
som E. 828; Rilla 827; Ruey Ida
828; Sarah K. (Barks) 828
Thomas 1071; Thomas F. 868-9
William 827; Willie 1127; Wil-
lie E. 869; Young W. 1127
ESTIS, H. T. 1012; Mary A. (Bar-
ham) 1012

ETHERIDGE, Matilda 755
EUDALEY, Hester O. 1084; John
377, 1084

EUSTACHE, Lewis 264

Evangel Lutheran Schublatt Ger-
man Evangelical, St. Louis 152

Evangelical Churches, German
581-2

Evangelical Lutheran Church 570
575-81

Evangelical Missouri College 152

EVANS, Bartholomew I. 355

Catharine (Murphy) 640, 677

Catherine (---) 747; Catherine
A. 656; Cinda (Woodward) 894

Cora N. 1028; Cordelia E. (Col-
lier) 894; David 640, 656, 677,
1028; David jr 1028; E. F. 425

Edward 344, 894; Edward H. 342

Elizabeth 694, 927, 1044; Emily
F. 1028; Enoch 334, 353, 357

Evan 309; F. S. 363; George S.
380; J. R. 747; J. Y. 1040; James

58, 411, 413; James D. 1028

James S. 351, 391, 395; James
Y. 1028; Jemina 1128; John B.

514; L. K. 443; Laura V. 1028

Louisa 944; M. B. 535; Margar-
et E. 1028; Margaret Frances

677-8; Marion W. 1028; Mary
650, 901; Mary (Whicker) 1028

Mary J. 947-8; Mary S. 1028

Mattie (Watson) 894; Nancy A.
691; Perry 691; Perry C. 694

Rossey M. 1028; Ruth C. (Boyd)
592; Sarah A. 1028; Sarah J.

1028; Susan (Lewis) 1040; Susan
A. 640; Susan N. (Lewis) 1028

Susanna D. 1028; Talitha (Eng-
lish) 280; Viana 1115; Walter M.

1028; William 592; William C.
351; William E. 894; William
Watson 894

EYENS, John 655; Mary 655

EVERRIGHT, Annie (Hubbs) 1193

Cleveland 1193; Cora 1193; Do-
ra 1193; Harriet (Orton) 1193

Lela 1193; Rosa L. 1193; Samuel
Allen 1192-3; Thomas 1193

EVERSOLE, Cyrus 424

EVERTS, Martha L. 1064

EVINS, Elizabeth (Withrow) 925

Elizabeth J. (Pigg) 926; James
F. 925-6; Louis 925; William S.

925

EWING, Ephraim B. 155, 157

Ephraim W. 156; H. C. 156, 420

Hugh S. 503, 504-5; Patrick 63

Thomas 127-9, 131

"Excision Act" 567

explorers and explorations 38

40-3, 227-35

explosion 419

Expositor, Cape Girardeau 418

Express, Benton 461; Puxico 473

843

Express-Record, Benton 461, 942

EZELL, John 490; W. J. 514

FABER, W. L. 455

FADLER, Abraham 847, Amanda
C. (Smith) 847

FAGAN, Gen. --- 504

FAGG, Thomas J. 157

FAHERTY, Blanche 698; Caroline
E. (DeLassus) 698-9; Leon P. 698

Lonette M. 698; Mary M. 698; Ma-
tilda (---) Mattingly; 698; Peter

698; William P. 347, 450, 698-9
729; William W. 698

FAILT, Joseph 298

fair, Cape Girardeau District 424

Fair Play, Ste. Genevieve 408, 598
601

FAIRCHILD, G. W. 436

Fairview Female Seminary 151

FAIVRE, Alfred 725; Donalle
(Prost) 725; Joseph 725; Rosalie
(Prost) 725

FALCONER, Francis 297

FALK, Mrs. J. & Son 409; Jacob
597; Thekla (Deck) 597-8

FALKNER, Annaretta 1170; Car-
oline 591

FALLENASH, Charles 265

FALLER, Charles 598; Felix 598

Francis C. 598; Josephine (Gegg)
598; Magdalene (Ehret) 598; Ma-
ry M. 598; Peter P. 598; Susan

598

FANNAKALD, Elizabeth 757

FARIS, Absalom jr 363; R. P. 572
W. W. 571

FARLEY, J. W. 1142; Minnie
(Rhodes) 1142

FARMER, Columbia 679; E. S. 889; Ella (Bishop) 889; Jesse 679 John C. 565

Farmer, Cape Girardeau 429

Farmer and Miner, Fredericktown 447-8

Farmington 440-4, 659; lodges 442-3; schools 443-4

Farmington College 444

FARNHAM, A. C. 344, 380, 381, 457

FARRAGUT, David G. 724

FARRAR, Gen. --- 121; --- (---) (Venable) 699; A. 1113; Agnes W. (Barnett) 1098; B. G. 516; Bernard G. 559; Beulah May 700; Cora (Abernathy) 684; Douglas C. 699-700; Edgar G. 699; Edward 1098 Elizabeth 780; Eudora 1098 Francis M. 1098; George W. 1098-9; George W. jr 1098; Gertrude Bell 700; Hannah (Finley) 699 Harriet (Russell) 1113; Harriet P. (Russell) 1098; Herschel D. 699 Imogene 698; James H. 699; Jane (Black) 731; Jasper N. 699; John 550, 551, 699; John B. 699; John C. 699; Lafayette 684; Lucinda 780; Martha 780; Martha E. (Venable) 699; Marvin N. 699; Mary (Abernathy) 699; Mary J. (Cissell) 700; Mary L. (Noell) Tate: 699-700; Mary Lucinda 700 Miles 1098; Miles jr 1098; Miles C. 1098; Moses 348, 368; N. E. 450, 686, 724, 731; Noell E. 699 Robert B. 699; Robert Y. 699 Sarah E. 699; Susan (Abernathy) 699; Susan (Clifton) 699; Theodore P. 1098; William H. 1098; family 254

FARRELL, Frank 1127; Franklin 338; James 1127, 1142; Martha 1127; Martha (---) 1142; Martha J. (Connor) 1127; Mary 1127 Mary Ann (Warmack) 1127; Nancy 1127; Nancy P. 1127, 1142, 1143

FARRIS, Adaline 971; Agnes S. 971 Benjamin F. 971; Benjamin P. 972 Bettie (Crockett) 971; Bettie A. 972; David W. 972; Emma P. 972 Henry H. 972; Issiah A. 971, 972 James N. 972; James W. 971, 983 John C. 971-2; John C. jr 972 Katie 972; Lenora A. (Jordan) 983 Margaret C. 971; Martha E. (Kerr) 971-2; Minerva L. 1105 W. W. 570

FATH, Barbara 705-6, 707; Ellen H. 834; Leonard 450; & Ewald 410

FAULKNER, Andrew 1128; Ira 1128; Jake 1128; James D. 1127-8 Jim 1128; John 1128; Joseph 1128 Lee 1128; Liew 1128; Lucy Ann 1128; Samuel 1128; Margaret 1128; Susan (Carpenter) 1127-8 Susan (Duncan) 1128; Thomas 1128; V. A. 338; Vincent 1127-8 Virginia Elizabeth 617; William 1128

FAUST, Elizabeth 809; John 809 Mary 612

FAVELLA, Nancy 694

FAVORS, George 1110; Jimmie 1110

FAY, Ida 904; Louis P. 904; Orrin 334, 335; W. H. 549

FEARS, Benjamin F. 828; Dora Iona 828; Elizabeth (Bates) 828 John Wesley 828; Pleasant 828 Rebecca A. (Ladd) 828; William 828; Wilson P. 828

FEASEL, Elizabeth 833

FEIG, Chris. 513

FEIST, Catherine 705

FEISTER, Mary 866

FELTZ, Albert 700; Amelia 700 Anton 700; August 700; Clovis 700 Eugenia 700; F. 695, 700; Florence 700; Lawrence 700; Leon 700 Louisa 700; Mary 700; Mary (Jennett) 700; Mary Anne (Shupfler) 700 Vincent 700

FENIMORE, Anna 756; Charles R. 756; Corrine 757; Cynthia (Morgan) 757; George 757; Henry 756-7; Ira 757; J. W. 756; John 756 Mary 756; Mary (Howard) 756 Matt 757; Omar 757; Robert 757 Sarah J. (Sheppard) 756-7; Sarah N. 756

FENTON, Alsie 1108

FENWICK, Mr. --- involved in a duel 312; --- (Valle) 243; Annetta 711; Cecilia C. (---) 727 Cecelia Candace (Moore) 700 Clement 727; Clement J. 700 Clotilda (Dean) 701; Ellen 701 Evelina 700, 713; Ezekiel 274 312-3, 345-6, 389; George 701 George Louis 700; George W. 700 Isabella (Giboney) 274; James 312 345; Jennie 701; John Z. 700-1 Joseph 700-1; Katie (Elder) 701 Lavina 700; Margaret 720; Margaret (Hayden) 700; Mary A. 701 Mary C. 701; Mary C. (Swink) 701 Mary E. 701; Mary Lunetta 701 Mary M. 701; Mary O. (Brewer) 689, 701; Melissa 700; Melissa J. 727; Peter 701; Reuben 701; Reuben R. 689; Rosetta 701; Rubena 701; Thomas 312; Walter 311, 312 313, 406, 408

FERGUSON, --- (Williners) 441 Annie Cook 1072; Bellzora 1072 C. J. 633; D. Lloyd 633; Elizabeth (Kittrell) 1072; Elizabeth (Ward) 633; Fertha 1157; Frank L. 1213 George W. 431; J. S. 376, 377, 470 480; James 507, 633; James S. 377 1072; John L. 896; Lizzie B. 1072 M. 108; M. N. 1073; Mamie 896 Margaret 779; Martha M. (Ward) 1213; Martin 277, 1072-3; Mary 570, 633; Mary Alma (Proffer) 1049; Mary J. (Williams) 633 Minnie (Sparkman) 1073; Missouri (Harviell) 1073; N. C. 354 Nancy (Johnson) 1072, 1073; Nimrod 1072, 1073; Nimrod G. 1072 P. C. 407; Phillip C. 611; Pochontas 633; Rachel 780; Rebecca (Davis) 633; Robert 450; Sarah Elizabeth 633; Sophia H. 745; Susan 1145; T. D. 1063, 1073, port. 859; Thomas 633; Thomas D. 376 1072; William 480, 1063, 1072-3 William M. 1049; William Thomas 633; & Wheeler 479

FERRELL, Levi 1025; Sarah (---) 1025; Sarah C. 1025

ferries 317

FERTNER, F. C. 578

FETLEY, George J. 517

FEUERHAHN, Minnie 774

FEVERSTON, Dona (White) 1059 George 1059

FICHAFFER, Eliza 814

FIDDEMAN, Sarah A. 1177

FIELD, James 598; James L. 598 Jennie (Coleman) 1107; John R. 598; Josephine (Griffith) 598 Mary (Jackson) 598; Mildred (Wood) 598; Ralph 598

FIELDS, Absalom 1193; Eliza (Jones) 1193; Eliza J. 1193 James 892; Jane 849; Louise (DeLisle) 892; Lucy Ann J. P. (Hester) 1193; Matilda 1193 Mickey 1193; William R. 1193

fifteenth amendment 140

FILLMORE, Millard 160

FINDLAY, Jonathan S. 58

FINDLEY, Charles 266, 303

FINGER, Polly (Whitener) 1150

FINK, V. P. 534

FINKELNBURG, G. A. 158

FINLEY, Charles 317; Frank 930 H. H. 342, 514; H. L. 997; Hannah 699; James 344, 699; Jane (---) 699; Julia A. 917; Martha (Whitener) 1150; Nancy E. (Stone) 950 Richard 950; Sophia (Groejan) 930 & Spauld 441

Finley Resolution 538-9

FINN, Johanna 869

FINNANTG, William 266

FINNEY, Arabella (Kinder) 834 Green P. 828; J. G. 834; J. M. 1161 James G. 452; James M. 1162 John M. 828-9, port. 828; John M. jr 829; Louisa N. 829; Maggie (Fletcher) 1162; Martha E. (Clippard) 825; Mary A. (Smith) 1161 Mary G. (Manning) 829; Nola N.

- 1162; Norman J. 829; R. M. 405
R. Millington 1161-2; Rachel 829
Rachel (Latham) 828; T. M. 542
W. B. 825; W. N. 416, 424, 828, 829
FIREBAUGH, Catherine Minnie
1008
fires 445; control at Ste. Gene-
vieve 405-6; Great fire in St.
Louis 189
"The Firsts" 426, 476
FISCHER, A. W. 71; Anna 739-40
Ferd. F. 346; Julia 723; Mary S.
(Clippard) 825; Mary U. 602; Ro-
salie 595; W. J. 825; W. L. 581
FISCHOVER, Conrad 823; Dora
(---) 823; Eleanor 823
FISH, Elizabeth 618; Sarah 848
Sophronia P. 1170
FISHBACK, Hannah 674
FISHER, Arnold A. 1193, 1194; C.
1193; Charles 1207; Charles W.
1193-4; Electa (---) 1207; Electy
1193; Electy (Fisher) 1193; Ella
V. 1194; Ernest L. 1194; Estelle
Beckwith 634; Fannie L. (Lewis)
1194; Genevieve Eads 634; Han-
nah M. (Eads) 634; Horatio A. 634
James 1193; James H. 1194; Jen-
nie (Himmelberger) 1031; John F.
1194; John J. 1194; John W. 1193
Lucinda Caroline 1207; Mary Ann
1193; Mary A. (Nix) Thompson:
1194; Mary U. 616; Nancy (Yar-
bro) 1193; Nancy Jane (Moody)
1194; Nannie 1200; Patrick 1200
S. A. 1031; Sarah (Nix) 1194; Su-
sie (McKibben) 634; Sylvanus
1193; T. D. 442; Theodore D. 634
Theodore D. jr 634; Thomas 634
William C. 1194; William J. 1194
FISK, C. B. 132, 454
FITE, Ettie 634; Helen 654; Jacob
654; Jacob W. 634; Leslie V. 634
Ruth (Turley) 634, 654; Sallie A.
(Johnson) 634; Stella R. 634; Wil-
lis D. 634; Willis E. 634
FITS, John L. 375-6; Richard 375
FITZGERALD, Candanza 938
Laura 1057
FITZPATRICK, James 457; Su-
san 594
FLAGET, Bishop --- 524
FLANNAGAN, Willis 489
FLANNAGAN, Sarah 632
FLAUGHERTY, James 55n
FLEENOR, H. C. 544
FLEMING, Dr. --- 711; Bellzora
(Ferguson) 1072; Emma (Wilson)
1010; George Ann (White) 1009
Harvey 1010; Mitchell 568; Nich-
olas L. 440R. S. 1009
FLEMMING, Elizabeth (Nifong)
878; Samuel P. 878
FLENTGE, William 325, 502, 512
FLETCHER, Col. --- 505; Alex-
ander 339, 1099; Alma 1099
Blanche 1099; Dickson 1099
Mrs. E. 466; Edgar 1099; Emily
1203-4; Henry 985-6; Isaac 1162
John W. 516; Lena 1099; Maggie
1162; Maude 1099; Nancy (Tall-
man) 1099; Nettie Jane (Clayton)
:Left: 985-6; Rachel 943; Sadie
F. (Ringo) 1099; Thomas 357
Thomas C. 140, 155, 384-5, 516
517; W. A. 381, 1099; William 455
FLINN, E. 326; Ebenezer 322, 326
568, 569; Elizabeth 1055; L. H. 337
338; Lysander 458; William 345
FLINT, Austin 1026; Charles 362
Timothy 566, 571, quoted 426
FLOOD, Daniel 505
floods 49-50
FLORENCE, Cynthia J. (Greer)
975; J. B. 975
FLOWERS, Ella L. (Haile) 634, 638
Frances (---) 633; H. D. 369; J. F.
638; John F. 633-4; Lena F. 634
Paul T. 634
FLYNN, Delia B. 869; Diana 698
Joseph 395, 408, 598; Mary Ann
(Sullivan) 598; Mary M. (Roy) 598
Sallie 731; Thomas 869; William
253
FOLEY, Caroline (Wilson) 895; E-
liza (Poe) 895; Ella 895; Eura 895
John 453; Mary 1119; Mason 894
Mason H. 894-5; Maud 895; Ollie
895; Thomas 382, 407; Virginia
(---) 894
FOLKS, Susie (Baker) 888; Wil-
liam 888
FOLLY, Frances (Gum) 1162
FORBS, Benjamin 972; Eliza J.
(Butler) 972; Frances E. (Spinks)
972; Francis M. 972; George W.
972; John B. 972; Mary J. (Choate)
972; Mary V. 972; Rebecca
(Broomfield) 972; Robert C. 972
Seneca C. 972; Thomas B. 972
Virginia (Robinson) 972; William
H. 972
FORBY, Hannah 965; Harriet
(Fowler) Stacy: 965; Mary M.
(Collier) 965; Moses 965; Wil-
liam 965
FORCHER, Pierre 250-1
FORD, A. C. 434; Ada 757; Albert
C. 757; C. B. 555; Chesley 757
Daniel 746; Eliza 895, 992; Eliza
J. 746; Eunice (Sheppard) 757
Giles Zalus 1045; J. T. 434; John
555; John F. 1021; Lou 757; Lou-
isa E. 1172; Martha E. (Brantley)
1045; Mary 757; Mary F. 812
Mora F. 757; N. 159; Nancy H.
1084; Newton D. 757; Nicholas 144
161; R. D. 1045; Rebecca (Canter-
bery) 757; Rebecca A. 752, 753
Robert U. 757; Samuel H. 422
Sarah E. 808; Tacie 757; Vara
Belle 757; W. F. 401; Walter W.
757
"Ford Boys" 144
FORDE, O. G. 1021
Ford's Repository, St. Louis 150
FOREMAN, Jonathan 265
Forge, Ironton 456
FORGEY, Comfort 972; Comfort
(Eleazer) 972; George W. 972
James G. 972; Lizzie 972; Robert
B. 972; Robert L. 972; Susie (Bou-
gard) 972
FORMAN, Elizabeth 991
FORMWAY, Alice J. (Snider) 848
Henry I. 848
FORSHEE, Bell 1137
FORSYTH, John 184
FORSYTHE, Connie 1198; Rachel
D. 1171
FORT, J. L. 401
FORTNER, Andy 1028; Betty 1028
Charles 1028; David C. 1028-9
Dicy 1028; James 1028; John 1028
Lem 1028; Nancy Ann (Vaughn)
1028; Nora L. 1029; Polly
(Vaughn) 1028; Polly A. 1029; Ro-
bert 1028; Sarah (Harty) 1032
Terry 1028; Thomas 1032; Wil-
liam R. 1029
forts: "B" in Cape Girardeau 420
Benton in Wayne County 1140; Ce-
leste 290, 436; Chartres 43, 45
Davidson 503-4; Howard 491; St.
Fernando 294, 300
Forum, Perryville 450
FOSSETT, Solomon 489
FOSTER, Addie Earl(e) 926; Asa
940; Bernard 310; Edith (Byrd)
277; Eliza (---) 940; Emory 125-
6; Eunice (Miller) 926; George W.
926; J. F. 344; J. T., & Company
215; J. W. 206; Jacob 264; Jacob
jr 264; Jeannette 926; John D. 391
926; Laura Ader (Nation) 1044
Loetta A. (Knowles) 926; Lurin-
da S. 1020; Maria J. 940; Martin
G. 343; Mary 926; Mary (Daniel)
926; Mary A. (Williams) 926
Mary C. 1145; Naomi (Stuart)
:Morgan: 1138; Peyton 926; Sam-
uel 490; Simeon 1044; William
926; William H. 926; family 817
FOUCHER, Pierre 291, 292-3, 333
486;
FOUL, Nancy 299
foundry 416
FOUNTAIN, Thomas L. 571
FOUST, A. C. 370, 476; Aladdin C.
1194-5; Dixie A. 1195; George W.
1007; James M. 1195; John 1182
John E. 1195; John P. 371; Lewis
1194; Margaret (McFarland) 1195
Margaret S. 1195; Mary F. 1195
Mary J. (Dorris) 1182; R. E. 1195

- Rebecca (Parmley) 1194; Sophia M. (Vogley) 1007
- FOWKLES**, Ruth 974-5
- FOWLER**, Amanda 1195; Ann (Wheatley) 1195; Bridget 1195 Charles E. 921; Charles T. 1195 Edward 355; Elizabeth 1195; Elizabeth (Stephens) 1195; Emeline 1195; Frank 825; G. L. 849 Harriet 965; Henry 825; John 921 1195; John T. 921; Joseph 1195 Josephine M. 1195; Leonard 1195 Lunega 921; Malinda (Clubb) 825 Nancy (Henrick) 921; Patrick 1195 Rebecca A. (Clubb) 825; Samuel 355; Sarah H. 921; Thomas J. 1195 William D. 1195
- FOX**, D. M. 331, 344, 392, 399-400 596; David 822; Delia B. (Flynn) 869; Ellen 869; Emma 869; J. D. 392; James D. 400, 860; James F. 869; Johanna (Finn) 869; Johannah 869; Margaret Gertrude 869; Mary 869; Mary Ellen 869 Michael 869; Sarah 688; William 316
- FRACLEY**, Drucilla (Hooker) 965 R. M. 362, 363, 1019; Henry 965
- FRANCIS**, Aletha J. 842; Evan 512 J. A. H. 433; family 255
- FRANCISCO** the Genoese 228
- FRANK**, A. 480; John Adam 757 Katie 789
- FRANKLIN**, Amanda (---) 1207 B. J. 158; Benjamin 176; Cyrus 124; Emma V. 1207; Lena 1153 Robert 1153; Robert G. 440, 1207 Susan 1177; Vincent A. 338
- Franklin County 176
- FRANKS**, Andrew 264; Peter 282
- FRANISIS**, Louisa (Lett) 986; Marion 986
- FRARY**, J. L. 588, 589
- fraternal organizations** see lodges
- and lodges under names of towns**
- FRAWLEY**, Edward 954; Katy 954 Sarah (Buckner) 954
- FRAZER**, Alexander 926; George 926-7; Ida V. (McPheters) 927 Julia 926; Nancy H. 926; Nellie 927; Roy 927; Samuel 926, 927 Sarah 927; T. F. 354, 926-7 Thomas 926; Zariah (Atchison) 926
- FRAZIER**, Edward 858; Ella (Davis) 694; Henry 696; Isabella (Milster) 694; J. C. 694 J. S. 542; Katie 693; Laura (Allen) 858; Margaret 1154
- FRAZOR**, Isabella (Kirkpatrick) 1060; Margaret V. 1060; Thomas 1060
- FREAR**, Gen. --- la Mexican 496
- FRECK**, Hannah 655
- FREDERICH**, Jacob 581
- FREDERICH**, H. 429
- FREDERICK**, Flora J. 1128 James J. 1128; James W. 1128 Jimena (Evans) 1128; Lewis B. 1128; Lewis P. 1128; Martha E. 1128; Mary J. 1128; Mary V. 1128 Melissa 1128; Nathan C. 1128 Sarah E. (Neighbors) 1128; Sophronia 1128; William R. 1128
- Fredericktown 446-9, 873; lodges 448-9; schools 449; skirmish at 498
- Fredericktown & Pilot Knob Gravel Road Company 380
- FREDERICK**, R. 580
- Free Press**, Benton 942
- Free Will Baptist churches 564
- FREEMAN**, Charles 939; Frank 691; Green 359; H. 939; Jennie (Burns) 691; John 365; Maria H. (Goddard) 939; Nettie 939; Thomas W. 159
- Freidensbote**, St. Louis 152
- Freie Presse**, Ste. Genevieve 408
- Freie Press and Freie Blatter** Ste. Genevieve 498
- FREMONT**, John C. 111, 112, 118-20; 174, 511
- Fremont Rangers 511
- FRENCH**, Andrew J. 972-3; C. M. 516; Caroline 693; Charles 973 Eleanor (Smith) 972; Eleanor J. 973; Ella 973; Henry 972; Katie (Campbell) 973; Louis E. 656 Sarah 688; Thomas M. 973
- French and Indian War 44-7
- French control of area 43-7
- French settlers 236-50; 257, 286 287
- FREY**, Christian 581
- FRIAR**, R. M. 343; Robert M. 343 family 255
- FRICHETTE**, Zoe 642
- FRICKE**, Christina 814
- FRICKE**, George 463
- Friede's Cave 35
- FRIEDHOFF**, Christ. 580
- FRIEDRICHS**, C. H. 431, 433
- FRIEND**, Aaron 301; Alexander 301; Amelia (Rosenburg) 927 Andrew 927; Catherine 927 Catherine (Cotterell) 927 Charles 266, 301, 328, 927; David 301; Elizabeth 927; Elizabeth (Evans) 927; Elizabeth (Robinson) 927; Emily 927; Francis 927 Hardin 927; Israel 301, 927; Jacob 301, 317, 927, 977; James 927, 928 Jane 927; Jennie 921; Jesse 272 John 301, 355, 927-8, 933; Jonas 201; Malissa Ann (Wiley) Snyder 927; Margaret 927; Martha 927 Mary 927; Missouri 927; Nancy 928; Nancy Gough 927; Nancy (Snyder) 927, 928; Nannie 933
- Pearle 927; Presley 927; Sarah 917; Teene 301; Thomas B. 927 Virginia 927, 928; William 927
- Friends (Quakers) churches 151
- FRIER**, Gabrille 877; P. T. 326
- FRIESE**, Henry 282
- FRISSELL**, Mason 390; N. C. 326 Philip 379
- FRISTOE**, J. W. 473
- FRITZ**, Barbara 771
- FRIZEL**, --- (Bollinger) 427 Jane 825; Joseph 276, 278, 325, 326 432, 447
- FRIZELL**, Mary 998
- FRIZZELL**, Mason 331
- Frohna 576
- FROHOCK**, Caroline Melissa (Mahoney) 870; Emily L. 870; J. L. 449, 869-70; Jonathan 869; Julian L. 870; Lydia (Rhea) 869
- FROMAN**, Isaac 968; Susan 968
- FRONABERGER**, Catherine J. 942
- FRONBARGER**, Elizabeth 825
- FROST**, Daniel M. communication from 93-101; Lucinda 637; R. G. 159
- FRY**, Harriet Ellen 1205; Henry 252; Tolitha 905
- FRYMIRE**, Allie (Foster) 829; Ella 829; Emma (Hudson) 829; Flora Lee 829; George R. 829; Harriet Cunningham 829; Jacob 379 829; Jasper 379, 829; Wendell H. 829; William 829
- FUERST**, Ch. 526; Joseph 416
- FUGATE**, Bird 367, 973, 981 Crockett 973; Elbert 973; Elizabeth 973; Elizabeth (Odle) 973 Emily 973; Eudora 973, 981; Harmon 973; Harrison 973; James 973; James Jr 973; John 973; John C. 973; Mary 973; Minnie 973 Nancy 973; Nancy A. (Talley) 851 Narcissus 973; Rachel 973; Randolph 973; Reuben 973; Susan (Washam) 973; Theodore 973 Virginia (Conyers) 973; William 490, 973; William A. 551
- FULBRIGHT**, Aaron 760; Margaret 764; Sarah Jane 760
- FULENWIDER**, Anna (Rowland) 757; C. F. 859; C. P. 325; Caleb 325; Caleb R. 757; Eliza (Anthony) 859; Harry 757; James R. 757 John A. 757; John W. 757; Katie G. 757; Maggie J. 757; Margaret (Atwell) 757; Mary 757; William 757
- FULKERSON**, James P. 414
- FULLENWIDER**, Elizabeth (Schlueter) 800; William B. 800
- FULLER**, --- (Dustin) 870; --- (Roussine) Dedrich 870 Charles 870; Charles Jr 870; Edward 870; Elizabeth (Luke) 870

- Jane (Blodgett) 870; John F. 1215
 FULMER, Frances 706
 FULTON, Eliza 1140; Hugh 341
 Robert 174
 FULTZ, Elizabeth C. 596
 FUNDERBURK, Elizabeth 1176
 FUQUA, J. B. 556; Sallie E. 1039
 fur trade 50, 257-60, 284, 291-3
 406, 437
 FURBRINGER, Mr. --- 576, 577
 FURGURSON, Anna 946
 Furnace, Ironton 456
 FURTH, Edith 701; Grace 701
 Hallie 701; Jane C. (Gostorf) 701
 William 449, 450, 691, 697, 701
 712, 739
 FYAN, R. W. 159
 FYGHT, Joseph 264
 FYLENWIDER, Caleb B. 427
- G. A. R. 424, 449, 454, 460, 480
 GABLE, Mary 825
 GABOURI, Laurant 240, 243
 GABRIEL, J. P. 342
 Gad's Hill 460; robbery at 829
 GAEBE, Albert 635; Annie (Rud-
 elhof) 634; Carl 634-5; Christian
 634; Louis 635; Louise (Klope)
 635; Maggie 635; Otto 635
 GAGE, Jane C. 648
 "Gale Anne," Ste. Genevieve 249-
 50
 GAILL, Henrietta (Cissell) 693
 Henry 693
 GAINES, Gen. --- 62-3; Andrew
 829; Ella 829; Emma 829; Henry
 829; Martha 829; Nancy A. 833
 Martha Ann (Harmon) 829; Nancy
 Elizabeth 850; Sarah (Sweazea)
 829; William H. 829
 GAITHER, A. J. 546; Anna 929; Ar-
 thur 929; B. B. 356, 464, 925, 929
 Belle 929; Benjamin 928; Ben-
 jamin B. 357, 358, 462, 928, 929
 Birdie 929; Columbia (Daugherty)
 924, 929; Edna 929; Edward 928
 Eliza 928; Elizabeth 928; Emily
 928; Emma 929; Harriet 928
 Hattie 929; Jackson 928; James
 W. 928, 929; John 928; John T. 356
 462, 924, 928-9; John W. 929
 Margaret 928; Mary 928; Nancy
 928; Nat 929; Nelson 928; Rebec-
 ca 928; Rebecca (Bell) 928; Sarah
 928; Susan 928; Susan (Ellis) 925
 928; William 928
 GALE, C. T. 414, 425; G. Y. 459
 GALLAND, Able 490
 GALLATIN, Albert 176
 GALLEMORE, Malinda 1150
 GALLIAN, Hannah 1060
 GALLION, Josephine 1145
 GALLOWAY, Amanda 1027, 1029
 Frances (Pingerton) 1029; Ida
 (Walker) 1029; Mary 1029; Mol-
 lie E. (Boon) 1184; Nancy 1029
 Sarah 1053; Thomas 1029; Walter
 1184; William S. 1029
 GAMARD, Mr. --- 296
 GAMBILL, Ella 1074
 GAMBLE, Hamilton R. 90, 102-4
 117, 122, 125, 155, 156; John 1090
 Martha 1090; Polly Ann 1203
 GAMBOL, Colleslique (Lesieur)
 287; Noah 287
 GAMELIN, Mr. --- 295
 GAMES, Susan 1095
 GAMMEL, Elizabeth 604
 GANS, J. H. 449
 GANSS, O. W. 569, 570, 571
 GANTT, Edward S. 427, 428; Wil-
 liam G. 433
 GARAGHTY, Eugene 414
 GARDENSHIRE, James B. 156
 GARDNER, J. G. 432; J. J. 419, 570
 GARDNER, Anna P. (Owen) 1162
 J. Q. A. 1162; John A. 364, 366
 Lyman S. 1162; Mariah E. (Bobo)
 1162; Winfield Scott 1162
 GARETSON, Catherine (Lemen)
 1073; James L. 1073-4; John 1073
 Robert L. 1074; Sarah A. (Harlow)
 1074
 GARFIELD, James A. 161
 GARITSON, G. L. 479
 GARLAND, Cult. --- 510, 511
 GARNER, Albert 1029; Clercy
 1029; Eliza (Ray) 1029; Ida 1029
 J. T. 457; Jesse L. 1029; Jordan
 1029; Rhoda (Singleton) 1029
 Samuel 1029; Sarah (Norman)
 1029; Susan E. 653
 GARRETT, Amanda (Jackson) 1195
 Annie M. (Seavy) 1195; Corydon
 1195; Edgar T. 1195; Eva 1195
 Georgia I. 1195; H. C. 373; Hattie
 Mabel 1195; Henry Clay 1195
 James M. 1195; Martha E. 1195
 Mary K. 1213; Mattie Ellen 1213
 P. R. 432; Peter R. 325, 428; Ro-
 bert 1213; Sarah (James) 1195
 Sarah M. 1195; Walter B. 1195
 Wesley 343, 349; William 1195
 GARRIOTT, Elijah 1205; Kate R.
 1205
 GARRISON, Azariah 1128; Beccy
 1128; Bettie E. 1178; Charlotta E.
 1128; Hattie 1128; John 1128; John
 E. 1128; Mary (Almips) :Rainwa-
 ter: 1128; Rebecca (Phanatti)
 1128; William L. 1128
 GARVEY, Edward 946
 GARWOOD, Sarah E. (Bogard) 958
 William H. 958
 GASCON, Jean Voit dis 298
 Gasconade County 176
 GASHWILER, J. S. 444
 GASKIN, Rebecca 1082
 GATES, Elijah 156; Elizabeth 1191
 Squire 1191
- GATEWOOD, William 365
 GATTO, John 728; Kate (Schind-
 ler) 728
 GATY, Elizabeth (White) 1008
 Henry 1008; James 1008; John
 1008; John Jr 1008; Lawrence
 1008; Littleton 1008; Nancy 1008
 Robert P. 1008; Ruth 937; Sally
 Ann (Childress) 975; W. W. 975
 William W. 1008
 GAVITT, Hiram 449
 GAWRONSKI, John 416
 GAY, Ann 1099; Baby May 1099
 John H. 1099; Lucy C. (Logan)
 1099; Martha 1099; Samuel 1099
 Selina (Down) 1099; William &
 Company 456; William T. 647, 651
 1099
 GAYLE, J. W. 423; John W. 428
 GAYOSO, Don Manoel 476; order
 by 520-1; quoted 238-9
 Gayoso 476-7; "The Firsts" 476
 lodges 477; newspapers 477
 Gazette, Charleston 468; New
 Madrid 438; West Plains 479
 1085
 GEARY, Catherine 820; John W. 80
 GEBHART, Elizabeth 656
 GEGG, Catherine 613; Josephine
 598
 GEILE, Anna 701; Clara 701; Ed-
 ward 701; Fannie (Schindler) 701
 728; Frank 728; Frank J. 701
 Frederick B. 701; Henrietta (Cis-
 sell) 701; Henry 701; Henry M. 701
 John F. 701; Joseph H. 701; Lia-
 zle (Schindler) 729; Mary (Baud-
 endistel) 701; Mary (Henneken)
 701; Theodore 729; William 701
 GEISER, Arnold 757; Caroline
 (Reachars) :Outh: 757; Eliza-
 beth (Schermann) 757; Emanuel
 757; Jacob 757; Oscar 757
 GELLS, Rev. --- 526
 GELTZ, Anthony 1006; Catherine
 (Thurman) 1006
 General Assembly 74-6; at Neosho
 in 1861 102-3; first 60
 General Baptist Churches 563
 "General Pike," Steamship 57
 407
 "Gen. Putnam," Steamship 57
 GENET, Edmond C. E. 260
 GENTNER, Amelia H. 852
 GENTRY, Richard 62-3, 64-5, 177
 Gentry County 176
 GEORBT, Eugenia 734
 geology of Southeast Missouri 12
 197-221; historical 22-38
 GEORGE, Mr. --- 98; Bill 981; J.
 P. 1171; Lucy A. 1093; Matilda E.
 835; Rhoda 659; Sarah 854; Silas
 252; Thomas 350
 GERARD, Maggie 606; Reuben 606
 GERDON, Mary A. (---) 1008

GERHARD, Ernst 576
 GERMAN, John A. 1203; Mark L. 1203; Mary S. (Stephens) 1203
 German Evangelical Churches 581-2
 German Methodists 547-8
 German settlers 255-7, 274-5, 282
 Perry County 576-8
 GERMEY, John 298
 GERRY, Nicholas 286
 GERSIE, Frank 441
 GERSTMACKER, Eva (Bergmann) 686; George 686
 GERSTOCKER, John F. 578
 GERTISER, Theresa 734
 GERVAIS, Jean B. 299
 GERY, Joseph 610; Rosaie (Rigdon) 610
 GESEY, Mary (Rigdon) 609-10; V. 610
 GESSNER, W. 423
 GEYER, H. S. 76, 77, 157
 GEYERD, Herman 581
 GHERMAN, Ignatz 624; Josephine (---) 624; Maggie (Dequire) 624
 Nellie 624; T. 623, 624; Willie 624
 GHOLSON, John M. 875; Sarah F. 875-6
 GIBAUT, Louise 523n; Marie 523n; Fr. Pierre 522, 523, 523n
 GIBBS, A. J. 876; Adolph H. 830
 Adolph L. 830; Adolph L. jr 830
 Adolphus L. 830; Elmira (Zimmerman) 830; Etta 830; George E. 829-30; George H. 830; Grace 830; Julius R. 830; Lulu 830
 Mary A. 830; Mary C. 830; Mary J. 830; Mary R. (Sanders) 949
 Mary S. (Bowman) 830; Myrtle 830; Norah 830; Sarah A. (Marshall) 876; Sarah Louise (Miller) 746; Simpson J. 830; Urban C. 830; Urban W. 830; William G. 830
 GIBLER, Frederick 411, 413
 GIBONEY, Alex 751; Mrs. Alex 264
 Alexander 272, 273, 274, 402, 490
 495; Alexander jr 273; Andrew 273-4, 303, 401, 414, 768, 807
 port. 274; Arabella 274; Clara Isabella (Cillins) 751; Elizabeth 793; Isabella 274; John 273, 274
 317; Margaret 274; Mary (Hunter) 274, 303, 768; Rebecca (Ramsay) 273; Robert 273, 274, 317, 363, 793
 Robert T. 757-8; Susannah M. (Clark) 758; William 758; family 274
 GIBSON, --- (Stone) 1203; Aurora 1196; Bonnie 1196; Constantine 870; Dovy 1051; Elizabeth (Still) 1195-6; Emily D. 870; Eudore Lee 1196; Gideon 1196; Greenberry 1196; Jane (Champion) 870
 John 1203; John C. 870-1; Lucy J. 870; Margaret 1196; Mary G. (Stone) 1196; Minerva (Stone) 1203
 Roger 1196; Nancy 1196; Newberry 1195-6, 1203; Porter J. 1196; Robert W. 870; Roger 1195-6; Victoria D. (Toler) 870-1; W. P. 540
 GIDDINGS, N. J. 546; Salmon 566
 568; Solomon 566, 568
 GEISE, Charles 479, 1074; Christ 1074; Jennie (Cole) 1074; Kate (---) 1074
 GIESSING, Charles 578, 635, 636
 Charles H. 635; Elizabeth E. 635
 Fred 636; Frederick 635; Frederick W. 635; Henry 635-6; Henry W. 635; John 635; John E. 635
 Johanne (Reuter) 635; Louisa (Markert) Ahnert 635; Mary (Hoehn) 635; Mary B. 635; Peter 635-6; Peter D. 635; Brothers 441
 GIETHING, Ann 1114
 GIPHORN, Nellie 877
 GILBERT, Eliza 902; M. A. 315
 Martha E. 1081; Miles A. 410; W. H. 724
 GILBOW, Eleanor (Arbuckle) 887
 Frances 901; William 887
 GILCHRIST, A. J. 517
 GILES, Hulda (Stubblefield) 950
 John 489, 490; L. E. (f) 1172; Mary F. 1145; Thomas 950
 GILL, Ann W. 896; Elmira 1136
 Leander S. 876; Lizzie 876; Margaret M. (---) 876
 GILLARD, Sallie Ann (Warren) 1213
 GILLEY, J. A. 478; Jesse A. 363
 375, 377
 GILLIAM, John J. 377
 GILLICK, James P. 350
 GILLILAND, Clara E. 751; Elizabeth 797; Hiram 535, 751; Jane 780; John 568, 797
 GILLION, Elizabeth 707
 GILLIS, Elizabeth (Howell) 1036
 James 1036
 GILLISPIE, Ann 276; David 693
 Elizabeth 276, 748; Mary 276
 William 350, 748; family 276
 GILLOLEY, B. 997; Louisa E. (Mansfield) 997
 GILMAN & Reynolds 478
 GILMORE, S. F. 988
 GILPIN, William ---?
 GIRARD, Stephen 959
 GIRARDOT, Sieur 257
 GIROULT, Andre 299
 GIRVIN, Emma (Broughton) 890
 Thomas 890
 GITT, W. W. 430
 GIVENS, Jane 1074; John 1074; S. D. 1168
 GIVIN, Ella (Douglass) 1159
 GLADISH, Arminta (Mouser) 842
 Smith 842
 GLAIZE, Samuel 533
 GLANVILLE, John 534
 GLASCOCK, Elizabeth 817
 GLASS, Anna 1075; Dudley 1074
 Edmund V. 1074-5; Elizabeth E. (Biggs) 1074; Ella (Gambill) 1074
 George W. 1075; George W. jr 1075; Harriet (Hull) Lenhart; 1074; Hiram 1074; Jane (Givens) 1074; Joseph W. 1074; Margaret (Russell) 1074; Missouri 1075
 Nancy 1075; Salina (Phipps) 1075
 T. W. 543; William Thomas 1074
 GLASSCOCK, Charnel 280, 530
 Elizabeth 817; John 428; L. O. 575
 Sarah Ann 1166; Scarlet 428
 GLAUSS, John 526
 GLAVES, Daniel L. 871; Elizabeth (Goodner) 871; Elizabeth (Sitze) 871; Ella 871; Frank 871; Frederick 871; Jacob 871; Mary 871
 Mattie 871; Reuben 871; Sarah 871
 GLEASON, E. E. (Ward) 1058; L. E. 1058
 Glen Allen 843
 GLENN, D. A. 571; David A. 416
 Eliza E. 786; Joseph 786; Lula (Deane) 758; Sarah (Leech) 758
 William V. 758
 GLORE, S. (f) 1109-10
 GLOVE, Samuel 355
 GLOVER, Joel 1052; John M. 158-9; Margaret 1034; Mary M. 1065
 Peter C. 155, 156; Peter G. 156
 Sarah M. (Shands) 1052
 GODAIR, Pierre 264, 319
 GODDARD, A. P. 943; Eliza J. (Moore) 943; Emma (Ansell) 915
 Maria H. 939; Mary E. 994; Walter 915
 GODER, Andre 298; Andre jr 299
 GODFREY, Francoise Julie 289
 GODSEY, Eliza (---) 1180; Gideon 1180; Sarah E. 1180
 GODWIN, J. F. 555; John F. 555
 GOEHRING, Bertha T. (Dettit) 702
 F. E. 701-2; Ferdinand E. 713
 Gottlieb 701; Rosa (---) 701
 GOELTZ, Anna (Reece) 636; Fred 636; George 636; George J. 636
 Johanna (Heinexius) 636; Louis 636
 GOETZ, J. 525, 526
 GOFF, Dr. --- 649, 661; Carrie 661; Mary Ann 621
 GOFORTH, Basil 1029; Benjamin 1029; Clara 1029; John 1029
 Margaret (Robinson) 1029; Oscar 1029; Preston B. 1029; Robert D. 1029; Samuel 1029; William Bell 1029; Z. 363; Zachariah 1029-30
 Zilphia (Stout) 1029
 GOIN, Charles F. 447; Thomas 512

- gold 32; mines 1090
 GOLDER, M. V. 466, 468; S. D. 466
 Solomon D. 514
 GOLDING, Thomas 545
 GOLDOLPHO, Fr. Hypolite 523
 GONNER, Rector --- 577
 Gonzales, battle of 69
 GOOCH, J. S. 545
 GOODCHILD, M. 424
 GOODE, Bettie 948; Elizabeth S.
 1005; Margaret A. 433
 GOODIN, Albert V. 974; Alfred W.
 974; Alice S. 974; Arthur 974
 Catherine A. (Swank) 974; Eliza
 E. (Swank) 973; Ellen 974; Frank-
 lin S. 640, 974; Franklin S. jr 974
 Girard 973, 974; J. S. 467; Jacob
 974; Jacob S. 366, 973-4; Jacob
 V. 974; Jennie (Haw) 640; Jennie
 E. (Haw) 974; John 974; John H.
 974; John W. 974; Lettie (Swank)
 973, 974; Lindsay W. 974; Lizzie
 975; Louisa 973, 974; Mary 974
 Nathaniel 974; Oliver M. 973, 974-
 5; Ollie 975; Ruth 975; Ruth
 (Fowles) 974-5; Sallie (Barned)
 974; Samuel 974; Samuel G. 974
 Thomas 974; William 968, 974
 William O. 974; William W. 974
 GOODMAN, A. T. quoted 258
 GOODNER, Elizabeth 871; John
 871
 GOODRICH, Francis (Skipper)
 1162; John A. 1162
 GOODSON, Blanche 758; Byrne
 758; Elizabeth (Beal) 758; Eliza-
 beth (Brotherton) 758; George W.
 758; Iva 758; Joel 758; Kirk 758
 Lora 758; Lum 758; Minnie 758
 Nora 758; Vina 758; William 758
 GOODWIN, Benjamin 264; H. 434
 J. S. 467; K. E. (f) 1048; Lloyd K.
 1107; Martha 989; Mary (Graves)
 1107
 GOOL, James 289
 GORDNER, Eliza 804
 GORDON, A. J. 592; Amanda (Ed-
 sall) 1196; Duff 1196, 1198; Edith
 M. 1196; Edward 779; Harriet
 Baker 779; James 658-9; John 334
 John A. 373, 510; John T. 1198
 Martha 554; Martha M. (Boyd) 592
 Mary A. 849; Mattie E. 886; Nancy
 (Crawford) 1198; Thomas B. 1196
 William 330
 Gordonville 435
 GORDOQUI, Don Diego 285
 GORMAN, Andrew 702; Catherine
 (Gorman) 702; Daniel 702; Emers-
 on 702; Ida 702; Johanna 702
 John P. 702; K. 466; Keiran 465
 Mary Annastacia (Cissell) 702
 Nonette 702; Rosa 702
 GOSNER, William 447
 GOSSETT, Anna Lee 911; Cynthia
 Ann 1191; Eliza (Thompson) 1004
 James 1191; John 911, 1005; Mar-
 y A. (Bratcher) 1005
 GOSSOM, S. C. 352, 441
 GOUGH, Nancy 927
 GOULDING, John 461
 GOULDING, Elizabeth (Pillsworth)
 1099; Elizabeth (Pyecroft) 1100
 George 1099-1100; Loana 1066
 Mary A. (Richardson) 1100; Nel-
 lie 1100; Neoma 1100; Richard
 1100; Sophronia (Nifong) 1100
 Thomas R. 1099-1100; William
 1099; William jr 1100
 government prior to 1803 386-7
 territorial 387-8
 governors 154-5; French 154; re-
 bel 160; Spanish 154; Spanish
 lieutenant 154
 GOWER, David 375
 GOZA, Michael 314
 GRACY, Samuel 462; William 462
 463
 GRADY, Eliza (Carpenter) 1075
 Ella (DeLapp) 1075; Grover B.
 1075; William C. 479, 1075
 GRADY, Caroline (Drinn) 648; El-
 la 647; Ellen 648; James H. 648
 GRAEF, John 578
 GRAFE Brothers 479
 GRAFTON, J. D. 315; Joseph D. 314
 Joseph W. 314
 GRAHAM, Elder --- 559; Anna 904
 Anna (Lee) 871; Anna N. 871
 Birdie M. 871; C. T. 558, 559
 Carter T. 882; E. L. 344; Elijah
 871; Elijah Lee 871; Elijah Lee
 jr 871; Francis J. 871; George
 556; Harriet A. 1125; Henry W.
 871; J. 423; James A. 311; Joseph
 P. 871; Mrs. Mary 181; Mary C.
 (Whitener) 871; Mary E. 871
 Mary Jane 882; Napoleon B. 871
 Susan 999; Tabitha (Twidwell)
 1147; Virginia E. 871; William B.
 1147; William T. 428
 Grand Army of the Republic 424
 449, 454, 460, 480
 Grand Chain Flouring Mill 462
 GRANDHOMME, J. 457
 GRANDJEAN, August 636; Eliase
 L. 636; Emily (AuBuchon) 636
 Lizzie (---) 636; Mark 636; Se-
 lim 636
 GRANDSTAFF, P. W. 840; Polly A.
 (Mayfield) 840
 GRANHOMME & Gevonia 456
 granite 212-3, 216, 218, 446
 GRANT, Clara (Price) 993; James
 T. 993; Ulysses S. 120, 161, 185
 499, 500, 501, 686, 1098
 GRASSMUCH, Alexander 702; An-
 drew 702; Caroline (Wimsatt) 702
 Elizabeth 702; Ellen 702; George
 602; Henry 702; John 702; Leo 702
 Louise 702; Maria 702; Mary 702
 Mary (---); Thomas; Sapp. 702
 Mary (Siebert) 602; Matilda (Hol-
 ster) 702; Melissa 702; Rachel
 (Thomas) 702; Walburg 602
 GRASSMUCH, Peter 606; Virgin-
 ia (Moser) 606
 GRATEHOUSE, Elizabeth 965
 GRATENHEIM, Albert 520
 GRATIOT, Charles 586
 GRATZ, Elizabeth 778; Mathias
 778
 GRAVE, Wilmena 778
 GRAVELLY, Joseph J. 155, 158
 GRAVES, Alexander 159; Alfred
 C. 1128-9; Cynthia J. (Moore)
 1129; D. 1128; D. W. 452, 555; F.
 P. 210; Fayette P. 636-7, port.
 636; Fayette P. jr 637; Frank S.
 1129; Gertrude 637; Grace 1129
 H. B. 560; J. A. 570, 571, 572; John
 B. 637; Julia (Parsons) 636; Lou-
 isiana M. 1129; Mabel 1129; Mary
 648, 1107; Mary E. (Woodside) 637
 Minerva T. (Dunbar) Bradford:
 1128; Sallie 906; William H. 636
 GRAY, Lieut. --- (battal at Sink
 Hole) 495; Anna (Eligood) 975
 Bedford 975; Bessie E. 1030; Be-
 tie 620, 975; Charles 303; David
 281, 290, 297; Dinah (---) 290
 Drakeford 304, 328, 354, 489, 490
 Edward 358; 303, 987, 988; Emily
 (Harvel) 975; Harrison 975; J. O.
 975; James 1030; James B. 975
 James O. 975; James W. 1030
 John 304, 489; John F. 534, 535
 John G. 983; John T. 1030; Joseph
 A. 1030; Laura 975; Laura (Kin-
 cade) 1030; Lucinda (Woolphim-
 barger) 1030; Mary 975; Mary
 (---) 975; Mary (Byron) 1030
 Mary R. (Jordan) 983; Maud 975
 Naomi 975; Ruthie (Long) 1030
 Sarah O. 905; Sidney (Roach) 975
 Terrell 1028; Thomas F. 1030
 Tillman C. 1030; W. G. 370; Wil-
 liam 327, 333, 335, 905, 975; Wil-
 liam C. 1030; William E. 420
 William H. 975; Willie H. 515
 Gray's Ridge 1030
 GRAYSON, Frank 923; Mary E.
 997; Melvina A. (Dodge) 923
 GREASON, A. Hewitt 1075-6; Al-
 ice (Metz) 1076; J. D. 480; James
 A. 381, 1117; John 1075; Margar-
 et (Monroe) 1075
 GREATHOUSE, Grads 823
 GREEBE, Mary 811
 GREELEY, Horace 161; Martha A.
 1037
 GREEN, Judge --- 793; Mrs. ---
 (afterwards Mrs. Henry V. Ma-
 brey) 1136; Albert J. 1129; Alon-
 zo F. 1196; Amos A. 1196; An-

drew J. 1196; Ben M. 758; Betsey J. 1129; Bettie (Calendar) 975
 Charles 608; Cotton 509; D. 150
 D. M. 561; David 325; Duff 58; Elias D. 1196; Elizabeth (Churchwell) 1196; Elizabeth (Dycus) 758
 Eunice J. 916; Fannie E. 1196
 Florence L. 975; Harriet 672
 Henry 298; J. D. 916; James M. 1129; James S. 157, 158, 975
 James W. 759; Jane (Nighting) 1196
 Jane (Ramsey) 1129; Jennie E. (Myers) 975; Jesse 533, 534; John 1129; John F. 380; John S. 81
 John W. 1196; Josie 1129; Katie 758; Levi S. 356, 402-3, 975; Louisa (Johnson) 758; Louisa (Obuchon) 608; Margaret M. 642
 Maria 856; Marvel 758; Mary E. 1189; Mildred J. 975; Rebecca (Jenkins) 1129; Robert 265, 316
 324, 325; S. M. 570-1; Susan 1129
 Tennie C. 1129; Theresa 1068
 Thomas J. 373, 1196; William B. 758-9; William J. 1196; William R. 1129; and Franklin 418; brothers 418
 GREENE, David 549; Firza A. 1069
 George H. 398; James 725; Jesse 533, 534; Leanna 549; Mary 1168
 Martin 506; Nathaniel 177; Polly 553; Samuel M. 397, 551; Thomas 551, 552; Thomas P. 551, 553, 562
 Zoia (Prost) 725; brothers 337
 Greene County 177
 Green(e)ville 458-9, 1123; newspapers 459; lodges 459
 GREENWELL, Catherine (Drury) 703; George F. 702-3; James T. 347, 686, 702-3, 731; Louise 697
 Reubens (Shelby) 703, 731; Robert 697, 702
 GREENWILL, James T. 347
 GREER, Abner 929; Ansey L. (Shanks) 1052; Benjamin 993
 Beatie 929; Callie 1016; Calvin 357, 463, 929; Charles 929; Cynthia J. 975; Delia E. 929; Emma L. (Jordan) 976; Fannie (Turner) 929; Francis Marion 975; George 929; Greenbury 975; Hezekiah 975
 J. H. 918; James 1052; James A. 975, 976, 1070; James C. 929
 James L. 976; Jemima 976; Jemima (Rushing) 975, 976; John B. 929; John L. 976; John Riley 975
 Jonathan 929; Joseph 929; Lela 1070; Lou (Mason) 929; Louisa J. 993; Lucy 929; Margaret 929
 Martin Luther 976; Mary 929
 Mary (Ansell) 929; Mary (Hopson) 929; Mary (Wyatt) 975; Mary Catherine 975; Mary F. (Bryant) 918; Pascal 929; Rebecca Ann 975
 Sarah P. (Cox) 976; Stella 976; Susan (---) 993; Walker 976; Wilhelene 929; William 976; William H. 975; William L. 976
 GREGG, John 286
 GREGORIE, Charles 406; Josephine 246n; Mary 605; Mary A. 721 & Leclerc 447
 GREGORY, Alexander 1030; Annie E. 1030; Annie E. (Arnold) 1011
 Bell 872, 884; Bertha 872; C. W. 541; Charles 872; Daniel D. 1030
 Elmira 432; Felix G. 871, 874
 Felix G. Jr. 871-2; Hannah 872
 Hannah A. (Anthony) 872; Isa M. 1030; Isaac 491; James 475, 476
 John 872; Julia 884; Juliet (Cradock) 871-2; Lizzie 872; Malinda (Coons) 1030; Mark 872; Martha (Dalton) 1124; Mary 872; Melissa (Wolfe) 1030; Minnie L. 1030
 Sarah 872; Sue A. 949; W. N. 381
 457; William 507, 872, 1011; William H. 1030; William N. 454 & Gardner 475, 1162
 GREITHER, Louise 615
 GRIDER, C. C. 446; Christopher 657; Elizabeth 657, 678; Nancy W. (Davis) Martin 657
 GRIFFARD, Julia 609
 GRIFFIN, Judge --- 52, 145; David N. 343; Jane 923; Lott 645; Mary Agnes (Hopkins) 645; Sarah S. (McCorkle) 1135; W. 540
 GRIFFITH, Elizabeth 1139; Frances H. (Russell) 1113; George W. 315; Harriet 594; Josephine 598
 Mary (Price) 922; N. C. 1113; Robert 565; W. R. 375
 GRIFFITT, Susan 1006
 GRIGGS, Alonzo E. 976; Clarence E. 976; David 976; John D. 976
 Levantha J. 976; Lydia (Smith) 1002; Lydia A. (Smith) 976; Martha J. 976; Martha J. (Staples) 976
 N. M. 1002; Nathan M. 976
 GRIGSBY, Laura J. 967; Thomas B. 343
 GRILL, Minnie 800
 GRIM, Caroline (Vogley) 1007
 Lee 1007
 GRIMAUD, James 703; Lizzie 703
 Melia 703; Peter 703; Vincent 703
 Zoe (Proust) 703
 GRIMES, Catherine (Moll) 717; Jacob 717; James 472
 GRIMM, A. G. 577, 703; John 703
 Mary (Knoll) 703; Nellie 703; Paul 703; Ulrike (---) 703
 GRIMSLEY, --- 98; William 451
 William C. 378
 GRINNALDS, John 334
 GRINSTEAD, Andrew J. 976; David 976; Edward 976; George D. 976; John G. 976; Lorenzo M. 976
 Rachel A. (Brewer) 976; Richard 976; Thomas M. 976; W. F. 976-7
 GRISSONA, Helen 1160
 GRITHER, John 599; Mary 599
 Rosala (Huber) 599
 GROATH, Belle 999
 GROH, Charles 726; Louise K. (Rauh) 726
 GROJEAN, Anna 930; Belle 930
 C. 514; Celestine 929; Charles 930; Constantine 511; David 404
 David E. 929-30; Edward W. 930
 Elizabeth 930; Ella 930; Eugene 930; Frank 930; James 930; Jane 930; Jasper C. 930; John 930
 Maggie 930; Maggie (Winchester) 930; Mary (Jeffords) 929; Mary E. 930; Sophia 930
 GROLL, H. 881
 GROSS, Andrew J. 1129; August 1057; Christian 1129; Christopher 1129; Frederica Doratha Magdalene 1057; Jacob A. 1129-30
 James E. 1129; John G. 1129
 Laura A. 1129; Lucy E. 1129
 Margaret 1129; Martha J. (Jaco) 1129; Mary C. 1129; Nancy M. (Murry) 1129-30; Narcissus 1129
 Peter 1129; Philip 1129; Rachel E. 1129; Rebecca 1129; Rosa A. 1129; Sarah A. 1129; Sarah Ann 807; Sophia (Yount) 1129; Sophia S. L. 1129; Susan E. 1129; Thomas A. 1129; Thomas B. 1129; William 1129; William P. 1129; & Rozier 611
 GROSSHEIDER, Henry 579; Matilda 801
 GROTEHEN, A. 432
 GROUND, Adam 339; Peggy 573
 Peter 573
 GROUNDS, Magdalene 874
 GROUND, George 265, 275; Peter 275
 GROUSE, Francis (Bollinger) 822
 Frederick 822
 GROVE, F. M. 421; Margaret B. 1094
 GROVER, B. W. 90; Benjamin F. 914; Chester A. 637; Cora 914
 Daniel A. 637; G. W. port. 315
 George W. 637; Jessie F. (Blore) 637; Lucinda (Frost) 637
 GRUBB, Jeff 555
 GRUBBS, Nancy 1184
 GRUBER, Carl Friedrich 576; G. 579
 GRUELLE, Wallace 418
 GRUNDY, Felix 177
 Grundy County 477
 GRUNER, Annie 697; Caroline 637
 Catherine 637; Elizabeth 637
 Frederick 637; John 637; Margaret 637; Mary 637; Philip 637
 Rachel (Eager) 637; William 637
 William Jr. 637

- GRUPE, Arthur 930; Caroline 930
E. D. (Schweer) 930; Emilie 930
Frederick 930; Frederick jr 930
George H. 930; Georgiene (Wie-
brock) 930; Gustavus 930; Henry
930; Henry F. 930; Katharina
(Hoffman) 930; Otto 930; Paul 930
GRUPPE, H. F. 581
GRYMES, Braden Columbus 1197
Harriet (Marsh) 1196-7; Henry B.
1196-7; Martin Luther 1196-7
GUEMMER, H. 580
GUERIN, Jean S. 298
guerrillas 122-3, 130-1, 133-5
371-2, 376, 496, 503, 512
GUETHING, John 266, 316, 319, 324
327
GUBEAULT, Frances 287
GUBOURD, Eugene 315, 409; Jac-
ques 243, 310, 408
GUIGNON, Jules B. 314; Louis 406
S. A. 447
GUILBAULT, Charles 487
GUILBAUT, Charles 298; Jenny
257n
GUILBEAUT, Cecile 286; Cecile
(Thiriat) 287; Charles 287, 300
GUILD, A. B. 1113; Emily W. 1113
Flora A. (Russell) 1113; Ralph 322
428
GULL, Joseph 298; Suzanne 298
GUILMORE, John 299
GUIQUES, Fr. Louis 523
GUITAR, Col. --- 123, 124, 125
GULDEN, Amelia 852
GULEY, Alfred 1014; Mary Ann
1014
GULICH, Louis 490
GULLION, Altha 895; Charles F.
895; Edwin 895; Fielding K. 895
George Franklin 895; Isaac 895
James R. 895; Jerry 895; John W.
895; Minnie C. 895; Oscar 895
Sarah (White) 895; Sarah Ann
(Colter) 895; Sarah Matilda 895
William 895
GULLIVER, William H. 446
GUM, Frances 1162; James A. 1162
John A. 1162; Lucy 1162; Margare-
t (Ward) 1162; Melinda (Nugent)
1162; William 1162; William N.
1162
Gun City 189-90
GUNTHER, August 548
GUPTON, Abner 930; Albert J.
930-1; Cave J. 930; Ernest 931
Fannie B. 931; Harry 931; Henri-
etta 930; Henrietta (Power) 930
John J. 930; Martha 930; Mary F.
(Crow) 931; Mary P. 931; Robert
T. 930; Sarah Ann 917
GUTH, Emil 731; N. 347
GUTHRIE, J. H. 367
GUYARD, R. T. 57, 407
GUYOT, Albert 703; Francis X. 703
Henry 703; Justine 703; Louis 703
Louise 703; Maurice 703; Virgin-
ia (Decourrvier) 703; Victoria
(Prevalet) 703
GYSELS, Mary 734
HACK, Ana F. 603
HACKER, Clara (Bravey) 872
Clara B. 872; Eliza (Miliken) 918
Glenda 872; Henry C. 872; John S.
918; Katie (Maulsby) 872; Louis
H. 872; Mary A. 918; Stephen 872
Willie L. 872
HACKNEY, W. S. 860
HACKWORTH, Eliza (---) 1100
John 1100; Mary Ann (Pierpoint)
1100; William 1100
HADDOCK, Clay 1128; Sophronia
(Frederick) 1128
HADEN, A. 413; Anthony 281, 318
219, 411, 413
HADLEY, Jane 1210
HAEFNER, Anna 644; Ellen (Cas-
sey) 644; George 644; Isabella
(Quigley) 644; James 644; Joseph
W. 644; Joseph W. jr 644; Mabel
644; Nellie 644; Priscilla (Burch)
644; Walter 644
HAGAN, Adelia 691; Ann 688, 716
Aquilla 254, 345, 688; Bernard
449; Christina 688, 693; Eliza-
beth 688, 710; Elizabeth A. 689
James 688, 717; John 688; Joseph
254; Lucretia (Riney) 717; Mary
688; Mary (Tucker) 688; Michael
254, 345, 688; Rebecca Ann 688
Rosetta (---) 714; Susannah 688
Theresa 688, 717, 719
HAGAR, Sarah 692
HAGER, Augusta (Rose) 759
Christian W. 759; Freda 759
Frederica (Sanders) 759; Henry
C. 759; Mary (Nussbaum) 759
Milly 845; Minnie C. 803; William
325, 759, 803; William B. 348
HAHN, Alfred A. 854; Clara 854
Daniel 282; Eliza (Slagle) 854
Flora I. 854; Henrietta (Buech-
ner) 854; Jacob 838; John 344
John D. 854; John W. 854; Mary
856; Matilda 672, 844; Willie O.
(Lutes) 838
HAHRENBURG, Charles 581
HAHLER, Caroline (Kurre) 775
Herman 775
HAIGLER, J. L. 541
HAIL, Benjamin 490, 495; Evelin
A. 622; Francis 622-3; Margaret
(Eads) 622-3
HAILE, Ann E. (Campbell) : Tate:
638; Elizabeth L. 638; Ella L. 634
638; Eva M. 638; Geneva 638
Harvey 634; Harvey B. 638; Jesse
532, 533; Lemon 513; Lizzie (---)
634; Margaret (Eads) : Montgom-
ery: 637, 638; Margaret A. 638
Oscar L. 638; Samuel G. 638
Thomas 327, 637, 638; Thomas H.
351, 637-8; Virginia Ann Polk
(Hutchings) 638; Wendell G. 638
Will T. 638
HAINLEY, Elizabeth 986; George
P. 986; Mary J. 986; Samuel 986
Thomas 986; Thomas G. 986
HAINES, Amanda M. 956; Minor
B. 956; Rachel J. (Brooks) 956
HAINESWORTH, Anna 977; Anna
(Tomlinson) 977; Anna M. 977
Bula E. (Staats) 977; Harry R. 977
Henry 977; Henry jr 977; Mary J.
(Scott) 977; Mary L. 977; Rich-
mond 977; Thomas 977
HAINLEY, Amberline 977; Bethia
(Jenkins) 977; Bettie 978; Charles
978; Eliza 977; Elizabeth 977; El-
len 977; George 978, 979; Hender-
son 977; Jacob 964; Jacob jr 977
Jeannette 977; Masieth 978; Or-
rie 978; Polly (Clark) 964; Polly
A. (Clark) 978; Thomas 977; Wil-
lie 978
HAISLIP, Jonathan 363
HAKES, Mary 939
HALBERT, James 552, 553
HALBROOK, Julia Ann (Doerr) 697
P. L. 697
HALE, Amanda A. 1030; Ann
(Sims) 1030; Arthur O. 931; Caro-
line C. 1030; Effie M. 931; Eliza-
beth 1013, 1139; Emeline (Nation)
931; Emma C. 1030; Evaline N.
1030; Ethel 931; George 931; Ida
L. 931; J. L. 357, 364; James 364
James L. 931; James M. 1030
John 931; John B. 159; Laura
Belle 931; Lillie May 931; Mahala
(Ledford) 1030; Mariluis 781
Marshall H. 1030; Mary Ann 1044
1045, 1197; Mary Ann (Smith)
1130; Mary Ann Mariler 931;
Mary C. 1172; Mary E. (Jackson)
1172; Mary F. 1030; Matthew
1030; Nancy (Stamps) 931; Nancy
Ann 1130; Nancy J. 931; Nicholas
931; Richard 1130; Robert B. 1172
Sanford R. 1030; Sarah C. (Aust)
931; Sarah E. 1130; Sarah Eliza-
beth 931; Senath 1160; Stephen L.
1130; T. DeWitt 1160; Thomas 349
352, 781; Thomas A. 1030; Thom-
as H. 352; Van W. 1030; W. H. 565
William 349; William H. 1130
William M. 931
HALEY, John 496
HALL, Alfred L. 978; Alfred W.
978; Alice Elmer 978; Andrew 978
Anse Dell (---) 897; B. J. 599
Benjamin 966; Benjamin C. 966
Calvin M. 978; Cornelia Ann (Da-
ley) 967; Della F. 978; Eliza 934

Elizabeth 966; Ella E. 978; Guy L. 978; Hannibal C. 978; Harriet (Waters) 978; James G. 1033 John 302, 355, 461; Julia A. (Chapman) 1018; Laura J. 1033; Mary D. 786; Nancy S. 978; Permelia (---) 978; Rebecca 783; Rebecca (Ramsey) 302; Robert 303, 318; S. T. 714; Sarah (Burgees) 978; Sarah (Holman) :Caldwell: 966 Sarah A. 945; Seth 567; Thomas 490; W. A. 1018; Willard P. 76, 103 155, 158; William A. 158; William G. 966

HALLADAY, Emeline 1142

HALLECK, Gen. --- 120, 121, 122 & Brother 408

HALLER, Mrs. --- 455

HALTER, A. Frederick 638; Adam 638; Ardelpeit 638; August 638 Dorothea (Weiskapper) 638; Edward 638; Frank 638; Frederick 638; Henry Lewis 638; Ludwig 638 Margaret Ruth (---) 638; William 638

HALTMAN, Kunendia (Rauh) 726 William 726

HAM, Allie Hugh 1163; Clara A. 1163; Frances (Branch) 1163 Frances Elizabeth 1163; Gracie P. 1163; John W. 1163; Jones Mc. 1163; Lewis 1163; Maggie Belle 1163; Mary Ann Amelia (Harkey) 1163; Mary L. 1163; Sarah L. 1163 T. H. 1163; Thomas F. 1163-3 Thomas H. 1163

HAMBLETON, Amanda 1031; Daniel L. 1031; John F. 1031; Joseph A. 1031; Mary Alice 1031; Mary C. (Smith) 1031; Matilda (Campbell) 1031; Samuel A. 1031; William H. 1031

HAMBY, Frances M. 1190; Jacob port. 235

HAMERS, Enos 552; Joel 552

HAMILTON, A. V. 422; Amanda J. (Brown) 638-9; Ben. A. 460 Charles 490; D. J. 432; E. I. 1092 Eleanor F. 827; Elisha M. 639; Elizabeth (Hill) 934; Elizabeth (matkin) 638; Fernan R. 639 Frank 355; Gertrude 724; James 331-3, 471, 490, 638; James V. 639 John W. 638; Lewis 639; Lucretia 918; Lucy (Baldwin) 1092; Lucy Ann 908; Lula T. (Martin) 989 Mahala 638-9; Mary Ann (---) :Remnick: 639; Mary Ann (Remnicks) :Merryman: 658; Mary E. 638; Orten P. 639; Sarah Elizabeth 'Jane' (Kinder) 774; Thomas 451; W. D. 658; William 357, 384 989; William D. 638-9; William D. Jr 638; William M. 418

HAMM, Cathrine (Kline) 598; Cathrine (Vite) 598; Charles W. 315 598-9; Louis 598

HAMMEL, George W. 511; J. C. 517 Mary 1123

HAMMOND, Daniel 58; L. A. (f) 1024; Samuel 55n; T. G. 1024

HAMPEL, A. M. (---) 1082; John 1082; Sophia 1082

HAMPTON, D. D. 429

HANCOCK, A. C. 1101; Alice 993 Connie (Mitchim) 942; H. H. 468 607; John D. 993; John W. 381 1100-1; Lizzie 1101; Martha 1101 Mary 1101; Mary E. (Pryor?) 993 Nancy M. (Newman) 607; Neeley (West) 1100; Susan (Calaway) 1100-1; W. C. 942; William 1100 1101; Winifield S. 161

HAND, Henry 265, 768; Katy (Shawnee) 298; William 316, 428

HANDES, Fany 299

HANDY, Ella 943; Minerva (---) 1013; Noah 357, 366, 382, 419, 466 943, 998

HANELY, Antoine 908

HANESWORTH, H. 542

HANKMEYER, H. 548

HANNAH, Druscula 952; Enos 317 James 317; John 317

HANNAHS, Harrison 518

HANNEY, F. 384

Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway controversy 190-4

Hannibal Cave 34

HANNON, Cintha H. 1191

Lanover Lutheran Church 579-80

HANSBROUGH, Emma 1086

HANSEL, William 777; Willie M. 777

HANSON, Dr. --- 1165; Peter 697 R. H. 546; Sophia (Pochner) 697

HAPPEL, Anna 784; Theodore 784

HARBERT, William T. 370, 373

HARBIN, Angeline (Enochs) 1032 Dona (Stewart) 1032; Elbert E. 1032; Frances E. (Martin) 1032 Hallie E. 1032; James 1032; John W. 1031-2; Margaret A. 1032 Roscoe R. 1032

HARBEISON, George B. 256; John 356, 461, 531; John C. 317, 319, 395 411, 412-3, 531, 532; & Christie 477

HARBOLT, Kelis (Rader) 907; W. F. 907

HARDAY, Delilah 952; Eliza A. 942

HARDEE, Gen. --- 111, 497, 498 499

HARDELL, Peter 266

HARDIN, Mr. --- 376; Ben. 904 981; C. H. 391; Charles H. 155 William 308

HARDING, Chester 132-3; Mary A. 590

HARDY, Arminta O. (Bailey) 1012 R. L. 1012; W. C. 363

HARENBERG, Caroline 759 Charles 759; Elizabeth 759; Lou- is 759; Philippine (Krehbein) 759 Rosena (Bartels) 759; William 759

HARGAN, Benjamin J. 1006; Eas- ter (Childers) 1006; Franklin 1006 Ida R. 1006; Joseph 1006; Laura F. 1006; Martha 982; Mary 1006 Rosa B. 1006; Sarah 1006; Ste- phen 1006; Thomas F. 1006; Wil- liam 1006

HARGIS, Ingram 963; Mary (Clay- ton) 963

HARGRAVE, Lemuel 282

HARGROVE, Benjamin 264

HARKAMALLER, Mary 729

HARKEY, A. Jasper 1163; Bascom S. 1163; Daniel 1163; Edward L. 1163; Margaret (McEachern) 1163 Mary A. (Bangston) 1163; Mary Ann Amelia 1163; S. J. 457, 1163 Thomas F. 1163; W. M. 475; Wil- burn D. 1163; Wilburn O. 1163 William L. 1163; William M. 369

HARKLEROOD, Daniel 316, 489 490

HARLAN, G. W. 570; William 443

HARLOW, Sarah A. 1074

HARMENING, H. 579

HARMON, Ann 1130; Bridget 1130 Byrd 1130; Elizabeth (Thompson) 1130; Ellen R. (Wells) 1130; J. 1130; John 1130; John J. 1130 Margaret 1130; Margaret (Car- ney) 1130; Margaret M. 1130 Martha Ann 829; Mary 1130; Mary E. 1130; Nancy 1008; Pat 1071 Patrick 1130; Patrick A. 1130 Sarah A. 1130; Thomas H. 1130 William 1171

HARMS, Ernest 579

HARNED, Sallie 974

HARNES, George W. 912

HARNESS, Hannah A. (Sheppard) :Thompson: 1005; John 1005 Mary E. 912; Tabitha (Bukey) 912

HARNEY, Malinda 1007; William S. 94, 98-9, 111

HARPER, Altha 889; Althea E. 978 Alvis R. 932; Andrew J. 1032 Cynthia A. (Castlebury) 978; Cyn- thia S. 978; David H. 931-2, 979 Elizabeth 931, 1032; Elizabeth (Jennings) 1032; Eunice Blanche 979; Fannie (Ostner) 979; Farm- er 836; Green 931; Greene H. 979 Hellen L. 978; Henry H. 889; Hen- ry H. 978; James 931, 979; James B. 978; James W. 978; John B. 931 979; John D. 978; John H. 362, 979 1028, 1032; Joseph 931, 1076; Jo- seph A. 1032; Josiah 377, 979, 1076

- Lillie M. 1032; Louisa 1032; Louisa (Branham) Price: 1076; Louisa K. 978; Lucinda E. (Dodge) 932
Lucy J. 1032; Mabel (Dodge) 932
Maria 931; Maria F. 979; Martha J. 978; Mary P. 978; Mary S. (Evans) 1028; Mildred A. 964; Mildred Ann 978; Minerva 1032; Minnie E. 1032; Nancy (Smith) 978-9
Nancy (Williams) 931; Otis W. 932
Polly Ann (Stitt) 1076; Reuben 363
Robert 931, 978-9; Robert Ferdinand 979; Robert H. 979; S. J. 1032
Sarah (Kitchen) 836; Sarah A. 1032
Sarah E. 979; Susan R. (Patrick) 1032; Thomas 931; Thomas H. 932
Thomas J. 979; Thomas M. 1032
W. B. 438; William 316, 931; William A. 1032; William F. 979
William L. 978-9; William W. 978 & Christy 470
HARRAL, John W. 381
HARREL, J. D. 909; Lucy (Riley) 909
HARRINGTON, Annie (Hubbs) Everright: 1193; D. A. 1193, 1203
Elizabeth 1203; George W. 441
452; Harriet R. 788; Susan A. 1189
1190
HARRIS, Capt. --- 328; --- (Martina) 941; --- (Newman) 905; A. C. 979; A. K. 351; Alfred E. 979; Almira (---) 1054; Alvin C. 979; Amanda (Brown) 760; Amanda Caruthers 639; Amelia Irene 933
Andrew K. 639; Ann (Owens) 932
Anna 932; Anna (Pullian) 932; Anna E. (Shepperd) 760; B. 895; Barbara (Martin) 979; Belle 1130
Benjamin 933; Benjamin F. 932
Beulah 760; C. C. 918; Caldonia 1054; Christopher C. 932; Clorinda 1200; Cora C. 572; D. J. 541
David 317; E. W. 568, 759; Ed L. 568; Edith 639; Edward 760; Edward L. 760; Edward R. 760; Edwin S. 932; Elam 568, 569, 570
Eljah 325; Elizabeth (Blanks) 639
Ella 933; Ella J. 921, 932; Emeline 639; Emily 740; Emma (Dodge) 924; Emma A. 932, 933
Estell D. 639; Estell D. (Harris) 639; Eugene W. 932; Eugenia 933
950; Fillmore 351; Francis C. 932
933; Frank 639, 760; George 1054
George O. 639; George W. 932
Grover O. 639; H. P. 345; Hannah (---) 722; Howell 932; Howell Jr. 932; Howell J. 932; I. Gertrude 933; Irl H. 933; J. S. 546; Jackson 1130; James M. 932; Jane 630, 762
Javie (Reed) 639; Jennie 1130
Jessie 760; Jesse L. 932; John 533
534, 568, 905, 932, 933; John E. 760; John K. 351-2; John T. 932-3
John Thomas 933; Johnnie E. 933
Joseph 1130; Josephus F. 639
Julia (Russell) 760; Kate E. 932
L. J. 439; Lillie (Parker) 639
Littleton W. 639; Lulu 760; M. S. 464; Mamie L. 639; Margaret (Hempstead) 932; Margaret E. (---) 760; Mariah 1052; Martha 996; Martha 639, 1130; Martha (McGhee) 1130; Martha V. 979, 995
Martin V. 932; Marvin J. 933
Mary 995, 1130; Mary (Alexander) 759; Mary Edens 979; Mary I. (Townes) 918, 932; Mary Jane 639
Mary S. 932, 933; Matilda 1164
Mattie B. 932; Millard F. 639
Myrtle 932; N. B. 344; Nancy (Friend) 928; Nancy (Madkiff) 1130; Nancy (Springfield) 1130
Nancy Jane 1152; Nannie (Friend) 933; Nannie E. 932; O. D. 202, 315
408; O. S. 434; Oliver S. 568, 572
Paul 639; Phoebe C. 979; Priscilla (Shelton) 932; Priscilla S. 932
R. P. 740; Richard 923; Richard B. 973; S. A. 1130, 1152; S. P. 352
S. S. 506, 759-60; Sallie Josephine 1039; Samuel P. 351; Sarah E. 932
Sarah E. (Hicks) 639; Sarah N. 932
Stella J. 639; Stephen 328; Sue (Himman) 933; Tabitha A. 1096
Thomas A. 159; Timothy 328
Tonic Lee 932; Travis 355; U. Ethel 933; Virgilia H. 932; W. B. 459; W. E. 938; Walton 1130; William A. 1200; William B. 932
William E. 932, 933; William H. 210; William M. 367, 979; William P. 511; Willie P. 933; Winifred (Baldwin) 932, 933; Z. G. 457
& Chinn 456; & Rosenbaum 464
HARRISON, A. A. 464, 954; A. G. 174; Agnes W. 1164; Albert G. 157
177; Andrew J. 930; Arthur S. 1164; B. F. 460; Benjamin 286; Elizabeth 857; Emma Lee 1164; Ernest F. 1164; Ethel (Bedford) 1013
Ezra 357; Felix 365; Felix G. 366
Henrietta 930; Hester 988; Isham 343; James E. 927; Jason 334
Jesse 1163; John 930; John W. 1013; Lawrence 286; Lucinda (Clements) 1090; Margaret 1167
Margaret (Hulsey) 1163; Martha (Gupton) 930; Missouri (Friend) 927; N. C. 326, 421, 431; Oscar S. 1164; Paschal C. 1164; Robert 930
Robert E. 1164; Roxanna (Stokes) 1164; Susan (Allstun) 954; Theodosia (Mann) 1137; Thomas J. 365
V. H. 572; Van H. 1163-4; Virgin 930; William 286; William H. 160
William Henry 52, 145, 154, 316
651; proclamation by 251, 317-8
Zalma B. 1164
Harrison, skirmish at 505
Harrison County 177
HARROLD, Valle 408
HART, Amanda 669; Cecelia (---) 895; Charles 252, 351, 352; Edward J. 704; Eliza (Ford) 895; Elizabeth 704; Ellen 704; Francis J. 704; Ida 895; J. W. 703-4; James 895; James H. 460; James W. 713
John 286, 297, 431, 486, 895; John E. 328, 895; Joseph 466, 888; Josephine (Bassett) 895; Josie 895
Lizzie 895; Louisa (Tropp) 704
Louisa C. 704; Mary (Steel) 849
Mary (Steel) 804; Mary T. 704
Michael 252, 350, 351; Odine T. 704; Pierce C. 895; Rosa J. 704
Sallie (McElmurry) 888; Thomas 703-4; W. K. 434; William 531
William K. 326; William S. 704
HARTER, Barbara 608; Emily B. (Rigdon) 610; John 610
HARTKOPF, B. T. 448
HARTLE, Barbara (Seabaugh) 830-1; Carrie A. 761; Christancy (---) 849; Corie A. 761; Emanuel 761; Francis M. 760-1; James T. 831; Jefferson 849; Jesse 760, 761
830, 857; Jessie M. 761, 831; Jessie P. 760; John F. 761; Katie M. 761; Lavina 849; Mariah E. 857
Mary E. 831; Mary E. (Welty) 815
830; Mary J. (Baker) 760; Matilda (Seabaugh) 831; Minnie P. 760
Myrtle E. 761; Pearley Edward 831; Peter 760, 830-1; Priscilla (Statler) 831; R. B. 815; Ransom B. 830; Revie R. 761; Thoad C. 831
Rillie L. 760; Robert L. 831; Sarah (---) 857; Sarah (Seabaugh) 760
761, 830; Sarah Adeline (Yount) 761; Sarah E. 760; Sophia Jane (Fairbright) 760
HARTMAN, Charles T. 1101; David H. 1101; Donnie I. 1101; E. W. 1101; Emily S. (Carty) 1101; Edna (Black) 1101; George W. 1101
John 1101; Leona 1101; Mary M. 1101; Ollie C. 1101; Philip 1101
Rosa 1101; Sallie 1101; Vianna 1101; William 1101; William D. 1101
HARTNER, Anna (Price) 993; D. G. 993
HARTSHORN, David 639; David E. 640; John 442, 639-40; John C. 640
Mary (Baird) 639; Susan 640; Susan A. (Evans) 640
Hartsville, battle of 127
HARTWELL, Ann Eliza (Hudson) 1197; Arena Ada 1197; Barbara Ann (---) Smith: 1197; Eliza Ann 1197; Elizabeth Ann 1197; Elizabeth Ann (Tobias) 1197; Ephraim 1197; Evaline 1050-1; H. 1005

- James Alexander 1197; James H. 1197; John 1197; John E. 1186
Lemuel Elsworth 1197; Lewis L. 1197; Louisa Jane 1186; Mary A. (Stratton) 1005; Mary J. 1005
Nancy (---) : Powers: 1197; Susan H. 1197
HARTY, Alfred 1032; Amanda 1032
Andrew I. 1032; Andrew J. 1032
Daniel 1032; Dora 1032; Elizabeth 1032; Frank 1032; John 556; Polly 1056; Robert 1032; Sarah 1032
Sophia 1032; Susan (Moore) 1032
W. C. 363; William C. 1032; Willie 1032
HARVELL, Emily 975
HARVEY, D. W. 993; G. J. 362
Jennie 1084; Lucretia Jane 1033
Nancy (---) 1033; Samuel 1033
HARVILL, Missouri 1073; S. R. 377, 478; & Rainbolt 478
Harvill 1082
HARWELL, Frances (Lewis) 775
O. L. 776
HASE, F. C. 347, 348, 450; Fred C. 348; John F. 347, 730
HASSLER, Thomas 377
HATCH, Deborah 960; Emily L. (Frohook) 870; George S. 739
Jennie (Wilkinson) 739; Thomas H. 870; William H. 159
HATCHER, Ann W. (Gill) 896; C. H. 896; Charles H. 934; Charles R. 933-4; Christiana (Baldwin) : Owen: 934; Effie (Robb) 727; Elizabeth (---) 571; Ellen 934
Fanny 288; Harriet 571; James M. 727; Julia 572; M. G. 439
Mamie (Ferguson) 896; Margaret (Dillinger) 933; Milton G. 895-6
R. A. 333, 335, 970; R. A., & Company 438; R. H. 335; Richard H. 334
Robert A. 158, 159, 404; Rosanna (Myers) 934; Samuel 933; Thomas 933
HATFIELD, George 752; Jeanette N. 752-3
HATHAWAY, Amos R. 909; Ellen (Riley) 909; James L. 206
HATHORNE, Elizabeth 792
HATHLER, Morris 434
HATLEY, Louisa J. (Davis) 1024
R. M. 1024
HATTEN, James F. 338; & McSpadden 459
HATTLER, Dr. --- 824; Marzilla J. (Clippard) 824
HATTON, J. F. 332, 338;
HAUERT, Mary 801
HAUG, Rosa 607
Haun's Mill Massacre 68
HAUPT, Adaline L. 761; Bertie 761
Charles 579, 761; Chrisjohn 579
Christian C. 761; George C. 761
John 579; John H. 761; Martha A. 761; Mary E. 761; Mary E. (Maintz) 761; Minnie (---) 761
Minnie C. 761; Mollie 775; Polly A. (Seabaugh) 761
HAUR, George 299
HAVENS, Harrison E. 158; M. K. 457
HAW, Catherine (Logan) 640; Catherine A. (Logan) 974; Elizabeth (Moore) 640; Euriel 974; J. L. 476
977; James 640; Jennie 640; Jennie E. 974; Joseph L. 640; Mary A. (Vernon) 640; Uriel 534, 535
536, 537, 640; Mrs. Uriel 535
HAWKINS, Gov. --- 1164; A. 1039
A. L. 988; Alonzo 402; Augusta (Waltrip) 1164, 1177; Augustus 640; C. P. 332, 405; C. W. 996
Charles P. 1164; D. L. 391, 753
David L. 745, 818; Elizabeth 1054
Elizabeth (Pinson) 640; H. P. 519
Henry P. 518; J. W. 540;
James M. 1164; James P. 1164
John 310; Katie (McCormack) 641
Lucy 1164; Mary J. (Marshall) 988; Mary Julia 745; Malilda (Harris) 1164; Mildred (Sloan) 641
Milton 640-1; Newtie 641; Newton 640-1; Valney 1181; Virginia E. 818
HAWKS, Emma 1020; G. 1020; & Evans 473
HAWN, Aaron M. 831; Alfred 831
Almer Z. 831; Andrew Jefferson 641; Ann 831; Barbara (Dellinger) Caroline E. (Whitener) 831; Catherine 831; Charles 831; Christian 831; David 831; Dora 831; Edward Knox 641; Eliza R. 831; Elizabeth 840; Emily (Craddock) 831; Emily S. 831; Ephraim 822; Epps M. 831
Ethel C. 831; Felix 831; Harriet J. (Yount) 831; Henry B. 831
James C. 831; Jessie D. 831; Joseph Alonzo 641; Josephine 831
Luvare E. 831; Margaret E. 831
Martha D. (Ball) 641; Martha J. 831; Mary C. 831; Matilda A. 831
Mettie V. 831; Nannie A. (Hevron) 831; Nathan G. 831; Nellie 641
Oliver B. 831; Otto D. 831; Priscilla (Bollinger) 822; Rhoda (Petersen) 641; Rochester H. 831
Rosa A. 831; Rufus J. 641; Samuel 641, 831; Samuel D. 831; Samuel Luther 641; Sarah E. 831; Sarah J. 831; Serepta O. 831; Thomas 831; Thomas C. 831; William 831
Xenia 641
Haw's Chapel 535
HAY, Cynthia (Miller) : Henderson: 1197; Diamack 1197; Hannah 1001
Lowry 1001; Mary A. (Stout) 1001
HAYDEN, Anthony 395; Blivens 272, 273; Charles 349; Christena (Seabaugh) 718; Elizabeth 720
Florence 959; Hannah R. 901; Hiram 806; James 718; John P. 380-1; Kendrick 711; Laura M. (---) : McClellan: 959; Levica 806
Margaret 700; Rachel M. 959
Solomon 281; Susan B. 717; Thomas 345, 348, 720; Tresa (Litach) 711
HAYDOCK, Clara 741
HAYER, James 548
HAYES, Elijah 1201; Frances E. 1145; Frances M. 1167; Granville M. 372; Hartford 469; Julia A. 1201
Phillip T. 1021; R. B. 161; R. C. 334; & Bartlett 466
HAYLEY, T. C. 460
HAYNES, Annie Elizabeth 684; Asa 1164; Daniel 475, 476, 1164; Inez 1164; Irene 1164; John 684; John A. 1164; Judith E. (McConnell) 1164; Louisa 1067; Nancy (Turney) 1164; Nannie 1164; Rebecca (---) 684
HAYNIE, Nannie 1079
HAYS, --- (McCarty) 280; Christopher 265, 279, 316, 318, 324
George 265, 277, 279-80; J. B. S. 366; John 266, 279-80, 316, 325
Martha (Pharris) 906; Mary 1038
Robert 349; Sallie (Byrd) 280; Sally (Byrd) 277; Samuel 156; Solomon 355; William 906
HAYTHORN, Edward 282
HAZARD, R. 863; Rowland G. 214-5
HAZELBUD, Joseph B. 726; Missouri L. (Quick) 726
HAZELTINE, R. 159
HAZLETON, Allie 1080
HEAD, John 460
HEADLEE, E. B. 540; J. B. 539, 540
J. H. 541, 542
HEADLEY, Abigail 990; Andrew 990; Elizabeth 990; James 990
Lucinda 990, 991; Lucy 991
Mary 990; Newton 991; Rebecca 991; Sarah 990; Sarah (Northern) 990; William 990; Winifred 990
Winifred (---) 990
Headlight, Poplar Bluff 478
HEADRICK, Caroline 1145
HEARD, John T. 159
HEARST, Capt. --- 510
HEATH, Adaline (---) : Downing: 1010; Celia A. 1010; Charles 311
Elizabeth 1147; James B. 1010
John G. 58; John H. 1010; Nancy (Heath) 1147; P. J. 1010; Reuben 1010; Richard 1010; Robert N. 1010; Sarah J. 1010; Telfah C. 1010; Thomas M. 1010; William 534; William H. 1010
HEBERLIE, Mary 878; Nicholas 873

HEBNER, L. M. 448
 HECHER, John 303
 RECHINGER, Abigail (Lodge) 597
 Adaline M. 597; Protase 597
 HECK, Eliza (Chapman) 962; Randall A. 962
 HECKMAN, Catherine 729
 HECTOR, Cynthia (Ross) 1208
 Frederick 490; Gilbert 265
 HEDENBERG, J. V. 541
 HEDGEPEETH, Keziah C. 1087
 HEEB, Anna 761
 HEGGIE, A. 986; Archibald 979-80
 Arthur W. 980; Bessie F. 980; Eva L. 980; Fannie M. 980; James 979, 980; John 366, 986; John P. 980; John T. 979-80, 997; Lillian M. 980; Martha 986; Martha A. 980
 Mary E. 980; Mary P. 963; Mary T. (Rushing) 980, 997; Mattie E. 980; Melvina (Rushing) 997; Nancy (Love) 979-80, 986; Richard A. 980; Robert E. L. 980; Susan L. 980; W. Z. 997
 HEIFNER, Valentine 323
 HEINEXIUS, Johanna 636
 HEINS, Louisa C. 595, 596
 HEISA, Henry 778; Minnie (Lowes) 778
 HEISE, Albert 761; Anna 761; Anna (Heeb) 761; August F. 761; Ernest 761; Gustav 761; Henry 761
 Henry F. 761; John Henry 761
 Loretta (-) 761; Mary (Schroeder) 761; Robert 761; William 761
 HEISSERER, Victoria 925; Vincent 356
 Heisserer's Hotel 461
 HEITMAN, Clara (Conrad) 826
 William 826
 HELBER, C. 517; Catherine (Pretzinger) 641; Christian 641
 Edward 641; Emma 641; Emma (Carlton) 641-2; J. 441; Jacob 641-2; John W. 641; Laura 641
 May 642
 HELD, Alverda R. (Jackson) 762
 Charles 762; Jehoidia H. 761-2
 Laura (Sams) 761; Loretta (Williams) 762; Peter 761
 HELDERMAN, Eva 846
 HELENS, Mary J. (Spradling) 1090
 William 1090
 HELLAKEER, Elizabeth 879
 HELLWEGE, Martha A. 737
 HELM, Annie (Warren) 1131; Alexander 1131; Annie R. E. 1131
 Cornelius D. 1131; Emma E. (Huffman) 1199; Henry 1131; John Franklin 1131; Tempy C. (Hinkle) 1131
 HELS, Jacquin 299
 HEMBREE, Adaline (Miller) 704
 Charity (Webb) 704; Davis 704
 Effie L. 704; Hattie L. 704; Ida M. 704; J. C. 555; Joseph C. 704; Joseph P. 704
 HEMPHILL, John 286
 HEMPSTEAD, Benjamin R. 762
 Edward 56, 154, 311, 489; H. E. 555, 560; John B. 762; Margaret 932; Margaret D. (Thompson) 762
 Permelia 555
 HENDERSON, Dr. --- 274; ---
 (---): Blair 412; --- (Giboney) 274; A. S. 274, 356, 461, 462; Adam 339; Albert G. 1033; Alda May 1033; Amelia (McKnight) :Shackelford; 763; Anna (Moore) 763; Becky 1120; Betsy Ann (Miller) 1198; C. K. 344; Charles K. 343; Charles S. 478; Charles W. 763; Clara 1033; Clarence 763
 Clarence Arthur 1033; Cynthia (Miller) 1187; Cyrus 762; DeWitt Talmadge 1033; Elizabeth 685
 Emma G. 763; George 325, 326
 411, 412, 418, 747; George S. 763
 Harry 1198; Isabel 1139; J. B. 157
 J. M. 480; Jacob M. 1197; James 344, 1198; James C. 572; James Cleveland 1033; Jane (Harris) 762
 John 1197-8; John R. 325, 762-3
 Julia 1033; Laura 1198; Laura (Adams) :Kirkland; 1198; Laura J. (Hall) 1033; Lee 1198; Malinda M. (Hollick) 1032; Margaret Josephine (Underhill) 1033; Marshall H. 1032-3; Mary A. 572
 Mary C. 1104; Mary F. (Steel) 762-3; Mary Jane 763; Mossa S. 763; R. T. 423, 435; Riley 1198
 Robert Esmond 1033; Robert T. 763, 769; Sally 887; Stephen Chester 1033; Stephen Francis 1032; Thomas B. 71; William 1197
 William D. 763; William P. 1197-8
 HENDLEY, Henry M. 1033; James 1033; James L. 1033; Lucretia Jane (Harvey) 1033; Sarah (Flemming) 1033
 HEADRICK, Anna 1198; David G. 1198; David Glen 1198; Ellen 1198
 Etta 1198; Hance 1198; Iola 1198
 Isaac B. 1198; Julia N. 1198; Julius H. 1198; Lillian 1198; Nancy (Crawford) :Gordon; 1198
 Sarah (Nevela) 1198; Sarah (Pittman) 1198
 HENDRICKS, Anna B. (Dudley) 1192; Charles F. 376; David 436
 John 325, 326; John R. 436; John W. 1192; Louis 416; Mollie 1001
 P. L. 523; Polly 815
 HENDRICKSON, N. W. 377
 HENEAUX, Louis 490
 HENECKE, August 318
 HENJDON, Charles 698; Matilda (Mattingly) :Faherty; 698
 HENKEL, R. C. 580
 HENLEY, Anna (Willie) 832; Benjamin William 831; Elizabeth (Bowman) 831; Ida A. 832; Mary 832; Robert Lee 832; Thomas 831
 Thomas A. 832; William 359
 HENLY, William 477
 HENN, Susan 522
 HENNEKEN, Mary 701
 HENNESY, Fr. --- 1115
 HENNING, H. R. 520
 HENNON, Louisa (Northcutt) :Watkins; 1008; Marcella H. 1008
 Samuel 1008
 HENRICK, Nancy 921
 HENRIET, Cornelia M. J. 1117
 HENRY, Andrew 310, 408; Cornelia A. (Burford) 747; John H. 457
 John S. 747; John W. 157; Malcolm 58; N. 534; Nelson 535, 536
 538, 544; Patrick 48, 177
 Henry County 177
 HENSEN, Tennessee 887
 HENSLEY, --- (Burgess) 642; C. M. 542; Cline D. 763; Eliza P. (---) 642; Geneva C. 680; George C. 763; Mary Edna (Rudy) 670
 Meddie E. (Rudy) 642; Mollie (Shaner) 763; Richard D. 763
 Sarah (Hon) 763; Simeon J. 642
 670; Solomon D. 763; William W. 642
 HENSON, Judge --- 364; A. G. 379
 Andrew 381; Isabella 950; Jesse R. 378; Nathan 1013; S. D. 362, 363
 Samuel D. 358; Solomon W. 366
 W. G. 561
 HENTE, F. 580
 Hephzibah Church 552
 HEPPLER, Catherine 1139
 HEQUEMBOURG, C. W. 468
 Herald, Bloomfield 470-1; Farmington 441; Ironton 452, 456
 Lutesville 453; Marble Hill 452
 Ste. Genevieve 408, 597; Troy 634
 HERBERT, Amanda 885; Thomas 377
 HERBST, F. 647; F. H. 642; Henry C. 642; John 642; Louise 642
 Mary (Siebeck) 642; Millie (Hillebraecht) 642; Minnie 642
 William 578
 HERDE, J. 526
 HERMAN, Rev. --- 581; H. 647
 Henry 642; Johnny 642; Joseph 642; Magdaline (Raumshuh) 642
 Zoe (Frichette) 642
 HERNERICK, Barbara 724-5
 HERR, Ben F. 417
 HERRMAN, Luther 708; Mary E. (Hughes) 708
 HERRON, Elizabeth 683
 HERSHMAN, David 637; Mary (Gruener) 637
 HERSINGER, --- (Anthony) 880
 Catherine 632; George P. 860

HERTER, C.A. 409; Charles A. 599 473; William 310
 Henry 599; Josephine (Herter) HICKOK, Dr. --- 599
 599; Mary (Grither) 599 Hickory County 177
 HERTICH, Augustus C. 600; Bar- HICKS, Benjamin F. 1164-5
 tholomew J. 600; Blanch 600 Blanche A. 1165; Clinton C. 1165
 Charles J. 600; Charles S. 599- Elizabeth (Biggs) 1199; Emir-
 600; Clara 245, 600; Clara A. 599 retta T. (Williams) 1165; Francis
 Edith 600; Henry 599, 600; Joseph 1199; George A. 1165; George Y.
 408, 597, 599, 600; Joseph Paul 1199; Hattie B. 1165; James 1199
 599; Louis Villars 599; Marcel- James R. 1199; John 1165; Lucy
 line (deVillars) 599; Marcelite 599 E. 1199; Martha J. 1006; Mary S.
 Marcelite (deVillars) 597; Mary 1180, 1199; Matilda J. 1199; Nan-
 L. (Rozier) 599-600; Sarah (Viv- cy C. (Langford) 1165; Nannie
 ian) 600; Villars J. 600 (Fisher) 1200; Ransom 1199
 HERZINGER, John 638 Samuel S. 1199; Sarah 1199; Sar-
 HESS, Catherine H. (Hill) 980; E- ah E. 639; Susan (Sanford) 1199
 liza (Rader) 907; F. J. 366, 467 Taylor P. 1165; Thomas E. 1199
 Ferdinand J. 980; George E. 907 William 1200; William W. 359, 362
 J. H. 466, 980; Nelson I. 980 HIGDEN, Dollie (Thompson) 1044
 HESSON, Rachel 1150 HIGDON, Cordelia (Berry) 862; J.
 HESTER, Lucy Ann J.P. 1193 R. 457; James 862; John R. 455
 HETIG, Catherine (Meyer) 603 William H. 343
 Fedale 603; Mary J. 603; Theresa HIGGINBOTHAM, J. B. 1024; Lou-
 R. 603 isa E. (Davis) 1024
 HEUCHAN, R. B. 462 HIGGINS, Martha A. 1070; Martha
 HEUER, Anna Malinda 764; August Ann 1069
 763-4; August A. 764; Augusta HIGGS, Mary E. 689
 (Meyer) 764; Charles W. 764 HIGH, Farmer 375
 Clara Ella 764; Fermandena (---) HIGHER, John 844
 764; Freda Louisa 764; George Highland County 184
 Washington 764; Johan 764; Ro- HIGHLEY, Ardella C. 643; Ava G.
 bert Lewis 764; Ross Matilda 764 643; Eliza (McHenry) 643; Emma
 HEURIG, Francis 465 E. 644; James 643; Jennie R.
 HEVRIN, Nannie A. 831 (Thomasson) 644; Jeremiah E. 643
 HEWARD, Hugh, letter to 259-60 John B. 351; John D. 643-4; John
 HEWITT, Henry 364; Solomon 336 H. 643; John Hugh 644; John W.
 HEYER, Theodore 547 352, 643; Katie J. 643; Laura A.
 Hibbard 470 644; Loudica (McKee) 643; Mary
 HIBBIS, E. H. 351; Ebenezer H. A. 668; Mary (Wildman) 643; Otto
 642; Lewis B. 642-3; Lizzie A. 643; Otto C. 643; R. R. 442; Ro-
 (Wheitt) 643; Margaret M. (Green) bert 644, 668; T. C. 644; William
 642; Ollie May 643; Walter Morris M. 643
 643 HIGHSMITH, Abijah 490
 HIBBS, Amanda (Wells) 1034; Babe HIGHT, Edna R. 1023; Minnie (---)
 1034; Cora 1034; Isaac 1033 1023
 James 1033-4; James S. 1034 HIGHTOWN, Mary 1145
 Jesse 1034; John W. 1034; Susan HIGNIGHT, Thomas 329
 (McClennin) 1033 HILARE, Fr. --- 523
 HICKERSON, Connie (Forsythe) HILDERBRAND(T), Sam 503, 660
 1198; Dicey (---) : Randall 1198 HILDRETH, George 945
 Henry 1205; Henry L. 1198; John HILL, A. C. 184; Allie (Cox) 1101
 Henry 1198; Leonard C. 1198 Alonzo D. 1034-5; Amanda 1109
 Martha (Reaves) 1198; Mary M. Andrew 468; Bettie 1101; Caleb
 (Lawson) 1198; Nancy 1205; Ro- 1034; Catherine H. 980; David B.
 bert L. 1198 1034; Dean B. 832; E. G. 405; E-
 HICKMAN, Belle 1045-6; Benja- lijah B. 934; Elizabeth 934, 1081
 min 1186; David M. 63; E. S. 473 Emily E. (Montgomery) 1035
 Edith (Smith) 1034; Elizabeth 555 Emma L. 832; Emmerson 832
 1186; Emily J. (Norrid) 1034; H. Erastus W. 1034; Ethel 1101; Eu-
 W. 1034, 1046; Hartland H. 1034- nice (Durfey) 1034; G. W. 1077
 Ira R. 542; J. A. 473, 1053; J. P. Granville A. 934; Haughel 934
 556; John 1034; John A. 473, 1034 Henry Clay 934; Henry H. 1101
 Margaret (Glover) 1034; Mary L. Hester (League) 1101; J. W. 343
 (Howard) 1034; Ollie I. 1034; W. James A. 934; James C. 1101
 S. 473; Theophilus S. 1034; W. H. James D. 834; James W. 1077

Jane 934; John S. 832; John Smith 832; Katie 934, 1101; Lu-
 cinda 1109; Luther F. 934; Mag- gie 1101; Maggie E. 1108; Mar-
 garet D. (Launies) 934; Margaret F. 1077; Margaret J. (West) 1077
 Mary 832, 1053; Mary E. (Smith) : Limbaugh; 832; Mary J. (North-
 cut) : Holt; 1077; Mattie 1101
 Mattie L. 832; Nancy 934; Nancy (Lawson) 934; Nannie 868; Nellie
 1101; Polly Ann 934; Priscilla (Mills) 934; Priscilla Mollie 934
 Robert J. 382, 1101; Rudolph 1077 S. A. 326; Sallie A. 1101; Samuel
 299, 934; Samuel A. 419, 423, 430 Samuel H. 934; Sarah B. 1077
 Sarah E. 832; Sarah L. (Adams) 1118; Sophronia A. (Dillyard)
 : Moseley; 1077; Susan 935; Susan (Agee) 1077; Thomas 1077, 1101
 1108; Thomas jr 1101; Wallace A. 1101; Whitwell 1101; William 265
 375; William A. 934; William Pearl 934; Zoe E. 1035; & Nell
 1135
 Hillard 1077
 HILLE, Christina 812
 HILLEBRACHT, Millie 642
 HILLS, Elizabeth (Osborne) 1077
 Levi 1077; Narcissus (Talton) : Duff; 1077; Sallie (Huskey) 1077
 Samuel 309, 1077; Thomas 1077
 HILLMAN, Henry 575
 HILLS, Jane 1133
 Hilltown 445
 HILTERBRAND, Joseph 335
 HILTON, Mariah 664; Mary 663-4
 William 299
 HIMMEL, Jane 1172
 HIMMELBERGER, Catherine (Hoak) 1031; I. 1031; Jennie 1031
 John H. 1031; Lillie 1031; Nettie 1031
 HINSTEDT, F., & Company 416
 HINCH, Catherine 643; Elizabeth 643; Francis E. 643; J. C. 643
 John C. 643; Maggie May 643
 Mary (O'Farrell) 643; William 643
 HINDMAN, Gen. --- 128
 HINES, Capt. --- 328; Augusta 797
 C. C. 435; Edwin 797; Emily (Rus- sell) 797; Thomas D. 398
 HINK, Ernest William 764; Ger- hart Albert 764; John 764; Mary M. (Schilling) 764; Rebecca L. M. 764
 HINKLE, Amelia (Clodfelter) 764
 Anna C. (Pauch) 765; Charles 340 555; Cordelia 600; Daniel 755, 764
 Darling 1131; Easter 600; George B. 68; George C. 765; George W. 69; Gideon 600; Gilbert 600; Har- ry H. 765; J. L., & Company 819

- Jacob 283; Jacob L. 764-5; Lavinia (Ramsey) 600; Lewis 804
Lewis R. 600; Lou (Wilson) 765
Louis 764; Lucinda (---) 1131
Margaret (---) 600; Margaret
(Pulbright) 764; Martha J. 764
Mary 765, 1020; Mary Ann 764
Mary E. 804-5; Nancy S. 764; Peter
764; Sarah 755; Sarah (Drum)
764; Sarah A. 764; Susan C. 764
Tempy C. 1131; William 600, 764
Statler & Company 804
- HINMAN, Cora C. 933; Effie 933
Emily (---) 933; Emma 933; Ida
933; Jane 933; Sue 933; William
M. 933
- HINRICHS, Belle (Cook) 1076; C.
D. 1076; Charles F. 1076; Louise
(Priester) 1076; Malinda (Moye)
1076
- HINSSON, W. 526
- HINTON, Elizabeth 952; Emily J.
919; Henry C. 765; John 952; Phe-
be (Cox) 765; Penha (Payne) 952
Vachel 765
- HIPES, Jane 597; Julia A. 597
- HIRSCH, C. 384, 765; C. jr 765
Christ 773; George 416; Lizzie
A. 773
- HIRE, Amanda M. 673
- HISE, James J. 478
- History of Ohio, quoted 258
- HITE, Elizabeth E. 1169
- HITT, Benjamin 553, 766; Brad-
ford 765; Cynthia (Williams) 765
Don A. 765; Elizabeth 1040; Es-
sabeth Mariah (Ventres) 765
Francis 549; Greer D. 765; Isaac
Cooper 765-6; Jesse L. 765; John
549, 776; Lizzie 765; Martha
(Lewis) 776; Mary E. 783; Minnie
Grace 765; Priscilla (Randol) 765
Samuel 325, 766; Sarah 553; Susan
(Cox) 766; Wilbur V. 765; William
765
- HIX, William 336
- HOADLEY, Russell H. 210
- HOAG, Emlen W. 1078; Isaac 1078
Mary E. (Hudgens) 1199; Nancy
(Ballard) 1078; Sarah (Badgley)
1078; Stella (Whitaker) 1078
Walter M. 1199
- HOAK, Catherine 1031
- HOBBS, Addie 1056; Charles J. W.
766; Charles O. 1035; Cora (Slack)
1001; David 644; Edwin 644; Ella
M. 766; Elvira C. (Ervin) 766; Er-
nest M. 766; Fannie P. 644; Fran-
ces L. (Brooks) 766; Green B. 766
1035; Isaac H. 766; J. M. 1035
John 1001; John D. 644; Joseph E.
G. B. 766; Joseph V. 766; Justice
B. 644; Martha M. (Bean) 644
Mary Jessie J. 766; Nancy (Keith)
644; Nancy K. 644; Nora J. 1035
- Robert 644; Robert E. Lee 766
Sarah F. 766; Sarah F. (Penn) 766
1035; Solomon 1056; Solomon B.
363; Sophia E. (Miller) 1035; Wil-
liam J. 644; & Company 416
- HOBRAY, W. H. 540
- HOCKADAY, John A. 143, 156
- HODGE, John 491; Mahala 1043
- HODGEN, John T. 643
- HODGES, Augustine 1024; P. A. 517
Pleasant A. 338, 514; R. L. 1165
Tabble L. 1165
- HODGMEILLER, Joseph 514
- HODSON, Francois 299
- HOECH, C. 547; Christoph 548
- HOEHN, Barbara 732; Dora (Rauh)
726; Elizabeth (Münch) 721
Ferdinand 726; John M. 721
Mary 635; Peter 635
- HOF, Barbara 705; Catherine
(Schmidt) 704; Elizabeth (Dip-
pold) 696, 705; Emma 705; John
696, 704-5; Katie 705; Lena 705
Leonard 705; Louis 705; Martha
705; Theodore 705; William 704
William jr 705
- HOFF, Christina 1082; Harrison
1013
- HOFFMAN, A. 434; Adam 581; An-
drew 705, 707; Barbara (Huber)
707; Bricka (Huck) 600; Catherine
(Feist) 705; Catherine (Schnuerr)
600; Catherine S. (Swartz) 768
Charles 950; D. L. 418; David Loy
766-7; Elinora 705; Elizabeth
(Roth) 600; Ellen 705; Ellen I. 705
Emily M. 601; Emma B. 705; Eu-
nice (Tomlinson) 950; Frances
705, 709; Frank 705; Mrs. Frank
736; Frank J. 601; G. A. 585
Heien (Huber) 707; James 605
Jennie F. 1125; John 705, 707, 709-
10; John G. 766; Joseph 600; Ju-
lia (Hunt) 708; Kate (---) 605
Katharina 930; Laura L. 705
Leonard P. 708; Lillie (McCone)
767; M. William 600-1; Magdale-
na (Zimmerer) 705; Walter: 705
Mary (Gregorie) 605; Mary (Hu-
ber) 707; Mary A. (Huber) 705
Mary F. 705; Mary H. (Prevallet)
705; Mary H. (Rousseau) 705; Mary
K. 767; Mary L. 601; Otto 795
Paulus 600; Peter 705, 707; Re-
becca A. (Adams) 767; Rosa C.
(Rozier) 601; Sarah A. 767; Sophia
(Riemann) 795; William H. 410
William F. 705; & Sucher 409, 600
614, 615
- HOFFMEISTER, C. H. 432
- HOGAN, Edmund 266, 303, 318, 324
John 158, 659; Mena (Mullermann)
659; Peter 510, 512; T. 561
- HOGARD, Ann E. (Manning) 714
John S. 714; Mary 735
- HOGENMILLER, Felix 598; Julius
598; Mary M. (Faller) : Karl: 598
Susan (Faller) 598
- HOGG, Ida (Dillard) 1078; James
R. 1078; Marion 1078; Marion L.
1078; Martha J. 1151; Mary B.
(Winslow) 1078
- HOGGARD, Kate 696
- HOQUE, Carl 1102; Cora B. 1102
Dora (James) 1102; Hesman D.
1102; Iris M. 1102; John A. jr 1102
Jane D. (Robinson) 1101-2; John
A. H. 1101-2; John B. 1101-2
Mary M. (Howell) 1102; Maury S.
1102; Mortimer S. 1102; Rabley
H. 1102; Rebecca E. (White) 1102
HOHENTHAL Brothers 1122
HOHMANN, Barbara (---) 601
Caroline (Bebion) 601; Henry 601
Jasper 601
- HOIN, Anna 741
- HOLBERT, John 344
- HOLBROOK, Lottie (Kalfas) 991
P. 991; P. F. 347
- HOLCOMB, Mr. --- 309; Francis
553; James 553; John 490; Lewis
368; Mary 1185
- HOLCOMBE, Nancy 770
- HOLDEN, Ed. M. 346; Edward M.
398
- HOLDER, A. C. 886; Christian 526
Hurburt M. 886; John M. 886
Mary A. (Wilson) 886; Mathias 526
Sebastian 526
- HOLIDAY, Annie (Allen) 858
Thomas 858
- HOLLADAY, H. N. 1139; Hiram N.
1122, 1137; Thomas 156, 344
- HOLLAMAN, Allen W. 380
- HOLLAND, --- (---) : Day: 1024
H. R. 459; John 1024; M. W. 560
Mary 1204; Peniah 1004
- HOLLATZ, Caroline 1104
- HOLLOWAY, Polly A. 1132
- HOLLEY, Mariah J. 1091
- HOLLICK, Malinda M. 1032
- HOLLINGSWORTH, Charles 896
Cora Ann 896; Emily E. (DeWitt)
896; Henrietta (Eblin) 896; Hen-
rietta (Miner) 896; Ira Jacob 896
Sadie Emily 896; William Edward
896; William S. 896
- HOLLIS, C. P. 363; Laura 1083
Seth G. 363
- HOLLMAN, Charles 547, 548
- HOLLOMAN, A. W. 382; Allen W.
315, 316; Edmund 1102; Joel B.
1102; John W. 1102; Josie 1102
Lucinda J. 1102; Lucinda S.
(Holmes) 1102; Mary (Barrett)
1102; Mary A. 1102; Robert F.
1102; Thomas E. 1102; Brothers
455
- HOLLOWAY, A. M. 386; Thomas
342

- HOLLY, James 449
 HOLMAN, F. J. 607; James 341
 Sarah 966
 HOLMES, Benjamin 338, 339; Ida
 916; John 338; John B. 450; Laura
 1008; Lucinda S. 1102; Nathaniel
 137; Sarah E. 915; William 253
 1102
 HOLMS, Paralee 1008
 HOLSEWORTH, Ellen 673
 HOLSTEAD, Lemuel 350
 HOLSTER, Andrew H. 705; Augus-
 tine S. 705; Julia A. (Tucker) 705
 Louise 689; Mary Angela 705
 Matilda 702; Peter 345, 705; Sar-
 ah V. (Tucker) 705; Vinesse
 (Smith) 705
 HOLT, A. 377; Andrew 1078-9
 David Rice 177; Eliza (Pitchey)
 1078; Grigg 1184; Hannah (Reed)
 1078; Jerome 1078; Lucinda
 (Boon) 1184; Mary J. (Northcut)
 1077; Parmelia (Parsons) 1078
 Pearl 1078; Philomen E. 1078
 Holt County 177
 HOLTMAN, William 450
 HOLWEG, John 527
 HOMBERG, H. 581
 Home Guards of Missouri 511
 HOMER, Temperance 1169
 HON, Sarah 763, 876
 HOOD, Dr. --- 1014; John Bell 516
 Sallie 1087; Samuel H. 1148; Sar-
 ah (Twidwell) 1148
 HOOKER, Gen. --- 511, 516; Sarah
 964
 HOOKS, Sophia 1027
 HOOPER, Amanda 1063
 HOOS, Thomas 347
 HOOSH, Amelia 706; Barbara 705
 707; Barbara (Fath) 705-6, 707
 Charles A. 706; Charles Albert
 706; Emma 706; Henry 685, 705-6
 707; Ida 706; Isabella Mary 706
 J. 714; J. & L. 450; John 686, 687
 705, 706, 708; Josephine 709; Ju-
 lia 706; L. P. 714; Lena 705; Louis
 P. 686, 706; Louise 705-6; Mary
 A. (Koch) 706; Mary J. (Caden-
 bach) 706; Mary M. (Kiesler) 706
 Mirra Grace 706; Rosa 706
 Thomas 347, 513, 705-6; Brothers
 450
 HOPE, Mrs. --- (superintendent
 of Cape Girardeau schools) 422
 Amos Cross 787; David 435; E.
 L. 435; James 568; James Robert
 767; Margaret A. (Baldridge) 767
 Margaret B. (Walker) 767; Torrence:
 767; Maud Y. 767; Robert Y. 767
 Thomas D. 767
 HOPF, Bernard 659; Catherine 659
 Catherine (Dole) 769
 HOPFER, Gabriella 784; Mary 799
 Sophia 734
 HOPGOOD, John 1022-3; Mary V.
 (Crews) 1022-3
 HOPIES, Minerva (Kirkpatrick)
 1133
 HOPKINS, Albert 1165; Alice 645
 Andrew M. 645; Anna C. (Domer)
 645; Anna Mary 645; Archie Ward
 645; Benjamin 644; Benjamin R.
 1165; Blair 645; Catherine
 (Smith) 644; Elizabeth 922; Edie
 K. 645; Eli D. 645; Emma 645
 George O. 645; James 645; James
 A. 464; Jeremiah 645; Jeremiah
 W. 645; John 378; Joseph A. 355
 356; Laura N. (Napper) 1165; Let-
 tie P. 645; Lewis 644-5; Lizzie
 E. 645; Margaret A. (Reynolds)
 1165; Mary Agnes 645; Mary Ann
 (Ward) 645; Michael 645; Michael
 K. 645; Nancy M. (Crawford) 1165
 Rachel 1084; S. C. 1165; Sallie N.
 1165; Samuel G. 333; Sarah 645
 1052; Sarah Jane 846; Tabbie L.
 (Hodges) 1165; Thomas A. 645
 William H. 645; William W. 1165
 & Nash 438
 HOPPER, Finley Wilson 1035; G.
 M. 1170; Gillen 475; Julia 1170
 Martha D. (Black) 1035; Nancy
 (Wier) 1035; Ollie B. 1154; P. W.
 1035; Piety 1035; Rosanna 952
 William T. 1035
 HOPSON, Mary 928
 HORD, Thomas P. 574; Mrs.
 Thomas P. 574
 HORINE, Thomas M. 316, 495
 HORLEN, Antoine 299
 HORN, A. J. 646, 1079; Bell (Mc-
 farland) 645-6; Bettie 645
 Charles 646; David 825; Delia 646
 Doss 646; Dudley 872; Elizabeth
 (---) 825; Emily 646; Esther
 (Leetch) 767; Eusebia (Tulloch)
 :Madkin: 645; F. M. 872; Fannie
 645; Gentry T. 645; George 646
 George M. 646; George W. 646; H.
 C. 872; Harry 873; Harry E. 645
 J. L. 646, 1079; Jane 646; Jane
 (Horn) 646; Jane (Sutherland) 646
 1079; Jasper 351, 645; John 767
 1004; John A. 767; John C. 645
 John N. 645-6; Josiah 636, 1079
 Louisa (Cleveland) 872; Maria
 646; Marvin 646; Mary (Heberlie)
 873; Mary (Perkins) 645; Mary
 M. 964; Mattie 645; Maurice P. 645
 Minnie (Lindley) 646; Minnie E.
 645; Nancy (Hunt) 645; Peninah
 (Holland): Thompson: 1004; Re-
 becca (Patterson) 646; Robert 645
 Rosa 646; Sarah E. 825; Sarah J.
 646; Sarah J. (Richardson) 646
 Thomas 645, 646; Thomas N. 872-
 3; Warren W. 645; William 872
 873; William A. 646; William L.
 434; Zeno 645
 HORNE, G. W. 541; T. N. 448
 HORNER, Jean 297; Malinda 1177
 Russell 308, 369; William H. 309
 476
 Hornersville 476
 HORRELL, Dr. --- 438; Alexander
 768; Alexander B. 767; Ann (Mac-
 call) 548; B. M. 416, 419, 423, 807
 Barbara M. 767; Benjamin 768
 Benjamin M. 767, 768; Clarissa
 (Byrd) 748, 768, 1277; Elijah 768
 Elijah W. 423, 767; John 767, 768
 John jr 768; John A. 767-8; Loula
 767; Lucy (Riley) 767; M. 326
 Mary (Byrd) 277, 748, 767; Mary
 Emily 767; Mary Eugenia 767
 Maximilian 767; Nancy 767; Ra-
 chel G. 767, 769; Rachel M. 767
 Rebecca Buckner 767; Sophia 767
 789; Stephen B. 767-8; Thomas
 277, 548, 767, 768; Thomas M. 423
 W. W. 277, 322, 325, 326; William
 327, 767; William Amos 767; Wil-
 liam Gillespie 767; William W. 325
 767; Byrd & Company 747
 HORSELEY, Thomas 297
 HORSTMANN, Frank 547, 548
 HORSTON, Leopold 326
 HORTON, A. A. 995; A. G. 543; Al-
 thea (Rodney) 995; Isaac 1079; J.
 M. 363; Martha (Oetzer); Milton C.
 1079; Sarah (Sherwood) 1079
 HOSKINS, John 462; Rebecca J.
 (Duncan) 1126; William 357, 1126
 HOSS, John 266
 HOUCK, Anna (Senn) 768; Annie
 (Sens) 1035; Bartholomew 768
 1035; Emma J. 813; George 401
 1035-6, 1039, 1056; George jr
 1036; John 1035; Julius 813, 1035
 Lonsia Brucher 1035; Louis 385
 397, 417, 768, 1035; Mary A. (Mil-
 ler) 1036; Mary Hunter (Giboney)
 768; Mollie (Teldrick) 1056; Re-
 becca (Giboney) 274, 303; Ru-
 dolf S. 1036; & Ranney 776
 HOUDISCHALT, Henry 371
 HOUGH, Judge --- 401, 402; Har-
 rison 357, 371, 375, 382, 390
 HOUK, John 490; Phoebe 857; Su-
 san 855
 HOUSE, Adelia 1173
 HOUSH, Elizabeth 1209
 HOUSLEY, Samuel 1129; Susan
 (Green) 1129
 HOUSTON, John S. 473; Sam 184
 HOUTS, --- (Randol) 279; C. B. 279
 C. G. 428; Christopher 463
 Christopher G. 59, 334, 335; John
 461; Mother X' 536; Thomas 354
 357, 461
 HOVIS, Candes V. 1131; Charles
 A. 1131; Drusilla V. 1131; Eliza
 Jane 884; Emily M. 1131; George

1131; H. Augustus 1131; Hattie M. 1131; Henry M. 1131; Julia R. 1131; Larah A. 1131; Lawson F. M. 1131; Louisa L. (Dellinger) 1131; Lucy L. 1131; Martha A. (Senter) 1131; Mary J. 1131; Salloma R. 1131; Theodore L. 1131

HOWARD, Judge --- 892; Allan 1034; Anna 897; Anna M. 906 Benjamin 52-3, 56, 154, 177, 520 Dixie 897; Elizabeth 280, 756; Elizabeth (Byrne) 897; Emily 749 H. W. 768-9; Hamilton B. 768 Henry 768; Iva E. 795; Ivy 1118 J. H. 334, 906, 909; James 334, 748 James H. 335, 439, 896-7, 514 Jane (English) 280; Jeffie 1118 Jennie 897, 909; Lena 897; Lena A. (Dawson) 897; Lillie C. (Wilson) 1118; Luke B. 897; Mary 756 Mary D. 892; Mary E. (---); Phillips: 897; Mary L. 1034; Mary P. (Shaner) 769; Mary T. 897; Nancy 768; Rachel 1064-5; Rachel G. (Horrell) 769; Rhoda (Atkinson) 896; Ruth 897; Sarah (Daugherty) 768; Sausah (Tong) 852; William 896; Z. R. 280; & Block 439; Company 53, 177

Howard, Fort 491

HOWE, Dr. --- 896; John 970

HOWELL, Alexander 1036; Belle T. (Wilson) 886; Edward A. 886 Eliza (Hall) 934; Elizabeth 1036 Frank 985; George W. 934; Jacob 675; James 178; Jane 934; Jane Chapple (Thomas) 675; John B. 1036; Joseph 363, 1063; Levi 1036 Lexey (Riddell) 1036; Martha 934 1036; Martha M. (Montgomery) 934; Mary 1190; Mary A. 1036 Mary M. 1102; Maud M. 934; Meliana 845; Millie C. 934; Minnie B. 934; Mollie Mollie 934; Nancy 934; Nancy (Lee) 1036; Nancy (Thomas) 934; Rebecca 1016; Rebecca (Lee) 985; Sally Ann 934 Thomas H. 934; William 934; William H. 358; Willie R. 934

Howell County 178

HOWERTON, Martha 643-4

BOWLETT, Alice 981; Aura 981 Bettie 981; Druscilla 981; Eliza (Lee) 980-1; Elizabeth (Lee) 981 Frank M. 987; Franklin 366; John 980; John L. 980-1; John L. Jr 981 Luke 980-1; Miles 981; Miles I. 989; Rilda (Lee) 981; Selina 981 Sterling P. 981; Susan V. (Martin) 988; William 981

HOYER, Mena 816

HUBBARD, Maj. --- 126; Arluna 981; Bird 981; C. Thomas 981 Charles J. 981; Ed 453; Eudora (Fugate) 981; George W. 981 Jesse 981; John S. 981; Malinda J. (Barnes) 981; Martha B. 981 Mattie (---); Long: 981; Paulina 981; Robert N. 981; William B. 981

HUBBLE, Daniel 264; Ithamar 264 316; Jonathan 264, 550; Matthew 264, 316, 317

HUBBS, Annie 1193

HUBER, Andrew 705, 706, 707; Andrew Jr 706-7; Ann (Blechte) 687 Annie Laurie 707; Anton 705, 706 Barbara 706, 707; Barbara (---) 718; Barbara (Hooss) 705, 707 Barbara (Huber) Sutterer: 706 Barney 706; Charles 706; Ellen 706; Ellen (Hoffman) 705; Ellen (Sutterer) 706; Ellen Barbara 706 Emma 707; Frances (Fulmer) 706 Francisca (Hunt) 707; Francisca (Ott) 707; Francisca Tresa 707 Frank 706; Helen 707, 708; Henry 706, 707; Ignatius 706; Joseph 707 Joseph F. 705, 707; Lawrence 707 Lizzie (Huber) 707; Louis 706 Louis Rudolph 707; Mary 707 Mary (Schorek) 707; Mary A. 609 705; Mary Louise 707; Nicholas Anton 707; Rosala 599; Thomas Anton 707; William 687, 706, 707

HUCK, Ericka 600; Bridget 601 Caroline 616; F. J. 316; Florian 602, 616; Francis X. 601; Frank J. 602; Henry J. 601; Johanna (Long) 601; John 601; John X. 601 Joseph 315; Josephine 601; Katie 601; Louisa (Bauman) 601; Mary U. (Fischer) 602, 616; Roman 315 601; Walburg (Grass) 602; William 601

HUDDLESTON, P. 546

HUDGENS, Alfred W. 1199; Harriet (Lasaur) 1199; Harriet A. 1199; James H. 1199; John W. 1199; Josiah 1199; Mary E. 1199 Mary H. (Teror) 1199; Mary J. 1199; Nicholas R. 1199; Ruth Ann 1199; William D. 1199; William H. 1199

HUDSON, Ann Eliza 1197; Anse Dell (---); Hall: 897; Belle 985 Charles 685; Charles B. 707 Clarence 707; Edward J. 897; Elizabeth 844; Elizabeth (Ellis) 707 Elizabeth E. 827; Emma 829; Filmore M. 880; Francis J. 707 George W. 366; Greenup 897; Hall 490; J. M. 685; Josephine (Revelle) 880; Mary (Dortch) 897 Mary L. (Erwin) 707; Nancy M. 685 Robert H. 707; Sarah 785-6; William H. 373; William J. 1209

HUDSPETH, A. 456; Malachi 309

HUESCHEN, O. R. 580

HUFF, --- (Hardin) 981; Alice 989 Arthur 1103; Benjamin 367, 468 981-2; Benjamin D. 981; Birdie 1103; Charles B. 1103; Demarius 1103; Eliza (Walls) 981; Elizabeth 981; Elizabeth (Davis) 941 Jane 1103; Jesse 373; Joseph 381 1103; Martha (Hargan) 982; Martha B. 982; Martha J. (Mayfield) 1103; Mary (Kear) 1103; Narcissus 1103; Stella 1103; Tandy 941 W. D. 352, 981; William 1103 William D. 941

HUFFMAN, Alex. 855; Amanda M. 1199; Amanda M. (Powell) 1199 Andrew 1199; Anna M. 1199; Edwin S. 1199; Eliza 1211; Elizabeth 1203; Ella 1199; Emma E. 1199; James S. 1199; Jesse 1185 1199-1200; Jesse David 1199 Melissa D. (Branch) 1199; Michael 1199; Millie (Kaizee) 1199 Missouri Ann 1199; Samuel 546 Sarah F. 855-6; Susan 1185, 1199 William H. 1199

HUFSTETLER, Elizabeth E. (Welch) 853; Lawson 853

HUGHES, Kate C. 1103

HUGHES, A. 357, 558; Alice 935 Andrew 935; Andrew C. 1131 Benjamin H. 1131; Betsey A. 1103 Delphia 1131; Delphia (Street) 1131; Elizabeth 1131; Emma M. (Clodfelter) 1020; George W. 1131 Harriet (Bennett) 1142; Hester V. 1131; Harriet (Creasy) 1123 Holmes M. 1131; J. T. 546; James M. 157; Jane (Timmons) 934-5 Joel D. 1131; John L. 1142; John T. 125; Joseph 254; Joseph L. 934-5; Lawson 514; M. A. 356 Margaret 935; Martha J. (Rogers) 1131; Martha W. 1108; Mary 935 Mary J. 1131; Nancy M. 1142 Nathaniel 934-5; Ruth E. 1131 Sarah C. (Chambers) 1165 Theodore P. 1020; W. A. 356, 357 W. F. 1165; Wash. 441; Wiley A. 356; William E. 1131; William G. 1165; William W. 1131; & Watkins 464

HUGHEY, Elizabeth (Gillion) 707 Elizabeth (Moore) 719; Elizabeth J. (Luckey) 708; Henry S. 707 John A. 707-8; Lillie A. 708 Lucius 719; Martha I. 708; Mary E. 708, 774

HUGHLETT, Virginia J. 1189, 1190

HUGHS, Harriett A. 1139

HULING, Anna 891

HULL, Emanuel 970; G. W. 542 Harriet 1074; J. O. 471; James 760; Nathan 1074; Sarah (Deal) 970

HULSEY, Polly ?

HULSEY, Margaret 1163

HUMPHREYS, Albert H. 982; Ann

- M. (Russell) 982; Ann Maria (Russell) 982; Cora M. 982; David 381 457; Elizabeth 982; Emma (Noyes) 982; Emma F. 982; Flora 982 Gertrude 982; Harriet (Robinson) 982; James A. 982; James W. 982 John 327, 363; John M. 982; Joshua 334; Julia 982; Mary G. 982 Minnie L. 982; Washington 982 William 982; William M. 982; William M. 982; William W. 982
- HUNLIN, Grant 912
- HUNN, Alexander 731-2; Ella 631-2; Sarah L. (Daniels) 631-2
- HUNOLD, Anton 602; Joseph 287 297, 486, 602; Kate 659; Louisa Charlotte (Karlis) 602; Mary 659
- HUNOT, Mr. — of early New Madrid 295; Gabriel 287, 297, 437 Laderoute? 295; Pacquin? 295 family 292, 295
- HUNOT VE GAMELIN, Madeline 297
- HUNT, Amos N. 381; Anton 348, 513 706, 707, 708, 1036; Catherine 646 Catherine (—) 708; Charles 708 Clyde 1036; Cora 646; Cora L. 1036; Eddey W. 1036; Ellen (Huber) 706; Emma 708, 1036; Evaline 593; Ezra 183; Francisca 707 Frank 708; Helen (Huber) 707, 708 Henry 351, 646, 674, 708; Isaac 1036; James M. 1036; Jane 1036 Jennie 646; John M. 1036; Julia 708; Lena 708; Lou 1036; Louis 708; Louise 708; Lucy 618; Martha 661-2, 878; Mary 708; Mary C. 674; Mary E. 1036; Mathey 1036 Minnie C. 1036; Nancy 646; Nancy (Smith) 646; Nancy E. 1036; Noah 552; Philip 646; Rhoda (Carrington) 1036; Richard M. 1036; Sarah 1036; Sarah (Long) 646; Susan (Matthews) 1036; Sophia 708 Theo. 241; William 646; William H. 646; & Albert 741
- HUNTER, Gen. — 119, 120; A. 925 Abraham 'Abram' 302, 334, 335 336, 353, 357, 897, 922, 935, 1006 Abram 'Abram' 302, 334, 335 336, 357, 897, 922, 935, 1006 Alice 957; Alice E. 1131; Altha 935; Amanda 302, 935, 957; Amelia A. 888-9; Anderson 1131 Andrew S. 335; Ann 303; Anna 935 Anna E. 943; B. F. 464; Benjamin F. 302, 357, 935-6; Betty 303 Birdie May 647; Caspar 1131 Catherine 302, 935, 1006; Clara C. 936; Cynthia (Massey) 647; D. C. 125-6, 185; David 303, 463, 898 Dick 935; Eli 1131; Eliza (Hunter) 303; Eliza (Myers) 936; Elizabeth 1131; Elizabeth (Johnson) 303; Elizabeth (Russell) 897; Ella 892 Ella (Grady) 647; Ella (Walker) 936; Ellen (Maulsby) 935; Emeline (Dunklin) 898; Sherwood: 898 Emma 936; Eva (Pack) 898; Hannah 303, 936; Henry Clay 913; Hiram 647; Isaac 302, 335, 357, 358 464, 935, 936; J. H. 379, 507 James 302-3, 310, 354; James H. 1131; Jason H. 498; Jenettie J. 1131; Jennie 898; Jenny 303; Joe 815; John 442, 1131; John C. 1131 John J. 935; Joseph 55a, 244, 302-3, 333, 334, 335, 356, 461, 571, 748 897-8, 902, 906, 935, 936, 943, 1131 Joseph Jr 303; Kate 302-3; L. Ferguson 898; Laura A. 1131 Levi 1131; Lewis 935; Louie (Adams) 1118; Louzerveen (McGhee) 1131; Lucy (Beckwith) 302-3; Lucy N. 936; Lulu A. 1131; Lynn 936 Mabel 936; Margaret E. 936; Maria 303; Martha C. (Castlebury) 978; Mary 274, 302, 303, 922, 935 Mary (Dunklin) 897; Mary Amanda 936; Mary Ann 898; Mary Ann (Lewis) 898; Mary B. 936; Mary E. (Bird) 936; Mary Eliza (Tickell) 913; Mary J. 1136; Merina (Blake) 1131; Milford 302, 935 Minnie B. 1131; Molly 935; Nancy 244, 280, 302; Nancy (Phillips) 303 Nancy C. 936; Nancy E. (Bird) 936 Nannie H. 890; Nannie Kate 303 R. L. 571; Robert Lee 898; Robert M. 646-7; Robert T. 1131 Sallie M. 748; Sally 897; Sally (Ogden) 302; Samuel 303, 890, 898 Sarah 936; Sarah (Ogden) 897, 935 Sarah J. 936; Sarah J. 1131 Shapley R. 898; Stephen B. 936 Susan (Hill) 935; Thomas 303, 354 936; William 303, 936, 1131; William H. 512; William P. 936; William W. 892, 1131; & Mathewson 439; & Watson 438
- HUNZIGER, H. 579
- HURLEY, Moses 264, 301, 328, 353
- HURNI, G. 548
- HURRY, L. E. 351
- HURST, Anna (Wells) 983; Anna Mary (Palmer) 802; Arthur B. 983 Augusta 983; Charles F. 982-3 Charles J. 983; George 602; Harry L. 983; Jane 983; John 982-3 John C. 983; Mary J. (Berry) 602 Minnie 983; William A. 983
- HUSK, Lewis 975; Naomi (Gray) 975
- HUSKEY, G. W. 473; Sallie 1077
- HUSTON, James S. 368; John 804 John S. 369; Susan J. 804
- HUTCHENS, Anna A. (Culp) 1103 Eddie 1103; Emma S. (Shiland) 1103; Henry N. 1103; Jane 1103 Kate C. (Huggins) 1103; Lebanon W. 1103; Willie 1103
- HUTCHESON, Elizabeth 1083
- HUTCHINGS, Charles 339, 342 John 59; Virginia Ann Polk 638
- HUTCHINS, H. M. 457
- HUTCHINSON, Jerry 373; Mary E. 1007
- HUTCHISON, Mary J. 792
- HUTERS, William 416
- HUTSON, Strong N. 356; William 354, 356
- HUTTON, J. E. 159; John E. 159 William 462
- HUX, Anna (Barnes) 1036; Anna U. 1037; Ben D. 1036; Benjamin F. 1036; Edna B. 1037; Edward J. 1036; Eliza C. E. 1036; Fanny B. (Bradford) 1037; Francis M. 1036 Lewis F. 1036; Thaddeus R. 1036 William J. 1036-7
- HYDE, Ira B. 158 hydraulic screw 271
- HYER, John 159
- HYNES, Nancy E. (Warren) 1213
- IBEN, U. 578
- ICE, Eliza 954, 959; Elizabeth J. 1007
- IDSON, Martha 1179
- Ijames, Basil G. 1132; Beal 1132 Beal R. 1132; Belle 1132; Charles 1132; Ida 1132; James D. 1132 John 1132; Levinia (Sweza) 1132; Lillie 1132; Lucinda A. (Moss) 1132; M. N. 339 Margaret A. 1132; Marion 1132 Mary 1132; Matthew 1132; Osker 1132; Rachel C. (Lock) 1132; Robert S. 1132; Samuel L. 1132 William E. 1132
- IKERD, John 827; Rilla (Estes) 827 Illinois, Missouri & Texas Railroad 385
- IMBODEN, Alberten 1103; Arthur 1103; Benjamin Franklin 1103 Betsey A. (Hughes) 1103; Clara 1103; Columbus A. 1103; Dosta 1103; Eliza A. 1103; Frank 1103-4; George 1103; George Jr 1103 George W. 1103; James W. 1103 John 380; John H. 1103; Joseph S. 1103; Lettie 1103; Thomas V. 1103 Virginia (Lucas) 1103; Zora 1103
- Immaculate Conception Catholic Church 529
- "Independence;" (steamship) 57
- Independence, battle of 125
- Independent, Ste. Genevieve 611
- Independent Patriot, Jackson 429
- Indians 38-40, 50, 257-63, 708, 816 839, 885, 956; allied with British 48; captives of 245, 948; cemetery 593; depredations of 61, 214, 252 481-95, 880, 973, 974, 995, 1040 1093, 1124; liquor sales to for-

- bidden 486-7; occupations 236
 outbreaks 485; removal of 1205-6
ING, Almon 1132; **Emeline** (---)
 :Burison: 1132; J. E. 1132; Jack-
 son 1132; Matthew 1132; O. L.
 1132; Sarah (---) 1132; V. V. 1132
Ingleside Academy 151
INGOULD, Elizabeth 913; **William**
 913
INGRAHAM, John W. 480
INGRAM, Charles 1100; **Jacob** 422
 423, 424; **Nancy** 836; **William** 372
INGRID, Elias 910; **Elizabeth** 910
Sebastian 910; **Winsey Elwine**
 (Williams) 910
INMAN, Anthony 842; **Katey**
 (Shelton) 842; **Susan M.** 842
IRELAND, Catherine (Scheuring)
 612; L. L. 612
Iron 15, 28-31, 211-2, 217-8
Iron County 177, 216-9; biograph-
 ies 1092-1117; courts 380, 381
 crimes 381; finances 380; offici-
 als 381-2; organization 379-82
 organizations 342, 379; settlers
 255
Iron County Register, **Ironton** 456
 1004
Iron Mountain 28-9, 211, 446; town
 446; ore 28-31, 211-2
Iron Mountain Mining Company 212
 446
Iron Mountain Railroad 217, 383
 384, 407, 415, 455, 459, 460, 464
 466, 469, 503
Iron ores 28-31, 211-2
Ironton 455-8; lodges 456-7; news-
 papers 456; schools 457-8; skir-
 mishes near 504
IRVIN, Eck 647; **Elizabeth** 910
Mary (Anderson) 647; N. J. (West-
 over) 647; **Nancy** (Cole) 647; **Sam-
 uel** 647; W. S. 647
Irving's Conquest of Florida,
 quoted 227-34
ISBELL, J. P. 431
Isbell's Store 460
ISENMAN, Catherine (Zimmer)
 648; **Frederick** 648; **John** 647
John jr 647-8; **Joseph** 648; **Mary**
 617; **Mary** (Littlenecker) 647
Mollie 648; **Samuel** 648; **William**
 648; & Company 441, 642
Island No. 10 501, 519
Israelite Church 151-2
ITTERLEIN, Anna E. (---) 603
John 603
ITTNER, Anthony 158
IVERS, John 384, 425; **John jr** 425
IVY, P. C. 338
JACCARD, P. V. 409
JACKMAN, S. D. 125-6
JACKSON, Gen. --- 837; **Judge**
 --- 337; **Mr.** --- 292; **Albert** 371
 390-1, 392, 512; **Alverda R.** 762
Amanda 1195; **Andrew** 160, 174
 177, 178, 281; **Bettie** (Walden) 1027
Charles B. 1165; **Claiborne F.** 74-
 6, 89, 91, 99-103, 111, 155, 160, 373
 letter from Gen. Frost 97-8; procla-
 mation by 99; reply to Secretary
 of War 91; **Daniel C.** 873; **Da-
 vid** 762; **Delilah** (Myers) 873; **Ed-
 ward E.** 873; **Elisha** 286; **Elliott**
 253; **Esther Jane** 1187-8; **Fannie**
 1118; **George W.** 367; **Hancock** 155
Ida J. 873; J. 1023; **James** 1023
 1037; **Jane** 900; **John** 1165, 1191
John J. 363; **John M.** 873; **Lizzie**
 1037; **Louisa** (Burris) 1165
Margaret (Gibson) 1196; **Mary** 598
Mary Ann (Emory) 873; **Mary E.**
 1172; **Missouri O.** 873; **Mollie**
 (Crytes) 1037; **Mordecai** 873
Mordecai A. 873; **Myrtle** 1037
Nancy (Cook) 873; **Nancy J.** (Da-
 vis) 1023; **Pamela M.** (Stratton)
 1003; **Rachel** (Russell) 1165; **Ro-
 bert** 1023; **Robert J.** 1037; **San-
 ford** 370, 371, 373, 476; **Susan D.**
 (Crews) 1023; **Virginia** (Crews)
 1023; **William** 1196; **Willis G.**
 1165; **Wingate** 254, 551, 552, 553
Zelma 1037; & **Erlach** 475
Jackson 319-20, 425-33; lodges
 430-2; schools 432-3; skirmish
 near 502, 503
Jackson Academy 432
Jackson, Camp, surrender of 92-8
Jackson County 178
Jackson Presbyterian Church 571
Jackson Resolutions 74-6, 89
JACO, David 1129; **Martha J.** 1129
Sarah (---) 1129; **Thomas** 1129
JACOBY, Tomas 298
JACOBI, Dora 668
JACOBS, Arabella (Giboney) 274
Clorilda (Harris) 1200; **Frank**
 1200; **Jacob** 264, 273, 274, 317
John G. 371, 1200; **John W.** 1200
Mary 1200; **Missouri** (Cersey)
 1200; **Missouri** (Cersey) **Jacobs:**
 1200; **Nannie** (Fisher) **Hicks:**
 1200; **Philip** 1200; **Stella** 1200
William 1200
JACOBSON, Simon 441
JACOBY, Ph. 548
JACSON, Elisha 297
JAMES, Adolph 833; **August** 833
Cassie (Lawson) 833; **Catherine**
 (---) 832; **Dora** 1102; **Elizabeth**
 (Feasel) 833; **Emma Lee** (Harris-
 son) 1164; **Erich** 833; **Garfield** 833
Harriet 833; **Henry L.** 833; **Hes-
 ter** 1178; **Hiram J.** 833; J. D. R.
 367; **Jesse** 144; **Levi B.** 833, 833
Martha 832; **Martha** (Sinkard) 833
Mary 833; **Mina** (Pape) 833; **Nan-
 cy A.** (Gaines) 833; **Otto** 833; **Ran-**
dolph 454, 832-3; **Sarah** 1195; T.
 F. C. 548; **Thomas** 541; **Vara E.**
 1178; **William** 310, 311, 315, 408
 832, 833; **William H.** 833; & **Sla-
 gle** 846
"James Gang" 144
JAMESON, James M. 534, 535
John 157
JAMISON, Anna 836; **John** 62-3
Mary Jane (Wells) 854; U. S. 854
JANIS, --- (Aubuchon) 648; **An-
 drew** 648; **Antoine** 244; **Baptiste**
 244; **Catherine** 244; **Emily** 666
Emily M. 596; **Ezelia** 676; **Felix**
 659; **Felicite** 244; **Francis** 648
Francis 244, 405, 406, 408
George 447; **Henry & Company**
 447; J. F. 315; **Jules F.** 315
Mary (Pratte) 648; **Mary A.** 611
Nicholas 243, 244; **Rhoda** (Mur-
 phy) 659; **Sophia** 1143; & **Cox** 596
JANNEAU, Baptiste 491; **Bap-
 tiste jr** 491
JANSEN, Arnold 527
JAQUES, A. R. 453, 454
JAQUITH, Ada 1104; **Alfred C.**
 1104; **Alfred L.** 1104; **Alma** 1104
Caroline (Hollatz) 1104; **Clara**
 1104; **Jennie** 1104; **John** 1104
John W. 1104; **Marie** (Marvin)
 1104; **Mary C.** 1104; **Mary C.**
 (Henderson) 1104; P. H. 382; **Pe-
 ter H.** 1104
JARBOE, Stephen 491
JARRELL, Amanda 1004; **Calvin**
 1004; **Daniel** 1004; **Elizabeth**
 (Stires) 1004; **Franklin** 1004; **La-
 fayette** 1004; **Lucinda** 1004; **Mis-
 souri** 1004; **Nancy Ann** 1004
Queenie 1004; **Richard** 1004; **Su-
 san** 1004; **Thomas** 1004
JARRETT, Anthony 556; **Emeline**
 (Russell) 875
JARROT, F. (f) 677
JARVIS, Mrs. --- 307; **Jane** 660
JASPER, Sergt. --- (Revolution-
 ary War) 178; **Henry** 439; **Leo** 439
Jasper County 178
JECKO, F. J. 466
JEFFERS, Marzilia Adeline (Ben-
 nett) 805; W. L. 502, 503, 506, 507
 508, 805
JEFFERSON, Thomas 178, 872, 875
Jefferson City 60
Jefferson County 178
Jeffersonian, **Fredericktown** 447
Jackson 429
JEFFORDS, Effie J. (McFerron)
 940; **Mary** 929; **William** 940
JEFFRESS, Nancy C. 1203
JEFFREY, Jehoida 491
JEKYLL, Ross 514
JENKINS, Gen. --- 769; **Bethia** 977
Daniel E. 932; **Edward B.** 769; **Ed-
 ward F.** 769; **Fannie** (Wright) 769

A. 544; J. R. 431; Jane (Howell) L. E. 769; Martha (Keen) 769; Rebecca 1129; Robert 1025; Sarah (Denny) 1025; William 507

JENKINSON, Agnes L. 983; Catherine (---) 983; Elizabeth (Law) 983; Harry L. 983; Joseph H. 983 Katie L. 983; Samuel 983

JENNINGS, A. S. 315; B. D. 479; D. L. 339; Daniel L. 401, 507; E. F. 444; Elizabeth 1032; Elizabeth (Brady) 631; Emily 900; George W. K. 631; J. C. 472; J. P. 594 James M. 478, 479, 507; Margaret 593; Mary Ann (Murfhey) 594 Rhoda B. 631; Thomas 68; Zach. B. 352

JENNY, Franz 609; Wilhelmina (Schoenfeld) 609

Jeredot see Girardot

JERGENS, Josephine 652

JERNIGAN, Lucinda 1012-3; Sarah (Strickland) 1003; W. C. 1003

JERRELL, Mary 1136

JESSUM, Richard 434

Jesuits 521, 522

JENNET, Lucien 700; Mary 700

JEWETT, D. F. 157

JOHANNES, J. M. 580

Johannesburg 576

JOHN, F. W. 579

JOHNEASE, Philophean 631

JOHNS, Caroline (Ebrecht) 632 William 632

JOHNSON, Dr. --- 1212; --- (Eckley) 1080; A. V. E. 134; Abigail F. (Prine) 874; Adaline C. 874; Aldania 649; Alfred C. 874; Alice (Bennett) 1079; Alice E. (Vander-vesty) 769; Allie (Hazleton) 1080 Amos 873; Andrew 107, 491; Artemisia (McHenry) 1079; Benjamin 456, 457; Vlanch G. 874; C. A. 1079; Charles P. 155; Christina (Jones) 873; Charity 873; Daniel 550; Eli 454; Elisha 1200; Elizabeth 303, 1071; Elizabeth (Acuff) 1200; Elizabeth E. 868; Ellen (Grady) 648; Elmira 674; Emma 873; Eunice (Murdough) 648; Evelynne 1027; Ezra 648; Franklin 873; Georgia A. 874; Gervasi 1080; H. E. 1080; Harry 769 Henrietta A. 1200; Henry 729 Horace P. 156; Ida J. 874; Isabella B. (Little) 769; J. Perry 860 873-4; James 873; James J. 648 James L. 1200; James R. 781 Jane 1166; John 303, 303-4; John Flernoy 874; John J. 362; John M. 322, 325, 326, 383, 470, 648, 738 John W. 1200; Jonathan 874; Josie 780, 873; Julius 873; Kate (Barry) 648, 649; Kate A. 874; L. R. 943 Lenora 1121; Lewis 1071, 1087 1121; Louisa 758; Lovina H. 1214 Lydia (Derham) 648; M. A. 1079 Mabel 769; Margaret 1118; Martha 1027; Martha J. (Mathews) 876 Martha Jane (Matthews) 873 Martha T. 1109; Mary 913; Mary (Graves) 648; Mary A. 836; Mary C. (Prine) 874; Mary E. 874; Mary T. 729; N. C. 356; Nancy 1072 1073, 1087, 1182; Nancy Jane 1123 Nannie (Haynie) 1079; Nathan 382 648, 649; Nehemiah 873, 876; Noah C. 356; Peter 299; R. C. 333 334; Rachel 781; Rebecca 1125-6 Richard M. 178; Robert Perry 769 Sallie A. 634; Samuel 445; Sarah 993; Sarah (Chase) 874; Sarah (McFall) 1200; Sarah E. (Toney) 1143; Susan (Rodney) 278; T. & W. 414; T. A. 1148; T. H. 342; T. J. 556; T. M. 480; Thomas 278, 452 549, 769; Thomas E. 769; Thomas J. 388; Thomas M. 377; Troy 1166; W. 414; W. L. 927; Waldo P. 157, 159; William 325, 429, 534 550, 873; & Brill 479; Company 178

Johnson College 153

JOHNSTON, A. 341; Caroline 956 Catherine (Miller) 1132; Clive W. 1132; Elizabeth 732, 1132; Eugene 1132; Frances (Copeland) 1132 Frederick M. 1132; Hugh 328 James 350; John 1132; Lucinda 1132; Margaret (McFadden) 1132 Martha L. 1132; Mary O. 1132 Nathaniel 311; Richard P. 1132 Sophronia M. 1132; Susan 956 Thomas 425; William 1132; Willie W. 1132

JOHNSTONE, A. 622; Mary Emma (AuBuchon) 622

JOICE, Alexander 1202

JOKERST, Annie T. 603; Charles C. 409, 602, 603; F. L. 652; Francis L. 602-3; Genevieve 613; Jean 241; Leon 315; Mary J. (Hettig) 603; Rosa A. (Yealy) 603; Theresa (Siebert) 602; Theresa R. (Hettig) 603; & Lawrence 603

JONAS, Jacob 376

JONES, Dr. --- 1010; --- (Hubbard) 1080; Ada A. 917; Adaline 1192; Adar 966; Adenia (Ligon) 1037; Alexander S. 1133; Alice D. 917; Amelia H. 1168; Andrew 506; Ann Eliza 1154; Barbara (Rhoads) 1133; Barbara (Rhyne) --- Powers: 1141; Barbara E. 1133 Ben P. 1201; Benjamin 945, 1165 Benjamin C. 1080-1; Benjamin F. 1037; C. D. 454; C. T. 369; Catherine 945; Charles H. 917 Christina 873; Christiansa H. 852 Edith R. 1201; Eli 1080; Eliza 1037, 1193; Ella M. 917; Elyna 1040; Emanuel C. 1086; Emeline (Elliot) 967; Emma E. 917; Eva Ann (---) 1200; Frances 907 Frances I. (Morris) 1139; Francis M. 1132; Frank 438, 966 George W. 246n, 599; George W. L. 917; Green R. 945; H. J. 1105 H. L. 423, 429; Hattie 1133; Henry 448, 961; Henry A. 917; Henry M. 1104; Hettie D. (Langdon) 1166 Hiram W. 1132-3; Hiram W. Jr 1133; Hugh 311; J. Wyman 205, 206 207, 210; James E. 1201; James L. 1037; Jane (Hills) 1133; Jane W. 967, 968; Johanna 997; John 1132; John D. 1193; John H. 1201 John R. 156; John Rice 59, 246n John W. 1037, 1132, 1200; John W. Jr 1200-1; Joseph 1132; Josephine 966; Josephine (Gregorie) 246n; Julia A. 1178; Julia A. (Hayes) 1201; Julius A. 1104; L. Minerva 1174; Langdon 1166 Laura 966; Lavena 988; Lewis 1132; Ligon 471, 1037; Louis A. 917; Magarie A. M. (Clemson) 921; Maggie M. (McFeron) 940 Margaret (Ramsay) 273; Martha 1133; Martha (Massey) 1132 Martha (Payne) 1132; Martha (Walker) 1104; Martha A. (Greely) 1037; Mary 1056; Mary (---) 1086; Mary A. 1133; Mary Ann. 1086; Mary F. 1201; Mary J. (Bidley) 1104; Mattie E. (Parramore) 1080; Minerva J. 1158-9 Moses 853; N. G. H. 470; Nancy 1132; Nancy E. (Foster) 1133 Narcissa 743; O. C. 471; Odenia (Ligon) 1165; Parthena (Calhoun) 966; Peter 359; Polly (Russell) 945; Polly A. 1132; Polly A. (Hollaway) 1132; R. H. 472, 474 Rachel 288; Robert H. 1165-6 Robert J. 917; Rufus B. 1037; S. R. 921; Sally 1126; Sarah 683 Sarah (Waldrup) 853; Sarah (Whitlock) 1037; Sarah (Yates) 1010; Simeon R. 357; Sophronia L. (Potter) 917; Stephen 272; Tenna (Whitlock) 1037; Thomas 966 W. P. 506; William 966, 1141 William D. 940; William E. 907 Brothers 463

JOPLAND, Jesse 867; Mary (Crow) 867

JOPLIN, Bettie 1201; Charles P. 1201; Emma (Boothe) 1201; Emma (Cromey) 1201; F. M. 1201 J. C. 1201; James B. 1201; James W. 1201; Jesse 1201; Martha 1202 Mary K. 1201; O. K. 1201; Thomas M. 1201; William A. 1201; William A. Jr 1201

- JORDAN, Ann B. (Cooley) 983; Anna A. 1105; August 432; Edwin 983 Elizabeth (Bartlett) 1104; Emeline 1174; Eugene B. 983; Eugenia T. 984; Florence A. 983-4 Frank A. 366, 983; Frank C. 983 G. W. 574; George 983; George A. 983; J. S. 403, 423, 1104-5; J. W. 575; Jesse E. 1105; John L. 1105 John V. 983; Lenora A. 983; Martha A. 983; Julia A. (Caldwell) 983 Mary R. 983; Minerva L. (Farris) 1105; Nancy Catherine (Duncan) 1126; Nannie R. (Young) 984; Olie H. 1105; Ophelia C. 983; Ophelia E. 984; Rachel 983; Richard T. 1104; Thomas G. 983; Thomas Q. 984; Virginia E. 983; William 1126; William H. 983; William S. 983
- JORDAN, Emma L. 976; Henry 976 James 910; Josephine 996
- JORNDT, A. A. 1038; Albert 1038 August 1038; Bertha 1038; Carl 1038; Frederick 1038; George 1038; Hattie 1038; Helen (Brumund) 1038; Ida 1038; John 1037 1038; Lizzie 1038; Louis C. 1037-8; Olivia A. (Renner) 1038; Sophia (Caeston) 1037; Sophia (Carson) 1038; William 1038
- JOURNAL, Fredericktown 447
- JOYCE, A. 280; Edward 770, 915 Georgia A. (---) 770; Georgia Ann (Ansell) 915; Hannah (English) 280 Martha J. 997; T. E. 422; Thomas E. 770; William 464
- JUDEN, Ann Eliza 818; Edward 770 G. W. 425; George W. 433-4; John 326, 427, 553, 770; John jr 325, 389 553; John G. 770; John G. jr 770 Julia E. 770; Laura (Alton) 770 Laura L. (Brooks) 746; Mary E. (McLeary) 770; Nancy (Holcomb) 770; Thomas 325, 770; Thomas Judson 770; Wilber 746; Wilber A. 770; William 770; William R. 770
- judges 386-405; Supreme Court of Missouri 156-7
- JUNGEK, F. J. Th. 580
- JUNK, Elizabeth 607
- JUSTI, Mary E. 751
- Justi Post, G. A. R. 424
- JUTTY, John 1082; Mary 1082; Susan (---) 1082
- KAGE, Barbara (Fritz) 771 Christian 770; F. A. 325, 423, 424 770-1
- KAHLER, John 1050; Margaret (Renner) 1050
- KAIN, Aldania (Johnson) 649; Daniel 648; Dora M. 649; Frederick A. 648-9; Jane C. (Gage) 648
- KAISER, Lewis 579
- KAIZEE, Millie 1199
- KALFUS, Anna 991; Benjamin 991 C. C. 366, 402, 466, 467; Columbus C. 991; Columbus C. jr 991; Elizabeth (Forman) 991; Henry H. 991 Jennie 991; Lottie 991; Robert 991
- KAMMERER, Anna F. (Hack) 603 Anna E. (Schubmacher) -itterlein: 603; Gottlieb 409; Gottlob jr 603
- KAMPE, Isaac 450
- KAMPS, Katherine 1185
- KANG, John 299
- Kansas, organization of 76-82
- Kansas-Missouri border troubles 79 et seq.
- Kansas-Nebraska Bill 76-82
- Kansas Patron, Olathe, Kansas 766
- KARAU, Mary 791
- KARBEN, Mary 778
- KARCHER, --- (---): Lang: 651 Joseph 651
- KARL, Joseph 598; Mary M. (Faller) 598
- KARLLS, Louisa Charlotte 602
- KARNES, Jane (Johnson) 1166 John N. 1166
- KARST, Philip 410
- KASKALOUA, Chief 488
- Kaskaskias see Casquins
- KASSABAUM, Albert 874; Carl 874; Christina (Krone) 874 Christopher 874; Edmund 874; L. (Commer) 874; Maudie 874; William 874
- KATHS, Dorethea (Roemer) 1105 Frederick 1105
- KAUFMANN, Catherine 615
- Kay's Chapel 535
- KAYSER, George M. 514
- KEACH, E. P. 574, 1113; Julia (Russell) 1113; O. P. 569
- KEAR, Mary 1103
- KEARNEY, Gen. --- 71-2
- KEATH, Angeline 1213; Silas 1213
- KEATING, Elizabeth 663
- KEATHLEY, Ruth Caroline 1213
- KEATON, Aminta 1038; C. L. 401 Charles L. 1039; Clarence L. 1039 Cornelius L. 1038-9; Cornelius W. 1038; James A. 1038; John H. 1038; Margaret Caroline 1045 Mary 1038; Mary (Hays) 1038 Nicholas Jackson 1045; Sallie E. (Fuqua) 1039; Sallie Josephine (Harris) 1039; Sarah A. 1038 William I. 1038; Willie C. 1039
- KEHN, Adolphus 'Adolph' 833-4 Ellen H. (Fath) 834; Gustave A. 834; Harry 834; Henrietta (---) 833; Ida 834; John 833; Leonard 834; Oscar 834
- KEELING, Elizabeth (Randol) : Brooks: 771; Harrison 771; Ida May 771; Margaret (Poe) 771 William N. 771
- KEEN, Martha 769
- KEENER, Louisa (Haynes) 1067
- KEEP, Frederick 490
- KEEPERS, Eleanor 776
- KEESE, Charles F. 366; Leroy 402, 466
- KEIGER, Mary 1061
- KEIL, Henry 315
- KEISER, George 975
- KEITH, Dr. --- 637; A. Wendell port. 442; Abraham W. 649; Ambrose 511; Betty 649; Clarinda (Baker) 649; Edward 906; Frank L. 649; Gabriel 310; Margaret (McFarland) 649; Marvin L. 649 Mattie 649; Nancy 644; Nicholas 310; Pleasant G. 649; Samuel 463 464, 467; Sarah J. 1084
- KELLER, Anna 745; Anna (Thilenius) 771; Anna Mary 771; August W. 771; Augusta (Wells) 771; Edwin 772; George 581; George J. 771; J. G. 745; John C. 771; John H. 771; John Jacob 771; Katherine (Bender) 771; Louis T. 771-2 Mary Louisa 771; Minnie (Schwab) 771; Otto J. 771
- KELLEY, David 1009; Eliza 1009 Jacob 266; Lizzie 857; Lydia (Berry) 821; Lydia J. 1130; R. E. 821; Sophronia 1009; Sophronia H. (---) 1009
- KELLY, Alfred 377; B. F. 344 Della May 1133; Eli 1133; Ella 1133; G. W. 608; George H. 446 479; Isaac 265, 336; Isaac E. 283 J. 534; J. M. 540; Jacob 283; John H. 476; Joseph L. 1133; Julia 875 Julia (Daffron) 1133; Louisa (Ouchon) 608; Lizzie 1133; Lydia (Berry) 874-5; Lydia A. (Duncan) 1133; Magdalene (Grounds) 874 Margaret (Pigg) 1133; Mary A. 1133; N. F. 369; Noah 1133 Pearly T. 1133; Polly 283; Reuben E. 874-5; Robert 874; S. R. 460; Sarah C. 1133; Smithie 1133 Stephen M. 1133; Susanna 653 Thomas H. Benton 875; Tony Pearle 1133
- KELSO, E. B. 357; Edward 277 Nancy (Byrd) 277, 746; Robert 325
- KELSOE, John R. 158
- KEMMER, Catherine 898
- KEMP, Elias 457; Henry 932; Priscilla (Shelton) Harris: 932; Thomas 932
- KEMPER, Elizabeth (O'Bannon) 1105; Henry 344, 1105; J. 448; John 338, 382, 1105; Judith 1105; Lucinda 1105; Sanford 1105; Virginia A. 1105; William B. 1105
- KEMPF, F. Anton 606; Louisa (---)

- ; Louise (Moser) 606
KENDALL, D. 936; Eliza (Cope-land) 936; Florence 936; Jemima 949; Leah 937; Lucada (Moore) 937; Lula 937; Luther 937; Mary 937; O. E. 464, 920, 936-7; O. E. Jr 937; Porter 937; Susan (Chan-ey) 920; Susie (Chaney) 937; Wil- liam 936; Willie 937; Wilson 463 936
KENDRICK, Ann (---) 990; Benja- min 990; Catherine 991; Fannie M. 990-1; Francis 991; Frances S. 990; John 990, 991; Lucinda (Headley) 990; Lucinda 990; Lucy 991; Lucy (Headley) 991; Mary C. 990; Rebecca 991; Rebecca E. 990; Sarah 991; Sarah A. 990, 991 Susan 991; Susan N. S. 990
KENNEDY, Ann V. (Cayce) 627 John 351, 352, 560, 627; Nancy J. 988; Samuel D. 364; Sarah F. 988
KENNEL, Nancy 1121
KENNEL, Mary 1133
KENNER, Edwin B. 604; Eliza 604 Elizabeth (Pillars) 603-4; Emily P. 604; Francis 603; Housand 603 James F. 604; John 690; Mary Jane 604; Matilda (Brown) 690 Minnie 604; Nancy 733; Ophelia (Duvall) 604; William B. 604
KENNETT, Luther M. 176
Kennett 473-4; lodges 474; news- papers 474
KENNINGER, Henry 777; Martha (Litzelfelner) 777
KENNISON, Hiram 280; Louisa (English) 280;
KENNY, D. H. 457; Sarah 1042
KENRICK, Archbishop --- 525 Albert 984; Annie 984; Emily (Walker) 784; Emma 984; Fannie (White) 984; George 984; George W. 466, 986, port. 466; Kate 984 Mary (Rodney) 984; William 984 Kenrick House 465, 466
KENT & Sparrow 410
KENYON, Simeon 264
KEOKUK, Chief 62
KEPPER, Jacob 960
KERCHMAN, Barbara 1093
KERCHNER, Agnes (Spidle) 1105 Barbara 1105; Caroline 1105 Edward 1105; Frank 1105; Joseph 1105; Laurence 1105; Mary 1105 Matthew 1105
KERLEREC, Gov. --- 154
KERLONON, Alice 1106; C. C. 1105-6; Catherine 1106; Clara 1106; Cora 1106; Cyrus C. 314 David B. 1106; Francis E. 1106 James E. 1105-6; Laura E. 1106 Mark T. 1106; Mary A. (Palmer) 1105-6; Missoura 1106; Monroe 1106; Ora 1106; Sarah M. 1106
Zeno E. 1106
KERN, Benjamin F. 834; Eveline B. 834; Eveline G. 834; Jessie F. 834; John R. E. 834; Julia A. (Beever) 834; Julia I. 834; Levi C. 834; Noah 834; Perline S. 834 Victor K. 834
KERR, Adaline (Burgess) 972; Ann E. (Ednington) 971-2; Cecelia N. 972; Edna V. 972; Edward 553 Edward C. 158; Elizabeth 828, 972 Emma 972; James 350; Lucy C. 971; Mariah B. 972; Martha 971 Martha E. 972; Mary 1182; Nan- nie 972; Nicholas 972; Nicholas M. 971-2; Price 972; William 334
KERSEY, Alonzo 1203; Sallie (Long) 1203
KERSTNER, Albert 772; Albert H. 772; Augusta (Ahrens) 772; Ber- tha (Kummerle) 772-3; Claus 772 772-3; Corie E. 773; Edward 772 Emma E. 772; Engel (Detjer) 772 Henry 772; Henry Jr 772; Henry William 772; Ida K. 773; John 772 Laura 772; Leonora B. 773; Lillie E. 773; Lizzie A. (Hirsch) 773 Louis H. 772; Martha 772; Mar- tin G. 773; Paulina O. 773; Sophia (Nienstedt) 772; & Hirsch 765
KESNER, Joel B. 1017
KETCHAM, Cordelia 1202; David 1021-2; Jack A. 1202; Jane 1202 K. E. 1201-2; Letha 1202; Lula 1202; Martha (Joice) 1202; Mary 1202
KETCHERSIDES, Sarah 1091
KETCHUM, A. C. 400; Dora Emma 649; Elizabeth 649; Frances (Williams) 649; Isaac 649; John M. 649; John Samuel 649; Mary L. 649; Sisiolda (Daughton) 649
KETRON, William 534
KEW, Charles H. 356
KEY, Bishop --- 858; Adelia (Al- len) 858; B. B. 942; B. W. 858 Sally 942
KEYL, Wilhelm 576, 577
KEYS, William 556
KEYSER, George 1190; George M. 366; Virginia (Dolashmutt) 1190; William A. 367
KEYTE, James 175; William A. 450
KIBBY, Col. --- 488-9
KICKS, M. M. 877; Martha (New- berry) 877
KIDD, C. N. 1021; Geneva (Wal- dey) 1211; K. 1211; Sarah E. (Col- ley) 1021
KIDDLE, Mr. --- 456
KIEFER, John 601; Josephine (Huck) 601
KIEPE, Conrad 635; Louise 635
KIES, Christian 773; F. 548, 561 Fred. 430, 432, 773; Jacobina (---) 773; Theresa (Wimmer) 773
KIESLER, Adolph 708; Edward 708 F. G. 706, 708; Henry 708; Henry G. 706, 708; Louise (Hooss) 705-6 708; Mary 708; Mary M. 706
KILLIAN, Adaline 834; Andrew 834; Catherine 834; Charles A. 399 Clara B. 834; E. A. 514; Edith 709 Emanuel 834; Ethel 709; George 450, 708, 732; George L. 709; Hat- tie (Simpson) 709; Henry #34 Henry R. 709, 732; Isabella 709 J. C. 399, 714; Jacob 711; James A. 709; James W. 709; John 709 John M. 834; John M. A. 708-9, 729 Joseph C. 513; Julia 709; Julia (Litsch) 711; Julia C. 729; Leon- ard 709; Lucretia 834; Margaret J. (Sweezy) 834; Matilda (---) 729 Matilda (Brewer) 708-9; Matilda (Winfield) 708; Minerva J. 834 Penina (Lashater) 834; Rebecca (Burns) 709; Rebecca A. (Burns) 732; Thomas B. 834; Thomas J. 709; Victor (Burns) 709; Victo- ria (Burns) 732; William H. 834
KIMBAL, Elizabeth 1141; O. H. 1141
KIMBALL, Charles A. 476
KIMBERLY, Henry W. 1202; Henry W. Jr 1202; Loretta (Castleberry) 1202; Mary (Williams) : Wilson: 1202; Sarah (Boyer) 1202; Willie Ann 1202
KIME, Nora F. (Mabrey) 1136; W. P. 1136
KIMES, David C. 898; Edward E. 898; Ella 898; Franklin D. 898 George W. 898; Jesse W. 898 John P. 898; Nancy (Lee) 898 Sarah (Wright) 898; William F. 898
KIMMEL, E. A. 423; G. G. 421; J. Q. A. 422; M. M. 384, 424; Single- ton H. 348; & Taylor 434
KINBY, M. A. (f) 1003
KINCADE, Laura 1030
KINCAID, James 575; Samuel 349 350
KINCHLOE, Ezekiel 352
KINDELL, Frederick 456
KINDER, A. H. 326, 750; Absalom 835; Adam 773; Alfred 834; An- drew H. 773; Arabella 834; Car- oline (Cato) : Ladd: 835; Colum- bus 837; Cornelia (Lessley) 837 Edward 834; Edward B. 773; E- liza (Abernathy) 835; Elizabeth 834; Elizabeth (Clippard) 824 Ellison 834; Emanuel 835; Eva J. 773; Evaline 834; Francis M. N. 835; Gilbert C. 773; Hattie M. 835 Henry 834; Holly 842; Ida V. 773 Irene (Thompson) 773; Israel 835

- Iva O. 773; Jacob M. 835-6
James A. 835; James R. 835; Jeffersonson 834; Jesse 835; Joel 773
John 773, 835; Jonathan 834; Levi 325; Levi J. 773-4; Linus 834
Louisa (McMinn) 835; Luther A. 835; Lyman 834; Margaret (Dickson) 835; Martha (Albright) 836; Martha Ann 774; Martha J. (O'Neal) 774; Marvin N. 835
Mary 774, 834; Mary (Snider) 773
Mary E. 850; Mary E. (Clippard) 834; Mary M. 750, 773; Mason 834
Matilda E. (George) 835; May 834
Millington N. 835; Oliver B. 773
Patience E. 855; Peter 842; Peter B. 835; Rowena 880; Sarah 1050
Sarah (Preenell) 844; Sarah C. L. 835; Sarah E. 841; Sarah E. (Drum) 773; Sarah E. (Lincoln) 835; Sarah Elizabeth 774; Sarah Jane 824; Sarah M. 836; Sarena (Thompson) 773; Serelda 834; Sophia (Limbaugh) 834; Susan J. 774
Thurman 834; Ureal E. 836; Van 844; W. F. 326, 379, 825, 849; William 824, 834-5, 849; William M. 774
Kinderhook County 174
KING, Adolphus C. 836; Andrew 158; Anna (Jamison) 836; Austin A. 68-9, 155, 158, 174; Burrell 1204; C. A. 480; Caroline (Martens) 782; Charley 836; Doretta (Pape) 836; F. M. 1202; G. W. 343, 344, 514, 546; George W. 343, 514
Henry 782; John 836; John Allen 836; John W. 836; Kitty (McLane) 836; Louisa 666; Martha 837
Martha (Lutes) 837; Mary 1204
Minnie E. 836; Sarah 1091; Silas 354; Tillie 1175; William 491
William C. 453; Willie Ann (Kimberly) 1202
King's Road see El Camino Real
KINER, Nancy 690
KINNISON, Joel 253; John 253
Mary C. 731; Nicey 938-40
KINBLOW, Amanda J. 660-1; Elizabeth (Anderson) 660; Ezekiel 660
KINSOLVING, H. P. 475
KIPPING, Agnes 774; Albert 774
Hilda 774; Louis C. 774; Marya 774; Minnie (Feuerhahn) 774; Sionia 774
KIRCHNER, Josephine 609; Regina 614
KIRK, John 172
KIRKLAND, Laura (Adams) 1198
Thomas 1198
KIRKPATRICK, --- (---) : Noyes: 982; Alice 650; Almiranda 924
Andrew J. 1133; Charles E. 937
Delpha C. 922-3; Delphi 937; E. (f) 1122; Eleanor A. (Cowan) 1134
Elizabeth (Proctor) 937; Francis 357, 937, 982, 1008; Isabella 1060
J. M. 445, 649-50; James 338, 937, 1133; James A. 937; James H. 1133
Jane 937; John 937; John W. 937
Mary 1133; Mary (Evans) 650
Mary (Kennell) 1133; Minerva 1133; Missouri A. (Barnhart) 1133; Nancy J. (Absher) 937
Priscilla 1179; Samuel 937; Sirelda 1121; Viola F. 1133; Wallis 1133-4; William 472; Zerilda 1133
Kirksville, battle of 123-4, 126
KIRKWOOD, Dr. --- 438; Thomas L. 569
KIRN, Alex 728; Catherine 728
KIRKLEY, Sinclair 63
KISTNER, J. B. 363
KITCHEL, Augustus C. 1106; Benjamin F. 1106; Calvin 1106; Elizabeth (Romney) 1106; George 1106
James A. 1106; John R. 1106; Ma-
linda (Tucker) 1106; Mary 1106
Moses 1106; Sylvester 1106; Wil-
liam W. 1106; Zachariah T. 1106
KITCHEN, --- (Giboney) 224; Daniel 358, 377; George W. 362; Jesse 798; Nancy (Ingram) 836; S. G. 363, 374, 384, 401, 471; Sarah 836
Sarah (Zimmerman) 836; Solomon G. 274, 337, 358, 400, 506, 507
508; Thomas 836; W. T. 479; William G. 836
KITCHENS, D. 478; Sophronia M. (Johnston) 1132
KITTRELL, Elizabeth 1072; Louisa (McMinn) : Kinder: 835; Samuel B. 377; Solomon 309, 374, 377
835, 1072
KLAGUS, C. 416
KLAMP, William 578
KLAUS, Casper 579
KLEIBORKER, Elizabeth 738
KLEIN, Caroline 591; Elizabeth 613; Emma (Burns) 691; F. A. 578
F. E., & Company 441; Fred 527, 691; Frederick A. J. 937; Helen (Schindler) 604; Ludwina 617; Matthew 604; Michael 604; Teresa (Rieger) 604
KLEISER, S. 526, 937
KLEMMER, Caroline 742
KLEMP, Albert 709; Catherine (Rudda) 709; Caroline 709
Charles 709; Emanuel 709; Emma 709; Flora 709; John 709
Leonard 709; Margaret (Snyder) 709; Mary 709; Michael 709; Rosa 709; Thomas 709; Tilla 709; William 709; William jr 709
KLAPMAN, Frank 511
KLINE, Amos R. 906; Cathrine 598
Daniel 450; Frank 408; Leroy 906
Sallie D. (Phillips) 906; & Ernest 408; see also Klein
KLOSTERMAN, L. F. 327, 384, 416
417
KLOSTERMANN, Mr. --- 741
Louis F. 774, port, 774; Matilda (Tribelhorn) 774; & Company 798
KLOTZ, Eli 459
KLUMP, Andrew 709; Annie 710
Anton 709; August 705, 709-10; Emil 710; Ferdinand 709; Frances (Hoffman) 705, 709; Frank 710
James 709; John 710; John A. 709
Joseph 709, 735; Joseph H. 709
Leo 710; Lydia (Vessels) 735
Maria Jane (Knott) 709; Mary 710
Tresa 710; Tresa (---) 709; William 709
KNAPP, --- quoted 258-9; James R. 206
KNEIBERT, Jacob 322, 428, 433
434, 810; Robert 742; Wilhelmina (Altenhal) 742; & Wessel 429
Ma-KNERIENN, Barbara (---) 599
Knob Lick 446
KNOBLLIN, Elizabeth 1017
KNOLL, Adam 726; Annie (Rauh) 726; Mary 703
KNOLLHOFF, Hannah 863
KNOTT, Henry 709; James P. 156
391; Maria Jane 709
KNOWLES, F. A. (Ward) 1058; G. C. 542; Losetta A. 926; W. P. 1058
KNOX, Catherine 819; Chloe A. 774
Ezekiel 774; Henry 178; Henry B. 513; John W. 774-5; Lillie 774
Martha E. (McNeely) 774; Mary E. (Hughley) 774; Nora 997; Walter 774; William P. 363; Willie 331; Willis 774
Knox County 178
KOBLE, Jacob 581
KOCH, Catherine (Kemmer) 898
Elizabeth (Remmer) 1050; Frances (Ermann) 899; George 706, 707
John A. 1050; Kilean 898; Mary A. 706; Michael 898-9
KOCHEITZKY, Oscar 334, 386
Otto 463
KODISH, Margaret 725
KOEHLER, C. 432; Henry 432
KOENIG, F. 548
KOENIGER, Ida 802; William 802
KOESSEL, M. 580
KOHLEY, H. 608
KOHN, E. 459
KOLETSCHKE, John 581, 582
KOLLMAYER, Henry 850, 684
Henry jr 650; John 650; Mary (Neidert) 650, 684; Minnie 650
William 650; & Neidert 684
KOONS, George 368; M. B. 359-60
KOONTZ, Daniel 1106; Mary 1100

- KOPPE, F. 439
 KOPPER, Henry 424
 KOPPLER, David 526
 KOSTERING, J. F. 577
 KOTHE, Chr. 581
 KRAMER, Malvina 674; Sarah E. 686
 KRAUCH, L.(f) 617
 KRAUSE, Gottlieb 579
 KREBS, E. W. 1209; Emma (Schult) 1209
 KREHBEAL, Philippine 759
 KREIDER, Mary 1207
 KRETZMAN, K. 580
 KRIEGER, F. 529; J. 441
 KRITZ, Evaline (Presnell) 844 Frank 844
 KROMAN, E.(f) 811
 KRONE, Christina 874
 KROSS, Joanna 722
 KRUSE, Benjamin 1039; Caroline 1039; Charlotte (Backhouse) 1039 Edward 1039; Elizabeth (Neiderhouse) 1039; Frederick H. 1039 George N. 1039; Henry 1039 Henry C. 1039; John H. 1039 Marty 1039; Nora 1039; William 1039
 KUENNELL, Andrew 710; Carrie (Wieland) 710; Eva (---) 710 John 710; Katie 710
 KUMMERLE, Bertha 772-3
 KURRE, Alice (Bast) 744, 775 Caroline 775; Flossie 775; Fred 744; Freda 775; Frederick 775 Henry 579, 775; John 579; Lela 775; Mary 775; Mollie (Haupt) 775; & Mischwitz 450
 KUSS, Christian 581
 KUSTNER, Herman 514
 KUTZNER, Col. --- 134
 LABEAUX, Baptiste 491
 LABRIERE, Julien 241, deposition by 241, 242
 LABRUXIERE, Joseph 242
 LABUSSIERE, Mrs. --- 299
 LACEWELL, Lucy J. M. (Stewart) 1176; N. J. 1176
 LACEY, A. T. 327, 414, 458-9; Alfred T. 423, 425, 1134; Clara 1134 Henry 1134; John 1134; John H. 539; John K. 534; John M. 1134 Martha 1134; Martha (Rhodes) 1134; Rhodes 1134; Robert 1134 Sophia (Buckner) 1134; & Warmack 458
 LACHANCE, Antoine 254; John 446, 942-3; Joseph 254; Michael 254; Nicholas 254, 339
 LACHAPPELLE, Pierre 523n
 LACKEY, Dr. --- 1210
 LACKS, Catharine (Wisecarver) 1081; Eli C. 377, 1081; Elizabeth (Hill) 1081; John 376, 377, 1081
 Laclede County 178-9
 LACLEDE LIGUEST, Pierre 45 46, 48, 178, 183
 LACLERE, Doget 241; Grifford 241; Vuive 241; see also LECLERE
 LACROIX, Louise 243, 299
 LACROY, Baptiste 491
 LACY, A. T. 1143, 1149; Jordan 1169; Louisiana 1169; Martha Ann 863; Martha E. (Rhodes) 1143 Nancy (---) 1169
 LADD, Caroline (Cato) 835; Elisha 828; Elizabeth (Kerr) 828; F. M. 1043; Malinda 1011; Mary Catherine 824; Ransom 1011; Rebecca A. 828
 LADEROUTE, Mr. --- 295; Jacques 298; Paul 297
 LAFAYETTE, Gen. --- 178, 179 667
 Lafayette County 179
 LAFERNY, --- (---) :Blades 1167 Albert 1167; Bertie 1167; Iris (Tackett) 1166; John 1167; Joseph 298; Lewis 1167; Lewis L. 1166-7 Martin 1167; Mary Bell 1167 Nancy Jane (Beard) 1167; S. D. 1166; Susan (Pickard) 1167
 LAFERTY, Benijab 321
 LAFUER, Jno. B. 299
 LAFONT, Mrs. --- 304, 307; Jack 893; Paralee (DeLisle) 892-3 Robert 334
 LAFORGE, A. A. 334, 893, 902; A. C. 905; A. H.(f) 892; Adele 288 Agatha 288; Alfred 288; Alphonse 288; C. A. 333, 405; Eliza 288, 404 Emma 902; Fanny (Hatcher) 288 Gabrielle 288; Harriet (Loignon) 288; Laura (Dawson) 288; Lizzie 893; Margaret C. 288; Margaret Gabrielle Colombe (Champagne) 287; Mary 288; P. A. 333, quoted 291-6; P. Antoine 287-8, 298, 333 485; Peter A. 288, 892; Peter Anthony 291-9, quoted 291-6 Pierre A. 486; Pierre Antoine 287-8, 333, letter from 291, 485 quoted 291-6; Prudence 288; Robert 331-2; Virginia 288
 LAGRAN, J. F. 357
 LAGRANGE, John 242
 LaGrange College 151
 LAGRAVE, Anthony 205, 611; Emily 611; Mary (Valle) 611
 LAGROVE & Bogy 608
 LAHAY, Antoine 669; John D. 669 Mary 669; Teressa (---) 669
 LAKEMAN, Mary (Rodney) 278
 LAIL, Emma 792; M. A. 554; Robert 792; Z. T. 554
 LAINESE, Davis 299
 LAIR, Wesley 123
 LAIRD, Alice 836; Fonso Belle 836 J. M. 826; James L. 837; John W. 836-7; Lewis D. 836; Leuella A. 836; Margaret A. 837; Martha (King) 837; Mary A. (Johnson) 836 Nettie C. 837
 lakes in Pemiscot County 199
 LALLY, Ellen 609; Frank 609
 LALONDE, Jeanette 242
 LALOTTE, Mr. --- 295; Charles Bonneau dit 297
 LAM, Isaac 562
 LAMAR, Sarah 841
 LAMARCHE, Fr. --- 523n
 LAMB, Alfred W. 158; Mary E. 1160; Rudolphus 1160
 LAMBETH, Aaron F. 651; Amanda E. 651; Eliza E. 651; Franklin 651; Henry 651; Laura 651; Milton 651; Ruth (Brown) 651; Samuel A. 651; Susan 651; William H. 651
 LAMBRETH, Louisa 1140
 LAMDIN, Dora E. 1089; Dudley 1089; Lovina (---) 1089
 LAMMING, Dr. --- 1106
 LAMONTAGUE, L. 994; Lulu (Rice) 894
 LAMONTHE, CADILLAC, Gov. --- 154
 LAMORINIE, Fr. J. 522
 LAMOTTE, M. 24, 213, 240
 LaMotte Lead Company 214-5
 LAMPOUREAUX, Joseph 298
 LAMPRE, Lillie 864
 LANDAU, A. & Company 780
 LANDERS, Edward 1017; Polly 1018
 LANDGARE, Bernhart 777; Mary (Litzelfelner) 777
 LANDIS, Mollie 750
 LANDRUM, Mary H. 645
 LANDRY, T. & L. 449
 LANDSMANN, J. 526
 LANE, A. P. 937-8; Albert P. 938 Bridget (---) 937; Clarence 938 Claude 938; Cleo P. 918; Eliza 938; Elizabeth 939; Ettie 938; Isaac 559; James Y. W. 938; Jane 595; John P. 377, 1084; Jones 623 Margaret (Swank) 938; Mary 1161 Mary M. 938; Maud 938; Nancy 623; R. H. 448; Robert 266, 937 938; Robert H. 496; Ruth (Galy) 937; Sarah A. (---) 623; Thomas M. 377; Valencia L. 951
 LANG, Barbara (Mosbrugger) 651 Catherine (Cantoin) 652; David 775; Dorothy E. (---) :Brühl 775 Ella B. 625; Ellen 652; Emelia 652; Emma 652; Fannie 652 Francis J. 651; J. 529; John 726 John J. 578; Lizzie 652; Louise F. (Lorenz) 652; Mary 652, 737 Mary (Schultz) 775; Mary A. 726 Reinhard (f) 443, 651-2; Thomas

- 651-2; Thomas J. 652; William 652; William E. 775; & Brothers 441
- LANGDON, Judge --- 476, 1166 1169, 1174; Albert J. 1166; C. V. 1169; Charles V. 1166; E. J. 1166 Hettie D. 1166; Lou (Abernathy) 1166; N. E. A. L. 1166; Maude E. 1166; Nellie A. 1166; Sallie May 1166; Sarah Ann (Glasscock) 1166 Tennie (Moore) 1166
- LANGE, Caroline 715; Ferdinand 715; John A. 772; Louise 1111-2 Wilhelmina 715; Wilhelmina (Preusse) Markwort: 715
- LANGFORD, Catherine 1011; Nancy C. 1165; P. 575; Patience A. 995
- LANGLEY, Enoch 1086; Johanna (Patty) 1086
- LANGLOIS, Francois 299, 300
- LANGSDALE, Alberta 985; Eleanor (Bebsworth) 984; Estella 984 George W. 985; John L. 984; Laura 985; Laura E. 984; Lu Ella (Alexander) 985; Margaret 984 Mary A. 984; Nellie 985; Robert 984, 973; Robert Jr 984-5; Roxanna (Brown) 985; Sallie (Black) 985; Thaddeus 984; Willie V. 985
- LANGSFORD, Molise 297
- LANGSTON, Arthur 997; Birdie 997; Charles 997; John 491 Leonard 997; Mary E. (Grayson) 997; Minerva (Barnes) 997; Minnie Lee 997; Willie 997
- LANIUS, D. P. 448; Jacob 535
- LANKERSHAW, Isaac 559 "L'Annie du Coup" 481
- LANNING, David 604; Elizabeth (Cammel) 604; Elizabeth (Pittenger) 604; R. F. 409; Richard F. 604
- LANTHER, G. W. 343, 448; George W. 343; Louisa S. 613 "L'anne a la graisse" 284, 291, 292 439
- LANSMANN, John 322
- LAPE, Daniel 774; Mary (Kinder) 774 "La Petite Prairie" 439
- LAPIERRE, Z. M. 424
- LAPLANT, Elizabeth 899; Elizabeth (McHunot) 899; Esther (Branum) 899; George W. 899 John B. 899; John W. 899; Laura 899; Prude 899; Richard 899; Robert L. 899; Thomas J. 899; William 899
- LAPLANTE, Joseph 302
- LAPP, Andrew 533
- LARDOISE, Ant. Vachard mimi 298
- LARGILLON, Femme 299
- LARIE, Lillie (Rhodes) 1142; Otto 1142
- LAROSE, Baptiste 241
- LARSEN, Alnestena 1039; Anna M. 1039; Caroline M. 1039; Christian 1039; Christian Jr 1039 Christian P. 1029; Louisa (Edwards) 1039; Martin 1039 Preston 1039; Stena (Martenstree) 1039; William 1039
- LASALLE, Robert de 42-3
- LASAUER, Harriet 1199
- LASHATER, Pennina 834
- LASHLEY, Arnold 1106; Daniel 1106; Francis A. 1106; Henry C. 1106; Isaac 1106; Isaac W. 1106 J. W. 457; John W. 1106-7; Joseph R. 1106; Laura D. 1106; Mary (Koonz) 1106; Mary E. 1106; O. D. 1106; Rachel (Ritchie) 1106 Robert 1106; Sarah (Collins) 1106 U. G. 1106; Mary L. 1167
- LASSLEY, S. J. 435
- LASSOURCE, Clarinda 625
- LASSUS see DeLassus
- LASWELL, J. F. 1157; L. P. 476 Margaret P. (Bridges) 1157
- LATHAM, Bryan 899; Christine (Lesieur) 899; H. C. 335, 439, 902 Henry C. 899; John 266; Lewis 265; Mary J. (Smith) 899; Rachel 828; Samuel C. 828
- LATHEM, Louis 316
- LATHROP, John H. 149
- LATSHAW, C. B. (Smith) 1202 Christian 1202; Clara 1202; Henry S. 1202; J. B. 1202; J. B. Jr 1202; Mary E. 1202; Mary L. (Tinsley) 1202; May 1202 Thomas R. 1202; William 1202
- LAUGHERTY, Benjah 265
- LAUNIES, Margaret D. 934
- LAUNIUS, Catherine 1012; Elisha H. 1040; Elvira (Jones) 1040 Hannah (Barham) 1040; James N. 1040; John W. 1040; Jonathan 1040; Lizzie A. 1040; Louisa 1040 Sarah (Barham) 1040; Thomas H. 1040
- LAURENCE, C. F. 451; Martha 837; Thomas 837
- LAUSSAT, Mr. --- 582; Clement 583, 586; M. 51
- LAVALLEE, Carrie 903; Charles A. 290, 903; Don Juan 903; E. B. 461; Jean 298, 585; John 290, 437 486, 488; see also Levallee
- LAVOIX, Michel 523n
- LAW, Elizabeth 983; Joseph 983 Sarah --- 983
- LAWRENCE, Alpha 652; Amelia 652; Amos 710; Andrew T. 710 Appellonia 938; Bellezora 938 Candanza (Fitzgerald) 938; Caroline (Siebert) 652; Charles E. 710 Cleveland 710; Cora 652; Elizabeth 862, 938, 1040; Elvira 938 Emma 652; Felix 652; Florence 710; Francis W. 710; George 652 H. 1054; Henrietta --- 710 Henry 652; 710; Henry Jr 652; Horatio 359; James 179; Joseph 652 Joseph Augustus 652; Joseph C. 710; Josephine (Jergens) 652 Jules 710; Julia 652; Leo 652 Lolla 938; Louis 938; Louisa 652 Luella 938; Malinda (Long) 1054 Malinda (Sparr?) 1054; Malinda (Webb?) 1054; Marquis 938; Marquis M. 938; Martha A. 938; Martha A. (Lee) 938; Mary 595, 710 Mary E. 710; Maximus 710 Philomene (Carron) 710; Rosa 652; Rosa (Blanford) 710; Susan J. 938; T. B. 452; Thomas G. 938 Thomas L. 938; William 652 William G. 938
- Lawrence County 179, 336
- Lawrence Massacre 128
- LAW, Robt 622
- LAWSON, Cassie 833; Elizabeth 738; Frank M. 377; John B. 377 Margaret 1157; Mary M. 1198 Nancy 934
- LAWTON, R. H. 430
- lawyers 286-405
- LAY, Belle (Coleman) 1107; Charlotte (Walton) 1107; Daisy 1107 Etta 1107; Harry 1107; Henry C. 1107; John 1107; Stephen 1107 Willie 1107
- LAYNE, Wiley 352
- LAYTON, Maj. --- 689; Ann A. 711 Annetta (Fenwick) 711; Augustine 710; Augustine A. 734; Augustus 720; Barnard 710; Bernard 253 449; Caroline 711; Cecelia 688 Elizabeth 711; Elizabeth (Hagan) 710; Elizabeth (Saddler) 732; Emeline M. (Tucker) 711; Felix 349 513, 517, 710-1; Frederick 732 Isadore 348; Ignatius 253, 524, 710 James 346; Joann (Seemes) 730 John 253, 348, 710-1; John B. 701 710, 711; John C. 348; John E. 346 Joseph 710; Joseph P. 711; Joseph T. 711; Joseph V. 711; Julian 711 Leo 726; Lewis D. 711; Lucinda (Riney) 711; Mary --- 346 Mary A. 711; Mary A. (Fenwick) 701; Mary Ann (Seemes) 730 Mary E. 711; Mary I. 711; Mary J. 711, 734; Martha A. 711, 728 Martin 348; Matilda 719; Matilda (Simpson) 711; Mearies 730; Melissa A. (Layton) 710-1; Melissa M. 711; Paschal E. 711; Simeon 710, 730; Teresa A. 689; Thomas 347, 695, 714; Thomas H. 711 William D. 711; Zach. 347; Zachariah 253, 345, 347, 710 Lazarists 524, 525

- LAZEAR, Benjamin F. 502, 512
LAZELL, Susan 909
LEACH, Carrie M. 1063; F. B. 533
534; J. W. 1046; Mary E. (Owen)
1046; Owen J. 1063; W. V. 571
lead deposits 24-8, 43, 44-5, 108-9
201 et seq., 213-18 passim
Madison County 213
Leader, Piedmont 450
LEAGER, A. 416
LEAGON, Emma (Andrews) 911
Ella 911; Mark 911
LEAGUE, Hester 1101
LEAKE, Ada Belle 900; Amanda
Missouri 900; Belle 900; Boliver
900; Elvira 900; Frank 900
James B. 900; Jasper 900; John
W. 900; Joseph L. 900; Joseph
Lafayette 899-900; Joseph T. 900
Josiah L. 899-900; Lucinda 900
Mary (Lee) 899-900; Mary Eliza-
beth 900; Mary T. (Cash) 900
Preston 900; Robert J. 900
LEAL, J. W. 398
LEAVENWORTH, F. 514
LEBOUDE, Mary 904
LECLERE, A. C. 342; Anthony 343
Augustus 606; Felicite Desile 614
Felicite Desile (---) 606; Fran-
cois 243; Marie Louise (Valle)
243; see also Laclere
LECOMPTE, Belle 864; Blanch
(Hertich) 600; Eloy 314, 315, 604
Eloy S. 409, 410; Felix 600; J. B.
C. 604; J. F. 314; Joseph B. C. 410
Kate (---) Hoffman: 605; Melan-
ie (Bogy) 604
LEDBETTER, Fannie 1046; H. B.
399
LEDFOED, Mahala 1030
LEDON, Joseph 242
LEDUC, Veuve Cyrille 298
LEE, Mrs. --- 549; Adaline 900
Albert 900; Anna 871; Arabella
1000; Belle (Hudson) 985; Dor-
othy (Lee) 985; Eliza 980-1; Eliz-
abeth 981, 985; Elizabeth (Smith)
985; Emily S. (Hawn) 831; Eugen-
ia 900; Fidelia 1001; Frank T. 343
George T. 339; H. 831; Henry 985
J. H. 472; James 332, 900; James
A. 466, 985; James W. 366; Jane
(Jackson) 900; John 985; John H.
985; Josiah 265, 267, petition
from 268; Josiah jr 265; Louisa
887; Margaret 985; Margaret B.
1134; Martha 900; Mary 899-900
Miles T. 367; Nancy 989, 985
Phillip 985; Rachel R. (Emory)
900; Rebecca 985; Rilda 981
Robert E. 979, 1089; Rutherford
E. 900; Sallie 956; Sarah 267
Sarah V. 1059; Susan 985; Susan
Josephine 1192; Thomas 981; W.
F. 366; William F. 366; William
T. 981, 985
LEECH, A. D. 384, 414, 1155; F. S.
449; J. K. 480; John 470; Mattie
795; Sarah 758; W. V. 416, 798
1160
LEEDY, D. H. 462; Daniel H. 925
Eliza (Ellis) 925
LEEPER, Amanda (Micks) 1134
Amanda A. 1134; Benjamin F.
1134; Ellen 1134; George W. 1134
Greenwood D. 1134; Hugh 1134
Hugh jr 1134; John H. 1134; Lor-
aine 1134; Louisa 1134; Laura 1134
Margaret 1134; Margaret B.
(Lee) 1134; Martha A. 1134; Ma-
tilda 1134; Prudence C. 1134
Samuel B. 1134; Sarah 1134; Sar-
ah (Davis) 1134; Sidney L. 1134
Thomas A. 1134; W. T. 339, 403
1134; W. T. jr 1134; William T.
337, 512
LEETCH, Esther 767
LEFTWICH, John M. 356
LEGEMANN, Mary 863
LEGG, B. R. 681; Emma P. (Wil-
liams) 681
LEGRAND, Miss --- 287; Anna
938-9; Felix 939; Henry J. 938
J. Francis 938-9; John B. 939; Jo-
seph 298, 938; Leo 939; Louis 939
Mary 939; Mary (Charlier) 938
Mary (Hakes) 939; Mary Ann (---)
938; Nicholas 939; Regina (West-
rich) 939
Le Grand Village Sauvage 236
LEHMAN, E. 580
LEHMANN, A. 578-9, 580
LEHNER, Anna 801; Bertha 775
Bertha (Wachter) 775-6; Louisa
776; Mary (Birner) 775; Mathias
775, 801; Peter 775-6; Rudolph
776; Teresa (---) 775; Theresia
712; & Schoen 801
LEHR, Henry 416
Lehrund Wehre, St. Louis 152
LEIBLER, Lawrence 731
LEISSLER, Albert 901; Benjamin
901; Catherine (---) 900; Cath-
erine (Cooper) 901; Conrad 900-1
Florence 901; George 900; John
C. 901; Louisa Cornelia 901; Lu-
ther 901; Mary (Evans) 901; Mol-
lie C. 901; Nancy E. (---) Brown 901
LELIE, Alida (Van Vain) 605
Catherine M. (Schumert) 605
E. C. 409; Emile C. 605; H., & Son
409; Herman 315, 605; Herman jr
605
LEMASTER, W. E. 868
LEMEN, Catherine 1073
LEMMERY, Francis 491, 495; Jo-
seph 491
LEMMON, G. T. 420
LENHART, Harriet (Hull) 1074
John 1074
LENO, Jacob 266
LENOX, W. S. 464
LENTZ, Erastus R. 874
LENZ, Anton 410
LEONARD, Abiel 156; Ira E. 392-3
LEPP, M. 669; Mary M. (Rougely)
669
LESIEUR, --- (---) : Loignon: 287
--- (Bono) 287; --- (LeGrand) 287
Adolphus 910; Cecile (Guilbeault)
286-7; Charles 286; Christine
287, 899; Collestique 287; Emma
901; Emma (Till) 901; Emma I.
910; F. V. 404, 438; Francis 901
Frances (Gilbow) 901; Frances
(Guilbeault) 287; Francis 284, 286
287, 292, 293; Francois 287, 300
329, 439; Francois jr 287; Fre-
man 901; Godfrey 287, 334, 367
439, quoted 54, 306; Gus. V. 439
John 901; Joseph 284, 286, 287, 292
Margurite 287; Mary E. (Loignon)
287; Matilda 287; Napoleon 287
438; Permelia (Burr) 901; Ralph
334; Raphael 287, 901; Raphael
jr 901; Veuve Jose 298
LESLEY, Samuel 359
LESSLEY, Charles M. 837; Cor-
nelia 837; Evert B. 837; G. F. 804
George 837; George C. 837
George F. 837; Isabel (Wilson) 837
James Johnson 837; John H. 837
Joseph C. 837, 854; Leon 837
Louise E. 814; Martha (Laurence)
837; Missouri E. (Welch) 854
Samuel J. 379, 837; Samuel L. 837
Sarah (Barks) 837; Tabitha 837
Tennessee M. 804; William C. 837
LESTER, Ada 1203; Amanda
(Stephens) 1203; Amanda E. 1203
Anna E. 1203; Bertha 1203; Be-
thiah F. 653; Bethiah F. (Ryder)
653; Carrie B. 653; Eda May 653
Frances (Gilbraith) 1203; Fran-
cis M. 1202-3; Frank H. 653
Henry N. 1203; Ida Maud 653
Izie E. 653; James G. 653; John
W. 1203; Joshua 1203; Lener 1203
Leonise W. 653; Lewis 1203
Lewis jr 1203; Martha B. (Bul-
lock) 653; Martha E. (Benton or
Denton?) 1203; Mary (Williams)
1203; Polly Ann (Gamble) 1203
Rollo B. 653; Sarah B. 653
Thomas H. G. 652-3; Thomas H.
G. 653; Thomas H. G. jr 653; Wil-
liam 669-70; William P. 1203
LETT, Albert E. 986; Albert J. 986
Altha J. 986; Ambrose 985; John
985-6; John R. 986; Laura May
986; Leonard F. 986; Louisa 986
Lucinda 986; Mary Catherine 986
Mary J. (Hainely) 986; Mary Jane
986; Mary L. 986; Matthew Hub-

bard 986; Nettie Jane (Clayton) 985; Robert J. 986; Thomas L. 986; William 986
 LETTS, Abraham 490, 495
 LEURAL, Peter 310
 LEVALLEE, Charles A. 333; John 300, 327, 333; Robert L. 335
 levees 370
 LEVERD, E. 621; Sophia A. (Aubuchon) 621
 LEVI & Company 1158
 LEWALEN, Sarah (Glaves) 871
 William C. 871
 LEWIN, A. C. 448
 LEWING, Fred. 579
 LEWIS, Mr. --- 899; Alberta A. 875; Bettie J. 890; Caroline (Sebastian) 875; Carrie M. 875
 Charles T. 776; Cora E. 875; David 1028, 1040; Edward A. 157
 Edward L. 875; Eleanor 1040; Eliza J. 555; Elizabeth (Hitt) 1040
 Elizabeth (Lawrence) 1040; Elizabeth A. (Randol) 776; Elizabeth J. 890; Emeline 827; Emeline *Russell Jarrett 875; Emma (Laforge) 902; Emma L. 875
 Fannie (Bohannon) 776; Fannie (Cook) 866; Fannie E. 776; Fannie L. 1194; Frances 776; George L. 1041; Hannah (Blanton) 1040
 Hannah J. 1012; Hannah R. (Hadden) 901; J. C. 423; J. D. 338; J. G. 363; J. H., & Company 691
 Joel D. 338; John 817; John C. 1041; John S. 776; John W. 875
 Joseph 334, 776, 866; Joseph C. 776; Joseph Cooper 1040; Joseph G. 776, 1041; Joseph Guild 1040-1
 L. G. 902; L. M. 159, 454, 457, 1194
 Lilbourn 439, 890, 898, 901; Lilbourn A. 901-2; Louisa (Williams) 817; Louisa E. 1041; Maggie B. 875; Margaret (Akin) 875
 Margaret E. 1041; Margaret 1041
 Martha 776; Martha Jane (Conyer) 1022; Mary A. 875; Mary Ann 898; Mary H. 1046; Mary L. 776; Meriwether 52, 56, 134, 179
 582, 585, 586; Micajah 1040; Mina C. 1041; Nancy R. 1040; Nicey E. (English) 1041; Nutty Maranda 1189; Robert C. 776; Robert L. 1041; S. C. (Merriwether) 902
 Samantha B. 1136; Samuel W. 555
 Simeon E. 1041; Susan 1040; Susan N. 1028; T. R. 1022; Thomas 282; Thomas H. 776; Thomas R. 1041; Thomas Walker 875; Warner 875; Winston 902; Zenas G. 439
 Lewis & Clark Expedition 53, 58
 Lewis College 153
 Lewis County 179
 Lexington, battle of 117-8
 LEYBA, Don Ferdinando 47-8, 49
 481-2
 Liberal, Ironton 456
 Liberals 140-1
 Liberty Arsenal 92
 Liberty Female College 151
 Liberty Roller Mills 448
 Libertyville 446; Christian Church 564-5
 LIEBLE, J. (f) 811
 LIETROT, Phillippe 297
 lieutenant governors 155
 LIGGET, Eaveh 911
 LIGGETT, Enoch 328, 334; Isabella 911; Mary 920
 LIGHTNER, Levi L. 414, 418
 LIGON, Adenia 1037; Bettie E. 1041
 George J. 1041; Henry A. 1041
 Katie M. 1041; Louisa (Bell) 1041
 Lucy A. (Parker) 1041; Mary E. (Wilkinson) 1041; Matmie P. 1041
 Odenia 1165
 LIKE, Drucilla (---) 1062; Fannie 1022; Jacob 1062; Margaret Jane 1062
 LILES, Jesse 816, 818, 1081; John E. 471; Louise (McLawchlin) 1081
 Martha E. 818; Martha E. (Gilbert) 1081; Mary Ann 816; P. 480
 R. P. 489, 1067, 1085; R. P., & Company 471; Robert P. 1081-2
 LILEY, Maston 839; Mattie 839
 LILLARD, James C. 179; William 58
 Lillard County 179
 LILLY, Catherine (Reily) 776; E. S. 417; Ed. S. 416; Edward S. 776
 Joseph 776; Nattie (Albert) 776
 LIMBAUGH, Anna 866; Annie (Moon) 776; Frederick 275, 324
 J. W. 326, 398, 429, 434, 776; J. W. jr 776-7; Joseph 844; George F. 832; Hannah A. (Wilkinson) 776
 Louraney 866; Mary E. (Smith) 832; Michael 317; Sophia 834
 Susan (Presnell) 844
 LIMBETH, Fred, jr 266
 lime 201
 LINAN, J. 546
 LINCOLN, Abraham 84, 86-7, 105
 160, 161, 575; Absalom 1041; Amelia 821; Anthony J. 1041
 Benjamin 179; Elisha B. 1041
 Martha E. 1041; Mary 875; Mary (Baker) 1041; Mary Ann 1041
 Nancy 843; Nancy C. 840; Sarah E. 835; William G. 1041; William R. 1041
 Lincoln County 179
 Lincoln University 150
 LINDEMANN, Henrietta 632
 LINDER, Sarah 1156
 LINDLEY, James J. 158; John 646
 Minnie 646
 LINDSAY, Capt. --- 503; Dr. --- 438; Mr. --- 407; Ann (Walker) 986; Arthur 986; Charlotte 986
 Eliza J. 986; Emily 986; Frederick 986; Harriet 986; Horatio 986
 J. F. 459, 460; J. W. 466, 986
 James 344, 379, 447, 456, 499
 513-4; John W. 986; Joseph 986
 Lucilla 986; Mary E. 1018; Robert L. 456, 514, 518; Sonora 986
 Sonora (Raylor) 986; Thomas 986
 LINDSEY, Jane 905, 906; John 465
 LINEBARGER, Margaret 845
 LINK, Aaron 815; Amos 776-7
 Daniel 776, 777; Eleanor (Keepers) 776; John 776; Mary 777
 Mary (Waller) 777; Nancy C. (Welty) 815
 LINN, Angeline 987; Ashael 245
 Lewis F. 157, 179, 181, 214, 245-6
 312, 315, 316; Nancy (Hunter) 312; Dodge 245; William 245
 Linn County 179
 LINNVILLE, Beulah B. 1135
 Christie (Morris) 1135; Christie Belle (Morris) 1139; David F. 1134; L. H. 338, 1120; Lewis H. 1134; Lizzie J. 1135; Mary B. 1134-5; Mary C. (Taylor) 1134
 Morris H. 1135; William S. 1134-5
 LIPE, Hiram 545
 LIPP, Mary 608
 LIPSCOMB, Col. --- 123; S. C. 457
 LIREBY, Agnes 717
 LISCO, Jimima 1089
 LISTER, John 1052; Rose Ellen 1052
 Lithium 451
 LITSCH, Charles 450, 711, 712
 Emma 711; Emma C. 724; Francisca (Armbruster) 711-2; Joseph 711; Julia 711; Tresa 711
 William 347, 708, 712-3, 724
 port. 711
 William, & Company
 LITTENCKER, Mary 647
 LITTERAL, Matilda 696
 LITTERER, Charles 434
 LITTLE, Crittenden 684; Henry 513; Isabella B. 769; John 568
 Sarah 1176; Sarah (Abernathy) 684
 LITTLE GEORGE (an Indian) 238
 Little Prairie 287, 300, 477
 Little Sisters of the Poor 528
 The Little Sower, St. Louis 151
 The Little Watchman, St. Louis 151
 LITTLEFIELD, N. E. 442
 LITTLEJOHN, John N. 314
 LITTON, J. 425; William 471
 LITZELFELNER, Amelia 777
 Andrew 777; Anna (---) 777; August H. 777; Benjamin 777; Bertha 777; Bessie C. 777; Camelia V. (Torrence) 777, 810; Eva M. (Meyer) 777; Harry V. 777; J. C.

810; Joseph 777; Joseph C. 777
 Joseph F. 777; Martha 777; Mary
 777; Robert E. 777; William 777
 Willie M. (Hansel) 777
 LIVERMORE, Sarah 676; Silas 558
 LIVINGSTON, Edward 179
 Livingston County 179
 LLOYD, Albert 337; Charles 491
 Elvina (O'Neal) 1110; Richard
 1110; Sarah S. 824
 LOAN, Benjamin F. 158
 LOBELLE, Elizabeth 1155
 LOBER, Gotthold Heinrich 576, 577
 "local option" 650
 LOCK, Rachel C. 1132
 LOCKARD, B. B. 363; Bedford B.
 1042; Boyle D. 1042; Charles H.
 1042; Charlotte 1042; Cora 1042
 Ideler 1042; Jerusha Ann 1042
 Jessa A. 1042; Louis N. 1042
 Louisa 1042; Margaret 1042
 Martha E. (Maddox) 1042; Philip
 1042; Rhoda 1042; Rhoda B.
 (Trent) 1042; Sarah B. 1042
 Sarah E. (Cawthon) 1042; Thomas
 Hendricks 1042;
 LOCKE, Mary R. 970
 LOCKER, Mrs. C. V. (Coleman)
 1107
 LOCKHART, James 1059; Samuel
 427; Sarah Edna (Welch) 1059
 LOCKS, Eli C. 377
 LOCKWOOD, R. B. 215
 lodges 434, 435, 453-4, 467-8, 477
 Bonne Terre 145; Cape Girardeau
 422-4; Dexter 472; Doe Run 446
 Farmington 442-3; Frederick-
 town 448-9; Gayoso 447; Green-
 ville 459; Hornersville 476
 Ironton 456-7; Jackson 430-2
 Kennett 474; Malden 475; Marble
 Hill 452; Oak Ridge 434; Pied-
 mont 459-60; Poplar Bluff 479-80
 Puxico 473; Sikeston 464
 LOEBE, Mrs. C. 466
 LOGAN, --- (Berthiaume) : Lori-
 mier: 254; Addison R. 1107; Ann
 (Stephens) 1107-8; Annie B. 1108
 Catherine 640; Catherine A. 974
 Charles 283; Elizabeth H. (Mal-
 low) 1107; Elizabeth J. 1107
 Eugene M. 1107-8; Fannie L.
 (Reyburn) 1108; Gay 1107; J. F.
 C. 1107; J. V. 380; James 254, 336
 457; James M. 1107-8; Jennie E.
 1108; Logan, John 254, 271, 347
 348, 380, 381, 382, 449-50, 1107
 John A. 254, 271; Lemie 1108; Lu-
 cy C. 1099, 1107; Marie (Berthi-
 aume) : Lorimier: 254, 271; Mary
 J. 1107; Robert 254; Robert A.
 283; William A. 1107
 LOHM, Constance 686
 LOHR, A. 580
 LOIDA, Albert 605; Anna 605; An-
 na (Woracheck) 605; Catherine
 605; Daniel F. 605; Daniel L. 605
 Edward 605; Frank 605; Henry
 605; Joseph 605; Josephine 605
 Leo 605; Madeline (Ritter) 605
 Mary 605; Mary (Uhrich) 605
 William 605
 LOIGNON, Charles 287, 300; Har-
 riet 288; Mary E. 287
 LOISEAU, Arthur 703; Louise
 (Guyot) 703
 LOISETT, Mr. --- 241
 LOKEY, Amanda 1017; Polly (Lan-
 ders) 1018
 Lone Jack, battle of 125-6
 LONG, Adam 696; Angeline (Wil-
 son) : Webb: 1054; Annie 1203
 Barbara (Dippold) 696; Edwin
 1054; Elizabeth (Harrington) 1203
 Herbert D. 1203; Isabella (Mur-
 phy) 646; J. H. 949; James 1054
 James D. 1203; Jefferson J. 1203
 Jesse 369; Johanna 601; Johanna
 (Sullivan) 902; John 803, 902; Le-
 na 961; Malinda 1054; Mary 1000
 1054; Mary L. 989; Mattie (---)
 981; Minerva 1071, 1127; Minnie
 981; Mollie 1203; Mollie (Stall-
 cup) 949; Nancy C. (Jeffress) 1203
 Philip 646; R. F. 1203; Ruthie
 1030; Sallie 1203; Sarah 646, 803
 Theodore 380; William A. 1203
 William J. 1203
 "Long Tucker Settlement" 253
 LOODY, Daniel H. 928; Eliza
 (Gaither) 928
 LOOK, Charles D. 417
 LOOKER, Alfred S. 520
 LOOMIS, G. Harvey 993
 LOONEY, Joseph 1210; Mollie L.
 1210
 LOOS, Catherine 794; Jacob 432
 LOPEZ & Son 455
 LORAMIE *see* Lorimier
 LORANCE, Hannah (Baker) 837
 John 282, 837; Mary (---) 843
 Sophia 837-8; William 317
 LORD, Abigail 597; T. 543
 LORENZ, Louise F. 652; P. 441
 LORIMIER, Agatha 271; Augustus
 Bougainville 271; Charlotte P.
 (Bougainville) 260, 270; Hetty
 (Thorn) 271; Jenny (Guilbault) 257n
 Louis 174, 236, 254, 257-71, 275
 316, 317, 318, 320, 324, 410, 411
 413, 414, 484-5, 488, 585; conces-
 sions to 260-1; orders to 484-5
 Louis jr 271, 281, 583; Margaret
 (Penney) 271, 281; Marie (Berthi-
 aume) 271; Marie Louise 271
 Sally (Sheppard) 271; Verneuil
 Raphael 271; Victor 271; William
 257n, 267, 271, 317, 464-5
 LORR, Valentine 266
 LOSEKAM, Elizabeth 789
 LOSTA, John 264
 LOTTES, Ann (Doenhoefer) 712
 Edward 712; Gabe 778; Gabriel
 712; John 712; John E. 712; Josie
 712; Kunigarda (---) 712; Leo 712
 Louisa 712; Mary (Ludwig) 712
 778
 LOUCK, Amos 970; Louisa (Deal)
 970
 Louisiana (district and territory)
 52-3; government 386-8; trans-
 fer 47
 Louisiana Gazette, quoted 307
 Louisiana Purchase 51-2, 582-5
 Louisiana, Upper, transfer of 47
 52, 251, 582-9
 LOURANCE, Jane 657
 LOUSMAN, Caspar 728; Gene-
 vieue (Schindler) 728
 LOVE, --- (---) : Williams: 987
 Charley 987; Elizabeth 888; Eliz-
 abeth (Harper) 931; Ella 987; El-
 len (Rushing) 997; Ira 986; James
 333, 334; John 979, 986; John G.
 345; Laura W. 1171; M. E. (Rush-
 ing) 986; Martha (---) 986; Nan-
 cy 979-80, 986; Sarah E. (Harper)
 979; Spencer 987; Thomas 1171
 William 931, 979, 986-7, 997
 LOVELACE, Alice (Fenton) 1108
 Caroline 1108; Dora 1108; James
 1108; Johnnie 1108; Lowry 1108
 Lucy 1108; Manuel 1108; Minnie
 1108; Nellie 1108; Ora 1108; P.
 M. 1108; Sarah (Dunegan) 1108
 Tommie 1108; Vira 1108; Wal-
 lace L. 157
 LOVES, Christian 784, 814; Wil-
 helmina 814
 LOW, Aquila 310
 LOWE, Col. --- 508-9; Dr. ---
 599; E. N. 545; Ida 1049; J. E. 457
 Samuel A. 90
 LOWES, Anna 778; Augusta 778
 Caroline 778; Charles 778
 Christian 777-8; Christopher 777
 Henry 778; Johannah 778; Minnie
 778; Wilmena (Grave) 778
 LOWMAN, Elizabeth 677
 LOWRANCE, Alice M. (---) : Wil-
 son: 1135; Amanda E. 1135; Ann
 1135; David A. 1135; David M.
 1135; Eliza A. (Mitchell) 1135
 John K. 1135; Lucinda (O'Bannon)
 1135; Missouri 1135; William L.
 1135
 LOWRIE, Nancy 945
 LOYD, John 366
 LOYDAS, A. G. 565; Belle 365; Bet-
 tie (---) 1103; Charles 266, 317
 J. B. C. 146; James 304; John B.
 C. 52, 311; John V. 355; Philip
 1103; S. D. 68; Virginia 1103
 LUCKE, Christian 578

LUCKER, C. H. 580
 LUCKET, Barbara F. (Jones) 1133
 Thomas J. 1133
 LUCKEY, Elizabeth J. 708
 LUDERS, Louis 450
 LUDWIG, Rev. --- 581; Bertie 778
 Caspar 778; Catherine (Schreiner) 778; Celia (Winkler) 819-20
 Conrad 478; Elizabeth (Gratz) 778
 Ferdinand M. J. 778; Harmon 778
 Henry W. 778; Ida M. 778; John
 778; John C. 416; Julia 778; Lou-
 isa 778; Margaret (---) 778
 Margaret (Ross) 778; Mary 712
 778; Mary (Karben) 778; Mary K.
 778; Minnie R. 778; Peter 778
 W. P. 820; William 778; William
 B. 778
 LUEDERS, Anna 713; Albert 712
 713; August 712-3; Augusta (---)
 712; Charles 713; Clara 712
 Dora 712; Edward 713; Emma 712
 Gustave 712; Henry 712, 713; Jo-
 sephine 712; Louis 713, 715; Lou-
 is E. 715; Martin 713; Mary 713
 Mary (Roth) 713; Matilda (Mark-
 wort) 715; Otto 712; Paul 713
 Richard 712; Rudolph 712; Theo-
 dore 713; Theresa (Lehner) 712
 William A. 712; & Goehring 701
 LUKE, Elizabeth 870
 LUKEFAIR, Joseph 513
 lumbering 478
 Lumpkin Masonic Female College
 1039
 LUPKES, Henrietta (Winkler) 819
 Menne 819
 LUSK, Elizabeth 939, 994; Eliza-
 beth (Lane) 939; Elizabeth (Mc-
 Murtry) 939; Elizabeth L. 939
 Henry W. 939; Hugh 939; James
 H. 939; John A. 939; Mahala
 (Carlton) 939; Maria H. (Goddard)
 :Freeman: 939; Martha 939
 Mary 939; Nancy 939; Rachel A.
 965; Rachel Ann 939; Samuel 939
 Sarah Ann (Carlton) 939; Thomas
 939; Warren C. 939; W. H. 366
 William H. 939; William M. 939
 LUSTER, Laura J. (Gross) 1129
 William 1129
 LUTES, Adaline (Winters) 838
 Albertine (Warner) 838; Alice
 839; Catherine (Shell) 838; Dan-
 iel 838; David 379, 837-8; Eddie
 G. 838; Eli 453, 454, 838-9; Eliza-
 beth (Sitze) 838; Estella 839
 Frederick M. 838; Hannah
 (Shell) 839; Henrietta A. (Clark)
 838; Henry E. 838; Jacob 449, 451
 837-8; Jacob A. 838; Jacob M. 838
 Jane (Mayfield) 838; Jessie E. 838
 Jesse 838; Jesse B. 838; Jesse H.
 838; Louvina (Baker) 838; Lysan-
 der 838; Martha 837; Mary (Rob-
 ins) 838; Mary (Shell) 838; Mary
 D. (Virden) 839; Melvina E. 838
 Mirtie 839; Pearl 839; Riley 838
 Rosa C. 838; Sarah J. (Santifer)
 838; Sarah L. 838; Sophia (Lor-
 ance) 837; Susan F. (McGee) 838
 Willie O. 838; Waldo Eli 839
 Wesley L. 838; William H. 838
 Lutesville 451, 453-4, 837, 839
 lodges 453-4; newspapers 453
 Lutheran Churches 152, 570, 575-
 82; colony 255
 Lutheran Hospital and Asylum 152
 Lutheran Orphan's Home 152
 Der Lutheraner, St. Louis 152
 Lutherans 255-6
 LUTS, Sarah E. 1138
 LUTTIKE, Margaret 806
 LUTZ, Doradea 591
 LYNCH, H. P. 462, 463; Julia 1153
 T. W. 507
 LYNN, Adda A. 987; Andrew J. 987
 Angeline (Linn) 987; Bartlett 987
 Benjamin 987; Cheatham 987
 Cheatham jr 987; Cora A. 987
 Cornelius 987; Craven 987; E-
 liza 987; Emma F. 987; George D.
 987; Honor 987; James M. 987
 Jefferson 987; Jerome 987; John
 F. 987; John F. jr 987; John G. 987
 Joseph 987; Lulu 987; Lusetta
 (Somerset) 987; Lusetta B. 987
 Lavisa A. (Warford) :Small: 987
 Martin 987; Mary R. 987; Naopl-
 eon B. 987; Nathaniel 987; Patten
 987; Pitts 987; Rebecca H. 968
 Samuel H. 987; Stephen D. 987; W.
 A. 466; William P. 987; Young 987
 LYON, Nathaniel 93-101, 107, 111
 112-6, 511, quoted 96n; & Apple-
 gate 462
 MABREY, --- (---) :Green: 1136
 Charles Y. 1136; Cornelius 1136
 Cornelius jr 1136; Emily C. 1136
 George H. 1136; Henry Y. 1136-7
 James R. 1136; Mary (Jerrell)
 1136; Molly F. 1136; Nelly C. 1136
 Nora F. 1136; P. 338; William L.
 1136; William T. 1136
 McALLISTER, Alexander 532, 534
 Chesley D. 940; Columbia E. (Mc-
 Ferron) 940; Columbus G. 940
 James 1126; Mary E. (Duncan)
 1126
 McAMALLA, Martha I. (White)
 1060; William 1060
 McANNALLY, Anna 779; Hughey
 779; J. W. 779; Jane R. (McMul-
 len) 778; Mary D. 779; Maud R. 779
 Melissa M. (Thompson) 779
 Samuel J. 779; Samuel M. 778-9
 William M. 778
 McARTHUR, Alfred Boon 1203
 Boon 1203; Eliza 1211; Emma
 (Warbritten) 1203; H. L. 347; Hen-
 ry L. 398; James Albert 1203
 John 343; John Franklin 1203
 Martha J. (Smith) 1203; Mary
 (Stephens) 1211; Mary Emma 1203
 Mary S. (Stephens) :German:
 :Cooke: 1203; Minerva (Stone)
 :Gibson: 1203; William 312, 313
 William F. 1203
 McATEE, Clarissa 713; Daniel 345
 Elizabeth 713; Euillia O. 713
 Henry 345; Isabella (Slaughter)
 713; Joanna M. 713; John A. 713
 Maria (Manning) 713; Marks 713
 Mary 713; Mary E. 689; Philip L.
 713; Robert H. 713; Rosa M. 713
 Rufus 713; Stephen L. 713; Ste-
 phen M. 713; Teresa 713; Teresa
 (Dunker) 713; Thomas 713; Wal-
 ter A. 713; William A. 713; Wil-
 liam D. 713
 McBEE, Silas 354
 McBRIDE, Alexander 338; Apalon-
 ia 714; Bertrand Cissell 714
 Charles J. 713, 714; Elizabeth 734
 Elizabeth (McCauley) 713; Ellen
 703-4; Ethel Genevieve 714; J. C.
 450; John 714; John C. 347, 348
 713-4; Kathleen Teresa 714
 Mary E. 713; Mary G. (Cissell)
 714; Mary M. 714; P. H. 155, 156
 Sarah 1151; Stephen 713; Teresa
 (McCauley) 713-4; William S. 713
 McBRYDE, Archie 779; Edward
 779; Harriet Baker (Gordon)
 :Dixon: 779; James W. 779; Re-
 becca 779; Rebecca (Coffee) 779
 McCABE, J. G. W. 339, 341
 McCAIN, H. C. 435
 McCALAUGHAN, Sarah 841
 McCALLOM, Lucinda 1053
 McCANN, W. P. 449
 McCARROLL, S. W. 1028; Sarah
 J. (Evans) 1028
 McCARTHY, D. 529
 McCARTY, John 265, 280; Nathan
 491; Sophia J. 813; William 490
 571, 572
 McCARVER, Margaret Adaline 684
 Margaret L. (Boyd) 592; Pink 592
 William R. 456
 McCARY, J. 541; Josiah 540-1
 McCaul, Alfred F. 1209; Eliza-
 beth (Bustle) 1208-9; George L.
 1209; Jennie Ann 1209; John 1209
 Robert L. 1209
 McCAULEY, Elizabeth 713; Wil-
 liam 347
 McCaw, Della 680
 McCawN, C. A. 1021; Meniors L.
 (Colley) 1021
 McCLAIN, Nancy 904
 McCLANAHAN, Asenith (Mayfield)
 :Connell: 1204; Bertha A. 605
 Clarence E. 605; David 1203-4

Edward L. 605; Elizabeth A. 1188
 Emily (Fletcher) 1203-4; Emma
 (Bitticks) 605; Henry E. 605
 James 714; John C. 1203-4; Lou-
 isa 1204; Lydia 714; Madison 605
 Marion 1204; Mary (Smith): San-
 ford: 1204; Matilda (Manning) 714
 Susan 1204; Susan (Peyton) 714
 Thomas S. 605; Virginia (---) 605
 William H. 605

McCLANNAGAN, Elizabeth 893
 McCLEAN, James 422, 438; John
 M. 779; Joseph R. 325; Margaret
 570; Margaret (Ferguson) 779
 Moses 414, 779

McCLEARY, H. L. 469
 McCLELLAN, Abraham 156
 Charles T. 959; Ernest S. 959
 George B. 161; Laura M. (---) 959
 Mary J. 1093; Robert J. 959
 McCLENNIN, Susan 1033
 McCLINTOCK, Ellen (Murphey)
 594; Malinda 1123; R. A. 543-4
 William 594

McCLOUD, Mrs. --- 274; Abner
 905; Sarah Ann 905

McCLUNG, Hugh K. 1108; Jacob L.
 1108; James A. 1108; James H.
 1108; Jefferson D. 1108; Maggie
 E. (Bill) 1108; Martha W. (Hughes)
 1108; Ola K. 1108; William N. 1108

McCLURE, Uncas 571, 572; W. H.
 448

McCLURG, Joseph W. 140, 141, 155
 158

McCOLLISTER, Caledonia (Dan-
 iel) 1125; James 1125

McCOLLUM, Lewis R. 1190; Mis-
 souri (Delashmutt) 1190; Newton
 633; Pocahontas (Ferguson) 633

McCOLSTER, Phoebe 1120

McCOMB, Elizabeth 1032

McCOMBS, Delilah (McCombs) 797
 Elizabeth (Byrd) 748; John 470
 W. 327; William 348

McCONE, Lillie 767

McCONNELL, H. B. 1164; John
 1164; Judith E. 1164

McCONOCHE, Alexander 253

McCOOK, R. H. 480

McCORD, Cynthia 939; Dausa
 (Bradley) 939; Elizabeth 939; El-
 nora 939; Ider (Dillingham) 939
 James D. 939; Jefferson B. 939
 John D. 939; Lou Ina 939; Louis L.
 939; Louvisia 939; Polly 939
 Sarah 939; Simeon 939; Thomas
 939; William J. 939; Willie O. 939

McCORKLE, John C. 1135; Mary
 1135; Mary E. 1135; Samuel S.
 1135; Sarah (Carroll) 1135; Sarah
 S. 1135; Thomas C. 1135; William
 1135; William H. 1135

McCORMACK, James R. 158, 653-
 4; Katie 641; Polly 618

McCORMECK, Katie 641
 McCORMEK, Mathieu 297

McCORMICK, Andrew 653; B. N.
 (Nance) 653; E. C. 442, 621; Em-
 met C. 653; H. G. 1044; Hardy 350
 J. R. 441, 457, 618; James E. 653
 Jane (Parker): Morgan: 1044
 Jane (Robinson) 653; Joseph 653
 Lucy F. (AuBuchon) 621; Mary 957
 Susan E. (Garner) 653

McCOULEY, Magdalen 883

McCOUN & Marks 441

McCOURTNEY, --- (Pritchett) 290
 Joseph 286, 290, 299

McCOWN, Eliza J. (Easton) 1082
 James C. 1082; John 1082; Mary
 (Jutty) 1082; Susan E. 1161

McCOY, Rev. --- 574; Margaret
 1212; Robert 288, 328, 329, 333
 438, 482, 486

McCRACKEN, William D. 399

McCRARY, Judge --- quoted 192-4
 Susan 1204

McCRAE, E. Alice 1053; W. L. 1053

McCREARY, Callie 882; Robert
 882

McCULLOCH, F. H. 126; Robert
 112, 113-6, 117, 118, 120, 121, 497
 498

McCULLOM, Jane 820

McCULLOUGH, Frisby H. 124; J.
 R. 473; Mary 1070; Nancy G. 1173
 Robert 508, 537; Robert J. 338

McCUTCHEON, Beulah 1167
 Caludie 1167; Fannie 1167; L.
 1169; Louis 1167; Margaret
 (Harrison) 1167; Martha E. (Ow-
 en) 1167, 1169; Owen 1167; Wil-
 liam W. 1167

McDANIEL, A. B. 354; Annie 1127
 Clement 572; William 158; W. R.
 474

McDAVID, Jane 816; Mattie A. 1051

McDEMON, J. R. 156

McDERMOTT, Ann 654

McDONALD, Sergt. --- 179
 Charles 416; Christiansa 245; E.
 W. 546; Ellen 879; Emmett 96
 Maria 992; Mary 902

McDonald County 179

McDOO, J. C. 993; Sarah L.
 (Presson) 993

McDOWELL, Allen 423; Amanda
 (Harty) 1032; Drake 288; James
 315; Jane 1151; Margaret 657
 Mary (Laforge) 288; Rebecca
 (Anderson) 685; Richard 685; T.
 J. 1032

MACE, Morgan 381, 514, 517

McEACHERN, John 1163; Mar-
 garet 1163

McELMURRY, A. 354, 466; Absa-
 lom 303, 364, 366, 535, 987, 988
 Mrs. Absalom 335; Absalom jr
 987; Andrew 987; Benjamin 987

Charles 987; David 306, 987; E-
 lizabeth 987, 988; Elizabeth
 (Gray) 303, 987, 988; Ellen 987
 Harriet 987; Henry 556, 559
 Henry Scott 988; Hester (Harri-
 son) 988; John 987; Margaret 988
 Mary 987, 988; Nancy J. (Kenne-
 dy) 988; Sallie 987, 988; Sarah F.
 (Kennedy) 988; T. S. 365; Thomas
 S. 366, 987-8; Thomas S. jr 988
 William 988

McELROY, Sarah 1064

McELVAINE, Jesse H. 627; Marie
 627

McEWEN, J. 540

McFADDEN, Louisa (---) 1132
 Margaret 1132; Missouri 1137
 Martha L. (Johnston) 1132; Pen-
 ington 1132

McFADIN, Capt. --- 133

McFALL, Sarah 1200

McFARLAND, Mrs. --- 274; A-
 manda (McGuire) 780; Andrew J.
 875-6; Arthur 339, 875; Bell 645-
 6; Charles 1136; Charles P. 1136
 E. J. 334; Elab 1195; Eliza E. 875
 Elizabeth (---) 1195; Elizabeth J.
 (---) 1137; Harriet Ann 1137
 Henry B. W. 875; J. 541; J. A. 370
 J. D. 780; J. J. 352; J. L. 640; J.
 P. 1135-6; James A. 371, 373, 476
 477; James E. 875; Jesse 350, 502
 John 254, 531, 533, 537, 875; John
 G. 875; Louisa (Morrow) 875
 Margaret 649, 1195; Martha (---)
 656; Martha Ann 875; Mary 656
 744; Mary C. (Pettit) 1135; Mary
 Jane 875; Mattie E. 661; Newton
 1135; Rachel 644; Rebecca J.
 (Swank) 1000; Reuben 349, 656
 661; Samantha B. (Lewis) 1136
 Sarah F. (Gholson) 875-6; T. E.
 (Boyd) 592; William 1137; Wil-
 liam A. 875

McFARLANE, J. L. 541

McFERON, Abner 817

McFERRON, Abner J. 939-40; Ar-
 thur 940; Asa Columbia 940
 Clara A. 940; Columbia 280, 1050
 Columbia E. 940; Columbus 939-
 40; Edgar F. 940; Effie J. 939
 Eric 1050; Erina L. 940; Erna 280
 Gertrude 940; Joseph 58, 316, 319
 325, 326, 411, 412, 413, 433; Mag-
 gie M. 940; Maria J. (Foster) 940
 Martha A. 940; Nicey (Kinnison)
 939-40; Rosella (Williams) 817
 940; S. 915; Sarah M. (Ansell) 915
 Simeon J. 940

McGAHAN, Asa V. 654; Effie R. 654
 George 349, 654; George W. 654
 Helen (Fite) 654; Henry C. 654; I-
 da B. 654; Irvin E. 654; James 352
 Rachel (Doggett) 654; Thomas W.
 654; & Fite 634

- McGARVEY, James 515
McGAUGHEY, Mary A. (Richardson) 1051
McGEE, Alice 839; Catherine S. 1147; Daniel C. 1147; Elizabeth 1012; Hugh 1012; Jennie 667
Martha E. 1147; Phoebe J. (Barham) 1012; Susan F. 838; Thomas 1147
McCHEE, --- (Baker) 955; Alice M. 1136, 1144; Amanda C. (Wells) 779; C. W. 779; Calvin W. 1136
Caroline (Wells) 1136; Dorsan L. 1136; Elmira (Gill) 1136; F. W. 1131; Fleming W. 1136; Fred 1136
George 955; J. S. 571; James B. 338, 1136; Jennie 1149; John F. 338; John S. 421, 779-80, 1136
Josie (Johnson) 780; Laura E. 1136; Louzereen 1131, 1136; Lucinda 955; Lulu E. 1136; Martha 1130; Martha E. 1136; Mary 1136
Mary J. (Hunter) 1136; Sallie 1143
Sarah A. 1136; Sarah J. (Hunter) 1131; Thomas 955; William D. 1136
McGILVREY, John 368
McGIRK, Mathias 156
McGOWEN, Mahala 1067
McGRATH, Michael K. 155
McGREADY, Eliza (---) 1111; Isaac 550; Lucy R. 1111; W. R. 1111
McGUIRE, --- (Ranney) 780; Amanda 780; Bernard S. 780; Elizabeth 780; Elizabeth (Farrar) 780; Emily 780; Ezekiel 810; P. A. 430; Hannah (---) 571; J. 428
J. T. 454; James M. 928; James Madison 780; John 780; John W. 434; John Willis 780; Lucinda (Farrar) 780; Lucretia 780; Martha (Farrar) 780; Mary 1000-1
Mary D. (Lashmutt) 780; Mary M. 780; Missouri J. 810; Rachel (Ferguson) 780; Sarah A. 780, 789
Susan 780; Susannah (Daniel) 780
Thomas B. 434; U. 431; William 322, 427, 780; William E. 423, 430
431, 507, 780
McHANLEY, Ellen 1175
McHENRY, A. C. 352; Allen C. 352
654; Archibald 349, 350, 654; Artemisia 1079; Eliza 643; Eliza N. 619; Jane (Stephens) 654; John H. 457; Margaret (Smith) 654; Sarah (Campbell) 654; T. N. 474
MACHLER, Catherine (---) 687
Ignatius 687
McHUNOT, Elizabeth 899; Machen 899
McILWAIN, Bettie Ann (Spradling) 1090; Wilson 1090
McINTOSH, Gen. --- 121
McJINSEY, Margaret 821
MACK, Mathias 556
MACKALL, Ann 548
McKAY, Robert 288, 297; Virgil 369; Walter 334; & Company 384
Simmons & Vogel 386
MACKE, C. H. 434; Charles H. 431
McKEE, E. Y. 325; Loudica 643
McKELVEY, Aaron 379; Emily 857
Mary E. (---) 857
McKendree Chapel 530, 531, 533
536, 545
McKENNA, --- (Bowman) 780; C. J. 780; James 780
MACKENS, Caleb 931; Maria (Harper) 931
McKENZIE, Allen 264, 279; Helen (Randol) 279
McKIBBEN, Susie 634; Thomas 634
McKINLEY, Benjamin 462, 940
Ignatius 940; Jane 940; John 915
940; Martha (Story) 940; Mary 940; Mildred (Acell) 915; Sarah 940; Thomas 940; William 940
McKINNEY, Archibald 1108; Catherine 1108; David 1109; David J. 1109; Elizabeth (Morton) 1109
Elizabeth 1108; Frances 1109
George 1108; H. H. 1109; H. S. 1109; Harriet 1109; Harrison 1109; J. R. 1108-9; James 448
1108; James W. 1109; John 1108
John R. 1109; L. D. 1109; Laura 1109; Lavenia W. 1109; Margaret 1108; Martha T. (Johnson) 1109
Mary 1108, 1109; Mary (Beattie) 1108; Mary E. 1109; Michael 1108
1109; Peggy 905; Rachel 1108
Richard J. 1109; Sarah (Randolph) 1108-9; Theodore F. 1109
Walter S. 1109; William 1108-9
William M. 1109; William T. 1109
McKINNON, H. 480
McKINSTRY, Gen. --- 119; J. 117
McKINZIE, Stephen 491
McKNIGHT, Amelia 763; Clarinda (Shoults) 816; D. A. 541; James 574; John 545; John W. 544; Robert 555; S. B. 556; Samuel B. 325
Samuel R. 763; W. H. 464; William H. 326
MACKSEY, Alice L. 1186
MACKVOY, Mary Ann 910
McLAIN, Amos V. 806; Cynthia E. (Williams) 817; Frank 817; J. F. 326; Laura (Stewart) 806; Martha 753
McLANE, Alfred 434; David 746
Idona 781; James W. 780-1; Jane (Gilliland) 780; John 277, 434; Joseph R. 780; Kitty 836; Margaret 746; Nora 781; Ora 781; Polly (Byrd) 277; Rachel (Johnson) 781
W. H. 327, 434; William 449
McLARD, Henry E. 781
McLAREN, --- 98
McLAUGHLIN, Michael 356, 461
McLAWCHLIN, Louise 1081
McLEAN, John 567, 568
McLEARY, John W. 781; Martha (Smith) 781; Mary E. 770; William 781
McMAHON, Agnes 655; Ann (McDermott) 654; Annie 655; Catherine (Shields) 655; Charley 655
George 352; James 655; Kate 655
Maggie 655; Mary 655; Patrick 654; Patrick Jr 654-5; Patrick III 655; William 655
McMANUS, Alice (McGee) 839
Ann (Riley) 839; Charles 839
Harry 839; John P. 839; Maggie 839; Margaret 839; Mary A. 839
Mattie (Liley) 839; Mollie 839
Patrick 839
McMELLAN, Allen 1042; Catherine 1042; Donald 1042; Dougald 1042; Duncan 1042; Ewen 1042
Henrietta M. 1042; Henry C. 1042
Hugh 1042; James M. 1042; John 1042; John Jr 1042-3; Llochen 1042; Margaret 1042; Mary 1042
Mary (---) 1042; Mattie (Robbins) 1042; Rebecca J. (Riddle) 1042
Sarah (Kenny) 1042
McMELLON, Fanny 1054
McMILLAN, James 266; John 363
McMILLIN, John 512
McMINN, Andrew J. 840; Emma Caroline 840; Louisa 835; Mary 1009; Mary B. (Derr) 839; Mary L. 840; Samuel 839; Samuel Joseph 840; W. A. 379; Washington A. 839-40; William Alexander 846
& Slinkard 836
McMULLEN, Jane 912; Jane R. 778
Mary 941; Sally Ann (Howell) 934
McMULLIN, Samuel E. 357; T. S. 351; Thomas S. 351
McMULTRIE, David 268
McMURRY, Allen 478; Mary E. 1154
McMURTREY, Lucinda S. 865
Martin 865
McMURTRIE, James 339
McMURTRY, Elizabeth 939; J. S. 517; William 564, 565
McNABB, James 361-2
McNAIR, Alexander 59, 60, 150, 154
McNEELY, Ann (Alexander) : Daniels 782; Archibald 781; Augusta 781; Carl 782; Chloe A. (Knox) 774; Dovey Ann 781; Ezekiel 774
George 782; George W. 781; Grace 808; Harry 782; J. 567; Jane (Miller) 782; Jane C. 1118; John 568, 782; John Newton 781-2
John R. 781; John T. 781; Josiah 568; L. L. 774; Marillus (Hale) 781; Martha A. 572; Martha E. 774
Mary (Mitchell) 781; Mary (Shuford) 781; Mary A. 808; Mary Ann

(Wilson) 1118; Mollie 781; Nellie 782; R. E. 423; Ruthie 781; William 782

McNEIL, George M. 453; John 124 127, 131, 132, 512

MACOM, Nancy L. 1120; William 556

MACON, Nathaniel 179

Macon County 179-80

Macon County Dispatch 766

Macon executions 126

McPHEETERS, James 356, 461

Lucinda 1052; William 462

McPHERTERS, Anna (Hunter) 935

Ida V. 927; James 935

McPIKE, Carrie 738; H. G. 739

Jennie 739

McREE, Bertha H. 1167; Bessie F. 1167; Frances M. (Hayes) 1167

Jacob Henry 1167; John 1167

Mary Melissa (Spiller) 1167

McSPADDEN, Lewis 339; & Blaine 459

McSWAIN, Sarah 1123

McWHEATER, Sarah R. 1158

McWILLIAM, James 398

McWILLIAMS, Hannah 1001

MADDEN, Harvey 975; Henry 476

Rebecca Ann (Greer) 975

MADDIN, James 315; Thomas 254 311, 406

MADDOCK, Ann 730

MADDUX, Martha E. 1042; Z. 530

MADISON, Mr. --- 741; Bessie D. (Beltrami) 590; Emily 594

James 180; Patrick H. 590; R. J. 316; Robert G. 315; Thomas 351

Madison County 180, 213-6, 339

biographies 857-86; courts 339-42; crimes 339-42; finances 342

officials 342-4; organizations 339-44; settlement 254

Madison Iron Mining Company 217

MADKIFF, A. J. 1130; Mary A. 1130; Nancy 1130; Nancy (---) 1130

MADKIN, Caroline 678; Eusebia (Tullock) 645

MADKINS, Phoebe D. (Mann) 1137

MADOR, Ada 1137; Gertrude 1137

Harriet Ann (McFarland) 1137

James F. 1137; Joseph 1137; Louisa (Rhodes) 1137; Ola 1137; Oliver H. 1137; Oscar 1137; William F. 1137

MAGEE, Alexander 333; Ann 788

John 265; Joseph 266; Lucinda 347

MAHN, George W. 655, port. 654

Hannah (Frech) 655; Peter 655

Williamina (Schnabel) 655

MAHNICKE, Dorothea (Martens) 782; Henry 782

MAHONEY, Caroline Melissa 870

Maiden 475-6

MAINTZ, Henry 579; Mary E. 761

William 579

MAISONVILLE, Francois 236

Jean B. 298

MAIZE, Lewis 1075; Missouri (Glass) 1075

MALASKEY, Allie 1026

MALBEUF, Moise 298

Malden 468, 475-6, 1170; lodges 475; newspapers 475

MALLOW, Charlotte 1095; Elizabeth H. 1107

MALONE, Bettie E. (Ligon) 1041

E. J. 464; Melissa 1172; Minnie J. (Torrence) 810; W. L. 430; William 810

MALONEY, Elizabeth 1015; Henrietta 1020; James 1015; John 1015; Lydia (Cooper) 1014-5

Nancy 1015; Nancy A. 1014; William 1014-5

MAN, Mary A. 922

manganese 32

MANGOLD, Christina (Hoff) 1082

John 1082; Joseph 1082; Sophia (Hampel) 1082

MANN, Adolphus 1137; Amy Ann 1137; Andrew 1126; Arnold 1126 1137; Carter 1137; Catherine (Miller) Johnston 1132; Clark 1137; Finus 1132; Isaac 1137

Jane (Copeland) 1137; Lizzie 1137

Lucinda 1137; Lucinda (Biggers) 1126, 1137; Margaret 1132; Martha A. 1137; Martha Ann 1126

Mary 1137; Mary Alice 1137; Melvina 1126; Missouri (McFadden) Wallace 1137; Phoebe D. 1137

Susan (Duncan) 1126; Theodocia 1137; Thirza (Blackwell) 1126

Thomas 1137; Brothers 439

MANNING, Alexis 731; Ann A. (Layton) 711; Ann E. 714; Cecelia 717; Elizabeth 714; Elizabeth (Mitchell) 1138; Elizabeth (Riley) 714; George 829; J. M. 348

James 345, 711, 714; James M. 714-5; James V. 716; Jesse 613

John 254, 900; Joseph 714, 743

Leo 714-5; Louis R. 715; Lydia (McClanahan) 714; Lydia B. 715

Marcella 731; Margaret 732; Maria 713; Mark 714, 720; Martin 1138; Mary 714; Mary (Moore) 731; Mary C. (Barks) 743; Mary Elizabeth (Leake) 900; Mary Elizabeth (Miles) 716; Mary G. 829

Mary I. 714; Matilda 714; Nancy 714; Polly 693; Robert 714; Sarah (French) 888; Susan 720

Willford 714; William 714, 715

MANSFIELD, C. F. 681; Hannah M. 997; John H. 397; Kate (Williams) 681; Louisa E. 997; Martha J. (Joyce) 997; Mildred 923

Pauline 923; Robert E. 997; Sarah 997; Simeon T. 997; Terresa J. 997; Thomas 997; William A. 997; William T. 997

MANSUR, Charles H. 159

MANTER, Alice 656; C. T. 446

Charles T. 655-6; Frank 656

John 656; Kate 656; Mary (Evans) 655; Mattie 656; Nathan H. 655

Susan (Miles) 655-6

MANTZ, Ernest 578

manufacturing 194-6

MAPLE, J. C. 423, 554, 556

marble 32-3, 216, 218

"Marble City Guards" 505

Marble City News, Cape Girardeau 417

Marble Hill 451-3; lodges 452

newspapers 451-2

MARBURY, Rachel A. (Lusk) 965

MARCHTERRE, Fr's Couteley 298

MARCKLEY, Fannie 744; John C. 744

MARDICK, A. E. 990, 991; Rebecca (Kendrick) 991; Rebecca E. (Kendrick) 990

MARDORF, C. 548

Maries County 180

MARION, Francis 180

MARK, Emma 1112

MARKERT, Louisa 635

MARKHAM, Mrs. --- 549; Alice (Laird) 836; G. C. 836

MARKS, Catherine A. (Evans) 656

D. F. 349, 350; Davis F. 253, 352

Elizabeth 1208; Emma 831

George 631, 656; George H. 352

Jesse 656; Katie 656; Mary (McFarland) 656; Samuel 620; Susan 620; Thomas B. 631, 656

MARKWORT, Arthur 715; Bertha 715; Ferdinand 715; Gustaf 715

Henry 450, 715; Harbert 715; Ida 715; Louis 715; Matilda 715; Minnie 715; Ernest (Behrens) 715

Wilhelmina (Preusse) 715

MARMADUKE, John S. 108, 126

127, 143, 144-5, 155, 161, 502

503-5, 506, 508, 509; M. M. 155

MARPLE, P. B. 540

MARQUAND, W. G. 449

Marquand 449

MARQUETTE, Fr. Jacques 41-2

MARQUIS, D. J. 542; Sarah E. 749

marriage, early 252; first 522

MARSH, Col. --- 499; Angeline (Smith) 656; Elizabeth (Gebhart) 656; Harriet 1196-7; Jonathan 656; John H. 368; Searing 656-7

port. 1034

MARSHALL, Alice (Huff) 989; Alvin 1168; Alvis T. 989; Amma (---) Walker 989; Archie E. 1168; Benjamin F. 941; Benjamin W. 988; Bennett 1167; Bennett L. 1168; Burt 1168; Charity A.

- (Whitworth) 876; Charles 941
 Clarence E. 876; Cyrus 941; Ed-
 ward L. 941; Edwin W. 876; Eliza-
 beth A. 988; Ernest 1168; George
 W. 941, 1167-8; George Walton
 1166; Grace E. 988; Henry A. 876
 Herbert 989; Hettie F. 988; Isaac
 941; James 343, 344, 565, 876, 941
 988; James L. 876; Jane 858, 859
 Jane (Rogers) 988; John A. 338
 John E. 357, 941; John T. 988; Jo-
 seph 941; Joseph M. 988; Josiah
 876; LaRue 989; Laura E. 876
 Lavena (Jones) Thorman: 988
 Lena S. 941; Lillie M. 989; Lizzie
 (Gill) 876; Mamie 941; Martha
 (Turner) 941; Martha J. 876
 Martha P. 989; Mary 1168; Mary
 --- 1167; Mary (McMullen) 941
 Mary H. 1159; Mary J. 941, 988
 Mary L. (Lasley) 1167; Minnie J.
 941; Nellie E. 876; Olivia S.
 (Benette) 876; Phoebe A. 876
 Robert 941; Robert L. 988; Sam-
 uel 941; Samuel A. 941; Sarah A.
 876; Sarah F. 941; Stella 941
 Sterling 941; Susan M. 920
 Thomas 988; W. T. 366; Wesley
 A. 988; William 941; William J.
 1168; William T. 988-9; William
 T. 989
 Marshall, battle at 130
 MARSTON, Laura 886; Nathaniel
 888
 MARTENS, Caroline 782; Doro-
 thea 782; Dorothea (Schmidt) 782
 Emma 782; Frank 782; Hannah
 (Phillips) 782; Henry 782; Henry
 Jr 782; Henry J. III 782; Her-
 minie 782; Martha 782; William
 E. 782
 MARTENSTREETER, Stena 1039
 martial law in state 117
 MARTIN, Dr. --- 438; --- (Wal-
 ker) 301; A. J. 453; Addie 941; Al-
 bert S. J. 989; Alice 941; Alice
 (Norris) 941; Almira (Kirk-
 patrick) 924; Alvan 915; Amanda
 (Hill) 1109; Amanda (Wallace) 942
 Amanda E. 657; Amanda L. 1179
 Amanda J. 885; Andrew 325, 326
 Andrew J. 989; Andrew L. 989
 Ann 989; Ann A. 989; Ann Mary
 962; Anna D. (Ogilvie) 990; Azar-
 iah 1109; Barbara 941; Bettie 915
 Bettie (Joplin) 1201; Bird 473
 Charles 941; D. F. 381, 457; D.
 W. 941-2; David 989; Della (Horn)
 646; Elijah 942; Elizabeth (---)
 117; Elizabeth (Atkins) 941; E-
 lizabeth (Davis) 968; Elizabeth
 (Davis) Huff; 941; Elizabeth
 (Scoville) 941; Ellen 989; Emily
 (Byrd) 277, 746; Emma 690; E-
 zekiel H. 989; F. H. 155; Florence
 L. (Rush) 989; Frances (Rice) 989
 Frances E. 1032; George 468
 George S. 941-2; George W. 990
 Gustave 989; Hannah M. 739; Har-
 ry 990; Hattie 989; Humphrey
 1109; Isabel 643; Ivy J. 990; J. A.
 941; J. D. 646; J. T. 463; James
 1109; Jane 942, 989; Jesse S.
 941; Johanna (Sullivan) Long: 902
 John 301, 326, 526, 924, 941, 989
 John B. 419; John D. 657; John F.
 277, 477, 990; John L. 347, 348
 John M. 989; Joseph F. 989-90
 Josie 989; Julia 941; Julia A. 1153
 Katie 915; L. C., & Brother 464
 Laura A. 657; Lena A. 990; Leth-
 ia 941; Lewis 968; Lila 915; Lora
 E. 990; Louis 941; Louisa V. 989
 Lucinda (Hill) 1109; Lucy 942
 Lucy J. 657; Lulu T. 989; Luther
 989; Maggie (---) 915; Martha
 941, 942, 989; Martha (Goodwin)
 989; Martha J. 989; Mary 924-5
 942, 989, 1154; Mary (McDonald)
 902; Mary (O'Bannon) 657; Mary
 A. (Baynon) 990; Mary C. 657
 Mary Edna 990; Mary G. 989
 Mary L. (Long) 989; Mastin B.
 1109; Mona H. 990; Nancy 672
 Nancy W. (Davis) 657; Patrick 902
 Pearl A. 990; Perry D. 448
 Richard V. 990; Robert C. 657
 Robert Carter 657; Robert E. L.
 990; Salenis J. 989; Sally (Key)
 942; Samuel P. 989; Samuel P. Jr
 989; Samaria 1109; Sarah 922
 Sarah A. 942; Susan 989; Susan V.
 989; Thomas 902, 915, 989, 1153
 Thomas Cornelius 902; Vienna
 1109; W. F. 468; William 491, 657
 William C. 1201; William F. 990
 William J. 657; William Patrick
 902
 MARTINDALE, A. B. 1137; Arthur
 B. 1137; Bell (Forshee) 1137; H.
 B. 1137; Lucy A. 1137; Mamie O.
 1137; Mary E. (Eaton) 1137; Maud
 A. 1137; Melissa (Robinson) 1137
 Robert E. 1137; Walter L. 1137
 William A. 1137
 MARVIN, Marie 1104
 MASCH, Elizabeth 623
 MASH, Sarah 682-3
 Mashkoux Nation 485, 486; com-
 munication concerning 488
 MASON, A. E. 929; Anna Belle 940
 Aquilla Ann (Brown) 940; C. Y. 861
 Cecil E. 940; E. 425; Edgar 423
 Ella Moore 940; James O. 940
 John B. 940; Joshua 382; Katie
 May 940; Kitty A. 967; Laura B.
 940; Lou 929; Maria L. 788; Mary
 1122; Mary A. (Carr) 940; Mun-
 son 940; Nancy 694; S. A. 462, 543
 Sallie 1150; Samuel A. 940; Susan
 A. 940; William B. 940
 Masonic Review, Cincinnati 763
 MASSEY, A. 800; A. M. 924; Abijah
 782; Benjamin F. 103, 155
 Charles W. 783; Charlotte C. 1204
 Cynthia 647; Drury 378, 379; Dun-
 can C. 1204; Duncan C. Jr 1204
 Elmina (Story) 283; Harvey L.
 1204; Ida L. 783; James 491, 553
 John W. 1204; Joseph 782-3; Jo-
 sephus M. 1204; Judy (Coker) 782
 Levi B. 1204; Lillie 1204; Mabel
 962; Macum L. 1204; Malissa
 1204; Martha 1132; Martha
 (Daugherty) 924; Mary (Also-
 brook) 1204; Mary (Averill) 1204
 Mary (Holland) 1204; Mary (King)
 1204; Mary E. 1204; Mary J. 800
 Narcissus J. 1204; Polly 127
 Sarah Ann 1204; W. E. 480; Wiley
 Ralph 1204; Willie 1204
 MASSIE, Charlotte (Rodney) 278
 Peter 278
 MASTERS, Alexander 840; An-
 drew 876; Andrew J. 840; Armet-
 ia 876; Catherine 840; Christo-
 pher C. 876; David 840; Della E.
 876; Elizabeth 1050; Elizabeth
 (Hawn) Smith; 840; Ellen J. 840
 Frances M. (Black) 876; Henry
 327, 333, 840; Henry A. A. 876
 Henry H. 840; John F. 840; Julia
 E. 840; Louisa C. 840; Mary C.
 (Baker) 840; Nancy C. (Lincoln)
 840; Pernecia E. 814; Richard
 840; Robert 840; Sarah (Hon) 876
 Sarah E. 840; William G. 840
 MASTERSON, David 783; Elijah
 783; Eliza Ann (Morton) 787; Em-
 ury W. 783; Forrest Lee 783
 Garnett 783; James 491; John F.
 783; Lucinda C. (Phillips) 783
 Lucy 783; Luella E. 783; Mary E.
 (Hitt) 783; Medad 783; Mollie E.
 (Campbell) 783; Mollie F.
 (Thompson) 783; Rebecca (Hall)
 783; Robert Jackson 783; Robert
 P. 787; Samuel L. 783; Squire 355
 William E. 783; & Mulkey 438
 MATCHEN, H. L. 464
 MATHER, E. G. 570, 571
 MATHES, A. A. 574
 MATHESON, Ann 1146
 MATHEW, Richard 354
 MATHEWS, A. J. 463; Allen 303
 Amanda Ellen 876; Ancil 344
 Benjamin F. 876; C. D. 463; Caleb
 944, 967; Charity (English) 280
 Charles 303, 944, 967; Cilae 877
 Edward 303, 967; Edward N. 303
 336, 463; Elijah 283; Eliza 877
 Eliza A. (Harday) 942; Elizabeth
 860; Elizabeth (Smith) 967; Fan-
 ny 876; G. G. 462; George A. 918
 J. K. 543; Jackson 967; James 303

944; James H. 876-7; Jane (McDavid) 876; John 254, 566; John B. 876; John J. 876-7; Julia B. 876; Louisa 942, 944; Louisiana 967; Margaret (Bryant) 918; Martha J. 876; Mary P. (St. Gemme) 876-7; Mollie 944; Patsey 967; Reuben 944; Reuben W. 876; Rosana 876; Rose L. 876; Thomas 876; William 549-50, 876

942; Zelia Julemar 876

MATHEWSON, A. G. 571; Arthur G. 902; Charles E. A. 902; Eliza (Gilbert) 902; Gilbert Roth 902; Harriet Pearl 902; Lizzie (Roth) 902; Mabel 902; Truman 902

MATHIAS family 255

MATIN, Albert 951; Anna (Riggis) 951

MATKIN, Alvin F. 639; Amanda 674; Annie 657; Elisha 351; Elizabeth 635; Henry 657; Hicks 657; James 351; Jemima 679; Leroy 350, 382; Lizzie E. 657; Mahala (Hamilton) 638-9; Lucinda A. (Tullock) 657; Luther S. 657; Mary 657; Maude M. 657; T. B. 351; Toleman 657; William 343

MATKINS, W. M. 344

MATTESON, J. A. 783

MATTHENA, Mary E. (Latshaw) 1202; Samuel 1202

MATTHEWS, Virginia 689

MATTHES, W. 580; William 578

MATTHEWS, A. J. 1190; Ansel 1205; C. D. 905, 906; Catherine (Warren) 1213; Charity Jane (English) 942; Charles 988; E. H. 457; Edward N. 328; Elizabeth (Montgomery) 942; Ezekiel 454; Grandville G. 942; H. M. 512; Martha A. 1205; Martha Jane 873; Mary 950; Mary Jane 876, 942; Mildred E. (Anthony) 858; Missouri A. 942; Nancy A. (Morgan) 1205; Susan 1036; Telitha 1085; Thomas 873; Thomas A. 942; William 858; William J. 1205; William R. 942

MATTINGLY, Emma 693; James 348, 698; Jenning (Shelby) 731; Louisa 693; Louise (Greenwell) 697; Maria 718; Matilda 698; Sarah 693; Walter 731

MAULDIN, T. H. 363, 475

MAULSBY, Mr. --- 947; Anna H. 906; Carrie (Lavalee) Mitchell: 903; Ellen 935; F. W. 334, 903; H. D. 335, 438; H. P. 335; Ezekiel P. 404; Katie 872; Lemuel 334; 404; S. W. 335

MAUNTEL, Borgess & Company 410

MAUPIN, A. W. 517; J. W. 517

MAURIN, Fr. J. L. 522

MAVOSS, William 578

MAXWELL, Alice (Coleman) 1188; Ed. 338; James 55n, 408, 523-4

MAY, --- (Moore) 719; Emma D. (Dills) 1064; F. W. 1068; Jacob 825; James 348, 719; John 685; Lee Ann (Anderson) 685; Lizzie 1125; Nancy J. (Clubb) 825; Sal-lie A. 1068

MAYBERRY, Ida J. 670; Joshua 1015; Sarah (Adams) Bollinger: 1015

MAYE, Carroll 462, 463

MAYER, A., & Company 451; Louis 452

MAYES, Amelia H. (Jones) 1168; Carrol Lambuth 1168; Clarence 1168; E., & Company 475; Emma (Ownby) 1168; F. A. 1168; J. D. 1168; Robert 1168; Vaughan M. 1168

MAYFIELD, A. B. 829; A. J. 453; Andrew J. 840-1; Arthur J. 1043; Asenith 1204; Caroline Maradie 840; Carrie A. (Hartle) 761; Cer-rie Boyd 840; Columbus 840; De-witt 1043; Eli B. 840; Elisha 855; Ellen J. (Masters) 840; Emanuel B. 840; George Franklin 840; George W. 840, 1043; Jane 838; Jeff 761; John J. 840; Mamie C. 1043; Martha J. 1103; Mary C. (Sitzer) 840; Mary E. 840; Mary E. (Chandler) 1043; Minnie May 1043; Polly (---) 840; Polly A. 840; Randol L. 840; Sarah P. (Check) 1043; Stephen 840; Ste-phen A. 840, 1043; Stephen S. 1043; Surrida J. 855; Susan (Houk) 855; W. H. 452; William H. 840

Mayfield-Smith Academy 452-3

MAYHEW, S. 534

MAYO, Martha 888; Samuel 888

MAYS, D. W. 575

MAZAREE, Francis 959

MAZE, Bynum 875; Levinia 861; Martha Ann (McFarland) 875; William 344

MEACE, James 297

MEAD, Miss --- 1168

MEADE, Nancy A. 1122

MEADOR, A. R. L. 559; Joel A. 458

MEANS, Benjamin 62

MEATT, Arlie 903; Clamans 892; Edward 440, 903; Job 903; Maggie 903; Mary (Pikey) 903; Modis (Mizerviel) 903; Olive 902-3; Peter 903

MEDARY, Samuel 81

MEDAST, Philip 578

MEDERIS, Abigail Y. 848

MEDFORD, William 533

MEDLEY, Amanda (Beckwith) 1006; Anna G. (Welling) 783; Barbara A. (---) 816; Barbara Ann (Wath-

en) 783; Bessie 784; Charles P. 783-4; Christina 784; Connie 784; Freddie 784; Ignatius 783; Isa-bella A. 816; John S. 783, 816; L. F. 459; Robert 784; Welling 784

MEES, S. W. 400

MEHAFFEE, Annie 421

MEIGS, R. J. 52; Tetum J. 146

MEISNER, Doretta 819-20; Mi-chael 819

MEISTER, Adolph 784; Alma 784; Amelia 784; Anton 784; Anton F. 784; Arthur 784; Benjamin 784; Charles 784; Gabriella (Hopfer) 784; Louis 784; Martha 784; Theodore 784; Walter 784; Willie 784

MELCHERS, Vicar-Gen. --- 525

MELL, Peter 578

MELLICE, A. 534

MELOCHE, Mr. --- 296; Ant. Hibernois 297

MELON, Arthur 297

MELOY, D. J. 352; David J. 352

MELUE, William 213

MELVENY, Harvey K. S. O. 874

MENARD, Mrs. --- 240, 244; Au-gustine (LeClere) 605-6; Augus-tine (St. Gem) 614; Louis C. 605; 606, 614; Peter 614; Pierre 606

MENIE, Baptiste 316

MENIKE, Henry 579

MENTER Brothers 448

MENTOR, Elizabeth 1044; John 1044

MERCER, Hugh 180; Joseph W. 156; Susie M. 690

Mercer County 180

MERCIER, Mr. --- 696; Alice 715; Auguste 715; Augustine 715; Gus-sie 715; Louise (Pannier) Chap-pins: 715; Mary (Brantley) 715; Max 715; & Denizet 695

Mercury, Jackson 429

MEREDITH, Amelia (Wilkinson) 738; Daniel 735; Elizabeth 735; Isaac 738-9; Mary (Hogard) 735; Roland 266

MERRILL, Samuel 127

Merrima County (proposed) 185

MERRITT, Mantheous 918

MERRIWETHER, Gov. --- 902; C. 902; S. C. (f) 902

MERRYMAN, Amanda Ida 658; Catherine (Rogers) 658; J. W. 210-1; James Franklin 658; Jane (Lourance) 657; Jesse Parkus 658; John W. 657-8; LeRoy 658; Mar-tha Ann 658; Mary Jane 658; Me-lissa Frances 658; Susan A. (Remicks) 658; Thomas B. 657; Thomas Jefferson 658; William Tolman 658

MESSAMORE, Jacob H. 961; Nan-cy S. (Bryant) 961

Messenger, Bloomfield 471, 472

Dexter 472

MESSMER, Charles 357

MESTLE, Louise 606

METCALF, J. C. 442; L. S. 159; R. L. 376

METHENY, J. N. 992; Jennie 992

Louisa (Pierce) 992

Methodism 530-48; and slavery 939; division 539

Methodist Churches 530-48

Methodist Episcopal Church 152-3

Methodist Episcopal Church

(South) 152, 539, 544, 545-6

Methodists, German 547

METZ, Alice 1076; George 356

METZEN, Gertrude 1147

MEUS, Mr. --- 275

Mexican War 69-73; recruits for 495-6

MEYER, Amelia 784; Anna 784

Anna (Happel) 784; Augusta 764

Caroline (Loves) 784; Caroline

(Schweger) 784; Catherine 603

Catherine (---) 777; Charles 764

Charley 784; Conrad 578; Eliza-

beth 606; Emma 784; Eva M. 777

F. 527; George 784; Helena 784

Henry 579; J. 525; John 721; Jo-

seph 513, 580; Julius 784; Kath-

erine 1185; L. C. 526; Rosena 721

William 784

MEYERS, Mr. --- 526; Benjamin

286, 290; Caroline (Loves) 778

Cecelia 687; Charles 351, 352, 442

D. L. 541; Eliza 303; George 778

Jacob 286, 290, 297; Mrs. Jacob

289; Jesse 331-3; Reaba 816

William 303, 355, 460-1

MEYR, F. 579

MEYSTED, Henry 309, 416

The Miami Company 259

Miamia 489

MICHAELS, Mr. --- 439

MICHEL, Joseph 288, 437

MICHELE, Emily F. 756

MICHIE, Ben 1188; Ben R. 1205

Cora O. 1188; Fannie E. 1205

Gussie 1205; Gustavus 1204

Hewie 1205; Iveson 1205; John M.

1204-5; John W. 1205; Robert

1205; Sallie (---) 1188; Sarah L.

(Coleman) 1204-5; Susan (Mc-

Craty) 1204; Thomas A. 1205

MICKLE, John M. 1188; Sarah L.

(Coleman) 1188

MICKS, Amanda 1134

Middlebrook 454, 455

MIDDLETON, J. M. 363; Lucy

(Mills) 1110

MILAN, Lucinda 1090; Thomas

1090

MILBURN, James 349

MILES, --- (Boiling) 823; Al-

bion 719; Antoinette (Brewer) 688

Arthur 716; C. W. 958; Charles J.

716; Christina 693; Clara May 716

Clarence Elbert 716; Clarence

Victor 716; Elizabeth (Seemes)

715-6, 790; Ellen 717; Emily 717

Emily (Moore) 717; Felix 718

Felix R. 716; Ferd 717; Francis

715, 730; Francis Elmore 716

Frank N. 716, 733; H. H. 377; Hen-

ry 716; Henry M. 1082-3; Joe 176

John 823; John Frederick 716

Joseph C. 716; Joseph William 716

Laura (Hollis) 1083; Leo 716; Leo

Thomas 716; Leo Vincent 716

Leonard Julian 716; Martina

(Moranville) 716; Mary 693, 717

Mary (Moore) 717; Mary A. 716

Mary Adelia 716; Mary Amelia

716; Mary C. 716; Mary Clara 716

Mary Elizabeth 716; Mary Ger-

trude 716; Mary Ida 716; Mary I-

rena (Tucker) 733; Mary Irena

(Tucker) Miles: 716; Mary Lou-

ise 716; Mary Philomena (Reed)

716; Mary Susan 716; Mary Vic-

toria (Moore) 716; Matilda 723

Matilda (Moore) 719; Miles 693

Philomena 730; Rebecca (Gaskin)

1082; Rosa L. 741; Sarah 733

Stephen 715-6, 730; Stephen G. 716

Susan 655, 717; Victor 717; Vin-

cent 688; William 1082; William

Victor 716

military affairs 82, 481-520

MILL, Minnie (Kollmeyer) 650

Peter 650

Mill Spring 460

MILLAR, Abraham 991; Abram

990, 991; Abram jr 991; Adam

990-1; Adam jr 991; Albert 991

Anna 991; Anna (Kalfus) 991

Charles 991; Elizabeth 991; Fan-

nie M. (Kendrick) 990-1; Frank-

lin 991; Franklin S. 990; Ger-

trude 991; Isaac 991; John 957, 991

John A. 991; John Clay 991; Lucy

957, 991; Mabel 991; Michael 991

Rebecca 991; Rebecca (---) 991

Rebecca (Millar) 991; Reynolds

991; Sarah A. (Kendrick) 990, 991

Susan (Kendrick) 991; Susan N. S.

990; William 991

MILLER, Judge --- quoted 191

Mr. --- 355, 812; A. A. 856-7

Adaline 704; Alexander 791; Al-

exander H. 785; Alonzo 1206; A-

manda 658; Amanda (Poe) 785

Andrew 325, 514, 785, 956; Andy

C. 949; Ann Wilson 785; Anna

1043; Anna (---) 658; Anna C.

(Conway) 841; Barbara 791; Ben-

jamin 785; Benjamin F. 841

Betsy Ann 1198; C. K. 456, 457

Catherine 252, 827, 1118, 1132

Carolyn (Easick) 784; Charles 841

Charlotte (Seton) 1209; Cora 658

Cynthia 1197; D. B. 374, 471

Daniel 457, 470, 658; Mrs. Daniel

630; Daniel B. 1017; David 841

David C. 841; Delia Jane 841; Do-

ra 1043; E. 377; E. S. 785; Eljah

470; Eliza W. 1067; Elizabeth 744

Elizabeth (Welling) 785; Ellen

(Wilson) 785; Elmira 841; Emma

658; Ettie 658; Eunice 626; Eva

Josephine 841; F. C. 990; F. R.

555; Flora 616; Frances 1017; G.

949; George 658; George A. 658

785, 1205; George F. 358; George

H. 1187; George W. 156, 841; H. H.

815; Henry 359, 363, 470, 471, 785

1017, 1039; Henry B. 841; Henry

E. 363; Henry H. 785; Henry M.

841; Isaac 275, 992; Isabella

(Whitt) 617; J. H. 436; J. N. 471

J. W. 436; Jacob 308; Mrs. James

265; James E. 785; James H. 785

Jane 782; Jennie C. 842; John 62

154, 157, 180, 266, 275, 785, 1205

John A. 841, 1003; John C. 326

1043; John F. 841; John G. 158

John J. 326, 435; John L. 784

John M. 1205; John N. 746, 1043

John W. 380, 381; Joseph 357, 797

Joseph M. 841; Josephine 841; Jo-

sephine Ann (Bryan) 918; Julia

637-8; Juline G. 785; L. W. 784

Ladd, & Company 471, 472; Lena

A. (Martin) 990; Lizzie 658, 1017

Lottie 857; Mahala (Hodge) 1043

Marada (Edinger) 785; Margar-

et 1122; Maria (McDonald) 992

Marshall 841; Martha 1006

Martha A. (Matthews) 1205; Mar-

tha J. 1205; Mary 658, 697-8, 841

848; Mary (---) 840; Mary (Beal)

841; Mary (Sifton) 1043; Mary A.

1036; Mary Ann (Davids) 1205

Mary E. 841; Mary E. (Spradlin)

949; Mary J. 841; Matilda 841

Matilda (Cauvey) 785; Millie 658

Millie (Blumeyer) 658; Minerva

1205; Minnie 1043; Myrtle 1043

Nancy (Hickerson) Castleberry:

1205; Nancy B. 992; Nevada 1205

Milly Curtis 785; Pittman 362; S.

G. 546; S. W. 337, 479; Sarah 1056

Sarah (Acree) 785; Sarah (Hudson)

785-6; Sarah (Lamar) 841; Sarah

(McCaughan) 841; Sarah E. 815

841, 1043; Sarah E. (Kinder) 841

Sarah Ellen 841; Sarah F. 1205

Sarah I. (Bibb) 956; Susan I.

(Spradlin) 949; Sarah Louise 746

Smith 658; Sophia 797; Sophia

(---) 785; Sophia E. 808, 1035

Trentis W. 785; W. F. 318; W. H.

397, 785-6; W. M. 1209; W. S. 1006

Washington 841; William 357, 491n

785, 842, 1043; William F. 658

Miller County 180
 Millersville 435
 MILLIKEN, Alexander 266; Eliza 918
 MILLIS, V. J. 543
 MILLS, Alexander 354, 357; Ann Eliza 1191; Anna (Carmichael) 1083; C. R. 369; Daniel A. 934 DeWitt 1110; Elizabeth (Hutcherson) 1083; Eudora 1110; Fannie (Brown) 934; Felix R. 1109-10 Hardin 1110; Hester O. (Eudaley) 1084; Jareiah 1083; Jesse E. 1083; Jonathan 367, 1109-10 Lemuel 376, 479, 1083-4; Leonard O. 1083; Lucy 1110; Lucy (Rice) 1110; Lottie C. 1004; Mary 1110; Priscilla 934; S. (Glore) 1109-10; Susanna J. 1083; Susanna J. (Mills) Spurlock 1083 Thomas 1083; William Thomas 1083
 mills 409-10, 411, 416; Burfordville 275-6
 MILNE, Charles 658; George 659 Jeanette (Dawson) 658; Jesse 659 Maggie (Skinner) 659; Sarah 659 William 658-9
 MILLSTER, A. W. 433
 MILSEPEN, Henry 528
 MILSTER, Isabella 696; Roxie 696
 MINATE, Eliza Jane 624
 Mine a la Motte 24, 213-4, 215 mineral springs 37 minerals 37, 200, 201; St. Francois County 203; Ste. Genevieve District 407
 MINOR, James L. 155
 MINTON, Alfred 786; Andrew Jefferson 786; Hugh 786; James Harry 786; Maggie E. 786; Martha 786; Mary D. (Hall) 786; Mattie C. (Thompson) 786; Nancy (Taylor) 786; Patsey (Byrd) 277; Robert A. 786; Sarah (Cook) 786 William H. 786; Willis 786; Willie C. 786
 MIREs, Fred. 339
 MIRO, Estaban Rodriguez 284, 285 290, quoted 291
Mississippi Conservative 1085
 Mississippi County 180, 199; biographies 953-1010; courts 364-5 crimes 365; officials 366-7; organization 364-7; settlement 303-4
Mississippi Valley Globe, Cape Girardeau 418
 Missouri 11-2; battles, list 135-6 boundaries 11; geology 12-37; organization 55, 57-60; physical features 12-37
Missouri Argus, Framington 441
Missouri Cash-Book, Jackson 430
 Missouri Compromise 57-8
Missouri Cultivator, Cape Girardeau 766
Missouri Democracy, Cape Girardeau 418, 474; Clarkston 474
Missouri Democrat, Ste. Genevieve 407
Missouri Gazette, Ste. Genevieve 408; St. Louis 56-7
Missouri Herald, Jackson 429
Missouri Intelligencer, Old Franklin 57
 Missouri Mining Company 212
Missouri Republican, St. Louis 57
 Missouri, Southeast see Southeast Missouri
 "Missouri State Guard" 92, 100 497-8
 Missouri State Militia, Southeast Missouri contingent 511-3
 Missouri Territory 55-7
 MISPHY, V. B. 660
 MITCHELL, Col. --- 115; Mr. --- 342; Alex. B. 903; Anderson 781 Ann 1043; Ataline (Moore) 1043 Ataline F. 1043; B. G. 574; C. L. 334; Carrie (Lavalee) 903; Celia 1137; Charles L. 903; David M. David W. 1138; Donald S. 1113 E. 339; Eliza A. 1135; Eliza J. 1043; Elizabeth 726, 1043, 1138 George W. 1043, 1137-8; Green B. 1137; Hannah J. 1043; Isaac 350 351, 352, 440; Isaac S. 253; Jennie (Watson) 903; John 1043-4 John C. 352; John N. 363, 470, 534 John W. 1043; Joseph W. 520 Leonard 1188; Lincoln 331-3 Luisa 1043; Mary 781, 1043 Mary (McMahon) 655; Mary E. 1188; Mary J. 1043; Mary M. (Conrad) 1138; Mathias J. 1138 Nancy M. 1043; Peter 1043; Rebecca (Brown) 1137; Richard 1137 S. B. 655; S. W. 571; Samuel 428 556; Sarah 1137; Sarah A. 1138 Sarah E. (Luts) 1138; Sarah Jane 1043; Sarah M. 1043; Sophia (---) 1043; T. W. 534, 541; Thomas A. 1043; W. F. 457; W. W. 371; William F. 380
 MITCHENER, Amanda J. 991 Cincinnati C. 991-2; Edmund E. 991; Elizabeth C. 991; Georgia E. 991; James K. Polk 991-2; Jennie (Metheny) 992; John N. 991-2 Marcus E. S. V. 991-2; Martha A. 991; Mary E. 991; Nancy (Nealy) 991; Nancy B. (Miller) 992; William B. 991; Wilson L. 991-2
 MITCHIM, Alice 942; Bennie 942 Catherine J. (Fronberger) 942 Charles 942; Connie 942; J. F. 461, 464, 942-3; L. S. 423; Lawson S. 942; Ollie 942; W. S. 464 William 942
 MIZERVIEL, Modis 903
 MOBLEY, A. B. 473; Alpheus B. 1168; Cornelia V. (Bragg) 1168 E. B. 1168; Mary (Greene) 1168 Parthenia (Ward) 1168
 MOBRAY, W. H. 540
 MOCHLER, Joannah 612
 MOCK, William 297
 MODDE, Amelia (Verbeke) 716 Bernard 694, 716; Catherine (Bouwens) 716; Edward 716; John 716; Joseph 716; Julia (Nuyt) 716 Mary 716; Rosalie 716; William 716
 MOFFATT, William M. 1097
 MOGGE, Mary 914
 MOGLER, Henry 432
 MOLDER, H. W. 386, 382
 MOLL, Agnes (Lireby) 717; Catherine 717; Christian 717; Egbert 716-7; Egdy 717; Frances 717 Frances (Wingler) 717; Francis X. 716-7; Ignatius 717; Joseph 717 Martin 717
 MOLLINEAUX, G. W. 453
 MONELL, Archibald 877; Harry 877; Hester (Tarrigan) 877; Ida 877; Joseph T. 877; Nellie (Gibhorn) 877
 Montaupe County 180
 MONROE, James 180; Margaret 1075; Martha 875; William 156
 Monroe County 180
 MONTGOMERY, Capt. --- 503 Alexander 354; Annabelle 621; B. 518; Columbus 934; Elizabeth 942 Elizabeth (---) 934; Emily E. 1035 Henry 877; Isaac 934; Joseph 339 L. D. 934; Margaret 877; Margaret (Eads) 637, 638; Martha M. 934; Martha M. (Owen) 1046; Nathan 338; Richard 180; S. E. 514 Samuel 363, 471, 519, 1046; Susan E. 934; William 330
 Montgomery County 180
 MONTEITH, John 420
 MOODY, Nancy Jane 1194
 MOON, Annie 776; Julia 789
 MOONEY, Rev. --- 414; M. 542 Mountown 445
 MOORE, Col. --- 509; Moore, --- (Mead) 1168; A. J. 336; Achilles A. 1168-9; Ada 1044; Ada M. 1139 Albinus 713; Alfonso L. 719; Alfonsus 730; Allen 1044; Amanda (Williams) 1084; Ambrose 733 Ambrose J. 718; Ambrosia (Tucker) 733; Anastasia 717; Ann (Hagen) 716; Ann (Hunter) 303 Ann M. (Cissell) 717, 718; Anna 763, 943; Anna E. 944; Anna E. (Hunter) 943; Annie 717; Araminta (Woolford) 1139; Archibald 828; Armina E. 1139; Arthur Rosalba 718; Ataline 1043; B. J.

367, 466; B. R. 478; Basil 690, 719
 Bede 253, 344, 718; Benedict 253
 Benjamin 943; Benjamin J. 943
 Bennie H. 944; Bertie N. 944
 Buckner 1044; C. 716; Carrie
 (Shelby) 731; Carrie B. 1139
 Catherine (---) 666; Cecelia
 (Manning) 717, 719; Cecelia Can-
 dance 700; Cecelia M. 717
 Charles 468, 535, 943, 1172; Mrs.
 Charles 535; Charles A. 943
 Charles Boromes 716; Charles
 C. 943; Charles F. 1169; Charles
 W. 365; Charlotte (Duvall) 719
 Chrysanthus 717; Cornelius 763
 Cosby 1044; Cynthia J. 1129; D.
 H. 473; Daniel 1138-9; David R.
 1044; E. H. 1166; Edna 1044; E-
 liza 1139; Eliza (Berry) 1138; E-
 liza (Laforge) 288; Eliza J. 943
 Elizabeth 640, 719, 790, 794, 943
 Elizabeth (Bates) Fears; 828; E-
 lizabeth (Chalfant) 943; Elizabeth
 (Evans) 1044; Elizabeth (Hart)
 704; Elizabeth (McAtee) 713; E-
 lizabeth A. 1002; Elizabeth E.
 (Hite) 1169; Elizabeth Leona 716
 Ella (Handy) 943; Ellen (Dean) 717
 Emily (Burgee) 690; Emma (Bur-
 gee) 719; Emma (Prince) Ross;
 944; Ferdinand (Tucker) 733
 Flavian J. 718; Frances 920
 Frances E. 717; Francis Albert
 717; Francis L. 912; Francis M.
 733; George 548; George M. 461
 466, 943; Gertrude (Seemes) 719
 730; Harriett A. (Hughs) 1139
 Harry A. 1169; Hartwell 692; He-
 lattie 718; Helen (---) 717; Helen
 (Tucker) 717; Henry 719; Henry L.
 704; Hillary 719; Howard 309; Ig-
 natius 702, 717-8, 719; Iney 1044
 Isabella 718; Isabella J. 719; Isa-
 dore 253, 310, 348, 719; Isidore jr.
 713; J. C. 466; J. H. 574; J. L. 466
 J. V. 731; James 253, 405, 450, 717
 718, 719, 943, 1084; James jr. 719
 James C. 345, 348; James E. 717
 727; James H. 1139; James J. 717
 719; James L. 366, 466, 467, 469
 640; James V. 704, 718; Jennie
 (Harvey) 1084; Jane (McMullen)
 912; Jettie 718; John 356, 357, 867
 1138; John A. 717; John E. 555
 John Lewis 1139; John R. 348; Jo-
 seph 342, 465, 535, 640, 943; Mrs.
 Joseph 535; Joseph C. 402, 466,
 943; Joseph H. 303, 943-4; Joseph
 L. 943; Joseph V. 718-9, 719
 Joshua 668; Josiah C. 717; Julia
 570; Kenruck J. 718; Laurence
 719; Lawrence S. 718; Leo 717
 719; Leonidas 719; Lewella
 (Rucker) Sutton; Alman; 1139
 Lewis 1138; Lewis B. 718; Lewis
 F. 718, 719; Lillie Margarette 718
 Lizzie H. 943; Lon 668; Lou A.
 (Reeves) 1172; Lucada 937; Lu-
 cius 719; Lucretia 717; Lucy
 (Wellmore) 717; Lucy A. 717; M.
 H. 397; M. M. (f) 1139; Maggie L.
 1139; Mahala (Cissell) 719; Ma-
 linda J. 692; Margaret (Sutton)
 1138-9; Margaret J. 1139; Maria
 A. 1139; Martha 1139; Martha
 (Strong) Broom; 943; Martha
 (Whitefield) 1044; Martin V. 719
 Mary 717, 719, 720, 731, 912
 Mary (Miles) 717; Mary (Rider)
 943; Mary A. 718, 719; Mary Am-
 brosia 718; Mary Ambrosia
 (Tucker) 718; Mary Amelia 718
 Mary Areina 718; Mary Aveline
 718; Mary E. 717; Mary Elizabeth
 (Miles) 716; Mary F. 1139; Mary
 Gertrude (Miles) 716; Mary Ger-
 trude (Miles) Neltoher; 716
 Mary J. 965; Mary Jessamine
 718; Mary M. 689; Mary Minette
 718; Mary R. A. (Compton) 1139
 Mary Susan (Miles) 716; Mary T.
 (Hart) 704; Mary Victoria 716
 Matilda 719; Matilda (Layton) 719
 Monica (Moore) 718; Morgan 1168
 1169; Morris 336; N. Isabella 747
 748; Nancy 807; Nancy (---) 1043
 Nancy M. 943; Nicholas 253; Nor-
 ah (Sanders) 717, 727; Permelia C.
 1139; Rachel (Fletcher) 943
 Ralph 943; Rebecca (---) 640
 Richard 716, 717, 719, 1044; Rich-
 ard R. 717; Robert 316, 718, 1138
 1139; Robert J. (e L) 1139; Ro-
 bert L. 1139; Romanus I. 717
 Rosa 717; Rosa (Dean) 720; Rosa
 J. 719; Rosalie 718; Rozilla 1044
 S. S. 1169; Sabina Rice 719; Sam-
 C. 466; Samuel 359; Samuel C. 402
 Samuel J. 1139; Samuel L. 716
 Sarah 555; Sebastian 731; Sebas-
 tian L. 718; Selina 1010; Sidney C.
 1044; Susan 946, 1032; Susan
 (Miles) 717; Susan A. 943; Susan
 B. (Hayden) 717; Susie M. 943; T.
 H., & Company 479; Tennie 1168
 1181; Teresa (McAtee) 713
 Theodore L. 718, 719; Theresa
 718, 719; Theresa (Hagan) 717, 719
 Thomas 355, 718, 1043; Thomas
 E. 1044; Thomas F. 716; Thomas
 H. 1084; Thomas J. 718, 717, 719
 Thomas V. 717; Thomas W. 717
 Victor Vitalis 718; Vincent 717
 Virginia 866-7; William 326, 533
 713, 718, 719, 943, 1138, 1139
 William A. 405; William B. 718
 William P. 1044; William S. 288
 William V. 717, 719; Yula 1044; &
 Herr 417; family 982
 MOORMAN, Elizabeth 964
 MOOSE, Mr. --- 275
 MORAN, Catherine (Hunt) 646
 Maurice 646; Peter 1007
 MORANVILLE, Elizabeth (Hay-
 den) 720; James 720; Jerome 720
 John B. 716, 720; John Francis 720
 Martina 716; Mary 720; Susan
 (Manning) Seemes; 720; Thomas
 720
 MOREAU, Frances J. 315; * Bur-
 gess 462; & Menard 883
 MOREHOUSE, A. P. 145, 155, 615
 MORELAND, Sarah A. (McGuire)
 789
 MORELOCK, E. C. 184
 MOREN, Nancy 1161
 MORENO, Pedro 239
 MOREY, Ann 720; Anson 720; An-
 son H. 720; Anson R. 720; Helen
 W. 720; James M. 720; Margaret
 (Fonwick) 720; Margaret A. 720
 Maria (Wooley) 720; Melissa R.
 720; Morse S. 720; Nelson L. 720
 Samuel 720
 MORGAN, Albert G. 842; Alexa
 1044; Alfred 1044; Artie E. 1138
 Azaline 1044; Charles 1122, 1138
 Charles jr. 1138; Charles Arthur
 1138; Charles H. 158, 159; Collin
 361, 363; Cynthia 757; Daniel 160
 272, 1044; David A. 1205; Edna
 R. 1205; Edward 1138; Eliza
 (Stinson) 1202; Elizabeth (Men-
 tor) Vandegries; 1044; Emma B.
 842; George 181, 284-6, 288, 292
 1138; George E. 842; Harold E.
 1205; Harriet Ellen (Fry) 1205
 Has 701; Irvin S. 1138; J. W. 472
 James 1044; James W. 1044; Jane
 (Parker) 1044; Jennie (Fenwick)
 701; Jennie C. (Miller) 842; Jet-
 tie M. 842; John 1202; John A.
 1138; John M. 1205; John R. 1138
 Josiah W. 1205; Julia (Vanover)
 1205; Julia Bell 1205; Justice 288
 Kate R. (Garriott) 1205; Margare-
 et (Laforge) 288; Mary 1205
 Mary (Cattion) 1222; Mary E. 1138
 Mary L. (Reed) 1138; Matilda (---)
 1138; Nancy A. 1205; Naomi (Stu-
 art) 1138; R. M. 561; Rachel (Fu-
 gate) 973; Robert Marcelles 1205
 Sarah (Cavender) 1205; Sarah C.
 (Snider) 842; Sarah E. 1205; Ura
 P. 842; Uriah 1138; Uriah S. 1205
 W. T. 973; William 325, 326, 542
 William C. 842; William H. 1138
 William M. 378, 841-2; Zed C.
 1138
 Morgan County 180
 MORLEY, J. H. 385, 446
 Morley 464, 830
 Mormons and the "Mormon War"
 66-9
 The Morning and Evening Star 67

The Morning Watch, St. Louis 151

The Morning Watch, St. Louis 151
MORRIS, Andrew 310, 1139; B. I. 667; Christie 1135; Christie Belle 1139; Daniel 377; Diana M. 1139; Eliza C. 1139; Elizabeth 1139; Elizabeth (---) 1135; Elizabeth (Griffith) 1139; Elizabeth (Hale) 1139; Eugenia H. (Phillips) 1110; Frances I. 1139; George W. 1110; Harris B. 1139; Henry 441 Isabel (Henderson) 1139; James C. 1110; James M. 1110; James M. jr 1110; James Y. 1139; John 286, 1084; John E. 1135, 1139 John Howard 1084; John W. 417 423; Joseph 1139; Joseph D. 1139 Joseph W. 1084; Keziah E. 1139 Lemuel A. 1139; Leonard 961; M. MOSS, Charlotte (Creasy) 1123 570; Margaret 1139; Margaret E. (Swords) 1084; Mary (Crank) 1110 Mary J. 960-1; Mary S. 1110 Monson M. 1110; Nancy C. 1139 Permelia A. 1139; Pressly 322-3 355; Rachel (Hopkins) 1084; Samuel 1084; Stella E. 1139; Walter B. 1110; William C. 1139; William E. 1139
MORRISON, A. W. 156; D. L. 422 Eva (Helderman) 846; J. jr 413; J. N. 333, 458; James 489; John 281 Mary 756; Nancy 1146; Robert 427, 756; T. J. 420; T. J. O. 281 335, 371, 438
MORROW, J. W. 377; Louisa 875 Thomas 875
MORTON, Anna 787; Charles 720 Charles A. 786; David F. 720-1 724, 786; Eliza (Abernathy) 720 786; Eliza (Steele) 786; Eliza Ann 787; Eliza E. (Glenn) Alexander 786; Eliza F. (Steele) 787; Elizabeth 1109; George P. 787; Hiram G. 787; J. E. 742; J. L. 435; James E. 787; James G. 787; James G. C. 786; James L. 721, 786; Jane C. 809; John 798; L. Glenn 786; L. W. 787; Lou R. 721; Maggie 721 Margaret E. 786; Margaret E. (Alexander) 742; Mary J. 721, 786 Mollie (McNeely) 781; Nancy E. (Huff) 787; Oliver 787; Pink 787 Rebecca L. 786; Robert H. 787 Serena D. 798; W. P. 781; William A. 721; William P. 720, 786-7
MOSBRUGER, Barbara 651
MOSELEY, Benjamin F. 1205; C. A. 1037; C. T. 1192; Canaday T. 1205-6; Eliza (LaForge) 404; Rebecca (Owens) 1205; Sarah Jane (Dowdy) 1192, 1206; Sophronia A. (Dillyard) 1077; Thomas jr 342 343, 344
MOSLEY, Thomas jr 447; William S. 156, 334, 335, 370, 404, 476, 905
MOSER, Abel J. F. 1139; Alice 606 MUELLER, C. 829; Carl A. 608 Caroline (Grube) 930; Catherine 607; Christian 607; Edward 606-7 Elizabeth 607; Elizabeth (Meyer) 606; Elizabeth (Schwab) 607; H. H. 787; Henrietta (---) 787; Henry 787; Ida (Ermeritz) 787; Jacob 547, 548; Joseph 606, 607; Josephine 607; Josephine (Dohogne) 925; K. A. 409; Oswald 607; Philipp 925, 930; Theresa 607 MUECH, Anna C. (Ochs) 721 John P. 578, 686; Mary 686; Pancretius John 721; see also Mtmch MUFFLEY, Mary J. (Logan) 1107 MULLEN, Catherine (Friend) 927 Darius 927 MULLER, Cecelia M. A. 1116; G. A. 580, 581; J. A. F. 578 MULLERMAN, Anna (Saner) 659 Anton 659; Bernard 659; Catherine (Hopf) 659; Elizabeth 659 Francis 659; Frank 659; Frank Antoine 659; Frank Antoine jr 659 Herman 659; John 659; Kate (Humold) 659; Martha (Beeve) 659 Mary 659; Mary (Humold) 659 Mary (Schulter) 659; Mena 659 Peter 659 MULLERMAN, John 805 MULLET, Benedict 581 MULLIGAN, Col. --- 117 MUNCH, Annie M. 721; B. John 721 Elizabeth 721; George A. 721 John P. 721; Margaret (---) 721 Mary 721; Michael 721; Paul 721 Rosa (Meyer) 721; see also Muench MUNKFORD, Rebecca 969 MUNSON, A. 568, 569, 571, 674 murders: Gun City 189-90; trials 311-2 MURDOCH, Lindsay 378, 451, 454 511, 512, 518 MURDOCK, Mrs. --- 574 MURDOUGH, Eunice 648 MURPHY, Charles R. 594; Ellen 594; Mary Ann 594; Minerva 594 William 645 MURPHY, Capt. --- 71; Alice D. 660; Amanda J. 659; Ann (Thompson) 660; Artemisia 660-1 Augusta 659; Bird 661; Callie 659 Catherine 640, 677; David 252 310, 349, 440, 504, 659; Dubart 252, 350, 351; Elizabeth 678 Francis 352; Frank 351, 352 Franklin 659-60; Genevieve 659 Henderson 352; Henry 934; Isaac 252, 350; Isabella 646; Jacob B. 659, 660; Jesse 252, 349, 659 John 349; John W. 660; Joseph 252 Katie 659; Lucinda 661; Mark 491 Mary Ann (Alley) 659-60; Mary J. 1027; P. W. 352; Peter 660; Peter W. 351, 660; Rhoda 659; Rhoda

- (George) 659; Richard 252, 349 351, 352, 660; Sarah 659; Sarah (---) 532, 660; Sarah (Barton) 252 Sarah (Boos) 660; Susan E. (Montgomery) 934; Thomas H. B. 659 William 252, 264, 310, 351, 659 678; William jr 352; Zebulun 660-1
- Murphy's Settlement 252, 532
- MURRAY, Carrie 948; Edward 1124; Jane (Williams) 817; Sarah 1123, 1124
- MURRY, Clarimond (---) 879
- Cordella 1130; Edmond 879; Eliza 879; Nancy M. 1129-30; Rebecca 1130; Salome B. 1130; Tabitha 1130; William 1130; William C. 1130; & Quim 479
- MUSE, Mr. --- 474
- MUSHOLD, Mary E. 962
- MUSIC, Asa 328
- MUSICK, David 55n, 492, 494
- MYATT, Mary C. 1068
- MYERS, Adeline F. 1045; Ala A. 1140; Andrew L. 1140; B. 935
- Bashaw 1140; Catherine (Heppler) 1139; Catherine (Zink) 1139-40; Charles 878; Christopher C. 944; Cora C. 1140; Delilah 873
- Eliz 1140; Eliza 936; Eliza C. (Brimley) 1140; Eve C. 1140
- George E. T. 1140; Grover M. 1140
- Hal 944; Ivah 944; Jacob 1139
- 1140; Jane 1140; Jennie E. 975
- John B. 944; Louisa 890; Louisa (Baker) 821; Louisa (Evans) 944
- Louisa (Lambrecht) 1140; Louisa (Mathews) 944; Lunda A. 1140
- Margaret 1140; Martin 591; Marvin H. 1140; Mary (---) 678; Mary (Hughes) 935; Mary (Webner) 591
- Mary E. 1140; Mary Jane (Rosenstengel) 668; Mathias M. 1139-40
- Nathan 873, 890; Orla A. 1140
- Romulus 1140; Rosanna 934; Sarah L. 1140; Susan C. 678; Thomas 1139-40; Thomas N. 944; Triphena 1140; Walter H. L. 1140
- William 668, 936; William H. 944
- William H. jr 944; Wilson B. 944
- MYRICK, Frank 466; Margaret 994; Nancy C. (Rhodes) 843
- Thomas 843; William F. 366, 367
- NABERT, O. C. 708
- NALL, G. B. 381, 454; J. G. 363
- NALLE, R. H. 343; W. N. 344; William N. 342, 392
- NANCE, B. N. (f) 653; James K. 996
- Minerva 618; Olley (McGill) :Rushing: 996; Willey 684
- NAPIER, Francis 907
- NAPOLION Bonaparte 522
- NAPPER, Laura N. 1165
- NAPTON, William B. 75, 156, 157
- NARVE, James H. 366
- NASH, Mr. --- 368
- Nashville & Western Railroad 520
- NATHONS, Cury 1008; Marcella H. (Hennon) 1008
- NATION, Emeline 931; Giles Jasper 1044-5; James W. 1044; John W. 1044; Laura Ader 1044; Margaret Ann 1044; Margaret Caroline (Keaton) 1045; Martha E. (Brantley) :Ford: 1045; Mary Ann (Hale) 1044, 1045; Matilda 1044; Nicholas G. 1044, 1045; Sarah 1044
- Sarah (Sitz) 1045; William 1044
- 1045; William Jackson 1045
- "The Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary" 529
- natural features 197-200
- NAUMANN, Christian 607; Elizabeth (Junk) 607; Louis 315, 607
- Rosa (Haug) 607
- "Ne-At-A-Wah Territory" 177
- NEAL, Elizabeth 324; James W. 1084; Nancy H. (Ford) 1084; Sarah J. (Keith) 1084; Thomas 422
- W. F. 1073, 1084; William F. 479
- 1084-5
- NEALE, Andrew 359; Thomas 308
- 327, 333, 359, 427, 432
- NEALEY, Elizabeth 952
- NEALY, Nancy 991
- Nebraska, organization of 76-82
- NEEDHAM, J. S. 513
- NEEL, Blanche (Argo) 1169; Edia 1169; Grover 1169; James P. 1169
- Katie 1169; Temperance (Homer) 1169; Thomas R. 1169
- NEELEY, William 55n
- NEELY, --- (Bledsoe) 281; F. C. 281, 338, 1136; Frank C., & Company 458; Mary E. 920; Molly F. (Mabrey) 1136; William 426; Mrs. William 281
- NEIDERHOUSE, Elizabeth 1039
- NEIDERT, Adam 684; Albert 650
- Ernest 684; Eva (Dinger) 684
- John A. 684; Mary 650, 684; Mary (Weber) :Rudy: 684
- NEIGHBORS, Jane 1120; Sarah E. 1128
- NEIL, Mr. --- 465; Thomas 470
- NEILL, Albert T. 904; Anna (Graham) 904; Eddie 904; Gertrude 904; Grover Cleveland 904; Ida 904; Latencia (Torrence) 904
- Lewis 904; Lulu 904; Nancy (McClain) 904; Nora 904; Sarah (Caplisle) 904
- NEITCHER, Francis Elias 716
- Henry Munroe 716; Mary Gertrude (Miles) 716
- NELLIS, Annie 738
- NELSON, Capt. --- 57; Eliza J. (Fields) 1193; Ettie 907; Frank 907; Hannah M. (Eads) :Fisher:
- 634; Harriet 928; Harriet R. 925
- Ira T. 634; Margaret (McManus) 839; Solomon 1193; William 839
- NENNINGER, Charles 379
- Neosho 120
- NESSLEIN, Andrew 695; Justine (Denizet) 695
- NETHERTON, George 335, 461
- NETTLES, Mr. --- 373
- NETTLETON, Gilbert 442
- NEUBECK, Antoinette 722; Barbara (---) 722; Bertha 722; Concordia 722; Emma 722; George 722; Jacob 722; Joanna (Kross) 722; Louisa 722
- NEUENHAHN, E. H. 435
- NEVELS, Sarah 1198
- NEW, Elizabeth 1214; William 1214
- New Bourbon 246
- New California 451
- New Democratic Era, Cape Girardeau 943
- New Era, Libertyville 441
- New Hamburg 465; skirmish at 498
- New Lakeville 473
- New Madrid 438-9; battle at 501-2
- 519; capture of 501; Confederates occupy 498
- New Madrid Claims 54-5
- New Madrid County 56, 180-1, 199
- 353; biographies 886-94; boundaries 327; officials 333; towns 328-30
- New Madrid District 284-309
- boundaries 251, 327, 329; census 297-300; commandants 290
- courts 327-36; earthquakes 53-5
- 304; militia 486; officials 333
- population 295-300; products 295
- settlements 284-309, American 288, French 286
- New Madrid earthquakes 53-5, 304
- New Madrid Expedition 481, 482-6
- New Southeast 472
- New Tennessee 254, 532, 538
- New Village 527
- NEUBAUER, Anna 904; Barbara (Raidt) 904, 908; Julius 904; Louisa 904, 908; Mary (Leboude) 904
- NEWBERRY, Albert 877; Carrie 862, 877; F. R. 344, 448; Frank 877; Frank R. 877; Gabrielle (Frier) 877; Harry 877; Julia 877
- Margaret (Montgomery) 877
- Martha 877; Sallie 877; Wilbur 877; William 344, 448, 877; William jr 877; William M. 342, 344
- 536, 862; William N. 399
- NEWBY, Mary E. (Cunningham) 661
- Mary E. (Pigg) 661; Sarah 663
- 664; Susan J. (Pigg) 661; Whaley 661; William C. 661
- NEWCOMB, C. A. 158
- NEWCOMER, Barbara (Wigner) 1045; Ida May 1045; Jettie Alice

1045; John 1045; Joseph F. 1045
 Martin 1045; Nancy Catherine
 (Stropp) 1045; Sarah Elizabeth
 1045
 NEWELL, D.S. 899
 NEWKIRK, Sarah 743; Temper-
 ance (---) 1059
 NEWLAND, B.S. 943
 NEWMAN, Arthur R. 366, 465; Ben-
 jamin F. 905; Betsy Ann 905
 Cynthia Ann 905; Elizabeth E.
 (Powell) 607; Ella I. 905; Harriet
 F. (Spillman) 607; Jane (---) 1122
 Johan (Clark) 905; John J. 607
 Katey 905; Leroy 905; Lizzie 1122
 Louisa 905; Luther 905; Michael
 906-5; Mollie A. 905; Nancy 607
 Peggy (McKinney) 905; Sallie
 (Brannum) 904-5; Sarah Ann
 (McCloud) 905; Sarah E. 905
 Thomas 904-5, 1122; Thomas K.
 Thomas M. 905; Tolitha (Fry) 905
 Van Buren 607; W. R. 724; Wil-
 liam 456; William Henry 905
 William P. 607-8; William T. 607
 Willoughby P. 607
News, Cape Girardeau 417-8, 741
 767, 943; Farmington 442, 664, 665
 Malden 1164
News and Advertiser, Ste. Gene-
 vieve 408, 601
 NEWSOM, Ed. 336
 newspapers 56-7, 417-8, 436-9
 441-2, 453, 458, 464, 470-1, 473
 Arcadia 456; Benton 461
 Charleston 468; Commerce 462
 Dexter 472; Ironton 456; Kennett
 474; Malden 475; Marble Hill 451-
 2; Perryville 450-1; Poplar Bluff
 479; Ste. Genevieve 407-8; see
 also names of newspapers
 NEWTON, Sergt. --- 181; Nicho-
 las 1183; Pollie (Boone) 1183
 Newton County 181
 Newtonia, battle at 125, 126
 Niangua County 176
 NIBLACK, Miles 810
 NICHOL, Crowell & Shuck 441
 NICHOLAS, Matilda (Lesteur) 287
 Nancy C. (---) 909; W. B. 287, 909
 W. P. 369
 NICHOLS, D.A. 787; F. (f) 683
 Hannah (Wickham) 787; Joseph
 299; M.A. (---) :Courtway: 787
 Mary J. (Turner) 787; Samuel 787
 NICHOLSON, J.H. 727; John H. 392
 399, 722; Louise (Preston) 722
 nickel 32
 NICOLLI, Gabriel 254
 NIEBUHR, O. 526
 NIEDLING, L. 580
 NIEDNER, Dora 1112; & McFer-
 ron) 429
 NIELL, Thomas 536
 NIENSTEDT, Henry 772; Sophia
 772
 NIFONG, Dr. --- 447; Alex. 1002
 Alexander 877-8; Alexander Jr
 878; Eliza (Anthony) 878; Eliza-
 beth 878; Elvira (Arnet) 878
 Frank 878; George 283, 339, 565
 877; George W. 877; Jacob 283
 339, 565; Laura (Chilton) 859-60
 Pattie 878; Sophronia 1100; Syl-
 vester 878; T. J. 859; T. S. 447
 Walter 878; William 448, 860, 878
 NIGER, Mary L. 663
 NIGHTON, Jane 1196
 NIMS, Francis A. (f) 796
 NISESWANER, Hannah 843
 NIX, Elizabeth (---) 1194; Mary
 A. 1194; Sarah 1194; Thomas 1194
 NIXON, Thomas 531
 NOBLE, Clementine (---) 1127
 NOBLES, Mary C. 1181
 NOBLESSE, Peter 300
 Nodaway County 177, 181
 NOEL, John W. 158; Thomas F. 158
 NOELL, Ada 722; J. C. 378; James
 C. 399; John 348, 721; John V. 399
 699, 721-2; John V. Jr 722; John
 W. 347, 398-9, 721, 722; Mary A.
 722; Mary A. (---) 722; Mary A.
 (Gregoire) 721; Mary L. 699-700
 Ruth 722; Thomas E. 398-9, 722
 Thomas E. Jr 722
 NOEMINGER, Herman 416
 NOLIN, Abraham 1206; Bettie 908
 Carrie 1206; Curren A. (Tubbs)
 1206; Elizabeth E. 1206; Ernest
 B. 908; George M. 371, 1206
 George N. 908; Joab Monroe 1206
 Jonathan B. 1206; Martha Ann
 1206; Nancy 1206; Nancy C.
 (Stewart) 1206; Philip B. 1206
 1208; Robert P. 1206; Thomas
 Theodore 1206
 NOLLE, William N. 403
 NORFLEET, Abraham 534; James
 H. 347
 Norfolk 469-70
 Normal School, Third District
 420-1, 422, 425
 NORMAN, Eboline 1174; Elias
 1805; Eliza A. (Stevens) 850
 Floy T. 1085; Lyman E. 1085
 Mena (Nussbaum) 1085; Moses
 309; Rosy L. 1085; Sarah 1029
 Telitha (Matthews) 1085; W. W.
 362, 544, 545; William 546, 850
 William W. 1085
 NORRIS, Adeline F. (Myers) 1045
 Belle (Hickman) 1045-6; Birdie
 May 1046; Daisy Ethel 1046; Em-
 ily J. 1034; James H. 357; P. A.
 1034, 1045; S. A. 363; S. Albert
 1045-6
 NORRIS, Alice 941; Thomas 286
 563
 North Grand River College 151
 NORTH CUT, Mary J. 1077
 NORTH CUTT, Louisa 1008
 NORTHERN, Abigail (---) 990
 Sarah 990; William 990
 NORTON, Elijah H. 157, 158
 Harriet R. (Harrington) 788
 Maria L. (Mason) 788; N. L. 159
 Peter 788; Richard C. 421, 847-8
 port. 890; Thuel 787
 NORWINE, Birdie E. 661; Carrie
 (Goff) 661; Clarence L. 661; Con-
 rad 661; Elender (Christopher)
 661; Ellen 'Elender' (Christopher)
 661; Grace L. 661; J. J. 661
 James W. 661; Mabel E. 661
 Mattie E. (McFarland) 661; Wen-
 dell M. 661; William H. 661; Wil-
 liam H. Jr 661
 Nouvelle Madrid see New Madrid
 NOYES, Emma 982
 NUETZMANN, M. 548
 NUGENT, Melinda 1162
 NULL, Catherine 802
 NUMGUESTER, I. N. 942; Sarah
 C. 942; John 348, 721; John V. 399
 A. (Martin) 942
 NUNN, Penina Ellen (White) 1009
 S. W. 1009
 NUSSBAUM, Henry 416, 422; J. J.
 1085; Mary 759; Mena 1085; Wil-
 helmina (---) 1085
 NUYT, Julia 716
 NYSWONGER, Joseph 265, 275
 Oak Ridge 434
 OAKLEY, Marinda Ann 1181
 OAKS, Elizabeth Samantha 1049
 Jonas 1049; Mary 1049
 OATHOUT, W. H. 472
 oaths 96, 104, 137-9
 OATS, Ann J. 1207
 O'BANNON, Austin James 878
 Batie (Rhodes) 879; D. W. 344
 Dadie (Rhodes) 1142; Elijah 255
 343, 878; Elizabeth 1105; Emma
 879; Flora 662; Henry Marcus
 662; J. B. 442; Jefferson 657; John
 F. 661-2; Lucinda 1135; Lucinda
 (Burdett) 878; Maggie Alice 662
 Margaret (McDowell) 657; Mar-
 garet (Sloss) 878; Martha (Hunt)
 661-2, 878; Martha L. 878; Mar-
 tha Washington 'Pattie' 662
 Mary 657; Mary (Chilton) 878
 Mary Lillie 662; Mattie W. (Sloss)
 662; Maud 878; Nannie Tress 662
 Robert Edward 879; Robert Sloss
 662; Thomas 344, 878; Thomas F.
 662; V. A. 878-9, 1142; Virgil
 May 879; Virginia (Laforge) 288
 Welton 325, 326, 434, 535; Wil-
 liam 288, 878; William Isom 661-
 2
 OBERLE, Andrew 608, 613; Bern-
 hard 608; Clara 608; Clara
 (Staeb) 608, 613; Frank 608; Hen-

ry 608; Joseph 608; Lawrence 608
 OLAR, Nancy 792
 Lena (Buckencamp) 608; Louisa
 608; Mary 608; Mary (Lipp) 608
 Matilda 608; Paul 608; Pauline
 608; Robert 608; Rosine (Staab)
 613; William 608, 613
 OBERMEYER, C. F. 578
 OBERMILLER, A. 432; & Com-
 pany 429
 O'BRIEN, H. C. 468; J. L. 480; L.
 464
 O'BRYAN, H. C. 391
 OBUCHON, --- (Pratte) 608; An-
 toine 243; August 243, 406; Bap-
 tiste 243; Cecelia 685; Charles
 608; Edmund 608; Eliza 608; Ella
 608; Francis 608; Frank 608
 John 608; Judith (Calliot) 608
 Louis 608; Louis jr 608; Louisa B.
 608; Lucinda (Berry) 608; Matilda
 B. 608; Peter 348, 352, 608; see
also AuBuchon
 OCHS, Anna C. 721; John C. 513
 721; Ottillie (Weber) 737; W. J.
 737
 O'CONNELL, M. C. 863; Sonora
 (Buford) 863
 O'CONNOR, B. 449; Bernard 869
 Ellen (Fox) 869
 O'CONOR, Charles 161
 ODELL, Benjamin 1140; James
 364; James V. 401; Martha ---
 1119; Mary J. 1140; Mary Lucinda
 1119
 ODDN, J. M. 525, 748
 ODLE, Elizabeth 973
 OENTRICH, Eliza 1209
 OERTEL, Maximilian 256-7
 O'FARRELL, Mary 643
 OFFER, Maggie (Rariden) 667
 William 677
 officials: county 314-82; state and
 territorial 153-61, 172
 OGDEN, Sally 302; Sarah 897, 935
 OGILVIE, Andrew J. 992; Anna D.
 990; Benjamin F. 992; E. W. 366
 Elijah W. 992; Eliza (Ford) 992
 Elizabeth 992; Elmer F. 992; Emma
 (Overstreet) 992; James B.
 992; John W. 992; Kimber T. 992
 Lemuel 992; Maria L. 992; Martha
 (Winstead) 992; Martha H. 992
 N. J. 990; Napoleon J. 992; Samuel
 367, 992; William H. 992
 OGLE, Benjamin 491; William
 410-1, 412
 OGLESBY, Joseph 530, 532; R. J.
 499, 500
 ORLEN, Gertrude 799
 Ohio City 470
 O'HOGAN, Michael 265
 O'KEEFE, Mary J. (Buckley) 1140
 Timothy 1140
 OKENFUSS, Barbara (Harter) 608
 H. 409; Henry 608; Max M. 608
 James Riley 1206-7; Lucinda
 (Spradling) 632; Mattie W. 1207
 Nesbit 351, 632; Susan J. 632
 Thomas 1193, 1206; Thomas R.
 1207
 ORTZ, Anna (Cissell) 693; Clis-
 ano 693
 Osage County 181
 Osages 261-2, 326
 OSBORN, Temperance 1090
 OSBORNE, Mr. --- 451-2; An-
 drew 451; Elizabeth 1077
 OSCEOLA, Chief 64
 Osceola 867
 OSESTERLE, Amanda (Miller) 658
 Christian 658
 O'SHEA, Ellen 609; Ellen (Lally)
 609; James 609; John 609; Mar-
 garet (Welch) 609; Thomas 609
 OSTNER, Clara 979; Elizabeth
 (Espinasse) 979; Fannie 979
 Ferdinand 979; Katie 979; Max
 979
 OSTROP, Francis 937
 OTT, Eliza H. (Davis) 1023; Fran-
 cisca 707; Franklin 1023; Mary
 M. 865
 OTTE, Dora (---) Bartels: 615
 Henry 615
 "Our Lady of Good Help" 529
 "Our Lady of Mt. Carmel"
 la school 409
 "Our Lady of the Rosary" 529
 OURAU, George 297
 OUREBY, Barnel 299
 OURTH, Caroline (Reachers) 757
 Mary 757; Selma 757
 OURY, Elizabeth (Duncan) 1085
 Emma (Hansbrough) 1086; John
 M. 1085; W. L. 479; William L.
 1085-6
 OUSLEY, William Y. 315
 "Ousting Ordinance" 139
 OUTLAW, John F. 950; Mattie S.
 950
 OVERALL, Asa 531-2
 OVERBY, Rachel 891
 OVERFIELD, F. T. 536
 OVERTON, J. M. 357; James M.
 364, 366
 OVERTREET, Mr. --- 1123; Em-
 ma 992
 OWEN, A. B. 362, 1169; Adelia
 1046; Adrian B. 1046; Amanda
 (Sullenger) 1169; Andrew J. 1170
 Anna P. 1162; Catherine 1046
 Christiana (Baldwin) 934; Eliza
 B. 1046; Elizabeth (White) 1169
 Emily 1046; Frances E. I. 1169
 G. 1167; Gwen 363, 1046, 1169
 Greenup W. 1170; Ida M. 1170
 James H. 1169-70; James M.
 1169-70; Josephine 1046; Laura
 1046; Lizzie A. 1046; Louisiana
 (Lacy) Bozarth: 1169; Martha

(Wells) 1169; Martha E. 1046
 1167, 1169; Martha M. 1046
 Mary E. 1046, 1169; Mary H.
 (Lewis) 1046; Melissa C. (Parker)
 1170; Minerva O. 1046; Nancy M.
 1169; Patsy (Wells) 1046; Quintus
 P. 1170; R. P. 401, 470, 1162; R.
 W. 534, 536, 538; Reuben 1046
 1169; Reuben P. 362, 393, 1046
 1169; Roxie A. 1046; Sophia V.
 1048; William 1046
 OWENBY, Emma 1168
 OWENLY, West 338
 OWENS, Alice 918; Anastasia 879
 Ann 932; Dora 879; Edward T. 918
 Ellen (McDonald) 879; Elvira 918
 Eugene D. 879; James W. 391
 John 918; John M. 879; Julia 879
 Lizzie (Schulte) 879; Lucretia
 (Hamilton) 918; Maggie 879
 Mary 879; Mary A. 918; Michael
 879; Michael M. 879; Nellie 879
 Patrick J. 879; Rebecca 1205
 Theresa 879; Thomas 561, 879
 William M. 918
 OXLEY, A. R. 1170; Addie V. 1170
 Annaretta (Falkner) 1170; Clare
 1086; F. G. 1086; F. G., Stave
 Company 478; James 1170; James
 M. 1170; Margaret J. (West) 1086
 Mary E. 1086; Robert E. 1086
 William J. 1170; Winnie M.
 (Bray) 1170
 Ozark County 181
 PAAR, Andrew 789; Elizabeth
 (Losekam) 789; Katie (Frank) 789
 William 325, 789
 PABLICK, Elmora (Anthony) 868
 John 858
 PACE, Miss --- 788; Ann (Ma-
 gee) 788; D. T. 427, 428, 429, 780
 788-9; Joseph 788; Letha 1186
 Sarah A. (Cridle) 788; Sarah A.
 (McGuire) 780; Sarah A. (Mc-
 Guire) Moreland: 789
 PACK, Eva 898; John 898
 PAGE, Albert Sidney Johnson 1047
 Ella B. 1176; Fannie (Ledbetter)
 1046; J. H. 942; John M. 1047
 John N. M. 1046-7; Laura (Sheeks)
 1047; Leander 1059; Lulia 1161
 Mary (Lusk) 939; Mary (Year-
 wood) 1181; Mary C. 1178; Mary
 M. (White) 1059; Rufus L. 1047
 Thomas W. 1046; Walter L. 1047
 William 1181
 PAINTER, --- (Ramsay) 274; Ar-
 on 414, 789; Harriet B. (Ramsey)
 301-2; Hiram 414, 789; John 414
 John 789; John Jr 789; Lewis 274
 302; Louis 414, 428, 789; Mason
 414, 789; Phillip 315; Sarah
 (Downey) 789; Sophia (Horrell)
 789; William 254; Wilson 414, 789
 Paitzdorf 578
 Paladium, Marble Hill 452
 Palisema 234
 PALISH, Amalia 723; Charles 723
 Ernest 723; Gotthilf 723; Gott-
 lieb 723; Henry G. 723; Julia
 (Fischer) 723; Julie (---) 723
 Sarah 723; Susan 723; Theodore
 723
 PALLEN, M. L. 599
 PALMER, Mr. --- 1055; Anna
 Mary 602; Caroline 1047; Cecil
 Clyde 1047; D. H. 382; E. W. 472
 Eliza 1055; Elizabeth 1047
 George W. 1047; Henry A. 1047
 Henry W. 1047; Jane (Smith) 1047
 Lusia 1047; Luther Eugene 1047
 Margaret 1047; Mary 1047; Mary
 A. 1105-6; Minerva 1047; Nancy
 1047; Nixon 337; Peter 1047
 Sarah (Proffer) 1047; Sarah M.
 (Ellington) 1047; Thomas G. 1047
 William G. 1047; William J. 1047
 William Lawson 1047
 Palmyra executions 126
 PANDER, P. J. 592; Ruth (Boyd)
 592
 PANIER, Joseph 703, 715; Justine
 (Guyot) 703
 PANKEY, D. B. 369; D. Y. 506
 1155; Mary 1155
 PANNEN, Julia 696
 PANNIER, Louise 715
 PAPE, Doretta 836; Erich 378, 379
 454, 512, 833; Mina 833
 PAPIN, Caroline (Carrow) 621
 Gerves 621; Louisa M. 621
 PAQUET, Francois 297
 PAQUIN, Francois 297; family
 295
 PARADE, Mike 723
 PARAMORE & McDaniel 470
 PARENT, Charlotte W. 971
 PARISH, Alexander 264; Amelia
 1088; John 1088; Joseph 283
 Parmelia 1144
 PARKER, Judge --- 1041; Mr. ---
 474; Elijah 1158; Ellen 1158; I-
 rene 961; Isaac G. 158; James 354
 Jane 1044; Lillie 639; Louisa
 1153; Lucy A. 1041; Margaret
 1110; Mary 279; Mary (Gray) 975
 Matilda 593; Melissa 1170; Sam-
 uel 491, 530, 531; Sarah 689; Wal-
 ter 975
Parker's Missouri As It Is in
1867 11n
 PARKES, Frances 622; Hastings
 622; Ruth (Laws) 622
 PARKHURST, A. 441, 442, 626-7
 674; Ada 592
 PARKS, Mr. --- 887; A. L. 348; J.
 W. 366; L. 552; R. G. 543, 949; &
 Akin 439
 PARMENTER, Elizabeth 1213
 James 1213
 PARMLEY, Rebecca 1194
 PARQUER, Jean 297
 PARRAMORE, R. P. 1080; Mattie
 E. 1080
 PARROTT, B. 943; James 303, 356
 357, 462, 507; Maria (Hunter) 303
 Nancy M. (Moore) 943
 PARSONS, Gen. --- 109; Andrew
 1078; Bertha S. 662; Betsy
 (Smith) 662; C. B. 206, 210, 662
 port, 206; Gerard S. 662; Henry
 A. 662; James T. 570; Jane E.
 (Doolittle) 662; Jessie H. 662
 Julia 636; Mabel T. 662; Parmel-
 ia 1078; Roscoe S. 662
 PARTON, Serena 743
 PASLAY, Andrew 1047; Jane
 (Scott) 1047; John M. 1047; John
 W. 1047; Sarah Jane (Benson)
 1047; Thomas 1047
 PATE, Joseph 1185; Susan (Huff-
 man) 1185
 PATRICK, Susan R. 1032
Patriot, Cape Girardeau 417, 807
 Jackson 407
 PATTEN, Dante 68
 PATTERSON, Mr. --- 266; Alex-
 ander 253; Andrew 490, 1140; Ann
 (Dennington) 1047; Birdie 1048
 Cora 1047; David 265; DeWitt
 1047; Dora 959; Eliza (Fulton)
 1140; Elizabeth (---) 959; Emma
 1047; Finlay 1140; Frank 1047
 George R. 1140; George W. 1047-
 8; J. F. 563; James R. 959; Joe
 1047; John 265, 316, 320, 350, 491
 494, 495, 1140; L. S. 316; Lee 1047
 Louisa 813; Luther 1047; Martha
 E. (Settle) 1140; Mary 667; Mi-
 nerva 1047; Minerva A. (Davis)
 1047; Nancy J. (Davis) 1047
 Newton M. 1047; Ollie 1047; Ra-
 chel 724; Rebecca 646; Robert
 813; Sarah Ann 953; Walter 1047
 William 252, 1140; William M.
 1047; Willie 1047
 Patterson 459, 460, 1105, 1140
 skirmish at 502
 PATTON, Cecile G. (Cullum) 945
 Mary E. 1154; Nathaniel 57; W. S.
 945
 PATTY, Caldonia 1086; Johanna
 1086; John 1086; John C. 377, 1086
 Joshua 1086; Lovely J. 1086
 Mary Ann (Jones) 1086; Nancy
 (Walker) 1086; Sallie 1086
 PAUCH, Anna C. 765
 PAUL, John 310
 PAULEY, P. J. 315, 358, 374
 Brothers 337
 PAULLUS, Adeline C. 1146
 "pauper schools" 146-7
 PAXTON, Bowman 368
 PAYNE, Dr. --- 458; Alpha O. 1141

- David C. 1140; Elizabeth 1140; E-
lizabeth (Kimbrel) 1141; Fannie
(Burris) 1140; Heroda (Campbell)
1140; James H. 1140; Jane 1140
John 396; John H. 1141; Joseph
300, 1140; Josiah 1140; Josiah jr
1140-1; Litha (Bennett) 1141
Margaret S. 1141; Martha 1132
Mary J. (Odell) 1140; Nancy 1140
Pentha 952; Rhoda 1141; Roda
(Campbell) 1140; Sarah A. 1140
Pea Ridge, battle of 121
PEACE, A. 448, 539, 542; Andrew
534
PEACOCK, Jack 1189; Ophelia
1189
PEAK, Jane 976, 1002
PEAL, Dennis 944; Amelia (Craf-
ton) 944; Church 944; Craven 944
Elmer 944; Hannah (Woullard)
944; James E. 944; John D. 944
Lessie 944; Margaret 944; Mar-
ina 944; Martha 944; Mary 944
Pearl 944; Stephen 944
PEANCE, Lizzie 630
PEARCE, Isaac N. 377
PEARMAN, James 1023; Mary
958; Mary J. 1023; Sallie (Trent)
958; William 958
PEARSON, Columbia A. 732
PEARSONS, Hiram 470
PEASE, Anna (Beckwith) 1006
Henry 1006; Rebecca 1112-3; &
Hill 454
PECANT, C. J. 720
PECK, Burley 1170; C. R. 382, 457
514; Charles 905, 1010; E. M. 549
Elmer 1170; George Wilber 1170
Irene 1170; John M. 553; Julia
(Hopper) 1170; Mary 1010; Sarah
J. 1068; Sarah O. (Gray) 905; So-
phronia P. (Fish) 1170; Ursula
(---) 1010; Warren E. 381; Wil-
liam Henry 905
PECKHAM, James 515
PEERS, Mrs. --- 440; Eleanor C.
681; George B. 663; John D. 349
351, 440, 567, 569, 662, 663, 675
681; John D. jr 663; Katherine
(Cole) 662, 663, 675, 681; L. K. 351
Luther K. 662-3; Phil. E. 663
Sarah J. 681; Susan G. 663, 675
V. C. 352, 442; V. C., & Company
440; Valentine 662, 663; Valen-
tine C. 662
PEERY, John T. 535
PEIRONNET, H. P. 789; Julia
(Moon) 789
PELKEY, Antoine 491, 495
PELT, Hannah E. 956
PELTS, Rachel 1172
Pemisecot County 181, 199, 330
biographies 1182-1215; buildings
370; courts 369-70; officials 373
organization 369-73; settlement
- 300
PENDLETON, Lucy 692
PENN, Francis D. 752; Joseph 752
Margaret 918; Sarah F. 766, 1035
PENNEKAMP, F. W. 580
PENNEMAN, Joshua 408
PENNEY, --- (Dunn) 281; ---
(Hayden) 281; --- (Shelby) 281
--- (Walker) 281; Anthony B. 281
Isaac B. 281; Jane (English) 281
Margaret 281; Martha 278; Mary
281; Matilda 281; Susan (Bledsoe)
280, 281; Thomas B. 281; William
280-1; William A. 281, 461; Z. B.
572, quoted 572
PENNINGTON, Marcella 964
Marselle 978
PENNY, Bertie 790; Charles 790
Cullen 790; Dorcas (Sides) 790
Eva 790; George C. 790; Gilbert
790; Isabella 790; James 790
Jasper 790; Jefferson 790; John
M. 790; Margaret 271; Mary 278
Mollie (Waltrip) 1179; Robert B.
326; Susan (Drum) 790; Thomas
790; Thomas E. 417; W. D. 405
417
PEOPLES, Mary 1026
People's Friend, Bonne Terre 650
Peorias 239, 261
PEPPER, G. C. 325, 434; Gabriel
C. 816
PEREZ, Manuel 50, 154
PERIER, Gov. --- 154
PERINGER, Edward 879; Eliza 879
Eliza (Murry) 879; Leonard 879
Lizzie (Belkin) 879; Samuel 879
PERKINS, Mr. --- 1020; Adolphus
F. 1141; Catharine (Skagge) 1141
Harriet E. 1141; Henry 1110; J. D.
400; Jemima (Cline) 1141; Je-
mima E. 1141; John H. 1141; John
T. 1141; Julius F. 1141; Mary 645
Mary E. (Whitener) 1141; Nancy
J. (---): Connor: 1141; R. 442
Reuben H. 1141; Sarah C. (O'Neal)
1110; Sarah L. 1141; William F.
1141; William H. 1141; Willough-
by C. 1141
PARMENTER, James R. 373
PERRIER, Jacques 523n
PERRIN, Lydia 623
PERRS, John D. 351
PERRY, Betty (Keith) 649
Charles 518; John 205, 310-1
Margaret E. (White) 1059; Oliver
H. 181; S. (f) 1110; Samuel 59, 649
William W. 1059
Perry County 181, 201; biogra-
phies 684-740; buildings 346
commissioners 344; courts 344-6
crimes 345-6; officials 347-9
organization 344-9; settlement
253, 255-9; villages in 450-1
Perry County Sun, Perryville 450
- Perryville 253, 449-51; newspap-
ers 450-1
"Persian" Isteamship 1193
PETERMAN, Burne S. 790; Con-
nie M. 790; Eliza E. 790; Eliza-
beth (Moore) 790; Emily N. (Said-
er) 790; George 790; George W.
790-1; Jacob 790; Joel E. 790
John P. 790; Lewis R. 790; Sarah
A. (Wilkinson) 790; William 325
William M. 790
PETERS, Anna M. (Deal) 970
Charles 472; Christine 616
PETERSON, B. H. 515; Christo-
pher 609; Daniel 343, 344; Eliza-
beth (---) 641; George 965; N. B.
539, 540; Rebecca (Collier) 965
Rhoda 641; Samuel 641; Wilhel-
mina (Jenny) 609
PETRIE, T. L. 1003
petroleum springs 37
PETTET, Artemissa E. 1144; Re-
becca 1148
PETTIBONE, Rufus 156
PETTIS, Eliza 680; Spencer 155
157, 181-2; William G. 155
Pettis County 181-2
PETTIT, --- (Donohue) 628; Eva-
line 628; George 356, 357; James
628; John 1136; Mary C. 1135
Ruth 867
PETTITT, James 339; John L. 343
L. M. 339; Lee 339; family 255
PETTY, Amanda B. (Harmon) 1171
Curtis 1171; Harry 1171; Madi-
son 924; Milford M. 1171; Nancy
(---) 1171; Neel 1171; Sam 441
Sarah A. (DeWint) 924; William
G. 1171
PEW, Samuel 265, 316
PEYROUX, Henry 242, 300, 333
PEYTON, R. L. Y. 159; Susan 714
PFEIFFER, Rosa 697
PFLANZ, John 581
PHANATTI, Rebecca 1128
PHARRIS, Ader 906; Ame A. 906
Carrie 906; Frances (Driver) 906
Hattie 906; Ida May 906; James
906; James H. 906; Jane (Lind-
sey) 905, 906; John W. 906; Mary
Jane 906; Martha 906; Martha
(Driver) 906; Minnie 906; Mintie
906; Nancy 906; Oscar 906; Syd-
ney R. 905, 906; William M. 905-6
PHELAN, Albert 1048; Belle 1048
1160; Ella M. 1048; Lura 1048
M. S. 362; Manning S. 1048; Mar-
tha I. (Randall) 1048; Mary 1048
Minnie 1048; Richard 1048; So-
phia V. (Owen) 1048; Thurman B.
1048; W. G. 1160; Walter 1048
William G. 358, 401, 506, 1026
1048; William R. 1048
PHELPS, D. L. 453; John S. 155
158, 182; Timothy 408

Phelps County 182
 PHILIP, Samuel 491
 PHILLIPS, Hannah 782; Susan 908
 PHILLIPS, Mr. --- 1177; Alfred A. 724; Amos 335; Amos R. 906
 Anna H. (Maulsby) 906; Anna M. (Howard) 906; C. P. 1171; Edward 507; Edwin 907; Elizabeth (---) 353; Elizabeth F. (Berry) 1171
 Elvretta 732; Emma 711; Emma (Grant) 630; Emma C. (Litsch) 724; Eugenia H. 1110; Evelyn (Entler) 723; G. W. 1111; George 1110; H. N. 471; Henry N. 405
 John 1171; John F. 158; Laura W. (Love) 1171; Lee C. 906-7; Lucinda C. 783; Mamie 907; Mar-
 beth 1171; Martha J. 1184; Mary Ann 679; Mary E. (---) 897; Mo-
 ses 783; Murray 906; Murray jr 906; Murray W. 907; Nancy 303
 Neelie (Waters) 907; Pressly 330
 Richard 334; Robert 724; Robert L. 723; Sallie (Graves) 906; Sal-
 lie D. 906; Samuel 55n, 302, 328
 335, 463; Samuel L. 1171; Shapley R. 906, 912; Sullivan 330-1; Su-
 san (---) 1110; Thomas 304, 327
 463; Thomas J. 510, 906
 Thomas L. 607, 711, 721, 723-4
 & Company 473; & Haynes 1158
 & Morgan 450
 PHILLIPSON, Jacob 406; Joseph 414
 PHILPOT, Isaac 1211; Mary 1211
 PHIPPS, Salina 1075
 physical features 197-200
 piano, first 276
 PICARD, Alexis 299
 PICKARD, Eliza A. 1095; Susan 1167; Taylor 506; William 574
 Pickawillany 258
 PICKENS, L. W. 544
 PICKER, Frederick 282
 PICKET, Mary 860
 PICKETT, A. 853; Rosena (Van-
 gennip) 853
 PICOU, Corinne 724; Cornelius 724; Delia 724; Delphine 724; E-
 dith (Seadears) 724; Eudora 724
 Gertrude (Hamilton) 724; Gusta-
 us 724; Joseph 724; Mary (DeLas-
 sus) 724; Mary E. 724; Mattie (---)
 :Meredith: 724; Nancy Manette
 724; Rachel (Patterson) 724
 Rosetta 724; Theo. 724; Theo E. 724; Trasimond 724
 Piedmont 459-60; lodges 459-60
 newspapers 459; schools 460
 PIERCE, --- (Steele) 1210; A. & W. 448; Benjamin F. R. L. 843
 Betsie (Burden) 842; Edith Au-
 gusta 663; Elizabeth (Keating) 663
 Franklin 160; George A. 663
 Hannah (Niseswaner) 843; James F. 843; John 663; John W. 843
 Louisa 992; Martha Caroline 912
 Mary L. (Niger) 663; Molly (Hun-
 ter) 935; Philip C. 842; R. A. 935
 Samuel 1210; Sophronia 843
 William G. 843; Zachary T. 842-3
 PIERNAS, Pedro 47, 154
 PIERPOINT, Mary Ann 1100
 PIERRE, Nancy 916
 PIERREPONT, Polly 279; William 439
 PIERRONET, H. P. 416
 PIFFERKORN, Louis 526
 PIGG, A. J. 357, 926; Alice (Davis)
 :Scott: 664; Alice J. (Turley) 664
 Ann (---) 664; Benjamin I. 664
 Edna B. 664; Elizabeth J. 926
 Ervin 664; Esther (Creasy) 1123
 Esther C. (Creasy) 1141; Henry R. 664; Henry R. jr 664; Jesse H. 664; John A. 663-4; Julia A. (Starkey) 664-5; Malinda (Cook) 664; Margaret 1133; Margaret 664; Mary (Hilton) 663-4; Mary Alice 664; Mary Ann (Warmack) 1141; Mary E. 661; Mary Ellen 1141; Matthew 1141; Nancy 843
 P. T. 452; Rebecca 664; Reems W. 664; Richard C. 664; Sarah (Newby) 663, 664; Sarah J. (Griffin) 663; Sarah J. (Smith) 664
 Solomon 664; Stephen P. 1141
 Susan J. 661; T. J. 664; Thomas L. 664-5; Thomas V. 663-4; Wil-
 liam 663, 664; William C. 663
 William G. C. 664
 PIGGE, H. 529
 PIKE, Zebulon M. 53, 121, 182
 Pike County 53, 182
 Pike's Expedition 11n
 PIKEY, Ettie (Nelson) :Babb: 907
 Frank 889; Lena 889; Margaret (Wiltshire) 907; Mary 903; Peter 907; Philine 892; Samuel 907
 PILCHER, Eliza 1078
 PILE, William A. 158
 PILLARS, Elizabeth 603-4
 PILLEY, Charles A. 212
 PILLOW, Gen. --- 111, 497, 498
 PILLSWORTH, Elizabeth 1099
 Pilot Knob 29, 211, 212; battle of 131, 833; federal troops occupy 498-9
 PIM, John 352
 PINGEL, Anna 724; Anton 724
 Anton F. 724; Barbara (Herner-
 ick) 724-5; Barney 724; Christina 725; Frank A. 724; Henry 724-5
 Jenry jr 725; John 725; Joseph 724; Mary 724; Mary A. 724; Ro-
 sa 725; Theresa 724, 725; The-
 resa (Wiedebusch) 724; Treca E. 863
 PINGERTON, Frances 1029
 PINKSTON, William H. 315
 PINNEY, John M. 592; Telitha A. (Boyd) 592
 PINSON, Elizabeth 640
 Pioneer, Ste. Genevieve 407
 pioneers 274-83
 PIPKIN, Julia M. 620; Merrill 399
 Philip 381, 392, 403
 PIPKINS, Nancy 1055
 PIRTLE, Nancy J. 1019
 PITMAN, George 717; John 55n
 Lucretia (Moore) 717; Sarah 1198
 PITTINGER, Elizabeth 604
 PITTIS, William G. 59
 PITTS, William 542
 "Pittsburgh" (gunboat) 501
 The Plaindealer, Fredericktown 447, 865, 866; Ste. Genevieve 143
 408
 plank roads 212, 386, 440, 474, 571
 1213
 Planter's Mill 416
 Platte County 182
 Platte Purchase 177
 Pleasant Hill School 569
 PLEASANTON, Alfred 132-3
 PLOTT, Daniel 837; Pernecia 1123
 PLUMMER, Capt. --- 114; J. B. 498
 POCAHONTAS (Indian girl) 946
 Pocahontas 435, 875
 POE, --- (Miller) 791; Amanda 785; America J. 1048; Barbara (Miller) 791; Barbara A. 791
 Benjamin E. 791; Clara 1048; E-
 liza 895; Ellen E. 1048; Emma (Sebastian) 802; Gensey M. (Brooks) 1048; Harvey 895; I. H. 817; Isaiah 280, 530, 791; Isaiah H. 791; Jacob H. 791; James 771
 James T. 1048; Joseph H. 1048
 K. E. (Goodwin) 1048; Margaret 771; Martha (Williams) 817
 Martha E. (Williams) 791; Mary E. 791; Nancy 895; Rebecca 553
 Sarah 792; Sarah E. 791; Simon 280, 530, 553, 792, 1048; Terry 1048; W. C. 802; Wiley S. 1048
 William E. 791; William H. 791
 POEHNER, Annie (Gruner) 697
 Annie (Snider) 697; John 697; John P. 697; Lena 696; Margaret 697
 Mary 697; Philip 697; Sophia 697
 POGUE, Clara (Jaquith) 1104; J. K. 1104
 POHNER, Sophia 686
 POINDEXTER, J. A. 124-5
 POINSETT, Martie (Schlueter) 800
 Thomas 800
 Point Pleasant 439-40
 POIRER, Pierre 298
 POLACK, G. 579
 pole roads 212, 386, 440, 474, 571
 1213
 politics in 1865 136-46
 POLITTE, Zelmah 633

POLK, Gen. --- 112-3, 120, 501
James K. 160, 182; John 329, 344
382; Samuel 309; T. 157; Truiston
156; William 456, 552, 562
Polk County 182
POLLARD, George G. 362, 471; H.
M. 159; Maria 1118
POLLOCK, George 1049; Sarah
(Reed) 1049
POMERADE, Leon D. 1100
POMEROY, Brick 1209
PONDER, W. A. 571, 572; William
S. 509
PONTIAC, Chief 45-7; death of
136
POOL, Amanda (Herbert) 885; C.
Augustus 885; Caroline 945
Catherine (Jones) 945; Cirenna J.
945; Elijah M. 945; Emma (Rudy)
670; Emma E. 945; George T. 670
George W. 945; James W. 945
John W. 945; Langdon C. 944
Martha J. 945; Mary 885; Mary
E. (---) 944; Nancy E. 945
Thomas J. 944-5; Willie G. 945
Willie B. 945
POOR, T. C. 466
POPE, Gen. --- 119, 519; Judge
--- 394; John 501; Nathaniel 394
405, 408
POPHAM, A. D. 1190; Albert D.
1207; Albert Karl 1207; Ann J.
(Oats) 1207; Annie E. (Warrington)
1207; Arthur E. 1207; Curtis
I. 1207; Emma F. 1207; Mary A.
1190, 1207; Robert E. L. 1207
Sebastian C. 1207; Thomas L. 1207
Poplar Bluff 477-80, 850; lodges
479-80; newspapers 479; schools
480
Poplar Bluff Lumber & Manufac-
turing Company 478, picture 479
POPLIN, Eliza (Palmer) 1055; G.
L. 479; Green L. 363, 377, 480
Joshua 1055
Poplin's Black River News, Pop-
lar Bluff 479
POPP, Cecelia E. 725; Christian
518; Christopher 725; Clara M.
725; Hattie F. 725; John C. 695
725; John H. 725; Louisa M. 725
Margaret (Kodisch) 725; Mary
(Denizet) 695, 725; Philip 725
William J. 725
population 186, 221; Cape Girar-
deau District 263-66; growth of
56; Missouri Itablet 86-8; Mis-
souri Territory 56; New Madrid
District Itablet 297-300
PORCH, Dora Isabelle 1087; E-
lizabeth (Sandlin) 1087; Joseph E.
1087; Nancy 1087; Nancy (John-
son) 1087; Sarah (Waldon) 1087
William 1087
Portageville 440
PORTELL, Mr. --- 291, 293, 294
295; Thomas 291, 333
PORTER, Gen. --- 508, 509; Judge
--- 1039; Miss --- 1065; Beedy
665; Birdie 665; Burrell C. 1100
Elizabeth (Bowers) 665; Gilchrist
158; Henry F. 401; Jr. C. 122-3
124, 127; Julia A. 999; Kaite 665
Laura 665; Maggie 665; Martha
665; Martha (Bratton) 665; Sam-
uel 665; Susan 683; Thomas 665
PORTERFIELD, Amelia 945; An-
na M. (Donaldson) 945; Beulah 945
Catherine 945; Daisy 945; Elmo
P. 946; Fannie V. (Cullum) 945-6
Ida 945; Isabella 945; John D.
945-6; Lucy 945; Mary 945; Mat-
thew 945; Nancy (Lowrie) 945
Nancy J. 945; Nancy L. (Clemson)
921; Plincy 945; Robert L. 945
Sarah A. (Hall) 945; Virgil 921
Virgil R. 945; Walter 945; Wil-
liam 945; William L. 945; Wil-
liam Lowrie 945
POSEY, Dr. --- 427
POST, T. M. 151
POSTON, Cassandra D. (Asbburn)
665; Charles P. 665; H. E. (Cun-
ningham) 665; Henry 440; Harry
P. 665; Henry W. 665; Julia A. 625
Marie L. 665; Milton 351
Potawattomies 261
POTT, F. W. 416, 423, 424; Fred
W. 791, *port*, 791; Frederick 791
Henry 423; Henry A. 416; Mary
(Karau) 791
POTTER, D. A. 917; Ephraim 565
Martha (Batts) 917; Mary J. 753
Sophronia I. 917
potteries 479; Indian 225-6
POTTS, Anne E. 803; Mary A. 1021
POWELL, Rev. --- 957; A. H. 540
Abram 894; Amanda M. 1199; B.
438; Bettie 792; C. C. 792; Col-
lier J. 960; Easter (Wills) 791
Elizabeth E. 607; Ella (Huffman)
1199; Emily Ann 894; Ethel 792
J. A. 357; J. M. 381, 565; James
915; James A. 357, 358; John B.
334; John E. 334, 335, 439; John
W. 520; L. W. 542; Lewis 372
Lucy 957; Lucy (Miller) :Bird:
957; M. J. (Clippard) 791-2; Mary
J. (Clippard) 750; Parthenia (An-
cell) 915; Peter 750, 791-2
Thomas 791; Thomas C. 333; W.
H. 520; Willie May 792; Willough-
by 607; & Hummel 439
POWER, Henrietta 930; Mary 883
Tomas 298
POWERS, Capt. --- 504; --- (---)
:Kelly: 1141; Albert G. 1141; Al-
lice E. 1141; Barbara 1141; Bar-
bara (Rhyne) 1141; Elizabeth 985
Elizabeth (Butts) 1141; Gilliam
1141; James F. 1141; Julia A.
1141; Mary A. 1141; Matilda 1141
Matilda C. 1141; Minerva 1141
Mollie 752; Nancy (---) 1197
Nancy (Pharris) 906; P. L. 338
339, 514, 517; Pinckney L. 1141-2
Sheridan L. 1141; W. 507; Wash-
ington 906; William H. 1141
PRACK, Elizabeth 1058
"Prairie Scouts" 119-20
PRATT, Bernard 150; Charles A.
666; Henrietta (Burns) 691; Hen-
ry 666; Jesse 666; Jesse L. 666
Jesse R. 666-6; Jesse R. Jr. 666
Joseph L. 691; Kate M. (Bowler)
666; Mary C. (Bennett) 665; Mary
M. 666; Maud E. 666; Nancy S.
(Dennis) 666; Parley P. 69; R. E.
666; Susan F. 666; William A. 666
666
PRATTE, --- (Valle) 243; A. H. 534
Antoine 244; B. 608; Mrs. B. 608
Bernard 59, 217, 244, 489, 591
Billeron 244; E. 315; E. E. 214, 217
Emanuel 315; Emily (Janis) 666
Hagri 523, 524; Henry 244; J. B.
214, 408; J. B. T. 243; Jane (Coff-
man) 591; Jean Baptiste 243
Jesse R. 443; John B. 205, 244, 405
Joseph 212, 243, 244, 310, 311, 314
406, 433, 485; Jules 648, 666; Jul-
ian 406; Mary 648; Peter B. 666
Peter R. 347; Rosamon 442; S. B.
447; W. D. 443
PRENTISS, Mr. --- 120; B. M. 499
Presbyterian Churches 566-75
Cumberland 574
presidential elections 160-72
tables 162-72
PRESLEY, Rachel 797
PRESNELL, Albert 666; Charles
844; Elizabeth (Hudson) 844; E-
manuel 666; Esau 666-7, 672; Ev-
aline 844; Felix 666; Israel 666
Julia 666, 844; Marcella 844
Mary (Tucker) 666-7; Mary E. 844
Melinda (West) 666; Minerva 666
Minerva J. 672; Nancy 666; Sarah
844; Stephen 844; Susan 844; Wil-
liam 666
PRESS, G. 581
Press, Marble Hill 452, 834
PRESSON, Anna (Presson) 992
Calvin 993; Emma Belle 993
Freeman 992; George W. 993
James 992; James J. 992-3; John
992; John B. 993; Louisa J.
(Greer) 993; Louisiana B. 993
Lorenzo 993; Lydia Ann 993; Ma-
rinda 993; Mary 992; Mary J. 993
Matthew 992; Needham W. 993
Neidem W. 993; Patsy 992; Eric-
kett 993; Riley A. 993; Robert 992
Samuel 992, 993; Samuel A. L. 993
Sarah 993; Sarah L. 993; Susan

- 992; Susan A. 993; Telida C. 993
Thomas 992; Thomas H. 993; Wil-
liam 992; William H. 993; Wil-
liam M. 993
- PRESTON, Anna 732; Barbara
(Sandler) 727-8; George 730
Henrietta (Seenes) 730; Jonathan
727-8; Louise 722
- PRETZINGER, Catherine 641
- PREUSER, Daniel 450
- PREUSSE, Rosalie D. (Weber) 737
Wilhelmina 715; William 737
- PREVALLET, Leon J. 714; Mary
H. 705; Melchior 705
- PREVLET, Joannah (---) 703
Melchior 703; Victoria 703
- PREWETT, E. W. 442
- PRICE, Americus 302; Ann 923
Ann Eliza 923; Anna 993; Archi-
bald 302, 462; Archie A. 922
Benjamin Franklin 923; Cath-
erine (Hunter) 302, 1006; Charles
B. 507; Charles Robert 923
Christopher 1059; Clara 993
Della 993; Dolly 993; Edward
Harrison 923; Elizabeth 923
Elizabeth Winfred 923; Esther
1110; Francis (Napier) 907
George T. 890, 907; George T. jr
907; Harriet 923; Hiram 993
John 310; John Wesley 923; Jo-
seph 923, 993; Junie 907; Kate 922
Lena 907; Louisa (Branham) 1076
Margaret 802; Margaret (Cole-
man) 923; Mary 922, 923; Mary
(Baldwin) 923, 933; Mary (Hunter)
302; Mary (Watts) 993; Mary A.
V. 1059; Mary E. (Price) 993
Mary Emma (Riddle) 907; Melis-
sa A. (Chamberlain) 993; Mildred
(Mansfield) 923; Richard 923
Richard Jefferson 923; Richard
Mott 907; Robert 923; Sallie
(Broughton) 890, 907; Sarah
(Johnson) 993; Sophia 747; Ster-
ling 72-3, 89-90, 99, 100, 103
107-8, 112, 113, 117, 121, 127, 155
157, 495, 500, 503-5, 507, 509, 513
517, 518, 565, 922, 1086, raid into
Missouri 131-3, 135, 358, 502-3
Termella Adaline 923; Thomas
747; Thomas B. 376, 377, 478
Thomas Harrison 923; Thomas
L. 158; Thomas William 923
Washington Price 923; William
454, 802, 993; William Elgin 923
Williamson E. 907
- prices, early 411
- Price's Raid 131-3, 135, 358, 502-
3
- PRICHARD, Ellen N. 620; Isaac
667; Joseph 667; Mary E. (Blue)
667; Temperance (Wigley) 667
- PRICKETT, Josiah 266
- PRIDY, J. J. 831; Sarah E. (Hawn)
- 381
- PRIEST, Dr. --- 430; J. V. 434
James W. 794; John V. 431, 815
Mary (---) 794; Mary E. 794
Sarah A. 744; Zenas 427, 432
priest, first ordained in U.S. 688
- PRIESTER, Louise 1076
- PRIGGEL, Annie 882; E. 879; Eb-
erhart 882; Herman 879
- PRIM, John 326; T. L. 442
- PRINCE, Caroline 749; Emma 944
William 749; William M. 357
- PRINE, Abigail F. 874; Mary C.
874
- PRINGLE, James 716; Martha J.
855; Mary Amelia (Miles) 716
William 855, 1190
- prisoners, execution of rebel
- PRITCHARD, Arpy O. 1171
Charles M. 1171; Columbus E.
1171; Elizabeth (Dodd) 1171
Frances Cordelia 1171; P. P. 1171
Rachel D. (Forsythe) 1171
Thomas E. 1171
- PRITCHEL, John 299
- PRITCHETT, Capt. --- 508; John
286, 290; L. W. 367, 514; Lou
(Moore) 668
- PROBST, John 265
- PROCK, Annie 1184
- PROCTOR, Elizabeth 937; J. M.
541, 542
- products 194-5; Cape Girardeau
District 263-6; New Madrid Dis-
trict 295-300
- PROFFER, Adaline 1048; Andrew
1015, 1048, 1056; Balona 1048
Beulah M. 792; Catherine 1048
David 792; Elizabeth Samantha
(Oaks) 1049; Ephraim 1048; E-
lizabeth 1048; Elizabeth (Stropp)
1048, 1049; Emma (Lail) 792
Florence Victoria 1049; George
743, 792, 1048; Jennie C. 1048
John 1048; John A. 792; Lawson
1048-9; Levina J. 814; Lucinda
847; Luther E. 792; Mary Alma
1049; Mary Ann 743; Mary Ann
(Ravencroft) 1048; Mary Cath-
erine 1056; Mary J. (Hutchison)
792; Matilda 1048; Moses 1048
Peter 359, 1048, 1049; Sarah 1047
Sarah C. (Bollinger) 1015; Thom-
as B. 1048; William 1047; Wil-
liam Hiram 1048; William M. 814
- PROPST, Julia (Preenell) 844
William 844
- Prospect, Arcadia 455
- PROSSER, A. J. 442
- PROST, Alban 692, 725-6; Alfred
725; Antonia 725; Claude U. 725
Corine 725; Cyril 725; Donalle
725; Eulalie 725; Felix 725
Francis 725; Genevieve (Rous-
sillon) 725; John A. 725; Josie
- (Chappuis) 692; Jule 725; Law-
rence 725; Leopold 725; Louis
725; Marcellene 725; Mary 690
Mary (Besand) 725; Mary J.
(Chappuis) 725-6; Matilda (---)
Cladet; 725; Millie 725; Narcis
725; Rosalie 725; Teodile 725
Urban 725; Vincent 725; Zoa 725
Zoe 703
- Protestant churches forbidden
520-1
- Protestant Episcopal Churches
548-9
- PROVINCE, W. B. 576
- PROVINES, W. G. 570; William G.
432
- PRUENTE, Angela (---) 792; Ed-
ward 524, 526, 792; Henry C. 792
- PRUETT & Patterson, smelters
212
- PRYOR, Aslee 993; Blanton 993
- PUCKETT, A. H. 348; Martha 1011
- PUFFER, Mary E. 629
- PUGH, Druzilla (Steel) 912; Lou-
isa 921; Oreas 912
- PULASKI, Count Casimir 182
Pulaski County 182
- PULLIAM, Robert 267
- PULLAN, Anna 932; Mary Ann
(---) 932; William 932
- PURCELL, C. W. 512; H. B., &
Company 473
- PURKIS, Elizabeth J. (Logan) 1107
- PURSELL, Harrison H. 693; Jo-
sephine (Christian) 693
- PURTLE, Judge --- 402; James
355; James M. 363
- PURTLES, James 462
- PURUCKER, G. E. 549
- PURYEAR, Frank 421
- PUTNAM, Israel 182, 869
Putnam County 182, 185
- PUTNEY, James 491, 492, 495
Puxico 472-3; lodges 473; news-
papers 473
- PYECROFT, Elizabeth 1100
- PYROUX, Henry 486
- QUANTRELL, William Clarke 128
Quappas *see* Capahas
- QUERY, Eleanor 741; Robert H.
326
- QUICK, Ann 726; Catherine
(Finch) 726; Emma 726; Etta 726
Henry F. 347, 726; Iva 726; John
1047; John W. 726; Mary 726; Mi-
nerva (Palmer) 1047; Missouri
L. 726; Sarah M. (Blair) 726; Tu-
nis 726; William 726
- QUIGHEY, Isabella 644
Quiguate 233, 235
- QUIMBY, Josiah 303; N. E. 402
Robert 266, 303; Stephen 266, 303
- RACCOON (an Indian) 316

- races of people 38
 RACINE, Francis 295; Francois 297; Jean B'te 298; family 292
 RADDEN, Amanda A. 922; Paralee 922
 RADER, Eliza 907; Elizabeth (Freeman) 907; Frances (Jones) 907; Vivian: 907; Hattie 907; John 907-8; Lelia 907
 Radicals 140-1
 RAGEN, James 298
 RAGSDALE, Ben 1014; Sarah Mahala (Bess) 1014
 RAIDT, Judge --- 904; Alice (Hancock) 993; Antonia (Hanely) 908 Armenia G. 993; Barbara 904, 908 Basil M. 993; Correnia 993; Daniel W. 993; Elizabeth 908; Henry C. 993; Joseph 993; Lena A. 993 Maria Ann (Crow) 993; Mathias 993; Mattie 993; Philip 334, 908 Philip A. 908; Remegious 908 Remigus 993; Rosine (Thomas) 908; Thomas G. 993; Zilafro 993
 RAILLE, Mathieu 299
 railroads 190-4, 195, 207, 212, 217 382-6, 415-6, 463, 465, 466, 469 471, 472, 473, 768, 970; list of 195-6
 RAINBOLDT, W. K. 561
 RAINES, Martha 866
 RAINEY, John H. 403; Mervilla 110
 RAINS, Gen. --- 109
 RAINSBURY, John L. 514
 RAINWATER, Mary (Atmple) 1128
 RALLS, Daniel 182; John 73, 496
 Ralls County 182
 Rambler, Piedmont 459
 RAMER, Nancy (Stone) 949; William H. 949
 RAMEY, J. C. 877; Sallie (Newberry) 877
 RAMSAY, --- (Giboney) 274; Allen 273, 995; Andrew 264, 272-3, 274 276, 304, 317, 320, 354, 357, 490 799, 966, 995; Andrew Jr 264, 273 317, 489, 995; Elizabeth 278; Elizabeth (Dunn) 273; Hannah --- 273; James 273, 304, 317, 354, 355 469, 489; John 273, 274; Margaret 273; Patty (Worthington) 273; Rachel 273, 278, 995; Rebecca (Worthington) 273; W. C. 274 William 273; see also Ramsey
 RAMSEY, David 328, 451, 850; Elizabeth 301; Francis M. (Hall) ? Harriet B. 301-2; J. Q. 840 Jane 1129; Joel 308; John 301, 304 324, 328; John L. 362; Jonathan 59; Lavinia 600; Lilah P. 749 Martha 966-7; Mary 273, 301 Mary E. (Mayfield) 840; Minnie 966; Rebecca 302; Sarah 850 William 489; William A. 966 family 274; see also Ramsay
 RANCH, Louisa 1093
 RANDAL, Anna --- 970; Eliza M. 1003
 RANDALL, Dicey --- 1198 Thomas 534; W. S. 480
 RANDOL, A. D. 771; Abraham 266 279, 553; Abram D. 792; Ann (Dowry) 279; Anthony 264, 279 'Becky' 279; C. V. 356; Charles D. 792; Charlotte 817; Deborah (Waller) 279; Eli 765; Eli B. 792 Elijah 279, 356; Elizabeth 771; Elizabeth A. 776; Enos 264, 267 279, 490, 549; Mrs. Enos 549 Enos Jr 264; F. A. 365, 467; Helen 279; James 264, 279, 320, 321, 553 751, 792; Jeremiah 325, 817; John 316, 410, 413, 792; Mrs. John 530 John Cooper 792; Judson M. 792 Louisiana 817; Luvena J. (Randol) 792; M. 940; Malinda 817 Mary 553; Mary (Parker) 279 Mary Louisa 792; Medad 264, 279 490; Missouri Caroline 751; Nancy 553; Nancy (Olar) 279, 792 Nellie (Stout) 279; Polly (Hulse) 279; Polly (Pierrepont) 279 Priscilla 765; Rebecca 279, 549 553; Sallie 279; Sallie (Randol) 279; Samuel 264, 279; Mrs. Samuel 264, 267, 316, 320; Samuel H. 817; Sarah (McKinley) 940; Sarah (Poe) 792; Sarah E. 792; Thankful 466; Webster 792; William 279 776; William D. 535
 RANDOLPH, Althea M. (Swank) 946; Clifton 946; Clyde 946; Elfie (Simpson) 994; Eugene 994; Eugene C. 946; George W. 87; Henry 946; John 182-3; Lucy 946; Lula 994; Malachi F. 946, 994; Martha 963; Mary (Slaton) 946, 994; Minnie 994; Nathaniel 994; Sarah 1108-9; Slaton 994; Susie May 946 W. N. 402; William N. 946, 994 Randolph County 182-3
 RANEY, Armen 667; Cecelia (Terral) 667; Della 667; Frosted Snow 667; Ira M. 381; Isaac A. 667 Jennie 667; Jennie (McGee) 667 John 667; John P. 339
 RANFT, Louisa 1114
 RANHOFF, S. M. 558
 RANKIN, Alice (Brown) 593; Ellen 1182; George 593; Louise 693
 RANNEY, Elizabeth (Giboney) 793 Elizabeth (Rathorne) 792; Emma (Calther) 929; Herbert 929; Hettie (Gaither) 929; James 929 Johnson 390, 395, 396, 432, 780 793; R. G. 397; Rhoda 432; Robert 531; Robert G. 793; Robert H. 793 Stephen 792; W. C. 327, 423, 424 430; William A. 793; William C. 384, 398, 470, 792-3
 RAPP, John G. 1171-2; Rachel (Pelts) 1172
 RARIDEN, Alexander 667; James 667; Kennett T. 667; Maggie 667 Mary (Patterson) 667; Mary A. (Highley) 668; Mattie 667; Nannie 667; Sallie 667; Theodore F. 667 Walter 668; Wesley 667; Willard B. 667-8
 RASBERRY, Mary 949
 RASCHE, Henry 1096; Margaret (Dinger) 1096
 RASOR, Anna 853; Emily --- 853 Peter 853
 RASSMAN, Angeline (Dohogne) 925 Philip 925
 RATHBUN, E. G. 474; Elan G. 369 RAUH, Adam 726; Alwin A. 726 Anna M. 726; Annie 726; Charles F. 726; Dora 726; Elizabeth 726 Elizabeth (Behr) 726; Elizabeth M. 726; Emanuel M. 726; Henry J. 726; John 726; John Jr 726 John E. 726; Konendia 726; Louise K. 726; Martin J. 726; Mary A. (Lang) 726; Otto J. 726; Pauline L. 726; William 726
 RAUMSHUH, Magdaline 642
 RAVENSCROFT, Ann (Ramsey) 301; Elizabeth (Ramsey) 301 James 301; John 301; Mary (Ramsey) 301; Mary Ann 1048 Robert 301, 461
 RAY, Eliza 1029; John 55, 183; Lucinda 826; Margaret 747; Robert D. 157
 Ray County 183
 RAYBURN, Ann 1154; Bettie 1111 Elizabeth J. (Russell) 1113; Essie B. 1111; Fannie (Akes) 1172 L. E. (Giles) 1172; Margaret Jane 1111; Margaret Jane (Robison) 1111; Mary 1111; Melissa 1176 Melissa J. (Malone) 1172; Moore M. 1172; Penola 1159; S. P. 1111 Sallie (Wyatt) 1111; Samuel A. 1111; W. C. 1159, 1172; William A. 1111
 REA, David 158, 159; Nancy M. 1055
 REACHARS, Caroline 757; Elizabeth (Faunakald) 757; Henry 757
 READ, Elizabeth (Rolfe) 1111; Jacob 57; James 1111; Lucy R. (McGready) 1111; W. R. 457 William C. 1111; William R. 1111
 REAGAN, George K. 486; George N. 297
 REAVES, Bettie (Nolin) 908; F. G. 908; George A. 908; George A. Jr 908; Martha 1198; Mary C. (Carson) 908; Paralee (Carmack) 908; William A. 908
 RECK, Adeline (Whitledge) 793 Catherine --- 793; Cora 793

- Edward 793; Frederick 793
George 793; John A. 793-4
Record, Benton 461, 942; New Madrid 438
RECORDER, H. W. 431
recruiting for frontier service 490; for Mexican War 495
RECTOR, Martha (Cates) 851
William 59; William V. 156
"Red House" 411
REDDEN, Lovinia 969
REDDITT, Catherine 1211
REDWAN, W. W. 533
REECE, Anna 636
REED, Abraham 1087; Anderson 1049; Classinda 1049; Elizabeth 1006, 1049; Hannah 1078; Harmon 470; Ida 1049; Ida (Lowe) 1049
Jacob 407; James 376; James 1049; Jane 1049; Javie 639; John 1049; Lillian W. 1087; Julia 1049
Mary 1049; Mary (Oaks) 1049
Mary A. 1025; Mary L. 1138
Mary Philomena 716; Matilda (Taylor) 1049; Nancy 1025, 1049
Nannie 1190; Pryor P. 1049
Richard 1087; Sallie (Ellis) 1087
Sallie (Hood) 1087; Sarah 1049
Vadey 1049; William 716, 1049
REEDER, Clara (Hertich) 600
Daniel 965; Eliza (Collier) 965
Frank 600
Reelfoot Lake 305
REES, Azor 297
REESE, D. W. 541; David F. 1117
Henriette Marie (Zwart) 1117
Rena M. (Zwart) 1117; W. H. 1117
& Brother 456
REESOR, Martha 999
REEVES, --- (Haskins) 1172; Albert 456; Benjamin F. 994; Benjamin H. 58, 155; Curtis 994; Eliza (Bryant) 994; Emerson 1172
Evaline 920; J. L. 1172; John H. 1172; Lou A. 1172; Louisa E. (Ford) 1172; Mary A. E. 1062
Mary C. 742-3; Michel 1172; Tessant 491; Thomas B. 1172; Thomas P. 1172; Timothy 503; W. T. 1172; William 326, 742-3; William H. 994; William W. 1172
Reflector, Marble Hill 452
REGENHARDT, William 384, 579
REGGONS, Mary Twidwell 1147
REGISTER, Belle (St. Clair) 1088
Dona (Dickey) 1088; Elizabeth P. (Davis) 1087-8; George W. 1087-8
Richard J. 1087-8
Register, Bonne Terre 445, 649
650
Regular Baptist Churches 554
REHM, Gottlieb 609; Mary A. (Huber) 609; Simon 609; Sophia (Wilder) 609
REID, Harmon 363; J. 561; James 433, 555, 556; John W. 158; Kezi-ah P. 751; T. P. 565
REIHN, Fritz 579
REILLY, Catherine 776; James I. 776; Philip 776
REINECKE, Frederick 411
REINHARD, Sophia 1058
REINHARDT, William 513
RELFE, Elizabeth 1111; James H. 157, 315, 1111; 'Sallie' 1190
Sarah A. 1189, 1190
religion 150-3, 520-1; see also churches
REMMICK, Frances 1004
RENAULT, Philippe Francois 43
203, 213, 240
RENDER, Nancy 962
RENDLEMAN, Emma 1175
RENFRO, S. H. 543
RENFROE, Joel 794; John 324; John H. 794; Lillian N. 794; Mary E. (English) 794; Mary E. (Priest) 794; R. W. 429; Robert 417; William 794
RENN, Eva 625
RENNER, Carrie 1050; Daniel 363
1049-50; Elizabeth 1050; Elizabeth (Smith) 1050; Gertrude 1050
Margaret 1050; Mary 1050; Mary (Barrack) 1049-50; Olivia 1038
W. P. 363; William P. 1049-50; & Harry 470
RENNERS, W. P. 1023
RENNEY, Johnson 323
RENNICKS, Lewis 658; Mary Ann (Wilburn) 658; Susan A. 658
RENOHUE, John 341
Renovator, Poplar Bluff 479
Reporter, Bonne Terre 1004
Greenville 458
Representative, Ste. Genevieve 408
representatives in Congress 157-8
The Republic, Poplar Bluff 479
1068
Republican, St. Louis 129
Republican Party 140-2
RESINGER, John Adam 669-70
Julia Ann --- 669-70; Mary 669
resources 11, 194, 200-21
RETER, Charles A. 715
REUBEL, Daniel 581
REUTER, Johanne 635
REUTZEL, Alvin 794; Antonia 794
Antonia (Penizel) 794; Bertha 794
Carrie 794; Catherine (Loos) 794
Edwin 794; George 794; Henry 794; Henry jr 794; Ida 794; John 794
Reveille, Farmington 1143
REVELL, E. 550
REVELLE, Albert C. 843
Charles G. 843; Davis 359; Elizabeth (DeSha) 880; Etheldred 879
J. P. 555; J. W. 849; John L. 843
879; John W. 378, 843; Josephine 880; Levi W. 843, 879-80; Mamie 843; Mary F. (Arnold) 843; Minnie B. 843; Napoleon B. 880; Phil-as A. (Combs) 843; Suannah (Row) 879; Susannah 843; Susannah (Row) 843; Vallie 843
The Reveu de Loust, St. Louis 611
Review, Ironton 456; Jackson 429
Revolutionary War 48-9, 258-9
REYBURN, Fannie L. 1108; Samuel A. 455; Samuel P. 381
REYNOLDS, Ann (Burns) 961
Bart. 368; James 416; John 551
961; Margaret A. 1165; Mary 1066; R. 536; Thomas C. 103, 111
155, 160, 183
Reynolds County 183
REYNROTH, Henrietta (Broughton) 889; N. M. 889
RHEA, J. H. 571; Lydia 869
RHOADES, Sara (Thorpe) 732
Thomas 515
RHOADS, Barbara 1133; T. G. 357
Thomas S. 356
RHODES, --- (Moore) 719; Alice 1142; Allan 1142, 1143; Anna Belle 1142; Battie 879; Caleb W. 843; Charles 1143; Charles L. 1142; Charles M. 1142, 1143
Clementine ---; Taylor: 843
Columbia (McFerron): Welch 1050; Daddie 1142; Daniel 344; David 1142; David F. 1142; Edward G. 580; Elizabeth 843, 1174; Elizabeth --- 1142; Elizabeth (Masters) 1050; Elvira (Zimmerman) 857; Emeline (Halladay) 1142; George 880; George W. 1050
Harriet J. 1142, 1143; Harry D. 1143; Henry F. 843; Hiram 1142
Horatio Seymour 1050; Ida May 1050; Ira 1143; Isabel (Martin) 843; J. L. 843; J. M. 449; Jacob 379, 843; James 1050; James A. 339, 1142, 1143; Jennie 1050; John 283, 337, 458, 1142-3; K. D. 449
King David 880; Lillie 1142; Lizy 880; Lizy (Smith) 880; Lonnie 1050; Louisa 1137; Lucinda E. 843; Margaret 880; Marion 940
Marion J. 1050; Martha 880, 1134
Martha A. (McFerron) 940; Martha E. 1142, 1143; Mary 1142
Mary ---; Lorraine: 843; Mary A. (Creasy) 1123; Mary B. 849
Matthew 1127, 1142-3; Matthew L. 1142, 1143; Maude 1142; Minnie 1142; Murtice 1050; Nancy 1006, 1142; Nancy (Lincoln) 843
Nancy (St. Clair) 1142; Nancy C. 843; Nancy E. 1184, 1185; Nancy M. (Hughes) 1142; Nancy P. --- 1142; Nancy P. (Farrell) 1127

- 1142, 1143; Peter 880; Pleasant M. 1050; Robert 331; Ross 880 Rowena (Kinder) 880; Rutha 880 Sallie (McGhee) 1143; Samuel 840 Samuel W. 1050; Sarah 1142; Sarah (Kinder) 1050; Sarah C. 1142 Sarah C. S. 1143; Susan 844, 1139 Walter 1143; William 857, 1142 William M. 1050
- RHODUS, Henry M. 423
- RHUBOTTOM, Martha (Creasy) 1123
- RHYNE, Barbara 1141
- RICE, Capt. --- 510; Ada 1173; D. E. Y. 424, 432-3, 567, 569, 570 David 1158, 1172; Edward 994; Elizabeth 1113; Elizabeth (Lusk) 994; F. B. 466, 468; F. J. 369 Frances 989; Frank B. 994; Guy 1173; J. C. 467; James 347, 348 736; James W. 994; Jane (Himmel) 1172; Lawrence 347; Lizzie 994; Lucy 1110; Lulu 994; Lureta 1158; M. M. 570; Margaret 736 994; Margaret (Parker) 1110 Mary 994; Mary C. (Hale) 1172 Rue 1173; Samuel 381, 1110; T. M. 159; Thomas L. 155; Van 1172-3; W. A. 540; William 994 William A. 366, 994
- RICH, Col. --- 510; H. C. 545; L. L. 509; T. M. 479; Tallman 375
- RICHARDS, Annie (Burns) 691; Eli 379; Jane 675; Oz 691
- RICHARDSON, D. 423; Daniel M. 1051; Enoch 1185; Eva H. 1051 Evaline (Hartwell) 1050-1; H. H. 561, 1051; J. S. 364, 1050-1 James L. 1051; John 1051; John C. 156; John H. 1051; John M. 155 Lucy Catherine (Arbuckle) 887 Mac S. 1051; Mary A. 1051, 1100 Mary E. (Lamb) 1160; Mattie A. (McDavid) 1051; Robert V. 361 S. 1050-1; Sarah 1185; Sarah J. 646; T. E. 1051; William 887 family 646
- RICHEY, George 1215; Kate (Cross) 1215
- RICHIE, Pattie (Nifong) 878; William 878
- RICHMOND, Ada 1052; Alexander P. 1051; Anna Bell 1052; Charles C. 1051; Daniel A. 1051-2; Dovey 1052; Dovey (Gibson) 1051; John B. 1051; Lockey 1052; Martha A. (---) : Whicker: 1051-2; Minnie E. 1052; Nannie May 1052; Parazida 886; S. 543; Tennessee (Penn) 1051; Virginia Ollie 1052
- RICKHOFF, A. 527
- RIDDELL, Lexey 1036
- RIDDICK, Thomas F. 56, 59
- RIDDLE, John 1180; Mary Emma 907; Mary R. 1180; Rebecca J. 1042
- RIDEN, Elizabeth Ann (Elliott) 1027; J. J. 1027
- RIDER, Elizabeth (Moore) 794; J. H. 423, 452, 453, 762; J. M. 452 James 794; James H. 794-5; Joseph 351; Mary 943; Mattie (Leech) 795; R. P. 420; & Schewper 416
- RIDDING, Catherine 882-3
- RIED, Amanda F. 1120; Harmon 362
- RIEDEL, Rev. --- 579; F. 579
- RIEGER, Teresa 604
- RIEKE, Andreas 1111-2; August 1111-2; Dora (Niedner) 1112; Ernst 1112; Herman 1112; Hermine 1112; Johanna 1112; Louisa 1112 Louise (Lange) 1111-2; Matilda 1112; Otto 1112; William 1112
- RIEMANN, Albert 795; August 795 Barbara (Wilford) 795; Caroline (Boehm) 795; Emma 795; Ernst 795; Ettie 795; Frederick 795 John W. 795; Louisa 795; Mary 795; Sophia 795
- RIENDEAU, Joseph 298
- RIEVELY, Franklin 1125; Lovy (---) 1125; Martha 1125
- RIGBY, J. 425
- RIGDON, Ellen M. 610; Emily B. 610; Felix J. 610; Francis A. 610 James 609; James A. 609; John 351; John L. 610; Joseph 610; Josephine (Kirchner) 609; Julia (Griffard) 609; Lewis 610; Lucinda L. 610; Mary 609-10 Mary Ann 610; Michael B. 610 Peter 610; Rosale 610; Sidney 69
- RIGGINS, M. P. 575; N. A. 471; N. P. 472; & Company 471
- RIGGIS, Anna 951
- RIGGS, Jonathan 62; L., & Company 448
- RIGSBEE, Birdie 668; Effie Lean 668; James Walter 668; John A. 668; John Gilbert 668; Lean (Webb) 668; Lou (Moore) : Pritchett: 668; Marvin 668; William E. 668
- RILEY, A. C. 511; Amos 334, 767 908, 912; Amos Jr 908-9; Amos C. 909; Ann 839; Benedict 345 C. H. 334; Catherine (Burns) 961 Charles H. 909; Charles V. 909 Chilton 909; D. B. 909; Davis B. 907; Dixie 909; E. T. Chilton 909 Edwin H. 909; Elizabeth 714; Ellen 909; H. C. 332, 405; Harry C. 909; Hattie (Rader) 907; Henry C. 909; Jennie (Howard) 909; John M. 909; Lafayette 901; Lucy 767 909; Lucy Ann (Hamilton) 908 Lydia C. 909; Mabel O. 909; Molle C. (Leissler) 901; Nannie D. 909; Ora (Toney) 909; Susan (Phillips) 908; William 507, 909 961
- RINEY, --- (Duvall) 688; Ann (Hagan) : Moore: 716; Everestus 716 Lucinda 711; Lucretia 717; S. 347 Sarah 688; Sarah (French) : Manning: 688; Servius 348; Thomas 254, 345, 449, 688
- RING, Thomas 283
- RINGER, Lewis 470; Lewis M. 362 W. N. 363; William N. 374
- RINGO, J. M. 366; Joseph M. 366 Sadie F. 1099
- RINGOE, Bettie A. (Farris) 972 James B. 972
- RINGWOLD, Louisa 591; Zafer 591
- RIPLEY, Gen. --- 183
- Ripley County 183
- RISHER, John 319, 410
- RISINGER, John L. 351; M. J. 466
- RISLEY, Silas 355
- RISCHIE, Abraham 1106; Rachel 1106; S. A. 541
- RITTENHOUSE, A. A. 909; Elizabeth (Nicholas) 909; Nancy C. (---) : Nicholas: 909
- RITTER, James 562; Joel 657 Lizzie E. (Matlin) 657; Madeline 605
- river traffic 407, 414, 415
- Riverview Hotel, Cape Girardeau 779
- RIVES, William C. 177
- Rives County 177
- ROACH, John 491; Mary J. (Yates) 1010; Oliver 1010; Sidney 975
- ROAN, F. 457
- ROBARDO, William A. 156
- ROBB, Edward 349, 399, 726-7 Effie 727; Eliza (Crawford) 795 Iva E. (Howard) 795; Ivy (Howard) 1118; John 795; John F. 795; John P. 727; John S. 795; Laura 727 Laura (Robb) 727; Lucinda C. (Shaner) 726; Lucius F. 726; Mabel Clare 795; Mattie 795; William 399, 727
- ROBBINS, Ed 508; Emma I. (Lestier) 910; Felix Monroe 910; J. B. 315; J. K. 909; James K. 910 James M. 909-10; Jesse B. 314 316, 394-5; John W. 1077; Margaret J. (West) : Hill: 1077; Mattie 1042; Myrd B. 910; Nancy M. 910; Susan (Lazell) 909; Susie A. 910
- ROBERSON, Edward 487
- ROBERTS, Ann 844; Caswell C. 843-4; Charles 698; Daniel 1118 Edna Pearl 844; Ella 994; Emily (Shore) 843-4; Eustacia Eve 844 F. J. 405; F. N. 574; Georgie 995 Herschel 995; J. N., & Company

- 478; James L. 844; John R. 368
John W. 1075; Joshua T. 994; Kittie J. (---) 868; Levi 495; Louisa (Duvall) 698; Mabel 995; Mamie 995; Mary (Harris) 995; Mary E. 1146; Mary E. (Goddard) 994
Mary E. (Presnell) 844; Mary L. 1027; Melissa (Crites) 795; Minnie M. 844; Nancy (Glass) 1075
Nancy (Pigg) 843; Nancy Ann 844
R. R. 369; Reuben 843-4; Roxie 994; Sarah E. 844; Thomas 353
462; W. J. 397; William J. 795
William N. 995; William T. 973
994-5; William W. 843-4
ROBERTSON, A. 455; Christine (Rosenstengel) 668; Edward 301
George 339, 994; James 281; Lula (Randolph) 994; Mark 544; Mollie (Howell) 934; Mort 668; Robert 491
ROBINET, M. 242
ROBINS, George W. 844; J. Monroe 844; John D. 844; Martha S. 844; Mary 838; Nancy C. 844; Rachel J. 844; Susan (Rhodes) 844
ROBINSON, Brad. 441; Catherine (Welker) 1143; Charles 81; Docia E. 1143; Dorothy A. (---) 727; Elizabeth 927; George C. 727
George W. 352; Harriet 982; J. W. 543; James B. 1143; Jane 653
Jane D. 1101-2; Jeremiah 316
John 253; John B. 381-2, 450; John W. 1029; Joseph F. 1143; Juda A. (Wright) 1143; Leslie 1143; Lillie May 1143; Margaret Jane 1111
Mary E. (Yates) 1143; Melissa 1137; Melissa (Fenwick) 700; Melissa J. (Fenwick) 727; Mickie E. 1143; Richard 1143; Sarah A. 1143; Thomas W. 700, 727, 734
Virginia 972; William 336
ROBOCK, George 297
ROBOYNE, Juan 582
ROCHEBLAVE, Commandant ---
--- 242
Rocheport, skirmish at 133
ROCHRY, Amaal 1112; Anton 1112
Emma (Mark) 1112; Ignatz 1112
Mary 1112; Mary (Simon) 1112
rock formations see geology
ROCKWELL, Emma (Harris) 933
Lewis 933
RODACH, F. 624
RODEHAVER, I. H. 442; Isaac 442
Isaac H. 640
RODENBERG, C. 548
RODGERS, Amos H. 574; Andeston 266; James 850; Mary E. 932; Rebecca (Stevens) 850
RODMAN, Francis 155
RODNER see Rodney
RODNEY, --- (Lorimier) 278; Adeline 278; Althea 995; Anthony 278; Charlotte 278; Ella 995; Eveline 995; Hannah (Smith) 278
John 273, 278, 465, 490, 995; Louise 278; Louise (Rodney) 278; Lucille 995; M. V. 366; Marie Louise (Lorimier) 271; Martha (Penney) 278; Martha V. (Harris) 979
995; Martin 264, 278, 316; Martin V. 995; Mary 278, 984, 995; Mary (Penny) 278, 281; Matilda (Penney) 281; Michael 278, 281, 470
490, 995; Oscar 278; Rachel (Ramsay) 273, 278, 995; Susan 278
T. J. 384, 779; Thomas 995; Thomas J. 278, 414, 418-9; 425; Thomas S. 271, 278, 281, 490; Walter F. 995; William 979, 995; William F. 1003
ROEBACH, Fred 520
ROEHL, Chester J. 735-6; Julius 795; Maria (Walsh) 795
ROEMER, Dorethea 1105
ROGERS, Amos H. 422, 570; Anderson 549; Catherine 658; Ed-
enston 317; Edmund 461; Elizabeth 681-2; George P. 872
James 378; Jane 978, 988; Martha J. 1131; Mary (Gregory) 872
Narcissus 995-6; William 658
ROHRER, Abram 1207; Alice 1207
Anna 1207; Charles 1207; Daniel 1207; Daniel jr 1207; Emma 1207
Harry 1207; Henry 1207; Isaac 1207; Jacob 1207; John 1207; Lucinda Caroline (Fisher) 1207
Mary 1207; Mary (Kreider) 1207
Nancy 1207
ROLEWALT, Christine (Sandler) 727; Edward 727
ROLLINS, James S. 158
ROLSTON, Arca Ellen 1052; Ethel 1052; John 1052; Maudie 1052
Ollie 1052; Richard J. 1052; Rose Ellen (Lister) 1052; Sarah (Hopkins) 1052; Sophia E. 1052
ROLWING, Celia (---) 995; Fannie (Brinkman) 995; George 995
Henry 995
Roman Catholic Church see Catholic Church
ROMINE, Abraham 377
ROMNES, Samuel 969
ROND, Henrietta (Brown) 593; M. 593; Nicholas 613
RONNEY, Elizabeth 1106
ROSATI, Fr. Joseph 522, 524, 525
ROSE, Anna (Ferguson) 946; Augusta 759, 946; Caroline 946
Frederica 946; Gottlieb Charles 946; Henry 946; Henry jr 946
Jane (Collier) 946; Jonathan 965
Louisa (---) 946; Mary 946
Thomas 432; W. 580; Wilhelmina 946; William 759
ROSEBOROUGH, J. W. 569, 570
717, 572
ROSECRANS, William S. 131, 135
503, 517
ROSENBERG, L. 466, 467
ROSENBERG, Amelia 927
ROSENSTEIN, S. G. 466; Solomon 468
ROSENSTENGEL, Adam 668; Caroline 668; Christine 668; Ernest 668; George 668; John Henry 668
Joshua Adam 668; Louisa 668
Louisa (Bauman) 668; Mary Jane 668; Rebecca (Cowhorn) 668
William 668
ROSENTHAL, Dora (Jacobi) 668
Hermann 668; Hirsch 668; M. 441
442; Morris 625, 668-9
ROSS, Amanda (Hart) 669; Anna E. 1208; Benjamin F. 669; Catherine L. 1152; Charles A. 669
Charles W. 669; Charles W. jr 669
Clarence 669; Cynthia Hector 1208; Eliza Jane 619; Emma (Prince) 944; Frank Lee 1208
Hannah 730; Ida (Diehl) 971; Ida Cora 1208; Ida E. 669; J. F. 333
James 971; John L. 330; Joseph C. 669; Lucinda 1069; Margaret 778; Martha A. (Bellnap) 668
Martha Ann 1208; Martha Ann (Nolin) 1208; Nancy M. 1208; Rebecca E. (Wiggear) 1208
Stephen 328, 334, 335, 463, 888
1208; Susan 888; William 266, 316
550; William O. 440
ROSSEAU, Joseph 450
ROTH, Andrew 449; Caspar 578
579; Catherine 615, 915; David 581; Elizabeth 600; I. 601; Ignatius 600; Jacob 902; Katie (Huck) 601; Lizzie 902; Louis 578; Louisa (Staab) 613; Mary 713; William 514
ROTENSTEIN, Aloysius 880
Elizabeth 880; John 528, 880-1
Magdelene (---) 880
ROTHWELL, G. F. 159
ROTROCK, C. P. 458
ROTTE, Theresa 617
ROTTGER, Theodore 441
ROTTLER, Catherine (---) 610
Mary (Eastman) 610; Mary (Is-
eman) 617; Sophia M. 617; Valen-
tine 610, 617; Valentine jr 613
Wendling 610
ROUGGLY, Aime L. 669; Daniel 669; Eugenia (Wuille) 669; Isaac L. 669; John L. 669; Jonas 669
Jules L. 669; Louise E. 669; Mag-
delaine (---) 669; Mary M. 669
Paulina 621, 669; Susan E. 669
Teresa (---) 669; Lahay 669
ROUSAND, Clara 695-6
ROUSE, Alex B. 1105; Fannie 963
Hansford 963; Jennie 964; Mar-

- tha (Randolph) 963; Martha A. (Thompson) 1005
- ROUSSEAU, Mary H. 705
- ROUSSILLON, Genevieve 725
- ROUSSIN, Annie E. 866; Charles A. 1143; Clara 1143; Leon 1143
- Lulu 1143; Mary 1143; Michael 1143; S. 316; Sarah E. (Carter) 1144; Sophia (Janis) 1143; T. L. 459, 471, 1143-4; Thomas 866
- Thomas E. 342
- ROUSSINE, Miss --- 870; Frank 870
- ROW, John 880; Suannah 879; Suannah 843
- ROWE, Amanda 996; C. D. 379, 423
- 453; Carl R. 996; Caroline 996
- Edgar M. 996; Elisha 996-6; Elizabeth (Bustle) McCaul: 1208-9
- Elizabeth (Marks) 1208; Ellen (Walker) 1208; Fannie 996
- George P. 996; Herbert H. 996
- Hilliard J. 996; James Franklin 1208-9; John 995-6; John M. 995-6, 998; John M. jr 996; Josephine (Jordan) 996; Julia (Russell) 996
- 998; Laura J. 1208; Lela B. 996
- Lara D. 996; Mary E. 1208; Mary S. 996; Minerva J. (Kilian) 834
- Narcissus (Rogers) 995-6; Reuben 1208; Richard 834; Sallie 996
- Stella M. 996; Walter S. 996
- ROWLAND, Anna 757; C. B. L. 338
- James 757; L. P. 539, 571, 574
- ROWLEE, Elizabeth 1063
- ROY, Anise (Audibert) 913; Constance 800, 610, 611; F. A. 315
- Ferdinand A. 598; Jeannette (Lafonde) 242; Mary M. 598; Pierre 242
- Royal Company of the Indies 240
- ROZIER, Amable 408; Annie 609
- Anthony C. 611; Benjamin 611; C. C. 394, 420; Charles A. 611
- Charles C. 314, 395, 407, 611
- Constance 611; Constance (Roy) 600, 610, 611; E. A. 394; Ed. 395
- Ed. A. 315; Emily (LaGrave) 611
- F. C. 315, 603; F. C., & Company 652; Felix 204, 611; Ferdinand 347, 406, 449, 600, 611; Ferdinand jr 449; Firmin 204; Firmin A. 394
- 395, 406, 409, 496, 610-1, quoted 247, 481-2, 521-2; Firmin F. 316
- Francis 611; Francis C. 408, 611
- Francois 204; Henry L. 611; Jules & Son 410; Louisa (Valle) 611
- Lucy 611; Mariam 611; Marie 611
- Mary A. (Janis) 611; Mary L. 599-600; Mary M. (Valle) 610
- Rosa C. 601; Sallie M. (Carlisle) 611; William L. 611; Zoe (Valle) 611; & Jokerst 409, 602, 603, 611
- 613; & Lawrence 601
- RUBOTTOM, Amelia (Parish) 1088
- Benjamin H. 1144; Bettie (Bettis) 1088; E. C. 339; Eliza (Wisecarver) 1088; Ezekiel 1088, 1144, 1146; Ezekiel C. 1144; Frances P. 1144; Lafayette 1144; Martha (Creasy) 1144; Mary E. 1144
- Parmelia (Parish) 1144; Pelissa 1146; Richard M. 1144; S. N. 1088-9; Sallie P. 1144; Simon 1144; Simon T. 1144; Thomas P. 1144
- RUCKER, Rev. --- 923; A. 441, 541
- Mrs. A. 441; Alvin 540; Lewalla 1139
- RUDDA, Catherine 709
- RUDEL, George 297
- RUDELL, Miss --- 748; Elizabeth 290; George 290, 328, 329
- John 300, 1190
- RUDDLE, Harriet (Marsh)
- :Grymes: 1197; William A. 1197
- RUDDOCK, Annie (Yearsleg) 1112
- Emma R. (Coale) 1112; John C. 1112; William 1112
- RUDELHOFF, Annie 634
- RUDLOFF, Ellen M. (Ridgon) 610
- William 610
- RUDY, A. A. 642; Alfred A. 669-70
- Alfred Horace 670; Amanda (Waggent) 670; Elizabeth (Cantrell) 670; Emma 670; Homer 670; Ida J. (Mayberry) 670; Jacob 669
- John 669, 670; John F. 569; Lula 670; Mary (Resinger) 669; Mary (Weber) 684; Mary A. (Elbolt) 670
- Mary Edna 670; Meddie E. 642
- Robert E. 670; S. A. 442; W. B. 670
- Wilhelmina 670
- RUEBEL, Daniel 930
- RUEBOTTOM, Ezekiel 283, 336
- RUESELER, Amiel 796; Freda 796
- Frederick 796; John F. 796; Le-dia 796; Maria (Schmidt) 796
- RUFF, --- (Travis) 796; Benjamin 763; C. F. 71; John W. 787, 796
- L. P. 226-7, 796; Lou A. (Davis) 796; Mary Jane (Henderson) 763
- Nancy E. 787
- RUFFNER, Rev. --- 570
- RUHL, Philip 548; R. H. 513
- RUIDISILL, A. W. 363
- RUMFELT, Logan 819; Sarah L. 819
- RUNNELS, Albert A. 797; Alvin W. 797; Annie 797; Emily 797
- Forney 796; Forney jr 797; James 796-7; James F. 797; Joseph Henry 797; Nancy (Davis) 796-7
- Rachel (Presley) 797; Sally 797
- Sophia (Miller) 797; Willis J. 797
- RUNYAN, Lillie V. 1000
- RUPPEL, C. 752; Sheba (Daugherty) 752
- RUSH, Alfred 989-90; Florence L. 989; Louisa E. 1002; Lucinda (Brewer) 989-90; W. A. 468; William 304
- RUSHING, Joel 377
- RUSHING, A. C. (f) 1146; Alfred J. 996-7; Catherine 954; Davis C. 954; Drucilla 954; Elizabeth (Ward) 954; Ellen 997; Green H. 997; Inez 996; Jemima 954, 376
- John 996; Louisa 954; Louisa Belle 996; M. E. (f) 986; Mahala (Ashcroft) 980; Marinda (Harris) 996; Mary T. 980, 997; Mehala (Ashcroft) 996-7; Melvina 997
- Minnie Lee (Langston) 997; Olley (McGill) 996; R. D. 996; Richard 980, 986, 996-7; Sarah 954; Sarah A. 954; Sophronia 997; Thomas 996, 997; Thomas J. 996; William William R. 954; Willis 996, 997
- RUSK, C. 466; D. 468; David 997
- Eddie 997; Johanna (Jones) 997
- John 997; Maggie 997; Minnie 997
- Nora (Knox) 997
- RUSSELL, Judge --- 255; Abraham O. 998; Albert G. 998; Alexander 1113; Alfred G. 1113; Amanda M. 1113; Andrew 536; Anna M. 982; Ann Maria 962; Anna 998
- Anna (Edwards) 998; Augusta (Hines) 797; Belle (Groath) 999
- Bettie 797; C. Sanford 1113
- Charles W. 1113; Charlotte 1156-7; Clarissa (Byrd) 277; Claudius C. 1113; Claudius 998; Cora 998
- Cyrus 255, 1112-3; Cyrus jr 1112-3; Delia (Picou) 724; Delia M. (Clark) 1113; Delilah (McCombs) Abernathy: 797; E. W. 327; Ebenezer 1113; Elam jr 797; Elam W. 277, 325, 797; Eliza 998; Eliza E. 1113; Elizabeth 897; Elizabeth (Gilliland) 797; Elizabeth (Rice) 1113; Elizabeth J. 1113; Ellen 998; Elliott 797; Emeline 875
- Emily 797; Emily A. 1113; Emily W. (Guld) 1113; Emma (Johnson) 873; Estha J. (Carsons) 1113
- Flora A. 1113; Frances H. 1113
- Franklin F. 997; Frederick P. 1113
- George D. 998; Giles 1113; B. P. 381; Hannah M. (Mansfield) 997
- Harriet 1113; Harriet P. 1098
- Henry 1113; Hettie 998; Hines Elliott 797; J. A. 543, 873; J. H. 380, 1113-4; J. J. 333, 367, 465
- 467; Jacob 1156; James 277, 325
- 326, 429, 797; James A. 998
- James B. 724; James M. 1113
- James T. 364, 1113; James W. 797
- 998; Jefferson C. 362, 1113; John C. 998, 1113; John E. 797; John F. 1113; John G. 997; Joseph 965
- 1113; Joseph G. 997-8; Joseph J. 402, 971, 998-9, port. 998; Joseph T. 997, 998; Joseph W. 998; Julia

- 760, 996, 998, 1113; Julia (Dunham) 1113; Julia A. 1113; L. Kipp 1113; Laura 998; Leo 431; Lizzie 998; Luke B. 797; Margaret 1074 Maria A. 1113; Maria R. 1113 Martha 998; Marvin W. 997-8 Mary (Frizell) 998; Mary R. 1113 Mattie J. 799; Moses 1113; Nercena (Clodfelter) 797; Nora A. 1113; Oliver G. 998; Patience A. (Langford) 998; Polly 945; Polly (Byrd) 276; Rachel 1165; Rebecca (Pease) 1112-3; Robert P. 997 Robert W. 797; Sarah 998, 1113 Sarah J. 1113; T. P. 382; Theodore 1113; Theodore P. 381, 1113 Thomas T. 997; William 265, 276 277, 490, 1113; William A. 797-8 1113; William C. 997; family 277
- RUSSKAMP, A. H. 798; Amelia (Bock) 798; Fred 798; Maria (Wittenburg) 798
- RUST, Christopher 930; Frederick (Grupe) 930
- RUTH, Elizabeth (Rath) 1089; Harvey L. 1089, port. 374; Isaac 1089 Jet 728
- RUTHERFORD, G. W. 681; Joseph 960; Margaret (Brown) 960; Nettie (Williams) 681; P. (Sparkman) 1071; S. R. 375
- RUTTER, J. G. 555; John P. 355 461; Joseph 555
- RYAN, Bishop --- 529; Lawrence 457
- RYDER, Bethiah F. 653; Elisha D. 653; Susanna (Kelly) 653
- RYLAND, John F. 156
- SABOURIN, Pierre 298
- SACHSE, August 798; Cora 798 Edward 798; Emma 798; Julius 798; Louisa 798; Mehitabel (Whitledge) 798; Rosa 798; Rosa (Schultz) 798; Theodore 798; Victoria (Unterreiner) 798
- Sacred Heart Catholic Church 529 Sads 586
- SADD, Corina G. 569; Joseph M. 569, 573-4
- SADDLER, Hollis 731; Sallie (Shoults) 731
- SADLER, Adaline (Davis) 798; D. F. 798; Elizabeth 732; Ella M. 798 ST. ALVREITA (Phillips) 732; F. A. 798 H. F. 798; Henry F. 798; James J. 732; John A. 798; Joseph 732; Serena D. (Morton) 798
- SAEGESSER, S. 548
- SAFFRAY, Pierre 297
- ST. ANGE, Mr. --- 46, 47
- St. Ann's Catholic Church 529
- ST. ANTOINE, Ant. Vachette 298
- ST. AUBIN, Louis 298, 300
- St. Augustine Catholic Church 526
- ST. AVIT, Eliza (Gordner) Wilkes: 804; Eugene 804; Joan (DuPont) 804; John 416, 804
- St. Boniface Catholic Church 529
- St. Charles 60; County 183
- St. Charles District 56; boundaries 251
- ST. CLAIR, Arthur 183, quoted 523; Belle 1088; Nancy 1142
- St. Clair County 183
- ST. CYRE, Fr. Jean Marie 523
- St. Fernando, Fort 294, 300
- St. Francois Africultural and Mechanical Association 443
- St. Francois County 183, 203-13 biographies 618-84; courts 349-50; officials 350-2; organization 349-52; settlement 251-3; towns 350
- St. Francois County Banner Bonne Terre 650
- St. Francois County Democrat Farmington 442, 639, 640
- St. Francois de Sales Academy 409
- St. Francois de Sales Catholic Church 529
- ST. GEM, Capt. --- quoted 241 August 244; Augustine 614; Augustus 714; Augustus E. 614; Bartholomew 244, 406; Elizabeth (Skewes) 614; Felicite (Janis) 244 Felicite Desille (LeClere) 614 Gustav 518; Gustavus 606, 613-4 Gustavus W. 614; J. B. 214, 405, 489 Jean Baptiste 240, 614; Jean Baptiste Jr 243-4; John B. 244; John B. Jr 614; John Bapt. Vital 315 John Baptiste 614; Joseph Felix 614; Joseph M. B. 244; Louise (LaCroix) 243; Mary E. D. 614 Raphael 244; Vital 244, 315, 406 614; Vital Jr 244; see also St. Gem de Vauvais
- ST. GEM de BAUVAIS, Augustin 613; Jean Baptiste 243; Raphael 613; Vital 243, 606; see also Bauvais, St. Gem, and St. Gemme
- ST. GEMME, Eleanor 883; John B. 876; John Baptiste 883-4 Mary P. 876-7
- St. Henry's Catholic Church 529
- St. Joe see Bonne Terre
- ST. JOHN, Mr. --- la burglar] 739; John P. 161
- St. John's Catholic Church 527, 529 732; John A. 798; Joseph 732; St. Joseph Lead Company 205-11 445
- St. Lawrence Catholic Church 529
- St. Louis, attack on 49, 481-2 courts 52; founding 45-6; great fire 189; schools 56
- St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad 385-6, 440, 478, 492
- St. Louis Arsenal 83
- St. Louis County 183
- St. Louis District 56; boundaries 251
- St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad 384, 385, 429, 446
- St. Louis Seminary for Young Ladies 151
- St. Louis, Texas & Arkansas Railroad 386
- St. Louis University 150
- ST. MARE family 296
- ST. MARIE, Etienne 287, 297; Joseph 287, 297; family 292
- St. Marys 410
- St. Mary's Catholic Church 525-6 529
- "St. Marys of the Barrens" 524-5
- St. Maurus Catholic Church 529
- St. Michaels 255, 446, 447, 448, 527
- St. Philomena's Catholic Church 529
- ST. PIERRE, Fr. De. 523; Marie 299
- ST. SCOTT, Alexander 489, 491
- St. Vincent's Academy 411
- St. Vincent's Church 525
- St. Vincent's College 411, 419-20 525, 611
- Ste. Genevieve 43, 45, 46, 239, 405-10; business 409-10; picture of 522
- Ste. Genevieve Academy 408, 611
- Ste. Genevieve & Pilot Knob Plank Road 440
- Ste. Genevieve Catholic Church 529
- Ste. Genevieve County 183, 201-2 biographies 590-618; courts 314 officials 314-6
- Ste. Genevieve District 55-6; 239-57, 310, 311, 312, 314; American pioneers 244; boundaries 251 businesses 242; "Company of St. Phillips" 240; "Company of the West" 240; courts 310-1; duel 312 "Gaie Anne" 249-50; Julian Labriers' deposition 241; marriage in, early 252; organization 311 settlement 239, 241, 243
- Ste. Mary's College 529
- Sainte see also Saint salaries of state officers 172
- Saline Baptist Church 550
- Saline County 183
- SALMON, Harvey W. 156
- SALOMON, Gen. --- 109, 126 salt springs 37, 233, 242, 245
- SALVENEUE, Fr. J. B. 522
- SALYER, John 831; Mary C. (Hawn) 831
- SALYERS, James 1127; Liza (es-tes) 1127
- SAMMONS, John A. 891; Parnecia J. (---) 891
- SAMPLE, Grandison 379; Guy 822 Isaac H. 379; J. H. 379; Margaret

- 827; Mary E. (Berry) 822; W. W. 849; & Company 453; & Kinder 835
- SAMPSON, Alexander 286, 298
- SAMS, Laura 761
- San Ildefonso, Treaty of 51
- SANBORN, J. B. 132
- SANDER, Adam 432; H. 526; Sophia 802
- SANDERS, A. 452; Adelia (House) 1173; Alfred 365; Allen 949; August 451; B. B. 1173; Church 949
- Constance (Bragg) 1173; Edgar J. 727; Elizabeth 679; Filmore 949
- Frank 474; Frederica 759; George H. 1173; Gertrude 1173; H. A. 857
- Henry B. 727; Ida M. 727; J. D. 215
- John 949; John H. 416; Letitia A. (Burgee) 690, 727; Louisa (Coteaux) 727; Martin 949; Mary 800; Mary (Rasbery) 949; Mary Ann (Phillips) 679; Mary E. (---) 918; Mary E. (Zimmerman) 857
- Mary R. 949; Miriam A. 949; Norah 717, 727; Polk 949; Richmond 949; Robert B. 1173; Robert F. 474, 1173; Thomas 727; Thomas B. 690, 727; Wiley 679; Willie S. 949
- SANDERSON, Louisa 1150; Mary (Wilkinson) 1150
- SANDFELTER, W. L. 459
- SANDFORD, John F. A. 82; Thomas 403
- SANDIDGE, R. G. 475
- SANDLER, Ann 727; Ann (Boxdorfer) 728; Anna 728; August 728
- Barbara 727-8; Clara 728
- Christine 727; Edwin 728; Gottlieb 728; John 727; Louise 728; Margaret 728; Margaret (Schubas) 727; Wiley 728; William 727-8 & Bergman 450
- SANDLIN, Elizabeth 1087; Jonathan R. 374, 377; Martin 309, 477
- SANDS, H. B. 432
- SANFORD, D. W. 362; Daniel 359-60, 470; Eli 799; H. A. 453; Henry 326, 432; James 1204; Julia 799
- Linus 327, 397, 798-9; Linus Jr 799; Mary (Daugherty) 799; Mary (Smith) 1204; Mattie J. (Russell) 799; Mattie Russell 799; Pearl 799; Susan 1199; family 525
- SANTA ANNA, Pres. --- 70
- SANTE, Margaret 883
- SANTHOFF, John 449
- SANTIFIER, Susan J. 838
- SAPP, Mary (---): Thomas 702
- SARAH is mulatress 297
- SARVER, Fannie L. 1158
- SATTERFIELD, Mr. --- 1160; Elijah 1177; Hattie F. (Douglass) 1177; Jennie 1177; Maggie 1177
- Malinda (Horner) 1177; Sarah A. (Fidderman) 1177; William H. 1177; William R. 1177
- SATTERWHITE, John D. 352
- SATZ & Company 610
- SAUER, Anna 659
- SAUNDERS, Anna P. 922; John 922
- Martha (---) 922
- SAUTER, Conrad 607; Elizabeth (Mueller) 607
- SAUVELLE, Gov. --- 154
- SAVELLI, P. B. 527
- SAVERS, John W. 432
- SAWYER, Araminta J. (Christian) 693; Burrett 799; Charles 693, 799
- DeWitt 799; Emma 799; J. J. 325
- James H. 799; John J. 799; Louisa 799
- (Weeden) 799; Nancy M. (Templeton) 799; Robert M. 799; S. L. 159; Stephen 799; William 799
- SAYLES, Ann Callista 824
- SAYRES, Amy (---) 960; Laura A. 960; William 364, 366, 367, 476, 900
- SCAER, P. 548
- SCALER, Anne Dorette (---) 299
- SCARGALL, Albert 1086; Caldonia (Patty) 1086; Charles 1086
- Lovey J. (Patty) 1086
- SCECOL, Mary E. (Teror) 1212
- Pleasant 1212
- SCHAAF, John F. 410
- SCHACH, Benjamin 446
- SCHADT, Otto 516
- SCHAEFER, Mr. --- 784; Alice (Dinger) 671; Anna Christina 671
- Brigitte (Becker) 670; Charles 671; Christine 671; Elizabeth 671
- Ernst 671; Franz 671; George 670
- Gertrude (Ohley) 799; H. A. E. 580
- Henry 326, 799; Ida 671; J. H. 326
- 429, 431, 434, 799-800; Jacob 671
- Jacob H. 799; Jeannette Louise Francisco 671; John 670-1, 799
- Katie 800; Lena (Steiner) 799
- Mary (Hopfer) 799; Minnie (Grill) 800; Mollie 671; Philip 671; & West 463
- SCHAFER, Agnes (Dinger) 1096
- John 1096
- SCHALLER, J. 579
- SCHAMEL, Catherine 728; Catherine (Shane) 728; Catherine (Zahner) 728; Jet (Ruth) 728; John 728; Julia A. 728; Martha (Dickinson) 728; Martha A. (Layton) 728; Martin 728; Michael 728
- Nicholas 728
- SCHATTE, Chris. 282
- SCHIECH, L. C. 420
- SCHIEFER, J. F. 424
- SCHELL, Casper 283; Clara B. (Killian) 834; Hannah 839; Henry 834; Philip 1151; Sampson 539
- Sarah (Willson) 1151
- SCHENMANN, Christena (Busch) 800; D. 800; D. E. 800; Eliza E. 800; Henry R. 800; Henry 780; J. O. 800; Joseph F. 800; Julia A. 800; Lem C. 800; Lulu M. 800
- Mary J. (Massey) 800; Robert B. 800
- SCHERER, Henry 431; Martin 946-7
- SCHERMANN, Elizabeth 757
- SCHERING, Catherine 612; Catherine (Baker) 612; Frank 611-2
- Frank Jr 612; Wally 612
- SCHIEB, Teresa 1115
- SCHIEFERDECKER, A. 580; G. A. 577; Johanna 739
- SCHIEK, J. 459
- SCHINDLER, Alfred Benedict
- Clement 729; Alfred 709; Alouis 728; Anthony H. 729; Anton 728
- Barney 728; Catherine 728; Catherine (Sutterer) 728; Clement 709
- 728, 729; Coira 729; Colet 709
- 729; Fannie 701, 728; Ferdinand 728; Frank 729; Genevieve 728
- Helena 604, 709; Helena Mary 729
- Herman 728; Irene 709; John 729
- Joseph 685, 728-9; Josephine 728
- Julia (Killian) 709; Julia Ann 728
- Julia C. (Killian) 729; Kate 728
- Lizzie 729; Lulu 729; Magdalena 728; Magdalena (Christ) 728
- Mary 728; Mary Ann (Sutterer) 728; Mary E. (Baggett) 729; Mary T. (Johnson) 729; Octavia (Cissell) 729; Raymond 728-9; Rubena 728; Rubena (Schneider) 728
- Verena J. 729; Wendlin 728
- William 729; Zena (Byington) Tucker: 729
- SCHLATMAN, Ann (Schwenne) 729
- Bernard 728; Caspar 729; Catherine (Heckman) 729; Christiana 729; Clements 729; Henry 729
- Herman 729; Mary (Harkmaller) 729; William 729
- SCHLESSINGER, J. & V. 448
- SCHLIE, Andrew 671; Anna 671
- Anna (Altmeier) 671; Augusta (Schwab) 671; Fred 671; Henry 671; Walter 671
- SCHLIMME, Caroline S. 800; Henry 800
- SCHLUETER, Andrew H. 800-1
- Anna 800, 812; Caroline 800; Caroline (Schlimme) 800; Elizabeth 800; Friedrich 548, 800; Henry 637; Henry F. 800; John A. 800
- Lydia 800; Margaret (Gruner) 637
- Martie 800; Mary (Sanders) 800
- Mary L. 800; Rosanna 800
- SCHMIDT, Dr. --- 212; Amelia (Lawrence) 652; Catherine 704
- Clara 730; Dorothea 782; Emanuel 730; Ernest 730; Frank J. 782
- G. F. 729-30; Henry 652; Joachim

- 729-30; Louisa 730; Maria 796
 Mary 730; Mary (---) 729-30
 Wilhelmina (Seibel) 730
 SCHMITZ, Emily 1096
 SCHMUKE, Mrs. --- 320
 SCHNABEL, Williamina 655
 SCHNEIDER, Aline (Griese) 672
 Amelia 801; Benedict 581, 801
 Charles F. 349, 434; Clara 591
 592, 616; Edward 801; John 581
 591; Louisa (Ringwold) 591; Mar-
 tie 672; Mary (Hauert) 801; Mar-
 tilda (Grossheider) 801; Nicklaus
 801; Philip W. 218; Rosena 801
 Samuel 671; Samuel T. 671-2; So-
 phia 801; W. G. 325; William G.
 801; William Tell 801
 SCHNUERR, Catherine 600
 SCHOEN, Anna (Lehner) 801
 Charley L. 801; E. F. 801; E.
 Rudolph 801; Frederick J. 801
 Gustav 801; Gustus M. 801; Hen-
 rietta (Zentmeier) 801; William
 A. 801
 SCHOENAU, Gustav 480
 SCHOENFELD, Amelia 591; Dor-
 adea (Lutz) 591; Karl Friedrich
 591; Wilhelmina 609
 SCHOFIELD, Gen. --- 122, 128-30
 131
 SCHOLL, H. C. 379, 451; Mary 755
 SCHOLTZ, John 434
 SCHOLZ, J. G. 1085
 SCHOOLCRAFT, Henry R. quoted
 234-5; *Narrative Journal* 11n
 schools 146-50, 150-1, 152, 153
 156-7, 273, 408, 409, 411, 418, 419
 420-2, 425, 432, 443-4, 452, 461
 469, 471, 480, 524-50, 576-7, 611
 626, 1039; early 569; funds 142
 see also Education and names of
 towns
 SCHORCK, Joseph 707; Mary 707
 SCHRADER, Anthony 578; John
 55n
 SCHREINER, A. P. 513; Catherine
 778
 SCHROEDER, Mary 761
 SCHUBAS, Margaret 727
 SCHUBMACHER, Anna E. 603
 Kilian 603
 SCHUH, F. G. 466
 SCHULT, A. F. 1209; Edna A. 1209
 Eliza (Oentrich) 1209; Emma 1209
 Etta (Ward) 1209; Etta L. 1213; H.
 C. 1213; Hina C. 373, 1209, 1213
 John H. D. 1209; Mary E. 1209
 William D. 1209
 SCHULTE, Annie (Prigge) 882
 Antoinette (Willeke) 881; Anton
 659, 881; Elizabeth (Mullermann)
 659; Edocus (---) Spickerman:
 881; Frank 868, 881, 882; Freder-
 ick 881, 882; Frederick jr 881-2
 Hellena 882; Hellena (Schumer)
 881; Herman 882; John 344, 881
 882; Joseph 344, 881, 882; Kate
 (Troupe) 881; Katie 881, 882; Liz-
 zie 879, 881; Louisa (Sunderman)
 881-2; Mary (Belkin) 881; Philip
 343
 SCHULTER, Mary 659
 SCHULTZ, Delia M. (Sullivan) 612
 Elizabeth 1181; Lorenz 612;
 Mary 775; Mary (Faust) 612
 Richard 612; Rosa 798, 811
 SCHULTZE, H. 547; Hy. 548; John
 448; Joseph 448; Rosina (---) 547
 William 547, 548
 SCHULZ, F. B. 801
 SCHUMER, Anton 881; Hellena 881
 SCHUMERT, Catherine M. 605
 SCHUPMANN, Hannah 811
 SCHURLDS, Henry 156
 SCHURZ, Carl 140, 141, 157
 SCHUSTER, John 459
 SCHUTT, Frederica 750
 SCHUYLER, Philip 183
 Schuyler County 183
 SCHWAB, Anna 802; Anna (---)
 1114; Arvina Belle (Wagner) 802
 August 1114; Augusta 671; Ben
 802; Benedict S. 801; Benedict
 S. jr 801-2; Benjamin 1114
 Catherine (Mueller) 607; Clara
 1114; Elizabeth 607; Frederick
 1114; Jacob 581; John 456, 517
 771, 802, 1114; John jr 1114; Lou-
 is 1114; Louisa 1114; Louisa
 (Raft) 1114; Mary 1114; Minnie
 771; Ollie 802; Thomas 607; Wil-
 liam 1114
 SCHWANER, Henry 479
 SCHWARNER, H. W. 448
 SCHWARTZ, Annie 595
 SCHWEER, E. D. (f) 930
 SCHWEGER, Caroline 784
 SCHWENNE, Ann 729
 SCHWEPKER, J. 526; John F. 416
 SCHWIEBINGER, Christina 1096
 SCILLIAN, Harriet (Yates) 1010
 James 1010
 SCISM, Adelia 1052; Effie 1052
 Eva J. 1052; Hattie M. (Spring-
 field) 1052; John 1019, 1052; Lu-
 cinda (McPheeters) 1052; Lu-
 cretia (---) 1019; Mary (Palmer)
 1047; Nancy R. (Denny) 1025
 Samuel 1047; Samuel C. 1052
 W. D. 1025; William 1052; Willie
 1052; Zilla 1052
 Scotia Iron Banks 29-30
 Scotland County 184
 SCOTT, Col. --- 1132; Andrew
 55n, 311; C. L. 479; Charles T. 910
 E. C. 377; Elizabeth (Irvin) 910
 Exum C. 375, 377; George 664
 George D. 315; Hamilton 375; J.
 526; J. B. 422, 449; J. T. 977
 Jane 1047; John 55n, 57, 59, 60
 157, 184, 313, 314, 319, 323, 393-4
 406, 408; John B. 324; John G. 158
 John T. 334, 335, 404, 438; John
 W. 910; Jonathan 369-70, 371
 Louisa F. (Crews) 1023; Lucinda
 393; Mary J. 977; Obadiah 551
 552; Peter H. 373, 1196; Thomas
 309, 325, 374, 375; W. A. 215; W.
 B. 1023; William 156; Wilmoth
 1179; Winfield 71, 86, 88, 160
 Scott County 184, 198-9, 321; bi-
 oographies 914-53; boundaries 353
 courthouse 354; courts 353-4
 crimes 355; officials 355; organ-
 ization 352-8; settlement 301
 Scott County Agricultural Wheel
 Commerce 463
 Scott County Newsboy, Benton 461
 SCOVILLE, Elizabeth 941; F. 457
 SCRIMMONES, Andrew Jackson
 910; Annie Jane 910; Elizabeth
 (Ingrim) 910; Jenna 910; John 910
 John Curtis 910; Mary Ann
 (Mackvoy) 910; Mary Ella 910
 Thomas 910; William T. 910
 SCRIPPS, G. H. 326; George H. 325
 427, 530; John 414, 427, 530, 531
 532, 533; Mrs. John 432; William
 414, 530
 SCUDDER, John 451
 SCRUGGS, A. T. 542; Mary E. 1181
 "Sea Bird" steamship 419
 SEABAUH, Albert 1144; Allen
 845; Allen jr 845; Amanda (Bol-
 linger) 845; Andrew 1144; An-
 drew J. 1144; Barbara 830-1
 Barbara (Stadler) 845; Benjamin
 F. 845; Burney R. 845; Christena
 718; Edward R. 845; Henry 844
 Henry A. 845; Jake 1144; James
 379; John D. 845; Joseph 844-5
 Joshua 666; Margaret (Cook) 1144
 Martha (Deaton) 1144; Mary A.
 845; Matilda 831, 845; Matilda
 (Hahn) 844; Meradia 845; Miner-
 va (Presnell) 666; Monroe J. 845
 Polly A. 761; Polly Ann (Crites)
 844-5; Reva R. E. 845; Robert W.
 845; Sarah 760, 761, 805, 830; Ta-
 ra 845
 SEADEARS, Edith 724
 SEARCH, A. T. 430, 431
 SEARS, Malinda 827
 SEATON, Julia A. 918
 SEAVERS, A. 356; Charles 334
 Nicholas 272, 273
 SEAVY, Annie M. 1195
 SEAWELL, Joseph 426, 432
 SEAWOOD, Magdalena 1097
 SEBASTIAN, Albert 802; Alice M.
 (McGhee) 1144; Artemissa E.
 (Pette) 1144; Bertha 802; Caro-
 line 875; E. C. 351, 352; Ed. C. 352
 440; Edward 672; Edwin C. 1144
 Elizabeth (Wareosky) 802; Emile

- 802; Emma 802; Frances Jane (Williams) 680; G. W. 672; George 672; George W. jr 680; Grace 144 Harriet (Green) 672; Herman 502 Jeremiah V. 672; John 802; John P. 1144; Joseph 1180; Lizzie (Stevens) 672; Margaret (Santee) 883; Margaret L. (Boyd) 1532 Martha 1151; Mary C. 883; May 672; Merkle 1144; Mildred 1125 Milton 352; Moses 883; N. C. 315 592; Nancy 1180; Thomas J. 672 family 255
- SEBAUGH, Albert 672; Charles 672; Curtis 672; Edward 672 Henry 672; Joshua 672; Matilda (Hahn) 672; Minerva J. (Presnell) 672
- secession 84-6
- SECKEL, Catherine (Owen) 1046 R. T. 1046
- secret orders see lodges
- secretaries of state, Missouri 155
- Sedgewickville 452
- SEEK, Catherine 289; Jacob 289
- SEELEY family 530
- Seeltz 576
- SEELY, S. G. 326
- SEEMES, Albert 730; Albin 700 730; Amelia (Feltz) 700; Ann (Maddock) 730; Christine 730 Cora 730; Elizabeth 715-6, 730 Emanuel 730; Felix 716, 730 Gertrude 719, 730; Henrietta 730 Joann 730; Margaret 730; Mary (Cassell) 693; Mary Ann 730 Philomena (Miles) 730; Susan 730 Thomas 715, 716, 720, 730; Victor Lisbon 730; Vincent 693, 720, 730
- SEIBEL, John J. 347, 513; John S. 349; Wilhelmine 730
- SEIBERT, Catherine (Null) 802 Catherine E. 802; D. B. 777; Daniel 772; David 772; Emma (Wilson) 739; George 802; Henry 348 802; J. M. 156, 325, 326; James M. 739, 772; Lillie 819; Margaret (Price) 802; Martha (Beal) :Byrd: 802; William H. 802
- SEISEN, John 363
- SEITZ, M. 624; Michael 624; N. W. 309, 363; Sophia 624
- SELF, Mary (Crain) 855
- SELLERS, Benjamin 476
- Seminary, Catholic 524
- Seminole War 63-4
- senators, U. S. from Missouri 157
- SENN, Anna 768
- SENS, Annie 1035
- SENER, Caleb 1131; Calvin 1131 Catherine (---) 1131; Ephraim 1131; Francis 1131; Henry 1131 Ida 1131; John L. 1131; Lucinda 1131; Martha 1131; Martha A. 1131; Susan 1131; William 1131
- Sentinel, Charleston 468
- SERGEANT, Ichabod 409 sermon, first Protestant in Cape Girardeau 530
- SERRELL, Binnie (Waller) 812 William 812
- SETEN, Andrew 1209; Charlotte 1209; Cornelius R. 1210; Elizabeth (Housh) 1209; George W. 1209-10; John R. 1210; Marquis D. L. 1210; Martha 1210; Roswell 1209; Joswell jr 1209-10; Samuel 1209; Susan E. 1210; Susan E. (Christian) 1210; Walker B. 1210 William S. 1210
- SETTLE, Anna 1145; Bertha P. 672; Callie (McCreary) 882; Carrie 1145; Charles 1145; E. P. 337 338, 403, 517; Edward P. 1144-5 Ella M. (Buehler) 1121; Frank 1145; H. Maggie 882; Hattie A. (Van Allen) 672; Hattie V. 672 Henry 882; John 672, 1144, 1145 John D. 1121; John G. 459; John L. 882; Lucy 1145; Martha 1145 Martha E. 1140; Martha H. (Walton) 1145; Mary F. (Giles) 1145 Mary Jane (Graham) 882; Nancy (Martin) 672; Newton 1145; Newton G. 882; Sarah (Barrett) 1144 V. T. 555, 558-9; W. W. 556, 558 William 882; William M. 672 William W. 1144; Willie 1145 settlements 38-46, 221, 236-309 Cape Girardeau 246, 257-63 list of early 55; Ste. Genevieve 254
- SETTLES, E. P. 453
- Settleton 445
- SETTO, G. M. 408
- SETZ, Gus 629; Gustave 210, 672-3, port. 251
- SEUTER, E. F. 543
- SEWARD, William H. 86, 105-7
- SEWELL, --- (Bledsoe) 281; Alice 917; Dora 917; Emily (Brooks) 917; Florence 917; Frank 917 Jane 917; Joseph 281; Mrs. Joseph 281; Josephine 917
- SEXTON, Charles 490; Daniel 266 217; Lafayette 1173; James W. 1173; Nancy G. (McCullough) 1173 R. E. 1173
- SEYMOUR, Horatio 161; family 1097
- SHACKELFORD, Amelia (McKnight) 763
- SHADRICH la slave 350
- SHAEFER, Catherine 637
- SHAFFER, Co. --- 123
- SHANDS, Ansey L. 1052; David T. 1052; Gideon 1052; Jesse S. 1052 Mariah (Harris) 1052; Mary C. 1052; Mary E. (Black) 1052; Sarah M. 1052
- SHANE, Catherine 728
- SHANER, Bettie (Russell) 797 George W. 763; Henry 470, 490 John B. 787; Lucinda C. 726; Mary P. 769; Mollie 763; Wade H. 797
- SHANKS, Caroline (Headrick) :Cobb: 1145; Francis C. 1145 Franklin 454; John 329; John Henry 1145; Odie Lee 1145; Rachel 559; Rachel (Davis) 1145 Solomon 1145; William H. 1145 William P. 1145
- SHANNON, Ann 852-3; Delia 865 George F. 134; Henry 865; Mary 630; R. M. 344; Robert M. 853 William 408
- Shannon County 184
- SHARADIN, Henry 265
- SHARENBOURG, J. 527
- SHARLOCK, Lucinda L. (Rigdon) 610; Walter 610
- SHARP, Mr. --- 536; Anthony 341 343; Ellison 255; George, letter from 259-60; John 255; Looney 255; Mary Ann 1182
- SHATTE, Henry 579
- SHAW, Dr. --- 1102; Amanda M. (Hires) 673; Amelia L. (Cox) 612 Edith (Blore) 673; Edmund T. 673 H. S. 211, 316, 395; Henry S. 408 612-3; Henson L. 673; Jessie (Manning) 613; Katie (Bovine) 613 John, cited 495, quoted 491-5 Philip A. 612; Thomas M. 356 462; William 361, 440, 612; & Pettit 462
- Shawnee 236-9, 258, 259, 260, 261 262, 268, 489, 586
- Shawneetown 435
- SHEAD, A. M. 386, 571
- SHEARER, J. G. 561
- Shebard's Early History of St. Louis and Missouri 11n
- SHEEHY & Cooke 439
- SHEEKS, Laura 1047; William 1047
- SHEETS, Adome M. 1145; Buel B. 1145; Columbus 1145; Daniel 559 David 1145; Dicey E. 1145; Elizabeth 1145; Frances E. (Hayes) 1145; George 1145; John B. 1145 Kansas V. 1145; Margaret (Duncan) 1126; Martin 1145; Mary C. (Foster) 1145; Mary L. 1145 Merritt M. 1145; Nancy J. 1143 Polly 1145; Rachel (Young) 1145 Rachel C. 1145; Sarah E. 1145 Teenia 1145; William M. 1145 Young 1145
- SHELBY, Col. --- 131, 132; Ann 965 Ann (---) 965; Beatie 731; Candida 965; Carrie 731; David 286 297; Elizabeth J. 695; Ernest 731 Evan 365; Hannah (Ross) 730 Isaac 184; Ivan 965; J. L. 366, 467

Jacob L. 367; James 730; Jennings 731; Jo. 130, 189-90, 503, 505; Joseph 693, 731; Joseph T. 713; Josephine 965; Josephine (Baker) 955; Julia 965; Louise 731; Marcella (Manning) 731; Mary (Beauvais) 731; May 965; Moses 463; Reece 731; Reuben 347, 348, 450, 607, 695, 703, 730-1; Reuben jr 731; Reubena 703, 731; Robert 965; Sallie (Flynn) 731; Thomas 965; Victoria (Cissell) 693; Wade 955; Wiley 965; Wiley jr 965; William 365; William L. 366

Shelby County 184
Shelby's Raid 130

SHELL, Anna 856-7; Benjamin 320, 325, 326; Bertha A. 845; Casper 845; Catherine 838; David 838; F. C. 379; George H. 845; Henry W. 845; John M. 845; Johnson M. 845; Joseph B. 845; Laura M. 845; Lucetta E. 845; Lucy E. 845; Mary 838; Mary A. 845; Mattie (Clark) 838; Melissa (Howell) 845; Milly (Hager) 845; Philip B. 856; Sampson 379; Sarah (Eaker) 838; Ulysses S. 845

SHELLEY, Arbell 999; Elizabeth (Childers) 999; Ellen 999; Isaac D. 993; James 999; John 999; Joseph 999; Joseph R. 999; Maran 999; Martha 999; Nancy 999; Sarah 999; Susan (Graham) 999; Thomas C. 999

SHELTON, Adolphus 1174; Elijah 842; Elizabeth (Cooper) 1089; Elizabeth (Rhodes) 1174; Emma (Bloch) Duncan; Enoch 1173; Gilmore 1174; James M. 1089; Jeff. 461; John P. 1174; Joseph 1174; Katesy 842; Marshall E. 1089; Mary Jane (Wright) 1174; Matilda 1089; Nancy (Mouser) 842; Ora E. 1174; Pearl 1174; Priscilla 932; Rosa Lee 1174; Tabitha (Brown) 1173; W. F. 369, 473, 1155; W. R. 1174; William F. 1173; William H. 1174; William P. 1174

SHEPHERD, A. T. 457, 549; B. 457, 1092; Delevan 326; Isaac 451; John 366, 491; Manica 963; Thomas, letter from 259-60
Shepherd Mountain 29

SHEPPARD, Albert P. 744; Elisha 513, 744; Eunice 757; Grace E. (Caldwell) 854; Hannah A. 1005; I. N. 753; Ida May (Bennett) 744; Isaac 325, 357, 553, 560; James 955; James W. 955; John 309, 320, 325, 364, 550; Malinda (Blount) 744; Margaret 744; Margaret (Baker) 955; Mary 960; Minica 963; Nancy A. 754; Newton 757; Sally 271; Sarah 744; Sarah J. 756-7; T. E. 565; Thomas 566

SHEPPERD, Anna E. 760; Elisha 760

SHERER, J. G. 357

SHERIDAN, Henry 267, 316

SHERMAN, Charles 999; Charles R. 999; Henry E. 999, 1000; Henry E. jr 1000; James S. 999; Julia 999; Julia A. (Porter) 999; Lillie V. (Runyan) 1000; Mary F. (Ward) 1000; Sallie (Smith) 999; Susan 999; Susie 999, 1000; Virginia E. 1000; William 999-1000; William O. 1000; William T. 503, 519

SHERRILL, John 349, 352; Sarah 631

SHERWOOD, A. 556; Emeline (Dunklin) 998; Sarah 1079; T. A. 157; Thomas A. 157

SHETLEY, Jennie (Whitener) 845; Lizzie 846; Margaret (Linebarger) 845; Michael J. 845-6; R. M. 845

SHIDLER, B. L. 571

SHIEFER, J. F. 467

SHIELDS, Albert 911; Catherine 655; George W. 464; Isabella (Liggett) 911; Jackson 910-1; James 157; Joseph 910-1; Joseph jr 911; Julia 911; Laura E. (Marshall) 876; Lawrence 911; Lovey 911; Luther 911; Martha (Davis) 910-1; Mary (Watson) 911; Maud 911; Mollie 911; Thomas 463; Walter 876

SHILAND, Emma S. 1103

SHIPLEY, Hugh 309

SHIPTON, Clantha M. 1145; Edward 1145; Ella 1145; Francis M. 1145; Jesse 1145; John 1145; Josephine (Gallion) 1145; Lucy 1145; Maggie 1145; Martha Ann 1145; Mary (Hightown) 1145; Robert 1145; Sarah Jane 1145; Stella 1145; William Henry 1145
shipwreck 637

SHOEMATE, J. M. 1052; John D. 1052-3; Mary E. (Elliot) 1052; Mary E. (Swallows) 1053

SHOOK, Hiram 1024; Hiram A. 363; Jacob 339; Mary Jane 1024

SHOOT, A. Kate 421

SHORES, William 533

SHORT, A. C. (Rushing) 1146; Adeline C. (Pavilus) 1146; Alexander A. 1146; Ann H. 741; Basheba (Creary) 1123; Beersheba (Cannon) 1146; Bennett 1146; Jane (---) 741; John 325, 460, 741; John L. 1146; Joseph G. 1146; Lucy A. 1121; Lucy E. 1146; Margaret (Bollinger) 1146; Martha S. 1146; Sarah 1145; Slibert 1146; Susan (Ferguson) 1145; Thomas R. 1145; W. F. 338, 1121; Washington F. 1145-6

SHOULTS, Alexander 731; Berthena (Belsha) 731; Catherine 731; Clarinda 816; James 731; Jane (Black) Farrar; 731; Jesse 816; Marcus 731; Mark 731; Micager 731; Robert N. 731; Sallie 731; William H. 731

SHRADER, James D. 363; John 335; Otto 311, 406

SHREVEs, Henry M. 960

SHRUM, Sarah 821

SHUFORD, Mary 781

SHUH, F. G. 468

SHULTZ, J. J. 453

SHUMACH, Nancy (Brown) 690; Thomas 690

SHUMATE, Charles 947; Gracie A. 947; Henrietta 947; James 947; John L. 947; Lucinda (Magee) 947; M. 540; Mollie 947; Sallie 947; Sarah (Williams) 947; Susan 947; Walker A. 947; Walker D. 947

SHURICK, N. M. 546
"Shut In" 504

SHY, Joseph 891; Minerva 891

SIBLEY, L. D. 357

SIDES, Daniel 555; Dorcas 790; George 1042; Henrietta M. (McMellan) 1042; John 339; Lena 555; Peter 339; Sophia C. 851

SIDZE, Cornelia 850

SIEBECKER, Mary 642

SIEBERT, Andrew 613; Bartholomew 603; Caroline 652; Cyrtal H. 613; Edgar A. 613; Elizabeth (Klein) 613; Irma 613; Henry L. 613; Louisa S. (Lanpher) 613; Mary 602; Theresa 602, 603

SIEGELMANN, J. A. 466

SIEMERS, Amelia 802; Clara 802; F. W. H. 802; George 802; Herman Philip 802-3; Ida (Koerber) 802; Minnie C. (Hager) 803; Philip Louis 802; Sophia (Sander) 802

SIEVERS, B. 579

SIFFORD, Samuel 536

SIGEL, Gen. --- 99, 109, 113, 115-7, 119, 120

SIKES, Catherine 949; Catherine (Stallcup) 947; Ethel B. 947; James 947; John 463, 947; Mary A. 947; N. 920; Nancy 859; Needham 333, 334, 463, 589, 947; Sallie P. (Wyatt) 947

Sikeston 947; lodges 464; newspapers 464

Silliman's Journal 11n

SILLMAN, B. F. 356, 358

SILREY, Gabriel 617; James 617; Margaret (Whitt) 617; Nancy (Whitt) 617
silver 32

SILVERA, Hernando de 233

SINMEMON, Benton 1053; David

- 1053; Dora 1053; Edward 1053
Harrison 1053; Jacob 1053
James 1053; John 1053; Lucinda
1053; Lucinda (McCallom) 1053
Lucy 1053; Martha 1053; Martha
J. 1053; Mary 1053; Mary (Hill)
1053; Robert 1053; Thomas
1053-4
- SIMMONS, Cassandra F. (Anderson)
1053; Clay M. 1053; David
M. 1053; E. Alice (McCray) 1053
Elizabeth 1067; Elizabeth (Beaty)
1053; Gertrude W. 1053; Jephtha
1053; John W. 1053; Mattie E.
1053; O. S. 365; Sarah (Gallaway)
1053
- SIMMS, Mr. --- 1078; Andrew
Jackson 1089; Benjamin F. 352
Cora 673; Dora E. (Lamdin) 1089
Frances (Walton) 673; James 673
Jemima (Lisco) 1089; Jennie 673
Letitia 959; Lewis Edgar 1089
Lucinda (Thompson) 673; Maud
673; T. J. 443, 623, 624, 673; Tol-
man 673; William 1089; William
Alonso 1089
- SIMON, E. W. 548; Joseph N. 409
Lizzie (Chrismon) 921; Mary
1112; Matt 921
- SIMONDS, Amalphus 918; Mary
A. (Hacker) 918; Nathaniel 155
S. Alice 918
- SIMPSON, A. E. 366, 367, 466, 467
994; Absolom E. 1000; Albert W.
1000; Angeline E. 1000; Anna L.
1000; Arabella (Lee) 1000; Ber-
tie D. 1000; Cora B. 1000; Effie
994; Effie M. 1000; Emma H. 1000
George 489; Mattie 709; Henry L.
Henry L. 1000; Hettie F. 1000
Hugh 1000; Isaac 1000; Isaac
Monroe 1000; J. M. 473; J. W.
315; Jeremiah 264, 272, 273, 317
John 212, 851; John H. 347; John
J. 1000; John L. 1000; Joseph D.
347, 348; Joshua 491; Julia A.
1000; Mary (Long) 1000; Matilda
711; Rachel B. (Tygart) 1000; Re-
becca J. (Swank) McFarland;
1000; Rilda J. 1000; Samuel P.
512; Sarah (Talley) 851; Vincent
350; William L. 1000
- SIMS, Ann 1030; Elizabeth 1064
Leonard H. 158
- SINCEY, William 345
- SINGLETON, James 1029; Luttice
924; Rhoda 1029; Temperance 911
"Sink Hole" battle of 490, 491-5
- SINKS, Parlie 1020
- SIRLS, Elizabeth 1056; James F.
1056
- SISEL & Plaut 471, 475
- SISLER, J. A. 472; R. A., & Com-
pany 471
- Sisters of the Order of St. Fran-
- cis 526
- SITTON, John 575; Mary 1043
- SITZ, Aaron A. 1054; Alvin Alon-
zo 1054; Altha Agnes 1054; Cal-
donia (---) 1015; Caldonia (Har-
ris) 1054; George W. 1054; Henry
1054; Jonas W. 1015; Jonas Wel-
born 1054; Marcus G. 1054; Mar-
garet Elizabeth 1054; Noah 1045
Rebecca 1061; Samantha Jane
1054; Sarah 1045; Sarah (Ward)
1054; Sarah C. 1054; Susan
(Bradshaw) 1054; Susan C. 1015
Susan Caroline 1054
- SITZE, Elizabeth 838, 871; Rufus
871
- SITZER, John F. 840; Mary C. 840
- SITZES, --- (Lutes) 823; Andrew
M. 823; Emeline 1150; John 884
Nancy 884; Naomi (---) 884; Ro-
silla J. 823
- SIVWARIS, Joseph 491
- SKAGGS, Dr. --- 474; Catharine
1141; John H. 361; Polly Ann 1181
- SKERETTE, Isidor 297
- SHEWES, Elizabeth 614; William
614
- SKILES, Mary 1149
- SKINNER, George 213; Maggie 659
- SKIPPER, Arthur 1162; Frances
1162
- SLACK, Amy 1001; Arthur 1001
C. M. 466; Charles M. 432, 1000-1
Cora 1001; Cornelius 1000-1
Emma 1001; Everett L. 1001; Fi-
delia (Lee) 1001; Franklin 1001
George O. 1001; Hannah (Ray)
1001; Jeremiah 1001; John 1001
Leander 1001; Lillie H. 1001
Loyd F. 1001; Mary 1001; Mary
(McGuire) 1000-1; Melissa 968
1001; Mollie (Hendricks) 1001
Randy 1001; Silas 1001; Susan
1001; Victoria (Cole) 1001; Wil-
liam R. 364, 1001; Willie 1001
- SLAGLE, Eliza 854; Henry 846
James A. 846; John 854; Mary
(Bennett) 846; Mary A. (Snider)
848; Oliver A. 848
- SLATER, Gelix 343
- SLATON, Mary 946, 994
- SLATTERLY, Cornelius 347; Cor-
nelius M. 345
- SLAUGHTER, Dr. --- 427; E.
1062; Evelina (Fennick) 713; Fred
H. 1023; Isabelle 713; Louise
(Shelby) 731; Minnie (---) 1023
R. M. 347, 713; Robert 713, 731
Susannah (Wilson) 1062
- SLAVERNS, J. H. 534; Lycourgs 965
Margaret (Collier) 965
- slaves and slavery 43, 63-4, 240
539, 572, 721; bill to free in Mis-
souri 721; church and slavery
572; escaping 63-4; ex-slaves
- 698; first 43; Indians having 839
individuals owning 604, 607, 614
622, 646, 685, 690, 722, 734, 740
847, 848, 893, 906, 912, 921, 938
949, 952, 956, 984, 988, 995, 1005
1021, 1026, 1100, 1110, 1123, 1144
1194; liquor sales forbidden to
846-7
- SLAYDEN, J. L. 1012; Rebecca J.
(Bailey) 1012
- SLAYTON, J. L. 472
- SLEETH, Amanda 674; Amanda
(Matkin) 674; Bettie 674; Bettie
(Westover) 673-4; Hezekiah 673-
4; Parkhurst 674; Robert 678
Sophia (Stephens) 673
- SLICER, T. A., & Company 1143
- SLINKARD, Ally (---) 743; Cath-
erine 846, 847; Daniel 828, 846
Eva (Helderman) Morrison: 846
Frederick 275, 359; George 359
Hannah (---) 828; Jacob V. 846
Joseph 559, 743; Juda Rue 828
Judith R. 828; Lizzie (Shetley) 846
Mahala 743-4; Martha 833; Sarah
Jane (Hopkins) 846
- SLINKER, Mrs. --- 265; Frederik
266
- SLOAN, Alexander 336, 1146; Al-
exander jr 1146; Althen (Brown)
811; Ann (Matheson) 1146; Cas-
sey 1146; Eliza 1146; Frank 1146
G. T. 369; H. L. 414, 428; Henry
1146; Hiram L. 418; James 380
1146; Jennie 1146; John 1146
Lee 1146; Luther 1146; Lysander
1146; Margaret 788; Mildred 641
Nancy (Morrison) 1146; Newton
1146; Robert 567; Samuel 1146
Theodore 641
- SLOSS, Margaret 878; Mattie W.
662; Robert 344, 622
- SLY, George 544
- SMALL, Cynthia A. 963; Edith I.
987; Edmund W. 987; Luvisa A.
(Warford) 987; Mary (---) 955
Mary Elizabeth 955; Napoleon
955; William E. 987
- SMART, John C. 377, 507
- SMITH, Dr. --- 438; Judge --- 921
Mrs. --- 527; A. G. 503; A. J. 131
132, 503, 508; A. W. 340; Abner
961; Ada A. 1146; Adam 642, 647
Adam William 674; Albert J. 847
Amanda C. 847; Andrew J. 847
Angeline 656; Ann W. (Williams)
948; Anna 1146; Anna E. (Potts)
803; Anna L. (Bishop) 1093; Anna
Lee (Gossett) 911; Asahel 403-4
Barbara Ann 1197; Bertha 674
Betsy 662; C. B. (f) 1202; C. F. 500
Canzada 847; Caroline M. (Bond)
1174; Catherine 644; Catherine
(---) 832; Catherine (Slinkard)
846, 847; Catherine (Vrooman)

947; Champ 1146; Charles 310
Charlotte (Boss) 847; Charlotte
P. 847; Clara 1072; Claude M.
1002; Cornelius T. 731; D. A. 368
D. N. 545; Daniel 840; David 832
1001; E. C. 562; Eboline (Nor-
man) 1174; Edith 1034; Edmund
K. 1002; Edwin R. 948; Effie E.
1146; Effie W. 1002; Eleanor 972
Eliza 960; Eliza A. 731; Eliza-
beth 535, 804, 967, 985, 1050, 1120
Elizabeth (Hawn) 840; Elizabeth
(Moore) 943; Elizabeth (Swank)
1002; Elizabeth A. 1002; Eliza-
beth A. (Moore) 1002; Ellen 674
1120, 1123; Elmira (Johnson) 674
Emeline (Jordan) 1174; Emily 674
Emily J. 847; Emma B. 1002
Ernest 911; Esther 1212; Etta
(Leagon) 911; Fanny (McMellon)
1054; Fletcher 847; Francis 961
Francis S. 731; Frank P. 381; G.
H. 442; G. T. 369, 1174; George
155, 534, 947, 1001, 1146; George
R. 182; George W. 846-7; George
W. jr 847; Green Clay 161; H. A.
543; H. J. 452; Hannah 278; Han-
nah (McWilliams) 1001; Henry
518; Hettie Ethel 911; Hiram 69
Hiram N. 1146; Isaac 317; Isaac
N. 1002; Isaac N. jr 1002; Isabel
Jane 1027-8; Isabella (Bess) 846
J. 677; J. D. 364, 1026; J. F. 818
J. M. 674; J. P. 352; J. S. 463
James 282, 466, 943, 973, 999
1001-2; 1130; James A. 911
James B. 1002-3; James D. 911
James Dixon 911; James H. 731
847; James W. 314, 349, 352, 1002
1054; Jane 677, 1047; Jane (Peak)
976, 1002; Jane (Thomas) 731
Jane J. (Burns) 961; Jane L. 921-
2; Jennie C. 1002; John 244, 456
507, 976, 1002, 1029, 1113; John
A. 661, 1002; John B. 847; John J.
506; John M. 803; John N. 1072
John S. 803; John W. 1002; Joseph
66-9, 303, 353, 462; Julius C. 674
Laura 911; Laura (Wundland) 1003
Levantha J. (Griggs) 976; Levi A.
847; Lillie Cordelia 911; Lizzy 880
Louey 911; Louisa 958; Louisa E.
(Rush) 1002; Lucinda 1184; Lu-
cinda (Murphy) 661; Lucy 853
Lucilla (Dickerson) 803; Lydia
1002; Lydia A. 976; Lydia J.
(Kelley) 1130; Maggie 1085; Ma-
linda (Berry) 821; Malvina
(Kramer) 674; Margaret 654
Margaret (Cook) 961; Margaret
(Storitz) 674; Maria R. (Russell)
1113; Martha 781; Martha (Ber-
ry) 822; Martha (Spencer) 1054
Martha J. 1203; Martha N.
(Strader) 1002; Mary 887, 1204

Mary A. 1002, 1161; Mary Alice
961; Mary Ann 1130; Mary C. 1036
Mary C. (Kinnison) 731; Mary E.
803, 1002, 1146; Mary E. (Re-
berts) 1146; Mary L. 847; Mary
J. 899; Mary J. (Stratton) 1002
Mary R. (Smith) 1002; Mason T.
1146; Maurice W. 674; Mildred
(Coffman) 592; Milly 1061; Min-
erva J. (Wills) 818; Miranda C.
1003; Mollie D. 911; N. J. 822
Nancy 646, 928-9, 1027; Nancy
(Galloway) 1029; Noah 947; Noah
C. 1204; Oziel 947; Oziel jr 947
Oziel H. 948; Parzett 847; Pelis-
sa (Rubottom) 1146; R. 379; Ra-
chel 685; Reuben 325, 378, 379, 847
Reuben A. 847; Robert 1002
Rosamore 847; S. H. 461; S. Hen-
ry 408, 447; S. S. 441; Sallie 633
999; Samuel 731; Sarah 'Sade'
'Sed' 162; Sarah (Chapman) 952
Sarah (Long) 803; Sarah J. 664
Sarah J. (Ashburn) 674; Silas S.
366, 443, 1002; Sophia 1148; Ste-
phen 674, 976, 1026; Sterling 911
919; T. A. ; T. H. 540, 541; T.
John 310, 313-4; Temperance
(Singleton) 911; Theodore 911
Theodore C. 911; Thomas C. 570
Tillman 266, 283; Vinesse 705
W. 592; Ward L. 947-8; Washing-
ton 1001; Wayne D. 1146; William
266, 549, 556, 821, 1054, 1148
William A. 1002; William B. 674
962, 1047; William C. 803; Wil-
liam F. 1002; William Francis 731
William P. 911; William R. 803
1146; William W. 948; Willie M.
1146; Zenas 343, 447, 458; & Love
454
SMITHERS, N. B. 864
Smithville 452
Smooth Journal, Jefferson City?
1019;
SMUKAL, R. 578
SMYSER, Jacob 969; Mary 969
SMYTH, J. A. 1158; James A. 1174
James F. 1174; Katie (Argo) 1174
L. Minerva (Jones) 1174; Mary F.
1158
SNEAD, Thomas L. 99, 159
SNEDECOR, F. P. 534
SNELL, Elvira (Deal) 970; Henry
970
SNELLIN, Nancy (Lee) 985; W. H.
985
SNIDER, Mr. --- 322; --- (---)
: Stroder: 847; Aaron 326, 379, 803
Alice J. 848; Ambrose 362; An-
drew 743, 848; Annie 697; B. 325
Barnett 842, 848; Barton S. 825
848; Catherine 854; Cinderella C.
814; Cinderella J. 854; Clarissa
(Barks) 847; Cordelia M. 835

Cynthia (Young) 803; Cynthia A.
803; Dora C. 847; Eliza (Slagle)
: Hahn: 854; Eliza Lorena (Arma-
gost) 825, 848; Ella (Stevens) 850
Emily N. 790; Ephraim 308, 359
Francis M. 847; G. W. 790; Gen-
eva L. 848; George 326, 379, 803
825, 848; George L. 847; George
W. 803; J. A. 398, 803-4; J. M. 378
379, 854; John 824, 847; John A.
803; John O. 847; John W. 847-8
Jonas Marion 848; Josephine 743
Julia (---) 671; Julius M. 803
Julius M. jr 803; Laura J. 847
Lucinda (Proffer) 847; Margaret
(Eaker) 848; Margaret C. (Clip-
pard) 803; Marshall 803; Martha
A. (Clippard) 824; Martin 814, 842
848, 850, 854; Mary 773; Mary
(Miller) 848; Mary A. 848; Mason
803; Nancy 324; Nellie (Wallace)
847; Nellie (Wilson) 847; Oliver
E. 378; Oliver J. 850; Oliver M.
848; R. M. 325, 508; Rivarious E.
848; Robert B. 803; Sarah (Fish)
848; Sarah C. 842; Sarah E. (Car-
gell) 847-8; Sarah J. (Wilson) 803
Sarah M. (Stephens) 848; Serilda
850-1; Surrilda E. 848; Thomas
848; Thomas A. 848; Thomas H.
803; William H. 847; William O.
803; Wilson 803, 847; Yuba 803
Z. C. (---) 790; Z. C. (Edinger)
803
SNODDY, John 478
SNODELL, J. M. 621; Louise (Au-
buck) 621
SNOW, Ruth 885
SNYDER, Barbara (Whitener) 855
Caroline (Davis) 1024; Charles
850; Charles Edward 927; Cyn-
thia (Stevens) 850; J. W. 1024
Jacob 927, 928; James 927, 928
James jr 928; John W. 855; Julia
A. 917-8; Malissa (Wiley) 928
Malissa Ann (Wiley) 927; Mar-
garet 709; Martha 1063; Nancy
927, 928
soils of Missouri 13-4, 197; of
southeast part 13, 198
"Sol. G. Kitchen" locomotive 383
SOLLERS, A. B. 541
SOMERS, John 297
SOMERSETT, Luseta 987
SONDEREN, J. G. 527
SONNENSCHIEIN, W. 526
SORRELL, M. P. 1058; N. E.
(Ward) 1058
SORRELLS, John 491
SOUDERS, Anna F. 1090; Avan
(Amos) 1089-90; Isaac 1089-90
John 1089-90; Martha (Gamble)
1090; Martha F. 1090
SOULARD, Mr. --- 254; Antoine
205, 586

- SOULE, Bishop --- 539
 SOUTH, Charles F. 480
South Eastern Champion 816
 South Missouri Guards 496
South Missourian, Cape Girardeau 417
Southeast Chronicle, New Madrid 902
 Southeast District Agricultural Society 424
Southeast Missouri Baptist History 852
 Southeast Missouri, boundaries 197
 Southeast Missouri District Fair 424
Southeast Missouri Enterprise Ironton 456
Southeast Missouri Statesman Gayoso 477
Southeast Missourian, Poplar Bluff 479
Southeast Reporter, Bloomfield 1048
 SOUTHERLAND, Jane 646
Southern Advocate, Jackson 397
Southern Democrat, Cape Girardeau 429; Jackson 429
Southern Missouri Argus, Farmington 441
 SOWERS, N.O. 555
 SPAIN, Mary (Morgan) 1205; Sanford Q. 1205
 Spanish rule in area 47-9
 SPARLING, Caroline (Schlueter) 800; William 800
 SPARKEMAN, Elizabeth (---) 1071 P. (f) 1071
 SPARKMAN, Minnie 1073
 SPARKS, Bettie (Goode) 948; Daniel 327, 463; Eliza 1014; Frederick D. 948; Henrietta 948; J.S. 948 Joseph 948; Louisa C. 948; Nazezy (Daffron) 948; Richard A. 948 Sarah C. (Bennefield) 948; Susan J. 948; William G. 948; William G. jr 948
 SPARR, Alfred 1054; Angeline (Wilson) 1054; Angeline (Wilson) Webb; Long 1054; James 1054 Malinda 1054; Mary 1054
 SPEAR, Aaron T. 329; Edward 489 493, 494, 495; H.D. 461; Henry C. 356; Jacob 463; John 311; Peter 491
 SPEARS, Edward 549
 SPECK, Ann (Gething) 1114; John 1114; John W. 1114; Margaret (Stevens) 1114
 SPEER, Alonzo 849; Delphia (Bivens) 848-9; George W. 849; Henry 849; Jacob 848-9; Jane (Fields) 849; John 849; Louisa 849; Mahala 849; Ollie 849; Richard 848-9; Sarah D. 849; William R. 849
 SPENCE, J.M. 480; Katie 1155 Mollie 1071; W.A. 480; W.W. 574 575; William A. 376
 SPENCER, Clinton E. 518; Cornelia 1214; Edward 368; Jeremiah 337, 338, 343; John 408; Joseph 310; Martha 1054; Robert 55a Wade H. 373, 476
 SPERRY, Minerva 1066
 SPICKERMAN, Edocus (---) 881 John 881
 SPIDLE, Agnes 1105
 SPIGGOTT, Joseph 532, 533
 SPILLER, Elbert C. 473; Elhelbert C. 1174; Emma (Rendleman) 1175 Emma D. 1175; Gertrude C. 1175 John 1175; Mary Melissa 1167 Nancy 623; Otto E. 1175; S.W. 475 476; Sylvester W. 1174-5; Haynes & Company 1164
 SPILLMAN, Harriet F. 607; W.J. 421
 SPINKS, Frances E. 972; John B. 972
 SPITZMILLER, Theresa 1065-6
 SPIVA, E.H. 343, 344; E.M. 344 Elisha 343, 876; H.S. 343; J.M. 343; Phoebe A. (Marshall) 876 Rosana (Mathews) 876; William C. 876
 SPOONER, Azalia R. 1175; Burnett 1175; Edmeau L. 1175; Ernest W. 1175; H.B. 475; Hallet B. 1175; Irene? 1175; Irene (Alden) 1175; Izella Irene 1175; Jessie C. 1175; Justine M. 1175; Matilda M. (Westbrook) 1175; Minnie A. 1175; Tellah Bell 1175
 SPRADLEY, William 350
 SPRADLIN, --- (Miller) 949; Adeline 949; Anna 949; Clara 949 948-9; Eliza 949; Elizabeth (Driver) 949; Harrison K. 949 Isonia 949; Jesse M. 949; Julia 949; Mary 949; Mary E. 949; Miriam A. (Sanders) 949; Obadiah 949; Obadiah R. 949; Redrick 949 Samuel 949; Susan I. 949; William G. 949
 SPRADLING, Albert M. 804; Barney 1090; Bettie Ann 1090; Carry M. 804; Cora M. 804; Cynthia (McCord) 939; James 1090; Joseph U. 1090; Lucinda 632; Lucinda (Clements) Harrison 1090 Lucinda (Milan) 1090; Luther L. 804; Marquis L. 804; Mary Ann (Beasley) 1090; Mary C. 804 Mary J. 1090; Milton S. 1090 Mollie J. 804; Obadiah 1090; R. 939; Silas W. 804; Susan J. (Hus-ton) 804; Tennessee M. (Lessley) 804; Thomas 804, 1090; Thomas F. 804; William 1090
 SPRAGUE, Capt. --- 509
 SPRINGER, N.W. 541
 SPRINGFIELD, Hattie M. 1052 Nancy 1130
 Springfield 119; battle at Wilson's Creek 112, 119-20, 127
 springs, mineral 37
 SPROTT, Margaret J. (Morris) 1139
 SPROWL, S.B. 459
 SPURLOCK, N.B. 1083; Susanna J. (Mills) 1083
 SQUARES, Hannah 1016
 AQUIRES, Ellen (McHanley) 1175 Inez 1175; Omar 1175; Richard H. 1175; Tillie (King) 1175; & Las well 475
 STAAB, Caroline 613; Catherine (Gegg) 613; Charles 613; Clara 608, 613; Francis J. 613; Genevieve (Jokers) 612; Josephine 613; Louisa 613; Philip 613; Philip B. 613; Philopena 613; Rosine 613
 STAATS, Bula E. 977
 STACEY, Britton 1055; Byron S. 1055; Chester A. 1055; Cora A. 1055; E.J. 1055; Elizabeth (Flinn) 1055; Elizabeth (Hawkins) 1055; Emma May 1055; Hiram M. 1054-5; Ida Ellen (Braughard) 1055; James B. 1055; Lillie May 1055; Meshack 1055; Nancy E. 1055; Serena (Bynum) 1055
 STACY, Harriet (Fowler) 965; Sarah Ann 965; Selatiah 965
 STAFFORD, J.K. 363; James 363 569; Lizzie 1019
 STAGNER, Joseph 1105; Virginia A. (Kemper) 1105
 STANHOFF, Aaron 800; Mary L. (Schlueter) 800
 STALLCUP, Adelia 949; Catherine 947; Catherine (Sikes) 949; Emma 949; Hannah (Hunter) 303 James 949; James A. 949; Lavinia 912; M.H. 354; Mark H. 303 329, 333, 335, 463, 949; Mark L. 949; Mollie 949; Sue A. (Gregory) 949; & Company 922, 937
 STAM, Edward M. 674; Florence L. 674; Henrietta 674; John H. 674 Laura 674; Lucy 674; Mary C. 674 Mary C. (Hunt) 674; Thomas H. 351 674
 STAMMER, Frederick 666; Nancy (Presnell) 666
 STAMPS, Nancy 931
 STANCIL, Elizabeth K. 1208; Emily (Butler) 1208; George 1208 George C. 1208; John 1027-8 John P. 373, 477, 1208; Jonathan W. 1208; Lula 1208; Martha A. 1208; Martha Ann (Nolin) 1208 Martin L. 369-70; Martin Luther

1207-8; Martin Luther Jr 1208
STANDWATIE, Chief 130
STANDARD, Emma (Varner) 1080
 G. A. 1090; Temperance (Osborn) 1090; Thomas M. 1090
Standard, Fredericktown 447
 Marble Hill 451-2
STANFIELD, Cynthia C. (Bess) 1014; J. W. 1014
STANFIL, William G. 546
STANLEY, Adda A. (Lyman) 987
STANLY, R. E. 987
STANTON, Edwin M. 86; & Company 453
STAPLES, Martha J. 976; O. H. 549
Star, Sikeston 464, 942
 "Star of the West" Steamship 86
STARK, D. P. 894; Louise 689
STARKEY, Catherine (Riding) 882-3; Delaney (Whaley) 882
 Joel 882; John 882-3; Julia A. 664-5
STARNATER, Francis 252
STARZINGER, C. 580
 State Bank of Missouri branch 414-5, 428
 state conventions 58, 103; first 58-9; 1861-62 103
State Gazette, Ste. Genevieve 407
 State Guards 505, 506, 507
STATELER, L. B. 534
STATHAM, Anna (Feamore) 756
 Arthur 756
STATHAM, Ann (Andrews) 805
 Carrie 805; Cora 805; Linnie 805
 Marzilia Adeline (Bennett) 805
 Jeffers: 805; Newton 805; William 805; William W. 805
 statistics 320-1
STATLER, Barbara 845; Charles C. 849; Christopher 804, 849
 Conrad 275, 849; Elizabeth 822
 849; Elizabeth (Smith) 804; Ernest W. 849; G. D. 434; George E. 453, 454, 843, 849; Gilbert D. 804-5, 849; Gordon G. 849; Grover R. 849; Henry M. 849; James C. 849
 Lavina (Hartle) 849; Mary 573
 Mary (Steel) 849; Mary (Steel) 849; Mary A. (Gordon) 849; Mary B. (Rhodes) 849; Mary E. (Hinkle) 804-5; Moses 573; Olla 805; Peter 275, 567
 573, 822; Priscilla 831; Retta 805
 Robert F. 849; Sally 573; Sarah (Yount) 849; Wiley 804, 849; William K. 849
 steamships on rivers 196, 696-71
 first above the Ohio 57, 960
STEARNS, Anna (Bast) 805; Benjamin S. 805; Cecelia Ann 805
 Charles B. 805; Charles J. 805
 Clara E. 805; Ella May 805; Joseph 805; Mary Effie 805; Mary J. (Baker) 805; N. P. 435-6; Na-

thaniel P. 805; Orrie Odie 805
 Sarah (Seabaugh) 805; Sarah J. 805; Walter P. 805; Z. T. 459
STEBBINS, Joanna 1150
STEEL, Amy 912; Caswell 912
 Druzilla 912; Francis 912
 George W. 912; Howard 912; Mary 849; Mary (—) 762; Mary (Moore) 912; Mary E. (Harness) 912; Mary F. 762-3; Robert 762
 S. H. 373
STEELE, Mr. — 508, 509; Carmi 764; Cornelia E. (Stith) 1210; Daniel 1211; David P. 1210; Donna Inis 918; Eliza 786; Eliza F. 787
 Elizabeth 1211; Elizabeth E. 1211
 Elizabeth M. (Wilson) 1210; Ellen (Wilford) 1211; Emma 1210; Eva 1210; Frances 1210; Geneva (Walley) 1211; Hannah 1210
 Henry 804; Horace T. 1210; Isaac M. 1210; Jane 1210; Jane (Hadley) 1210; Leonidas L. 1210-1; Lilly 1210; Manthous (Meritt) 1210; Bryant; 918; Martha 1210; Martha J. (Hinkle) 764; Mary 804; Mollie P. (Looney) 1210; R. B. 918; Richard B. 1210; Stephen H. 1210; Thomas 1210; Wilson B. 918
STEFORD, Louisa (Palmer) 1047
 William 1047
STEIN, August 579
STEINBACK, Herman 416
STEINBECK, Agatha (Lorimier) 271; D. F. 411, 413; Daniel F. 271
STEIMEL, Henry 581
STEINER, Lena 799
STEINHOFF, H. 580
STEINMEYER, C. 579
STEPHAN, Josephus 649; Martin 256; Mattie (Keith) 649
STEPHENS, Abigail Y. (Medaris) 848; Amanda 1203; Amelia 1146
 Ann 1107-8; Eli W. 1146; Eliza (Huffman) 1211; Eliza (McArthur) 1211; Elizabeth 1195; Elizabeth (Huffman) 1203; Ellen J. (Wright) 1147; Emily A. (Atkins) 1146
 Emma E. 1211; Finis A. 1146-7
 Freddie 1147; George F. 1211
 Henry 1211; J. B. 339-40; J. L. 457; James A. 1146; Jane 654
 Joseph L. 382, 1107-8; Josiah 648
 Lulu 1147; Martha 1146; Marvin 1147; Mary 1211; Mary S. 1203
 Michael 1211; Sarah M. 848; Sophia 673; William 339, 1203, 1211
 Young F. 1146
 Stephens College 150
STEPHENSON, Augusta (Murphy) 659; Edward 491; Elizabeth (Abie) 413; R. M. 540; W. J. 413; William 659
STEPP, Angela (Virginia) 850; Asa 540; Columbus R. 850; David A. 850; Dolly Varden 850; Elizabeth (Dunlap) 849; Green W. D. 850
 Henry A. 850; James 849; James R. 850; James W. 849-50; Laura 850; Louisa V. 850; Mary 850
 Nancy Elizabeth (Gaines) 850
 Rilda (Virgin) 850; Crites: 850; Sarah (Arnold) 850; Tumia Elvira 850
 William T. S. 850
STERIGERE, David 291
STERLING, Capt. — 46
STERNBERG, Fred. 432
STEVENS, Albert P. 850; Alexander H. 85; Arminia (Bloom) 850
 B. F. 378, 848; Benjamin F. 850-1
 Cassie A. 850, 857; Cerrilda 850
 Charles 850; Cora 850; Cornelia (Sidze) 850; Cynthia 850; David 379, 850, 857; Eliza A. 850; Ella 850; Garrett 850; George 672
 Harry 850; J. B. 452; James A. 850; John 378, 379, 477, 850; John Jr 850; John Q. 850; Josiah 854
 Keziah J. 854; Lizzie 672; Margaret 1114; Mary E. 850; Mary E. (Kinder) 850; Oliver F. 850; Raymond 850; Rebecca 850; Riley 850
 Sarah 850; Sarah (Ramsey) 850
 Serilda (Snider) 850-1; Surrida E. (Snider) 848; Thomas H. 850
 W. D. 556; William 850
STEVENSON, Alexander K. 805-6
 Alpheus C. 805-6; Elizabeth (Clodfelter) 805-6; J. C. 189-90
 J. S. 990; James 568; John 374, 377
 Julia (Boren) 806; Lucinda H. (Kenrick) 990; Myrtle 806; Roy 806; William J. 511
STEWART, Edwin O. 155, 158
 John L. 926
STEWART, Alpha 806; Amelia F. 806; Andrew 591; Ann E. 1067
 Benjamin 288; Caroline (Palmer) 1047; Catherine (Redditt) 1211
 Dona 1032; Elisa S. 1069; Elizabeth 1092; Elizabeth (Funderburk) 1176; Elizabeth F. 1176; Emma D. 806; H. B. 1211; J. E. (Carnes) 1176; James 1211; John 310
 1032; Jonas 1176; Jonas P. 1176
 Laura 806; Leveia (Hayden) 806
 Lewis 806; Lucy J. M. 1176; M. Josephine 695; Margaret (Palmer) 1047; Mary 666; Mary (Denton) 1211; Mary L. (Bean) 806
 Nancy C. 1206; Nancy E. (Bishop) 1176; Prudence (Laforge) 288
 Robert 369, 373, 1206; Robert M. 89, 155; Samuel 1047, 1176; Samuel A. 806; Samuel E. 806; Samuel Milton 1176; Thomas 427, 432
 Virgil A. 1176; W. C. 1043; William 806; William A. 1047; Zilthia Ann (Bridwell) 806
STIDGER, William P. 355

- STIER, Henry 578
- STIFEL & Ruckert Granite Company 1140
- STIFORD, Dollie 1055; Eliza (Palmer) Poplin: 1055; Isaac 1055
- Nancy (Pipkins) 1055; Ollie 1055
- William 1055
- STIKE, John 357
- STILL, Dixie 1196; Elizabeth 1195-6; Jeremiah 316; Nancy (Gibson) 1196
- STILTS, --- (---): McGee: 1147
- Anthony 1147; Flora J. 1147
- Gertrude (Metzen) 1147; Joe 1147
- John Henry 1147; Louretha A. 1147; Peter 1147; Peter F. 1147
- Peter J. 1147
- STINSON, Eliza 1202; L. 1202
- Sarah (Boyer): Kimberly: 1202
- STIRES, Elizabeth 1004
- STITH, Cornelia E. 1210
- STITT, Polly Ann 1076
- STOCKTON, E. J. 574; Richard 174
- STODDARD, Amos 52, 154, 184, 242
- 277-8, 358, 582, 585, 586; communications to 268, 289, 488; letter to DeLassus 582-3; proclamation on transfer 583-4, 587-9
- quoted 373; Elizabeth 918
- Stoddard County 184, 198, 329, 358-64; biographies 1011-62; courts 358-9; crimes 359-62; officials 362-4; organization 308, 358
- settlement 308
- Stoddard County Messenger
- Bloomfield 1048
- Stoddard's Historical Sketches of Louisiana 11n
- STOERKER, Rev. --- 581
- STOFREGEN, Fried. 548
- STOKER, A. 613; Caroline (Staah) 613
- STOKES, Judge --- 1169; Alma F. 1176; Amzi L. 1176; Augusta 570
- Augusta M. 1176; Birdie I. 1176
- C. E. 472; Charles E. 471, 472, 474
- 475, 572; Ella B. (Page) 1176
- Frank C. 1176; John E. 1176; John H. 423, 572, 1176; Laura W. 1176
- Lucretia (---) 572; Lucretis (Childs) 1176; Luther B. 1176
- Mattie J. 1176; Mattie J. (White) 1176; Melissa (Rayburn) 1176
- Merrill A. 1176; Robert W. 1176
- Rozanna 1164; Roxie Rayburn 1176; Roy M. 1176; Thomas C. 1176; Van H. 1176; Virginia (Coggshall) 1176; William M. 1176
- STOKLEY, Caroline (O'Neal) 1110
- Newton 1110
- STOLEY, James 940; Jane (McKinley) 940
- STOLPMAN, Martin 466
- STONE, Amon 949; Arremia 949
- Arrixa 949; Barton W. 564
- Charles 939; Elizabeth 949; Elizabeth (Walker) 949-50; Elizabeth (Lusk) 939; George A. 950
- Gray 949; Isaac 949; James G. 949
- James William 950; Jemima (Kendall) 949; John A. 949; John H. 380, 391; M. 344; Mary (Stubblefield) 950; Mary F. 950; Mary G. 1196; Mary J. 949; Micajah 342
- Minerva 1203; Nancy 949; Nancy E. 950; Parham 949-50; Parham A. 950; Richard 950; Robert G. 950
- Sarah 949, 1061; Susan A. 950; T. 442; Thomas 514, 517; William 449, 949, 1196, 1203; William H. 158; William J. 159
- Stone County 184
- STOOLE, M. 613; Philopena (Staah) 613
- STOREY, Joseph 297
- STORTZ, Lewis 512; Margaret 674
- STORY, Catherine (Seek) 289
- Clara (Poe) 1048; Elmina 783
- Ettie C. 1055; Henderson 1055
- James 279; Jesse 783; Joseph 286
- 289; Joseph L. 1055; Lemm 1055
- M. (Whitney) 783; Martha 940
- Mary A. 1055; Nancy M. (Rea) 1055; Nora G. 1055; Rebecca (Randol) 279; Samuel J. 1055
- Sarah (Watson) 1055; William 289
- William H. 1048
- STOTLER, Adam 265; Conrad 265
- Peter 265
- STOTTS, C. A. 466; F. M. 467
- STOUT, Ephraim 255, 266, 283, 342
- Mary A. 1001; Nellie 279; Thankful 279; Zilphia 1029
- STOUTS, F. M. 466
- STOVAL, R. 467
- STOVER, John H. 158
- STRADER, Martha N. 1002; Don William 485
- STRANGE, T. E. 429
- STRATMAN, H. 806; Henry 416
- Margaret (Lutike) 806
- STRATTON, Aura L. 1003; Eliza M. (Randal) 1003; Frank M. 1003
- Hartwell 1003; Lindsay M. 1003
- M. A. (Kinby) 1003; Mary 1003
- Mary (Adams) 1003; Mary A. 1005
- Mary J. 1002; Pamela M. 1003
- Robert 1003; S. C. 541; Uriah 563
- W. 452; William 366, 1003; William T. G. 1003; & Bird 963
- STRAUGHN, Priscilla T. 632
- STRAWN, Elizabeth (Ingould) 913
- streams 202, 200-20 passim.
- STREET, Delphia 1131; William 336, 550, 551, 555
- STRICKLAND, Albert N. 1004
- Charles H. 1003; Cora G. 1003
- Cynthia E. (Childress) 975; Elizabeth (Davidson) 1003; Emma E. 1004; Eulah G. 1004; Jane (Cowell) 1003; John C. 1003; Joseph E. 1003; Louisa M. 1003; Martha A. 1003; Nancy J. 1003; Newton T. 1003-4; Noah 1003; Sarah 1003
- Sophonra L. (Thompson) 1003-4
- Susan G. 1003; Thomas 975, 1003
- William 1003
- STRINGER, Elizabeth 1065; Samuel 464
- STRINGFELLOW, B. F. 156
- STRODER, --- (---) 847; Cynthia (Young) 806; D. 555; John William 807; Magness 806; Mary 555; Nancy (Moore) 807; Nancy E. 555; William 806-7
- STRONG, Alma 807; Angeline 915
- Benton 1022; Effie 807; Eliza J. (Brooks) 807; Margaret 1022; Margaret 755; Martha 943; Susan J. (Kinder) 774; William J. 774, 807
- STROPP, Elizabeth 1048, 1049
- Lawson 1045; Nancy Catherine 1045
- STROTHER, Benjamin 310; Samuel 264, 339; William 264
- STROUSE, Ann (Sandler) 727; August 727
- STRUBLE, A. 459
- STUART, Alexander 350; Carrie (Toog) 852; Naomi 1138
- STUBBLEFIELD, Ben 950; Beverly 950; Beverly Jr 950; Clay 950; Hulda 950; Isabella (Henson) 950; John 950; John B. 950; Mary 950; Mary (Matthews) 950; William 950; William H. 950
- STUDY, Christian 658; Mary (Miller) 658
- STUNTZ, G. R. 951
- STUPFLER, Mary Anne 700
- STUPPY, Joseph 526
- STURGIS, Maj. --- 115; S. D. 112
- SUBLETT, William 427
- SUCHER, Anthony 614-5; Catherine (Roh) 615; Lorenz 614; Regina (Kirchner) 614
- SUEDEKUM, Andrew 581
- suffrage, female, attempted 140
- SUGGS, Capt. --- 507; Anna (Glass) 1075; Robert 1075
- SUIT, T. A. 472
- SUITS, William 381, 457
- SULLENGER, Amanda 1169
- SULLIVAN, Anna 820; Clara (Roussin) 1143; Cora G. (Strickland) 1003; Delia M. 612; F. L. 448; Frederick M. L. 343; Jacob 1003; James 612; Joannah (Mockler) 612; Johanna 902; John 1038; John C. 59; Mary Ann 596

Robert 453; Sarah A. (Keaton) 1038
 Sullivan County 184
 sulphur springs 37
 SUMMERS, Ada 1177; Alexander 289, 507, 736, 1208; Amanda (Trout) 1177; Andrew 264, 290 430; Caroline N. 856; Catherine 924; Elizabeth (Russell) 290; Ella M. 1177; Emanuel 887; George 1177; J. L. 968-9; John 264, 286 290, 359; John Jr 264; Lude 1177
 Ludie 1177; Mary E. (Brooks) 1177
 Robert 1176-7; Sarah (Little) 1176
 Sarah E. (Utley) : Davis: 968-9
 Susan 756, 969; Walter 1176; William 439
 Sun, Perryville 694
 The Sunday News-Letter, Titusville 1078
 Sunday school, first 252; in Dunklin County 1208
 The Sunday World, Titusville 1078
 SUNDERMAN, John 449; Louisa 881-2
 Supreme Court of Missouri 156-7 judges 156
 SURGE, James 509
 SURRELL, William 428, 432, 553
 SUTHERLAND, Eliza (Kenner) 804 J. B. 1056; Jane 1079; R. L. 352 604
 SUTHERLIN, C. W. 338; F. M. 379 Keziah E. 574; Philip 378, 512
 SUTTERER, Anton 728; Barbara (Huber) 706; Catherine 728; Ellen 706; Frank 706; Frederick 728 Magdalena (Schindler) 728; Mary Ann 728
 SUTTON, A. 961; B. F. 338; Charles 961; Elizabeth (Sirls) 1056; Emeline (Elliot) : Jones: 961 Emily J. (Beard) 1055-6; Hammon 1139; J. T. 517; John 255 John S. 1055-6; Joseph 380 Leonard 255; Lewella (Rucker) 1139; Margaret 961, 1138-9; Mary Lizzie 1139; Richard 961; William H. 1055-6
 SWALLOWS, Mary E. 1053
 "Swamp Fox" 127; Caruthers 400
 "Swamp Rangers" 506
 swamps 536-7; "Big Swamp" 197-8, 200, 273, 317, 321, 353, 358, 531
 SWAN, Abraham 851; Charles A. 851; Elizabeth C. (Barber) 851 Claude S. 851; John W. 851; Marvin C. 851; Sophia C. (Sides) 851
 SWANK, Abram 943, 946; Addie (Martin) 941; Althea 946; Althea M. 946; Benjamin 946; Catherine A. 974; Charles 946; David 467 Edgar 941, 946; Eliza E. 973; Elizabeth 1002, 1004; Ella 946; Ellen 640; Frances (Remmick) 1004 Frances (Thompson) 1004; G. J. 442; Jacob 974, 1004; James S. 1004; John 938, 956, 973; Joseph 946; Julia 946; Laura 956; Lettie 973, 974; Lillie 946; Margaret 938 Mary 1004; Rebecca J. 1000; Sal-lie (Lee) 956; Silas 1004; Susan (Moore) 946; Susan A. (Moore) 943; Vernon 946; W. P. 467; William 946; William B. 1004; William P. 367; Willie M. 1004
 SWANN, Ann 732; Benjamin 732 Betsy 732; Catherine 732; Catherine (Barber) 732; Charley 732 Edward 732; Elizabeth (Johnston) 732; Jane 732; Louise 732; Lydia 732; Mary A. (Allan) 732; Maud 732; May 732; Nellie 732; Nolia 732; Richard 731; Richard Jr 731-2; Samuel 732
 SWARTZ, Catherine E. 766
 SWEENEY, Teresa J. 738
 SWEETEN, Julia 960
 SWEETZ, Margaret J. 834
 SWENHAFEL, Regina 738
 SWEZE, Catherine (Brown) 1147 Catherine (Williams) 1147 Charles 1147; Elizabeth 1147 James N. 1147; James N. Jr 1147 John G. 1147; Levia 1132; Mar-quis 1147; Mary 1147; Sarah 829
 SWINDELL, Blaine 1056; Della 1058; Ernest 1056; Joseph 1056 Joseph Andrew 1056; Limon 1056 Mary (Jones) 1056; Mary Catherine (Proffer) 1056; Neley 1056 Thomas M. 1056; William Leonidas 1056; Willis 1056
 SWINK, James 701; Mary (---) 701 Mary C. 701
 SWINNEY, Miranda C. (Smith) 1003 W. G. 1003
 Swiss settlers 282
 Switzer's History of Missouri 11n, 189
 SWORDS, John N. 1084; Margaret E. 1084; Rebecca (---) 1084
 Sylvania 464
 SYLVESTER, R. H. R. H. 441; R. H. Jr 442
 SYLVINS, T. J. 417
 TABOR, Angeline 969; Ella 969 Emma 969; Fannie 969; John 969 John Jr 969; Lizzie 969; Lovinia 969; Margaret 969; Sarah (---) 969; William H. 969
 TACKE, Capt. --- 503; Adolph 513 740, 807-8; Lizzette (Zoellner) 740; & Zoellner 740
 TACKETT, Betsy (---) 853; Iris 1166; Nancy 853; William 853
 TAFF, Thomas 441
 TAK-IN-ONSA, Chief 586
 Talapoussa Creeks see Mashouss Nation
 TALBOTT, James 59
 TALLEY, Andrew W. 808; Asa Myrtle 808; Barton W. 851 Charles L. 851; David 851; G. K. 851; Harriet E. (Langher) 808; J. R. 435, 851; Jessie L. 808; Jesse R. 808, 851; Joan Parlee 851; John R. 808; Lou 851; Martha (Cates) : Rector: 851; Mary 851; N. P. (Carver) 808; Nancy A. 851; Nacey (Carver) 851; Sarah 851; Sarah (Erwin) 851; Sarah E. (Ford) 808; Sophia E. (Miller) 808; Urannah A. 851; W. C. 435, 452, 829 832; William C. 851; William F. 851; Willis E. 851; Willis H. 808 851
 TALLMAN, Nancy 1099
 TALTON, Narcissus 1077
 TANDY, Mary 953
 TANEY, Judge --- 83; Roger B. 184
 Taney County 184
 TANKERSLEY, Hannah 1061; Levi W. 362, 378; Lucinda 1023; Sarah 1020
 TANNER, Edward 489; J. H. 473 Rucker 532-3; Samuel 514
 TANNERY 414
 TANT, Alma Grace 808; Andrew J. 808; Della 808; Elle Myrtle 808 Eula 808; Felson 808; Jesse T. 808; Lucinda (Williamson) 808 Mary A. (McNeely) 808; Victor 808
 TANSIL, Minerva 1189
 TARDIVEAU la slave 297; B. 437
 TARLETON, Dr. --- 786; Alexander C. 1149; G. W. 812; George W. 721; Maggie (Morton) 721; Mahala C. (Ward) 1149; Margaret E. (Morton) 786
 TARKINGTON, Mary Ann 1207
 TARUGAN, Hester 877
 TATE, Dr. --- 899; Ann E. (Campbell) 638; Mary L. (Noell) 699-700 W. P. 517
 TATUM, A. C. 1177; Ira 1178 Frank 1178; James F. 1177-8 Lilly (Bragg) 1177; Richard M. 1178; Susan (Franklin) 1177; & Bragg 1156; Brothers 473
 TAURATH, B. A. 528
 tavernkeepers, orders to 486-7
 TAYLOR, Capt. --- 507; Mr. --- 658; Abraham 308, 1014, 1049 Ada 1156; Alice Q. 1152; B. S. 554 Bashaba 1123; Benjamin 308, 359 Bettie E. (Garrison) 1178; Birdie 675; Clementine (---) 843; Eliza D. (Bridges) 1157; Elizabeth (Faust) 809; George 350; Hannah (Fishback) 674; Henry Cleveland

- 809; Ibbie 1178; Isaac 308; J. C. 554; Jacob 308, 309, 358, 363
John 316, 653; John B. 1178; John F. 1150; John P. 369, 1156, 1178
Joshua 1178; Julia A. (Jones) 1178
Katie L. 1178; L. 1157; L. J. 1157
Lawson 363; Lee 506; Lucy A. (Davidson) 752; Lulu 1178; Luther 450; M. A. 338, 559; M. E. A. 554; Mark A. 338; Martha (Sebastian) 1151; Martha J. 1157
Mattie J. (Blakemore) 1178; Martha S. 554; Mary A. 1178; Mary Ann (Whitt) Andrews: 617; Mary C. 1134; Mary C. (Page) 1178
Mary D. (Douglass) 1159; Mary E. 675; Mary L. 809; Mary O. (Wells) 1150; Matilda 1049; Nancy 786, 823-4; Nancy (Uhles) 809
Percy 1178; R. W. 363; Richard 674-5; Robert 752; Robert L. 786
809; Robert L. Jr 808-9; Roger 674, 675; Roger P. 675; Sarah 623
Sarah J. (Davidson) 752; Sarah J. (Davidson) 809; Sonora 986; Susan 554; Susan G. (Peers) 663, 675; W. D. 363; W. R. 210-1, 442; W. Y. 1159; William 752; William B. 351
William R. 399, 618, 663, 674-5
William Y. 1178; Zachariah 'Zachary' 65, 70, 71, 160, 174, 675
913; & Hempstead 762
TAYON, Hubbard 491, 495
TEAGUE, Sarah 679
TEAL, John M. 344
TEAS, George W. 534
TECUMSEH, Chief 178, 236, 489
TEETERS, Alzena (Webb) 855, 885
Amanda Jane 855; Isham 855, 885
Martha E. (Tripp) 855
TEGMEYER, A. A. 446
TEACHMAN, O. H. 469
TEIDRICK, Addie (Hobbs) 1056
Charles 1056; Daniel B. 1056
Fannie 1056; George 1056; John 1056; Mollie 1056; Otto B. 1056
Polly (Harty) 1056
TELEGRAPH, Alton 1135
telephone lines 943
TEMPLE, Elizabeth 1022
TEMPLETON, E. S. 431; Nancy M. 799; O. S. 799
TENNILLE, Benjamin 318; George 328
TENNISON, James 1183; Jane 1183
TEPER, Nicholas 299
TEROR, Hypolite 287; Isaac 1212
John R. 1212; Margurite (Lesieur) 287; Mary E. 1212; Mary (Philpo) 1211; Mary E. (Bird) 1212; Mary H. 1199; Nicholas 1211; Nicholas J. 1211-2; Rachel M. 1212; Sarah E. 1212; Stephen P. 1212; William B. 1212
TERRAL, Cecelia 667
TERRELL, Louisa (Campbell) 919
Martin L. 919
TERRILL, John G. 443
Territorial Council of Nine 524
territorial organization 55
TERRY, Mrs. Frank D. (Coleman) 1107; Nathaniel M. 206; W. D. 560
TESREAU, Rose L. (Mathews) 876
William 876
TESROW, James 866; Matilda (Cook) 866
TESSREAU, Johannah (Fox) 869
Joseph 869
TETERS, T. J. 452
TETLEY, Ann (Gay) 1099; Charles B. 675; Edward S. 675; Elizabeth 678-9; Elizabeth (---) 675; Elizabeth J. (Bland) 675; Frederick L. 675; Hattie V. 675; John 675, 1099
Lizzie C. 675; Margaret N. 675
Martha (Gay) 1099; Mary J. 675
Richard P. 675; Robert 213, 441
1099; Samuel F. 675; William A. 675
TETTE, Jean B. 523n
TETWILER, Leticia C. (Mills) 1004
M. B. 458; S. G. 468, 1004-5
TEWANAYE (an Indian) 485-6, 488
TEWELL, --- (Lashley) 1106; M. J. 1106
Texas, admission of 70
Texas, Arkansas & St. Louis Railroad 470, 475
Texas County 184
THAAL, John 581
THARP, J. T. 886; Jennie G. (Wilson) 886
Thayer College 151
theft, sentence for 267
THIERET, Adaline 732; Amalie 732; Amelia 732; Arabella 732
August 732; Barbara (Hoehn) 732
Binneta 732; Charles 732; Christopher 732; Clara 732; Martin 732
Mary (Lang) 732
THIESSEN, Henry 424; & Haveschild 416
THIFANT, John Lapland 297
THILENIUS, Anna 771; G. 513; G. C. 384, 425; George C. 416
George T. 771
THIRIA T, Cecile 287; Hypolite 287
Margurite (Lesieur) 287
THIRIER, Claude 298
THOMAN, Eliza 616
THOMAS, Gen. --- 517; Judge --- 339, 346, 355, 427; Barbara 1139
C. S. 433; Carrie 676; Claiborne S. 326, 389; Eliza 919; Evaline (Kinder) 834; Francis 553
George 702; Goodson 702; J. 540
J. C. 467; James 675; Jane 731
Jane (Richards) 675; Jane (Thomas) 675; Jane Chapple 675; Jesse B. 57-8; John 541; John C. 382, 401
469; John L. 392; Louis 834; Maria (---) 675; Martin Thomas 675
Mary (---) 702; Mary Ann 675
Moses Thomas 675; Nancy 934
Rachel 702; Reuben 456; Richard 675; Richard R. 330; Richard S. 55a, 58, 311, 329, 345, 388-9, impeachment of 309; Richard Thomas 676; Rosine 908; Sabrina 389; Samuel Charles Thomas 676
Stephen 675-6; Stephen Thomas 675-6; Thomas Thomas 675, 676
W. C. 457; W. H. 456
THOMASON, L. 351; Lulu (Taylor) 1178
THOMASSON, Jennie R. 644
THOMPSON, Sarah Ann 1009
THOMPSON, Albert 1004; Alonzo 156; Amanda (Jarrell) 1004; Amy 1005; Anderson P. 779; Ann 660
Augusta L. 1212; Ben. 773; Benjamin 550, 551, 553, 1004; Bertie E. 1005; Catherine (Bratcher) : Bratcher: 1005; Catherine (Porterfield) 945; Charles 1004
Claude E. 1005-6; Cyrus N. 1005
David 544, 1004; Dollie 1004; E. W. 1003; Elbert W. 1005-6; Eliza 1004; Elizabeth 264, 280, 1130; Elizabeth (---) 1212; Elizabeth M. 1005; Elizabeth S. 1005; Elizabeth S. (Goode) 1005; Ellen 740
Emeline (Harris) 639; Esther (Smith) 1212; Faith 1017; Frances 1004; Frank M. 1005; G. N. 639; G. W. 125; George 156, 740
1005; Goah M. 1212; Hannah A. (Sheppard) 1005; Hannah M. 1006
Harrison S. 1005; Hartwell 1005
Henry H. 1212; Irene 773; Isaac 280, 297; Jacob 774; James 490
762, 809, 1194; James Jr 326
James C. 809; James H. 1005; Jane C. (Morton) 809; Jeff 466, 497, 498
499, 506, 507, 509, captured 127
502, proclamation by 487; Jeremiah 264, 280, 389, 317; Jerry 1004; Jesse M. N. 1212; John 264
280, 489, 786, 1005; John A. 809
John D. 876; John W. 1005; Joseph 264, 317, 1210; Joshua 1212; Kennedy 945; Laura W. D. 1005; Lennel 1004; Lena P. 1005; Louisa M. (Strickland) 1003; Lucinda 673
Lucinda (---) 740; Lydia (---) 1005; Margaret 1057; Margaret (McCoY) 1212; Margaret D. 762
Martha (Selen) 1210; Martha A. 1005; Martha Ann (Kinder) 774
Mary (Stratton) 1003; Mary A. 1212; Mary A. (Nix) 1194; Mary A. (Thompson) 1212; Mary Ann 1004; Mary J. 1005; Mary J. (Hartwell) 1005; Mary Jane

- (Mathews) 876; Mattie C. 786
 Mattie Ellen (Garrett) 1218; Melissa M. 779; Minerva W. (Bridges) 1157; Minnie B. 1212; Minnie E. 1005; Mollie F. 783; Nancy J. (Abernathy) 809; Nellie 951; Nero 490; Newton 1137; Olive 809; Oliver 809; Patton 1212; Peninah (Holland) 1004; Rhoda 1004; Richard 1003; Sarena 773; Sophronia I. 1003-4; Sullivan S. 1212; William 280, 1004, 1005; William C. 1005; William K. 1005; William P. 351; Willis 1004; Wilson 550 551
 THOMSON, J. C. 540, 541, 542
 THOMURE, Anna E. 676; Azelia (Janis) 676; Celeste (Boyer) 676
 Felix J. 676; Harry E. 676; Joseph 676; Louis H. 676; Lucian 676, *port.* 676; Magdalen (Moser) 606; Mary Ann (Rigdon) 610
 Thomas 606, 610; Zoe 593
 THORMURE, Jean Baptiste 243
 THORN, Hetty 271; Solomon 264 271, 317, 491
 THORNBALGH, Benjamin 378-9 J. J. 556
 THORNSBURG, Lucy (Gum) 1162
 THORNTON, M. R. 570; Richard 545
 THORPE, Anna (Preston) 732
 Basil 732; Caroline 732; Columbia A. (Pearson) 732; Dayton 732
 Diantha 732; Eluretta (Phillips) 732; Henry L. 732; Joel 732; Julia 732; Lewis 732; Lewis jr 732; Margaret (Manning) 732
 Martha 732; Pharis 732; Oliver 732; Sarah 732; Warren 732
 THROWER, A. J. 472; Martha (Howell) 1036; W. W. 1036
 THURBOR, W. H. 518
 THURLEY, James 676; James jr 676-7; Sarah (Livermore) 676
 THURMAN, Catherine 1006; Den-
 nie 1006; Elizabeth (Reed) 1006
 Elmore 1006; Georgia Alice 1006
 Hiram 1006; John B. 1006; La-
 vena (Jones) 988; Lillie 1006; Lot-
 tie 1006; Martha (Andrews) 615
 Nancy (Rhodes) 1006; Perrin 615
 Rebecca 999; S. Fulton 615; Sarah
 (Hargan) 1006
 TIBBS, A. J. 453
 TICHENOR, Rebecca G. 1097
 TICKELL, Anise (Audibert) : Roy:
 913; Elizabeth C. 912; Laura 913
 Lavinia (Stallcup) 912; Louis Al-
 fred 913; Madison Jackson 912-3
 Martha Caroline 912; Mary Eliza
 913; Sallie Louisa 913; William
 912; William Adolph 913
 TIDWELL, Francis M. 876; Mar-
 tha J. (Marshall) 876; Mary C. 1116
 TIEDEMAN, D. F. 422
 TIEDEMANN, Charles 809; Er-
 nest 809; Frederick 809-10; Lil-
 ly (Bishoff) 810; William 810
 TILDEN, Samuel J. 161
 TILL, Emma 901; John 334, 335
 901
 TILLMAN, Charles 677; F. (Jar-
 rot) 677; Felicite J. 677; Gene-
 vieve Ida 677; Ida (Coffman) 821
 Ida M. (Coffman) 595, 697; Jesse
 Ralph 677; R. V. 595, 677; Robert
 Lane 677
 timber 197-8
 TIMBERMAN, Dilemma (---) 1180
 John 474, 574, 1180; Mrs. John 574
 Lurinda 1180
 TIMERMAN, J. D. 889; Mary E.
 (Bishop) 889
 Times, Farmington 442, 634; New
 Madrid 438; Osceola, Arkansas
 1143, 1209; Patterson 459
 TIMMONS, Bruce 920; Charles
 920; Jane 934-5; Mary E. (Bugg)
 920; Moses 458
 TIMON, Fr. John 419, 525
 tin, false discovery 215
 TINKHOFF, B. J. 462
 TINSLEY, J. D. 1202; Katie (Far-
 ris) 972; Mary L. 1202; Oscar 972
 TIPPEN, John 363
 TIPTON, Ada 1213; Charity Law-
 rence (Allen) 1212; Jonathan D.
 B. 1212; Louisa (Cavender) 1213
 Lucy A. 1188; Martha E. (Gar-
 rett) 1195; Minnie A. 1213
 Pleasant Corydon 1213; Pleasant
 L. 1212; Pleasant M. 1212; Pres-
 ton M. 1212; Q. A. 1195; Quincy
 Adams 1212-3; Quincy C. 1213
 Samuel 272
 TIRMINSTEIN, G. A. 520; Pauline
 756
 TISDLE, Jefferson 928
 TITUS, Uriah B. 574
 TLAPEK, John 615; John jr 615
 John J. 615; Magdeline (---) 615
 Rose M. (Bogy) 615; & Bartels 615
 TOBIAS, Elizabeth Ann 1197
 TOBLER, Jacob 325, 431, 433
 TODD, George 133
 TOLER, Lucy W. (---) 870; Vic-
 toria D. 870-1; William B. 870
 TOLLIE, Fr. --- 523n
 TOLMAN, Elizabeth (Lowman) 677
 Margaret Frances (Evans) 677-8
 Osee 677; William L. 677-8
 TOMBS, James 480
 TOMLIN, Summerville 1186
 TOMLINSON, Alexander O. 950
 Anna 977; Ella 950; Ella D. (Curd)
 950; Eugenia (Harris) 933, 950
 Eunice 950; Hugh D. 950; Marcus
 M. 950; Mattie S. (Outlaw) 950; T.
 E. 933; Thomas E. 950; Uriah D.
 950
 TONEY, Elliott 1148; George H.
 1148; George W. 1148; Jesse 890
 John L. 1148; Lizzie L. (Barnett)
 1148; Martin 907; Ora 909; Pink-
 ney 909; Rebecca (Pettet) 1148
 Sarah E. 1148; W. K. 338; W. P.
 459; William K. 1148; William P.
 1148
 TONG, Carrie 852; Christiana H.
 (Jones) 852; Elizabeth (Woods)
 851; H. F. 851-2; H. N. 447, 455
 Henry D. 851; Hiram N. 343; Sau-
 sah 852; T. F. 536; Theodore F.
 339, 344, 447; Virginia (Alin) 851
 William 851-2
 TONJER, G. 578
 TOOKE, Ada (Holman) 810; Bur-
 ette 810; Eulalie 810; Ila 810
 Jerome 810; John B. 810; Mis-
 souri J. (McGuire) 810; Vilas
 810; William 810
 TOOLE, Anna M. (Bott) 1057
 Bridget (Bryan) 1056-7; Clara
 1057; Elizabeth 1057; Frankie
 1057; Gertie 1057; John 1057
 Maggie 1057; Mary 1057; Michael
 1057; Thomas 1056-7; Thomas
 J. 472, 1056-7
 TORBERT, J. B. 462
 tornado in 1851 419
 TORRENCE, Alpha 510; Camelia
 V. 777, 810; Cora V. 810; Flora
 810; J. Albert 810; L. N. 435, 777
 Laticia 904; Levi N. 810; Levi N.
 jr 810-1; Louie B. 810, 811; M. J.
 (Brown) 810, 811; Margaret B.
 (Walker) 767, 810; May 810; Min-
 nie J. 810; Robert N. 810; Walker
 & Company 784
 TOTTEN, Capt. --- 108
 TOURNEY, Mr. --- 296
 TOUSAMBROUD, Andre 297
 TOWNES, Eddie E. 919; Eliza
 (Thomas) 919; James M. 919; L.
 A. 919; Lucy W. 919; Mary C.
 (Dodson) 919; Mary I. 919, 932
 Monroe C. 919; Nathaniel F. 919
 Stephen A. 919; Thomas J. 919
 William 932; William M. 919
 towns 405-80
 TOWNSEND, Edward B. 883
 George M. 883; J. A. 410; John F.
 883; John H. 343, 883; Laura C.
 883; Margaret 883; Martha J. 883
 Mary C. (Sebastian) 883; Nancy
 (Williams) 883; Nancy W. 883
 William 533; William M. 883
 TRADEAU *See* Trudeau
 traders, orders to 486-7
 TRAINER, C. P. 1186; Eddie E.
 (Townes) 919; Elizabeth (Hick-
 man) 1186; James 919
 The Transcript, Williamsville

- TRASK, George 419
- TRAUTWEIN, Ada 852; Amanda H. 852; Amelia (Gulden) 852; Amelia H. (Gentner) 852; Edward 852; Emma J. 852; F. P. 453
- Ferdinand P. 852; Frederick 852
- Katie 852; Rosa L. 852
- TRAVELSTADT, Susan 1059
- TRAVERNIGHT, August 457
- TRAVIS, Miss --- 796; Ada 1006
- Althea (Brown) Sloan 811; Anna 1006; G. W. 811; Jackson 1006
- Jackson L. 1006; John 153, 530
- John W. 811; Leulla 1006; Lucien 1006; Lucy 1006; Lucy H. (Beckwith) 1006; Luella 1006; Margaret A. (Trimble) 811; Martha L. 1006; Martha J. (Hicks) 1006
- Mary J. 1006
- TRAYLOR, J. H. 795
- treasurers of Missouri 155-6
- TREECE, M. D. 479; Mariah J. (Holley) 1091; Michael D. 1090-1
- Samuel B. 1091; Sarah (Ketchersides) 1091
- TRENT, Rhoda B. 1042; Sallie 958
- William, Trent's Journal from Logstown to Pickawillany in 1852 quoted 258
- TRESENTER, H. 373
- TRIAS, Gen. --- 73
- TRIBBLE, Julian 405; S. P. 405
- TRIBELHORN, Matilda 774
- TRICE, Frances E. 985
- TRIMBLE, Margaret A. 811
- TRIPP, Martha E. 855
- TROPE, Anna Mary (---) 1057
- August Randall 1057; Charles 1057; Clara Alma 1057; Edward Arnold 1057; Emil Arthur 1057
- Frederica Doratha Magdelin Julia (Gross) 1057; Jacob David 1057; Lillie R. 1057; Martin 1057
- Martin jr 1057; Martin William 1057
- TROPPE, Louisa 704
- TROTTER, Mr. --- 487; David 357, 482, 488; Jasper 356, 929
- John 534
- TROUBE, Kate 881
- TROUT, Amanda 1177; Jacob 574
- Mrs. Jacob 574; Richard F. 381
- TROW, W., & Company 1057
- TRUDEAU, Zenon 154, 261; communication from 261-2
- True Democrat, Marble Hill 452
- TRUMM, P. A. 529
- TRYON, Mary Ann 1013
- TUAL, Angeline 1114; Charles 1114, 1115; Elizabeth 1114; Elizabeth (---) 1114; Elwood 1114
- 1115; Ezra C. 1114-5; Fannie 1115
- George 1114, 1115; Gracie 1115
- Hattie 1114; Martha 1114; Samuel 1114; Samuel jr 1114; Selden 1115
- Viana (Evans) 1115; Willie 1115
- TUBB, Isaac B. 377; James F. 376
- TUBBS, Curren A. 1206; Isaac B. 377
- TUCKER, Fr. --- 527-8; --- (---) Higgins; 689; A. H. 315; Agnes Elulua 883; Albert C. 733; Ambrosia 733; Anna (Cissell) 693; Annie Belle 733; Barney 883; Bertie 733
- C. 365; Charles Henry 883; Clara 733; Clement Pius 883; Eliza E. (Peterman) 790; Elizabeth (Brown) 690; Elizabeth (McBride) 734; Ellen (Miles) 717
- Emeline M. 711; Epps 547; F. M. & Company 862, 863; Ferdinand 711; Ferdinand 733; Francis 253
- 883; Francis K. 690; Francis Marion 883; Grace M. 733; Harriet F. (Crews) 1022; Helen 717
- Isidore 711; J. F. 349; James 253
- James F. 733, 883; Jodie 733
- John 253, 327, 328, 345, 717, 790
- Joseph 253, 310, 345, 347, 348, 449
- Joseph jr 253; Joseph E. 733; Joseph Raymond 733; Josephus 690
- 733; Josiah 733; Julia A. 705; Lee 713; Leo 689; Leo E. 734; Leo P. 733-4; Louis 869; Magdalen (McCouley) 883; Malinda 1106; Margaret 690; Margaret (Abernathy) 733; Margaret P. (Tucker) 883
- Maria 689; Mary 688; Mary (Power) 883; Mary (Stewart) 666
- Mary A. 689; Mary A. (Cissell) 733; Mary Ambrosia 716; Mary B. 733; Mary E. (Brewer) 688
- Mary E. (McBride) 713; Mary Elizabeth 883; Mary I. (Layton) 711
- Mary Irena 716; Mary L. 733, 734
- Mary M. (Cissell) 693; Mary Martina (Cissell) 733; Melissa M. (Layton) 711; Michael 353
- Monica 696; N. B. 350; Nancy 690
- Nancy (Kenner) 733; Nancy (Kinners) 690; Nellie 733; Nereus 733
- Nicholas 253; Nina Mercedes 883
- Peter 253, 666, 733; Philip L. 733
- Pink 857; Raphael 688; Raymond 693, 716, 718, 733; Robert L. 733
- Rosa (Moore) 717; Sadie 733
- Sarah (Collier) 965; Sarah (Miles) 733; Sarah Candace (Brewer) 688
- Sarah V. 705; Simeon 693; Simeon S. 733; Simon 693; Stephen 688; Stephen L. 711; Thomas 253
- 717; Tressa (Tucker) 733; Victoria 689; William 253; William A. 1022; Zena (Byington) 729
- TUGGLE, Mary Ann (---) 1027
- TUINIMAN, Thomas 297
- TULING, J. W. 527
- TULLOCK, Samuel 381; Ada 678
- Alva 678; Anna 657; Barney 678
- Caroline (Madkin) 678; Carrie 678; Cora 678; Elizabeth (Gridex) 657, 678; Emma 678; Eusebia 645
- Firmen 678; Guy 678; Henry L. 657, 678; Jasper 678; John 645
- Louisa 678; Lucinda A. 657
- Mary 657, 678; Mary (Matkin) 657
- Reata 678; T. T. 678; Thomas T. 657
- TULLY, Frances 1156
- TUMBAUGH, Dr. --- 1046; Minerva (Owen) 1046
- TURLEY, Alice J. 664; Alma Alice 1007; Carroll B. 1007; Didamia 1007; Eber 664; Elbridge C. 1006
- Eliza (Burgess) 1007; George S. 1007; James R. 1006; Louis G. 1007; Luther M. 1007; Mahala (Cunningham) 1007; Margaret A. 1007; Mariah (Hilton) 664; Martha (Miller) 1006; Mary A. 1006-7
- Nathan 1006; Oliver C. 1006; Robert W. 1006-7; Ruth 634; Rutha 654; William H. 1006
- TURNBAUGH, J. J. 428
- TURNER, Ann (Shannon) 852-3
- Anna (Rasor) 853; B. F. 480, 1081
- Benjamin F. 376-7; Charles M. 851; Daisy 853; Edgar 853; Fannie 929; H. A. 457; Henry 377, 480
- James A. 852-3; Jane 1186; John 1017; John R. 344, 852-3; Martha 941, 1017; Mary (Talley) 851
- Mary J. 787; Nancy (Johnson) : Ferguson 1073; P. 540; P. L. 541; Pinckney L. 541; Polly (---) 1017; Sarah (King) 1091; Stephen 1073; Thomas 333; Willis 1091
- Turner Hall 411
- TURNEY, Nancy 1104
- Turnverlein 411
- TURPIN, Louisa (Rosenstengel) 668; William 668
- TUSCHOFF, Bernard 811; Charles 811; E. (Kromann) 811; Eleanore W. 811; Heinrich 547; Henry 811
- J. (Lieble) 811; John 811; John F. 811; Mary (---) 547; Mary (Grobe) 811; Mary Ann (Dolle) 811
- Richard F. 811; Rosa (Schultz) 811; William H. A. 811
- TUTTLE, David C. 316
- TWIDWELL, Alson G. 1147-8; Amanda 1147; Elizabeth (Canady) 1147; Elizabeth (Heath) 1147
- Margaret (Bollinger) 1147-8
- Mary 1147, 1148; Nancy 1147
- Nancy C. 1148; Obadiah 1147; Obadiah E. 1147; Sarah 1148; Tabitha 1147; William 1147
- TYGART, Rachel B. 1000
- TYLER, A. M. 861; Bertie 861
- Emma (Cosby) 861
- TYSON, James 887; Leah 887
- Tywappity Bottom 303, 353

Tywapppy Bottom Baptist Church
549, 550, 551

UELEKE, Albert J. 812; Anna
(Schueter) 812; Emily A. 812
Hannah (Schupmann) 811; Henry
811; Henry A. 812; Henry F. 811-
2; Louisa (---) Eggman: 811
Otto B. 812; Rosina C. 812

UHL, Casper 384, 417, 513

UHLES, Nancy 809

UHRICH, Mary 605

ULEN, Benjamin 1057; Frederick

1057; Hamilton 1057; James 1057

Laura (Fitzgerald) 1057; Louis

1057; Matthew 1057; Margaret

(Thompson) 1057; Samuel 1057

T. S. 471-3; Thomas 1057

Thomas J. 472, 1057

ULRICH, Rev. --- 581; Christina

(Hille) 812; Frederick 812; Wil-

liam J. 812

UMBECK, Rev. --- 581

UNDERFELDT, Henry 708; Lena

(Hunt) 708

UNDERHILL, Margaret Josephine

1033; Rufus 1033

UNDERIEND, Ellen 687; Tresa

687

UNDERINER, Julia (Anthony) 859

Theodore 859

UNDERRINER, Catherine (Scham-

el) 728; Joseph 728

UNDERWOOD, D. E. 343; Howard

385; John C. 404, 438; Valentine

565; W. H. 768

Union, Perryville 450

Union Aid Society 422

Union Bank 466

Union Milling Company 416

UNTERREINER, Victoria 798

Universalist Church 582

University of Missouri 149

UNVERFERTH, Catherine (Schin-

dler) 728; Joseph 728

UPHAM, John D. 491; Robert 297

Upper Louisiana 52; transfer of

47, 251, 582-9

UPTON, Joseph 337

URBAN, Belle 734; Carl 734; E.

718; Emanuel 734; Emanuel T.

734; Emma 734; Eugene 734

Flora 734; Hilda 734; John 734

John G. 734; Nora M. 734; Robert

734; Sophia 734; Sophia (Hopfer)

734; Theresa (Gertiser) 734

Walter 734

Ursuline Convent 529

VACHARD, Ant. 298

VACHETTE, Ant. 298

VAETH, Thresa 616

VAIL, George C. 514; James H.

392

VALLARD, Christina 698

VALLE, Commodore --- 611

Baptiste, orders to 585; C. C.

214; Charles 243, 481; Charles

B. 315; Charles C. 316; Felix 315

409; Francois 214, 242, 243, 310

315, 483, 485, 883; order of 483-4

Francois see Francois; Francois

jr 242, 596; J. B. 215, 310-1, 406

408; Jane (Barbau) 243; Jean

Baptiste 242; John B. 205, 405, 611

John Baptiste 611, 883-4; L. 406

L. B. 315; Louisa 611; Louise

(Carpentier) 243; Marie Louise

243, 883; Mary 611; Mary M. 610

Pascal 491; Pelagie (Carpenter)

243; Zoe 611

VALLEY, G. 1143; Mary (Roussin)

1143

Valley Spirit, Chambersburg

Pennsylvania 766

VALLI, Catherine 596

valuations 220-1

VAN ALLEN, Hattie A. 672

VAN AMBURGH, B. L. 812; James

H. 422; John A. 812; Mary F.

(Ford) 812

VAN BUREN, Martin 160, 174

Van Buren County 174

VANCE, G. L. (f) 618; John 491

William 442; William R. 352

VANCIL, C. 464

VAN CLEVE, A. 1178; G. T. 475

George T. 1178; Gussie 1178

Hester (James) 1178; John D. 1178

Vana E. (James) 1178

VANDEGRISS, Elizabeth (Mentor)

1044

VANDENBENDEN, Francoise Julie

(Godrey) 289; Joseph 286, 290

329; Louis 286, 289, 290, 297, 437

VANDENER, Catherine 853

VANDERBERG, Judge --- 52, 145

VANDERNAILT, Pierre 298

VAN DERSANDEN, Henry 694

VANDERVEST, Alice E. 769

Marshall 769

VANDEVER, Gen. --- 502

VANDOREN, Luther H. 569

VAN DORN, Gen. --- 121, 508, 519

VANDOVER, William 377; family

309

VANDREUIL, Gov. --- 154

VANDYKE, J. C. 459

VAN ECKHOUTE, John B. 734

Joseph V. 734; Leonard 734

Mary C. 734; Mary J. (Layton)

734; Jary Josephine 734; Peter

Francis 734; Polycarpus 734

Venantius 734

VAN FRANK, C. R. 446; P. R. 779

VANGENNIP, Alfred 853; Anna 853

VANGENNIP (Vandover) 853; Clara

853; John 853; Joseph 853; Lewis

853; Robert 853; Robert jr 853

Rosa (Chavann) 853; Rosena 853

VANGILDER, John 413

VAN HOOSER, Elizabeth 680; M.

(f) 1071; Valentine 1071

VAN HORN, Nathan 322, 326, 427

432, 433; R. T. 158, 159; &

Wheeler 458

VANHUS, Minnie P. 863

VANLEER, George 491

VANLIGHTNER, Fr. --- 853

VAN LUYTELAAR, John 527

VAN NATTY, Jane 680

VANOVER, Julia 1205

VAN RODEN, Charles 382; H. 459

VANSANT, Abner 418

VANSICKLE, Emily (Horn) 646

Samuel G. 646

VANSICKLES, Joseph 315, 316

VANSWEARINGEN, Capt. --- 65

VAN TOURENHOUT, C. L. 529

VANURE, Louis 491

VAN VAIN, Alida 605

VARNER, Emma 1090; Frederick

359; John S. 377; Mary 593

689-90; P. L. 377; Thomas 309

William C. 315

VASTERLING, Fred. 579; J. 384

VAUGHAN, Drury 356

VAUGHN, Charles 507; Mary 951

Nancy Ann 1029; Polly 1028; Wil-

liam R. 518

VELEKE, Anna (Schlueter) 800

Henry 800

VENABLE, --- (---) 699; Martha

E. 699; family 254

VENTRES, Eseneth Mariah 765

VERBEKE, Amelia 716

VERIAT, Peter 254

VERNON, Ellen (Swank) 640; I-

saac 535; Mrs. Isaac 535; Mary

A. 640; Miles 184-5; Thomas 640

Vernon County 184-5

VERSCHELDEN, Alice E. 735; Eu-

genia (Geobert) 734; Henry 734-5

Louis A. 734; Lucinda E. (Case)

735; Mary (Dally) 735; Mary

(Gysels) 734

VESSELS, Elijah 735; Elizabeth

(Meredith) 735; Frank 735

George 348, 735; Henry 735; John

735; John L. 735; Lydia 735

Mary (Burns) 735; Nellie 735

VEST, George G. 157, 159, report

by 101-2

Vidette, Lutesville 453

VIEH, Catherine (Kauffmann) 615

Michael 615-6; Christine (Peters)

616

villages 405-80

VILLAR, Anthony 685; Cecelia

(Obuchon) 685

VILLARS, Augustas D. 884; Bell

(Gregory) 872, 884; Caroline 884

Claude Joseph 883, 884; Eleanor

(St. Gemme) 883; J. D. 343; Jo-

seph D. 883; Julia (Gregory) 884

(Martin) 1179; Augusta 1179
Henrietta 1179; Isom A. 1179; J. M. 369; James 1179; James H. 1179; James M. 1179; James W. 1164; John 1179; Lucy A. (White) 1179; Mamie 1179; Martha (Biven) 1179; Martha (Idson) 1179
Mary E. 1179; Maeton 1179; Matilda 1152; Mollie 1179; Priscilla (Kirkpatrick) 1179; Ray 1179
Stephen P. 1179; Vara 1179; William 1179
WAMMACK, Benjamin 862; Margaret (Berry) 862; Samuel 1032
Sophia (Harty) 1032
WAPLES, Olivia 753
Wappapello 460
war measures 121
War of 1812 61-3
War with Mexico, Missourians in 71
WARBRITTON, Emma 1203
WARD, Col. --- 891; Alice 1058
Andrew 1149; Andrew J. 1058
Benjamin 1162; Cecelia (Woods) 950; Crockett A. 1058; David 841
Deliah (Compton) 1149; Dexter 950; E. E. (f) 1058; Edgar 1149
Eleanor M. 951; Eliza 630-1; Elizabeth 633, 954; Elizabeth (Wilson) 1149; Etta 1203; Etta L. 1213
F. A. (f) 1058; Francis M. 1149
Georgiana (Wimp) 914; H. M. 382
Hardin M. 213, 367, 1209, 1213
Harriet 1120; Henry 951; Iveson 1161; Iveson M. 1149; James 670
1149; James A. 1058; Jane (Hutchens) 1103; John 151, 386
Josephine 1149; Joshua 1149
Laura M. (Benham) : Watson: 951
Lena Maud 1058; Lula (Rudy) 870
M. 466; Margaret 1162; Margaret Ann 645; Mahala C. 1149; Martha (Warmack) 1149; Martha (Womack) 1161; Martha M. 1213; Mary (Williams) 1149; Mary A. 951
Mary A. (Cashdollar) 1058; Mary B. E. (Whitener) 1150; Mary F. 1000; Mary H. (Landrum) 645
Mary J. 1058, 1120; Mary J. (Allen) 1213; Mary Jane 1149; Mary K. (Garrett) 1213; Meshack 338
1149; Messer 402, 468, 994; Minnie Ellen 1149; N. E. (f) 1058; Nancy (Ward) 1149; Parthenia 1168
Reuben 633, 1149; Sallie (Smith) 633; Samuel J. 505, 507; Sarah 1054; Sarah A. 951; Susan 1149
Talitha 1149; Thomas 1149
Thomas A. 914; William 645, 1149
William A. 1213; William J. 1058
William W. 950-1; Yancy 1149
WARDRACKER, W. 527
WARE, C. E. 442; Charles E. 634
WARFORD, Emily J. (---) 987
John S. 987; Luvisa A. 987
WARINER, Albertine 838
WARDING, T. A. 639
WARMACK, James 1127, 1149
Jennie (McGhee) 1149; M. 1134
Mamie 1149; Martha 1149; Mary 1149; Mary (Skiles) 1149; Mary Ann 1127, 1141; Matthew 1127
1149; Nannie 1149; Richard 1149
William 1127, 1149
WARNER, Jane 1092-3; William 159
WAROSKY, Elizabeth 802
WARREN, Rev. --- 555; Abner 575
Amanda M. 1213; Angeline (Keath) 1213; Annie 1131; B. E. H. 459; Catherine 1213; Edwin 1213; Eliza Jane (Cottoner) 735-6
Elizabeth (Parmenter) 1213; Elizabeth (Ridgeway) 1213; Ella A. (Whitt) 617; George 736; Humphrey 465; James M. 735-6
James T. 1213; Jesse C. 1213
John 178, 617; Joseph 185, 736
Joshua 735; Martin D. 178; Mary J. 1213; Nancy (Clary) 735; Nancy E. 1213; Polly (Manning) 693
Richard 736; Richard Crockett 1213; Robert 892; Robert L. 1213
Ruth Caroline (Keathley) 1213
Rutter 736; Sallie 1213; Sallie Ann 1213; Sarah I. 1213; Susanna (DeLisle) 892; William 735, 736
1213; William H. 1213; William J. 1213
Warren County 185
Warren County Press 1078
WARRINGTON, Abner 1207; Abner E. 1207; Annie E. 1207; Docia Caroline (---) 1192; Elijah 1192
Mary Ann (Tarkington) 1207
Mary F. 1192; & Puxnell 438, 476
wars, early 61-73; Seminole 63-6
War of 1812 61-3; War with Mexico 71
WARSING, Sarah Ann (AuBuchon) 622; William H. 622
WARTH, Amelia 913; Celia 913
Charles 913; Elizabeth (Ingould) : Strawn: 913; George 913; Harriet 913; Ira 913; James 913; Jerome 913; John 913; Laura A. 913
Louisa 913; Mary 913; Mary (Johnson) 913; Melinda (Adams) 913; Morgan 913; Robert 913; Susan 913
WASEM, Louis 607; Theresa (Mueller) 607
WASH, Robert 156
WASHAM, Susan 973
WASHINGTON, George 44-5, 48
185
Washington County 185
Washington Female Seminary 419
watermelons 465
WATERS, Dr. --- 892, 899; Maj. --- 690; Mr. --- 292, 296; --- (Caldwell) 736; --- (---) : Vandenberg: twidow of Louis Vanl 290; Clara M. (DeLassus) 736
Cyrille 736; Elma 736; Francoise Julie (Godfrey) : Vandenberg: 289; Harriet 978; Job 348; John 289; L. A. 334, 439; Leon 736
Louis O. 907; Margaret (Rice) 736
Neelie 907; R. H. 334; R. J. 438
Rachel (Jones) 288; Richard F. 480; Richard H. 335; Richard J. 290, 298, 301, 327, 334, 437; Richard Jones 286, 288-9, 292, 333, 334
Robert 736; Robert C. 736; Robert C. Jr 736; Thomas W. 303, 317
462; Vagina (---) 907; W. W. 438
William 288
WATHEN, Mrs. --- 432; Barbara Ann 783; I. R. 414, 416, 418; Ignatius 427, 462; Ignatius R. 414
John 355; Richard 357; William 491
WATHON, B. & R. M. 1042
WATKINS, Benjamin 1008; Clara 1008; Effie F. 1008; Elbert 1008
Gertrude W. (Simmons) 1053
Hardin W. 1053; Ida May 1008
John C. 316; Joseph 282, 1008; Joseph F. 1008; Laura (Holmes) 1008; Louisa (Northeast) 1008
Marie 788; Mary (McCorkle) 1135
Mary A. 1008; N. W. 323, 326, 327
424, 430, 432, 434, 497, 1187; Nathaniel W. 395, 396, 422; Paralee (Holms) 1008; Sarah 1008; Thomas 1008; Wash. 506
WATLEY, Frances A. (---) 1025
WATMILLER, Barbara 1148
WATRIN, P. F. 522
WATS, Juan 299
WATSMAN, Elizabeth (Coffman) 591; William 591
WATSON, Elizabeth 855; H. C. 903
J. V. 534; James 951; Jason 430
434; Jennie 903; John 299; John C. 425; Laura M. (Benham) 951
Mary 911; Mattie 894; R. 565; R. G. 329, 333; R. J. 335; Robert G. 330, 333, 437, 438, 908; Sam 8, 889
Sarah 1055; Susan E. (Boyce) 889
W. S. 418, 425; William E. 951
WATTS, Rev. --- 547; Duty Sylvester 885; Emeline 857; H. N. 539, 540, 541, 542; H. S. 540, 541
480; Jennie Price 680; L. I. (Whitener) 885; Leurla I. (Whitener) 886; Mary 993; Mary J. 884; Minnie Bell 885; Missouri C. 884; N. B. 347, 547, 884-5, 886
Nancy (Sitze) 884; Reuben 857
884; Susan (Zimmerman) 857
family 255
WAUGH, Alexander 357, 423

- James E. 463; L. 534
WAYNE, Anthony 185, 612
 Wayne County 185, 219, 321; biographies 1118-52; boundaries 336 buildings 337; commissioners 336; crimes 337; officials 337-9 organization 336-9; settlement 283; villages 460
Wayne County Democrat, Piedmont 1143-4
Wayne County Journal 1142
WEAKLEY, Barney 664; Sarah J. (Smith): Pigg 664
WEAL, Susannah (Von Neiderhausen): Vogley 1007; William 1007 wealth 196
WEAR, George 339; John G. 393 479
WEAVER, F. 459; Garrett 475 Hannah 264; James 334, 461, 462 James B. 161; John 303, 354, 357
WEBB, Mr. --- 957-8; Alzena 855 885; Amanda J. (Martin) 885; Angeline (Wilson) 1054; Byars 885 Charity 704; Eliza 957-8; Eliza J. 1070; James 1054; Jeremiah 1054; John D. 457; Julius 885 Lean 668; Malinda 1054; Margaret R. 885; Mary 1054; Mary Elizabeth 885; Rebecca (Williams) 885
WEBBER, Ed 471; Frederick 491 Jessie J. 1021
WEBER, Adolph J. 737; Anna 1058 Bernhard 1058; C. A. 517; C. W. 480; Carl 1058; Charles A. 136-7 347, 513, 578; Charles E. 737 Christopher 738; Dorothea (---) 736; E. J. 674; E. M. 1058; E. W. C. 1058-9; Edward 1058-9; Elizabeth (Prack) 1058; Emil M. 1058 Emma 1058; Franz 1058; Henna (Duclen) 1058-9; John A. 352; K. W. 399, 626, 627; Martha A. (Hellwege) 737; Martha S. 737 Martin A. 737; Mary 684; Mary C. (Stam) 674; Nannie C. (Cayce) 627; Ottelie 737; R. W. 1058 Rosalie D. 737; Sophia (Reinhard) 1058; W. C. 472; William W. 409
WEBSTER, Daniel quoted 85 Webster County 185
WEEDEN, Louisa 799
Weekly Journal, Greenville 458
Weekly Record, New Madrid 914
WEHNER, Clara (Schneider) 591 592, 616; Flora (Miller) 616 George 616; John G. 616; Mary 591; Nicholas 591, 592, 616; Teresa 592; Thresa (Vaeth) 616; & Bolle 410, 592, 616
WEHNUELLER, Henry 579
WEHSTEDT, Johanna 682
WEBERG, Samuel; *see also* Whybark
WEIDT, Charles 418
WEIGEL, E. F. 420; Eugene F. 155
WEIGENSTEIN, Chris. 344
WEIGHTMAN, R. H. 71
WEIGLE, Joseph 439
WEIL, B. 428
WEILER, Anton 616; Caroline (Huck) 616; Joseph 616; Saloma (Dozk) 616; & Steigle 616
WEIMER, Charles 678; Elizabeth (Teley) 678; John 678-9; John A. 678; Mary (Zink) 678
WEINHOLD, Adele 738; Agnes 738 Christine (Walther) 737; Cora 738 Dora 738; Emily 738; H. 737; J. G. 348; Joseph G. 737-8; Josephine 738; Lydia 738; Martha 738 Mary (Bretscher) 738
WEIR, George 343
WEISE, Amalia 1096
WEISKAPPER, Dorothea 638
WEISS, Adeline B. M. 756; August 814; Augusta 771; Charles 578 593, 814; Christena (Frick) 814 Eliza (Fichafer) 814; Eliza (Thoman) 616; Elizabeth 593; Erich H. 814; Francis X. 522, 523, 616-7; George 814; George Jr. 814 Henry 771, 814; Herman 814; Jacob 814; Matilda 814; Matilda (Claudeta) 814; Pernesia E. (Masters) 814; Robert 814; Wilhelm (Loves) 814; William C. 814
WEIXEL, Joseph 450
WELBORN, Ann 622; Benjamin Franklin 679; Coluin B. 679; Elizabeth (Sanders) 679; Isaac 679 Isaac Jr. 679; Mary 679; Jemima (Malkin) 679; Rebecca S. 1085 Samuel P. 679; Sarah (Teague) 679; Sarah Isabella 679; Sterling P. 679; Theodore 679; William F. 679; William S. 363
WELCH, Aikman 156; Arthur O. 1059; Auburn S. 814; Carney H. 1059; Carrol 940; Catherine (Snider) 854; Cinderella C. 814 Cinderella C. (Snider) 814; Columbia (McFarron) 1050; Cora A. 1059; Daniel E. 1059; Edward H. 854; Eliza (Slagle) : Hahn : Snider : 854; Elizabeth 729; Elizabeth 853; Emma (Hawks) 1020 Emmerson F. 854; Erina L. (McFarron) 940; Franklin M. 854 Franklin P. 854; Grace E. (Caldwell) : Sheppard : 854; Hattie J. 815; Henry G. 1059; Ira W. 815 J. M. 454; James 1020; James E. 550; Janet 913; John R. 854; Joseph B. 854; Juda E. 1126-7; Katie (Ostner) 979; Keziah J. (Stevens) 854; Levina J. (Proffer) 814 Louisa E. (Lessley) 814; Margaret 609; Margaret (Young) 853 Margaret A. 854; Marzella C. 814 Miles M. 854; Minnie M. 1059 Missouri E. 814, 854; Nancy (Crews) 1059; Richard J. 814-5 854; Samuel 913, 1126; Sarah Edna 1059; Sarah J. 835; Sarah V. (Lee) 1059; Susan (Travelstadt) 1059; Thomas 853; Thomas M. 854; William 399, 814, 853 1050; William F. 854; William M. 814, 853-4
WELKER, Catherine 1143; Ellen (Clippard) 750; Emily J. (Smith) 847; George 840; Jacob 750 Leonard 266, 275; Peter 847 Samuel 750; Sarah 750; Sarah E. (Masters) 840; W. H. 555
WELLBORN, Curtis 266; James 266, 303, 462; John 303; Jonathan 266; Thomas 266, 303
WELLES, Gideon 86
WELLING, Anna G. 783; Charles 326, 428, 433, 434, 571; Charles W. 432; Elizabeth 785; Mary J. 571
WELLMORE, Lucy 717
WELLS, Amanda 1034; Amanda C. 779; Anna 983; C. C. 1125; C. P. 1214; Caroline 1136; Carty 74 Early F. 1150; Effie 854; Eli 854 Elias 854; Elizabeth 1150; Ellen R. 1130; Erastus 158; Etta 854 F. M. 379, 452, 453, 843, 849; Fanny L. (Davis) 1125; Freeman 1150 George A. 854; Hugh 347, 348; J. 1130; J. G. 569; James E. 1150 Jessie K. 854; John 315; John M. 371; Josephine 854; Laura 1150 Lucretia E. 854; M. (f) 1130; Malinda 1150; Malinda (Gallemore) 1150; Malinda Cherry 1185-6 Martha 1169; Martha Ann 854 Mary 751, 820; Mary Ann (Brandon) 854; Mary Jane 854; Mary O. 1150; Matilda 854; Patsy 1046 Peter F. 460, 1150; Robert W. 74 156; Sallie (Mason) 1150; Sarah (George) 854; Sarah Caroline 854 William 363, 491, 1150
 Wellsdale 460, 1150
WELP, Albert 738; Amanda 738 Elizabeth (Kleiborker) 738; Henry 738; J. H. 738; Regina (Swenhafel) 738; Rosa 738
WELSHANCE, David 571
WELSCHKE, Dora 150; Dora (Brake) 150
WELSH, William 339
Welsche, Dora 1150; Dora (Brake) 1150; Edie 1150; Emma 1150 Frederick H. 1150; Henry W. 1150 Joanna (Stebbins) 1150; Julia 1150 Minnie (Brenicke) 1150
WELTY, Daniel 815; Effie 815 Emma J. 815; Hannah A. 815

Ira B. 815; Levi 435, 815; Mary E. 815, 830; Nancy C. 815; Polly (Hendricks) 815; Rillie Ann C. (Baker) 815; Russell B. 815; Sarah E. (Miller) 815; Sarah J. 815 William 815; William O. 815 WERNECKE, Henry 447, 629 WERNERT, John 1115; Joseph 1115 Lawrence C. 529, 1115; Teresa (Schlieb) 1115 WESCHE, Adolph 1150; William 1150 WESSAL, Matilda (Altenthal) 742 William 742 WEST, Ada D. 545; James 1077 John 465; Lucrinda (McGuire) 780 Margaret J. 1077, 1086; Melinda 666; Neeley 1100; William 780 WESTBROOK, Matilda M. 1175 Western Department 111 Western Eagle, Cape Girardeau 417 WESTFALL, Fannie (Douglass) 1159 Westliche Presse, Cape Girardeau 418 WESTMEIER, Charlotte (---) 547 Herman 547 WESTMEYER, Philip 578 WESTOVER, Bettie 673-4; N. J. (f) 647 Westport, battle of 133 WESTRICH, Regina 938 WETHERFORD, E. 432 WETHERS, Dr. --- 1021; Sarah A. 1178-9; Stephen 1178 Webnores's Gazetteer of Missouri 1837 11n WHALEY, Delaney 882 WHEAT, Perry W. 490 WHEATLEY, Mr. --- 1023-4; Ann 1195; Eliza 1023-4; Thomas 1195 WHEELER, Gen. --- 515; Benjamin F. 815; Charles Henry Medley 816; Christini I. 816; Isabella A. (Medley) 816; J. M. 541; John S. 372; John B. 325; Mary (Wathen) 815; Thomas Franklin 815-6 Will H. 815 WHETT, Lizzie 643 WHETSTONE, Christ. 885; Margaret R. (Webb) 885 WHICKER, Martha A. (---) 1051-2 Mary 1028 WHILEBORN family 528 WHITAKER, Daniel 1180; John 1180; Lurinda (Timberman) 1180 Milton J. 1180; Nancy (Sebastian) 1180; Sarah E. (Godsey) 1180 Stella 1078; Thomas 355 WHITCOMB, G. W. 466; George 366, 382, 465-6, 467, 468 WHITE, Maj. --- 119-20; Mrs. --- 283; A. J. 1148; Abbie (Bratcher) 895; Altha May 1180 Altunio O. 1008; Amanda Snow 885; Annie (Long) 1203; Archibald 1059; Benjamin C. 1009 Benjamin C. jr 1009; Bettie 1060 C. W. 592; Carrie C. 1180; Cordelia 1180; Cornelius 1009; Cornelius D. 1008; Daniel 1193; Dona 1059; E. (Back) 1060; E. H. 541 575; Ed. H. 540; Edmund 470; Edwin 417, 807; Elgin G. 1059; Eli 1008; Eliza 754-5; Elizabeth 750 1008, 1061, 1130, 1169; Elizabeth (Whitt) 1130; Ella A. 617; Ellis 1059; Elvira E. 1180; Elgin C. 1179; Elwood 1059; Emily 960 Emma 885; Evaline 1123; Fannie 984; Fernando 1059; Fountain E. P. 1008, 1009; Francis S. 1008 G. M. 1180; George S. 1059, 1060 G. J. Georgia Ann 1009; Hannah (Gallian) 1060; Harriet 1008 Harriet J. (Rhodes) 1143; Henry 1060; Henry A. 679; Hugh L. 160 Huron 1008; I. L. 1143; J. D. 480 Jacob 1060; James 679, 885 James B. 509, 1008; James H. 1060 James R. 1180; James U. 679-80 James W. 1009; Jane 1060; Jehu 1008; Jesse 1008; Jesse E. 1009 Jesse K. 1008; John 339, 341, 538 679, 750; John T. 1060; John W. 895, 1059; Joseph 413, 1203; L. C. 642; Laura Ann 1059; Laura I. 1060; Leora 1060; Lizzie 885 Louis 1009; Louisa 1060; Louisa J. 1009; Lucinda 1008; A. 1179 Lula 1060; Malinda 1008; Margaret 1008; Margaret A. (Barry) 1008; Margaret E. 1059; Margaret V. (Frazor) 1060; Martha Ann 1009; Martha I. 1060; Mary (Blackledge) 592; Mary (Pool) 885; Mary (Twidwell) 1143; Mary A. 1060; Mary A. V. (Price) 1059 Mary C. (Williamson) 1059, 1060 Mary D. 1008; Mary J. 592, 1009 Mary M. 1059; Mary R. (Riddle) 1180; Mary S. (Flicks) 1180; Mattie J. 1176; Milton 1060; Minerva J. 1180; Minnie Dixon 1009; Missouri E. 1060; Mollie (Long) 1203 Nancy (Harman) 1008; Nancy (Yarbro) Fisher: 1193; Nancy B. 1115; Nancy C. (Couch) 1180 Narcissa 1059; Neal 1008; Nora B. 1060; Pauline 1123-4; Penina Ellen 1009; Pernina (Clibourne) 1009; Pernina Ellen 1009; Peter 1060; Polly 1008; Pressia 1116 Pricie Lee 1180; Rebecca 1102 Robert 297, 357, 367, 1060; Robert C. 1009; Robert H. 617; Rosa 679; Rosanna 1008; Ruth (Snow) 885; S. S., & Company 473; Samuel 1203; Samuel J. 1180; Samuel S. 1180; Sarah 895; Sarah (Mcswain) 1123; Sarah H. 1059; Sophronia (Kelley) Arnold: 1009 Sylvester C. 679; T. C. 1123-4 Thomas 960, 1060; Thomas F. 885; Thomas L. 1009; Thomas Lee 1009; Uriah 1060; Valentine 679; W. B. M. 344; Walter F. 1060 Wiley 1009; William 411, 1009 1060, 1180; William A. 1009; William H. 1059, 1060; William J. 1008; William L. 1059-60; William M. 1180; William W. 1180 & Company 1156 "White Cloud" Steamship 189 WHITEFIELD, Martha 1044 WHITEHEAD, Emma 1214; William A. 362, 363 WHITEHEAD, Martha 925; R. H. 327 397 WHITENER, Maj. --- 331; Mrs. --- 341; Adaline (Sitea) 886; Amanda Jane (Teeters) 855; Andrew L. 855; B. F. 884; Barbara 855; Barbara A. 886; Caroline E. 831; Caroline L. 856; Cassie Ann 886; Catherine 885; Catherine S. 1139; Clarence C. 1150; Claud F. 1150; Columbus L. 855; Daniel M. 855, 885-6; Elijah 855, 886; Elizabeth 823, 886; Elizabeth (Bolinger) 885, 886; Ellen C. 862 Emeline (Sitzes) 1150; Eva May 855; Everett O. 1150; F. E. 1148 Flora 886; Florence E. 1150 Francis 886; Francis E. 1150 Gordon 886; Hannah 885; Henry 339, 341, 447, 449, 885, 886, 1150 Henry jr 886; Henry B. 1150; Henry B. jr 1150; Henry D. 855; Henry M. 855; J. Q. A. 886; J. Q. D. 862; James J. 886; Jennie 845 John Henry 886; John Q. 449; John Q. A. 344, 885; John Q. D. 855; Joseph H. 855; L. L. (f) 885; Lawson K. 1150; Lawson M. 885; Leurina I. 886; Lillie A. 1150; Lola A. 1150; Lola Beatrice 855; Lucy E. (---) 855; Lydia 885; Margaret Bess 885; Martha 885, 1150 Martha E. 886; Martha Elvira 855 Mary (Bess) 886; Mary B. E. 1150 Mary C. 871; Mary Caroline 886 Mary E. 1141; Mary Emeline B. 1148; Mary J. (Watts) 884; Matilda (Berry) 855, 862; Mattie E. 855; Mattie E. (Gordon) 886 Maud 1150; Miles B. 855; Myrtle 886; Noah J. 886; Patience E. (Kinder) 855; Pinkney G. 886 Polly 1150; Purney 885; Purney 886; Sarah C. 886; Selinda C. (Moser) 1150; Stella 886; Susan Ellen 886; Turner G. 855; family 255

Whitewater settlement 274-6
 Whitewater Presbyterian Church 573
 WHITTINGTON, Frank 309; William 309
 WHITLEDGE, Adeline 793; Ann (Comer) 816; Clarinda (Shoults) 816; E. H. 793; Frances (Whitledge) 816; Elsa H. 816
 John 816; Mehitabel 798; William 816
 WHITLOCK, John S. 409; Sarah 1037; Tennie 1037
 WHITMER, C. W. ; L. M. 451
 WHITMORE, Francis A. (Nims) 796; G. R. 796; John 652; Pearly 796; & Ruff 796
 WHITNER, Corentha 822; Daniel 822; Lydia (Berry) 822; Miles 822
 WHITNEY, M. (O) 783; Preston 325
 WHITSEL, John 1086; Sallie (Patty) 1086
 WHITSELL, D. Edgar 1009; J. Cloud 1009; James C. 1009; James P. 1009; James W. 1009
 John J. 1009; Nancy A. (Diviney) 1009; Nora W. 1009; Sarah Ann (Thompkins) 1009; Virginia (Crineham) 1009; William 1009
 WHITSON, Isaac 323
 WHITT, Andrew 617; Angeline (Clay) Williams: 617; Arabella 617; Edward 617; George 617
 Gordon 617; Hoyt 617; Isabella 617; James 617; John W. 617
 Laura A. 617; Luman 617; Margaret 617; Mary Ann 617; Nancy 617; Richard 1130; Sarah 617
 Sarah (---) 1130; Viola 617; Virginia Elizabeth (Faulkner) 617
 William 617
 WHITTAKER, Callie 1157; Elijah 316; M. J. 1157
 WHITTENBURG, Henry 813; Laura 813
 WHITTIMORE, Eliza 1120, 1121
 WHITTINGTON, William 375
 WHITWORTH, Calvin 1021; Charity A. 876; Charles Goff 1116
 Clarence E. 1116; Clementine (Colley) 1021; Elizabeth 1115
 George W. 1115, 1116; Isaac G. 381, 1097, 1115-6; Isaac G. jr 1115; James M. 1115; John A. 1115, 1116; John A. jr 1116; John W. 1115; Mary C. (Tidwell) 1116
 Mary J. 1115; Nancy B. (White) 1115; P. W. 381, 1116; Polly W. 1115; Pressie (White) 1116
 Pressia S. 1097; Sarah (Albright) 1115; Sarah P. 1115; William D. 1115; William H. 381, 1115-6
 Winston 876, 1115; & Son 455
 WHYBARK, John C. 378, 451; Mrs. Levi 574; Levi C. 512; Levi E. 451, 574; Moses 378, 379, 400
 S. W. 513; Samuel 275, 573; Samuel W. 517, 574; Mrs. Samuel 574
 WILKIE, W. B. T. 571, 572
 WILKES, Eliza (Gordon) 804; H. J. 405
 WILKIE, W. B. T. 571, 572
 WILKINS, Dr. --- 1165; A. B. 1181
 Christopher C. 1181; Claud M. 1181; Clement 1181; Cora V. 1159
 Cynthia (Clarkston) 1181; Elizabeth (Schultz) 1181; F. M. 475
 Fabius M. 1180-1, port. 1181; Fabius M. jr 1181; Guy 1181
 Helen (Grisons) 1180; John 1180
 Lena 1181; Martha (Baird) 1181
 Martha (Cucle) 1181; Mary E. (Scruggs) 1181; Samuel 1181
 Tennessee J. (Cucle) 1181; Tennessee (Moore) 1181; Wyley 1181
 WILKINSON, Capt. --- 243; --- (Valle) 243; Allen 1150; Amelia 738; Annie (Nellis) 738; Archibald F. 1150; Arthur 518; Arthur N. 1150; Benjamin F. 738; Carrie (McPike) 738; Charlotte (Daniel) 1125; Daniel A. 1150; Daniel W. 1151; Edward A. 1150; Elizabeth (Lawson) 738; Ella May 738; Emily J. 1150; Emma (Dickson) 738
 Hannah A. 776; Henry 1125; Henry C. 1150; James 51-2, 146, 154
 284-5, 582; proclamation by 253
 quoted 285
 James T. 1151; Jemima (---) 790
 Jennie 739; Jennie (McPike) 739
 Joel 429; John 738; John F. 1151
 John M. 1150-1; Judy Ann 1150
 Julia (De Lassus) Worshum: 738
 Louella 1151; Louisa (Sanderson) 1150; Lulu B. 738; M. A. 570
 Margaret 1150; Mary 1150; Munson 738; Nathaniel G. 406; Neill 1150; Peter 1150; Peter A. 1150
 R. L. 338; Rachel (Hesson) 1150
 Sarah A. 790; Sarah A. (Cole) 1151; Sarah A. (Young) 1150
 Teresa J. (Sweenk) 738; W. B. 347
 348; Walter 348; Walter E. 738
 Walter S. 738; William 738, 790
 William R. 348, 738-9; William T. 513, 516; Zone 1150
 WILKS, Addie 1214; Cornelia (Spencer) 1214; Delia 1214; Emma 1214; Emma (Whitehead) 1214
 Henry J. 1214; John 1214; Lovina H. (Johnson) 1214; Lura 1214; Peter S. 160; Ward 1214; William H. 1214
 WILL, Emily 594; Melville 535
 WILLEKE, Antoinette 881
 WILLEMINE, Angie 689
 WILLER, Herman 416
 WILLEY, Caroline 867
 WILLIAM to slave 350
 William Jewell College 150
 WILLIAMS, Capt. --- 94; Mrs. --- 916; --- (---) 986; --- (Hanley) 817; --- (Pace) 788; A. D. 381, 382

A. J. 762; Abbie 894; Abraham J. 154; Adelia (Donnell) 868; Allen 546; Amanda 1084; Amanda Jane (AuBuchon) 622; Ambers 681-2 Angeline (Clay) 617; Ann V. 948 Asa E. 460; Bedie (Calliam) 649 C. C. 913; Candus M. 817; Catherine 1147; Charlotte (Randol) 817; Cynthia E. 817; David 690 Deal 682; Didema 680; Ebenezer G. 817; Edward V. 681; Elias 633 Eleanor C. (Peers) 681; Eliza 690 Elizabeth (Glascok) 817; Elizabeth (Rogers) 681-2; Elizabeth (Van Hooser) 680; Elizabeth (Watson) 855; Elizabeth H. (Ben-nett) 680-1; Ellen D. (Cole) 681 Elma Jane 817; Elvis F. 855 Emirretta T. 1165; Emma A. 818 Emma P. 681; F. J. 451; F. M. 431 Frances 649; Frances Jane 680 Francis M. 816, 817, 840; Francis M. Jr 817; Gardner 649; George 331, 461; George W. 617; George B. 681; George W. 681; H. H. M. 326, 427, 429, 556; H. M. 447 Harriet (Covington) 630; Hattie E. (Bristol) 913; Horace Wesley 817; Ida C. 817; Isaac 264, 491 Isaac S. 280; Isaac Smith 765, 816 817; Isabella 1155-6; J. C. 457 542; J. S. 383; J. T. 571; Jacob 280, 791, 816-7; James 553, 561 562, 946; Jane 817, 1125; Janet (Welch) 913; Jenkin 491; Jennie 946; Jennie (Berry) 862; Jennie Price (Watts) 680-1; John A. 817-8; John C. 559; John J. 681 John Jay 913; John P. 817; John W. 681; Joseph 788; Joseph C. 680-1; Justin 469; Kate 681; Lot-retta 762; Lotrick 649; Louisa 817; Louisiana (Randol) 817; Lucinda 808, 894; M. H. 379; Malinda 817; Malinda (Randol) 817 Margaret (Bryan) 681; Martha 817; Martha E. 791; Martha E. (Liles) 818; Marvin Carroll 681 Mary 1149; Mary A. 926; Mary Ann (Liles) 816; Mary J. 833 Mary L. 747, 818; Mary S. (Har-ris) 933; Matilda 553; Nancy 883 Nancy (Bowls) 681; Nancy Caro-line 1186; Nancy Christian 682 Nancy Lillian 680; Nancy M. 630 Nettie 681; Newton 622, 862; No-ah 868; Oily 913; Peter 555 Philbert R. 817; Rebecca 885 Rosella 817, 940; S. D. 429; S. Van B. 816-7; Sarah 947; Sarah J. (Peers) 681; Squire 280; Sur-rilda J. (Mayfield) 855; Susannah 553; Thomas 441, 443, 461 Thomas B. 913; Thomas Jeffer-son 682; Virginia E. (Hawkins)

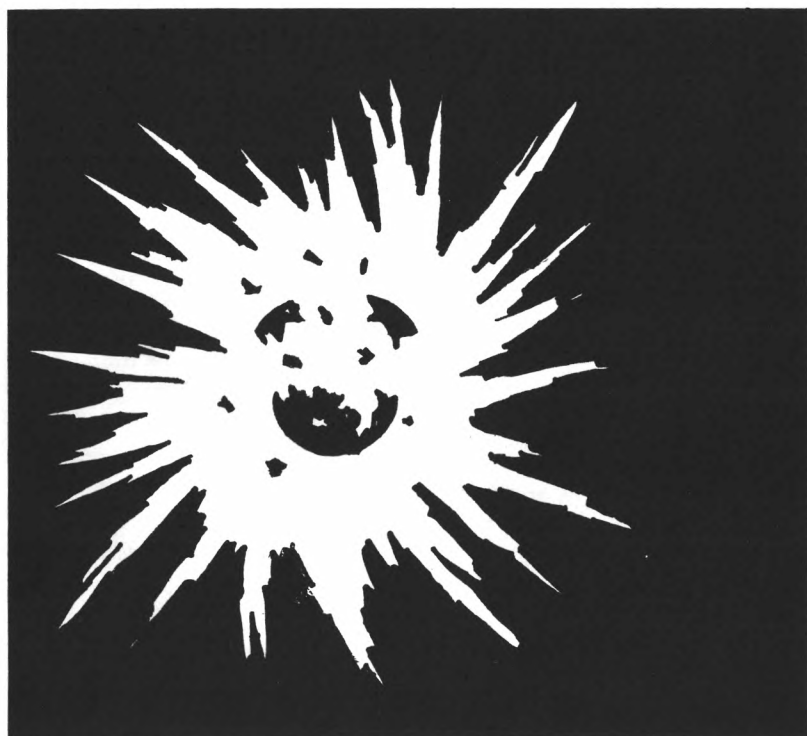
818; W. C. R. 457; William 264 280, 321, 416, 530, 630, 817; Mrs. William 530; William A. 855 William C. 379, 681; William Carroll 680-1; William E. 818 William W. 280; William Wesley 817-8; Winsey Elwney 910 WILLIAMSON, Mrs. — 266; Al-berth 1061; Annie 1061; Augusta 1061; Ella 1061; Emma 1061; Ida 1061; Jacob L. 1061; John 1061 Joseph R. 1061; Maria (Crosno) 1061; Marian J. 1061; Mary C. 1059, 1060, 1061; Milly (Smith) 1061; Sarah (Anthony) 1061 Williamsville 460 WILLIE, Anna 832; Augusta (Wil-helm) 816; Otto 816 WILLIFORD, Charles 506 WILLIS, Daniel 1061; Elizabeth (Barham) 1061; George W. 1061 Hannah 1061; Hugh W. 1061 Jesse 1061; Lucinda (Davis) 1023 Martha J. 1061; Mary A. 1061 Nicholas M. 1061; R. 570; Robert 1061; Robert A. 1061; Samuel 1061; Sarah (Stone) 1061; Sarah J. 1061 WILLMER, Francis 526 WILLOCK, David 72 WILLS, Albert M. 818; Anna (Best) 818; Anthony 355; B. F. 818; Ce-lia E. (Bowman) 818; Drury 818 Easter 791; G. S. 818; Jackson B. 818; John 818; John P. 764; Mar-shall 818; Mary Ann (Hinkle) 764 Minerva J. 818; Nancy S. (Hinkle) 764; Peter 764 WILMES, Mary Ann 597 Wilmot Provsto 74-6, 77 WILSON, Dr. — 778; Maj. — 504, 505; — (Johnson) 818; A. H. 357; A. W. 444, 682; Addison 1118; Agnes 1054; Alexander 1061-2; Alice M. (—) 1135; Al-pha Irene 819; Alphonso 1118 Amanda 951; Amanda Missouri (Leake) 900; Amy L. 1010; Andre 298; Andrew 286, 289-90; Angel-ine 1054, 1061; Ann Eliza (Juden) 818; Anna (Riggs) :Matin: 951 Aspisa 951; B. F. 565; Belle 682 Belle T. 886; Benjamin 951, 1062 Bettie 1062; C. C. 819; C. G. 785 818; Caleb 1149; Caroline 895 Catherine (Knox) 819; Charles 951, 1204; Charles D. 1010; D. A. 574; D. F. 1061; Daisy 819 David L. 1010; Dennis 819 Douglass 1010; Ed. 451; Edward 506, 555; Edwin 951; Effie 886 Eli 1062; Eliza 1010; Eliza C. (Bugg) 918; Elizabeth 1010, 1028 1149; Elizabeth (—) 1118; Eliz-abeth (Harrison) 1151; Elizabeth

(Whitt) Hale: 1130; Elizabeth M. 1210; Ellen 785; Elsie 886; Em-eline 1061; Emeline (Copeland) 886; Emma 739, 951, 1010; Emma A. (Williams) 818; Emme E. (Young) 739; Ettie 951; Eva 886 Florence 1151; Frances (Batts) 951; George 290, 297, 327, 334 350, 900, 1151; George M. 399, 886 George R. 464; George W. 1009-10 Gertrude 951; Green 1062; H. G. 298, 421; Hannah (Tankersley) 1061; Hannah M. (Martin) 739 Helen L. (Harper) 978; Henry 1062; Hines 819; Homer E. 886 I. E. 917; Ida 886; Irvin A. 951 Isabel 837; J. M. 459, 803; J. T. 315, 369, 402; J. W. 559; Jacob 886, 1062; Jacob F. 739; James 503, 824, 951, 1054, 1061; James E. 819; James H. 400; Jane 555 848, 951, 1151; Jane (McDowell) 1151; Jamie 918-9; Jasper 920 951; Jemima (—) 886; Jennie G. 886; Jerusha 555; Jesse 1061 John 472, 682, 765, 819, 1061, 1062 1151; John B. 886; John H. 325 John John Jr 682; John T. 1009-10 John W. 1130, 1151; Jonas 1023 Joseph 403; Josiah 1151; Julia 753; Julia E. (Caldwell) 682 Katie C. 886; Kirk 819; Laura 951 Lillie (Seibert) 819; Lillie C. 1118 Lou 765; Louisa (Ludwig) 778 Lucinda (Leake) 900; Lucy 1151 M. 570; McClain 1010; Madison 1151; Maggie 682, 1062; Marg-aret (Whyfark) 1151; Margaret Jane (Like) 1062; Martha (Sebastian) :Thompson: 1151; Martha A. 1151 Mary 1061, 1151; Mary (—) 1054 Mary (Keiger) 1061; Mary (Mc-minn) 1009; Mary (Peck) 1010 Mary (Vaughn) 951; Mary (Wil-liams) 1202; Mary A. 886; Mary A. E. (Reeves) 1062; Mary Ann 1118; Mary E. 1062, 1130; Mary E. (Massey) 1204; Mary F. (Batt) 917; Mary J. 824; Mary Q. (Your-gain) 1062; Matilda 951; Melissa J. (Crews) 1023; Michael A. 471 818; Minerva A. (Clippard) 819 Monroe 1151; Nannie 1062; Na-thanial G. 1130, 1151; Nellie 847 Nevada 1151; Noah W. 1062; Nora (Devenport) 755, 818-9; O. M. 918 Oscar S. 1062; P. G. 363, 818 1023, 1062; Parazida (Richmond) 886; Parnelia (Vince) 951; Pol-ly 1054, 1061; Pressia M. 1151; R. L. 327; R. M. 347, 450, 701; R. P. 398, 434, 819; Rebecca (Sitz) 1061 Rebecca A. 1062; Richard E. 819 Robert 90, 157, 739, 900, 1061 Robert Kent 819; Robert L. 397

398; Robert M. 739; Sallie 682
Sallie (Byrd) 277; Sandy H. 819
Sarah 951, 1061, 1151; Sarah (Mc-
Bride) 1151; Sarah E. (Chaney)
920; Sarah J. 803, 886; Sarah L.
(Rumfelt) 819; Sidney 886; Su-
sannah 1062; T. A. 435; T. M. 433
571, 755; Thomas 819, 1118
Thomas L. 363; Thomas M. 818-9
Virginia 1010; Virginia (Bull)
1062; Virginia (Bull) :Anderson:
818; W. B. 423, 517, 785, 818
port. 818; W. F. 543; W. J. 920
W. M. 978; W. N. 327; W. T. 849
William 555, 1010, 1054; William
B. 416, 1062, 1151; William C.
1061, 1202; William D. 1009
William G. 819; William N. 513
Willie 1062
Wilson's Creek, battle of 112, 119-
20, 127
WILT, David 491; George 491
WILTSHIRE, Margaret 907
WIMMER, Theresa 773
WIMP, Alice Rose 914; Alphonse
914; Edward Arch 914; Georgi-
ana 914; Joseph Forest 914; Jo-
seph Simmonds 913-4; Mariah
(---) 913; Napoleon B. 914; Sarah
A. (Barnes) 914; Virginia Belle
914; William 913
WIMPS, Benjamin 895
WIMSATT, Caroline 702
WINCHESTER, Abraham 461; G.
O. 356; H. 356, 357, 358; Hender-
son 463, 930; Maggie 930; Rachel
(---) 930; William 327, 333, 335
Winchester 463
WINDSOR, Thomas 327
WINERICH, Ferdinand 686; Sophia
(Bergmann) 686
WINFIELD, Matilda 708; W. H. 456
WING, Moses 365
WINGATE, Robert F. 156
WINGLER, Frances 717; John, &
Company 883
WINGO, James 375
WINNINGHAM, S. 556
WINKLER, Celia 819-20; Doretta
(Meisner) 819-20; Emma (Ehlebe)
819; Henriette 819; William 819-
20; William jr 819
WINN, J. B. 794
WINNER, Tereshie 687
WINSLOW, J. C. 206; Mary B. 1078
WINSOR, Christophe 297; Elisha
286, 327, 333, 335
WINSTEAD, Martha 992
WINTER, H. F. 577
WINTERS, Adaline 838; Benjamin
F. 855-6; Daisy B. 856; Daniel
855; Hamilton 825; Henry W. 838
John F. 856; Laura J. 856; Mar-
tha J. (Pringle) 855; Mary (Crain)
:Self: 855; Mary C. 856; Sarah F.
(Huffman) 855-6; Sarah H. (Lutes)
835
WINTON, George M. 540
WIPFLER, Teresa 591
WIRTH, Belle (Hrban) 734; C. 734
Wisconsin Historical Society
491-5
WISE, Jasper 764; Susan C. 764
WISECARVER, Catharine 1081
Eliza 1088; Elsie (---) 1088; John
1088
WITCHER, Susan 1124
WITHERS, Hattie 903, 904; Maria
623; & Wilson 1109
WITHERSPOON, H. B. 338
WITHROW, Elizabeth 925
WITTAKER, Elijah 265
WITTENBURG, Marcia 798
Wittenburg 257, 450-1, 576
WOELEKE, William 384, 416
WOLF, Edward G. 682; Johanna
(Wehrstedt) 682
WOLFE, Anna (---) 1030; John
1030; Melissa 1030
WOLVERTON, Levi 411, 413, 491
WOMACK, Arizona 1151; James
1151; Jerusha (Bennett) 1151
Martha 1151; Martha J. (Hogg)
1151; Francis M. 1151; Ranson P.
1151; Thomas 1151; William 338
WONDERLY, A. F. H. 442; W. F.
442; W. H. 442
WOOD, Mr. --- 518; Ann (Har-
reit) (Price) 923; Edmund 536
F. (Nichols) 683; George W. 842
Harriet Ann (Price) 923; Hel-
en 891; Ira L. 343; J. M. 891; J.
O. 539; J. T. 436; Jesse T. 62
John 682-3, 923; Joshua 682-3
Lova E. (Caldwell) 842; Mary A.
(Adams) 1118; Mildred 598
Musedore E. (Allen) 857; Robert
355; S. N. 518; Sarah (Jones) 683
Sarah (Mash) 682-3
WOODARD, Cinda 894; Eleanor M.
(Ward) 951; John 894, 909; Mi-
chael 951
WOODEN, E. 421
WOODFIN, Caroline N. (Summers)
856; Columbus 856; George 856
James G. 379, 897; Maria (Green)
856; Virginia A. 856
Woodland College 151
WOODS, Cora C. 814, 820; Eliza-
beth 851; Ella L. (Alexander) 742
George A. 742; George Andrew
820; Green 540, 541; Greene 534
J. O. 541; James 820; James A.
820; James M. 338; Jane (McCul-
lom) 820; Jane A. 820; John J. 820
Lillie L. 820; Lucinda A. 820
Mary A. (Adams) 820; Mary C.
820; R. M. 325, 814; Rufus M. 820
Rush M. 820
WOODSIDE, J. W. 630; Martha
(Howell) 934; Mary E. 637
WOODSON, Co. --- 127; R. G. 502
Silas 155; Silas H. 158
WOODWARD, G. B. 459; John 439
W. S. 541, 542; William 365; Wil-
liam P. 357
WOODY, Frances 812
WOOKEY, George H. 1024; Mary
E. 1024; Mary E. (---) 1024
woolen mills 416-7, 435
WOOLEY, Maria 720
WOOLFORD, Araminta 1139
Frederick 569; J. L. 882; Nancy
569
WOOLPHINBARGER, Lucinda
1030
WOOLSEY, Thomas 266
WORACHECK, Anna 605
WORD, Frances M. (Hall) :Ram-
sey: :Daley: 966; M. M. 966
Richard 966
WORLEY, Louisa (Launius) 1040
Samuel 1040
WORRALL, Lt. --- 585
WORSHAM, J. V. 572
WORSUM, J. V. 736; Julia (De Las-
sus) 738
WORTH, Henry W. 512; William
185
Worth County 185
WORTHINGTON, Benjamin 265
James 317; Joseph, 264, 317
Patty 273; Rebecca 273; Robert
411, 413; Samuel 317
WOULLARD, Hannah 944; John
944
WRAY, Adaline (Erwin) 951; A-
manda A. 952; Archibald 951
Archie 952; Charlotte E. 951
Dorothy E. 951; Edward H. 951
Hansford T. 951-2; Harmon 951
Hiram 951; John 308; John A. 951
Louisa C. 951; Lucinda J. 951
Lucy 951; Nellie (Thompson) 951
Richard D. 951; Samuel 952
Theodrick 952; William 308, 362
952
WRIGHT, Mr. --- 518; Abraham
281; Alexander 356, 507, 952
Augie 1181; Benjamin 396; Ben-
jamin F. 952; Bettie I. 1181; C.
518; Campbell 473; Charles 952
Chris 375; Christopher L. 952
Clara 1068; Cora (Grover) 914
Druscilla (Hannah) 952; E. A. 438
E. W. 1068; Edgar 1181; Edward
A. 914; Eliza 889; Eliza E. 952
Elizabeth (Hinton) 952; Elizabeth
(Nealey) 952; Ellen J. 1147; El-
loma 915; Erie 914; Fannie 769
Frank B. 1181; Grover 914; Hen-
ry H. 349-50; J. R. 1068; James
A. 952; John 339, 952, 1182; Jo-
seph S. 952; Joshua 1181; Juda A.
1143; Louisa 971; Louisa (Cru-

chon) 914; Maggie 1181; Margaret (Wright) 952; Martha J. 1181
 Mary (Penny) : Rodney: 281; Mary C. (Nobles) 1181; Mary E. 888
 Mary Jane 1174; Mathew 371
 Nancy A. (Capshaw) 1181; Nettie May 1181; Polly Ann (Skaggs) 1181; Robert J. 952; Sarah 898
 Silas 185; Thomas 530, 531, 532, 533, 551; Una 952; Uriel 723; W. D. 1134; William 898; William J. 1181; William O. 1181; Woodie 1181; & Dalton 479
 Wright County 185
 WUILLE, Aime 669; Eugenie 669
 Malinda (---) 669
 WUKASCH, Anna (---) 739; Anna (Fischer) 739-40; Clara 739; Emma 739; Johanna (Schieferdecker) 729; Joseph 739; Magdalena 739
 Mathias 729; Mathias jr 739-40
 Paul 729
 WUNCH, Alfred 548
 WUNNING, Frederick 617; L. (Krauch) 617; Theresa (Rottle) 617
 WYATT, Alfred 1091; B. F. 952
 Benjamin F. 952; India (Carpenter) 952; James 594; Mary 975
 Milton 479; Milton J. 1091; Narcissa (Banks) 1091; Nellie 1185
 Sallie 1111; Sallie P. 947; Sarah A. (Mansfield) 952; Theresa (Cook) 1091; Virginia (Barke) 594
 WYLLIE, Cora A. 953; James 952
 James Claude 953; Jane (Byrne) 953; Loretta 953; Myrtle 953
 Rosanna (Hopper) 952; Roxia May 953; Sylvanus B. 952-3; Thomas 308; Thomas Arthur 953; William 365; William P. 952; Zach 322-3
 WYNDLAND, Laura 1003
 WYNN, Arminia 1152; Arminia (Causey) 1152; Cora 1152; Daniel O. 1152; Daniel S. 1152; Evan M. 1152; James E. 1152; Jane F. 1152; Jasper 1152; John W. 1152
 Nancy Jane (Harris) 1152
 WYNNE, E. 529
 YANCEY, Alice Q. (Taylor) 1152
 C. D. 403; Catherine L. (Ross) 1152; Charles D. 1152; Charles R. 1152; Jennie 1152; Jesse B. 1152; Joel 457, 1152; John L. 1152
 Lawrence R. 1152; Margaret V. 1152; Mary A. 1152; Mattie A. 1152; Robert J. 1152; Virgilus R. 1152; William L. 1152; Zenia R. 1152
 YANCY, Charles 591; F. 620; Martha L. (Asbury) 620; Mary 591
 YANDELT, B. V. 464
 "Yankee town" 410
 YARBER, J. N. 377; Parmelia 355
 YARBRO, Nancy 1193
 YARBROUGH, DeWitt C. 1044; Elizabeth 1044; Elizabeth (Evans) : Moore: 1044; J. C. 976; Samuel H. 1044
 YATES, Amanda Jane 953; Catherine 1010; Elizabeth C. 953
 George 953; Harriet 1010; Harrison 1010; Haston 1010; Joel 1010; Joel jr 1010; Joel B. 953
 John 1010; John Albert 1010
 John F. 953; John W. 953; Johnnie 953; Julia Florence 1010
 Laura T. (Butler) 1010; Mary F. 1143; Mary Ellen 953; Mary J. 967, 1010; Nancy 953; Rhoda Ann (Downing) 1010; Rufus 1010; Sarah 953, 1010; Sarah Ann (Patterson) 953; Temperance Adaline 1010; Viola F. (Fitzpatrick) 1133
 Volney P. 1010; William H. 953
 Willis 953; Zurilda (Cradick) 953
 YEAGER, A. 424; Ferdinand 376
 YEALY, Jacob 603; Mary (---) 603
 Rosa A. 603
 YEARGAIN, Mary Q. 1062
 YEARSLEG, Annie 1112
 YEARWOOD, Mr. --- 475; Belvereta 1181; Belvereta (Yearwood) 1181; Ella 1182; Ellen (Rankin) 1182; James 1182; John 1181-2; John W. 1182; Margaret 1181; Marinda Ann (Oakley) 1181
 Mary 1181; Samuel 1181; William 1182
 Yellow Creek 125; battle of 124-5
 Yellowstone Expedition 57
 YORKE, John W. 533, 534
 Yorke Chapel 535, 537, 538
 YOUNG, Miss --- 1097-8; Andrew J. 683; Anna 742, 805; Annetta (Armstrong) 807; Cynthia 803, 806
 David 530; Dillie 1215; Ella 1215
 Emma E. 739; Eudora (Picou) 724
 George W. 380; H. C. 405; Harvey 683; Henry 562; Hester 683; Hesties 812; J. Robert 683; James 155
 555; James M. 683; James W. 807
 Jemima 812; John 335, 724; Joseph 265, 317; Juna 1215; Kate (Cross) : Richey: 1215; Laura B. 683; Lillie 1215; Margaret 853
 Margaret D. 683; Martha (Walits) 1214-5; Mary (Doss) 683; Mattie May 1215; Morris 265, 853; Nan-
 nie R. 984; Philip 265; Rachel 1145; Rebecca (---) 984; Reuben 739; Sarah A. 1150; Susan 1215
 Susan (Allen) 683; Susan (Porter) 683; Susie 683; Thomas A. 1214-5; Thomas E. 1214-5; Tommie Ann 1215; William 806; William H. 381, 683; William K. 984; Wilmer R. 683; Y. 548
 YOUNGMAN, A. J. 356, 463
 YOUNT, Allie 740; Anna 740; Anna

(Shell) 856-7; Canzada (Smith) 847; Catherine (---) 740; Ellen (Thompson) 740; George 847, 856
 Harriet J. 831; Jacob 490; John 856; John A. 857; John H. 875
 John S. 740, 761, 856-7; Julia (Berry) 875; Mariah E. (Hartle) 857; Mary 740; Mary (Hahn) 856
 Sally 573; Samuel 740; Sarah 849
 Sarah Adeline 761; Simon 740
 Snowie 740; Sophia 573, 1129
 ZACHARY, --- (Porter) 1065
 ZAGONYI, Maj. --- 119-20
 ZAHNER, Catherine 728
 ZEIGLER, Francis 255; Mathias 255; Sebastian 255
 Zeitung, Belleville 768
 ZENTMEIR, Henrietta 801
 ZIEGLER, Alex 618; Charles 522
 618; Conrad C. 212, 217, 379, 394
 F. J. 315, 316; Frank 618; George S. 516; Henry C. 617; Lewis 617
 618; Louisa L. 617; Mary L. 617
 Plagias (---) 617; William M. 617-8; Zoe P. 617
 ZIMMER, Catherine 648
 ZIMMERER, Magdalena 705
 ZIMMERMAN, Cassie A. (Stevens) 850, 857; Cicero 857; Daniel C. 857; Deck 857; Elmira 830
 Elvira 857; Emeline (Watts) 857
 Emily (McKelvey) 857; George B. 850, 857; Henry 457; James M. 857; John 857; Lizzie (Kelley) 857; Lottie (Miller) 857; Mary E. 857; Mary E. (---) : McKelvey: 857; Michael 857; N. M. 379; Nathan M. 857; Nathan A. 857
 Phoebe (Houk) 857; Pink (Tucker) 857; Sarah 836; Sarah E. (Bowman) 857; Susan 857
 ZINK, Catherine 1139-40; Mary 678
 "Zion" 66
 ZOELLNER, Fredinand 740; Ferdinand jr 740; Gustave 740; Henry 740; Lizzette 740; Nettie 740
 Nettie (Dolle) 740; Tilda 740
 ZOLMAN, Annie Elizabeth (Raynes) 684; Caroline Isabel 683
 Carrie Ellen 684; Elizabeth 684
 Elizabeth (Herron) 683; Ellen Jane (Zolman) 763-4; Ephraim 683; Ephraim Basil 684; George William 683; John 683-4; John Edgar 683
 ZSCHOCHE, William 577
 ZWART, Albert 1117; B. H. 1117
 Bernard 403, 1116-7; Cecelia M. A. (Muller) 1116; Cornelia M. J. (Henriet) 1117; Henriette Marie 1117; Joseph J. A. E. 1117; Lambert J. 1116; Rena M. 1117



Genealogy Index

A

- Aaron, *50, 157, 304, 330, 333, 385, 411–412, 414, 421, 606, 667, 766, 781, 811, 823, 826, 833, 839, 857, 947, 1085, 1165, 1252, 1261, 1264, 1266, 1271, 1280, 1284, 1292, 1304, 1307, 1311, 1337–1339*
- Abigail, *611, 901, 1019, 1046, 1263, 1292–1293, 1300, 1308, 1320, 1326*
- Abraham, *82, 84, 104–105, 152, 154, 158–159, 254, 266–267, 279–280, 282, 284, 305–306, 311, 313, 321, 324, 330, 338–340, 347, 358, 362, 383, 469, 499–500, 506, 545–546, 565, 665, 742, 769, 788, 873, 877, 902, 925, 963, 983–985, 1020, 1027, 1044, 1080, 1101, 1119, 1139, 1240, 1255, 1259, 1262, 1265, 1274, 1281, 1298, 1301, 1307, 1310, 1315, 1320, 1327–1330, 1342, 1352–1353*
- Abraham Lincoln, *82, 84, 104–105, 158–159, 742, 902, 1119*
- Abraham Romine, *383*
- Abram, *815, 922, 950, 955, 963, 971, 974, 1019–1020, 1036, 1183, 1241, 1298,*

1315, 1325, 1327,
1330, 1342

Adam, 267, 312, 343,
439, 594, 654, 658,
663, 685–687, 691,
703, 715, 746, 778,
794, 846, 967,
1019–1020, 1075,
1157–1159, 1181,
1217, 1255–1256,
1258, 1274, 1277,
1279, 1288, 1290,
1295, 1302–1303,
1308, 1315, 1319,
1327–1328, 1330,
1337, 1341, 1347

Adam Smith, 658, 663

Adams, 155, 158, 300,
305, 319, 349, 378,
382–383, 399, 425,
469, 471, 476, 486,
489, 556, 581, 760,
801, 845, 894, 914,
931, 941–942, 970,
995, 998–1000,
1033, 1045,
1093–1094, 1102,
1104, 1123, 1151,
1158, 1232,
1246–1247, 1252,
1260, 1293–1295,
1303, 1314, 1341,
1344, 1348, 1353

Adolph, 524, 609, 707,

727, 729, 757, 760,
806, 810, 831, 856,
859, 941, 953,
1183, 1266, 1277,
1286, 1299,
1301–1302, 1321,
1342, 1344,
1349–1350

Adolphus, 280, 856,
859, 862, 938,
1170, 1174, 1207,
1265, 1286, 1301,
1303, 1306, 1312,
1323, 1336

Adrian, 636, 686, 1077,
1321

Agatha, 273, 291,
1275, 1304, 1308,
1340

Albeit, 83

Albert, 8, 155, 174–175,
302, 329, 339, 341,
376, 390, 396, 398,
421, 423–424, 432,
435, 445, 457,
463–464, 483, 518,
523, 531, 607, 619,
638, 650, 683, 689,
703, 712, 719, 722,
725, 728, 732,
736–737, 750, 758,
761, 764, 770, 778,
782, 785, 793, 795,
798–799, 818, 820,

825, 827, 831, 834,
836, 840, 842,
868–869, 873, 876,
884, 901, 904, 916,
919, 922, 928–929,
932, 939, 944, 951,
966, 979, 990,
993–995, 997, 1003,
1013, 1015, 1018,
1020, 1026–1027,
1030, 1034,
1040–1041, 1045,
1048, 1050, 1057,
1059, 1063, 1067,
1069, 1073, 1076,
1078–1079, 1092,
1118, 1150, 1162,
1174, 1177, 1188,
1198–1200, 1212,
1217, 1237, 1241,
1252–1254, 1257,
1260, 1262–1263,
1265, 1267–1268,
1274, 1278, 1280,
1282–1283, 1285,
1287, 1289, 1291,
1294, 1296,
1298–1299,
1301–1309,
1314–1315, 1317,
1319–1320,
1322–1323, 1325,
1328, 1331,
1333–1337, 1343,

1345–1346, 1349,
1351, 1354

Albert N, 770, 1034

Alexander, 45, 56–57,
66, 69, 83, 148,
152, 155, 157, 255,
266, 268, 274–276,
289, 293, 301, 304,
330, 333, 337,
342–343, 355–357,
359–362, 373, 377,
385, 402, 406, 408,
428–430, 437, 447,
451, 457, 476, 486,
499–500, 502, 506,
518, 544, 546,
552–553, 577, 582,
584, 632, 634, 646,
683–684, 721–722,
741, 751, 761, 777,
780, 788–789, 805,
807–808, 814, 828,
831, 845, 852, 855,
866, 872, 904–905,
939, 947, 951–954,
978, 980–982, 986,
988, 1014, 1029,
1034, 1037, 1054,
1060, 1067, 1082,
1088, 1092–1093,
1101, 1132, 1146,
1151, 1156, 1164,
1166, 1179, 1182,
1186, 1210, 1231,

1236, 1242,
1252–1253,
1255–1256,
1260–1261,
1272–1275, 1278,
1284, 1286–1288,
1291–1292,
1296–1298, 1300,
1305, 1309–1313,
1315–1316, 1318,
1320–1322, 1327,
1329, 1332–1333,
1336–1337,
1340–1342, 1344,
1347–1348, 1352

Alexander,, 157,
356–357, 360, 451,
476, 486, 582, 584,
632, 761, 808, 852,
866, 905, 947,
951–952, 981, 988,
1014, 1029, 1054,
1093, 1151, 1156,
1179, 1252

Alfred, 130, 156, 291,
370, 383, 421, 425,
430, 432, 441, 476,
531, 560, 686–687,
714, 744–745, 760,
808, 857, 860,
879–880, 892, 901,
916, 941, 1003,
1007–1008, 1018,
1025–1026, 1044,

1062, 1075, 1085,
1123, 1137, 1146,
1160–1162, 1167,
1218, 1232–1233,
1237, 1243,
1252–1253, 1261,
1266, 1273,
1279–1281, 1287,
1289, 1291–1292,
1299–1302, 1304,
1308–1309, 1311,
1316–1317, 1321,
1324, 1326, 1331,
1333, 1339, 1346,
1354

Alice, 284, 607, 620,
638, 642, 646, 661,
673, 677, 679, 681,
707, 712, 735, 755,
764, 766, 774, 776,
790, 797, 862, 865,
874, 887, 939, 942,
944–947, 963,
969–970, 985, 990,
998, 1003, 1007,
1010, 1018, 1022,
1036–1037, 1047,
1057–1058, 1061,
1076, 1084, 1089,
1099, 1108, 1111,
1139, 1151, 1164,
1168–1170,
1174–1177, 1185,
1220, 1222, 1241,

1252–1254,	736, 752, 754,
1256–1259,	846–847, 849, 855,
1262–1268, 1270,	862, 869, 871, 877,
1274–1277, 1280,	883–884, 887, 914,
1283, 1287,	943, 948, 958,
1289–1290,	969–970, 977–978,
1296–1298, 1300,	1024, 1033, 1041,
1302–1304,	1046, 1055, 1073,
1308–1316,	1075, 1103, 1143,
1318–1320, 1324,	1151–1152, 1170,
1327–1328, 1330,	1183, 1186, 1226,
1333–1334,	1237, 1246–1247,
1337–1338, 1342,	1252–1255,
1344–1348,	1262–1264, 1267,
1352–1354	1277, 1279, 1281,
Alice L, 1220, 1264,	1284, 1286, 1295,
1274, 1311	1310–1311, 1313,
Alida, 619, 1306, 1346	1316, 1321, 1327,
Allan, 752, 945, 1064,	1333–1334, 1344,
1175, 1257, 1297,	1347, 1351–1354
1328, 1342	Allen,, 157, 212, 255,
Allen, 157, 212–213,	306, 320, 339,
219, 255, 266, 275,	347–348, 361–362,
280, 282, 286, 306,	368, 371, 390, 445,
319–320, 339,	456, 484, 518, 526,
347–348, 357,	555, 620, 689, 847,
361–362, 368, 371,	849, 883, 943, 948,
386, 390, 392, 400,	958, 977, 1024,
430, 445, 455–456,	1041, 1073, 1075,
469, 480, 484, 487,	1143, 1151–1152,
503–504, 518, 526,	1186, 1237, 1253
546–547, 555, 558,	Almira, 1085
587, 606, 620, 634,	Alonzo, 154, 353, 408,
638, 670, 689, 702,	520, 657, 713, 742,

875, 948, 993,
1007, 1050, 1064,
1085, 1121, 1230,
1237, 1239, 1252,
1266, 1268–1269,
1272, 1288, 1292,
1294, 1302, 1315,
1337, 1339, 1343

Alta, 952

Amanda, 305, 637,
654–655, 667,
674–676, 686–687,
690–691, 758, 781,
801–802, 807, 871,
873, 878, 881, 903,
912, 914, 922, 928,
950, 963–964, 970,
979–981, 984–986,
995, 1020, 1025,
1034, 1036,
1046–1047, 1054,
1057, 1060–1062,
1064, 1094, 1116,
1142, 1146, 1151,
1153, 1167–1168,
1180, 1202, 1204,
1210–1212, 1223,
1229–1230, 1233,
1237, 1241, 1247,
1252–1253,
1255–1261, 1263,
1265, 1267,
1273–1274, 1278,
1280–1281,

1284–1285, 1287,
1289–1296,
1298–1299, 1306,
1308, 1310,
1313–1316, 1318,
1321, 1324–1325,
1327, 1329–1331,
1334–1335, 1337,
1340–1343, 1345,
1347–1350, 1352,
1354

Amos, 152, 182,
279–280, 283,
313–314, 319,
338–339, 363, 387,
498, 583, 587,
596–599, 601, 611,
637, 729, 769, 788,
798–799, 829, 900,
934, 936–937, 940,
999–1000, 1035,
1121, 1135, 1220,
1230, 1253, 1259,
1262–1264, 1276,
1278, 1292, 1296,
1300, 1303, 1305,
1307–1308, 1311,
1324, 1329–1330,
1338, 1341

Amos Riley, 338, 788,
936–937, 940

Amy, 940, 989, 1031,
1035, 1040, 1170,
1333, 1337, 1340,

1343, 1352
 An, 1, 3–4, 9–10,
 13–21, 26–30,
 33–36, 38–40, 42,
 46–52, 54–60,
 62–70, 72–75,
 78–79, 83, 85,
 87–90, 92–93,
 95–101, 103–110,
 112–115, 117–120,
 124, 127, 130,
 132–134, 136–138,
 140, 142–143, 145,
 148, 150–151, 161,
 164, 174, 177,
 189–192, 194–202,
 204, 207–210,
 213–214, 216,
 218–219, 221–224,
 226–227, 231–234,
 238, 240–242,
 245–249, 253,
 256–257, 261–262,
 264, 267–270,
 274–276, 279,
 281–285, 287–290,
 292, 295–297, 299,
 303–310, 312,
 315–317, 320–321,
 326–328, 331–332,
 335–336, 340–341,
 345–346, 350,
 354–355, 358–359,
 363, 365–367,
 369–370, 372,
 374–377, 379,
 385–391, 393–394,
 396, 398–400,
 403–412, 418–422,
 424–429, 431–433,
 435, 438, 440,
 442–447, 451–452,
 454, 456–457,
 459–462, 464,
 466–467, 470, 473,
 476, 478–479, 481,
 485–487, 489–498,
 502, 504–513,
 515–517, 520–521,
 526, 531–533,
 536–542, 544,
 548–551, 557,
 561–563, 565, 575,
 577, 580–586,
 588–589, 591,
 595–596, 598–599,
 601–604, 606,
 609–612, 614, 618,
 620–627, 631–632,
 635, 637–649, 651,
 653–654, 656–658,
 660–670, 672–673,
 675–678, 680–686,
 688–693, 695–700,
 702, 705–707,
 709–710, 713–718,
 720–722, 724–729,
 731–733, 735–743,

745–749, 751–753,
755–760, 764, 766,
769–770, 773–775,
777–781, 783–784,
786, 788–793,
797–800, 802–812,
814–816, 819–820,
822, 824, 826–829,
831, 833–842,
845–849, 851–853,
856–857, 859–862,
864–868, 870–872,
874, 877–884,
886–915, 917,
921–927, 930–932,
934–937, 939–940,
942–948, 950,
952–976, 979–986,
988–990, 993–998,
1000–1002, 1004,
1007–1010,
1012–1027,
1030–1040,
1043–1047, 1049,
1051–1056,
1058–1061,
1063–1064,
1067–1071,
1073–1084, 1087,
1089–1096,
1099–1130,
1132–1133,
1135–1136,
1138–1152,

1154–1155,
1157–1158, 1161,
1164–1166,
1168–1170,
1172–1174,
1176–1177, 1179,
1181–1185,
1187–1189,
1192–1193,
1195–1197, 1199,
1201–1212,
1219–1224,
1226–1240, 1242,
1244–1247, 1251,
1261–1262, 1264,
1274, 1277–1279,
1282, 1287, 1291,
1293, 1295, 1297,
1301, 1304–1305,
1307–1309, 1321,
1325, 1330, 1338,
1343, 1349–1350
Anderson, 5, 85, 88,
131, 133, 156, 216,
319, 349, 353,
360–361, 402, 439,
458, 470–472, 561,
574, 584, 605, 634,
646, 663, 677,
703–704, 748, 801,
803, 842, 971,
1012, 1021, 1064,
1080, 1084, 1091,
1116, 1164, 1186,

1217, 1253, 1260,
1274, 1298–1299,
1303, 1310, 1314,
1316, 1328, 1343,
1353

Anderson,, 88, 156,
319, 349, 353,
360–361, 439, 458,
471, 561, 574, 584,
605, 634, 703, 748,
971, 1084, 1186

Andrew, 8, 48, 53, 88,
124, 156, 158, 163,
165, 170, 175, 184,
239, 254, 256, 266,
274–276, 281, 289,
292–293, 306–307,
313–314, 319, 321,
324, 329–330,
339–340, 347, 359,
362, 364, 387, 407,
414, 421, 437, 457,
459, 477, 499–500,
502, 517, 525,
545–546, 548, 551,
594, 605, 608–609,
622, 627, 634, 655,
657, 661, 664–665,
669, 688, 697, 702,
714–716, 721,
724–726, 728–729,
756, 763, 769–770,
789, 794, 799,
807–808, 811,

822–823, 831–832,
845, 848–849, 855,
858, 860, 866,
873–874, 881,
902–903, 938, 955,
958, 963, 984–985,
989–993, 995,
1001–1002, 1005,
1007, 1009, 1016,
1018–1019, 1021,
1024, 1037,
1044–1045, 1052,
1054, 1062,
1078–1079, 1087,
1089, 1095, 1110,
1121, 1127, 1135,
1139, 1159,
1161–1162, 1166,
1172–1173, 1177,
1182, 1203,
1219–1220, 1224,
1230, 1233, 1243,
1253–1255, 1259,
1263–1266,
1268–1270,
1273–1275,
1277–1279, 1282,
1284–1293,
1296–1300,
1302–1303, 1305,
1309–1316,
1319–1323,
1326–1327, 1331,
1333–1337,

1340–1342,	761, 763, 768,
1347–1348,	772–774, 785, 795,
1351–1354	803, 805, 807,
Andrew Anderson,	809–810, 828–829,
319, 634	835, 840, 842, 849,
Andrew J, 702, 808,	851, 855, 857, 865,
832, 866, 873, 902,	870, 878, 880, 884,
958, 990–991, 993,	890, 892, 894, 900,
1001–1002, 1005,	902, 913, 922–924,
1016, 1018, 1021,	926, 933, 936, 938,
1044, 1054, 1062,	943, 945–947, 951,
1089, 1121, 1159,	953, 955, 959–960,
1162, 1166, 1177,	962, 966–968, 976,
1203, 1220, 1224,	981, 990–991,
1230, 1263, 1270,	993–994, 996, 998,
1274–1275, 1284,	1000, 1004, 1007,
1288, 1290–1292,	1011–1012, 1015,
1303, 1309–1311,	1018–1019, 1022,
1313–1314, 1321,	1034, 1039–1040,
1337, 1348	1043–1044, 1047,
Andrew S, 339, 1095,	1052, 1057–1060,
1254, 1298	1064, 1072–1076,
Ann, 104, 279, 282,	1078–1079, 1090,
304, 306, 333, 541,	1099, 1101, 1108,
560, 584, 608,	1118, 1122, 1125,
611–612, 624,	1132–1133, 1140,
631–632, 636–637,	1147, 1159–1161,
642, 654–655, 657,	1163, 1168, 1170,
661, 670, 675–677,	1174, 1178–1179,
681, 687, 692, 697,	1184, 1187, 1190,
704, 706–707, 712,	1193–1194, 1196,
716, 731–732, 734,	1199, 1215, 1217,
736–738, 740–741,	1222, 1225, 1227,
746–748, 750, 752,	1229, 1231–1234,

1236–1239,
1241–1243, 1247,
1249, 1252–1257,
1259, 1261–1262,
1264–1280,
1282–1287,
1289–1297,
1299–1300,
1302–1318,
1320–1322,
1324–1354

Ann B, 1012, 1271

Ann Smith, 1163

Ann Wilson, 807, 1315

Anna, 68, 328, 428,
616–617, 619, 635,
638, 640, 642, 647,
651, 660–661,
674–676, 688, 693,
705, 712, 720, 733,
741, 744, 746,
748–749, 752,
759–762, 765,
776–778, 781–782,
784–786, 789, 792,
799–801, 805–806,
823–826, 828, 832,
836, 842, 845, 851,
858, 862, 867, 879,
882–884, 893, 898,
919, 922, 925, 932,
934, 943, 946–947,
950–951, 957–958,
960, 963, 966, 968,

971–974, 977, 979,
989, 994–995,
999–1000, 1004,
1006, 1012,
1019–1023, 1027,
1030, 1036, 1042,
1060, 1067–1068,
1070, 1074, 1083,
1088–1089, 1107,
1115, 1122, 1136,
1138, 1147, 1155,
1172, 1175,
1178–1179, 1195,
1219, 1226,
1232–1233, 1237,
1241–1242,
1252–1259,
1261–1271,
1273–1275,
1277–1280,
1283–1291,
1293–1299, 1301,
1303, 1305–1309,
1312–1316,
1318–1319,
1321–1325,
1327–1331,
1333–1341,
1343–1347, 1349,
1352–1354

Anne, 8, 250, 302, 719,
1255, 1258, 1270,
1285, 1325,
1332–1333

Annie, 428, 491, 609,
617, 623, 649, 672,
674, 703, 708, 710,
716, 726, 729, 737,
741, 746, 758, 798,
884, 886, 892–893,
909, 922, 938,
1013, 1041, 1058,
1060, 1066, 1088,
1092, 1104, 1128,
1141, 1145, 1160,
1164, 1218,
1226–1227, 1229,
1237, 1241,
1253–1254,
1263–1265, 1267,
1269, 1271,
1277–1279, 1282,
1285, 1288,
1291–1293,
1295–1297, 1300,
1303, 1307–1308,
1310–1311, 1314,
1316, 1318–1319,
1324–1327, 1329,
1331, 1334–1335,
1338, 1345, 1348,
1350–1352, 1354

AnnM, 1264, 1316

Anson, 740, 1317

Anthony, 156, 183,
203, 266, 281–285,
323, 343, 345,
347–348, 360, 401,

406, 418, 420, 455,
500, 523, 553, 556,
569, 591, 625–626,
628–629, 704, 749,
868, 884, 886–887,
890, 899, 905,
1036, 1092, 1110,
1180, 1254, 1258,
1264–1265, 1270,
1284, 1288–1289,
1292–1293, 1299,
1307, 1314, 1320,
1322, 1327, 1330,
1333–1335, 1341,
1346, 1349, 1352

Antoine, 203, 244–245,
256, 290, 301–302,
337, 443, 495, 502,
506, 599, 604, 607,
635, 651, 676, 686,
1255, 1258, 1261,
1290, 1296, 1299,
1304, 1318, 1323,
1325, 1332, 1338

Antoinette, 707, 742,
908, 1262, 1315,
1319, 1334, 1351

Antony, 1057, 1072,
1254, 1278

Arch, 33, 430, 464,
699, 710, 744, 781,
784, 786, 798, 807,
809–810, 812, 823,
835, 942, 964, 968,

983, 989, 1012,
 1049, 1051, 1055,
 1064, 1126, 1167,
 1193, 1197, 1204,
 1210, 1213, 1218
Archibald, 255, 305,
 354–355, 470, 670,
 803, 853, 904, 979,
 993, 1008, 1090,
 1141, 1183, 1266,
 1270, 1293, 1311,
 1316, 1353
Arisen, 334, 1100
Art, 308, 608, 643, 678,
 681, 715, 818,
 1034, 1085, 1137,
 1256, 1259, 1263,
 1317
Arthur, 181, 343, 473,
 529, 631, 638, 703,
 711, 713, 716, 722,
 735–736, 738, 751,
 777, 806, 902, 917,
 930, 941, 957–959,
 968, 981, 997,
 1003, 1009, 1012,
 1026, 1031, 1043,
 1063, 1074, 1088,
 1090, 1095–1096,
 1136, 1170–1171,
 1183–1184, 1195,
 1217, 1226, 1237,
 1241, 1252, 1254,
 1257, 1267, 1272,
 1277–1279, 1287,
 1289, 1291, 1293,
 1297–1298, 1305,
 1307, 1310,
 1313–1317, 1320,
 1332, 1337, 1340,
 1345, 1349, 1351,
 1354
Asa, 332, 468, 543,
 552, 557, 670, 968,
 1027, 1103, 1160,
 1192, 1197, 1281,
 1283, 1292, 1310,
 1319, 1321, 1340,
 1350, 1352
Atkinson, 60, 377–378,
 500, 924, 1255, 1297
Atkinson,, 60, 377,
 500, 924
Atkinson, John, 500
Augustus, 246, 273,
 611, 613, 620, 628,
 636, 656, 668, 716,
 740, 775, 810,
 1139, 1164, 1275,
 1277, 1292, 1294,
 1297, 1303,
 1305–1306, 1308,
 1325, 1332

B

B, 8, 50, 55, 66, 69, 73,
88, 101, 105, 125,
130, 138–139, 144,
153–157, 159, 162,
168, 170, 176, 182,
203–204, 210,
214–215, 218,
244–245, 267–268,
272, 282, 284, 290,
300–302, 304, 307,
311, 313–314, 317,
319–320, 328–330,
336–339, 342–343,
346–349, 352–353,
355–357, 359,
361–364, 367–368,
371–372, 374, 379,
382–384, 387, 390,
392, 396–397, 400,
402–407, 409,
411–414, 416, 418,
423, 425–432,
434–436, 438–439,
441, 444–445,
448–449, 455–458,
460, 462, 465–472,
474, 476–477,
479–480, 482,
484–487, 489–490,

496–497, 499–500,
509–510, 513,
518–520, 522–529,
531, 533, 535,
539–540, 545–547,
551–553, 558–559,
566, 568–569,
571–574, 577–578,
582–585, 587–588,
592, 600, 605–606,
608–609, 613–614,
618, 622, 624–625,
627–628, 630, 634,
636, 638–642,
644–646, 650,
653–654, 658–660,
669–670, 672–674,
676, 679–685,
687–688, 691–692,
697–700, 704,
708–711, 713,
715–721, 724, 726,
728–729, 731, 736,
738, 740–742, 744,
746–747, 749,
752–754, 758, 762,
764, 766, 768–769,
772–775, 777, 779,
783, 787–790,
793–795, 798, 800,
807, 810, 815, 817,
820, 823–824, 826,
828, 831, 834–837,
839–842, 846,

849–853, 855–861,
863–869, 871–873,
876, 880–884,
886–887, 891–899,
902–907, 910–911,
913, 916–917, 919,
921, 925, 927–928,
931, 934–938, 941,
943, 946–948, 950,
952–953, 955–957,
959–960, 962–965,
967–973, 975, 978,
980–982, 984, 986,
988, 991–994,
996–999, 1001,
1003–1004, 1008,
1010–1012, 1016,
1020–1026, 1030,
1032–1038,
1040–1042, 1047,
1050–1051,
1053–1054, 1057,
1059, 1062, 1064,
1066–1068,
1072–1073,
1077–1080,
1082–1083,
1086–1088, 1091,
1093–1094, 1100,
1102–1104,
1107–1110, 1115,
1117, 1122–1126,
1130, 1134–1136,
1139–1144, 1146,

1148, 1150, 1153,
1156–1158,
1161–1164,
1167–1170, 1172,
1176, 1178,
1180–1181,
1183–1185, 1187,
1190–1193,
1197–1198,
1201–1202,
1204–1209, 1211,
1215, 1218, 1220,
1222–1223,
1225–1226,
1229–1230, 1232,
1235–1236, 1238,
1240, 1242,
1244–1247,
1251–1354

Bailey, 311, 363–364,
368, 449, 479, 572,
713–714, 744, 851,
887, 1041–1042,
1192, 1218–1220,
1255, 1262, 1290,
1337

Baker, 154–155, 254,
286, 312–313,
354–355, 364, 374,
413, 459, 470, 558,
562, 626, 630, 648,
654, 660, 665, 726,
731, 762–764, 781,
801, 828, 839, 846,

851, 864, 866, 874,
 914–915, 927, 942,
 944, 983, 986, 993,
 1072, 1187–1188,
 1234, 1252, 1255,
 1260, 1270, 1277,
 1283, 1287, 1291,
 1301, 1307–1309,
 1313, 1319, 1333,
 1336, 1340, 1350
Baker,, 154, 254, 313,
 354–355, 364, 459,
 558, 626, 665, 762,
 781, 828, 839, 846,
 851, 864, 866, 944,
 983, 986, 1255
Barbara, 613, 615, 622,
 657, 667, 706, 715,
 724–726, 738, 742,
 744, 747, 752, 788,
 792, 805, 814, 818,
 856, 871, 881, 913,
 932, 936, 969,
 1008, 1076, 1125,
 1138, 1166, 1172,
 1174, 1231,
 1259–1260, 1276,
 1282, 1284,
 1291–1293,
 1295–1297,
 1300–1304,
 1308–1309,
 1313–1315,
 1318–1319, 1321,
 1324–1329, 1334,
 1337–1338, 1340,
 1342–1343, 1348,
 1350–1351
Barber, 57, 445, 651,
 727, 752, 877,
 1256, 1342
Barber,, 445, 752, 1256
Barnes, 340, 361–362,
 377, 703, 915, 942,
 978, 1010, 1026,
 1042–1043, 1067,
 1252, 1256,
 1297–1298, 1305,
 1353
Bartholomew, 245,
 273, 360, 412, 416,
 608, 614, 789, 845,
 1066, 1252, 1264,
 1272, 1281, 1296
Bates, 21, 35, 50, 55,
 57, 125, 144, 152,
 155, 160, 162–163,
 165, 168, 171, 184,
 313, 428, 467, 853,
 1040, 1162, 1252,
 1257, 1282, 1317
Bauman, 317, 615,
 685, 1297, 1330
Be, 3–4, 10, 12–13,
 18–19, 21–24,
 27–28, 32, 34–37,
 39, 42–43, 46,
 48–49, 52, 54,

56–58, 61, 64,
66–67, 72–75, 79,
81–100, 102–104,
109, 111, 113–116,
118, 120, 122–124,
126, 131, 134–143,
145–147, 179,
187–192, 200, 207,
209, 211, 215,
218–219, 222–223,
225–226, 229,
232–234, 236–238,
240–242, 244–245,
247–249, 251, 253,
257, 259, 261–264,
269–270, 279,
286–290, 294,
296–299, 307–314,
316, 321–323, 325,
328, 332–333, 336,
340–341, 344–345,
355, 358–360,
362–364, 366–367,
369–370, 373–375,
377–378, 384, 390,
395–396, 398, 400,
403, 406, 409, 413,
418, 420–422, 425,
432–433, 435, 443,
447–448, 463, 466,
470–471, 491–499,
502, 504–506,
508–510, 528, 532,
535, 537–538, 544,

546, 549, 551–554,
557, 562–563, 566,
573, 577, 580, 586,
595–599, 601–604,
607, 618, 620, 635,
640, 642–644, 648,
661–662, 664–668,
677–678, 685, 693,
695–696, 698, 702,
708–710, 721–722,
724, 729, 733–734,
738, 750–751, 753,
758–759, 768–769,
777, 784–785, 790,
805, 807, 814, 821,
824, 836, 839,
848–849, 856, 858,
860–861, 864,
868–869, 872, 874,
884, 886, 894–895,
899, 902, 908,
910–911, 914,
919–920, 925,
933–934, 936, 940,
945, 947–948,
953–954, 958–961,
967–970, 972,
981–982, 985–986,
993–994, 998, 1001,
1011–1012,
1019–1020, 1022,
1027, 1029, 1034,
1044, 1047–1048,
1056, 1059, 1063,

1068, 1070,
 1072–1073, 1076,
 1078, 1080–1081,
 1083, 1087, 1091,
 1094–1096,
 1100–1101,
 1104–1105,
 1107–1109,
 1111–1112, 1118,
 1120, 1122, 1133,
 1136–1138,
 1140–1141, 1144,
 1147, 1155, 1157,
 1167–1168, 1171,
 1173, 1175, 1177,
 1180, 1182, 1187,
 1190, 1200, 1203,
 1207, 1210, 1213,
 1215, 1221–1222,
 1224–1225, 1229,
 1236–1237, 1251,
 1295
 Beale, 405, 584–585,
 1257
 Beale,, 405, 1257
 Beatrice, 881, 1045,
 1350
 Bedford, 363–364, 369,
 388, 406–408, 474,
 476, 480, 518, 674,
 741, 768, 800, 938,
 955, 1004, 1021,
 1034, 1043, 1056,
 1070, 1073,
 1123–1124, 1139,
 1155, 1222–1223,
 1235, 1237, 1257,
 1277, 1287, 1291,
 1308
 Bedle, 1265
 Beekman, 647
 Benj, 267, 761
 Benjamin, 53, 56–57,
 60, 85, 101, 121,
 152–153, 156, 159,
 174–175, 177, 266,
 289, 291, 293, 305,
 311, 313, 322, 324,
 329–330, 342–343,
 349, 352–354, 357,
 362–364, 371–372,
 378, 382, 384–385,
 402, 454, 456,
 464–465, 470, 477,
 485, 500, 502–503,
 506, 523, 543,
 562–563, 565, 625,
 644, 660, 681, 686,
 697, 710, 752, 758,
 760, 765, 783–784,
 787–789, 799,
 806–807, 814, 828,
 839, 848, 853, 857,
 860, 867, 869, 871,
 876, 881, 889, 891,
 903, 916, 923, 929,
 933, 942–945, 948,
 950–951, 953,

- 956–957, 960–961,
 963–964, 968–969,
 971, 973–974,
 979–980, 988, 993,
 995, 998,
 1000–1001, 1007,
 1010, 1016–1017,
 1019–1021, 1023,
 1034, 1036,
 1038–1039, 1041,
 1044, 1049, 1059,
 1067–1068, 1070,
 1088, 1093, 1103,
 1112, 1136, 1139,
 1147, 1152, 1164,
 1167, 1173, 1192,
 1195, 1197–1198,
 1220, 1225, 1234,
 1239, 1252–1258,
 1260–1262, 1265,
 1267–1271,
 1273–1275,
 1278–1291,
 1293–1298,
 1300–1302, 1304,
 1306–1315,
 1317–1318, 1321,
 1324, 1326, 1328,
 1330–1331,
 1333–1337,
 1340–1346,
 1348–1354
 Benjamin Franklin,
 174, 697, 951,
 1136, 1298, 1326
 Benjamin Taylor, 311,
 364
 Bennet, 300, 1258
 Bennett, 133, 329,
 342–345, 347–348,
 354, 445, 455, 466,
 518, 524, 578, 682,
 697–698, 764, 812,
 828, 872, 884,
 1047, 1111,
 1153–1154, 1159,
 1174–1175,
 1179–1180, 1182,
 1184, 1200–1201,
 1208, 1254, 1258,
 1266, 1268, 1297,
 1300, 1312, 1323,
 1325, 1336–1337,
 1340, 1353
 Bennett,, 329, 342–343,
 345, 347–348, 354,
 445, 466, 518, 578,
 682, 697–698, 764,
 884, 1047, 1153,
 1174, 1182, 1184,
 1258
 Benson, 566, 679, 891,
 1078, 1258, 1322
 Berry, 346–348, 376,
 385, 460, 616,
 846–847, 881,
 888–889, 902,
 945–946, 1030,

1044, 1171, 1204,
 1256, 1258–1259,
 1286, 1294, 1298,
 1301–1302, 1317,
 1321, 1324, 1333,
 1338, 1348,
 1350–1352, 1354
 Bertha, 607, 611, 619,
 679, 689, 691, 721,
 735, 742, 793, 797,
 799, 817, 825, 851,
 871, 899, 1069,
 1128, 1194, 1200,
 1237, 1276–1278,
 1286, 1288, 1301,
 1304, 1306–1307,
 1312, 1322, 1328,
 1334–1337, 1347
 Bertha A, 619, 871,
 1194, 1336
 Betsey, 771, 1119,
 1136, 1162, 1252,
 1269, 1280, 1288,
 1298
 Betsy, 679, 752, 879,
 933, 951, 1232,
 1293, 1322, 1337,
 1342
 Betty, 306, 636, 1058,
 1255, 1283, 1298,
 1301, 1323
 Beulah, 571, 574, 719,
 781, 815, 907, 974,
 1168, 1200, 1282,
 1291, 1307, 1310,
 1325–1326
 Bill, 5, 55, 72, 74–77,
 81, 96, 98, 133,
 141, 376, 389, 557,
 666, 741, 753,
 1010, 1024, 1108,
 1221, 1254, 1285,
 1301, 1337
 Bogard, 985–986,
 1260, 1285
 Bogart, 66, 1260
 Bogota, 247
 Boland, 750, 1260
 Bonnie, 1230, 1286
 Booker, 773
 Booth, 455, 458, 962,
 1261
 Bowie, 108
 Bowman, 373, 546,
 568–569, 574,
 765–766, 802, 842,
 856–857, 883, 980,
 1261, 1286, 1293,
 1311, 1322, 1352
 Boyd, 156, 319–320,
 582, 606, 866,
 1045–1047, 1253,
 1261, 1263, 1281,
 1309–1310, 1314,
 1322, 1324, 1335
 Brad, 448, 1287, 1295,
 1330

Braddock, 44, 274,
 627, 960, 1261
 Bradley, 320–321, 383,
 490, 528, 639, 648,
 898, 967, 986, 988,
 1039, 1126, 1261,
 1310
 Bradshaw, 363, 368,
 1093, 1181, 1261,
 1337
 Bradshaw,, 368, 1181
 Brady, James, 306
 Bridget, 615, 965,
 1087, 1163, 1229,
 1263, 1284, 1290,
 1297, 1304, 1344
 Britten, 1086
 Britton, 346–348, 1262
 Brockway, 794
 Brown, 8, 10, 12, 15,
 17–19, 22, 27–29,
 31, 57, 68, 121,
 125, 128, 130,
 138–139, 152–155,
 187–188, 218–219,
 244, 257, 276, 280,
 302, 306, 313, 330,
 336–337, 349,
 352–353, 357, 371,
 381, 391, 403, 409,
 426, 430, 434, 436,
 457, 467, 470–472,
 476, 500, 509–510,
 529, 565, 588,
 607–608, 610, 645,
 654, 667, 698, 704,
 708–710, 712,
 715–716, 744, 760,
 771, 774, 781, 835,
 894, 929, 946, 948,
 962, 964, 968, 975,
 986, 988–989, 994,
 1011, 1014, 1059,
 1125, 1151, 1170,
 1180, 1206,
 1251–1253, 1257,
 1259, 1261–1262,
 1264, 1266,
 1268–1270, 1272,
 1274–1275, 1277,
 1281, 1290–1291,
 1302, 1304–1306,
 1313, 1316, 1327,
 1330, 1332,
 1336–1337, 1342,
 1344–1345
 Brown,, 12, 15, 18–19,
 125, 138, 152–154,
 187, 244, 257, 276,
 302, 306, 313, 330,
 336–337, 349,
 352–353, 357, 371,
 381, 391, 409, 430,
 434, 457, 470, 472,
 476, 500, 509, 529,
 565, 588, 607, 610,
 654, 698, 708–710,

715–716, 781, 929,
946, 948, 975, 986,
989, 994, 1011,
1014, 1059, 1125,
1151
Brown, John, 313
Brown, Joseph, 457
Bruce, 319, 347, 547,
618, 890, 909, 915,
948, 1255, 1263,
1344
Buck, 368, 479–480,
728, 1046–1047,
1263
Burke, 470, 521,
855–856, 1264
Burnett, 926
Burnham, 255,
354–355, 1264
bury, 365, 437
bush, 24, 307, 359,
371, 376, 405, 500,
570, 749, 991,
1011, 1017,
1219–1220, 1264
Butcher, 239, 621, 655,
664–665, 717, 731,
820, 892, 988,
1096, 1147, 1238,
1265
Butcher,, 621, 988,
1238, 1265
Buys, 1236, 1265

Byrd, 53, 199, 267,
273, 279–280, 283,
320–321, 324–326,
328, 330, 402, 427,
440, 500, 727, 760,
764, 768–770,
773–774, 777,
779–780, 788–789,
801, 805, 812, 814,
820, 825–826,
840–841, 925,
984–985, 1033,
1102–1103, 1163,
1186, 1253, 1256,
1259, 1263,
1265–1266, 1270,
1278–1279, 1283,
1290, 1292, 1296,
1301, 1311, 1313,
1316, 1331–1332,
1335, 1353
Byrd,, 279, 283, 320,
325, 328, 330, 402,
440, 500, 768–769,
788, 825, 985,
1103, 1265

C

C, 2, 8, 11, 13, 16, 21,

30, 32, 50, 53, 57,
69, 82–83, 87–89,
92, 94, 96–97, 99,
101, 106, 109,
120–123, 125, 127,
130, 135, 140–141,
143–144, 148–149,
152–158, 160, 162,
165–166, 170–173,
175–177, 180–183,
186–188, 194, 204,
210, 212, 214,
217–218, 239–240,
247, 250, 266,
268–269, 276, 279,
281–282, 301,
313–314, 317,
319–321, 323, 326,
329–331, 336–339,
341–343, 346–349,
352–354, 356–357,
361–363, 367–369,
371–379, 381–388,
390, 397, 400–401,
404–411, 413–416,
418, 420–421,
423–424, 427–428,
430–432, 435,
438–442, 445–449,
451, 454, 456,
458–468, 470–472,
474, 476–487,
489–490, 501, 508,
510–511, 514, 518,

521–525, 527–531,
535, 538, 540–541,
543–544, 546,
552–557, 559–561,
566, 568–569,
571–572, 574–575,
577–578, 582–585,
588–589, 591–596,
598, 601, 604, 606,
609–614, 617–620,
624–625, 628, 632,
634–637, 639–642,
644, 648, 656–661,
664, 667–670,
672–674, 678–684,
686, 689, 691–692,
696–699, 705, 708,
710–711, 713–718,
720–721, 723,
725–727, 729, 731,
733–734, 736–737,
740–742, 744–747,
749, 751, 754–757,
759, 761–766,
769–774, 776,
778–779, 781–788,
792, 794–795,
798–799, 801–802,
805, 807–810,
812–816, 822–823,
825–828, 832–834,
836–842, 844–847,
849–853, 855–858,
860–864, 866–878,

880, 882–884,
886–890, 893–895,
898–904, 906–907,
909–913, 916–919,
921, 923–924,
926–931, 933–937,
939–941, 943–952,
957–962, 964, 967,
970–974, 976–977,
979, 981–983,
985–986, 990,
992–998,
1000–1002, 1005,
1007–1013, 1015,
1019–1022,
1025–1026, 1030,
1032–1036,
1038–1040,
1042–1047,
1050–1055, 1058,
1060–1063,
1067–1076,
1078–1079, 1083,
1085–1086,
1088–1093, 1095,
1099–1102,
1107–1108,
1111–1120, 1123,
1125, 1127–1128,
1130, 1132–1140,
1143–1149, 1151,
1153, 1156–1169,
1171–1183, 1187,
1190–1191, 1198,

1202–1205,
1207–1213, 1215,
1217–1218,
1220–1222,
1225–1229, 1232,
1235–1238,
1240–1244,
1247–1249,
1251–1354

Cal, 538, 705, 758, 775,
848, 995, 1224,
1235, 1248, 1333,
1337

Callaway, 13–16, 18,
21–22, 26, 29,
58–61, 69, 121,
141, 162–163, 165,
168, 171–172, 175,
184, 313, 343,
346–347, 891–892,
995, 1144, 1265

Callier, 714, 735, 752,
1265, 1276

Calloway, 256, 408,
544, 1006, 1040,
1265

Calvin, 362, 459, 471,
712, 945, 957,
1007, 1022, 1034,
1051, 1139, 1164,
1169, 1257, 1268,
1271, 1288–1289,
1299, 1303, 1325,
1335, 1351

Camp, 5, 90–94, 96–99,
106, 108, 110, 114,
117–118, 123, 210,
416, 452, 493, 495,
497, 499–500,
508–509, 511, 517,
520–521, 529–530,
542–543, 550, 649,
683, 784, 856, 895,
939, 942, 959,
1010, 1012, 1015,
1069, 1082, 1115,
1152, 1173, 1221,
1245–1246, 1248,
1266, 1290, 1299

Campbell, 81, 88, 153,
280, 302, 336, 373,
439, 476–478, 482,
519–521, 525, 529,
552–553, 555, 577,
621, 654, 670, 770,
774, 805, 892, 894,
947, 973, 1002,
1061, 1104, 1173,
1186, 1190, 1193,
1200, 1202,
1211–1212, 1220,
1266, 1275, 1281,
1284, 1289, 1311,
1313, 1323, 1343,
1353

Campbell,, 88, 153,
439, 476–477,
519–520, 525, 621,

654, 670, 770, 774,
805, 892, 894, 947,
1002, 1173, 1190,
1200, 1202, 1211,
1220, 1266

Capt. Stoddard, 50,
275, 290, 292, 498,
595–596, 598–599

Carl, 138, 589, 591,
594, 622, 649–650,
754, 838, 901,
1025, 1069, 1089,
1135, 1253, 1258,
1285, 1288, 1295,
1301, 1318, 1331,
1334, 1347, 1349

Carolyn, 1281, 1315

Carrie, 608, 669, 678,
693, 696, 703, 706,
729, 751, 758, 782,
817, 828, 850, 894,
902, 904, 931, 934,
976, 1081, 1172,
1178, 1213, 1226,
1240, 1252,
1258–1259, 1263,
1266, 1275,
1278–1279, 1286,
1304–1307, 1312,
1314, 1316–1317,
1319–1320, 1323,
1328, 1335,
1340–1341,
1343–1345,

1350–1351, 1354
 Carter, 23, 163, 168,
 172, 184, 354, 357,
 394, 397–398, 405,
 481, 556, 641–642,
 674, 713, 901, 909,
 952, 1074, 1170,
 1177, 1251, 1267,
 1277, 1287,
 1312–1313, 1331
 Caspar, 424, 524,
 591–592, 748–749,
 800, 1164, 1298,
 1308, 1330, 1333
 Cath, 629, 667, 1256,
 1263–1264, 1266,
 1277, 1280–1281,
 1290, 1292, 1300,
 1304, 1306, 1311,
 1318, 1333, 1342,
 1352, 1354
 Catharine, 245, 254,
 292, 305, 561, 584,
 610, 685, 695, 707,
 1061, 1113, 1174,
 1260, 1281, 1304,
 1318, 1323, 1337,
 1353
 Catherine, 443,
 610–611, 614, 617,
 619–621, 626–627,
 629, 644, 647, 653,
 656, 659–662, 664,
 668, 672–673,
 675–676, 706, 715,
 721–724, 727–728,
 736–737, 743, 746,
 748–749, 751–752,
 760, 768–769, 787,
 799–800, 816–817,
 825, 844–845, 849,
 852, 857–858, 860,
 864, 866, 872–873,
 879–880, 912, 914,
 921, 926, 928–929,
 943, 952, 955, 963,
 970, 973, 975, 977,
 982, 990, 994,
 1003, 1009, 1012,
 1020, 1035–1036,
 1038, 1040–1042,
 1052, 1073,
 1076–1077, 1079,
 1087, 1105, 1125,
 1139, 1141, 1145,
 1151, 1159,
 1164–1165, 1172,
 1176, 1180, 1185,
 1222, 1245, 1247,
 1252–1257,
 1260–1268,
 1270–1272, 1274,
 1276–1285,
 1287–1288,
 1292–1296,
 1298–1309,
 1311–1321,
 1325–1331,

1333–1344,
 1346–1350, 1352,
 1354
 Catherine C., 715, 1263
 Catherine Elizabeth,
 1038, 1347
 Celia, 842, 844, 941,
 1040, 1170, 1257,
 1261, 1309, 1316,
 1330
 Chaney, 471, 948, 965,
 970, 1268, 1302,
 1353
 Charity, 127, 150, 283,
 698, 704, 723,
 739–740, 900, 903,
 970, 1246,
 1253–1254, 1270,
 1280, 1293, 1300,
 1313, 1344, 1351
 Charles, 13, 15, 18–19,
 21–22, 48–49,
 53–54, 57–59, 61,
 79, 104, 138, 153,
 155–157, 159, 164,
 167, 169, 172,
 185–186, 192, 212,
 244, 247, 253, 256,
 268, 286, 289–291,
 293, 303–304, 306,
 313–314, 317,
 319–321, 324, 330,
 332, 337–338, 343,
 346–347, 349, 352,
 354–357, 361–362,
 367, 370–372,
 381–383, 385,
 387–388, 395, 401,
 405, 409, 412–413,
 415, 418, 420–421,
 423–425, 434–435,
 438–441, 443, 447,
 449, 455, 458,
 463–464, 472, 474,
 480–481, 483–485,
 487, 489–491,
 495–500, 502, 506,
 517–518, 524, 529,
 533, 547, 559–560,
 568, 579–580, 582,
 584–585, 591–592,
 594, 596–599,
 605–609, 611–614,
 616–617, 622, 625,
 627, 632, 637, 640,
 642, 645, 647,
 649–651, 660, 662,
 668, 673, 675–676,
 682–683, 686,
 688–689, 691–693,
 695–696, 704,
 706–707, 710,
 712–713, 717,
 721–722, 725–729,
 731–736, 740, 743,
 746, 752, 756–757,
 762, 765, 768,
 774–775, 777, 780,

782–785, 787, 792,
798, 800, 805–806,
808–809, 811–812,
815, 822, 828, 833,
835, 838–840, 849,
857, 865, 867–870,
875–877, 889, 895,
897, 899, 902, 910,
914–915, 917,
919–924, 928,
930–931, 933,
936–938, 941,
944–946, 948–951,
955, 957–958,
961–962, 967,
969–972, 974–975,
978–980, 988, 990,
992–993, 996,
998–999, 1002,
1007, 1010–1012,
1016–1018, 1020,
1022, 1026,
1029–1031,
1033–1034, 1037,
1040, 1042,
1047–1048, 1055,
1058, 1066, 1070,
1073–1074,
1081–1082,
1087–1088, 1093,
1097, 1099–1100,
1106, 1108, 1118,
1120, 1126,
1133–1134, 1136,

1146, 1148–1149,
1152, 1155–1157,
1165, 1169, 1171,
1175–1176, 1178,
1180–1181, 1185,
1187–1188, 1197,
1199, 1202,
1204–1205,
1219–1220,
1225–1227, 1229,
1235, 1237–1238,
1241, 1244,
1252–1284,
1286–1319,
1321–1354

Charles B, 518, 692,
726, 828, 919,
1136, 1157, 1263,
1273–1274, 1297,
1327, 1340

Charles E, 455,
480–481, 483–484,
585, 649, 757, 762,
889, 930, 949, 992,
1253, 1256, 1258,
1269, 1277, 1284,
1303, 1314, 1341,
1348–1349

Charles F, 354, 371,
382, 441, 455, 490,
529, 609, 611, 729,
746, 923,
1011–1012, 1108,
1202, 1260, 1263,

1267, 1278, 1286,
 1289, 1293, 1295,
 1298, 1301, 1305,
 1317, 1334, 1339
 Charles FLINT, 367
 Charles P, 153, 682,
 805, 1169, 1197,
 1235, 1253,
 1267–1268, 1292,
 1300, 1310, 1314,
 1325, 1331
 Charles R, 608, 683,
 777, 961, 1029,
 1185, 1282, 1318
 Charles Thomas, 693,
 1343
 Christian, 5–6, 24–25,
 29, 33, 149, 151,
 163, 184, 526, 529,
 532, 538, 546, 549,
 560, 577–579, 583,
 591, 594, 604, 606,
 621, 638, 643, 649,
 655, 657, 660, 665,
 675, 683–684, 689,
 693, 700, 711–712,
 737, 762, 780, 782,
 791, 794, 799–800,
 806, 810, 838, 847,
 855, 857, 863, 868,
 874, 883, 886, 889,
 891–892, 894, 899,
 902–903, 908,
 912–913, 920, 922,
 925–926, 928, 932,
 934, 941–942, 946,
 958, 975, 988–989,
 1005, 1007, 1014,
 1016, 1018, 1020,
 1029, 1034, 1037,
 1043–1044,
 1049–1050, 1052,
 1055, 1057, 1060,
 1063, 1070, 1072,
 1080, 1085–1087,
 1099–1103,
 1111–1112, 1117,
 1119, 1121–1122,
 1128, 1133, 1135,
 1138, 1154, 1156,
 1158–1160,
 1162–1163, 1165,
 1167, 1169, 1173,
 1179, 1183, 1189,
 1198, 1200, 1208,
 1211, 1213, 1215,
 1223, 1232, 1236,
 1238–1239, 1244,
 1254, 1257–1258,
 1260, 1264,
 1267–1268, 1277,
 1279, 1284–1285,
 1288, 1292–1293,
 1301–1302,
 1304–1305,
 1307–1308, 1316,
 1318–1319, 1321,
 1325–1326, 1333,

1335, 1341, 1347,
1352

Christina, 630, 688,
707, 712, 716–717,
745, 806, 836,
900–901, 1114,
1128, 1268, 1277,
1289, 1294–1295,
1300–1301, 1304,
1312, 1315,
1333–1334, 1346

Christine, 290, 685,
747, 750, 927,
1253, 1277,
1305–1306, 1323,
1330, 1333, 1335,
1346, 1349

Christopher, 36, 57,
268, 282, 320, 322,
328, 338–339, 471,
623, 634, 674, 678,
745, 752, 756,
770–771, 799, 827,
849, 875, 890,
894–895, 901, 903,
958, 960, 972, 980,
1044, 1090, 1162,
1215, 1252,
1268–1269, 1276,
1288, 1291, 1296,
1301, 1308,
1319–1320,
1325–1326, 1332,
1340, 1349, 1351,

1353

Clarence, 606, 619,
632, 678, 686, 707,
710, 726, 736, 784,
894, 903, 944, 966,
1005, 1049, 1063,
1070, 1149, 1183,
1201, 1253, 1255,
1262, 1265, 1268,
1273, 1288, 1293,
1297, 1301, 1304,
1309, 1313–1315,
1320, 1330,
1350–1351

Clark, 5, 13–14, 21, 46,
50, 54, 56, 61, 66,
69, 130, 134, 146,
151–152, 154,
156–157, 165, 168,
173, 177, 184, 219,
245–246, 260–261,
286, 313, 319, 352,
357, 359, 361, 387,
392, 425, 430, 461,
465, 481–484, 506,
513, 566, 568–569,
572, 580, 584, 643,
668, 684, 692, 729,
779, 817, 849, 864,
933, 943, 954, 993,
1007, 1114, 1119,
1146, 1170–1171,
1181, 1248, 1253,
1269–1270, 1276,

1279, 1286, 1289,
 1309, 1312, 1320,
 1331, 1336
 Clary, Nancy, 1269
 Claude, 745, 877, 966,
 974, 981, 1032,
 1035, 1304, 1326,
 1338, 1342–1343,
 1346, 1354
 Clement, 320, 343,
 353, 539, 585, 597,
 599, 712, 719, 728,
 747–749, 910, 1215,
 1268–1269, 1276,
 1279, 1282, 1305,
 1310, 1333, 1351
 Clinton, 65, 123, 160,
 162, 166, 173, 175,
 184, 529, 709, 901,
 986, 998, 1016,
 1039, 1048, 1050,
 1198, 1260,
 1269–1270, 1274,
 1281, 1294, 1339
 Clyde, 974, 1067, 1078,
 1298, 1322, 1327
 Cole, 13, 16, 18–19,
 22–24, 29, 58–59,
 69, 146, 156,
 162–163, 168, 173,
 184, 356, 376,
 386–387, 448, 479,
 526, 663, 676,
 679–680, 692, 699,
 776, 895, 922,
 1031, 1050, 1106,
 1184, 1270, 1276,
 1278, 1286, 1299,
 1323, 1326, 1337,
 1351–1352
 Columbus, 36, 118,
 306, 511–513, 518,
 521, 527, 530, 621,
 690, 715, 817, 839,
 853, 856, 863, 866,
 868, 870, 876, 882,
 894, 912, 920, 938,
 962, 967–968, 970,
 995, 1020, 1025,
 1041–1042, 1050,
 1070, 1136, 1156,
 1178, 1191, 1204,
 1210, 1231,
 1254–1255, 1265,
 1269, 1271–1272,
 1276–1277, 1281,
 1289, 1298, 1301,
 1309–1310, 1314,
 1316, 1326, 1335,
 1340, 1350, 1353
 Con, 5, 81, 88, 262,
 393, 404, 593, 710,
 729, 837, 839, 869,
 990, 1087, 1118,
 1238, 1259, 1281,
 1307, 1320, 1331
 Conner, 289, 343, 457,
 553, 896, 901,

- 1151, 1160, 1174,
1271, 1301
- Conover, 644–645,
1271
- Conrad, 212, 217, 267,
278, 344, 353,
384–385, 400, 406,
459, 560, 569,
586–587, 591, 650,
678, 800, 848, 851,
875, 928, 1171,
1219, 1255, 1260,
1271–1272, 1283,
1293, 1302, 1306,
1309, 1315–1316,
1333, 1340–1341,
1354
- Cook, 57, 255,
313–314, 343,
345–346, 355, 357,
361, 364, 368, 370,
395–396, 408–409,
424, 426, 454–455,
459, 472, 544, 547,
588, 626, 630, 638,
643, 650, 655, 681,
693, 704, 755, 775,
808, 893, 900, 982,
990, 998, 1043,
1077, 1097, 1104,
1108, 1123, 1155,
1177, 1191, 1253,
1271, 1275, 1278,
1282, 1295, 1299,
1307, 1316, 1324,
1334, 1338, 1343,
1354
- Cooper, 21, 23–24, 31,
35, 53, 56, 59, 124,
146, 159, 163, 168,
173, 184, 197,
331–332, 343, 345,
347, 481, 499–500,
548, 615, 719, 737,
800, 803–804, 815,
821, 834, 845, 866,
893, 925, 929, 995,
1044, 1052, 1054,
1057, 1069, 1071,
1088, 1105, 1121,
1139, 1153, 1180,
1183, 1262,
1271–1273, 1295,
1306–1307, 1312,
1327, 1336
- Copeland, 220,
552–554, 913, 964,
1165, 1170, 1271,
1300, 1312, 1352
- Cor, 682, 787, 1154,
1234, 1253, 1322,
1337, 1350
- Cor-, 1253, 1337, 1350
- Cora, 585, 636, 662,
668, 675, 690, 696,
703, 710, 750, 758,
771, 816, 821,
827–828, 834, 838,

845–846, 851, 853,
 876, 890, 902, 915,
 924, 942, 946, 948,
 961, 981, 1011,
 1027, 1030–1031,
 1033, 1037, 1058,
 1064, 1067, 1073,
 1078, 1086, 1090,
 1135, 1139, 1173,
 1185, 1192, 1222,
 1227, 1242, 1252,
 1255–1256,
 1263–1264, 1268,
 1270, 1275, 1278,
 1281–1282,
 1294–1295, 1298,
 1302, 1305, 1308,
 1315, 1319,
 1330–1332, 1337,
 1339–1341, 1345,
 1347, 1349,
 1353–1354
 Cork, 896, 930, 988
 Cornelia, 644, 768,
 863, 876, 929, 996,
 1150, 1201, 1244,
 1248, 1271, 1276,
 1289, 1293, 1302,
 1306, 1316, 1336,
 1340–1341, 1351,
 1354
 Cornelius, 349, 352,
 744, 751, 784, 930,
 1016, 1030,
 1038–1039, 1069,
 1164, 1169, 1244,
 1271, 1293, 1301,
 1309, 1313, 1317,
 1324, 1335,
 1337–1338, 1350
 Cornwall, 692, 901
 Cott, 944
 Couch, 548, 1213,
 1272, 1350
 Cove, 119, 287, 294
 Covers, 20, 28, 196,
 271, 456, 1053, 1102
 Covert,, 893, 1272
 Cox, 133, 320, 347,
 455, 484, 500,
 609–610, 626,
 786–787, 851–852,
 882, 971, 1005,
 1191, 1207, 1267,
 1272, 1288,
 1294–1295, 1299,
 1335
 Craig, 156, 275, 464,
 467, 499–500,
 502–503, 506, 518,
 1022, 1256, 1272
 Crary, 1315
 Crawford, 22–23, 27,
 29–30, 160,
 162–163, 166, 168,
 173, 184, 343, 373,
 464, 574, 659, 666,

771, 818, 870, 894,
949, 1170, 1194,
1198, 1261, 1269,
1272, 1287, 1293,
1296, 1329

Crisp, 464, 466, 1273

Cross, 69, 77, 107–108,
119, 122, 226, 228,
416, 429–430, 507,
515, 533, 555, 559,
675, 788, 822, 855,
873, 932, 965, 995,
1089, 1184–1185,
1206, 1210,
1222–1223, 1249,
1273, 1296, 1329,
1354

Crow, 301, 357, 361,
449, 456, 469, 485,
558, 858, 890–891,
893–894, 917, 919,
950, 959, 1022,
1084, 1273, 1289,
1300, 1327

Cundiff, 1273

Curtis, 81, 118–119,
124, 131, 268,
583–584, 587, 689,
772, 807, 938,
1023, 1149, 1204,
1241, 1243, 1271,
1273, 1315, 1323,
1325, 1328,
1334–1335, 1349

Curtis,, 124, 131, 587,
807, 938, 1149, 1273

D

d, 2, 8, 29, 43–44, 55,
57, 66, 89, 91–92,
96, 102, 109–110,
120, 123–124, 144,
147–149, 152,
154–155, 160–162,
164–166, 169, 176,
183, 186, 200, 215,
218, 242, 250, 262,
266, 268–269,
275–276, 287, 291,
302, 304, 313, 317,
319, 326, 335, 337,
339, 342–343,
346–349, 352–357,
361–364, 367–370,
372–374, 379,
382–383, 385,
387–388, 390, 395,
397–398, 404–409,
411, 414, 416, 418,
420–421, 423–426,
428–432, 436–441,
443, 445–449, 451,
454–458, 460–461,

464–465, 469–472,
474, 477, 480–482,
484, 487, 489–490,
492, 502, 510, 514,
517, 521–525,
528–529, 535, 541,
547, 553–554,
557–558, 568–569,
573–574, 578, 580,
582–584, 587–588,
592–593, 599, 604,
606, 609–610, 614,
623, 628, 631,
635–636, 638–639,
642, 644, 646,
648–650, 654–657,
659–662, 666,
669–670, 674–675,
677, 679–682, 686,
692, 695–699,
702–704, 708, 711,
715, 718–719, 724,
731, 733–735,
740–741, 746,
756–757, 761–762,
766, 768, 771,
773–774, 776–779,
782–784, 786, 788,
790, 792–793,
801–802, 804,
807–810, 815, 817,
819, 821, 823, 827,
829, 832, 836, 845,
847, 851, 857, 859,

862–863, 865, 868,
870–871, 874–877,
880–881, 884,
886–887, 889, 897,
900, 903, 905–907,
910–911, 916,
920–923, 926–927,
930, 933–934, 937,
939, 941, 943–945,
947–950, 952, 954,
958, 960–962,
964–965, 967–970,
972–976, 978–979,
982–983, 986, 988,
991, 993, 996,
999–1000,
1003–1005, 1007,
1010–1011,
1014–1016, 1019,
1022–1023, 1025,
1027, 1029–1030,
1035, 1038–1044,
1046, 1049,
1052–1056,
1058–1060, 1064,
1067–1068,
1072–1073,
1075–1077, 1080,
1082–1085,
1093–1096,
1101–1102,
1104–1105, 1112,
1119, 1121–1123,
1127, 1130,

1133–1135,	Daniel, 48–49, 56, 59,
1139–1143, 1148,	81, 83, 85, 91,
1151–1154, 1156,	153–154, 171,
1160–1161,	173–174, 178, 180,
1164–1165, 1167,	183, 266–268,
1169, 1172,	273–274, 278, 285,
1176–1177, 1179,	312, 320–321, 327,
1181, 1185–1186,	331, 347–349,
1188–1192, 1194,	363–364, 368, 379,
1196, 1198–1199,	383, 407, 420,
1201, 1204, 1208,	458–459, 465,
1211, 1213,	470–471, 479,
1217–1218,	484–485, 499–500,
1222–1224, 1227,	513, 516, 518, 522,
1229–1230,	558, 562, 568, 572,
1233–1234,	593–594, 619, 637,
1236–1237, 1241,	645, 653, 655, 664,
1243–1244, 1246,	675, 686, 721, 755,
1248, 1252–1262,	766, 770–771, 776,
1264–1284,	785, 793, 795,
1286–1300,	798–799, 802, 805,
1302–1318,	821, 826, 839,
1320–1354	847–851, 853, 860,
Dale, 182, 1179, 1273,	864, 866–868, 872,
1278	876, 881, 883, 888,
Dallas, 25, 30, 162–163,	898, 900, 912, 922,
171, 174, 184, 459,	940, 947, 953–954,
552–553, 647, 840,	956, 958, 960, 962,
1002, 1273–1274	982, 994, 997–998,
Dan, 1001, 1010, 1252,	1008, 1022, 1034,
1260, 1290, 1301,	1045, 1047, 1050,
1303, 1309–1311,	1060–1062, 1075,
1327, 1335,	1077, 1080–1082,
1339–1340	1087, 1090, 1092,

1139, 1151, 1158,
1171, 1180,
1183–1185, 1191,
1196–1197, 1213,
1217, 1227, 1241,
1252, 1254–1255,
1257–1258, 1260,
1266, 1269–1272,
1274–1275,
1277–1281,
1283–1284,
1286–1290, 1292,
1297, 1299–1300,
1303, 1305–1309,
1311, 1314–1315,
1317–1318,
1323–1324,
1326–1331, 1333,
1335–1338, 1340,
1349–1354

Daniel DAVIS, 821

Daniel M, 49, 91, 154,
876, 881, 1082,
1260, 1278, 1284,
1350

David, 53, 57–58, 61,
66, 68, 70, 72, 75,
90, 155–157,
170–171, 175, 254,
268, 286, 289, 293,
300, 304, 306, 313,
320–321, 329, 342,
345, 347, 352–354,
357, 362, 381, 385,

387–388, 397, 423,
434, 439, 442–443,
447, 459, 461, 463,
465–466, 471–472,
476–477, 492, 498,
502–503, 515, 526,
529, 531, 538, 542,
547, 556, 561, 565,
583–584, 586, 594,
610, 618, 646,
655–656, 660, 673,
676, 695, 698, 703,
712, 740–741, 744,
755, 765–766, 776,
783, 787, 793, 797,
805, 815, 825, 842,
847–848, 850–851,
855, 857–858,
863–864, 866–868,
876–877, 883–884,
889, 907, 926, 943,
953, 957–959, 967,
976–977, 983, 999,
1001, 1005, 1008,
1016, 1018, 1026,
1031, 1034,
1039–1040, 1045,
1047, 1058, 1064,
1071, 1075,
1083–1084, 1088,
1093, 1100–1101,
1134, 1139, 1142,
1150–1152, 1162,
1167–1168, 1171,

1173, 1175, 1178,	338, 342, 345, 349,
1191, 1198, 1205,	353, 357, 360, 364,
1220, 1223, 1226,	368, 370, 374, 377,
1232–1233,	379, 381, 383, 402,
1235–1237, 1239,	404–405, 418, 425,
1244, 1252–1255,	432, 436–437, 440,
1257, 1259–1260,	447–449, 458, 468,
1262–1265, 1267,	472, 482, 484, 500,
1269, 1271,	525, 544–545,
1273–1274,	547–548, 561, 584,
1277–1278,	648, 674, 681–682,
1281–1284,	713, 723, 752, 760,
1286–1288,	762, 773–775, 802,
1291–1299,	819, 821, 916, 919,
1301–1302,	921, 932, 935, 938,
1304–1305, 1307,	944, 956, 969, 973,
1309–1311,	982–983, 993–994,
1313–1319,	997–998, 1041,
1321–1323,	1043, 1053–1054,
1326–1331,	1078, 1093, 1119,
1335–1338, 1340,	1126, 1153, 1158,
1342–1343, 1345,	1161, 1166–1167,
1347–1349,	1178, 1189,
1352–1354	1191–1192, 1194,
David Nicholas, 1345	1207, 1219,
David P, 156, 1244,	1255–1256, 1258,
1340	1261–1262,
Davids, 1239, 1274,	1270–1271,
1315	1274–1275, 1278,
Davis, 9, 50, 61, 83,	1280, 1282, 1288,
85–86, 91, 118,	1292–1294, 1297,
143, 157, 170, 255,	1304, 1306,
302, 324, 327,	1312–1313, 1318,
330–331, 334, 336,	1321–1322, 1324,

1328–1329,
1331–1332,
1335–1336, 1338,
1342, 1349, 1352

Davis,, 50, 83, 143,
170, 324, 327,
330–331, 338, 342,
345, 349, 353, 360,
368, 370, 374, 383,
402, 404, 425, 432,
447–448, 468, 472,
500, 525, 547–548,
584, 681–682, 713,
773–774, 819, 821,
916, 919, 921, 938,
956, 973, 983, 993,
997, 1053–1054,
1093, 1158, 1189,
1191, 1194, 1274

Day, 36, 43, 47, 50, 58,
64, 70–71, 78, 83,
85–86, 90, 92, 94,
97–100, 102–105,
108, 113, 116–117,
121–122, 124, 126,
130, 133, 147, 152,
170, 172, 175, 204,
207, 209–211, 227,
229, 232, 248,
250–251, 253, 264,
269, 271–272, 274,
289, 292, 297, 305,
307–308, 316,
321–322, 327–328,

335–336, 343–344,
350, 354, 360, 364,
370, 376, 381, 395,
416, 436, 441, 447,
456–457, 481,
493–495, 497, 507,
511, 516, 535, 544,
548, 596–599, 608,
623, 628, 639–640,
643–644, 650, 667,
670, 676–678, 683,
687, 691, 693,
697–698, 710, 715,
718–719, 727, 740,
743, 756, 760, 778,
780, 783, 788, 791,
807–808, 812, 820,
824, 828, 832, 837,
842, 853, 865, 872,
875, 878, 881, 894,
906, 910, 913, 920,
922, 933, 943–944,
946, 957–958, 961,
971, 982–983, 989,
994, 996, 1000,
1002–1004, 1006,
1008, 1010, 1015,
1017, 1023, 1025,
1029, 1031–1032,
1034, 1036,
1038–1039,
1042–1043, 1054,
1059, 1067, 1071,
1079, 1084, 1087,

1089, 1091,	480, 492–498, 514,
1094–1095,	532–533, 535, 541,
1103–1104, 1108,	558, 588, 595–599,
1110, 1113, 1117,	606, 611, 613, 620,
1123, 1126, 1128,	627, 629, 638–639,
1130, 1133,	644–645, 647, 651,
1135–1137,	656–658, 666, 668,
1139–1140,	672, 676–677, 682,
1142–1143, 1145,	685–686, 690, 700,
1147, 1150–1153,	713–714, 717, 736,
1155–1156,	744, 748, 751, 756,
1158–1159,	758, 764, 769, 786,
1167–1168, 1193,	819, 890, 907,
1195–1196, 1204,	920–921, 952, 1010,
1206–1207, 1209,	1018, 1025, 1047,
1215, 1227, 1230,	1078, 1103, 1107,
1245, 1252, 1265,	1111, 1119, 1190,
1270, 1275, 1295,	1199, 1219, 1257,
1347, 1351	1259, 1262, 1267,
De, 7–8, 25, 38–40,	1271, 1276, 1314,
43–44, 65, 68, 71,	1322, 1328, 1332,
103, 151–152, 163,	1336
166, 168, 174, 177,	de-, 1271, 1276, 1314
184, 202, 210, 217,	Dean, 5, 285, 352–353,
222–223, 226–228,	710, 720, 737, 740,
231–234, 236,	791, 856, 858, 967,
239–241, 243–244,	992, 1266, 1275,
247, 250–251, 256,	1282, 1312, 1317
262–263, 271, 290,	Deborah, 282, 989,
292–294, 301–303,	995, 1054, 1263,
313, 315, 337, 340,	1271, 1275, 1292,
362, 399, 412, 415,	1327, 1347
435, 439, 443, 448,	DeLano, 464, 1276
454, 456, 458, 470,	Delavan, 330

Dennis, 342, 403, 407,
411, 485, 489, 683,
844, 850, 894–895,
972, 1224, 1270,
1276, 1323, 1325,
1352

der, 150, 713, 788,
832, 951, 1007,
1259–1260, 1267,
1270, 1273–1274,
1276, 1309,
1340–1341, 1349

DeWitt, 822, 924,
1063, 1074–1075,
1103, 1143, 1193,
1277, 1289, 1293,
1295, 1316, 1322,
1333, 1354

die, 72, 83, 103, 137,
150, 378, 586, 653,
724, 985, 992, 997,
1006, 1080, 1160,
1252, 1281, 1339

Dirk, 365

Dixon, 60, 75, 266–267,
366–367, 413, 801,
861, 939, 979, 984,
1039, 1277, 1309,
1350

Doak, 526, 1277

Dobbins, 426, 1277

Dodd, 700, 820, 1204,
1277, 1326

Dollie, 1034, 1086,
1294, 1341, 1343

Dolly, 485, 876, 1022,
1047, 1263, 1278,
1326

Donald, 906, 1049,
1073, 1146, 1268,
1277, 1311, 1316

Donnie, 1134, 1291

Dora, 629, 665, 685,
732, 746, 758, 763,
846, 848–849, 853,
873, 906, 942, 945,
988, 1048, 1054,
1062, 1074, 1084,
1119, 1121, 1124,
1135, 1141, 1145,
1183, 1219, 1227,
1252, 1256–1257,
1261–1262, 1267,
1269, 1278,
1282–1283, 1292,
1295, 1299,
1301–1302, 1308,
1320–1322, 1325,
1327, 1329–1330,
1335, 1337–1338,
1349

Dorcas, 812, 1220,
1266, 1269, 1323,
1336

Dorothea, 756, 804,
1312–1313, 1349

Dorothy, 747, 797,
979, 1263, 1304,
1330

Douglas, 24–25, 75–77,
79, 82, 85, 87, 158,
163, 166, 174, 184,
374, 404, 428, 448,
668, 716, 718, 856,
959, 1040, 1099,
1108–1109, 1115,
1193, 1278, 1282

Drake, 5, 135, 155,
291, 396, 403,
1150, 1278, 1310

Du, 60, 238–240, 243,
250–251, 262, 302,
444, 491, 618, 727,
910, 1271, 1305,
1323

Duncan, 342, 344,
347–348, 362, 464,
489, 547, 571, 998,
1073, 1102–1103,
1117, 1121, 1154,
1158–1159, 1161,
1163, 1166, 1170,
1238, 1258, 1272,
1279, 1282, 1296,
1301, 1309,
1311–1313, 1321,
1336, 1347

Dyer, 156, 477, 1056,
1081–1082, 1091,
1195–1196, 1211,

1222–1223,
1232–1233, 1249,
1279

E

E, 6–8, 38–39, 51, 56,
73, 89, 99, 124–125,
130, 132, 154–157,
161–162, 164–170,
182, 186–187, 189,
192, 214, 217, 240,
250, 262–263,
266–269, 286, 290,
301–302, 313, 319,
326, 329–332,
338–339, 341–343,
346–348, 350, 353,
356–357, 362, 368,
371–372, 374, 378,
383–384, 387, 398,
400, 404–406,
408–409, 411,
414–416, 418,
424–425, 427–432,
435–439, 442,
445–449, 451–452,
454–459, 461–462,
464–469, 471–472,
474, 476, 480–484,

486, 490, 502,
513–515, 518, 521,
523–525, 528–529,
532, 536, 538,
540–541, 551–553,
555, 557–558,
560–562, 566, 568,
572–575, 578, 580,
582–585, 587–588,
591–593, 600,
604–606, 610,
613–614, 617, 619,
621, 623, 628–629,
631, 634–638, 640,
642–645, 647–650,
653–656, 658–661,
664–665, 667,
669–670, 673–674,
676, 678, 680,
682–688, 690–693,
696, 698–700,
702–705, 707–714,
717–718, 720–721,
727, 729, 731–735,
737–738, 742–747,
749–762, 764–765,
768, 770–772,
774–777, 780–783,
785–788, 790–791,
793–795, 797–799,
802–805, 807–809,
811–812, 814–820,
823–829, 832–833,
835, 837–842,

844–853, 855–858,
860–877, 879–881,
883–884, 886–890,
893–903, 905–906,
909, 913–917,
919–920, 922–926,
928–930, 933–935,
937, 940–941,
943–953, 955–958,
960–962, 964–965,
968–969, 971–973,
976–980, 983–986,
988–998,
1000–1009,
1011–1017,
1019–1020,
1022–1023, 1026,
1029–1030,
1032–1035,
1037–1042,
1045–1049, 1051,
1053–1056,
1058–1060, 1062,
1066–1067, 1070,
1072–1074,
1076–1077, 1079,
1081–1086,
1089–1091,
1093–1094,
1099–1100,
1102–1104, 1106,
1108–1113,
1115–1118, 1121,
1124–1128, 1132,

- 1134–1135,
 1138–1139,
 1141–1143,
 1146–1147,
 1149–1150,
 1152–1155,
 1157–1166,
 1168–1185,
 1187–1188, 1190,
 1192–1197,
 1199–1202,
 1204–1213,
 1215–1220,
 1222–1223,
 1225–1230,
 1233–1248,
 1252–1354
- E. French, 705
- Earl, 618, 656, 717,
 737, 804, 812, 815,
 954, 984, 986, 989,
 1023, 1074, 1109,
 1113, 1192, 1217,
 1260
- Earl H, 1192
- Earnest, 85, 89, 147,
 291, 664, 718, 726,
 816, 925, 939, 950,
 953, 958, 961,
 967–968, 975, 1101,
 1109–1110,
 1113–1115, 1117,
 1120–1121, 1163,
 1166
- Ebenezer, 326, 330,
 375, 555, 565,
 570–571, 581–582,
 658, 841, 1106,
 1146, 1266, 1283,
 1321, 1352
- Edith, 280, 614, 639,
 655, 680, 690, 715,
 720, 728, 744, 886,
 1016, 1058, 1064,
 1230, 1235, 1254,
 1260, 1265, 1280,
 1283, 1285, 1287,
 1291, 1294, 1300,
 1302, 1324, 1334,
 1337–1338
- Edith Smith, 1064
- Edmund, 120, 151,
 306, 322, 328, 469,
 479, 548, 622, 690,
 901, 1016, 1020,
 1032, 1106, 1135,
 1280, 1286, 1295,
 1301, 1316, 1321,
 1335, 1337–1338,
 1350–1351
- Edsall, 1224, 1230,
 1240, 1280, 1321
- Edward, 54, 57,
 155–156, 171, 177,
 256, 280, 285, 304,
 306, 314, 326, 329,
 332, 340, 346, 348,
 354, 360, 362–363,

373, 404, 426, 432,
435, 437, 439–440,
447, 469, 471, 497,
499–500, 502,
517–518, 540, 542,
561, 568, 592, 607,
619–621, 631, 636,
640, 642, 657, 669,
689, 691–692,
699–700, 708, 720,
723, 727, 732–733,
735–736, 746–747,
752, 769–770, 781,
790–791, 793–794,
798, 801, 815–816,
821, 824, 846, 857,
860, 871, 878, 880,
884, 886, 897, 900,
902, 906–907, 910,
913, 916–917,
920–922, 924–926,
931, 934, 942–944,
946, 950–951, 953,
955–956, 958, 969,
974, 979, 982, 991,
996, 1005, 1016,
1023, 1047, 1050,
1067, 1070, 1084,
1088–1090, 1099,
1128, 1130, 1138,
1154, 1157, 1165,
1171, 1177–1178,
1183, 1188, 1196,
1225–1226, 1254,

1256–1258,
1261–1265,
1268–1269,
1273–1274,
1276–1278,
1280–1282,
1284–1285,
1287–1288,
1290–1293, 1295,
1297–1299,
1301–1302, 1304,
1307–1310,
1313–1314,
1317–1320,
1322–1324, 1326,
1328–1330, 1332,
1334–1335,
1337–1340,
1342–1343, 1345,
1347, 1349,
1351–1353

Edward C., 156, 708,
917, 1262–1263,
1302

Edwards, 69–70,
153–155, 330,
386–388, 406, 434,
438, 462, 465, 486,
545, 562–565, 647,
705, 887, 897,
1027, 1070, 1194,
1213, 1259, 1331

Effie, 670, 723, 743,
828, 880, 889, 919,

1124, 1181, 1190,
 1254, 1256, 1258,
 1262–1264,
 1274–1275,
 1278–1279, 1289,
 1292–1293, 1295,
 1299, 1310, 1321,
 1327, 1329, 1334,
 1337–1338,
 1340–1341, 1349,
 1352
 Effie M, 1124, 1256,
 1289, 1337
 Egbert, 736, 1316
 Elbert, 482, 736, 982,
 996, 1002,
 1035–1036, 1038,
 1062, 1191, 1268,
 1274, 1284, 1290,
 1315, 1348
 Elbert S, 982
 Elberts, 1254
 Eleanor, 699, 761, 798,
 848, 852, 910, 914,
 979, 1001–1002,
 1013, 1167,
 1253–1254,
 1256–1257, 1260,
 1279, 1283–1284,
 1286, 1301, 1307,
 1323, 1326, 1332,
 1338, 1346, 1348,
 1352–1353
 Eli, 285, 383, 385, 442,
 461–462, 464, 467,
 636, 661, 752,
 786–787, 815, 822,
 846, 864–866, 869,
 880, 897, 1016,
 1034, 1038, 1059,
 1093, 1112–1113,
 1158, 1164, 1166,
 1173, 1179, 1186,
 1252, 1254, 1256,
 1265, 1274–1276,
 1279, 1281, 1296,
 1298, 1300–1301,
 1303–1304,
 1308–1309, 1314,
 1319, 1327, 1329,
 1333, 1350, 1352
 Elias, 154, 465, 500,
 607, 648, 710, 736,
 880, 938, 1117,
 1152, 1230, 1253,
 1256, 1263, 1268,
 1275, 1299, 1301,
 1319–1320, 1349,
 1352
 Elijah, 57, 154–156,
 257, 280, 286, 320,
 329, 343, 347, 361,
 404, 430, 466, 479,
 547, 553, 606, 639,
 755, 788–789, 805,
 868, 881, 898, 905,
 913, 951–952, 962,
 970, 973, 986, 991,

1021, 1106,
1156–1157, 1191,
1193, 1210–1211,
1223, 1226, 1235,
1239, 1257–1259,
1261, 1271, 1274,
1278, 1285, 1287,
1291–1292, 1296,
1313, 1315,
1320–1322, 1325,
1327, 1336,
1346–1347,
1350–1351, 1353

Elijah J, 1156–1157,
1211, 1274, 1347

Elisabeth, 1056, 1183

Eliz, 1049, 1256, 1263,
1301, 1303,
1306–1307, 1309,
1314, 1318, 1341,
1343, 1345, 1349,
1352

Eliza, 291, 306, 410,
568, 608, 618, 622,
630, 634, 636,
639–641, 658–659,
667, 698, 709–710,
740, 751, 755, 766,
775, 808–809, 812,
818, 823, 831, 838,
842, 849–850, 857,
861, 874, 876, 880,
886, 902, 904–906,
911, 916, 921–923,

930, 935, 941–943,
946–947, 951, 953,
956, 962, 964,
966–968, 970–971,
977, 980, 982, 985,
988–989, 991–992,
994, 996–997,
1001–1002, 1006,
1009, 1015–1016,
1021, 1023, 1027,
1029, 1033–1034,
1037, 1039–1040,
1044, 1048,
1053–1055, 1057,
1067–1068, 1074,
1077, 1080, 1086,
1101–1102, 1110,
1113–1114, 1120,
1125, 1127,
1132–1133, 1136,
1146, 1151,
1153–1154, 1168,
1171–1173, 1179,
1182, 1187, 1190,
1213, 1218, 1225,
1227, 1231,
1236–1237, 1243,
1245, 1252–1268,
1270–1271,
1273–1287,
1289–1294,
1296–1298,
1300–1302,
1304–1325,

1327–1335,
 1337–1345,
 1347–1353
 Elizabeth, 104, 266,
 275, 279–281, 283,
 293, 304, 306, 328,
 358, 420, 547, 568,
 582, 584–586,
 605–607, 610, 614,
 617–618, 620–621,
 627–628, 631–632,
 638, 642, 646, 648,
 650, 654–657, 659,
 665, 673–674,
 676–677, 680, 682,
 687–688, 692,
 695–699, 702–704,
 707–709, 711,
 713–715, 721,
 723–724, 726–727,
 729, 731, 733–736,
 739–741, 746,
 749–750, 752,
 754–755, 758, 764,
 769–772, 774,
 777–780, 792, 795,
 800, 802, 807,
 811–812, 815–817,
 820, 823, 825,
 827–828, 833, 841,
 847–853, 857,
 859–860, 864, 866,
 869–870, 875–877,
 879, 881, 883, 887,
 889–890, 892, 898,
 905–907, 910,
 912–915, 917, 921,
 925, 927–928,
 935–938, 940–941,
 944–945, 950–951,
 953–956, 958–959,
 962, 965–967,
 969–971, 977–978,
 980–983, 988,
 990–991, 993–998,
 1001–1002, 1006,
 1008, 1010, 1012,
 1014, 1016–1017,
 1019–1021, 1023,
 1029, 1032,
 1034–1038, 1040,
 1042–1043, 1045,
 1047, 1050, 1052,
 1055, 1057–1058,
 1062, 1067,
 1070–1072,
 1074–1076,
 1078–1081,
 1084–1089,
 1091–1092,
 1094–1096, 1099,
 1103–1104, 1106,
 1109, 1115, 1117,
 1119, 1121, 1124,
 1126, 1129,
 1133–1134,
 1137–1142, 1144,
 1146–1148, 1151,

1153, 1155, 1158,
 1163–1165, 1168,
 1170–1175, 1178,
 1180, 1182, 1184,
 1188–1190,
 1192–1193, 1196,
 1202, 1204, 1207,
 1209, 1212, 1215,
 1219–1220, 1222,
 1225, 1228–1231,
 1233, 1237, 1240,
 1242–1243,
 1245–1248,
 1252–1271,
 1273–1354
 Elizabeth Ann, 1074,
 1231, 1329, 1344
 Elizabeth COOK, 998
 Elizabeth Duncan, 998
 Elizabeth Dunn, 275
 Elizabeth Hayden, 740
 Elizabeth J, 692, 714,
 727, 917, 954,
 1037, 1140, 1146,
 1170, 1276, 1281,
 1298, 1308–1310,
 1324, 1326–1327,
 1331, 1335, 1347
 Elizabeth Johnson, 306
 Elizabeth Rogers, 699
 Elizabeth Smith, 547,
 827, 996, 1014, 1081
 Elizabeth Wilson,

1151, 1182
 Ella, 436, 568, 622,
 631, 640, 646–647,
 649, 654, 663, 713,
 758, 762, 768,
 774–776, 785, 787,
 821, 828, 845, 855,
 876, 898, 916, 923,
 926, 933, 938, 945,
 949, 958, 960–961,
 964, 968, 971, 974,
 978, 981, 986, 995,
 998, 1002, 1007,
 1014, 1016,
 1023–1024, 1079,
 1092, 1106–1107,
 1140, 1154–1155,
 1166, 1178, 1192,
 1209–1210, 1216,
 1219, 1228, 1233,
 1249, 1253–1255,
 1259–1260, 1262,
 1264–1265,
 1269–1270,
 1272–1276,
 1278–1279,
 1282–1287,
 1289–1291,
 1294–1295,
 1297–1298,
 1301–1302, 1305,
 1308, 1313, 1317,
 1320–1321, 1325,
 1329–1330, 1332,

- 1334–1336, 1338,
1340, 1342,
1347–1348,
1350–1354
- Ellen, 608, 623–624,
635, 646, 656, 660,
664, 668, 678,
690–691, 699,
702–703, 706,
720–721, 723–725,
733, 737, 760, 771,
773, 787, 807, 860,
866–867, 889, 894,
896, 903, 906, 913,
921, 937, 962–963,
981, 984, 988, 991,
1003, 1006, 1016,
1018, 1026–1027,
1029, 1039, 1046,
1049, 1052, 1056,
1079, 1083, 1086,
1151, 1153, 1156,
1158, 1163, 1167,
1174, 1180, 1182,
1191, 1208, 1216,
1222–1225, 1232,
1239, 1242, 1245,
1247, 1253–1255,
1258–1260,
1262–1263, 1265,
1267–1269, 1271,
1273–1274, 1276,
1281–1282,
1284–1285, 1287,
1289–1293,
1295–1298, 1300,
1304, 1306–1307,
1309–1311,
1313–1315,
1317–1318,
1320–1322, 1324,
1327, 1329–1331,
1336, 1338–1340,
1342–1354
- Ellen Wilson, 807
- Ellis, 120, 324, 349,
352, 361, 385, 395,
416, 418, 420–421,
425–426, 434, 574,
608, 642–643, 726,
734, 852, 921, 953,
956, 991, 1058,
1090, 1119, 1264,
1267–1268, 1278,
1280, 1285, 1297,
1306, 1328, 1350
- Ellison, 257, 330, 381,
519, 860, 862,
1280, 1302, 1335
- Elmer, 972, 1021,
1189, 1203, 1248,
1260, 1289, 1321,
1323, 1351
- Elnora, 967, 1274
- Elsie, 643, 913, 998,
1056, 1120, 1267,
1277, 1279,
1352–1353

Elsworth, 852, 1130,
1231, 1272, 1292
Elvis, 881, 1352
Emeline, 655, 731,
851–852, 883, 902,
913, 926, 944, 959,
990, 998, 1153,
1175, 1181, 1183,
1207, 1229, 1253,
1258, 1264,
1271–1272,
1279–1280,
1289–1290,
1299–1300, 1307,
1319, 1328, 1331,
1336–1337,
1342–1343, 1345,
1347–1348,
1350–1352, 1354
Emily, 280, 584, 604,
608–610, 615, 618,
624–625, 634, 644,
662, 683, 691, 707,
709, 715, 737, 755,
758, 760, 762,
769–770, 777, 788,
812, 820, 836, 857,
869–870, 873, 879,
883, 897, 922, 924,
944–945, 947, 951,
953, 955–956, 961,
989, 992, 1002,
1004, 1013,
1015–1016, 1047,

1058, 1064, 1066,
1077, 1086, 1134,
1146, 1160, 1169,
1179, 1183, 1237,
1242, 1252–1258,
1262–1267,
1269–1272, 1274,
1276–1277,
1279–1281,
1283–1285, 1287,
1289, 1291–1292,
1294–1297,
1299–1300, 1302,
1306, 1309,
1311–1313, 1315,
1317, 1321, 1323,
1325, 1327, 1329,
1331, 1334–1335,
1338, 1340,
1346–1351, 1354
Emma, 619, 636–637,
640, 643, 645–647,
653, 657, 660–661,
665, 668, 675, 687,
696, 699, 704–705,
709–710, 712–713,
715, 724–728,
731–732, 739, 742,
744, 746, 754,
758–759, 766, 775,
784, 793, 804, 806,
815, 818, 821–822,
825, 829, 837, 839,
842, 844, 855, 858,

866, 868, 878, 888,
896, 900, 902, 906,
912, 914, 917, 922,
926, 929–930, 935,
938–939, 943, 945,
952, 957, 960–961,
972–973, 977, 979,
989, 996, 998,
1001, 1005, 1011,
1013, 1016,
1021–1022, 1024,
1030–1032, 1034,
1040, 1044–1045,
1050, 1053, 1058,
1060, 1067, 1078,
1086, 1089, 1092,
1095, 1118,
1121–1122, 1128,
1136, 1145, 1151,
1155, 1183, 1201,
1208, 1233, 1235,
1237, 1241,
1243–1245, 1248,
1252–1255,
1257–1261,
1263–1264, 1266,
1268, 1270,
1272–1280,
1283–1286,
1288–1307,
1309–1315, 1317,
1319–1322,
1324–1332,
1334–1337,

1339–1342,
1344–1354

Emma A., 842,
960–961, 1352

Emma J., 647, 839,
878, 1001, 1005,
1155, 1296, 1345,
1349, 1351

Emma Leake, 1306

Emma M., 1050

Emma May, 1086, 1339

Engel, 793, 1302

Erick, 1267, 1286, 1349

Ernest, 591–592, 685,
703, 716, 743,
750–751, 782, 785,
787, 833, 875, 936,
939, 951, 959, 988,
1087, 1197, 1201,
1208, 1228, 1274,
1277, 1289–1290,
1303, 1310,
1312–1313, 1320,
1330, 1338, 1342

Ernest M., 787

Es, 49, 163, 192, 195,
267, 621, 717, 790,
929, 1108, 1125,
1294–1295, 1344

Esther, 788, 893, 927,
1143, 1151, 1156,
1174, 1216, 1221,
1246, 1253, 1255,

- 1257, 1262, 1267,
1272, 1296,
1305–1306, 1321,
1324, 1326, 1338,
1343
- Ethel, 607, 728, 734,
815, 857, 922, 939,
959, 961, 975, 993,
1043, 1077, 1083,
1128, 1134, 1257,
1261, 1270, 1280,
1291–1292, 1294,
1309, 1320, 1330,
1336, 1338
- Etta, 746, 856, 880,
939, 1140, 1232,
1243, 1247, 1286,
1289, 1293, 1305,
1326, 1334, 1338,
1348–1349
- Eugene, 153, 319, 415,
421, 754, 906, 960,
974, 997, 1012,
1023, 1078,
1140–1141, 1165,
1250–1251, 1275,
1285, 1288–1289,
1291, 1300, 1322,
1327, 1332, 1346,
1349
- Eva, 640, 654, 703,
705, 711, 729, 775,
794, 799, 812, 867,
872, 881, 913, 943,
- 952, 1049,
1082–1083, 1218,
1224, 1229, 1234,
1244, 1252,
1258–1260,
1266–1268,
1274–1275, 1278,
1280, 1285–1286,
1289, 1293, 1298,
1300, 1302, 1304,
1307, 1315,
1318–1319,
1322–1323, 1328,
1334, 1337–1338,
1340, 1347, 1350,
1352
- Evans, 56, 283, 312,
338, 346, 348, 356,
358–360, 362, 368,
386, 397, 401,
418–420, 432, 451,
482, 547, 606, 656,
666, 673, 695, 710,
713, 768, 922, 929,
955, 957, 972,
1058, 1071, 1075,
1148, 1161,
1264–1265, 1275,
1281, 1284,
1291–1292, 1303,
1306, 1309, 1312,
1317, 1319,
1344–1345, 1354
- Evelyn, 743, 1281, 1324

Everett, 87, 424, 525,
680, 1031, 1183,
1337

Evert, 863

Ewing, 61, 125–129,
153–155, 427,
514–516, 644, 853,
895, 1099, 1122,
1278, 1281

Ezekiel, 276, 286, 315,
323, 340, 349, 357,
395, 420, 433, 462,
712, 795, 834, 991,
996, 1018, 1120,
1177, 1179, 1252,
1259, 1268,
1302–1303, 1311,
1314, 1331

F

F, 7–8, 53–54, 56–57,
69, 72, 80, 85, 87,
89, 97, 100–101,
121, 124, 153–157,
159, 167, 169, 171,
177, 179, 182, 186,
210, 214, 246–247,
255, 266–268, 273,
278, 280–281, 286,

295, 300, 305, 315,
317, 319–320,
329–331, 336–339,
341–343, 347–348,
352–355, 357,
361–363, 368,
370–372, 374, 378,
382–388, 390, 398,
400, 404–407,
410–411, 414–416,
418, 420, 423–424,
426–432, 434,
437–438, 441–442,
445–446, 448–449,
451–452, 454–457,
459–462, 464–472,
474, 476–477,
481–487, 489–491,
496, 511, 513–514,
518, 521, 523–526,
528–531, 533,
538–539, 541,
545–548, 553–555,
558, 560, 568, 576,
578, 580–582,
584–585, 587,
589–594, 599,
608–611, 613,
617–621, 625–626,
630–631, 635–636,
639–640, 642, 644,
647–649, 653–659,
661–663, 665–669,
672, 675, 678–679,

681-687, 689-692,
695-696, 698-700,
702-703, 705,
711-715, 718,
720-721, 723-727,
729, 733, 736,
738-741, 744-746,
749-751, 753-755,
757-759, 762,
764-765, 769, 771,
774, 777-778,
782-784, 786-787,
790-791, 794-795,
799, 801-802,
804-810, 812, 815,
818-821, 823-825,
827, 829, 831-832,
834-836, 838-839,
842, 844, 849-850,
852-853, 855, 858,
860-861, 863-869,
871-872, 874-882,
886-887, 889-890,
892, 894-897,
899-901, 903,
908-912, 916, 919,
923, 925, 929, 931,
933, 935-936,
938-939, 942-963,
966-971, 973-974,
976-983, 986,
988-990, 992-993,
996-999, 1005,
1007-1009,

1011-1019,
1021-1024,
1026-1027,
1029-1033,
1036-1042,
1046-1047,
1049-1054,
1057-1058,
1060-1064,
1066-1069,
1074-1076, 1079,
1081, 1084, 1087,
1089, 1091, 1093,
1099-1106,
1108-1110,
1112-1113,
1116-1118,
1121-1126,
1128-1130,
1135-1136,
1138-1140, 1142,
1145-1146, 1150,
1152-1156,
1158-1160,
1164-1170, 1172,
1174-1176,
1178-1192,
1194-1198,
1200-1212, 1216,
1218, 1220,
1222-1224, 1226,
1228-1230,
1234-1237, 1239,
1241-1243,

- 1245–1249, 1251,
1253–1354
- F. L., 456, 668, 1300,
1341
- F. P., 8, 155, 210, 461,
546, 592, 1259,
1338, 1345, 1347
- Faith, 64, 102, 104,
139, 257, 492, 537,
548, 550, 577, 638,
645, 660, 663, 678,
689–690, 692, 698,
718, 720, 728, 736,
742, 749, 785, 806,
919, 927, 933, 943,
999, 1047, 1062,
1069, 1071, 1094,
1102–1103, 1121,
1159–1160, 1267,
1343
- Fallen, 36, 45, 242,
247, 290, 684
- Fannie, 660–661, 668,
684, 720, 748, 764,
790, 798, 893,
952–953, 957, 959,
962, 973, 992, 998,
1008–1009, 1013,
1019–1020,
1024–1025, 1039,
1052, 1077, 1087,
1095, 1141, 1148,
1151, 1173,
1191–1192, 1200,
1205, 1228, 1230,
1239, 1252–1254,
1256–1257, 1260,
1262–1264, 1266,
1269, 1271–1274,
1278, 1280, 1283,
1285, 1288, 1290,
1295–1296, 1299,
1302, 1304,
1306–1308, 1310,
1312, 1315–1316,
1321–1323, 1325,
1327–1328,
1330–1331, 1333,
1342–1343, 1345,
1350–1351, 1353
- Fanny J., 868, 1279,
1318
- Farmer, 239, 273, 284,
291, 297, 381, 436,
455, 578, 605–609,
612, 614–618,
622–623, 627,
630–632, 635–640,
643, 645–646,
648–649, 653–656,
661–662, 666,
669–670, 673–675,
680–681, 683–684,
686, 689, 691–692,
697, 700, 703–706,
709–711, 713–718,
722–728, 733, 736,
738–753, 755,

758–763, 768–770,
772–780, 782,
784–785, 787–788,
790–792, 794–795,
797–801, 803–805,
807–809, 812,
814–815, 820–828,
831–832, 835,
837–838, 840–842,
844, 846, 848,
850–853, 855–857,
859–862, 864–868,
870–877, 880–882,
884, 886–888, 890,
892–900, 902–903,
905–914, 916–917,
920–923, 927–931,
933, 935–936,
938–940, 942–948,
950–955, 957,
961–963, 966–969,
972–974, 976,
978–986, 988–998,
1000–1012,
1014–1016, 1018,
1020–1026,
1029–1031,
1033–1047,
1049–1050,
1053–1055,
1057–1063,
1066–1068,
1070–1081,
1083–1088,

1090–1093,
1095–1096,
1099–1100,
1102–1103,
1105–1111,
1113–1116,
1118–1123,
1126–1127, 1133,
1135–1137,
1139–1141,
1143–1147, 1151,
1155, 1158–1160,
1162, 1164–1165,
1167, 1173,
1175–1176,
1178–1184,
1186–1191,
1193–1203,
1205–1207,
1209–1213,
1215–1220,
1222–1246, 1248,
1282, 1294

Fay, 338, 561, 932,
1282, 1318

Ferdinand, 48, 186,
352, 382, 412, 457,
491, 589, 612, 614,
620, 624–625, 639,
646, 705, 707, 728,
731, 733, 735, 746,
748, 760, 800, 878,
1008–1009, 1261,
1268, 1276, 1286,

1294–1295, 1303,
1305, 1309, 1312,
1318, 1321, 1331,
1333, 1345, 1347,
1353–1354

Field, 5, 26, 38, 54, 63,
66, 69, 82, 90, 94,
103, 111–113,
115–117, 120,
125–126, 132, 142,
223–224, 229, 238,
240–242, 249, 265,
297–298, 305, 344,
360, 363, 368, 411,
503, 508, 513, 523,
527, 561, 586, 612,
628, 677, 742, 782,
858, 898, 920, 978,
1061, 1066, 1115,
1135, 1140,
1144–1145, 1208,
1210, 1227, 1259,
1261, 1282, 1334,
1343

Fish, 32, 228, 230, 232,
296, 308, 632, 874,
1010, 1076, 1203,
1253, 1283, 1323,
1338

Fisher, 34, 449, 626,
630, 649, 1061,
1181, 1227–1228,
1234, 1241, 1283,
1294, 1299, 1319,

1330, 1350

Fleenor, 556, 1283
Flora, 630, 679, 728,
754, 786, 834, 855,
880, 913, 1146,
1161, 1180, 1264,
1284, 1289, 1298,
1303, 1315, 1320,
1331, 1341, 1344,
1346, 1349–1350

Florence, 133, 607,
638, 691, 719, 729,
929, 945, 959, 964,
985, 988, 996,
1004, 1018, 1037,
1040, 1080, 1128,
1183–1184, 1187,
1254, 1259, 1261,
1263, 1269–1270,
1274, 1278, 1283,
1288, 1292,
1301–1302,
1305–1306, 1313,
1321, 1326, 1331,
1335, 1339, 1347,
1350, 1352, 1354

Forrest, 789, 805, 929,
1072, 1078, 1190,
1246, 1313

fort, 31, 40–41, 43–47,
50, 59, 61–62,
68–69, 80, 84–85,
89, 128–129, 143,
173, 176, 241, 279,

289, 293, 295, 299,
 303, 407, 415, 427,
 443–444, 495,
 502–507, 514–517,
 520–522, 524, 597,
 624, 627–628, 642,
 682, 705, 723–724,
 781, 845–846, 858,
 866, 880, 900, 908,
 925, 927–928, 931,
 939, 946, 953, 957,
 959, 990, 1010,
 1012, 1014, 1020,
 1025, 1063, 1067,
 1071, 1075, 1077,
 1086, 1096, 1115,
 1152, 1154–1155,
 1170, 1173, 1197,
 1209, 1233, 1243,
 1248, 1253–1255,
 1258, 1267–1268,
 1274–1275, 1283,
 1297, 1332
Foster, 123, 204, 215,
 266, 280, 313,
 347–348, 397, 500,
 841, 915, 954, 968,
 1050, 1075, 1166,
 1171, 1178, 1270,
 1283–1284, 1300,
 1310, 1335
Fowler, 360, 850, 875,
 949, 994, 1229,
 1269, 1283–1284,
 1339
Frances, 290, 637, 646,
 648, 665, 675, 690,
 695, 698, 715,
 724–725, 728, 737,
 787, 798, 836, 840,
 893, 903, 927, 929,
 934–935, 943, 948,
 979, 982, 986,
 991–992, 995, 1001,
 1014, 1018–1019,
 1029, 1034, 1044,
 1047, 1055, 1057,
 1059, 1062, 1142,
 1146, 1153, 1165,
 1172, 1178,
 1195–1196, 1200,
 1202, 1204, 1222,
 1224, 1237, 1244,
 1253–1254,
 1256–1258,
 1260–1263,
 1267–1269, 1271,
 1274–1278, 1281,
 1283, 1285–1286,
 1289–1290, 1292,
 1295, 1297, 1300,
 1302–1303,
 1306–1307,
 1311–1318,
 1321–1324,
 1326–1329, 1331,
 1335, 1337,
 1339–1340, 1342,

- 1344–1345,
1347–1348,
1352–1353
- Frances C, 986, 1222,
1260
- Frances E, 737, 991,
1001, 1014, 1062,
1178, 1202, 1253,
1283, 1290, 1292,
1313, 1317, 1321,
1335, 1339, 1345
- Frances Elizabeth,
1196, 1290
- Francis, 153, 156, 178,
202, 241, 254–255,
257, 286, 295,
298–301, 313, 319,
357, 362, 415, 440,
473, 485, 493, 495,
502, 523, 533, 535,
538–539, 557, 561,
565, 610–612,
615–617, 622,
624–625, 627, 630,
635–636, 640, 643,
646, 659, 664, 667,
676, 691, 707, 709,
711, 717, 722–723,
726, 729, 735–737,
740, 745, 747,
750–751, 753–754,
762, 772–775, 781,
815, 840–841,
846–847, 861, 868,
873, 898, 903, 908,
910, 913, 935, 940,
946, 948, 955,
960–961, 965–966,
968, 988–995, 1001,
1004, 1011, 1020,
1030, 1038, 1048,
1062, 1067, 1130,
1139, 1148, 1154,
1158, 1164–1166,
1169, 1178,
1182–1184, 1189,
1233–1234,
1236–1237, 1239,
1255, 1257–1258,
1260, 1262–1264,
1267–1271,
1273–1277, 1279,
1281, 1283–1284,
1287–1289, 1291,
1294–1295,
1297–1299,
1302–1306, 1312,
1314–1321, 1323,
1326–1327,
1329–1331,
1335–1336,
1338–1340,
1343–1346,
1348–1354
- Francois, 1, 6–8, 20,
23, 53, 161–162,
167, 169, 185, 192,
195–197, 201–203,

211, 213–216,
219–221, 234,
236–237, 243–245,
252, 254–256, 268,
273, 285–290, 294,
300–303, 313,
318–319, 325, 333,
340, 346, 350,
354–355, 358, 363,
372, 381, 385, 394,
397, 405, 411–412,
414, 446–447, 449,
451–452, 454, 463,
466, 468, 493, 500,
506, 511, 514,
525–526, 528, 534,
541, 544–546, 558,
562–563, 565, 567,
569, 571, 574–575,
579, 606, 610, 616,
618, 622, 626,
631–643, 645–655,
657, 659–687,
689–692, 694–703,
714, 740, 779, 818,
860, 877, 889,
892–895, 899–900,
902, 904–905,
910–912, 966, 998,
1002, 1018,
1036–1037, 1044,
1093, 1103, 1106,
1111, 1128, 1132,
1134, 1138–1140,

1142, 1157,
1162–1163, 1169,
1171, 1175–1177,
1184, 1235, 1254,
1256, 1258, 1295,
1299, 1305–1306,
1312, 1322,
1327–1328,
1331–1332, 1346

Frank, 97, 312,
336–337, 347,
356–357, 360, 371,
383, 387, 414, 428,
445, 448, 454, 466,
474, 477, 483, 490,
522, 559–560, 604,
606, 609, 615–616,
619, 622–623,
625–626, 632,
654–655, 665, 669,
673, 676, 710, 715,
720, 725, 727, 729,
736, 744, 748–749,
753, 755–756, 768,
778, 792, 804, 811,
839, 841, 850, 886,
890, 895, 897–898,
904–905, 908–909,
916, 927–928, 945,
949, 952, 958, 983,
990, 993, 995–996,
1000, 1003, 1012,
1014, 1023, 1029,
1033, 1035, 1046,

1051, 1062, 1078,
1125, 1136, 1138,
1140, 1146, 1160,
1162, 1178–1179,
1190, 1209, 1211,
1215, 1226, 1234,
1242, 1247,
1253–1254,
1259–1264, 1270,
1281–1282,
1284–1287, 1290,
1292, 1295,
1297–1299,
1301–1304, 1306,
1308, 1311–1312,
1315, 1318–1322,
1324, 1328,
1330–1331, 1333,
1335, 1337,
1341–1343, 1346,
1351

Frank Brown, 336–337

Frank E, 768, 1264,
1301

Frank Jones, 445

Frank LEE, 1242, 1330

Frankie, 1088, 1344

Franklin, 18, 22–23,
28–30, 53, 55, 69,
122, 153, 156, 158,
160, 163, 166, 174,
176, 192, 342, 356,
371, 397, 425, 434,
440, 447, 452, 462,

522, 574, 580, 608,
626, 635, 656, 667,
675–676, 697, 711,
765, 787, 801, 811,
839, 853, 861, 866,
880, 900, 907, 923,
925–926, 928,
932–933, 948, 951,
968, 993, 1003,
1007, 1010,
1019–1020, 1026,
1031, 1034, 1036,
1044, 1053, 1057,
1064, 1066, 1082,
1087, 1099, 1102,
1109, 1136, 1158,
1164–1165, 1186,
1205, 1210, 1218,
1235, 1237,
1241–1242, 1256,
1259, 1262,
1266–1267, 1269,
1274, 1282, 1284,
1287–1290, 1293,
1297–1300, 1302,
1304, 1309,
1314–1315, 1318,
1321, 1324, 1326,
1329, 1331, 1335,
1337, 1342,
1349–1350

Fred, 268, 281, 294,
343, 353, 385, 437,
439–440, 531, 539,

550, 591–592, 651,
688, 709–710, 728,
764, 794, 814, 821,
902, 1053, 1070,
1157, 1169, 1186,
1226, 1253–1254,
1258, 1263, 1265,
1267, 1270,
1277–1278, 1286,
1291–1292, 1302,
1304, 1307, 1311,
1316, 1325, 1330,
1333, 1337, 1340,
1344, 1346

Frederick, 50, 144,
152, 268, 276, 278,
285, 320, 324, 328,
338, 347, 352, 364,
418, 420, 455,
458–459, 464, 500,
502, 582, 604, 606,
629, 636, 647, 650,
654, 664, 683, 692,
705–707, 709, 715,
736, 748, 752, 797,
814, 816, 818–819,
823–824, 833, 836,
847–848, 850,
863–864, 878, 884,
898, 908–909, 952,
958, 965, 976, 997,
1008, 1019, 1037,
1047, 1069–1070,
1088, 1138,

1145–1147,
1153–1154, 1161,
1165, 1183, 1191,
1255, 1257,
1260–1261, 1265,
1267, 1269, 1275,
1277, 1282, 1284,
1288–1290,
1299–1302, 1304,
1308, 1324, 1328,
1334, 1339, 1343,
1346–1347, 1349,
1354

Frederik, 1337

G

G, 8, 53, 56–57, 67, 74,
99, 123–124, 133,
153–159, 161,
163–170, 172, 175,
178, 181, 186, 192,
214–215, 266–267,
280, 290, 300–301,
319–320, 324,
329–330, 333–334,
337–339, 341–343,
345, 347–349,
353–355, 359,
361–363, 367–369,

371, 374–376, 379,
385, 387–388, 390,
395, 399, 403–407,
411–414, 418,
420–421, 427–432,
435–436, 438–447,
449, 451, 456–457,
460–462, 464–465,
467–468, 470,
472–474, 476–477,
479–484, 486–487,
489–490, 508,
513–514, 517–519,
521, 523–529, 531,
539, 546–547,
553–555, 558,
560–561, 568–569,
573–574, 578,
580–584, 587,
590–594, 604,
607–608, 622, 625,
630, 632, 635,
637–638, 644–646,
654–655, 659, 662,
665, 668–669, 672,
675, 679–682,
689–690, 692, 695,
698–700, 705, 711,
714, 718, 721–722,
724–727, 734–736,
743, 745, 749–750,
752, 754, 756–757,
759, 761–762, 765,
773–774, 778, 784,

787–788, 790–792,
794, 797–798, 802,
804–809, 812–813,
816, 819, 821,
823–824, 827, 829,
832, 835–836,
841–842, 844,
849–850, 852,
855–857, 859–860,
862, 864–866,
868–869, 871, 875,
877, 880–882,
894–896, 898–899,
901–902, 907, 909,
911, 913, 915,
923–925, 930–931,
936, 950, 965–966,
968, 970, 973,
976–979, 983–984,
991–993, 995,
1000–1001,
1003–1004,
1011–1012,
1015–1016, 1018,
1022, 1026–1027,
1033–1034, 1037,
1044, 1046–1047,
1049–1051,
1053–1056, 1060,
1063, 1072,
1074–1076,
1078–1079,
1082–1083,
1085–1086,

1090–1091, 1093,
1099, 1101–1102,
1104–1106,
1109–1112,
1117–1119, 1122,
1127, 1129–1130,
1134, 1139–1140,
1144, 1146,
1148–1149,
1151–1152,
1155–1156,
1158–1163, 1165,
1169, 1172, 1174,
1176, 1179–1182,
1184, 1189,
1193–1194,
1197–1198,
1200–1201,
1203–1204,
1206–1208,
1210–1211, 1213,
1216–1217,
1225–1226,
1229–1230, 1232,
1234, 1241, 1243,
1249, 1252–1257,
1259–1276,
1278–1303,
1305–1310,
1312–1316,
1318–1319,
1321–1328,
1330–1353

G. H., 330, 449, 477,

479, 1053

Galloway, 1057, 1059,
1218, 1275, 1278,
1285, 1338

Garret, 492

Garrison, 44, 46, 59,
68, 84, 104,
116–117, 121, 125,
496, 511, 597, 628,
688, 1161, 1211,
1342

Gen. Hunter, 118

Geneva, 654, 698, 874,
1245, 1255, 1289,
1302, 1340, 1347,
1351

Geoffrey, 886

George, 7, 42, 46, 53,
66, 85, 96, 99, 125,
127, 131, 153–159,
171, 173–175, 180,
182, 189, 213, 239,
247, 254, 262, 268,
276, 278, 280–283,
285–287, 290, 293,
300, 302–303, 306,
312, 319–320,
329–332, 335, 337,
339, 341–343, 347,
353–355, 357,
360–364, 367, 369,
371–373, 376–378,
382, 385–386, 388,
392, 404–407, 414,

418–419, 423,
425–428, 430, 432,
434–435, 437–438,
440–441, 445–446,
448, 454–455,
458–462, 468–469,
471–474, 476–477,
480, 484, 486,
489–490, 496,
499–500, 502,
522–523, 525,
527–528, 542, 546,
552, 556, 560, 569,
578, 584, 594, 606,
609, 613, 616, 621,
627–628, 630–632,
644, 646, 651,
653–655, 660–662,
668, 670, 672–676,
680–681, 685, 687,
689, 692, 699, 702,
704–705, 707–708,
715, 719–721,
725–728, 737,
741–742, 747, 750,
752, 755–756,
759–760, 762–763,
766, 768, 770–774,
778–779, 782,
784–787, 792, 794,
800, 803, 806–807,
809, 812, 815–817,
825–826, 828, 838,
840, 845, 848–852,

855–856, 858, 861,
863, 866–876, 880,
882–883, 890,
892–893, 896, 899,
904, 907, 910,
913–914, 916–917,
920, 923, 926–928,
935–936, 940–943,
945–949, 954,
957–960, 962,
969–971, 973, 975,
978–979, 981–983,
986, 988, 990–991,
993–996, 998, 1001,
1004–1007, 1010,
1012–1016, 1019,
1022–1023, 1025,
1027, 1029, 1031,
1035, 1037,
1039–1042, 1046,
1048–1050,
1053–1055, 1058,
1066–1067, 1069,
1071–1074,
1078–1079, 1081,
1085, 1087,
1090–1094,
1096–1097, 1100,
1104, 1107, 1117,
1119–1120,
1125–1128, 1130,
1132–1134, 1136,
1141, 1143,
1147–1149, 1151,

- 1153–1156, 1159,
 1164, 1167,
 1169–1171, 1173,
 1178–1179, 1181,
 1191, 1194, 1198,
 1200–1201,
 1203–1204, 1206,
 1210–1211, 1218,
 1220–1226, 1233,
 1239–1240,
 1242–1243, 1245,
 1249, 1252–1303,
 1305–1307,
 1309–1331,
 1333–1354
- George B, 154, 159,
 392, 425, 484, 546,
 584, 680, 699, 876,
 883, 893, 896,
 1253, 1261, 1266,
 1269–1271, 1290,
 1323, 1354
- George B., 154, 159,
 392, 425, 484, 546,
 584, 680, 699, 876,
 883, 893, 896,
 1253, 1266,
 1269–1271, 1290,
 1323, 1354
- George Brewer, 708
- George COOK, 893
- George D, 319, 988,
 1016, 1027, 1262,
 1288, 1309, 1331,
- 1334
- George Davis, 377,
 1054
- George E., 406,
 461–462, 849, 851,
 855–856, 868–869,
 875, 935, 1173,
 1271, 1317, 1340
- George H, 285, 329,
 357, 369, 371, 382,
 404, 428, 432, 434,
 454, 480, 489, 522,
 542, 763, 772, 856,
 871, 914, 958, 988,
 1053–1054, 1097,
 1100, 1169, 1181,
 1206, 1221, 1252,
 1255–1256, 1258,
 1272–1273, 1286,
 1288–1289, 1301,
 1312, 1334, 1336,
 1344, 1353
- George L, 347, 369,
 371, 728, 874,
 1072, 1243, 1263,
 1272, 1302, 1307,
 1309, 1338
- George M, 174, 371,
 376, 405, 430, 435,
 437–438, 461, 469,
 477, 525, 552, 569,
 654, 662, 705, 910,
 913, 943, 971,
 1042, 1225, 1240,

1253, 1256–1257,
1273–1274, 1276,
1296, 1301, 1312,
1317, 1320, 1344,
1352–1353

George Robertson,
343, 1023

George S, 386, 527,
644, 759, 784,
969–970, 983, 1037,
1090–1091, 1271,
1280, 1292–1293,
1313, 1350

George Taylor, 355

George W, 66, 247,
341, 353, 361, 367,
378, 427, 458, 460,
472, 474, 606, 613,
631, 646, 653–654,
662, 670, 672, 692,
707, 719, 741, 763,
771, 774, 779, 784,
794, 803, 812, 826,
848, 850, 866–868,
870, 872–873, 875,
916, 926–927, 940,
945, 948–949, 954,
960, 962, 969, 973,
979, 982, 991, 993,
995–996, 998, 1001,
1010, 1013–1014,
1019, 1022, 1037,
1039–1041, 1050,
1058, 1071, 1074,

1078, 1081, 1085,
1107, 1119–1120,
1127–1128, 1130,
1134, 1136, 1143,
1148–1149, 1151,
1154, 1156, 1164,
1167, 1170, 1181,
1200, 1203, 1218,
1220, 1222–1224,
1226, 1243,
1252–1253, 1255,
1259–1262, 1266,
1268–1275,
1279–1283,
1286–1288,
1290–1291, 1294,
1296–1297,
1299–1300, 1303,
1305–1306,
1310–1312, 1316,
1318, 1320,
1322–1323, 1325,
1327–1328, 1335,
1338, 1340, 1343,
1351–1354

George W., 66, 247,
341, 353, 361, 367,
378, 427, 458, 460,
472, 474, 606, 631,
646, 653–654, 662,
670, 672, 692, 707,
719, 741, 763, 771,
774, 779, 794, 803,
812, 826, 848, 850,

866–868, 870,
872–873, 875, 916,
926–927, 940, 945,
948–949, 954, 960,
962, 969, 973, 979,
982, 991, 993,
995–996, 998, 1001,
1010, 1013–1014,
1019, 1022, 1037,
1039–1041, 1050,
1058, 1071, 1074,
1078, 1081, 1085,
1107, 1119–1120,
1127–1128, 1130,
1134, 1136, 1143,
1148–1149, 1151,
1154, 1156, 1164,
1167, 1170, 1181,
1200, 1203, 1218,
1220, 1222–1224,
1226, 1243,
1252–1253, 1255,
1259–1262, 1266,
1268, 1270–1275,
1279–1283,
1286–1288,
1290–1291, 1294,
1296–1297,
1299–1300, 1303,
1305–1306,
1310–1312, 1316,
1318, 1320,
1322–1323, 1325,
1327–1328, 1335,

1338, 1340, 1343,
1351–1354

George Washington,
42, 785, 1055,
1153, 1258, 1275

George Williams, 335

Georgia, 62, 82, 104,
173, 182, 418, 514,
551, 561, 667, 684,
704, 709, 714, 746,
753, 770, 777, 779,
791, 812, 817, 819,
832, 880, 884, 895,
901, 915–916, 921,
925, 927–928, 933,
943, 949, 960, 976,
988, 992, 1020,
1029, 1036, 1039,
1045–1049,
1059–1060, 1072,
1077, 1083–1084,
1095, 1106, 1109,
1113–1116, 1119,
1148, 1153, 1155,
1162–1163, 1169,
1172, 1190, 1194,
1196, 1213, 1226,
1229, 1231, 1239,
1248, 1254–1255,
1261, 1263, 1269,
1278, 1285, 1301,
1316, 1344, 1350

Georgie, 774, 1024,
1153, 1275, 1329

Gertie, 990, 1088,
 1263, 1344
 Gertrude, 644, 653,
 719, 736, 739, 744,
 750, 822, 896, 914,
 932, 961, 968, 979,
 1020, 1046, 1081,
 1084, 1170, 1180,
 1206, 1208, 1241,
 1253, 1259, 1263,
 1271, 1282, 1284,
 1287, 1290–1291,
 1298, 1310, 1312,
 1315, 1317, 1319,
 1321, 1324, 1328,
 1333, 1335, 1339,
 1348, 1352
 Gilbert,, 319, 416, 744,
 812, 1286
 Giles, 430, 499–500,
 635, 779, 829, 844,
 855, 870, 926, 959,
 978, 1075–1076,
 1146, 1178, 1205,
 1246, 1257, 1269,
 1278, 1283, 1286,
 1319, 1327, 1331,
 1335
 Giles,, 499–500, 1146,
 1178, 1205, 1286
 Giles, William, 1146
 Gill,, 903, 1169, 1286
 Gillis, 381, 1067, 1286
 Glen, 286, 555,
 846–847, 869, 1232,
 1286, 1293
 Golder, 474, 477, 525,
 1287
 good, 12–13, 20, 22,
 30, 32, 35, 60, 65,
 85, 104, 107, 134,
 139–140, 196, 202,
 211, 216, 220,
 228–229, 231, 240,
 248, 251, 259–261,
 264, 269, 272, 284,
 294, 296, 298,
 309–310, 316, 327,
 346, 350, 352, 384,
 396–397, 402–403,
 405–408, 410–411,
 442, 448, 452, 462,
 464, 466, 472, 479,
 484, 493, 497, 504,
 537, 541, 543,
 548–550, 557, 560,
 572–573, 586, 588,
 597, 599, 601–602,
 604, 606–612, 615,
 620–622, 624,
 627–631, 637, 639,
 644, 646–648,
 650–651, 655–657,
 659, 661, 664,
 666–667, 673–675,
 678–679, 681–682,
 686–687, 689–693,

696, 702–703,	1029–1032,
705–707, 709–715,	1034–1036,
717, 719, 721,	1038–1039,
723–728, 736–744,	1045–1047,
746–750, 753, 755,	1049–1052,
759–760, 762–763,	1054–1057, 1059,
765–766, 768,	1062–1064,
770–771, 773,	1068–1073,
778–788, 791–795,	1075–1076,
797, 799–800,	1079–1081, 1083,
803–809, 812,	1085–1087,
814–819, 821–822,	1091–1093,
824–829, 831–842,	1099–1103, 1105,
844, 846–851, 853,	1108–1112,
855–858, 860, 862,	1114–1116,
864–869, 872–873,	1119–1120,
875, 877, 879–880,	1122–1123, 1125,
882, 884, 886,	1128–1129,
888–895, 898, 900,	1133–1134, 1137,
902, 905, 907–909,	1140, 1143–1145,
914–917, 919–921,	1147–1152,
923–927, 930,	1156–1163,
932–935, 937–938,	1165–1169, 1171,
940, 942–943,	1174, 1177–1178,
945–950, 954–955,	1180–1182, 1184,
957, 960–961,	1186–1188,
965–966, 968–970,	1190–1196,
972–975, 978–980,	1198–1210,
982–984, 988–989,	1212–1213,
991–992, 995–996,	1215–1219, 1222,
998–1014,	1224, 1229–1234,
1018–1021,	1236–1237,
1023–1024,	1239–1241,
1026–1027,	1245–1246, 1321,

1347
 Goode,, 1287
 Grace, 638, 642, 678,
 720, 725, 731, 753,
 832, 856, 880, 952,
 1017, 1162, 1177,
 1259, 1265, 1277,
 1285–1287,
 1295–1296, 1313,
 1320, 1335–1336,
 1342, 1345, 1349
 Grayson, 645, 952,
 1026, 1231, 1287,
 1305
 Gregg, 289, 1288
 Grief, 232, 736, 1101
 Griffin, 347, 552, 661,
 1168, 1274, 1288,
 1324
 Griffith, 381, 608,
 1264, 1282, 1288,
 1318
 Gross, 194, 625, 894,
 1088, 1162, 1276,
 1288, 1309, 1345

H

H, 7–9, 19, 56–58, 69,

73, 83–85, 105,
 121–122, 124, 126,
 133, 147–148,
 153–158, 164, 168,
 171, 173–174, 179,
 183, 192, 210–211,
 266, 268, 285, 300,
 304, 306, 312,
 319–320, 324,
 329–331, 333–334,
 336–339, 341–343,
 346–349, 352–354,
 356–357, 359–363,
 366–369, 371–374,
 378, 382–383,
 385–391, 397–398,
 401, 403–409, 411,
 413, 415–416,
 420–421, 423–425,
 427–443, 445–446,
 448–449, 452,
 454–461, 463–472,
 474, 476–486,
 489–490, 507, 509,
 511, 514, 518,
 521–526, 528–531,
 538, 541–542,
 546–547, 550–561,
 566, 568–569,
 573–574, 578,
 582–585, 587–588,
 590–594, 604–606,
 608, 613, 619, 621,
 627, 631, 634, 637,

639–640, 642,
644–645, 649–651,
653, 656, 658–665,
668–669, 672, 676,
678–679, 681–682,
690–691, 693, 698,
700, 702–703, 708,
710–712, 715–716,
718–720, 723–726,
728, 731, 733, 740,
742, 745, 747, 749,
751–752, 754–755,
757–765, 768,
770–775, 777,
782–783, 786, 789,
792–794, 798–799,
804, 807–809, 811,
814, 816–823,
825–826, 829, 832,
836, 838–842,
844–846, 848, 853,
855–860, 864, 866,
871, 873–874,
876–878, 880–881,
883–884, 887, 889,
891, 893–895, 897,
899, 902–903, 905,
908–912, 914–917,
920–922, 924–925,
930–931, 934–935,
937, 944–946,
948–949, 951–954,
956, 958–963,
966–967, 970–972,

976–979, 981–982,
988, 990–993,
996–999, 1001,
1004, 1007–1009,
1011–1012,
1014–1023,
1025–1026,
1030–1033,
1035–1040,
1042–1047,
1052–1054,
1056–1064,
1069–1071,
1073–1075, 1077,
1079–1080, 1082,
1085–1086, 1088,
1090–1091,
1093–1095, 1097,
1100, 1102–1103,
1105, 1108–1109,
1111–1116,
1118–1119,
1126–1128, 1130,
1132, 1134–1138,
1140–1144, 1146,
1148–1155, 1157,
1159–1160,
1163–1164,
1166–1175,
1177–1178, 1181,
1183, 1186,
1188–1193, 1196,
1198–1203,
1205–1212,

- 1217–1223,
 1225–1226,
 1230–1233, 1235,
 1243–1245,
 1247–1248,
 1252–1354
- H., John, 711, 946,
 954, 967, 998,
 1012, 1192
- Haas, 1029
- Hale, 157, 354, 357,
 362, 369, 578, 709,
 803, 864, 902, 909,
 959, 1011, 1043,
 1060, 1075–1076,
 1163, 1172, 1176,
 1182, 1193, 1205,
 1215, 1221, 1253,
 1257, 1278, 1289,
 1311, 1318–1319,
 1329, 1352
- Hall, 14, 32–33, 74–75,
 101, 134, 153, 156,
 305–306, 320, 322,
 360, 418, 429, 438,
 442, 453, 456–457,
 460–461, 464–465,
 468–469, 472,
 484–485, 500, 571,
 580, 613, 623, 627,
 648, 669, 734, 784,
 805–806, 808, 925,
 962, 973, 994–996,
 1007, 1048, 1063,
- 1172, 1273, 1289,
 1293, 1297, 1313,
 1316, 1325, 1327,
 1345, 1353
- Hamilton, 10, 16,
 100–101, 153–154,
 335–337, 360, 362,
 381, 390, 425, 429,
 439, 459, 480, 500,
 614, 654–655, 675,
 744, 755, 789, 795,
 828, 832, 850, 852,
 855, 877, 936, 946,
 962, 1018, 1022,
 1086–1088, 1124,
 1165, 1220, 1252,
 1279, 1290, 1297,
 1314, 1322, 1324,
 1329, 1334, 1346,
 1353
- Han, 1277, 1280, 1283,
 1287, 1298, 1321,
 1327, 1338
- Hanna, 266, 649, 1324
- Hannah, 275, 281, 283,
 306, 321, 563, 584,
 649, 672, 691, 718,
 742, 750, 759, 798,
 804, 809, 835, 839,
 853, 865, 869, 887,
 890, 897, 899,
 911–912, 929, 945,
 947, 964, 972, 980,
 983, 994, 1026,

1031, 1035–1036,
1042, 1046, 1071,
1074, 1091–1092,
1110, 1172, 1244,
1254–1256,
1258–1259,
1262–1263, 1266,
1279, 1282–1285,
1288, 1290–1292,
1296, 1301, 1303,
1305, 1307–1309,
1311–1313, 1316,
1318–1320,
1323–1324,
1327–1328,
1330–1331,
1333–1337,
1339–1340,
1342–1343,
1346–1347,
1349–1353

Hard, 18, 28–29, 31,
40, 52, 108, 119,
121, 200, 231,
307–310, 328, 419,
522, 550, 661, 691,
698, 705, 712, 719,
724, 741, 743, 805,
815–816, 866, 873,
898, 909, 912, 927,
933, 952, 965–966,
969, 997, 1003,
1008, 1014,
1017–1018, 1024,

1043, 1064, 1068,
1075, 1081, 1084,
1099, 1103, 1109,
1113, 1117, 1126,
1143, 1151, 1155,
1157, 1165, 1188,
1229, 1233, 1237,
1275, 1320

Harman, 1038, 1350

Harmon, 367–368, 479,
800, 979, 1002,
1103, 1151, 1153,
1163, 1204, 1253,
1260, 1285, 1290,
1323, 1328–1329,
1353

Harold, 1317

Harriet, 291, 304, 584,
608, 621, 645, 689,
801, 810, 832, 855,
857, 859, 941, 943,
951, 953, 956, 985,
994, 1007, 1011,
1015–1017, 1038,
1040–1042, 1047,
1052, 1099, 1106,
1129–1130, 1142,
1146, 1153, 1156,
1158, 1170,
1174–1176, 1224,
1227, 1230, 1233,
1239, 1241,
1254–1255, 1258,
1264, 1266,

1272–1273,	1172, 1185, 1197,
1280–1292,	1234, 1252, 1255,
1297–1299,	1269, 1271, 1273,
1304–1307, 1309,	1279, 1291–1293,
1311–1312,	1299, 1301, 1318,
1317–1318,	1330–1331, 1335,
1320–1321, 1323,	1343–1344, 1354
1326, 1328, 1331,	Harrison, 50, 129, 143,
1334–1335, 1339,	152, 155–156, 158,
1342, 1348,	163, 166, 172–173,
1350–1354	175, 178, 184, 212,
Harriet E, 832, 985,	253, 289, 320, 322,
1174, 1323, 1342	330, 343, 347, 358,
Harriet Ellen, 1239,	362, 370–371, 376,
1284, 1317	381, 388, 396, 428,
Harrington, 448, 460,	438, 468, 472, 516,
810, 1223–1224,	529, 585, 660, 667,
1227, 1237, 1273,	690–691, 712, 792,
1308, 1320	839, 860, 883, 951,
Harris, 157, 162, 200,	955, 958, 977, 982,
207, 210, 319, 321,	1002, 1004, 1017,
329, 332, 348–349,	1035, 1040, 1043,
356–357, 360, 372,	1084, 1110, 1119,
414, 441, 446, 463,	1122, 1142, 1155,
465, 467, 472, 517,	1170, 1184, 1196,
522, 545–546, 553,	1200, 1218, 1243,
558, 581–583, 585,	1253, 1284, 1287,
643, 645, 655, 742,	1290–1292, 1295,
760, 780–781, 783,	1301, 1310–1311,
933, 947, 949, 952,	1326, 1337, 1339,
956, 960–961, 969,	1343, 1352
978, 1008,	Harry, 642, 661, 693,
1024–1025, 1083,	742, 744, 760, 778,
1085, 1128, 1163,	786, 808, 823, 860,

865, 876, 900, 904,
937, 950, 1000,
1006, 1012, 1019,
1097, 1124, 1128,
1140, 1176, 1192,
1202, 1204, 1232,
1241, 1252, 1259,
1266–1267,
1277–1278, 1284,
1289, 1293, 1296,
1300–1301, 1305,
1307, 1311,
1316–1317, 1319,
1321, 1323, 1325,
1330, 1340

Hart, 5, 254–255, 289,
300, 330, 332,
355–357, 438, 441,
468, 474, 496, 686,
722–723, 733, 799,
827, 875, 923,
1017, 1205, 1232,
1263, 1294, 1317,
1330, 1340

Has, 3–4, 9–10, 13–15,
17, 21–37, 43, 46,
51, 53, 55, 89,
92–93, 99, 105,
125–126, 133,
135–136, 139,
141–142, 148–149,
174, 178, 196–199,
201, 203–204,
208–209, 211–213,

215–220, 222–223,
226–227, 234,
241–243, 246,
249–250, 253, 257,
259–260, 263–264,
270–273, 285,
287–288, 293,
298–299, 306, 308,
310, 317, 327, 334,
346, 348, 352,
360–361, 367,
373–374, 378, 391,
394, 398, 400, 405,
409, 411, 413,
415–416, 425–432,
436–438, 441–445,
447–449, 451–454,
456, 459–461,
463–464, 466–469,
472, 474, 476–484,
486–487, 489, 491,
522, 535, 537,
539–541, 548–549,
555–556, 559–561,
566, 568, 572–573,
575–577, 579,
581–585, 587–588,
590–596, 598, 601,
604–610, 612–620,
622–627, 629–632,
634–643, 645–651,
653–668, 670, 672,
674–675, 677–693,
695–700, 702–729,

731–745, 747–766,
768, 770–784,
786–795, 797–802,
804–809, 811–812,
814–829, 831–842,
844–853, 855–884,
886–888, 890–912,
914–917, 919–950,
952–958, 960–986,
988–1007,
1009–1027,
1029–1064,
1066–1097,
1099–1130,
1132–1213,
1215–1219,
1221–1236,
1238–1249, 1288,
1317–1318, 1320

Haskins, 1205

Hasten, 294, 596

Hattie, 689, 692, 723,
728, 738, 745, 839,
846, 861, 895, 916,
921, 934–935, 941,
1018, 1048, 1069,
1083, 1148, 1155,
1158, 1161, 1164,
1166, 1193, 1198,
1210, 1223, 1229,
1252, 1254, 1256,
1262, 1265, 1267,
1273–1274, 1276,
1278, 1285,

1293–1294,
1300–1302, 1313,
1323, 1325, 1327,
1329, 1333–1335,
1337, 1339, 1343,
1345–1346, 1349,
1352–1353

Havens, 156, 465, 1292

Hazel, 203, 672

Helen, 282, 670,
726–727, 737, 740,
772, 919, 1069,
1213, 1263, 1270,
1275, 1283, 1288,
1295, 1297–1298,
1301, 1303,
1310–1311, 1317,
1327, 1345, 1351

Helen Moore, 737

Helena, 180, 520, 526,
530, 618, 728, 763,
781, 790, 806, 829,
832, 855, 888, 937,
1004, 1058–1059,
1061, 1096, 1113,
1156, 1185, 1206,
1315, 1333

Hellen, 1290, 1352

Henderson, 69, 155,
276, 329, 343,
347–348, 357, 361,
418–419, 425, 430,
442, 469–471, 487,
490, 585, 621, 704,

743, 768, 783–784,
790, 914–915, 958,
974, 992, 996–997,
1006, 1009,
1023–1024,
1061–1063, 1075,
1077, 1086, 1137,
1153, 1165, 1172,
1187, 1216,
1218–1219, 1227,
1229, 1231–1232,
1248, 1254,
1257–1258, 1266,
1299, 1318, 1321,
1331, 1341

Hendrick, 1232

Hendricks, 329–330,
382, 423, 443, 535,
839, 1031, 1073,
1226, 1293, 1308,
1337, 1350

Henry, 21, 26, 46, 50,
56–57, 74–75, 110,
143, 152–158, 160,
163, 173, 175–176,
183–184, 210, 234,
245–247, 253–254,
267, 269, 278,
285–286, 312–314,
316, 319–320, 322,
329–331, 337,
342–343, 345,
348–349, 352–354,
356, 359, 361, 364,

368–369, 376, 378,
383, 399, 401, 404,
407, 409, 411, 414,
416, 423, 429–431,
438–439, 441,
446–448, 451,
455–460, 465,
472–473, 479–481,
483, 485, 489–490,
496, 499–500, 512,
523–525, 529–530,
540–541, 546–548,
550, 556, 559–560,
562–563, 569, 572,
575, 588, 591–592,
594, 606, 609,
613–615, 619,
622–623, 625,
627–629, 631, 634,
644, 647, 650, 658,
662, 666–668, 670,
674–675, 679, 681,
685, 688–689,
691–693, 696–699,
703–704, 706,
708–710, 712–713,
715–716, 720–729,
732–733, 735–737,
739, 742–747, 749,
752, 754–755,
757–758, 760, 762,
765, 768, 771–773,
776–778, 780, 782,
786, 789, 792–793,

797, 799–800,
803–804, 806–807,
809–810, 815, 817,
820–823, 825, 827,
833, 835–838, 840,
845–848, 850, 855,
857, 859–860, 864,
866–867, 869–872,
874–877, 881, 884,
887, 892–893,
898–899, 902–904,
909–910, 912–917,
919, 927, 933, 935,
937, 941, 943–945,
948, 952–953,
958–959, 962,
966–967, 974, 977,
979, 982, 988–990,
992, 994, 996,
999–1002,
1004–1007,
1014–1015, 1017,
1020, 1022, 1024,
1029–1030, 1033,
1036–1038, 1041,
1043–1045,
1047–1048,
1051–1053, 1057,
1063–1064, 1070,
1072–1073, 1078,
1085–1086,
1090–1091, 1093,
1101, 1106,
1114–1115, 1122,

1125, 1128–1129,
1134, 1136–1141,
1146, 1157–1158,
1164, 1167, 1169,
1178–1180, 1183,
1186–1189, 1198,
1200, 1202, 1205,
1209, 1217–1219,
1222–1224, 1226,
1228–1230, 1232,
1236–1237, 1239,
1241, 1246–1248,
1252–1280,
1282–1290,
1292–1352, 1354

Henry Clay, 158, 173,
399, 401, 692, 699,
712, 810, 884, 941,
962, 1106,
1228–1229, 1285,
1294, 1298

Henry COOK, 893

Henry Johnson, 749

Henry Miller, 364, 368,
479–480, 807, 1047,
1070

Henry William, 793

Herman, 319, 329, 423,
465, 470, 525–526,
539, 594, 619, 658,
663, 676, 749, 797,
825, 838, 906, 909,
1128–1129, 1145,
1219, 1255, 1262,

1277, 1280, 1286,
 1293, 1304, 1306,
 1318, 1320, 1326,
 1329, 1333–1335,
 1340, 1347,
 1349–1351
 Hester, 702, 715, 904,
 1017, 1116, 1134,
 1164, 1211, 1227,
 1281–1282, 1291,
 1294, 1297, 1306,
 1310, 1316, 1342,
 1346, 1354
 Hey, 729, 740, 760,
 811, 1203
 Hicks, 364, 367, 554,
 655, 674, 1036,
 1197–1198, 1213,
 1233–1234, 1291,
 1294, 1299, 1314,
 1345, 1350
 Hilda, 754
 Hiram, 57, 67, 154,
 283, 346–347, 368,
 421, 425, 457, 479,
 547, 557, 605, 663,
 772, 809–811, 829,
 846, 859, 881,
 888–889, 979, 982,
 994, 1022, 1036,
 1047, 1054, 1079,
 1085–1086, 1106,
 1155, 1165–1166,
 1170, 1175, 1179,
 1181, 1253,
 1255–1256,
 1258–1259, 1261,
 1267, 1285–1286,
 1295, 1299–1300,
 1302, 1307, 1318,
 1322–1323, 1326,
 1328, 1336–1339,
 1344, 1347, 1353
 Hodges, 342, 525, 528,
 1054, 1198, 1274,
 1295–1296
 Hoes, 225, 864
 hof, 715, 723–724, 1295
 hoff, 1043, 1114, 1252,
 1295
 Holloway, 346, 371,
 1295
 Home, 97, 103, 106,
 150, 192, 221, 232,
 237, 246, 257, 274,
 276, 278–279, 282,
 305, 308, 327–328,
 335, 344, 376–377,
 399, 402, 405, 416,
 492, 509, 522, 536,
 544, 549, 561, 577,
 606–609, 612,
 614–623, 625–626,
 628–629, 631–632,
 635–636, 638–641,
 646, 648, 650–651,
 653–655, 659,
 662–665, 667–670,

672-673, 675,
677-680, 682-684,
686, 688-689,
691-692, 695-696,
698-699, 702,
704-707, 709-712,
716-717, 719, 721,
723, 726-729,
731-734, 737-741,
743-751, 753-754,
759-766, 768,
770-789, 791-795,
797-806, 808,
811-812, 815-818,
820-821, 825-826,
828-829, 831-838,
840-842, 844-853,
855-868, 870-877,
879-882, 886-888,
891-892, 896, 898,
900, 902-903,
905-906, 908-909,
911-912, 914-915,
917, 919-923,
925-929, 931-943,
945-948, 950-959,
961, 963-964,
966-977, 979-980,
982-986, 988-989,
991, 993-996,
998-999,
1001-1002,
1004-1012, 1014,
1016-1019,

1021-1022,
1025-1027,
1029-1030, 1032,
1034-1044, 1046,
1048-1051,
1053-1055, 1057,
1059-1064,
1066-1068,
1070-1074,
1076-1086, 1088,
1091-1093,
1096-1097,
1099-1101,
1105-1106, 1109,
1111, 1113,
1115-1117, 1119,
1123-1125, 1130,
1133, 1135, 1137,
1141-1144,
1146-1149,
1151-1172,
1174-1187,
1192-1194,
1196-1198,
1200-1201,
1205-1208, 1210,
1212, 1215-1216,
1218-1227,
1229-1237,
1239-1240,
1242-1249, 1266,
1296, 1309
Hopper, 484, 980,
1066, 1187, 1203,

- 1255, 1296, 1323,
1354
- Hopson, 957, 1288
- Horace, 77, 154, 159,
687, 690, 722, 759,
773, 841, 895–896,
956, 1095, 1103,
1160, 1244, 1274,
1281, 1287, 1300,
1331, 1340, 1352
- Horatio Lawrence, 364
- Horton, 368, 555,
1024, 1053, 1111,
1159, 1273, 1296
- Howard, 13–15, 21, 35,
49–51, 54, 56, 66,
69, 72, 130, 152,
162–163, 173, 175,
181, 283, 312,
338–339, 370, 436,
446, 502, 525, 531,
770, 777, 789–790,
817–818, 878, 920,
924–925, 934, 937,
940, 995, 1064,
1095, 1109, 1116,
1151, 1159, 1183,
1210, 1252, 1254,
1265, 1270, 1275,
1280, 1282–1283,
1294, 1297, 1317,
1324, 1329, 1346,
1351
- Hubbard, 124, 461,
- 502, 506, 1010,
1112, 1276, 1297,
1343
- Hugh, 158, 178, 210,
262, 312, 314, 332,
345, 352–353, 500,
514, 660, 772, 808,
967, 1030, 1042,
1092, 1100–1102,
1126, 1141, 1167,
1196, 1261,
1265–1266,
1271–1272, 1274,
1278, 1281, 1285,
1294, 1306,
1310–1311, 1314,
1336–1337, 1350
- Hugh W, 772, 1092
- Hulda, 705, 795, 978,
1193, 1258, 1278,
1286, 1341
- Hulse, 282, 1297, 1327
- Hunt, 181, 240, 263,
284, 296, 353, 356,
387, 524, 564, 607,
632, 640, 661–662,
678–679, 691,
725–727, 761, 905,
1010, 1043, 1067,
1108, 1253, 1264,
1295–1298, 1317,
1320, 1339, 1346
- Hur, 874, 1015
- Hurst, 616, 682,

1011–1012, 1298
Hutchinson, *378, 1037,*
1298, 1347
Hynes, *1247, 1298*

I

I, *5–7, 9–11, 17, 20,*
22, 26, 30, 36, 38,
42, 50, 52, 59,
83–84, 86, 89–90,
92–93, 95–96, 100,
102, 104, 117, 123,
149, 151, 153,
160–162, 164–169,
173, 176, 186,
188–192, 204, 240,
242, 251, 253, 259,
263–264, 266–268,
270, 272, 288, 291,
293–294, 296,
298–301, 307–309,
322, 339, 341, 352,
360, 368, 370–371,
378, 384–385, 389,
394, 400, 421, 423,
425, 430–431, 433,
438, 441, 445, 449,
451, 454, 456,
460–462, 465, 467,

472, 476–477,
481–486, 490,
495–499, 502,
507–508, 514,
518–519, 521,
524–525, 528–529,
535, 548–550, 558,
565, 573–574, 587,
596–599, 601–603,
606, 612, 615, 638,
640, 644–645,
647–648, 650, 653,
656, 659, 661–663,
666, 668–669,
681–682, 684,
686–687, 691–692,
696, 698–700,
703–704, 708, 717,
719, 721, 723–724,
734, 737, 740,
746–747, 762, 766,
771, 774–776, 781,
787, 798–799,
801–802, 806,
808–809, 814–815,
817, 819, 822–823,
827, 831, 834–835,
837, 841–842, 849,
852–853, 855,
857–860, 862–863,
865, 868–870,
873–874, 879–880,
883, 886–888, 890,
892, 894, 896–897,

900–901, 906–910,
912–913, 915, 917,
922, 925, 930,
933–934, 938–939,
943–945, 947–951,
960–961, 964, 966,
968, 970–972,
974–979, 983–985,
987, 990, 992–994,
996–998,
1003–1005, 1007,
1009, 1011,
1014–1016,
1018–1019,
1022–1023,
1025–1026, 1029,
1032–1033, 1035,
1037–1039,
1041–1042, 1044,
1046, 1048–1049,
1051–1055,
1057–1058,
1061–1064, 1066,
1069, 1071, 1074,
1079–1081, 1087,
1089, 1091, 1099,
1101–1102, 1104,
1107–1108, 1110,
1112, 1117–1118,
1122–1126, 1129,
1134, 1136, 1138,
1140, 1145, 1148,
1150, 1152–1154,
1156, 1160, 1167,

1170, 1176, 1179,
1185–1187, 1189,
1191, 1194–1195,
1197–1198,
1202–1212,
1215–1217,
1219–1224, 1226,
1229–1230, 1234,
1238, 1241, 1243,
1246–1249, 1252,
1254, 1256,
1258–1274,
1276–1281, 1283,
1285–1286,
1288–1304,
1306–1307, 1309,
1312–1313,
1315–1321,
1323–1325,
1327–1328, 1330,
1332–1333,
1336–1339, 1341,
1343–1345,
1347–1348, 1350,
1352–1353

Ida, 609, 636, 669–670,
675, 686–688, 695,
716, 721, 725,
735–736, 747, 764,
766, 770, 792, 794,
800, 805, 809, 817,
825, 841, 849,
851–853, 858, 860,
868, 900–901, 904,

913, 923, 928, 932,
944, 949, 953, 959,
961–962, 973, 995,
1000, 1016, 1036,
1038–1039, 1043,
1049–1050,
1055–1056, 1059,
1069, 1076,
1080–1081, 1086,
1092, 1103, 1110,
1126, 1128,
1164–1165, 1186,
1203, 1242, 1253,
1255, 1261–1262,
1265–1266,
1269–1271, 1273,
1275, 1277, 1281,
1285, 1287,
1289–1290, 1293,
1295–1296,
1298–1303, 1306,
1308, 1312–1316,
1318–1319, 1323,
1325, 1328,
1330–1331, 1333,
1335–1336, 1339,
1344, 1347–1348,
1352

Ina, 690, 803, 941,
967, 1350

India, 1266, 1354

Infant, 290, 360, 377,
540, 634, 640, 678,
721–722, 725, 733,

736, 748, 757, 799,
804–805, 866,
879–880, 898, 904,
923, 934–936, 943,
946–948, 952, 958,
962, 969–970, 975,
979, 981–983, 988,
990, 994–996, 1001,
1009, 1014, 1024,
1026, 1035–1037,
1053–1054, 1063,
1082, 1087,
1090–1091, 1093,
1125, 1127, 1140,
1142, 1152, 1161,
1174, 1196, 1202,
1207–1209, 1211,
1219, 1226, 1229,
1236–1238,
1244–1245

Ira, 156, 347, 387, 398,
472, 554, 637, 649,
776, 778, 839, 924,
941, 1015, 1161,
1176, 1188, 1211,
1255, 1276, 1282,
1294–1295, 1299,
1306, 1308, 1319,
1328, 1342, 1348,
1350–1351, 1353

Irene, 728, 794, 844,
961, 967, 990,
1197, 1203, 1208,
1252, 1263, 1277,

1291–1292, 1302,
1323, 1333, 1339,
1343, 1347, 1352
Isaac, 53, 156, 182,
254–255, 266–267,
278, 283–284, 286,
300, 305, 311, 321,
327, 329, 339–340,
355–357, 362–363,
382–383, 385, 387,
420, 447, 449,
458–459, 472, 490,
502, 545, 547, 565,
572–573, 575, 656,
665, 684, 686, 697,
758, 786–787,
840–841, 846, 873,
922–923, 959,
962–964, 969, 977,
979, 992, 994, 997,
1010, 1020–1021,
1029–1030, 1032,
1049, 1052, 1061,
1063, 1067, 1086,
1101, 1110–1111,
1121, 1129, 1139,
1148, 1195, 1232,
1241, 1244–1246,
1256, 1258,
1260–1262, 1264,
1269–1270,
1272–1274,
1276–1277, 1280,
1283–1284,

1288–1289,
1294–1296, 1298,
1301–1302,
1304–1305,
1311–1316, 1318,
1322–1324,
1326–1327, 1330,
1332, 1335–1338,
1340–1341, 1343,
1345–1346, 1349,
1351–1352

Isaac N, 383, 1032,
1246, 1323, 1338

Isabel, 702, 869, 1000,
1044, 1057, 1172,
1252, 1258, 1277,
1280, 1293, 1300,
1306–1307, 1313,
1328, 1338, 1352,
1354

Isabella, 276, 443, 631,
660, 662, 697, 715,
725, 733, 738, 769,
790, 812, 840, 872,
939, 973, 978,
1091, 1158, 1188,
1194, 1256, 1259,
1265, 1275–1277,
1280, 1282, 1284,
1286, 1289, 1293,
1296, 1302–1303,
1308–1309,
1315–1318,
1325–1326, 1336,

1338, 1341,
1349–1352
Isabelle, 728, 772,
1119, 1325
Isac, 1313
Israel, 180, 244–246,
304, 313, 683, 861,
955, 999, 1275,
1277, 1284, 1302,
1325–1326
Israel Putnam, 180
Iva, 746, 776, 779, 794,
818, 983, 985,
1155, 1259, 1271,
1278, 1297, 1303,
1326, 1329
Ivy J, 1019, 1313

J

J, 8, 39, 43, 51, 56, 58,
61–62, 68, 72, 78,
85, 87–88, 91, 98,
100–101, 115, 120,
122–123, 125,
128–130, 132–134,
144, 149, 152–159,
163, 165–166,
174–175, 177,

181–182, 187, 201,
203–204, 210,
214–215, 222,
239–240, 242, 244,
250, 253, 259,
266–267, 278, 281,
284, 290, 292–293,
300–302, 304,
313–314, 316–317,
319–320, 322,
329–331, 336–343,
345–348, 352–354,
356–357, 360–363,
367–372, 374–376,
378–379, 382–391,
395, 398, 403–409,
411–416, 420–421,
424–432, 434–449,
451–474, 476–478,
480–487, 489–490,
493, 497, 499, 502,
507–510, 512–514,
516–519, 521–522,
524–525, 528–531,
533, 535, 537–542,
546, 551–558,
560–562, 565–566,
568–569, 571–572,
574, 576, 578,
580–585, 587–593,
604, 606, 608, 611,
613–618, 621,
624–629, 632, 634,
636–639, 641–648,

650-651, 653-655,
658-663, 665,
667-668, 670, 674,
676-678, 680-681,
686-687, 689-693,
695, 697-699, 702,
704-705, 708-716,
719-720, 722-723,
725-728, 731-734,
736-739, 741,
745-747, 749,
751-752, 754-755,
757-758, 760-766,
768-774, 776-778,
781, 783, 785,
787-788, 792,
794-795, 798,
800-802, 804-805,
808-809, 812,
814-820, 822-824,
826-828, 831-839,
842, 844-845,
847-853, 855-857,
859-862, 864,
866-871, 873-883,
886-889, 893,
895-904, 906,
908-914, 916-920,
925, 927-928,
931-932, 934, 937,
940, 943-947, 949,
954, 956, 958-963,
965-973, 976-977,
979-982, 984, 986,

988-994, 996-1002,
1004-1010, 1012,
1015-1022,
1025-1027, 1030,
1032-1033,
1035-1044,
1047-1051,
1053-1054,
1056-1058,
1062-1064,
1066-1068,
1071-1072, 1074,
1076-1079,
1081-1084,
1086-1089,
1092-1094, 1097,
1100, 1102,
1109-1111,
1114-1119,
1121-1123, 1125,
1127-1129,
1134-1142,
1146-1166,
1168-1177,
1180-1181,
1183-1188,
1190-1196, 1199,
1201, 1203-1205,
1208-1209, 1211,
1213, 1215-1220,
1222-1225,
1227-1230, 1233,
1235-1237, 1239,
1241-1243, 1245,

1247–1248,
1252–1354

J. Berry, 347, 616

J. E, 157, 416, 465,
467, 558, 762, 897,
1051, 1093–1094,
1165, 1209, 1252,
1255, 1262–1263,
1266, 1268, 1276,
1298, 1340

J. M, 8, 154, 329–330,
338, 347–348, 353,
362, 368, 371, 374,
384–385, 387, 428,
431, 435, 457, 460,
462, 467, 476, 482,
490, 537, 552–554,
578, 593, 636, 665,
691, 704, 715, 768,
826, 862, 876, 880,
919, 1043, 1047,
1066, 1083, 1194,
1205, 1208–1209,
1254, 1263, 1272,
1277, 1293, 1304,
1329, 1336–1339,
1350

J. W, 8, 204, 210, 304,
330, 353, 356, 374,
404, 406, 430, 438,
440–443, 449,
460–461, 470, 472,
474, 476, 481, 483,
489, 512, 552, 561,

572, 582, 584–585,
587, 645, 722–723,
777, 787, 798,
801–802, 875, 881,
912, 956, 961,
1015, 1044, 1054,
1077, 1139, 1159,
1172, 1175, 1222,
1255–1256, 1259,
1330, 1338

J. W., 8, 204, 210, 330,
353, 356, 374, 404,
406, 430, 438,
440–443, 449,
460–461, 470, 472,
474, 476, 481, 483,
489, 512, 552, 561,
582, 584–585, 587,
645, 722–723, 777,
787, 798, 801–802,
875, 881, 912, 956,
961, 1015, 1044,
1054, 1077, 1139,
1159, 1172, 1175,
1222, 1255–1256,
1259, 1330, 1338

J.D, 1264, 1269,
1276–1278, 1284,
1287, 1291, 1299,
1307, 1310,
1313–1314, 1323,
1338, 1344,
1346–1347, 1350

J.W, 1253, 1261,

1263–1265, 1269,
1272, 1276,
1279–1285,
1291–1292,
1294–1295, 1301,
1305–1307, 1309,
1314–1315,
1317–1318, 1328,
1337, 1345, 1347,
1352–1353

Jack, 5, 123, 134, 608,
781, 921, 1223,
1236, 1256, 1276,
1299, 1304, 1308,
1323

Jacob, 8, 55, 266, 268,
275–276, 278, 283,
286, 289, 292–293,
300–301, 304,
311–312, 319, 321,
326, 329, 343,
363–364, 368,
371–372, 379, 382,
384–385, 403,
412–413, 427,
429–431, 435,
438–441, 457, 459,
468, 471, 487, 500,
539, 548, 559–560,
578, 587, 594, 611,
617, 639–640, 649,
657, 670, 676–677,
686, 688, 692–693,
731, 737, 742, 759,

768, 770–771, 775,
778, 785, 792, 795,
812, 814, 820, 822,
834, 838, 840–841,
846–847, 850–851,
853, 855, 857,
860–861, 863–864,
869, 872, 874–875,
898, 913, 924, 930,
955–956, 983,
989–990, 993, 998,
1002–1003,
1006–1007,
1033–1034, 1044,
1048, 1084, 1088,
1091–1093, 1097,
1124, 1128, 1141,
1162, 1172–1173,
1200, 1231, 1241,
1255–1257,
1259–1261, 1264,
1266–1267,
1269–1273, 1275,
1277, 1280–1281,
1283–1287,
1289–1290, 1293,
1295, 1297,
1299–1303,
1305–1310, 1312,
1314–1315,
1318–1320,
1323–1324, 1328,
1330–1331,
1333–1339,

1341–1345, 1347,
1349–1350, 1352,
1354

Jacob Hinkle, 286

Jacobs, 275–276, 321,
376, 1234, 1299

James, 50, 53, 56–57,
59, 79, 104, 124,
142, 144, 152–157,
159, 171, 173,
176–178, 180, 187,
204, 255–257,
266–268, 275, 280,
282, 284–287, 289,
300–302, 304–307,
312–315, 317,
319–321, 324–325,
328–331, 335–340,
342–343, 345,
347–350, 352–363,
366–374, 376–378,
381–387, 394,
397–398, 401,
404–407, 409, 411,
413–414, 418–421,
423, 429, 434,
436–438, 440–441,
446, 455–458, 460,
462, 464–465,
468–472, 474, 476,
478, 480–482,
484–487, 489–490,
499–500, 502–503,
506, 510, 514,

517–518, 520, 522,
524–526, 529,
535–536, 545–547,
553–554, 560,
562–566, 568–569,
574–575, 578,
580–583, 585,
587–588, 595,
607–609, 612,
618–619, 623, 626,
632, 634, 640, 643,
645–646, 648,
654–656, 659–660,
664, 669, 672, 675,
678, 684–685, 687,
690, 692–693,
697–698, 702–705,
707–712, 715,
717–718, 720–723,
728, 731, 733–734,
736–742, 744–745,
747, 750–756,
759–760, 764–766,
770–772, 778–779,
781, 783, 788,
792–793, 798,
801–803, 807–809,
812, 815, 817,
819–820, 822, 828,
831, 833, 836–837,
844–845, 849,
851–853, 856–861,
863, 866, 868–870,
872–873, 875–876,

878–880, 882–883,
886–889, 893,
895–896, 900,
902–903, 905, 910,
912–915, 917,
919–924, 928,
931–932, 934,
937–939, 941,
943–953, 955–957,
959–960, 962–963,
965–969, 971–973,
975, 977–986,
988–994, 996, 998,
1000–1002,
1004–1012, 1014,
1016–1023,
1025–1027, 1029,
1031–1042,
1044–1053,
1055–1060,
1062–1064,
1066–1069, 1071,
1073, 1075,
1079–1092,
1094–1095,
1100–1102,
1104–1105,
1108–1110,
1114–1116, 1118,
1121–1122, 1124,
1126–1127, 1129,
1134–1136,
1138–1144, 1146,
1148, 1150–1153,

1155, 1158–1166,
1169–1170,
1172–1177,
1179–1185,
1193–1195, 1197,
1202–1203,
1206–1207,
1210–1213,
1216–1219,
1224–1235,
1237–1238, 1240,
1242, 1245, 1247,
1252–1354

James Baker, 155, 312

James Boyd, 320

James Brady, 306, 331

James Buchanan, 171,

863, 866, 941,

1101, 1115

James C, 177, 187,

349, 352–353, 377,

405, 585, 833, 836,

849, 857, 875, 889,

957, 994, 1039,

1114, 1134, 1143,

1225, 1258, 1269,

1272, 1277, 1288,

1292–1294,

1306–1307, 1317,

1321, 1340, 1343,

1347

James Clark, 319, 1181

James COX, 882

James Craig, 156

James DAVIS, 255, 760

James E, 471, 525,
562, 669, 737, 747,
764, 809, 837,
844–845, 902, 917,
955, 972, 1017,
1045–1047, 1138,
1158, 1162, 1183,
1185, 1235, 1258,
1261, 1273–1275,
1288, 1291, 1300,
1310, 1315, 1317,
1321, 1323, 1347,
1349, 1354

James F, 329–330,
382–383, 438, 618,
753, 820, 852,
868–869, 896, 910,
953, 1087, 1158,
1170, 1174, 1207,
1210, 1242, 1265,
1274, 1280, 1292,
1302, 1312, 1325,
1331, 1337–1338,
1342, 1345

James H, 155, 319,
339, 352, 360, 362,
371, 374, 398, 406,
409, 413, 429, 446,
468, 518, 525, 608,
664, 708, 715, 718,
751, 754, 807, 817,
822, 856, 873, 903,

924, 934, 944,
948–949, 967, 988,
992, 996, 998,
1035, 1042, 1056,
1091, 1127, 1141,
1144, 1166,
1172–1173,
1202–1203, 1212,
1231, 1233, 1256,
1261–1263,
1267–1268, 1274,
1277–1278,
1282–1283, 1287,
1291–1292,
1297–1298, 1303,
1310, 1314–1315,
1317, 1319–1321,
1323, 1328–1329,
1333, 1338, 1343,
1346, 1348, 1350,
1352

James Howell, 176

James Kincaid, 588

James L, 153, 157,
204, 371, 474, 476,
478, 612, 646, 656,
741, 870, 893, 903,
944, 950, 959, 991,
1005, 1011, 1042,
1063, 1068, 1082,
1100, 1105, 1226,
1234, 1255, 1265,
1272–1273,
1278–1279, 1282,

1288–1289,
1292–1293, 1300,
1304, 1313,
1316–1318,
1329–1330, 1347

James M, 155, 342,
368–369, 371, 374,
487, 489, 518,
546–547, 580, 582,
587, 702, 708, 740,
747, 755, 759, 793,
802, 883, 937–938,
943, 947, 956, 960,
989, 1016, 1060,
1066–1067, 1073,
1121, 1140, 1143,
1146, 1148, 1158,
1162, 1193, 1195,
1197, 1202–1203,
1212, 1229,
1262–1263, 1272,
1278, 1282–1283,
1285, 1288–1289,
1291–1292,
1299–1300,
1308–1309,
1311–1312,
1317–1318, 1321,
1326, 1329, 1331,
1336, 1344, 1348,
1351, 1353–1354

James R, 156, 204,
378, 669, 731, 778,
803, 861, 876, 923,

946, 988, 1036,
1095, 1110, 1124,
1169, 1213, 1233,
1240, 1254, 1264,
1280, 1284, 1289,
1294, 1300, 1303,
1309–1310,
1322–1323, 1345,
1350

James Richard, 1217,
1258, 1311

James Robertson, 284

James Smith, 285,
474, 971, 1002,
1029, 1031

James T., 342, 352,
369, 383, 583, 705,
707, 711, 721–722,
751, 1011, 1022,
1079, 1094, 1146,
1160, 1247, 1252,
1262–1263, 1268,
1279, 1288, 1291,
1322, 1331

James Thomas, 692

James W., 317, 354,
397, 440, 609, 645,
678, 728, 733, 779,
801, 817, 820, 831,
875–876, 944, 949,
956–957, 973, 1000,
1007, 1011–1012,
1023, 1027, 1039,
1055, 1075, 1085,

1109, 1116, 1136,
1142, 1152, 1161,
1194, 1206, 1235,
1255, 1261, 1273,
1276, 1280, 1284,
1287–1288,
1290–1291, 1294,
1302, 1306, 1309,
1319, 1329, 1336,
1338, 1340, 1348,
1351, 1354

James Walker, 469,
836, 1242

James Wallace, 857

James West, 1109

James Williams, 565

James Wilson, 979

Jane, 244, 283–284,
377, 561, 568, 605,
609, 611, 618, 634,
637, 639, 645, 655,
662, 664, 669–670,
674–675, 677, 685,
692, 695, 698, 702,
704–705, 712–713,
718, 720, 728,
751–752, 755, 761,
781, 783–784, 795,
800, 804, 833, 841,
845, 849–850, 864,
867, 872, 874–875,
880–881, 884,
886–887, 890, 894,
897, 900, 902–903,

909, 911, 921, 928,
933–934, 938, 940,
945, 949, 951, 953,
955, 958, 961–962,
965, 968, 970–971,
979, 981, 988, 990,
993–997, 1005,
1007, 1012,
1014–1015, 1018,
1032–1033, 1043,
1049, 1052,
1054–1055, 1057,
1063, 1067,
1074–1075, 1078,
1080, 1085, 1091,
1093, 1106, 1111,
1126, 1134, 1136,
1144, 1151, 1153,
1155–1156, 1158,
1162, 1166, 1170,
1173, 1178, 1182,
1184–1185, 1189,
1191, 1194, 1200,
1205, 1207, 1217,
1220–1221, 1226,
1228, 1230, 1236,
1240, 1244,
1252–1261,
1264–1280,
1282–1286,
1288–1304,
1306–1320,
1322–1323, 1325,
1327, 1329–1331,

1334–1350,
 1352–1354
 Jane DAVIS, 1043
 Jane E, 887, 890, 894,
 1264, 1278, 1322
 Jane Smith, 695, 1057,
 1078
 Jansen, 539, 1299
 Jaques, 301, 461–462,
 1272, 1299
 Jasper, 13, 15, 21,
 25–26, 108, 160,
 162–163, 166, 176,
 179, 320, 356, 361,
 385, 405, 446, 525,
 608, 615, 661, 676,
 696, 709, 718, 746,
 766, 785, 812, 855,
 906, 928, 948,
 957–958, 979, 1075,
 1143, 1185, 1196,
 1257, 1262, 1264,
 1281, 1284, 1288,
 1290, 1295–1296,
 1299, 1306, 1323,
 1345, 1351–1354
 Jay, 127, 941, 1190,
 1266
 Jean, 241, 243–244,
 300–303, 443, 535,
 598, 625, 1133,
 1257, 1267, 1275,
 1285–1286, 1289,
 1296, 1300, 1305,
 1312, 1322, 1332,
 1344, 1347
 Jeanette, 243, 675,
 1275, 1304, 1316,
 1331
 Jeanne, 668, 1276
 Jeff, 125, 388, 474,
 508, 568, 659, 779,
 782, 872, 966,
 1014, 1071, 1138,
 1206–1207, 1209,
 1288, 1343
 Jemima B, 1302
 Jenkins, 438, 518, 556,
 790, 876, 898, 905,
 960, 962, 1006,
 1055, 1113, 1162,
 1185, 1288–1289,
 1299
 Jennie, 607, 609, 637,
 656, 660, 662, 684,
 690, 698, 710, 720,
 759, 762, 868, 871,
 887, 889, 913, 917,
 922, 925–926, 931,
 937, 944, 949, 974,
 988–989, 993, 1004,
 1020–1021, 1032,
 1044, 1061, 1079,
 1081, 1106, 1116,
 1137, 1140–1141,
 1155, 1158, 1163,
 1179, 1182, 1185,

1210, 1216, 1243,
1253–1256, 1259,
1261–1264,
1269–1273, 1275,
1280, 1282, 1284,
1286–1288,
1291–1292,
1294–1295,
1297–1299, 1301,
1308, 1311–1312,
1315–1317, 1319,
1326–1330, 1333,
1336–1338, 1343,
1348, 1350–1352,
1354

Jennie Cole, 1106

Jennie Williams, 974

Jennings, 66, 319, 343,
357, 407, 452, 481,
487, 489, 518,
607–608, 646, 1062,
1110, 1113, 1263,
1267, 1274, 1290,
1300

Jenny, 259, 306, 1289,
1300, 1308, 1323

Jeremiah, 266, 274,
283, 292, 313,
320–321, 329,
341–342, 347–348,
353, 420, 500, 565,
659, 661, 689, 841,
982, 999–1000,
1031, 1085, 1145,

1252–1253, 1256,
1270, 1272, 1275,
1277, 1294, 1296,
1327, 1330, 1335,
1337, 1339, 1341,
1349

Jerry, 359, 378, 640,
1034, 1086, 1264,
1272, 1289, 1298,
1343

Jesse, 55, 60, 142, 151,
254–256, 267–268,
274, 317, 320, 322,
332, 335–337, 345,
354–355, 368, 370,
374, 378, 381,
383–384, 400, 449,
451, 500, 519,
542–545, 606, 609,
642, 647–648, 673,
675–676, 681–683,
697, 703, 714, 774,
781–782, 786, 805,
821, 832, 840, 842,
856–857, 861, 864,
873, 877, 883–884,
894, 917, 926, 929,
945–946, 949, 960,
969, 977, 990,
1010, 1029,
1038–1039, 1056,
1059, 1064, 1083,
1090, 1092,
1103–1104, 1113,

1115, 1138, 1152,
 1178, 1185, 1191,
 1196, 1219–1220,
 1233, 1235,
 1246–1247,
 1252–1254,
 1257–1261,
 1263–1268, 1270,
 1272–1273,
 1275–1277,
 1280–1282,
 1284–1286,
 1288–1289, 1291,
 1293–1295, 1297,
 1299–1303,
 1307–1310, 1312,
 1314–1316, 1318,
 1324–1325,
 1335–1336, 1339,
 1342–1344,
 1347–1348, 1350,
 1352, 1354
 Jesse E., 1039,
 1103–1104, 1115,
 1138, 1281, 1301,
 1316, 1350
 Jesse J, 647
 Jessie, 627, 653, 676,
 679, 683, 781–782,
 832, 857, 860, 880,
 917, 992, 1037,
 1050–1051, 1140,
 1160, 1208, 1260,
 1263, 1269–1271,
 1279, 1288,
 1291–1292, 1295,
 1302, 1322, 1335,
 1339, 1342, 1349
 Jessie J, 1051, 1271,
 1295, 1349
 Jewett, 155, 1300
 Jim, 115, 1161, 1282
 Joab Waters, 353, 756
 Joachim, 749–750, 1333
 Joan, 827, 877, 1279,
 1332, 1342
 Job, 448, 464, 477,
 931, 942, 1314
 Joe, 67, 174, 202, 211,
 453, 644–645, 650,
 653, 655, 658, 660,
 665–666, 675,
 679–680, 682, 684,
 689–690, 698, 706,
 839, 889, 901, 999,
 1043, 1051, 1078,
 1180, 1259,
 1270–1271, 1298,
 1315, 1322, 1332,
 1341
 Johan, 785, 933, 1269,
 1294, 1320
 Johanna, 615, 651,
 700, 721, 759, 896,
 930, 1026, 1118,
 1145, 1277, 1282,
 1286–1287, 1293,

1297, 1305, 1308,
1313, 1322, 1329,
1331, 1333, 1341,
1349, 1353–1354
John, 7, 50, 53, 55–58,
61, 66, 70–71, 78,
80, 82, 85, 88, 91,
104, 106, 109,
121–123, 125, 130,
141–143, 147–149,
151–159, 170, 172,
176, 178, 180–183,
191, 203, 212, 215,
236, 243–245, 247,
254–257, 263,
266–268, 273,
275–276, 278–286,
289, 291–293, 295,
299–307, 311–314,
316–317, 319–321,
323–324, 326–334,
337–339, 341–350,
352–357, 359–364,
366–374, 376,
378–379, 381–390,
395, 397–402,
404–412, 414–416,
418–421, 423–430,
432, 434–435,
438–439, 441–449,
451, 453, 455–459,
461–474, 478–487,
489–490, 496–500,
502, 505–507,
512–513, 517–528,
531, 533, 537–540,
542–553, 556–558,
560–563, 565–566,
568–569, 572–573,
578–582, 585,
587–588, 591–595,
605–606, 608–609,
612–613, 615–617,
621–625, 628–632,
634, 636–640, 642,
645, 647–650,
653–666, 668–669,
672–680, 684–689,
691–692, 695–697,
699–700, 702–709,
711–712, 714–716,
718–729, 731–734,
736–737, 740–750,
754–756, 758–762,
764–766, 768–771,
773–779, 781–795,
797–798, 800–808,
810–812, 815–823,
825–827, 831–837,
839–842, 844–853,
855, 857–863,
865–867, 869–871,
873–884, 887–890,
892–894, 897–903,
905–917, 919,
921–935, 937–939,
941–946, 948–963,
965–970, 972–975,

977–986, 990–1005,
1007–1022,
1024–1027,
1029–1049,
1051–1056,
1058–1062, 1064,
1066–1084,
1086–1088,
1090–1093, 1099,
1104–1107, 1109,
1113–1116,
1118–1122,
1124–1125,
1128–1129,
1132–1142,
1145–1149,
1151–1165,
1167–1169,
1171–1181,
1183–1187,
1189–1192,
1195–1200,
1204–1205,
1207–1209,
1211–1213,
1215–1222,
1224–1239,
1241–1244, 1246,
1248–1249,
1252–1354

John A., 141, 143, 154,
159, 256, 273, 338,
342, 348, 357, 369,
371, 378, 383, 425,

446, 482, 518, 521,
678, 680, 685, 696,
703, 726–728, 733,
737, 745, 765, 778,
788, 793, 815–816,
821, 823, 826, 833,
836, 841–842, 867,
883, 887, 917, 919,
931–932, 945–946,
967, 977, 979, 985,
1020, 1032–1033,
1038, 1049, 1064,
1081, 1134–1135,
1148–1149, 1171,
1181, 1192, 1195,
1197, 1237,
1257–1258,
1261–1262, 1295,
1297, 1315,
1317–1319, 1326,
1328–1329,
1332–1333, 1338,
1341, 1343,
1346–1347, 1349,
1351–1354

John A., 141, 143, 154,
159, 256, 273, 338,
342, 348, 357, 369,
371, 378, 383, 425,
446, 482, 518, 521,
678, 680, 685, 696,
703, 726–728, 733,
737, 745, 765, 778,
788, 793, 815–816,

821, 823, 826, 833,
 836, 841–842, 867,
 883, 887, 917, 919,
 931–932, 945–946,
 967, 977, 979, 985,
 1020, 1032–1033,
 1038, 1049, 1064,
 1081, 1134–1135,
 1148–1149, 1171,
 1181, 1192, 1195,
 1197, 1237, 1257,
 1261–1262, 1297,
 1315, 1317–1319,
 1329, 1332–1333,
 1338, 1341, 1343,
 1346, 1349,
 1351–1354
 John A. Miller, 867,
 1033
 John Allen, 280, 862,
 1033, 1152
 John Anderson, 1084
 John Baker, 354–355,
 665, 846
 John Beck, 592
 John Bell, 158, 689,
 1296
 John Bennett, 347
 John Boland, 750
 John Boyer, 639
 John Brown, 434,
 470–471, 500
 John Campbell, 280,
 553, 774
 John Chapman, 408
 John Clark, 151
 John COOK, 408, 775
 John Cornell, 356
 John Curtis, 938, 1334
 John D., 57, 154–155,
 354, 356–357, 364,
 370, 383, 395, 397,
 408–409, 426, 447,
 465, 502, 547, 580,
 582, 659–660, 674,
 679–680, 686, 692,
 699, 870–871, 880,
 900, 903, 954, 967,
 972–974, 999, 1005,
 1022, 1043, 1083,
 1153–1154, 1211,
 1227, 1271, 1278,
 1283, 1294–1295,
 1304, 1313, 1323,
 1325, 1330,
 1333–1334, 1336,
 1346
 John Davis, 324, 500
 John Dawson, 370
 John Duncan, 344
 John Francis, 740, 1317
 John H., 147, 154, 156,
 304, 329, 334, 338,
 343, 347, 352–353,
 366–367, 372–373,
 385–386, 397–398,

405, 409, 423, 430,
465, 482, 485–486,
566, 585, 637, 640,
659, 691, 712, 719,
742, 745, 762, 765,
770, 782, 792, 817,
836, 910, 915, 944,
951–952, 982, 991,
1008, 1014, 1026,
1040, 1044, 1047,
1058, 1061–1062,
1069–1070, 1132,
1136, 1154, 1157,
1167, 1174, 1181,
1189, 1205, 1209,
1219, 1235, 1243,
1253, 1258–1259,
1262, 1265, 1269,
1274, 1285, 1287,
1292–1294, 1301,
1304–1306,
1311–1312, 1320,
1325, 1327, 1329,
1334, 1337, 1339,
1344

John H., 147, 154, 156,
304, 329, 334, 338,
343, 347, 352–353,
366–367, 372–373,
385–386, 397–398,
405, 409, 423, 430,
465, 482, 485–486,
566, 585, 637, 640,
659, 691, 712, 719,

742, 745, 762, 765,
770, 782, 792, 817,
836, 910, 915, 944,
951–952, 982, 991,
1008, 1014, 1026,
1040, 1044, 1047,
1058, 1061–1062,
1069–1070, 1132,
1136, 1154, 1157,
1167, 1174, 1181,
1189, 1205, 1209,
1219, 1235, 1243,
1253, 1258–1259,
1262, 1265, 1269,
1274, 1285, 1287,
1292–1294, 1301,
1304–1306, 1312,
1325, 1327, 1329,
1337, 1344

John Hall, 305, 360, 469

John HOFFMAN, 726

John J., 61, 85, 88, 157,
330, 352, 354,
367–368, 383, 395,
434, 442, 446, 517,
524, 591, 621, 629,
699, 822, 845, 866,
903, 946, 958, 963,
990, 1012, 1030,
1039, 1051, 1163,
1180, 1224–1225,
1228, 1270–1271,
1274, 1277, 1283,
1286, 1289–1290,

1298–1300, 1304,
1314–1315,
1320–1321, 1333,
1335, 1344,
1352–1353

John J. Jackson, 368

John Jay, 941

John Johnson, 306

John Joseph, 953,
1275, 1277

John Kennedy,
356–357, 573, 642

John L, 317, 334, 347,
352–353, 356,
367–368, 381–382,
398, 415, 479–480,
489, 525, 543,
616–617, 624, 639,
686, 755, 806, 869,
906, 909, 924, 948,
954, 975, 1000,
1005, 1009–1011,
1013, 1030, 1042,
1046, 1099, 1115,
1138, 1152, 1164,
1175, 1179, 1181,
1185, 1190,
1218–1219, 1225,
1253, 1256,
1260–1263, 1265,
1268–1269,
1275–1276,
1282–1283, 1288,
1297, 1301, 1305,

1313, 1315, 1323,
1327–1330,
1335–1337, 1340,
1343–1344, 1346,
1354

John Layton, 353

John Lee, 1014

John Long, 826, 930

John M, 153, 156–157,
326–327, 329–330,
348, 361, 368, 376,
389, 423, 479, 513,
522, 606, 608,
664–665, 727, 741,
749, 776, 779, 801,
812, 826, 853, 855,
860, 871, 900, 902,
906, 913, 937, 953,
958, 984, 993,
1011, 1018,
1024–1025, 1027,
1041–1042, 1055,
1067, 1078, 1151,
1167, 1183–1184,
1217, 1221–1222,
1238–1239, 1253,
1259, 1261, 1264,
1270, 1274,
1276–1278, 1282,
1286, 1295,
1298–1300, 1302,
1304, 1315, 1322,
1331, 1338

John Martin, 304, 330,

439, 538, 969, 1343
John May, 704
John McKnight, 557
John Mitchell, 1074
John Moore, 361–362,
894
John Morris, 289
John N, 122, 317, 368,
479, 546, 581, 612,
637, 661, 766, 804,
1020, 1041, 1074,
1077, 1104, 1116,
1125, 1199, 1239,
1252–1253, 1261,
1264, 1272, 1307,
1315–1316, 1342
John N., 122, 317, 368,
479, 546, 581, 612,
637, 661, 766, 804,
1020, 1041, 1074,
1077, 1104, 1116,
1125, 1199, 1239,
1252–1253, 1261,
1264, 1272, 1307,
1315–1316, 1342
John P., 148, 159, 330,
349, 360, 374, 376,
378, 387, 469, 484,
486, 591, 704–705,
716, 721, 741, 785,
812, 826, 841, 865,
889, 926, 973,
1000, 1009, 1056,

1071, 1169, 1177,
1186, 1189, 1211,
1222, 1242,
1252–1253, 1256,
1258, 1265,
1276–1277, 1280,
1283, 1287,
1292–1293, 1302,
1311, 1318, 1323,
1332, 1336, 1339,
1352
John Price, 313–314
John S, 106, 141–142,
153, 156, 159, 180,
317, 319–320, 357,
374, 376, 383, 415,
428, 482, 520, 526,
634, 734, 760, 768,
782, 798, 801–802,
805, 818, 826, 840,
852, 858, 882–883,
925, 946, 949, 986,
1010, 1016, 1086,
1125, 1169, 1191,
1248, 1261, 1267,
1274–1275, 1279,
1289, 1293–1298,
1307, 1311–1312,
1314, 1323, 1329,
1335, 1342, 1346,
1348, 1351, 1354
John Simpson, 212, 877
John Smith, 7, 245,
313, 316, 464, 518,

858, 1032, 1146
John Sutton, 257
John T, 123, 157,
338–339, 342, 361,
410, 445, 470, 547,
659, 707–708, 716,
744, 788, 803, 922,
945, 949, 952,
956–957, 960, 962,
997–998,
1008–1009, 1017,
1026, 1039, 1060,
1091, 1124, 1155,
1174, 1216, 1232,
1238, 1255–1257,
1261–1265, 1270,
1277, 1280,
1284–1285, 1287,
1291–1292, 1295,
1311, 1313, 1334,
1350
John Taylor, 320, 669
John Thompson, 499,
808, 1035
John W, 156–157, 291,
339, 352, 357, 378,
386, 398, 409, 424,
430, 435, 439, 441,
490, 527, 631, 636,
654, 657, 659, 674,
677, 699, 741–742,
746, 795, 802–803,
818–820, 835, 862,
869, 873, 877, 880,

914, 923, 928, 934,
938, 949, 951, 957,
981, 998, 1003,
1015, 1021, 1026,
1033, 1035,
1043–1044, 1051,
1059, 1062, 1064,
1068, 1074–1075,
1078, 1084, 1090,
1107, 1119, 1129,
1133, 1135, 1137,
1139, 1147,
1153–1154, 1163,
1165, 1184–1185,
1187, 1196, 1216,
1220, 1226–1227,
1230, 1233–1235,
1237–1239, 1248,
1262, 1274, 1277,
1279, 1283, 1285,
1287, 1289,
1299–1300, 1303,
1305, 1311, 1313,
1316, 1318, 1321,
1323, 1333, 1350,
1354
John W., 156–157,
291, 339, 352, 357,
378, 386, 398, 409,
424, 430, 439, 441,
490, 631, 636, 654,
657, 659, 674, 677,
699, 741–742, 746,
795, 802–803,

818–820, 835, 862,
 869, 873, 877, 880,
 914, 923, 928, 934,
 938, 949, 951, 957,
 981, 998, 1003,
 1015, 1021, 1026,
 1033, 1035,
 1043–1044, 1051,
 1059, 1062, 1064,
 1068, 1074–1075,
 1078, 1084, 1090,
 1107, 1119, 1129,
 1133, 1135, 1137,
 1139, 1147,
 1153–1154, 1163,
 1165, 1184–1185,
 1187, 1196, 1216,
 1220, 1226–1227,
 1230, 1233–1235,
 1237–1239, 1248,
 1262, 1274, 1277,
 1283, 1285, 1287,
 1289, 1299–1300,
 1303, 1305, 1311,
 1313, 1316, 1318,
 1321, 1323, 1333,
 1350, 1354
 John Wallace, 837
 John Ward, 149, 289
 John Weaver, 306,
 359, 362
 John William, 831
 John Williams, 1236
 John Wilson, 481, 700,
 786, 844
 John Wood, 700, 702,
 951
 John Young, 339, 744
 Johnson, 21, 105, 132,
 141, 151, 153–155,
 157, 160, 162–163,
 166, 169, 176, 184,
 281, 302, 306–307,
 320, 326–327,
 329–330, 337–338,
 342, 346, 361, 363,
 367, 383, 388–389,
 396, 400–402, 421,
 436, 439, 457, 460,
 462, 464–465, 467,
 479, 489–490, 502,
 546, 561–562, 569,
 621, 634, 649, 651,
 664, 691, 749, 779,
 790, 801–803, 810,
 816, 842, 845, 853,
 862, 870–871, 887,
 892, 895, 900–901,
 903, 925, 941, 955,
 971, 978, 980, 989,
 1022, 1057, 1063,
 1075, 1078, 1083,
 1099, 1103–1105,
 1111–1112, 1117,
 1119, 1142,
 1150–1151, 1154,
 1156, 1158–1159,
 1180–1181, 1189,

1191, 1194, 1199,
1216, 1234, 1246,
1248, 1253, 1255,
1265, 1270, 1272,
1280–1283, 1288,
1298, 1300–1301,
1304, 1306, 1311,
1322, 1326–1328,
1331, 1333, 1336,
1338, 1345, 1348,
1351–1352

Jonathan, 57, 60, 267,
368, 372, 374, 376,
379, 383, 500, 562,
673, 747, 763, 860,
894–896, 901, 949,
957, 993–994, 1007,
1042, 1071, 1142,
1240, 1242, 1244,
1246, 1262, 1265,
1269, 1276,
1282–1284,
1288–1289, 1297,
1300, 1303, 1305,
1312, 1316, 1320,
1326–1327,
1329–1330, 1334,
1339, 1344, 1349

Jordan, 371, 409, 430,
439, 587–588, 986,
1012–1013, 1059,
1137–1138, 1159,
1202, 1207, 1282,
1285, 1287, 1301,

1304, 1338

Jos, 668

Joseph, 5, 30, 53, 56,
64, 67, 97, 123,
138–139, 142,
149–150, 152–154,
156, 171, 183, 186,
188, 190–191, 193,
202–203, 207,
209–212, 243–245,
254–256, 266, 268,
278–287, 289–290,
292–293, 295,
300–303, 305–306,
311, 313–314, 317,
319–321, 323, 325,
329–330, 332–333,
337–339, 341, 343,
347–349, 352–353,
356–358, 360–362,
367–368, 371, 378,
383, 386–388,
400–401, 408–409,
411–412, 414–416,
418–421, 423,
433–434, 439,
443–444, 446–448,
453, 455–459,
465–466, 469–474,
493, 495–496, 502,
508, 524–525, 531,
535–536, 538, 542,
544–545, 547, 556,
568, 572, 576, 578,

582, 584, 586, 593,
604–605, 608–609,
611–616, 619–622,
624, 628, 630–631,
637–638, 648,
656–658, 660, 662,
664, 668–669, 684,
686, 693, 698,
704–706, 708, 710,
712, 714–715, 717,
719–723, 726,
728–729, 731,
733–740, 744–746,
748–749, 751–756,
759, 762–764, 769,
771, 773, 775–776,
786–787, 798–799,
804, 808–810, 820,
823, 828, 837, 839,
846–847, 852, 861,
866–871, 879–881,
884, 886, 889–890,
893–894, 896, 898,
903–904, 908–911,
916, 919, 921–922,
925, 927–928, 934,
938–939, 941–942,
945–947, 949, 951,
953, 957, 959,
962–964, 966, 969,
971, 974, 976, 980,
989, 991, 994–995,
1000, 1011–1012,
1015–1018, 1022,

1024, 1026–1027,
1029, 1033,
1036–1038, 1040,
1042, 1044,
1046–1047, 1051,
1053, 1060–1062,
1066–1067,
1071–1072, 1076,
1079, 1086–1087,
1092, 1096, 1102,
1104, 1106, 1108,
1114, 1116, 1119,
1122, 1124,
1127–1129, 1136,
1138–1140, 1146,
1148, 1150, 1158,
1161, 1163–1166,
1170, 1172–1173,
1176–1177, 1179,
1185–1186, 1190,
1193–1194, 1207,
1213, 1216, 1219,
1222, 1229, 1237,
1244, 1252–1310,
1312–1318,
1320–1327,
1329–1343,
1345–1350,
1352–1354

Joseph Brown, 152,
280

Joseph E., 638, 708,
753, 787, 861,
1033, 1259, 1262,

1295, 1341, 1345
Joseph Miller, 362, 820
Joseph Rutherford, 989
Joseph Spencer, 313,
414
Joshua, 153, 331, 338,
388, 414, 502, 610,
683, 685, 689, 700,
702, 755, 990–991,
1023, 1045, 1086,
1118, 1127, 1171,
1182, 1211, 1215,
1246, 1257, 1263,
1267–1268, 1272,
1306, 1313–1314,
1317, 1322–1323,
1325, 1330,
1334–1335, 1343,
1348, 1353
Josie, 604, 711, 732,
802, 900, 923,
1018, 1135, 1140,
1162, 1186, 1254,
1266, 1268, 1270,
1280, 1288, 1291,
1295, 1300, 1308,
1311, 1313, 1326
Judith, 622, 991, 1138,
1192, 1197, 1265,
1268, 1274–1275,
1278, 1292, 1301,
1310, 1321
Julia, 583, 585, 609,
611, 623, 635, 640,

651, 668, 683,
687–688, 700,
706–707, 712,
714–716, 725, 728,
731, 736, 743,
748–749, 752, 758,
762, 765, 774, 781,
791, 800, 811,
822–823, 829, 847,
860, 866, 886,
902–904, 906, 911,
939, 943, 945, 954,
969, 974, 977,
985–986, 988–989,
994–995, 1012,
1025, 1027,
1029–1030,
1040–1041, 1048,
1063, 1080, 1088,
1125, 1146,
1157–1158, 1166,
1174, 1183, 1186,
1188, 1203, 1211,
1232, 1239,
1252–1254,
1257–1263, 1265,
1267–1268,
1273–1274,
1276–1277,
1279–1280, 1283,
1287–1293, 1296,
1298, 1301–1302,
1305, 1309, 1313,
1315–1317, 1319,

1322–1326,
1328–1329,
1331–1334,
1336–1340,
1342–1346, 1349,
1351–1354

Julian, 411–412, 646,
711, 736, 897,
1267, 1274, 1276,
1284, 1315, 1332

Julius, 609, 612, 646,
691, 806, 818, 821,
826, 837, 856, 900,
912, 932, 942,
1066, 1137, 1174,
1232, 1267, 1274,
1286, 1295–1296,
1300, 1315, 1319,
1323, 1330, 1332,
1338, 1349

June, 39, 53, 55–56,
69, 85, 97, 101–102,
133, 137, 145, 152,
189–190, 207, 246,
258, 271–273, 282,
321, 336–337, 341,
349–350, 358, 360,
364, 369–370, 379,
386, 388, 393, 397,
414–415, 429, 431,
437–438, 442, 449,
454–455, 458–459,
461, 465, 467–468,
499–500, 506, 519,

522, 525, 527, 531,
535, 550–551,
562–563, 565,
568–569, 573, 581,
583, 585–586, 591,
605, 608–610, 617,
620, 622, 625,
629–630, 640–642,
648–649, 651,
654–655, 657–658,
668, 676, 681–682,
684, 686–687,
690–693, 696–698,
712, 718, 724–725,
728, 738, 741–742,
748–749, 757, 760,
766, 768–769, 773,
776–778, 782–783,
785, 789–793,
797–799, 801–802,
804–805, 808–809,
815, 819, 826,
833–835, 839, 844,
847, 855, 858, 861,
870, 873, 876,
883–884, 889–890,
895–896, 898, 905,
910–911, 914–916,
919, 921, 925,
928–929, 932–933,
935–939, 941–942,
945–946, 953–954,
957–960, 964, 968,
971, 975, 980, 985,

988, 991, 995–996,
998, 1001, 1006,
1013, 1016,
1018–1020,
1030–1031,
1036–1037,
1043–1044, 1047,
1052, 1054, 1056,
1060, 1068, 1070,
1076, 1079, 1081,
1086–1087, 1092,
1101–1102,
1112–1113, 1115,
1119, 1124–1125,
1128, 1140–1141,
1147, 1150,
1157–1158, 1161,
1169–1170, 1173,
1179, 1182–1184,
1187–1189, 1192,
1194–1195,
1197–1198,
1200–1202,
1204–1207, 1210,
1215, 1220–1221,
1225–1226,
1228–1229, 1231,
1233–1234,
1238–1239,
1241–1243, 1246,
1248, 1274

K

K, 1, 53, 153, 160, 166,
168, 176, 179–180,
191, 301, 330, 342,
347–348, 356–357,
368, 389, 405–406,
414–415, 430,
441–442, 449, 451,
455–457, 464–465,
474, 481, 490, 496,
502, 514, 521,
523–525, 528–529,
546, 551, 555, 574,
593, 604, 621, 628,
634, 639–640, 642,
645–647, 649, 653,
655, 657, 660–661,
664–665, 679–680,
684–686, 690–691,
696, 698, 700,
702–703, 709, 735,
739, 746, 759, 768,
777, 789, 794, 800,
828, 839, 850, 852,
860, 863, 875, 877,
879–880, 884, 887,
889, 892–894, 897,
901, 905, 907–908,
911, 914, 923, 937,
950, 954, 966, 970,

977–978, 986, 993,
996–997, 1007,
1013, 1020–1021,
1025–1026, 1032,
1035, 1037–1039,
1046, 1052, 1057,
1074, 1078–1079,
1084, 1088,
1094–1095,
1099–1100, 1102,
1105–1107,
1110–1118,
1120–1121, 1123,
1132, 1135,
1137–1138,
1140–1141, 1154,
1168, 1174–1175,
1181, 1183, 1186,
1204, 1210, 1216,
1224, 1234–1235,
1242, 1245, 1247,
1254, 1256, 1261,
1264, 1268–1269,
1271–1273, 1277,
1279–1281, 1285,
1287–1289,
1291–1293,
1295–1296, 1298,
1300, 1302–1304,
1306, 1309–1311,
1313–1316,
1318–1325,
1327–1329, 1331,
1338–1342,

1344–1345,
1348–1350, 1354
Kate, 306, 428, 619,
664, 672–673, 676,
683, 696, 715, 748,
901, 908, 948, 950,
960, 1013, 1106,
1136, 1239, 1249,
1256, 1261,
1263–1264, 1268,
1273, 1277,
1285–1286, 1291,
1295, 1297–1298,
1300, 1302, 1306,
1311–1312,
1317–1318,
1325–1326, 1329,
1333–1334, 1336,
1345, 1347, 1352,
1354

Katherine, 679–680,
699, 1219, 1264,
1270, 1301, 1323

Kathleen, 734, 1309
ker, 1311, 1313, 1351

Kerr, 156, 338, 355,
565, 853,
1000–1001, 1216,
1255, 1282, 1302,
1304

King, 34, 40, 66–67,
153, 156, 172,
181–182, 249,
263–264, 295, 297,

304, 347–348, 359,
461, 471, 490, 497,
502, 525, 558, 596,
598, 609, 668, 683,
708, 804, 845,
862–863, 907, 951,
971, 1018, 1123,
1133, 1149, 1208,
1236, 1238, 1255,
1261, 1303–1304,
1313, 1328, 1339,
1345

Kipp, 1146, 1332

Kirkpatrick, 342, 362,
453, 481, 665–666,
669, 950, 952, 965,
1011, 1038, 1091,
1154–1155,
1166–1167, 1212,
1265, 1267,
1274–1275, 1284,
1296, 1303, 1348

L

L, 5–6, 8–9, 12, 14, 30,
48–50, 56, 60, 69,
82–83, 92, 97, 105,
120, 128, 143, 148,
153–158, 161–162,

166–168, 177–178,
186, 192, 204, 226,
242, 244, 247, 250,
259, 262–263,
266–269, 272, 285,
287, 294–295,
300–301, 313, 317,
319–321, 324,
330–331, 334,
338–339, 341–343,
347–349, 352–354,
356–357, 360, 362,
366–369, 371–372,
374, 376, 381–383,
388, 390, 397–398,
403–404, 406–407,
411–412, 415–416,
421, 423–427,
429–430, 435–437,
441–442, 446–447,
449, 451, 455–459,
461–468, 472, 474,
476, 478–481, 483,
489–492, 502, 511,
513–514, 517–518,
520, 523, 525,
528–529, 531–533,
535–536, 538, 541,
543, 546, 550–554,
556, 564, 568–569,
572, 574, 577,
581–584, 586–588,
593–595, 606,
611–619, 621,

624–628, 631–632,
635–637, 639–640,
642, 644–646,
648–649, 651,
653–658, 661–662,
665–668, 674,
678–683, 686,
690–691, 695–697,
699–700, 702, 708,
710, 712–714,
716–718, 721–724,
726, 728–729, 731,
733–736, 738–744,
746–748, 752–755,
758, 761–766,
768–772, 774–776,
781–782, 785–787,
790, 795, 798–800,
805–806, 808–811,
815, 819, 822–825,
827, 829, 832–833,
835–837, 839, 842,
844–845, 847–851,
856–859, 861–864,
866, 868–870, 872,
874–875, 877–879,
881, 883, 886,
888–890, 893–899,
901–906, 909–912,
917, 921–922, 924,
926–928, 930–931,
939–940, 944–951,
954–955, 958–960,
962–963, 965–969,

971, 973, 975–981,
984–985, 988–992,
995–998,
1000–1001,
1003–1023,
1026–1027,
1030–1036,
1038–1042,
1044–1047,
1049–1051,
1053–1055, 1057,
1059–1061,
1063–1064,
1067–1072,
1077–1078,
1080–1083,
1085–1086,
1089–1090, 1092,
1094–1095, 1097,
1099–1102,
1104–1108,
1110–1111, 1115,
1117, 1120,
1124–1127, 1129,
1132, 1137–1138,
1140–1142,
1145–1146, 1148,
1151–1153, 1155,
1158–1159,
1161–1169,
1171–1176,
1178–1179, 1181,
1185, 1190–1191,
1194, 1196–1205,

1207–1211, 1216,
1218–1220, 1222,
1225–1228,
1230–1232, 1234,
1236–1238,
1241–1247,
1252–1354

Lakeman, 281, 1304

Lambert, 1149

land, 12, 20–23, 35,
44–45, 48, 52, 65,
67, 97, 100, 122,
147, 182, 195–199,
201–203, 210,
212–214, 217–218,
220, 223, 227, 243,
257–258, 263–265,
270–271, 273–275,
278, 282, 287–288,
292–293, 295, 297,
299, 303–306,
309–312, 316, 322,
324, 331–333, 344,
358, 375, 388, 392,
419–420, 444–445,
447, 454–455, 457,
463, 468, 470, 473,
479, 485–487, 511,
536, 539–540,
547–548, 563, 589,
592, 596, 603,
605–610, 613,
615–620, 624,
631–632, 634,

637–638, 640–643,
646, 650–651,
654–655, 658–659,
661–663, 665,
667–668, 670,
672–677, 679–680,
683, 685–690,
692–693, 696–700,
702–703, 705–709,
712–719, 721–724,
726–729, 733–734,
736–739, 741–755,
758–766, 768–782,
785–788, 790–795,
797–800, 802–809,
811–812, 814–816,
818, 820–824,
826–828, 832–842,
844–853, 856–857,
859–862, 864–865,
867–869, 871–876,
879, 881–884,
886–891, 893,
896–898, 900,
902–905, 907–917,
919–924, 926–930,
933–952, 954–979,
982–986, 988–997,
999–1011,
1016–1018,
1020–1022, 1024,
1027, 1029–1039,
1041–1043,
1045–1050,

1053–1055,
1058–1064,
1066–1073,
1075–1077,
1079–1081,
1083–1089,
1091–1093, 1100,
1103, 1106–1110,
1112, 1115,
1118–1119,
1122–1124,
1127–1129,
1132–1134, 1137,
1140–1145, 1147,
1149, 1151–1156,
1158, 1160–1161,
1163–1178,
1180–1185,
1187–1196,
1199–1208,
1210–1213, 1215,
1217–1218,
1220–1221, 1224,
1226–1234, 1236,
1238–1242, 1244,
1247–1248, 1279,
1302, 1341

LaRue, 1017, 1313

Laura, 291, 631, 638,
657, 660, 667, 674,
682, 691, 702, 710,
724, 726, 743, 747,
765–766, 791, 793,
829, 837, 871, 873,

876, 882, 884, 886,
903, 910, 915, 927,
932, 939, 941, 959,
968, 979, 984,
988–989, 995–997,
1000, 1004,
1013–1014, 1027,
1033, 1035–1036,
1038, 1040, 1045,
1047, 1051–1052,
1058, 1060, 1063,
1075, 1077–1078,
1088–1091, 1104,
1115, 1125, 1139,
1142, 1152, 1154,
1156–1158, 1162,
1164, 1169, 1183,
1198, 1204, 1209,
1222, 1232, 1242,
1252–1253,
1256–1259,
1261–1265,
1267–1268,
1271–1272,
1274–1275, 1277,
1279, 1281,
1283–1284,
1287–1290, 1293,
1295, 1300–1306,
1309–1311, 1313,
1315, 1318,
1320–1322, 1325,
1329, 1331–1333,
1336, 1338–1340,

1342, 1344,	1308, 1331
1346–1354	Lea, 115, 686, 906
Laura A, 631, 660, 674,	Lee, 267, 269–270,
941, 989, 1139,	336, 343, 347,
1158, 1164, 1348,	371–372, 474, 481,
1351	517, 561, 623, 645,
Laura Brown, 1125	704, 729, 733, 787,
Laura M, 871, 979,	805, 851, 855,
988, 1258, 1261,	857–858, 893, 898,
1310, 1336, 1348	914, 921, 926–928,
Laurie, 1297	934–935, 939, 942,
Lawrence, 14, 25, 30,	966, 984,
35, 39, 42, 78, 108,	1008–1010, 1014,
126, 162, 166, 169,	1026, 1030–1031,
177, 185, 281, 289,	1037, 1039, 1051,
340, 352, 364, 460,	1067, 1078, 1090,
465, 541, 609, 615,	1121, 1138, 1143,
617, 622, 668, 715,	1156, 1159–1161,
719, 726, 729,	1165, 1167,
738–739, 751, 822,	1178–1179, 1192,
851, 860, 874, 889,	1207, 1213, 1222,
939, 966, 989–990,	1226, 1230, 1232,
1024, 1041, 1057,	1242, 1252, 1254,
1071, 1085, 1148,	1270–1273,
1185, 1191, 1194,	1278–1279, 1282,
1203, 1217, 1246,	1284, 1286–1288,
1253, 1263, 1267,	1291, 1293, 1295,
1277–1278, 1285,	1297–1299, 1302,
1291, 1297, 1300,	1305–1306,
1305–1307, 1317,	1313–1314, 1323,
1321, 1329,	1327, 1330–1331,
1331–1333, 1336,	1335–1338,
1350, 1354	1342–1343, 1345,
Le-, 1265, 1276, 1304,	1349–1350

Lemuel, 268, 285, 338,
355, 382, 410, 489,
546, 921, 1021,
1034, 1115, 1172,
1231, 1268, 1277,
1290, 1292, 1296,
1314, 1316, 1318,
1321

Lena, 568, 622, 626,
649, 715, 727, 822,
840, 916, 925, 935,
969, 1010, 1019,
1022, 1035, 1089,
1186, 1215, 1253,
1262–1263, 1267,
1275–1277,
1283–1284, 1295,
1297, 1313, 1315,
1318, 1321, 1324,
1327, 1333, 1336,
1340, 1343, 1346,
1348, 1351

Leona, 736, 1134, 1291

Leonard, 154, 156,
257, 268, 278, 374,
398, 458, 638, 724,
727–728, 736, 754,
860, 906, 990,
1015, 1026, 1115,
1222, 1229, 1232,
1282, 1284,
1294–1295, 1301,
1303, 1305–1306,
1315–1316, 1318,

1323, 1337, 1342,
1349

LeRoy, 355–356, 388,
408, 474, 675,
933–934, 986, 998,
1253, 1260, 1276,
1301, 1303, 1314,
1320

Leslie, 649, 1176, 1191,
1272, 1283, 1330

Lester, 479, 668–669,
1236–1237, 1259,
1306

Lewis, 5, 14, 50–51,
54, 151–152, 155,
157–158, 164, 166,
169, 171–174,
176–177, 179, 185,
192, 246–247, 256,
267, 276, 285, 305,
315, 319–320, 338,
342–343, 349,
367–368, 370, 373,
377, 400, 403, 430,
446, 462, 465, 479,
517, 523, 549, 568,
592, 595, 598–599,
604, 613–614, 624,
631–632, 654–655,
658–661, 675, 710,
712, 715, 731,
738–739, 752, 764,
773, 785, 798, 812,
827, 829, 841, 850,

852, 862, 879, 891,
893, 902, 913, 917,
926–927, 929–930,
932, 934, 943–945,
961, 963, 993,
1004, 1042, 1044,
1046, 1049, 1052,
1058, 1067,
1071–1072, 1077,
1103, 1107, 1114,
1119, 1121, 1133,
1154, 1161, 1165,
1167, 1169,
1171–1172, 1181,
1196, 1199–1200,
1220, 1223–1224,
1228, 1231, 1237,
1252, 1255–1258,
1260–1261,
1263–1268, 1270,
1272–1274,
1276–1277, 1281,
1283–1284, 1290,
1292, 1294–1296,
1298, 1300–1301,
1304–1307, 1310,
1312–1313, 1317,
1319, 1322–1323,
1325, 1328–1329,
1337, 1340–1341,
1344, 1346–1347,
1354

Libby, 970, 1046, 1186

Lila, 943

Lillian, 698, 817, 1009,
1232, 1293, 1352

Lillie, 655, 679, 727,
738, 788, 794–795,
844–845, 891, 939,
959, 974, 984,
1016, 1018,
1030–1031, 1036,
1061–1062, 1086,
1088, 1128, 1140,
1151, 1165,
1175–1176, 1181,
1183, 1225, 1238,
1249, 1252–1253,
1257, 1264,
1269–1270, 1276,
1289, 1291,
1294–1295,
1297–1298,
1302–1305, 1310,
1313, 1317, 1320,
1322, 1328, 1331,
1335–1339, 1342,
1344–1345, 1347,
1350, 1352–1354

Linda, 916, 1262,
1270–1271, 1303,
1317, 1338, 1347,
1349

Lizzie, 645, 647, 649,
651, 659, 661, 668,
674–675, 689, 692,
706, 722, 726, 749,
786, 794, 872, 883,

- 903, 906, 908, 912,
921, 923, 930, 949,
956, 971, 998,
1001, 1004, 1023,
1027, 1047, 1049,
1068–1069, 1071,
1077, 1102, 1104,
1128–1129, 1134,
1140, 1152, 1155,
1158, 1166, 1168,
1170, 1172, 1181,
1252–1253, 1255,
1257, 1260,
1263–1265,
1268–1270, 1272,
1275, 1277,
1279–1280, 1283,
1286–1291,
1294–1297, 1299,
1301, 1304–1305,
1307, 1312–1315,
1317, 1320–1323,
1329, 1332,
1335–1337,
1339–1340,
1342–1344, 1350,
1354
- Lloyd, 341, 502, 648,
849, 1140, 1143,
1269, 1282, 1287,
1308
- Lola, 881, 1183, 1350
- Lon, 1085, 1317
- Lora, 326, 779, 1011,
1019, 1225, 1276,
1313, 1328
- Lorraine, 1167
- Lorenzo, 307, 545, 988,
1005, 1022, 1262,
1278, 1280, 1288,
1325
- Loretta, 647, 712, 739,
783, 981, 1262,
1268, 1280, 1293,
1354
- Lot, 241, 323, 346, 369,
416, 418, 425, 429,
434, 439, 469, 473,
537–538, 540,
547–548, 610, 628,
639, 719, 740, 897,
1054, 1232, 1275,
1344
- Lott, 661, 1288
- Lottie, 883, 930, 1020,
1036, 1190, 1262,
1295, 1301, 1315,
1354
- Louis, 4–6, 8–10,
13–15, 17–18,
21–22, 29–31, 33,
35, 38–40, 44–45,
47–48, 50–51,
53–58, 63, 69–70,
74, 80, 88, 90–92,
94–99, 101, 109,
118–120, 125, 127,
129–130, 132,

134–135, 141–142,
144, 148–152, 161,
167, 169–172, 176,
179, 181, 185–187,
192–193, 202, 212,
214–215, 218–219,
237, 243–244, 253,
256, 258–259,
261–264, 266,
269–273, 276, 282,
284, 287, 289,
292–293, 295,
300–301, 303, 306,
319–322, 324, 328,
336, 340, 355,
390–392, 398–400,
403, 408, 412–413,
416, 418, 420–421,
423–424, 435–436,
443–444, 447–448,
452, 454, 458, 460,
463, 465, 469, 479,
481, 484, 487,
491–492, 494–495,
498–500, 502, 506,
509–511, 513–514,
520–521, 524,
526–527, 529, 533,
535–536, 538–541,
552, 554, 558, 560,
564, 578–580, 585,
587, 589–591,
596–599, 603,
606–607, 609–610,

612–615, 618–622,
625–626, 628–632,
635–639, 643–647,
649–651, 653–656,
658–660, 662–663,
665, 667–670, 672,
674–678, 680, 682,
684, 686–689,
691–693, 695,
698–700, 704–707,
710–716, 718–729,
731–736, 738–742,
744–745, 747, 750,
753–754, 756–759,
761–762, 764, 766,
768–770, 772, 775,
778, 780–781, 785,
789–790, 792–793,
795, 797, 801–802,
804, 806–807,
809–811, 815–821,
823, 825, 829, 831,
834, 836, 838–840,
842, 845, 848,
851–852, 855,
858–860, 864–867,
870, 874, 877–880,
884, 887–888,
890–891, 893–896,
899, 901, 904–905,
907–908, 910–911,
913, 917, 919–920,
925–926, 929–930,
932–938, 940–942,

946–947, 950,
952–954, 958,
965–970, 973–977,
979–981, 988–989,
992, 996–997, 999,
1001, 1004, 1006,
1008, 1012–1015,
1025–1027,
1032–1033, 1037,
1039–1040, 1048,
1063, 1066,
1068–1069,
1073–1074,
1079–1081,
1088–1089, 1092,
1094–1096, 1099,
1102, 1104–1106,
1111, 1114–1115,
1117, 1119–1121,
1125–1130,
1132–1133,
1139–1141,
1145–1147, 1149,
1152, 1154,
1156–1157, 1160,
1169–1171,
1176–1177,
1180–1181, 1198,
1200, 1202, 1205,
1221, 1235, 1240,
1243, 1252–1254,
1258, 1260–1261,
1263, 1267–1268,
1272, 1274,

1276–1277,
1281–1286,
1289–1290,
1293–1298,
1300–1303,
1305–1310,
1312–1314, 1316,
1318–1319, 1322,
1324, 1326, 1328,
1330, 1332,
1335–1336,
1343–1348,
1350–1351

Louisa, 283, 415,

605–606, 608–610,
615–616, 622, 627,
631, 636, 638, 650,
655, 668, 683, 685,
688, 696, 710, 712,
717, 719, 723, 732,
742, 745, 747, 750,
762, 766, 768, 779,
785, 792, 798, 800,
815, 818, 821–822,
835, 837–838, 846,
850, 855, 861, 866,
875–876, 899, 902,
908, 914, 917, 929,
933, 940–942, 945,
947–949, 970, 972,
974, 976, 979, 982,
986, 988, 999–1000,
1002–1003, 1007,
1018, 1021,

1025–1026,
1032–1033,
1038–1039,
1053–1054, 1062,
1070–1074, 1078,
1091, 1099, 1108,
1125, 1129, 1143,
1145, 1147,
1164–1165, 1167,
1170, 1173, 1181,
1186, 1198, 1205,
1219–1220, 1225,
1238, 1247,
1252–1253, 1255,
1257–1258,
1260–1265,
1267–1270,
1272–1273,
1275–1276,
1278–1282, 1284,
1286–1288,
1291–1294,
1296–1299,
1301–1308,
1310–1312,
1314–1316,
1318–1322,
1324–1334, 1336,
1338–1354

Louise, 244, 273, 281,
302, 535, 609, 620,
625, 629, 636, 650,
658, 668, 686, 704,
707–709, 712,

715–716, 721–722,
726–727, 735–736,
742, 746, 748,
751–752, 756, 910,
920, 1113, 1144,
1255, 1257,
1262–1263, 1268,
1270, 1276–1277,
1280, 1282,
1284–1289, 1293,
1295–1298, 1302,
1304–1308, 1311,
1314–1315, 1318,
1320, 1322,
1326–1327,
1329–1330,
1332–1333,
1336–1338, 1340,
1342, 1346–1347

Lown, 872

Loyd, 1031, 1308, 1337

Lucas, 50, 66, 144,
268, 307, 314, 321,
332, 360, 370, 578,
834, 1018, 1036,
1136, 1298, 1308

Lucinda, 609, 622, 653,
674, 690, 719, 731,
746, 760, 802, 805,
832, 845, 851, 869,
873, 905, 922, 928,
949, 952, 960, 975,
979, 983, 1015,
1018–1020, 1034,

1038, 1042, 1044,
1050, 1053, 1060,
1083–1084, 1101,
1122, 1135, 1138,
1142, 1152, 1154,
1159, 1164–1165,
1168, 1170, 1218,
1241, 1255–1256,
1258–1259, 1262,
1264, 1266–1267,
1269–1271,
1273–1275, 1277,
1282–1284,
1287–1288,
1291–1292,
1295–1296,
1299–1300, 1302,
1305–1306,
1308–1309,
1311–1313, 1315,
1318, 1320–1321,
1326, 1328–1331,
1334–1340,
1342–1343,
1345–1346, 1350,
1352–1353

Lucretia, 585, 737, 860,
871, 880, 946,
1049, 1063, 1209,
1259, 1268,
1289–1290,
1292–1293, 1302,
1317, 1322, 1324,
1329, 1341,

1349–1350

Lucy, 305, 625, 632,
636, 674, 691, 711,
716, 737, 739, 773,
788, 805, 871, 879,
881, 894, 897, 914,
936–937, 945, 947,
957, 964, 970,
973–974, 979, 985,
988, 998, 1000,
1014, 1020, 1036,
1062, 1072, 1084,
1124–1125, 1132,
1140–1141, 1143,
1153–1154, 1159,
1161–1162, 1164,
1170, 1178–1179,
1188, 1195, 1197,
1209, 1212, 1220,
1222, 1227, 1233,
1253–1259, 1262,
1264–1265, 1268,
1273–1274, 1277,
1279, 1285–1286,
1288–1292, 1294,
1296–1298, 1302,
1304, 1308, 1310,
1313, 1315–1317,
1322–1323, 1325,
1327, 1329,
1335–1339,
1343–1345,
1347–1350,
1352–1353

Luke, 284, 321, 339,
634, 681, 820, 897,
919, 925,
1009–1010,
1221–1222, 1265,
1267, 1275, 1284,
1297, 1309

Luther, 174, 458, 582,
607, 657, 674, 680,
727, 815, 827, 861,
929, 933, 939, 962,
965, 1005, 1018,
1037, 1045, 1051,
1053, 1078, 1173,
1179, 1181, 1209,
1230–1231, 1241,
1259, 1263, 1270,
1272, 1288–1289,
1292–1294,
1302–1303,
1313–1314, 1320,
1322–1323, 1326,
1337, 1339, 1341,
1345–1347

Lydia, 638, 650, 717,
734, 752, 755, 758,
776, 823, 846–847,
896, 902, 912, 937,
948, 1005, 1022,
1032, 1035, 1044,
1050, 1155, 1158,
1163, 1166, 1181,
1258–1259,
1268–1269, 1271,

1274, 1276,
1278–1279, 1284,
1288, 1300–1301,
1303, 1312, 1323,
1328–1329, 1333,
1338, 1342–1343,
1346–1347,
1350–1351

Lydia Ann, 1022

Lydia D., 776

M

M, 5–6, 8–10, 39,
43–44, 49, 51–52,
61, 69, 83–84,
91–92, 96, 106,
111, 125, 131, 133,
141, 149, 152–157,
165, 168, 170–171,
173–174, 176, 178,
192, 204, 235,
239–241, 243, 245,
266–268, 270,
295–300, 302, 307,
309, 314, 319–320,
326–327, 329–330,
335–336, 338,
341–343, 346–350,
352–354, 356–357,

359, 361–364,
367–369, 371–372,
374, 376–378, 381,
383–385, 387–390,
392, 398, 403–406,
408, 411, 414, 420,
423–431, 434–443,
446–449, 451–453,
455–462, 464–470,
472, 474, 476–477,
479–482, 484,
486–487, 489–490,
495, 497, 504, 506,
510, 513, 516,
518–519, 522–525,
527–528, 530, 535,
537, 540–541,
546–549, 552–555,
558, 560–561, 563,
566, 568–569,
571–574, 578, 580,
582–588, 593,
596–598, 601,
606–615, 619,
621–622, 624–627,
629, 631, 635–642,
645–649, 653–656,
658–665, 667, 669,
672, 674, 678,
682–683, 686,
689–692, 695,
697–700, 702–705,
708–717, 719–721,
723, 725, 727, 731,

733–734, 737–738,
740–742, 745–747,
749, 753–756, 759,
761–762, 764,
768–769, 771,
774–777, 779,
781–782, 784–785,
787–790, 792–795,
799–802, 805, 807,
809–810, 812,
814–815, 817–819,
821–824, 826–827,
831, 834–836, 838,
840–842, 844–845,
847–853, 855,
857–864, 867–871,
873–877, 879–881,
883–884, 888–890,
892, 894–895,
897–900, 902–908,
910–914, 916–917,
919, 923, 929,
933–935, 937–938,
941, 943, 945–964,
966–968, 971,
973–980, 982,
984–986, 988–996,
999–1003,
1005–1009, 1011,
1015–1020, 1022,
1024–1027,
1030–1037,
1040–1044, 1047,
1049–1060,

1062–1064,
 1066–1068, 1070,
 1072–1074,
 1077–1090,
 1092–1094, 1096,
 1099, 1101–1106,
 1111–1112, 1114,
 1116, 1120–1122,
 1124–1126,
 1128–1130,
 1134–1137,
 1139–1143, 1146,
 1148–1154,
 1157–1160,
 1162–1173,
 1175–1187,
 1190–1195,
 1197–1198,
 1200–1205,
 1207–1213,
 1215–1217,
 1219–1222,
 1224–1225,
 1229–1231, 1233,
 1235–1236,
 1238–1240,
 1242–1244,
 1246–1248,
 1252–1354
 M., 8–10, 43–44, 49,
 51–52, 61, 69, 84,
 91–92, 96, 111,
 125, 133, 149,
 152–157, 174, 176,
 204, 239–241, 243,
 245, 268, 270,
 295–300, 307, 309,
 314, 319–320,
 326–327, 329–330,
 335–336, 338,
 342–343, 346–350,
 352–354, 356–357,
 359, 361–364,
 367–369, 371–372,
 374, 376–378, 381,
 383–385, 387–390,
 392, 398, 403–406,
 408, 411, 414, 420,
 423–431, 434–443,
 446–449, 451–453,
 455–462, 464–470,
 472, 474, 476–477,
 479–482, 484,
 486–487, 489–490,
 495, 497, 504, 506,
 510, 513, 518–519,
 522–525, 527–528,
 530, 537, 540–541,
 546–549, 552–555,
 558, 560–561, 563,
 566, 568–569,
 571–574, 578, 580,
 582–588, 593,
 596–598, 606–615,
 619, 621–622,
 624–627, 629, 631,
 635–642, 645–649,
 653–656, 659–665,

667, 669, 672, 674,
678, 682-683, 686,
689-692, 695,
697-700, 702-705,
708-717, 719-721,
723, 725, 727, 731,
733-734, 737-738,
740-742, 745-747,
749, 753-756, 759,
761-762, 764,
768-769, 771,
774-777, 779,
781-782, 784-785,
787-790, 793-795,
799-802, 805, 807,
809-810, 812,
814-815, 817-819,
821-824, 826-827,
831, 834-836, 838,
840-842, 844-845,
847-853, 855,
857-862, 864,
867-871, 873-877,
879-881, 883-884,
888-890, 892,
894-895, 898-900,
902-908, 910-914,
916-917, 919, 923,
929, 933-935,
937-938, 943,
945-964, 966-968,
971, 973-980, 982,
984, 988-996,
999-1003,

1005-1009, 1011,
1015-1020, 1022,
1024-1027,
1030-1037,
1040-1044, 1047,
1049-1060,
1062-1064,
1066-1068, 1070,
1072-1074,
1077-1090,
1092-1094, 1096,
1099, 1101-1106,
1111-1112, 1114,
1116, 1120-1122,
1124-1126,
1128-1130,
1134-1137,
1139-1143, 1146,
1148-1154,
1157-1160,
1162-1173,
1175-1187,
1190-1195,
1197-1198,
1200-1205,
1207-1213,
1215-1217,
1219-1222,
1224-1225,
1229-1231, 1233,
1235-1236,
1238-1240,
1242-1244,
1246-1248,

- 1252–1354
- M. A, 319, 342, 361,
566, 568, 572, 583,
640–641, 727, 749,
809, 1033, 1111,
1149, 1264
- M. P., 343, 356,
447–448, 452, 582,
588, 667, 692,
1089, 1267
- Mable, 696
- Maddox, 542, 1073,
1308, 1312
- Madison, 1, 6–8, 23,
30, 50–51, 57, 59,
162, 164, 166, 169,
178, 185, 195, 213,
216–217, 219–221,
236, 255–256, 305,
319–320, 325, 327,
334–335, 340,
343–346, 356, 385,
394, 398, 405–406,
456, 486, 498, 519,
526, 528, 539, 543,
558–559, 562–563,
565, 569, 571,
577–578, 604, 608,
610, 619–622, 626,
635, 641, 648, 659,
674, 676–679,
703–704, 720, 741,
744, 761, 764–765,
779, 790, 801–802,
812, 833, 844,
846–847, 850,
857–858, 860, 863,
866–867, 869–870,
872, 877–879, 881,
883–884, 886–913,
922, 924, 927–928,
940, 952, 963, 965,
968, 1018, 1054,
1071, 1087–1088,
1092, 1094, 1103,
1113, 1126, 1132,
1134, 1137–1138,
1142, 1148–1149,
1152–1153,
1156–1159,
1163–1164,
1167–1168, 1172,
1175, 1177, 1179,
1184, 1186,
1236–1238, 1255,
1273, 1306,
1310–1312, 1344,
1352
- Madison J, 940
- Mag, 647, 1253, 1280,
1307, 1321
- Magdalena, 724, 748,
759, 1129, 1222,
1268, 1280,
1333–1334, 1342,
1347, 1354
- Mahala, 645, 654, 711,
739, 763, 765, 875,

967, 1009, 1037,
1044, 1060, 1074,
1099, 1182, 1226,
1254, 1258, 1261,
1268, 1273,
1277–1278, 1289,
1295, 1306, 1309,
1311, 1314–1315,
1317, 1331, 1339,
1345, 1348

Mahala E, 645, 1273

Malinda, 387, 681, 686,
711, 764, 785, 841,
846, 850, 852,
1010, 1037–1038,
1041, 1060, 1085,
1139, 1156, 1183,
1210, 1218–1219,
1253, 1258, 1260,
1262, 1268,
1271–1273, 1281,
1284–1285, 1288,
1290, 1293–1297,
1304–1305, 1308,
1310, 1318, 1324,
1327, 1333–1334,
1336, 1339, 1345,
1349–1350, 1352,
1354

Malissa, 947, 955–956,
1238, 1266, 1313,
1338, 1351

Mamie, 640, 655,
771–772, 852, 869,

924, 935, 969,
1024, 1074, 1170,
1182, 1212, 1226,
1261, 1270,
1278–1279, 1282,
1291–1292, 1307,
1313–1314, 1324,
1328, 1330, 1348

mans, 724

Marcus, 456, 661, 679,
751, 978, 1020,
1085, 1278, 1316,
1336–1337, 1344

Margaret, 273,
275–276, 284,
290–291, 440, 474,
572, 583, 604,
606–607, 614, 623,
637, 653–654, 661,
665, 670, 674, 681,
691–692, 695, 699,
702, 709, 711, 717,
719, 728, 740–741,
745, 747–748, 750,
752–753, 756, 762,
764, 766, 768, 770,
773, 778, 781, 783,
785, 788, 792,
800–801, 810,
825–826, 829, 835,
846, 852, 857,
860–861, 863, 865,
871, 874, 879–880,
889, 896, 902–905,

907, 910, 912, 935,
946, 951, 955–957,
960–963, 966, 972,
980, 983–984,
989–990, 992, 994,
998, 1000, 1014,
1017, 1023, 1035,
1037–1039, 1050,
1058–1059,
1062–1064,
1072–1073,
1075–1076, 1078,
1081, 1088,
1090–1091, 1093,
1106, 1109, 1116,
1118, 1126–1128,
1141, 1143–1144,
1147, 1151, 1155,
1158–1159,
1161–1163,
1165–1167,
1171–1172, 1174,
1177, 1179–1181,
1183–1185, 1187,
1190, 1195–1196,
1198, 1200, 1215,
1217, 1229, 1246,
1251, 1253–1260,
1262–1267,
1269–1271, 1274,
1276–1277, 1279,
1281–1284, 1286,
1288–1297,
1299–1312, 1314,

1316–1330,
1332–1352, 1354

Margaret E, 709, 762,
781, 857, 1035,
1058, 1072, 1090,
1116, 1291–1292,
1307, 1318, 1323,
1330, 1342, 1347,
1350

Margaret Smith, 670

Maria, 306, 638, 642,
692, 708, 721, 728,
733, 738, 740,
818–819, 821, 882,
945, 959, 967–968,
991, 995, 1008,
1021–1022, 1092,
1146, 1151, 1172,
1253, 1259, 1262,
1264–1265, 1268,
1273, 1283,
1286–1288, 1291,
1303, 1309–1311,
1313, 1315, 1317,
1320–1322,
1330–1332, 1334,
1338, 1345, 1347,
1352–1353

Marian, 1041, 1092,
1254, 1352

Marie, 178, 244, 273,
290, 292, 299–300,
444, 533, 535, 625,
682, 689, 810, 950,

1137, 1150, 1258,	629, 635, 639, 655,
1260–1261,	657, 659–660, 669,
1266–1268, 1270,	673, 675–676, 679,
1278, 1286, 1299,	682, 686–687, 704,
1306, 1308, 1310,	706–707, 718, 724,
1313, 1321, 1325,	727, 731, 743, 748,
1328, 1330–1332,	752, 757–758,
1346, 1348, 1354	774–775, 782, 785,
Marinda, 982, 1022,	790, 793, 795,
1025, 1254, 1272,	798–799, 802–804,
1291, 1331, 1354	806, 808, 814, 825,
Marshall, 128, 134,	841–842, 847,
181, 342, 347–348,	849–850, 853, 855,
362, 371, 578, 660,	857, 859, 862–863,
665, 790, 826, 842,	870, 877, 880–881,
867, 884, 886, 901,	886, 890, 893,
903, 929, 948, 953,	902–905, 907, 910,
969, 990, 1004,	912–913, 915, 928,
1007, 1017–1018,	934, 938, 940,
1040, 1060, 1068,	943–947, 950–953,
1084, 1107, 1121,	955, 958, 962,
1191–1192,	966–973, 985, 990,
1200–1201, 1204,	992, 994–995,
1206, 1223, 1226,	1000–1001, 1005,
1228, 1254, 1263,	1007–1012,
1266, 1269, 1273,	1015–1016, 1018,
1278, 1292,	1020–1021, 1024,
1312–1313, 1315,	1026–1027, 1029,
1336, 1338–1339,	1032–1033,
1344, 1346	1035–1036,
Marten, 1305	1038–1039, 1041,
Martens, 804,	1045, 1047, 1049,
1312–1313	1052, 1054,
Martha, 566, 585, 606,	1057–1058,

1066–1068,
1072–1073,
1075–1077, 1079,
1082, 1084–1085,
1091–1092,
1094–1095,
1101–1102, 1113,
1122, 1132, 1134,
1136–1137,
1141–1142, 1147,
1152, 1155–1167,
1169, 1172–1173,
1175–1180,
1182–1184, 1190,
1200, 1202, 1212,
1215, 1217–1219,
1222, 1229,
1236–1237, 1239,
1242, 1244,
1247–1248,
1252–1263,
1265–1288,
1290–1331,
1333–1354

Martha A., 585, 686,
707, 731, 748, 782,
849, 966, 968,
994–995, 1009,
1012, 1020, 1033,
1035, 1068, 1082,
1102, 1158, 1164,
1167, 1184, 1217,
1239, 1242, 1257,
1270, 1311, 1314,

1316, 1328–1331,
1333, 1335, 1339,
1341, 1343,
1349–1350, 1352

Martha Driver, 934

Martha E., 718, 795,
814, 842, 850, 881,
913, 946, 1001,
1072–1073,
1076–1077, 1113,
1161, 1169, 1173,
1175–1176, 1180,
1202, 1229, 1237,
1279, 1282–1283,
1286, 1303–1304,
1306–1308,
1310–1312, 1319,
1324, 1335,
1343–1344, 1350,
1352

Martha J., 785, 795,
853, 857, 881, 886,
903, 910, 973,
1005, 1007, 1018,
1026, 1036, 1066,
1084, 1092, 1136,
1160, 1162, 1164,
1184, 1215, 1218,
1239, 1262, 1271,
1288, 1292,
1294–1295, 1297,
1299–1301, 1303,
1309, 1313–1314,
1321, 1324–1326,

1338, 1340,
 1343–1345,
 1352–1354
Martha Jane, 951, 953,
 1052, 1253, 1271,
 1274, 1300, 1307,
 1314
Martha Ramsey, 995
Martie, 823, 1324
Martin, 104, 153,
 157–158, 176, 258,
 268, 280–281, 304,
 312, 320, 329–330,
 347, 352–353, 374,
 383, 387, 426, 439,
 443, 445, 456, 461,
 465, 471–472, 474,
 477, 482, 486, 502,
 517, 538, 605,
 631–632, 642, 662,
 674, 677, 689, 692,
 709, 733, 737, 739,
 746, 748, 752, 757,
 759, 769, 794, 838,
 868–869, 874, 876,
 880, 900, 912, 930,
 935, 943, 947, 950,
 952, 960, 969–970,
 974, 977, 982, 991,
 996, 1005, 1008,
 1018–1019, 1024,
 1044, 1049, 1062,
 1070, 1076, 1088,
 1095, 1104–1105,
 1125, 1142, 1171,
 1178, 1186–1187,
 1200, 1212,
 1230–1231, 1235,
 1241–1242,
 1253–1255,
 1257–1259, 1263,
 1268–1269,
 1272–1275, 1277,
 1282–1283,
 1288–1291,
 1296–1297,
 1304–1305, 1309,
 1311–1313,
 1315–1320,
 1327–1328, 1330,
 1333, 1335,
 1338–1346,
 1348–1349, 1352
Martin Van Buren,
 158, 677, 900
Marvel, 779, 1288
Marvin, 662, 665, 685,
 699, 703, 718, 861,
 877, 952, 994,
 1026, 1137, 1173,
 1180, 1272, 1274,
 1291, 1296, 1299,
 1301, 1303, 1313,
 1329, 1332, 1340,
 1352
Mary, 8, 104, 179, 254,
 262, 275–276,
 279–282, 284,

290–291, 304–306,
350, 402, 420, 443,
448, 540–541, 547,
559, 565, 568,
583–586, 604–620,
622–626, 628–631,
634–636, 638, 640,
644–646, 648,
650–651, 653–656,
659–661, 663–666,
668, 672–676,
678–680, 682–687,
691–692, 695–697,
702–714, 716–729,
731–746, 748–756,
758, 760, 762–765,
768–769, 771–778,
780–785, 788–792,
794–795, 797–801,
803, 805, 808–809,
814–818, 822–824,
826–829, 832–833,
835–837, 839–840,
842, 845–847,
849–852, 855–860,
862, 864–867,
869–877, 880–883,
887, 890, 892–896,
898–903, 905–906,
908–916, 919–921,
925–931, 934–936,
938–948, 950–961,
963–975, 977–979,
981, 983, 985–986,

988–994, 996–1004,
1006–1009,
1011–1013,
1015–1020,
1022–1027,
1030–1058,
1060–1061, 1064,
1067, 1069,
1072–1075,
1077–1093, 1096,
1100–1102, 1106,
1110, 1114, 1118,
1122, 1125, 1127,
1133–1149,
1151–1156,
1158–1176,
1178–1185,
1187–1189,
1191–1194, 1196,
1200–1202, 1205,
1211–1213,
1215–1219,
1222–1239,
1241–1243,
1245–1247,
1252–1354

Mary A, 585, 604, 623,
625, 640, 656, 685,
687, 708, 720,
724–725, 731, 736,
738–739, 741–742,
746, 752–753, 773,
832, 837, 845, 856,
862, 871, 874, 913,

919, 946–948, 950,
954, 968, 975, 979,
994, 1013, 1019,
1031–1032,
1035–1036, 1038,
1042, 1051,
1055–1056, 1067,
1082, 1086,
1089–1091, 1093,
1133, 1135, 1151,
1156, 1158, 1163,
1166, 1174, 1185,
1194, 1196, 1211,
1217, 1222, 1224,
1228, 1241, 1246,
1253, 1256, 1259,
1265–1266, 1276,
1280, 1282, 1290,
1295, 1299, 1305,
1315, 1317, 1320,
1322, 1324–1329,
1331, 1334,
1336–1338,
1340–1343, 1345,
1347–1348, 1350,
1352–1353

Mary Anderson, 634,
663

Mary Ann, 608,
611–612, 631, 636,
655, 675–676, 692,
697, 712, 748, 750,
763, 785, 835, 840,
880, 890, 892, 900,

926, 938, 953,
959–960, 967, 998,
1034, 1043–1044,
1057, 1072, 1075,
1079, 1118, 1122,
1133, 1160, 1163,
1174, 1196, 1222,
1227, 1231, 1239,
1253–1256, 1264,
1268, 1280, 1282,
1289, 1299, 1302,
1318, 1324,
1326–1327, 1329,
1333–1335, 1338,
1341–1345, 1348,
1351–1352

Mary Anne, 719

Mary Baker, 846

Mary Cooper, 1139

Mary DENTON, 1245

Mary E, 290, 628, 635,
644, 653–654, 678,
684, 692, 708, 720,
727, 729, 731, 737,
744, 749, 768, 772,
782, 791, 795, 805,
814, 817, 826–827,
839, 847, 852,
856–858, 860,
866–867, 870, 876,
883, 893, 895, 898,
901, 915, 940, 944,
948, 958, 960, 964,
972, 977, 988–991,

994, 1009, 1011,
1020, 1022–1023,
1026, 1032, 1037,
1040, 1047–1048,
1053–1054, 1067,
1072, 1074, 1077,
1083–1084, 1118,
1139, 1153–1155,
1159, 1163, 1168,
1170–1171, 1174,
1176, 1179, 1187,
1193, 1202, 1205,
1212, 1215, 1223,
1226, 1233, 1236,
1238, 1242–1243,
1246, 1253–1254,
1257–1260,
1262–1264,
1267–1268,
1270–1273,
1275–1276,
1278–1281,
1286–1295,
1297–1301,
1303–1317, 1319,
1322–1336,
1338–1340,
1342–1345,
1347–1348,
1350–1351,
1353–1354

Mary E., 290, 628, 635,
644, 653–654, 678,
684, 692, 708, 720,

727, 729, 731, 737,
744, 749, 768, 772,
782, 791, 795, 805,
814, 817, 826–827,
839, 847, 852,
856–858, 860,
866–867, 870, 876,
883, 893, 895, 898,
901, 915, 940, 944,
948, 958, 960, 964,
972, 977, 988–991,
994, 1009, 1011,
1020, 1022–1023,
1026, 1032, 1037,
1040, 1047–1048,
1053–1054, 1067,
1072, 1074, 1077,
1083–1084, 1118,
1139, 1153–1155,
1159, 1163, 1168,
1170–1171, 1174,
1176, 1179, 1187,
1193, 1202, 1205,
1212, 1215, 1223,
1226, 1233, 1236,
1238, 1242–1243,
1246, 1253–1254,
1257–1260,
1262–1264,
1267–1268,
1270–1273,
1275–1276,
1278–1281,
1286–1295,

1297–1301,
1303–1309,
1312–1317, 1319,
1322–1324,
1326–1336,
1338–1340,
1342–1345,
1347–1348,
1350–1351,
1353–1354

Mary Elizabeth, 703,
736, 910, 912, 928,
983, 1045, 1260,
1266, 1315, 1317,
1337

Mary Ellen, 896, 981,
991, 1174, 1265,
1284, 1324, 1354

Mary Emma, 935,
1237, 1255, 1300,
1309, 1326, 1329,
1340

Mary H, 661, 708, 724,
914, 1077, 1192,
1233, 1252, 1278,
1295, 1313

Mary Hill, 1084

Mary J, 584, 606,
616–617, 648, 692,
719, 725, 731, 741,
745, 754, 768, 771,
774, 776, 781, 809,
815, 823, 828, 849,
856, 911, 927, 943,

969, 977, 989–990,
994, 996, 1001,
1006, 1015, 1017,
1022, 1032,
1035–1036,
1039–1040, 1048,
1057, 1074, 1089,
1125, 1137, 1140,
1153, 1161, 1164,
1169, 1173, 1216,
1233, 1247, 1255,
1257, 1259–1261,
1265, 1267–1270,
1272, 1274–1276,
1279, 1281–1284,
1287, 1289,
1291–1294,
1296–1298, 1300,
1305–1306,
1310–1311, 1313,
1315–1318,
1320–1321, 1323,
1325–1326, 1329,
1333–1334,
1338–1339, 1341,
1343, 1345–1346,
1348–1352, 1354

Mary Jane, 618, 655,
675, 685, 784, 880,
902–903, 909, 934,
970, 1015, 1054,
1182, 1189, 1194,
1260, 1266, 1280,
1291, 1299, 1306,

1314, 1319,
1330–1331,
1335–1336, 1343,
1348–1349, 1354

Mary Johnson, 941

Mary Jones, 1087, 1118

Mary L, 614–615, 631,
636, 665, 680,
717–718, 726, 731,
753, 762, 798, 823,
829, 833, 842, 866,
895, 951, 1006,
1018, 1057, 1064,
1171, 1178, 1196,
1200, 1236, 1253,
1255, 1257, 1264,
1267, 1274,
1276–1278, 1280,
1282, 1289–1290,
1294–1295, 1297,
1300, 1305–1308,
1313, 1317,
1320–1321, 1324,
1328, 1330–1331,
1333, 1335,
1339–1340,
1342–1345, 1352,
1354

Mary Margaret, 1352

Mary Moore, 940

Mary Price, 961

Mary S, 638, 850, 856,
946, 960–961, 1025,
1058, 1143, 1213,

1233, 1237, 1261,
1264, 1269, 1281,
1286, 1291, 1294,
1309, 1318, 1340,
1350, 1352

Mary Smith, 914

Mary W, 1317, 1348

Mary Watkins, 1168

Mary Williams, 1237

Mary Wilson, 1085,
1236

Mason, 335, 388, 396,
421, 430, 432, 470,
555, 639, 649, 657,
660, 663, 666, 668,
670, 680, 686,
691–692, 704, 706,
710, 713, 736, 741,
763, 768, 779–780,
782, 787, 798–799,
803–804, 807,
809–812, 816, 818,
821, 824, 826–827,
829, 832–833,
835–836, 838–839,
841, 850, 853, 855,
860–861, 865,
867–869, 872,
874–875, 877, 888,
894, 898, 900, 905,
914, 916, 919–922,
926, 929, 932–933,
935–936, 946, 948,
950, 957, 968,

972–973, 976, 983,	Matilda, 281, 284, 290,
986, 989, 994–996,	565, 607, 622, 689,
1000, 1003–1004,	704, 709, 715, 717,
1009–1012, 1015,	721, 727, 731,
1017–1018, 1025,	734–735, 739, 743,
1030, 1051, 1055,	745, 749, 762, 776,
1064, 1072,	785, 795, 807, 824,
1074–1075, 1085,	838, 857, 861, 867,
1087, 1093–1094,	870–871, 880–881,
1116, 1121, 1124,	889, 893, 923, 951,
1133, 1135, 1138,	979, 1061, 1075,
1142, 1155–1158,	1079–1080, 1121,
1161, 1164–1165,	1125, 1127, 1145,
1177, 1179,	1152, 1167, 1171,
1183–1185,	1174, 1185, 1197,
1187–1188,	1208, 1227, 1233,
1190–1193,	1253, 1255,
1195–1198,	1257–1258,
1200–1201, 1203,	1260–1263, 1266,
1205, 1207, 1210,	1269, 1274, 1276,
1213, 1218, 1222,	1281–1282, 1285,
1224, 1227, 1232,	1287, 1289–1294,
1234, 1237, 1239,	1302–1303,
1247, 1257, 1268,	1305–1307,
1272, 1274,	1309–1310,
1283–1284, 1288,	1314–1315, 1317,
1303, 1313, 1320,	1319–1321, 1323,
1322, 1338, 1349	1325–1326,
Mason Foley, 922	1328–1330,
Mater, 426, 629, 971	1334–1337, 1339,
Math, 1258	1343, 1345,
Mathew, 359, 376, 618,	1349–1350,
916, 930, 1262,	1352–1353
1313, 1354	Matthew, 85, 259, 266,

320–321, 947, 973,	1332–1333,
984, 1015, 1021,	1336–1337,
1060, 1088, 1138,	1340–1341,
1160, 1165,	1343–1344,
1174–1176, 1266,	1347–1348, 1350,
1269, 1289,	1354
1297–1299, 1324,	Mattie J, 822, 943,
1328, 1346	1209, 1211, 1259,
Matthias, 154,	1332–1333, 1341,
1172–1173, 1311	1343
Mattie, 661, 665, 673,	Maude, 674, 851, 913,
678–679, 684, 710,	998, 1046, 1129,
714, 744, 761, 808,	1175, 1199, 1263,
818, 822, 858,	1271, 1279, 1283,
864–865, 881, 896,	1305, 1314, 1328
898, 913, 922, 943,	May, 10, 12, 18, 21,
960, 978,	24–25, 27, 31–32,
1009–1010, 1022,	39, 47–49, 56, 60,
1073, 1082, 1084,	64, 68–69, 71, 73,
1112, 1134, 1157,	76–77, 80, 83,
1191, 1209, 1211,	85–86, 88–92,
1216, 1219, 1226,	94–97, 102–104,
1241, 1247, 1249,	133, 136, 140, 147,
1255, 1259,	151–152, 187, 190,
1262–1264, 1267,	193, 210–211, 215,
1269, 1272, 1274,	222–223, 227–228,
1276, 1281,	236, 240, 242–243,
1285–1287, 1291,	247, 253, 257, 261,
1293–1294, 1296,	263–264, 271–272,
1300–1301,	288–289, 292, 294,
1306–1308,	298–299, 314–317,
1310–1312, 1316,	322, 324, 326, 328,
1320–1322, 1324,	335, 348, 353,
1327, 1329,	366–367, 378, 381,

386, 403, 406, 409,
425, 435, 438,
441–442, 447, 449,
456–457, 461,
463–465, 468, 470,
473, 476–477, 479,
481, 483, 486–487,
489, 491, 493–500,
506, 508, 513,
522–524, 540, 544,
550–551, 563, 565,
573, 575, 578,
581–585, 591,
593–594, 596–597,
599, 601–606, 612,
614–616, 618–619,
622, 625, 629–631,
634, 636–637,
639–640, 647–648,
650, 654, 657–661,
663–666, 669–670,
674, 676, 679, 681,
683–684, 687, 689,
693, 696–697, 699,
702, 704, 709,
713–714, 719, 725,
727, 731, 736, 739,
742–744, 747,
751–752, 758,
761–762, 764–765,
768–769, 773–775,
777, 779–785, 788,
792, 795, 797,
799–801, 803–804,

806, 808, 810–812,
814–818, 821, 824,
827–829, 832,
834–835, 837–840,
845–846, 849–851,
853, 859–860, 863,
873, 880–881, 891,
906, 908–910, 913,
917, 920–923, 925,
930, 932–934,
936–941, 949, 951,
955, 958–959,
963–964, 966,
968–969, 971–972,
974, 978, 981, 983,
985–986, 994–997,
999–1000, 1004,
1006–1007, 1009,
1011, 1014–1016,
1019–1021, 1026,
1032, 1037–1038,
1042–1043, 1045,
1048, 1050, 1052,
1054–1055,
1057–1060,
1062–1064, 1067,
1069–1070,
1072–1074,
1076–1077, 1079,
1081, 1083–1084,
1086, 1090–1091,
1094–1095, 1100,
1104, 1106,
1110–1111,

1114–1115,
1119–1120, 1124,
1126, 1128–1130,
1132–1134, 1139,
1142, 1144, 1146,
1150, 1153, 1155,
1158–1159, 1166,
1169, 1172, 1176,
1179, 1187,
1189–1190, 1194,
1198–1199,
1201–1203,
1207–1209, 1213,
1215–1217,
1220–1222,
1224–1225,
1228–1229, 1231,
1236, 1238–1240,
1242–1243,
1248–1249, 1252,
1254–1258,
1260–1261, 1265,
1267, 1269–1270,
1273–1278, 1280,
1285, 1293–1294,
1301, 1303,
1305–1306,
1314–1315,
1318–1320, 1323,
1327, 1329–1330,
1335–1336,
1339–1340, 1342,
1344, 1347–1348,
1350–1351, 1354

McCormack, 156, 632,
657, 731, 1253,
1292, 1310
McDonald, 25, 94, 169,
177, 185, 246, 423,
558, 906, 930,
1021, 1310, 1313,
1315, 1322
McGill, 1025, 1319,
1331
McKinley, 470, 943,
968, 1311, 1327
Mead, 1201, 1314, 1316
Meador, 466, 572, 1314
Melchior, 722, 724
Melina, 714, 1265, 1276
Melissa, 675, 712, 719,
731, 740, 871, 897,
1022, 1031, 1053,
1060, 1170, 1200,
1203, 1205, 1209,
1233, 1261–1262,
1267, 1272, 1275,
1284, 1287–1288,
1297, 1305,
1312–1313, 1322,
1327, 1330,
1336–1337, 1339,
1341, 1345,
1352–1353
Melvin, 868
Meyer, 524, 537–539,
591–593, 616–617,

620, 741, 785, 799,
806, 1219, 1294,
1307, 1315, 1318

Michael, 153, 178,
254–257, 281, 284,
317, 321, 331, 337,
345, 349, 355–356,
387, 469, 479–480,
499–500, 522, 531,
618, 624, 629, 639,
661, 707, 717, 728,
741, 748, 842, 844,
871, 877, 883–884,
890, 894, 896, 898,
903–904, 906–908,
926, 932–933, 979,
1020, 1024, 1088,
1122–1123,
1141–1142, 1176,
1216, 1233, 1245,
1253, 1255, 1264,
1277–1279, 1284,
1287, 1289, 1291,
1296, 1303–1304,
1307, 1311, 1315,
1318, 1320–1322,
1330–1331, 1333,
1335–1336, 1340,
1344–1345, 1347,
1351–1352, 1354

Michael Burns, 255

Michel, 247, 301, 444,
1205, 1266, 1269,
1305, 1315, 1328

Michiel, 1270

Middleton, 368, 916,
944, 1143, 1315

Mildred, 605, 612, 657,
884, 943, 951, 993,
1004, 1007, 1158,
1253, 1270,
1274–1275, 1278,
1282, 1288,
1291–1292,
1311–1312, 1314,
1326, 1335,
1337–1338, 1353

Miller, 23–24, 29, 33,
60, 152–156, 162,
164, 166, 178, 185,
189, 254, 268, 278,
311, 329–330, 341,
360, 362–364,
367–368, 379, 383,
386–387, 442–443,
464–465, 479–481,
489, 513, 525, 558,
568, 620–621,
630–631, 645, 675,
706, 716, 723, 740,
757, 764–766, 782,
804, 806–807, 814,
820, 832, 836, 839,
847–848, 852,
867–868, 873–875,
882–883, 912–913,
922, 946, 954, 977,
984, 994, 998,

1004, 1019, 1021,
1033, 1036, 1044,
1046–1048, 1063,
1066–1067, 1070,
1074, 1086–1088,
1119, 1151, 1165,
1186, 1188, 1209,
1221, 1231–1232,
1239, 1243, 1246,
1253–1254, 1257,
1263, 1269–1271,
1273–1274,
1278–1279, 1281,
1283, 1292–1293,
1295, 1300, 1312,
1315–1317, 1321,
1324, 1331,
1338–1339,
1341–1342, 1345,
1347, 1349–1350,
1354

Minerva, 608, 632, 638,
683, 689, 842, 844,
860, 919, 1026,
1043, 1054, 1062,
1077–1078, 1097,
1103, 1133, 1138,
1160, 1166, 1174,
1207, 1213, 1223,
1237, 1239, 1252,
1254, 1256–1257,
1259, 1261,
1263–1264,
1274–1275,

1279–1282,
1286–1287,
1290–1291, 1296,
1300–1303, 1305,
1308, 1315,
1318–1319, 1322,
1325, 1331,
1335–1336,
1338–1339,
1341–1342, 1344,
1350, 1352

Minnie, 618, 658,
661–662, 666, 705,
735, 764, 779,
781–782, 787, 795,
800, 823, 826, 834,
850, 862, 869, 890,
895, 912, 923, 934,
947, 952, 962, 967,
969, 984, 995,
1002, 1010–1012,
1026, 1035,
1038–1039, 1053,
1060, 1062, 1067,
1074, 1079, 1083,
1090, 1105, 1130,
1141, 1155, 1164,
1172, 1175,
1182–1183, 1208,
1247, 1257–1258,
1262, 1264–1265,
1269, 1273,
1276–1277,
1281–1284,

1288–1289,
1291–1298,
1301–1303,
1307–1309,
1312–1315, 1318,
1323, 1327, 1329,
1331, 1333–1334,
1336, 1339, 1344,
1346–1347,
1349–1350

Minnie E, 661, 862,
1035, 1062, 1083,
1296, 1303

Missouri, 3–204,
208–210, 212–215,
217–229, 231–234,
236–251, 253–276,
278–299, 301–317,
319–342, 344–347,
349–350, 352–363,
365, 367, 369–377,
379, 381–411,
414–416, 418–422,
425–449, 451–474,
476–487, 489–495,
497–500, 502–522,
524–533, 535–548,
550–560, 562–566,
568–581, 583–599,
601–606, 608–614,
616, 618–624,
626–632, 634–639,
641–647, 649–651,
653–660, 662–665,

668–670, 672–691,
693, 695–700,
702–705, 707–711,
713–721, 723–729,
731–748, 750–766,
768–795, 797–812,
814–829, 831–842,
844–853, 855–884,
886–888, 890–891,
893–917, 919–930,
932–940, 942–956,
958–986, 988–1000,
1002–1021,
1023–1027,
1029–1038,
1040–1046,
1048–1052,
1054–1064,
1066–1069,
1071–1073,
1075–1079, 1081,
1083–1089,
1091–1097,
1099–1114,
1116–1120,
1122–1130,
1132–1143,
1145–1153,
1155–1181,
1183–1213,
1215–1216,
1218–1222,
1224–1226,
1228–1230,

1232–1248, 1250,
1254–1258,
1263–1264, 1267,
1269, 1271, 1275,
1280–1281,
1284–1286,
1291–1292,
1296–1299, 1301,
1303, 1306, 1308,
1310–1312, 1316,
1322, 1325–1327,
1335, 1338–1340,
1342, 1345–1349,
1352

Mitchell, 113, 255,
335–338, 343, 346,
355–357, 368, 376,
386, 435, 447, 465,
479, 531, 546, 553,
569, 581, 584, 587,
672, 746, 803, 931,
1074, 1146, 1168,
1170–1171, 1222,
1259, 1267, 1283,
1308, 1311–1312,
1316

Mo, 90, 95, 124–125,
133, 224, 236, 266,
276, 367, 388, 406,
438–439, 450, 477,
480, 507, 513, 524,
526, 557, 588, 593,
604–628, 630–632,
634–649, 651,

653–670, 673–676,
678–691, 693,
695–700, 702–729,
731–738, 740–766,
768–770, 772–776,
780, 782, 784–789,
791, 793–795,
798–802, 804,
806–810, 812, 814,
816–819, 821–827,
829, 831–833,
835–842, 844–853,
855–884, 886–917,
919–986, 989–993,
995–1010,
1012–1015,
1017–1018, 1020,
1022–1027,
1029–1050,
1052–1064,
1066–1088,
1090–1093,
1095–1096,
1099–1105,
1108–1109,
1111–1128, 1130,
1132–1146,
1148–1170,
1172–1196,
1198–1213,
1215–1248, 1257,
1265, 1280, 1290,
1324, 1340

Molly, 947, 963, 988,

1169, 1261, 1266,
1273–1274, 1298,
1309, 1319, 1324

Mon-, 1330

Monroe, 21, 58, 61, 70,
84, 121, 133, 146,
162, 164, 166–167,
178, 185, 670, 683,
700, 771, 774,
870–871, 901–902,
917, 938, 947,
1022, 1050–1051,
1054, 1063,
1105–1107, 1127,
1139, 1184, 1187,
1240, 1275–1276,
1287, 1302, 1316,
1320, 1334, 1337,
1344, 1352

Moody, 1228, 1283,
1316

Moon, 232, 798, 811,
1307, 1316, 1323

Moore, 121, 134, 255,
306, 312–313, 320,
330, 340, 348–349,
353, 360–362, 364,
370–372, 383, 403,
408, 411, 424, 458,
469, 473–474,
476–478, 482, 487,
489, 520, 545, 547,
560, 568, 583, 587,
634, 656, 685,

708–709, 711, 719,
721, 723, 733,
736–739, 747,
750–751, 753,
768–769, 784, 812,
817, 831, 853, 894,
940, 948, 965, 968,
971–972, 974, 994,
1011, 1027, 1032,
1046, 1062,
1074–1075, 1116,
1126, 1162,
1171–1172, 1199,
1201, 1205, 1211,
1215, 1254,
1262–1265, 1268,
1272–1273, 1282,
1286–1287,
1292–1293, 1297,
1302, 1305,
1312–1317,
1322–1324,
1326–1329, 1338,
1340, 1342, 1345,
1351, 1354

Moran, 662, 1037, 1317

Morgan, 7, 22–24, 29,
156–157, 162, 164,
169, 178–179, 185,
274, 284, 287–289,
291–292, 295, 321,
329–330, 366, 368,
384, 387, 481, 525,
528, 574, 648, 670,

- 778, 800, 806, 868,
941, 989–990, 1002,
1075, 1078, 1155,
1166, 1171,
1201–1202,
1234–1236, 1239,
1265, 1283, 1310,
1314, 1317, 1324,
1339, 1348
- Morris**, 289, 313,
326–327, 340, 360,
383, 424, 430, 441,
448, 583, 659, 685,
879, 979, 989–990,
1095, 1116, 1143,
1168, 1172, 1292,
1294, 1300, 1307,
1317–1318, 1330,
1339, 1354
- Morrison**, 154, 284,
337, 339, 376, 420,
427, 429, 434, 445,
499, 777, 872, 989,
1179, 1281, 1318,
1337
- Morse**, 740, 1317
- Moses**, 22, 55, 67, 201,
213, 266, 280, 284,
304, 312, 321, 323,
332, 343, 347, 353,
358, 370, 373,
384–387, 406, 421,
455, 464, 466,
470–471, 572, 586,
611, 647, 687, 692,
764, 769, 801, 805,
847–848, 879, 887,
892, 910, 994,
1004, 1079–1080,
1146, 1191, 1232,
1255, 1257, 1260,
1265–1266, 1272,
1278, 1280,
1282–1283, 1298,
1300, 1303, 1310,
1320, 1326, 1332,
1335–1336,
1343–1344, 1351,
1353
- Mott**, 338, 369, 374,
446, 917, 919,
931–932, 935, 1192,
1263, 1278, 1318
- Mr. Cross**, 995, 1223
- Murphy**, 69, 254,
313–314, 354–357,
447, 502, 515, 529,
544, 662, 676–678,
695–696, 962, 1057,
1170, 1270, 1279,
1281, 1318–1319,
1321, 1338, 1340,
1347
- Myers**, 605, 685, 696,
846, 900, 917,
962–964, 972, 1004,
1076, 1172–1173,
1263, 1288, 1292,

1298–1299,
1319–1320, 1347
Myrtle, 151, 832, 852,
856, 894, 913, 960,
1248, 1275, 1279,
1286, 1291, 1315,
1340, 1342,
1350–1351, 1354

N

N, 5, 7, 16, 49, 83,
92–93, 103,
122–123, 155–157,
160–163, 166,
171–172, 177, 186,
210, 242, 250, 259,
266, 268, 279,
300–302, 306, 312,
317, 319–320, 327,
329–332, 337, 340,
343, 346–348, 352,
355, 359, 361,
368–369, 374, 379,
383, 385, 387, 389,
398, 405, 407–409,
411, 415, 422–423,
426, 428, 431,
436–439, 441–442,
449, 455–456, 458,

462–467, 471–472,
474, 476, 479–484,
487, 490, 508, 518,
524, 526, 530, 535,
546, 551–554,
557–559, 568, 581,
587, 593, 606, 608,
612, 618, 620, 624,
626, 632, 634–635,
637–638, 643–644,
651, 653, 655,
657–659, 661, 663,
667, 669–670, 673,
677, 679, 683, 687,
690, 692, 697–699,
705, 707, 712, 718,
721–723, 726, 731,
736–737, 739, 744,
751, 753, 755, 759,
761, 764, 766,
768–770, 773–779,
781, 783, 786, 788,
792, 795, 798–799,
801, 804, 808, 810,
812, 815, 817, 819,
822, 829, 832–835,
837, 842, 845–852,
855–857, 861,
863–864, 867, 869,
871, 873–875,
877–879, 882–883,
888, 890–893, 895,
898–899, 904, 906,
910–911, 913,

915–916, 928, 930,
936, 940, 944,
948–949, 952, 960,
964, 968, 972–976,
983, 989–990, 992,
996–997,
1000–1001,
1007–1010, 1015,
1019–1021,
1023–1024, 1026,
1032, 1034–1035,
1040–1043,
1045–1047, 1051,
1054, 1056,
1058–1060,
1063–1064, 1067,
1071–1075,
1077–1078, 1083,
1085, 1088–1090,
1092, 1097,
1099–1101,
1104–1105, 1108,
1110, 1115–1117,
1120–1121, 1125,
1129–1131,
1135–1137, 1141,
1146–1148,
1154–1155,
1159–1161,
1163–1165,
1170–1172, 1174,
1178, 1180,
1183–1184, 1186,
1189–1190,

1193–1195,
1198–1199, 1209,
1213, 1216,
1220–1221,
1223–1225,
1227–1228, 1232,
1236–1237, 1239,
1244, 1246, 1248,
1252–1259,
1261–1267,
1269–1277,
1279–1284,
1286–1293,
1295–1296,
1298–1305,
1307–1308,
1310–1321,
1323–1324,
1326–1332,
1335–1336,
1338–1345, 1348,
1350–1351,
1353–1354

N.J., 1256, 1258, 1271,
1275, 1286, 1304,
1321, 1338, 1350

N.Y., 1130

Nancy, 245, 280,
282–283, 302,
305–306, 328, 565,
568, 582, 608, 621,
638, 645, 660–663,
674, 683, 689,
698–700, 704,

709–710, 713, 734,
744, 753, 755, 769,
775, 785, 788–789,
791, 808, 815, 822,
831, 833, 839,
848–850, 859, 862,
866, 868–870,
876–877, 900,
910–911, 914, 916,
921, 923, 926, 932,
934, 937–938,
943–945, 949, 951,
953–956, 959, 962,
964–965, 967, 971,
973, 977–978,
981–982, 985, 988,
990–991, 993, 1002,
1007–1008,
1014–1015, 1017,
1020–1021, 1029,
1033–1034,
1036–1039, 1041,
1044–1046, 1049,
1053–1055, 1057,
1059, 1063,
1066–1067, 1071,
1074, 1076, 1078,
1080, 1086, 1090,
1104–1105, 1107,
1110, 1116,
1118–1119, 1132,
1148, 1151,
1153–1160,
1162–1163,

1165–1166,
1172–1176,
1178–1182,
1188–1189, 1194,
1197–1198, 1200,
1202, 1204, 1206,
1213, 1215–1216,
1218, 1220, 1223,
1227–1228,
1230–1232, 1237,
1239–1242, 1245,
1247, 1252–1265,
1267–1277,
1279–1310,
1312–1325,
1327–1328,
1330–1354

Nancy C, 839, 866,
869–870, 937, 964,
1044, 1159, 1172,
1181, 1198, 1213,
1237, 1240, 1253,
1258, 1263, 1269,
1272, 1275,
1298–1299, 1307,
1313, 1318–1320,
1330, 1340, 1343,
1345, 1350

Nancy J, 709, 833, 850,
959, 965, 973,
1017, 1033, 1049,
1053–1054, 1158,
1174, 1220, 1252,
1268, 1289, 1299,

1302–1303, 1310,
 1314, 1322,
 1324–1325, 1335,
 1341
Nancy M, 621, 645,
 704, 822, 938, 971,
 1074, 1086,
 1162–1163, 1175,
 1198, 1202, 1242,
 1273, 1275, 1290,
 1296–1297,
 1316–1317, 1319,
 1322, 1333, 1341,
 1352
Naomi, 911, 944, 1004,
 1171, 1283, 1287,
 1298, 1317, 1337,
 1341
Nathan, 49, 57, 156,
 326, 330, 342, 388,
 434, 439–440, 502,
 664, 672, 772,
 848–849, 857, 883,
 900, 917, 988,
 1000, 1005, 1007,
 1036, 1043, 1106,
 1161, 1258, 1262,
 1267, 1270–1271,
 1276, 1288,
 1292–1293, 1297,
 1300, 1309, 1312,
 1319, 1345–1346,
 1354
Nathaniel COOK, 57,
 255, 313–314, 343,
 345–346, 357, 455,
 900
Neely, 199, 284, 342,
 381, 433, 466, 555,
 799, 808, 823, 829,
 948, 1169, 1252,
 1268, 1319
Nellie, 282, 632, 637,
 639, 657, 660, 722,
 752, 755, 837, 849,
 873, 890, 894,
 903–904, 906, 917,
 920, 955, 979,
 1000, 1004, 1014,
 1045–1046, 1049,
 1052, 1100,
 1133–1134, 1141,
 1181, 1219, 1226,
 1253–1254,
 1260–1265, 1268,
 1271, 1273, 1275,
 1278, 1284, 1286,
 1288–1289, 1292,
 1294, 1305, 1308,
 1312–1313, 1316,
 1322, 1327, 1338,
 1341–1342,
 1344–1347,
 1352–1354
Nelson, 55, 81, 547,
 556, 637, 649, 673,
 733, 740, 805, 865,
 935, 953, 956, 988,

- 1009, 1017, 1037,
 1049, 1168, 1227,
 1229, 1248, 1255,
 1262, 1269, 1280,
 1285, 1293–1294,
 1317, 1319, 1324
 Nes, 706, 1197, 1270,
 1296
 Ness, 635, 834, 1047,
 1068, 1225
 Newkirk, 763, 1090,
 1256, 1320
 Niblack, 834
 Nich, 1283
 Nicholas, 56, 142, 159,
 244–245, 255–256,
 274, 289–290, 302,
 313, 343, 374, 447,
 605–606, 627, 630,
 726, 748, 875, 900,
 937, 945, 947, 959,
 967, 1000–1001,
 1054, 1075–1076,
 1092, 1217, 1233,
 1245–1246, 1261,
 1264, 1266, 1272,
 1275, 1283, 1286,
 1289, 1292, 1297,
 1299, 1301–1302,
 1304, 1306, 1317,
 1320, 1329–1330,
 1333–1334, 1343,
 1345, 1349, 1352
 Nichols, 302, 702, 809,
 1353
 Nicholson, 398, 405,
 742, 747, 1320
 Nicolas, 761, 1252
 Noah, 290, 362–363,
 371, 388, 426, 474,
 564, 713, 846, 860,
 868, 895, 913, 971,
 975, 982, 991,
 1007, 1027, 1033,
 1076, 1093, 1125,
 1153, 1166, 1219,
 1238, 1255,
 1258–1259, 1262,
 1272, 1285, 1290,
 1298, 1301–1302,
 1337–1338, 1341,
 1350
 Noe, 1160
 Nora, 638, 754, 774,
 776, 779, 803, 842,
 922, 932, 992,
 1026, 1039, 1059,
 1066, 1070, 1086,
 1091, 1146, 1169,
 1223, 1255, 1259,
 1265, 1273,
 1275–1276, 1280,
 1283, 1295,
 1302–1304, 1309,
 1311, 1319,
 1331–1332, 1346,
 1350, 1352
 Norman, 153, 312, 367,

556–558, 855, 876,
990, 1059, 1117,
1207, 1262, 1270,
1283, 1285, 1320
Norton, 8, 155–157,
428, 810, 1320

O

O, 1, 5–9, 30, 45,
51–53, 56–57, 92,
94, 98, 102,
107–108, 111, 113,
125, 128, 131–132,
148–149, 152–153,
157, 159–162,
165–166, 168, 170,
172, 181, 250, 257,
259, 266, 268, 284,
291, 300, 302, 307,
309, 329–331, 336,
339, 347–348, 357,
361, 369–370, 376,
387, 397, 407, 414,
431, 438, 441–442,
445, 449, 451,
453–454, 456–457,
460–461, 465,
467–468, 472–473,
476–477, 480–486,

490, 495, 497, 504,
507, 511, 516, 535,
538, 547, 551, 557,
561, 568, 574, 577,
584, 588, 593, 612,
622–623, 625–626,
634–635, 639–640,
644–649, 653,
655–666, 668, 670,
672, 674, 676,
678–679, 681–687,
689–692, 695–696,
698–700, 703, 710,
722, 725, 727, 755,
758, 760, 762–766,
771, 774–775,
778–779, 782–784,
786, 788–789, 795,
797–798, 801–802,
807, 809, 811, 817,
819–820, 823,
825–828, 831,
833–839, 844, 849,
855, 857–859, 863,
870, 873–875,
878–880, 887,
889–890, 892–897,
900–901, 904–908,
911, 913, 915, 917,
920–921, 923–925,
930–933, 935,
937–945, 948–949,
951–952, 954–955,
957, 959–962,

965–968, 970, 974,
976, 978, 983, 988,
990, 993, 996, 998,
1000, 1007, 1009,
1011–1015,
1018–1019,
1021–1023,
1026–1027,
1029–1032,
1038–1039,
1041–1042, 1044,
1046, 1049–1051,
1053–1054,
1057–1058,
1062–1064, 1067,
1069, 1079, 1081,
1087–1088, 1099,
1101–1102, 1104,
1106, 1110–1111,
1117–1118,
1122–1126,
1128–1130, 1132,
1136, 1138–1140,
1143–1145, 1147,
1152, 1154, 1156,
1159–1160, 1165,
1167–1170,
1173–1176, 1179,
1182, 1185–1188,
1191–1192,
1194–1197,
1202–1205,
1207–1209,
1211–1212, 1216,

1218, 1222–1224,
1230, 1234, 1243,
1246, 1248–1249,
1252–1254,
1257–1259,
1262–1263,
1269–1270,
1275–1277,
1280–1281, 1283,
1285–1287, 1289,
1291, 1294, 1297,
1299–1303, 1305,
1308–1310,
1313–1314, 1316,
1318–1321, 1323,
1326, 1333,
1337–1340, 1343,
1347, 1350, 1353

O'Brien, 472, 490, 983,
1321

O'Conner, 457, 896

Obadiah, 486, 563–564,
977, 1122, 1180,
1281, 1334, 1339,
1345

Ohio, 3, 7, 12, 40, 51,
55, 64, 76, 79, 84,
125, 150, 237, 260,
287–288, 290, 295,
358, 369, 388, 395,
411, 413, 419, 444,
479, 526, 564, 585,
590, 605, 611, 613,
615, 624, 631,

636–637, 645,
648–649, 657, 659,
662, 664, 667,
672–673, 675,
686–688, 690, 693,
695, 698, 700, 702,
706, 718, 725,
740–741, 748, 752,
777, 780, 783–784,
790, 794–795, 801,
809–810, 825, 828,
841, 855, 857, 865,
893–894, 896–897,
901, 915, 919, 924,
926, 930–931, 937,
940–942, 952,
954–955, 957–958,
960–961, 966,
969–971, 973, 984,
989–991, 995, 997,
1001–1003, 1005,
1007–1008, 1010,
1013, 1020,
1022–1023,
1030–1031, 1037,
1040–1041, 1043,
1048, 1050, 1066,
1075–1076, 1082,
1094, 1101–1102,
1104, 1110–1112,
1118–1121,
1125–1126, 1129,
1132, 1134, 1139,
1147, 1161, 1168,

1177, 1186, 1201,
1205, 1208, 1212,
1220, 1236,
1239–1241, 1248,
1295, 1321

Ol, 502, 825, 989,
1015, 1145

Olive, 272, 331, 337,
497, 572, 742, 833,
995, 1049, 1157,
1190, 1253, 1266,
1268, 1274, 1321,
1344, 1347

Ollie, 659, 825, 875,
922–923, 970, 984,
1004, 1064, 1083,
1086, 1134, 1187,
1191, 1212, 1257,
1272, 1280, 1283,
1291, 1294, 1296,
1316, 1322,
1329–1330, 1334,
1339, 1341, 1347

Ora E, 944, 1207, 1336

Orville, 967

P

P, 7–8, 14, 56, 67, 74,

76, 84, 88, 97, 101,
111, 125, 133, 148,
153–157, 159, 210,
226, 259, 264, 268,
272, 294, 301–302,
313, 317, 319–320,
329–330, 336–337,
339, 342–343,
345–346, 349, 352,
355–357, 360,
362–363, 367–368,
371–372, 374, 376,
378–379, 383,
387–388, 397, 399,
404, 406–407,
409–411, 413, 415,
421, 423, 425, 427,
430, 432, 438–439,
441–443, 447–449,
451–452, 454–458,
460–461, 464–473,
476–477, 479–482,
484–486, 489–490,
497, 500, 504, 517,
522–525, 528–530,
532–533, 535, 539,
541, 546, 551–553,
558, 560, 562–565,
568–569, 575, 578,
582, 584–585,
587–588, 591–593,
606–609, 612, 618,
620–621, 629, 632,
634, 636, 638, 640,

642–643, 645, 647,
651, 653, 655, 658,
660–661, 665, 667,
672, 679, 681–682,
685–686, 689–692,
696–700, 702,
704–705, 708,
716–717, 721, 723,
725, 727, 731, 734,
740–741, 747, 750,
753, 757, 760, 764,
768–770, 772,
775–776, 781,
784–785, 790, 801,
803–805, 808–809,
811–812, 819,
825–826, 828, 832,
839, 841–842,
844–845, 851–853,
865–868, 870, 873,
876, 878, 880, 887,
889–894, 898–899,
901, 903, 905,
908–910, 915, 919,
922, 926, 932, 934,
939, 943, 946, 950,
953, 959, 962,
964–966, 970–971,
973–975, 978,
980–981, 986, 988,
992–994, 997,
999–1001, 1005,
1007, 1009–1010,
1015–1016, 1018,

1020, 1025–1026,
1032, 1035,
1038–1042,
1046–1047,
1049–1050,
1052–1053,
1056–1057, 1064,
1066, 1070–1072,
1074–1077,
1079–1082, 1089,
1093–1095,
1099–1100,
1102–1103,
1105–1106, 1108,
1110–1113, 1115,
1117, 1119, 1121,
1123, 1127–1128,
1130, 1141,
1143–1144, 1146,
1148–1149,
1153–1154, 1157,
1159–1162, 1165,
1168–1169,
1174–1178, 1181,
1184, 1186–1187,
1189, 1193,
1195–1198,
1202–1205, 1207,
1209, 1211–1212,
1217–1218, 1220,
1222–1223, 1227,
1231, 1235, 1237,
1240, 1242, 1244,
1246, 1248,

1252–1256,
1258–1314,
1317–1354

Paralee, 920, 936, 950,
1038, 1266, 1276,
1296, 1304, 1327,
1348

Paris, 178, 259, 290,
668, 835, 1145,
1182, 1189,
1248–1249

Parsons, 8, 107, 204,
210, 341, 651, 679,
1110, 1168, 1264,
1287, 1296, 1322

Pat, 1103, 1252, 1254,
1290, 1314, 1322,
1351

Pate, 181, 1126, 1219,
1262, 1264, 1322

Patience, 1027, 1303,
1305, 1332

Patrick, 46, 61, 175,
540, 604, 670, 672,
708, 845, 865, 887,
906, 930, 947,
1062, 1069, 1163,
1229, 1234, 1254,
1266, 1281,
1283–1284,
1290–1291, 1311,
1313, 1321–1322

Patsy, 996, 1021, 1077,

1322, 1325, 1349

Patterson, 212,
254–255, 286, 320,
324, 355, 467, 500,
502, 505–506, 513,
523, 526, 528, 572,
576, 588, 621, 662,
684, 744, 837, 981,
988, 1078–1079,
1126, 1138, 1141,
1154, 1162, 1173,
1177, 1262, 1278,
1296, 1322, 1324,
1326–1327, 1344,
1347

Paul, 217, 244, 256,
300, 313, 561,
590–591, 613, 617,
622, 643, 649, 655,
705, 722, 733, 739,
741, 759, 769, 815,
891, 908, 951, 958,
1147, 1188, 1256,
1265, 1267, 1274,
1276, 1283, 1288,
1291, 1294, 1304,
1309, 1321–1322,
1354

Paulina, 636, 686, 794,
1010, 1255, 1297,
1302, 1330

Pauline, 622, 746, 777,
951, 1156, 1274,
1312, 1321, 1344,

1350

Paulus, 614, 1295
Peacock, 1223, 1273
Pearl, 604, 865, 870,
930, 951, 962, 972,
993, 1110, 1192,
1256, 1269, 1274,
1278, 1294, 1296,
1309, 1313, 1323,
1333

Pearson, 752, 1323,
1344

Pelt, 983, 1255

Peter, 153–154,
158–159, 244,
255–256, 260–261,
267–268, 275, 278,
281, 285–286, 291,
299, 302–303, 311,
313–314, 319–320,
327, 329, 343, 346,
349, 352–353,
356–357, 364, 369,
378, 435, 451, 468,
489, 499–500, 502,
523, 568, 572, 578,
580, 586, 591,
611–612, 620,
622–624, 628, 631,
636, 650, 657, 666,
672, 676–677, 683,
704, 709, 714,
716–717, 722, 724,
726, 748, 753–754,

- 771, 781–782, 785,
797, 800, 810,
814–815, 837, 847,
849, 851, 856, 861,
868, 873, 879,
890–891, 907–908,
920, 931, 935, 998,
1037, 1074,
1078–1080, 1091,
1121, 1137, 1162,
1180, 1183, 1222,
1230, 1239,
1255–1258, 1260,
1264–1265,
1268–1273,
1275–1279,
1281–1282,
1284–1288,
1290–1291, 1293,
1295–1296, 1300,
1303–1304,
1306–1307,
1312–1318,
1320–1322,
1324–1326, 1329,
1334, 1336,
1339–1341,
1345–1346,
1349–1352
- Peter Francis, 754
- Peter H., 378, 1137,
1230, 1334
- Peters, 481, 630, 999,
1323, 1346
- Phelps, 29–30, 33, 115,
153, 156, 164, 167,
173, 180, 185, 192,
414, 461, 489,
1048, 1200, 1202,
1323–1324
- Philip, 154, 181, 189,
218, 267, 278, 319,
338, 347, 384–385,
387, 398, 409, 416,
443, 502, 523, 525,
544–545, 560, 591,
625–627, 636, 653,
662, 688, 716, 733,
745, 784, 798, 825,
846, 868, 882, 936,
953, 1073, 1127,
1134, 1136, 1162,
1184, 1234, 1240,
1242, 1255–1256,
1260, 1266–1268,
1275, 1277, 1282,
1284, 1288, 1291,
1298–1299, 1301,
1308–1309, 1314,
1320, 1324–1325,
1327–1328, 1331,
1333–1336, 1339,
1342, 1345, 1347,
1350, 1354
- Philips, 804, 925, 936,
1313, 1324, 1329
- Phillip, 244, 1014,
1051, 1292, 1306,

- 1322
- Phoebe, 465, 883,
1008, 1042, 1256,
1279, 1291, 1296,
1311–1312, 1339,
1354
- Pierce, 134, 158, 246,
456, 680, 861,
868–869, 907, 923,
940, 956, 963,
1021, 1168, 1244,
1291, 1315, 1324
- Pilgrim, 575–577, 588,
974
- Pitt, 45, 972, 1046
- Pittman, 367, 1315
- Pol, 180
- Pollard, 157, 367, 480,
1151, 1253, 1325
- Polly, 279–280, 282,
286, 565, 572, 586,
712, 771, 782, 839,
847, 852, 866, 870,
879, 947, 962, 967,
973, 990–991, 993,
1007, 1038,
1047–1048,
1058–1059, 1085,
1087, 1092, 1141,
1148, 1160, 1165,
1178, 1183, 1215,
1237, 1251, 1253,
1258, 1265,
1269–1273, 1279,
1281–1283,
1288–1289,
1292–1293, 1297,
1300–1301, 1304,
1306, 1308,
1310–1314, 1327,
1332, 1334–1335,
1337, 1343,
1345–1348, 1350,
1354
- Porter, 120–122, 125,
156, 407, 517,
519–520, 643, 682,
702, 867, 965,
1029, 1070, 1096,
1133, 1182, 1230,
1257, 1286, 1302,
1325, 1343, 1354
- Powell, 337–339, 347,
362–363, 377, 387,
445–446, 531, 552,
554, 578, 621, 661,
771, 814–815, 922,
925, 943, 985, 989,
1095, 1233, 1259,
1265, 1280, 1297,
1320, 1325
- Price, 50, 70–71, 87,
97–98, 101,
105–106, 110–111,
115–119, 125,
129–131, 133, 153,
155–156, 238, 305,

- 313–314, 363, 375,
 382–383, 416, 470,
 487, 506, 511,
 514–516, 518–520,
 524, 528–529, 536,
 578, 611, 621, 662,
 682, 698, 768, 771,
 776, 781–782, 790,
 804, 817, 825, 828,
 837, 858, 886, 898,
 905, 917, 919, 927,
 935, 946–947,
 950–952, 961,
 966–967, 971, 974,
 978, 984, 990–991,
 1001, 1010–1012,
 1014, 1022, 1036,
 1045, 1052, 1059,
 1067, 1071, 1075,
 1086–1087, 1090,
 1092, 1096, 1108,
 1113, 1118, 1123,
 1128, 1137, 1143,
 1153, 1178, 1183,
 1193, 1196, 1207,
 1257, 1263–1265,
 1269, 1273–1274,
 1277, 1287–1288,
 1291, 1302, 1321,
 1326, 1335, 1348,
 1350–1353
 Prince, 134, 362, 642,
 669, 707, 770, 972,
 1032, 1050, 1266,
 1317, 1330
 Prior, 42, 92, 217, 220,
 223, 243, 247,
 255–256, 259, 262,
 265, 275–276, 285,
 292, 305, 311, 314,
 346, 367, 373–374,
 377, 384, 392, 394,
 405–406, 435–436,
 438, 445, 447, 458,
 462, 473, 478–479,
 485, 487, 510, 516,
 531, 541, 555, 582,
 591, 715, 717, 723,
 734, 744, 747, 752,
 754, 801, 805, 811,
 991, 1018, 1099,
 1104, 1106,
 1120–1121, 1129,
 1269, 1287
 Priscilla, 647, 660, 786,
 847, 857, 960, 962,
 1212, 1254,
 1260–1261, 1264,
 1266, 1280, 1289,
 1291, 1294–1295,
 1301, 1303, 1316,
 1327, 1340, 1348
 Provost, 115, 414,
 1073, 1102, 1126
 Prudence, 291, 298,
 642, 1167, 1267,
 1280, 1304, 1306,
 1340

Q

Q, 154, 163, 165, 167,
170, 268, 357, 429,
439, 450, 457, 468,
866, 876, 881, 889,
912–913, 1013,
1082, 1093, 1185,
1195, 1229, 1239,
1274, 1285,
1301–1302, 1315,
1327, 1332,
1339–1340, 1342,
1344, 1350, 1352,
1354

R

R, 5–6, 8, 50, 53, 55,
57, 66, 69, 72, 75,
100, 153–157,
159–162, 164–168,
170, 172, 180, 186,
195, 204, 210–212,
214–215, 219, 234,
244, 261, 266, 268,
271–272, 283–284,

290, 301, 319–320,
329–331, 333,
337–339, 341–343,
347–348, 352–354,
356–357, 359–363,
367–369, 371–372,
374, 378–379,
381–383, 385,
387–388, 403, 405,
407, 409, 411, 413,
415, 421, 423–425,
427–431, 435–443,
445, 447–449, 451,
454, 456–458,
461–465, 468–470,
472–473, 476,
479–484, 487, 490,
493, 495, 502, 510,
513, 523–525, 529,
531, 535, 546, 552,
554–556, 558–560,
566, 568, 572–574,
578, 581, 583–585,
591, 593, 596, 604,
607–609, 612, 614,
617–618, 624, 626,
628, 632, 634,
644–645, 647, 649,
653, 655, 657–658,
660, 666–670, 672,
675–676, 679–683,
687, 690–692,
695–696, 698–699,
702, 704, 708–712,

714, 718, 720–721,
724–728, 731,
733–737, 740–741,
744, 752, 754,
757–762, 766,
768–771, 773–778,
781–786, 788,
794–795, 798,
800–801, 803–804,
806, 808, 810–814,
819, 821, 823–824,
826–827, 831–832,
838–839, 841, 844,
846, 849, 851, 853,
855–861, 863, 865,
868–871, 875–878,
880, 883–884,
889–890, 894–895,
901, 903–904,
906–907, 909, 912,
914–915, 919,
922–923, 925–926,
928–930, 933–935,
937, 940, 945–946,
949–950, 953,
960–961, 963, 965,
967, 970–971, 973,
976–977, 979–980,
982, 986, 988,
990–992, 996, 999,
1001, 1006, 1009,
1012–1016, 1025,
1029–1032, 1036,
1039, 1042, 1046,

1049–1056,
1059–1060, 1062,
1067, 1071–1077,
1079, 1081–1082,
1085–1086,
1088–1089,
1091–1092,
1094–1095, 1097,
1099–1102, 1106,
1108–1112, 1117,
1119, 1121, 1124,
1129, 1132–1134,
1137, 1139–1148,
1151, 1153, 1158,
1160–1165,
1168–1169,
1171–1173, 1175,
1178–1179, 1181,
1183–1186, 1191,
1193–1195, 1198,
1202–1203,
1206–1208, 1210,
1212–1213, 1217,
1219, 1222, 1224,
1227, 1229–1230,
1233, 1235–1241,
1244, 1246,
1252–1265,
1267–1277,
1279–1312,
1314–1325,
1327–1354

R. C, 8, 337–338, 347,
428, 484, 1095,

1253, 1271, 1274,
 1300
 Rachel, 275, 281, 291,
 572, 653, 670, 704,
 721, 744, 788, 790,
 802–803, 820, 853,
 855, 870, 888, 919,
 928, 958, 960, 967,
 971, 983–986, 988,
 994, 1002, 1005,
 1012, 1024, 1030,
 1052, 1095, 1116,
 1139, 1141, 1160,
 1162, 1165, 1178,
 1183, 1198,
 1204–1205, 1246,
 1254–1257, 1259,
 1261–1263, 1271,
 1273, 1275, 1277,
 1280–1284,
 1287–1289, 1292,
 1294, 1296–1301,
 1305–1306,
 1308–1311,
 1317–1318, 1321,
 1323–1327,
 1329–1332, 1335,
 1343, 1348, 1351,
 1353–1354
 Rachel Ann, 967
 Rachel Harriet, 1353
 Rachel Ramsey, 281
 Ralph, 279, 281, 326,
 330, 435, 537, 605,
 607, 612, 648, 971,
 1238, 1261, 1270,
 1274, 1280, 1282,
 1289, 1306, 1313,
 1317, 1344
 Randolph, 70, 85, 167,
 169, 181, 185, 355,
 408, 462, 665, 719,
 723, 858, 862–863,
 883, 901, 910, 965,
 973–974, 984, 992,
 1001–1002, 1023,
 1138, 1140–1141,
 1169, 1201, 1327,
 1330–1331
 Randy, 1031, 1337
 Rankin, 607, 712, 1216,
 1268, 1354
 Ransom, 286, 340,
 853, 856, 1041,
 1153, 1213, 1233,
 1258, 1281, 1291,
 1294, 1304
 Ray, 35, 56, 58, 70,
 172, 181, 748, 768,
 772, 810, 851,
 1059, 1209, 1212,
 1255, 1264, 1285,
 1327, 1348
 Raymond, 712, 736,
 738, 748–749, 753,
 876, 1277, 1345
 Rebecca, 254, 275,
 282, 305, 561, 565,

- 586, 648, 656, 685,
703, 728, 752,
773–774, 778, 785,
788, 801, 805, 808,
849–850, 853, 876,
879, 912, 956, 994,
997, 1004,
1019–1020,
1029–1030, 1042,
1044, 1092–1093,
1114, 1116–1117,
1129, 1135, 1145,
1155, 1158, 1162,
1170, 1181–1182,
1193, 1218, 1228,
1239, 1252–1254,
1257, 1263–1264,
1266, 1268, 1270,
1272, 1274–1275,
1278–1279,
1282–1286, 1288,
1290, 1292, 1294,
1296–1297, 1300,
1302, 1309–1313,
1315, 1317–1318,
1321–1324, 1327,
1329–1330, 1337,
1340–1342, 1344,
1347, 1349–1350,
1352, 1354
- Rebecca Jenkins, 1162
- Reed, 382, 413, 479,
655, 736, 1036,
1055, 1080, 1110,
1119, 1171, 1224,
1273, 1276, 1291,
1296, 1315, 1317,
1325, 1328, 1344
- Regina, 628, 758, 967,
1306, 1342,
1349–1350
- Rem, 248
- Reuben, 329, 352–354,
367–368, 384–385,
399, 458, 464, 621,
645, 648, 673, 678,
708, 714–715, 720,
722, 750–751, 759,
848, 869, 872–873,
883, 898, 901–903,
911, 945, 972,
1002, 1040, 1077,
1155, 1174, 1190,
1194, 1202, 1218,
1242, 1258, 1260,
1265, 1274, 1276,
1280, 1284–1286,
1291–1292, 1310,
1314, 1322, 1330,
1336, 1338, 1348,
1354
- Rev. Thomas, 560–561,
563, 574, 579,
581–583, 1022, 1053
- Reynolds, 22–23, 30,
101, 109, 153, 158,
167, 169, 181, 185,
373, 385, 387, 394,

423, 487, 546, 563,
 576, 657, 674, 687,
 695, 839, 901, 977,
 990, 1020,
 1126–1127,
 1133–1134,
 1138–1139, 1159,
 1170, 1198, 1257,
 1286, 1296, 1315,
 1328
Rice, 41, 57, 153, 157,
 175, 247, 352–353,
 371, 374, 387, 431,
 440, 474, 476–477,
 521, 552, 580,
 582–583, 648, 739,
 756, 768, 1018,
 1023, 1095, 1143,
 1146, 1191,
 1205–1206, 1210,
 1254, 1271, 1280,
 1300, 1304, 1313,
 1316–1317, 1329,
 1331, 1348
Rich, 10, 12, 15, 21,
 24–25, 27, 29, 79,
 144, 196, 198,
 202–203, 211, 213,
 215, 219, 224, 226,
 236, 248, 251, 287,
 381, 489, 520–521,
 557, 559, 601, 637,
 718, 722, 746, 881,
 906, 1083, 1122,
 1260, 1262, 1306,
 1317, 1329, 1339,
 1344
Richard, 53, 56, 60,
 156–157, 172,
 175–176, 178, 254,
 289, 291–293, 301,
 304, 314, 324, 331,
 334, 337–339, 346,
 348–349, 354,
 356–357, 359, 362,
 368–369, 381, 387,
 394, 407, 416, 428,
 444, 458, 496, 547,
 557, 618, 626,
 639–640, 644, 677,
 681, 691–693, 704,
 708, 732, 736–737,
 739, 743, 751, 756,
 761, 770, 809, 835,
 838, 844, 866, 874,
 880, 891–892, 927,
 932, 935, 945,
 951–952, 968, 976,
 978–979, 988,
 990–991, 994–995,
 1009, 1011, 1019,
 1025–1026,
 1033–1034, 1036,
 1040–1041, 1067,
 1075, 1079, 1083,
 1102, 1119–1120,
 1133, 1137,
 1142–1143, 1151,

1154, 1163, 1165,	153–158, 172, 213,
1170, 1176, 1182,	244, 256, 267–269,
1208, 1211, 1217,	275–276, 283–284,
1225, 1244, 1247,	286, 291, 300, 304,
1254, 1256–1258,	306, 313, 319–322,
1261, 1265–1267,	328–330, 332–335,
1272–1274,	337–339, 342,
1276–1279,	347–349, 352–354,
1282–1283, 1285,	360, 362, 366, 368,
1287–1289,	372, 374, 378, 385,
1291–1293,	388, 390, 403–404,
1298–1301, 1305,	406, 408, 410–411,
1308–1311, 1313,	418–421, 423–424,
1316–1321,	434, 436, 444–448,
1323–1324, 1326,	457, 459, 461, 464,
1328, 1330–1331,	469, 474, 483, 486,
1334, 1339–1345,	492, 496, 500, 502,
1347–1349,	507, 519, 524–525,
1351–1353	529, 543, 549, 562,
Richard C, 428, 681,	568, 578, 580, 582,
809, 1320, 1324	587, 610, 622, 629,
Richard Green, 743,	631, 660–663, 674,
1321	679, 685, 687, 690,
Richard M, 176, 1067,	699, 702, 707–710,
1102, 1211, 1279,	716–718, 721, 726,
1298, 1300, 1342	733–734, 738,
Richard R, 737, 1343	743–744, 751,
Richard Taylor, 691	753–754, 756, 759,
Riggs, 60, 456, 1329	762, 764, 766, 770,
rm, 177, 780, 1059	773–775, 777–779,
Roberson, 463, 1329	782, 784–785, 788,
Robert, 40, 53, 56–57,	790, 798–799,
72, 78, 85, 88, 151,	805–806, 808–809,
	815–816, 822–823,

826, 829, 831,
833–834, 837–838,
844, 857–858, 866,
869, 871, 875–876,
879, 884, 887,
889–891, 893–894,
897, 899, 901, 906,
909, 920, 925–928,
931–932, 934, 941,
945, 950–951,
958–959, 965–966,
969, 973, 978,
980–982, 984, 986,
988, 991, 994–995,
997–998,
1001–1002,
1007–1010, 1013,
1015, 1017,
1019–1022, 1026,
1032–1033,
1036–1041,
1045–1046, 1053,
1055, 1058–1059,
1062–1063, 1068,
1072, 1082, 1084,
1091–1092, 1099,
1106–1107, 1113,
1118, 1132,
1134–1135, 1139,
1151, 1155–1156,
1158–1161,
1164–1165, 1167,
1170–1172, 1178,
1185–1186,

1191–1192,
1198–1199, 1201,
1205–1206, 1209,
1216–1217, 1219,
1226, 1232,
1239–1241, 1243,
1247, 1253–1259,
1262–1267,
1269–1279,
1281–1286,
1288–1289,
1291–1296,
1298–1301,
1304–1311,
1313–1315,
1317–1318,
1320–1322,
1324–1327, 1329,
1331–1334,
1336–1349,
1352–1354

Robert Blair, 328,
418–420

Robert CLEVELAND,
899

Robert de, 40

Robert G, 319, 334,
337, 444–445, 447,
580, 587, 816, 931,
950, 978, 1082,
1241, 1256, 1273,
1284

Robert Green, 267,
320, 328–329

Robert Lee, 858, 893,
926, 1271, 1293,
1298

Robert M, 153, 347,
524, 662–663, 710,
759, 822, 879, 995,
1239, 1273, 1353

Robert S, 984, 997,
1165

Robert T., 156, 244,
349, 352–353, 457,
610, 778–779, 784,
790, 958, 1164,
1286, 1293, 1298

Robert Taylor, 773

Robert White, 300

Robert Wilson, 88,
759, 928

Robert Wood, 360

Robertson, 175, 284,
304, 325, 343, 502,
556, 647, 685, 962,
1023, 1330

Robin, 1118, 1134, 1347

Robison, 1327

Rod, 1282

Roebuck, 756

Roger, 182, 691–692,
1229–1230, 1286,
1342–1343

Roland, 268, 1314

Romine, 383

Romines, 998, 1330

Rose, 51, 65, 96, 134,
242, 439, 593, 629,
706, 780, 903, 942,
974, 994, 1038,
1083, 1185, 1256,
1260, 1278, 1289,
1307, 1314, 1330,
1343–1344, 1353

Rosella, 841, 968,
1310, 1352

Roswell, 1243–1244,
1335

Roy, 243, 262, 319,
612, 614, 624–625,
829, 941, 955,
1000, 1209, 1276,
1283–1284, 1331,
1340–1341, 1344

Ruby, 1099

Rudy, 449, 582, 658,
686–687, 703, 1293,
1319, 1325, 1331,
1348

Rufus, 152, 154, 356,
632, 657, 720, 733,
845, 887–888, 898,
964, 1040, 1044,
1063, 1068, 1078,
1253, 1255, 1259,
1279, 1292, 1300,
1309, 1321–1323,
1337, 1346–1347,
1353–1354

Russell, 8, 210, 218,
257, 267, 279–280,
312, 322, 329–331,
337, 369, 372, 374,
386–388, 408, 436,
438, 473, 476, 548,
555, 744, 766, 781,
820, 822, 839, 900,
925, 950, 973, 991,
994, 1000, 1011,
1025–1027, 1106,
1130, 1145–1147,
1166, 1190, 1198,
1262, 1264, 1273,
1282, 1286,
1288–1289, 1291,
1295–1296,
1298–1301, 1318,
1327, 1331, 1333,
1335, 1338, 1342,
1350

Ruth, 8, 606, 637, 654,
667, 742, 748, 763,
894, 912, 925, 952,
965, 1003–1004,
1121, 1233, 1247,
1257, 1261, 1263,
1276, 1281,
1283–1284, 1287,
1290, 1297, 1301,
1304–1305, 1320,
1322–1323,
1332–1333, 1338,
1345, 1348, 1350

Rutter, 360, 469, 568,
756, 1332, 1348

S

S, 1, 5–9, 11, 14, 16,
18, 22, 30, 32–36,
40–41, 43–47, 49,
51, 53, 56, 59–62,
64, 66, 69–70,
74–76, 79–82,
85–93, 96–97,
100–101, 103,
105–119, 121–126,
128–134, 141–142,
149, 153–162,
164–167, 170–171,
173, 175–177,
180–183, 186–187,
190, 194, 197–199,
204–205, 211, 213,
216–219, 222, 225,
227, 230, 234,
238–240, 245–246,
248–249, 258–262,
264–269, 271–275,
280–284, 291,
295–297, 301–302,
304–307, 314–317,
319–326, 328,

330-331, 333-336,
338-342, 344,
346-349, 352-353,
355-357, 359,
361-364, 366-379,
381-384, 386-387,
389-391, 394-395,
401-402, 406-411,
414-416, 418, 421,
423-426, 428, 430,
432, 434-442, 444,
446-449, 451-463,
465-474, 476-477,
479-492, 498-500,
502-506, 509-510,
514-531, 535-541,
544-550, 552-562,
566, 568-569,
571-572, 575,
577-578, 580,
583-585, 588, 591,
594, 596, 598-599,
604-609, 611-627,
629-631, 634-647,
649-651, 653-654,
657-661, 663-669,
671-677, 679-688,
690-692, 696-700,
702-717, 719-729,
731-745, 747-766,
768-795, 797-808,
810-812, 814-829,
831-842, 844-852,
855-864, 866-877,

879-884, 886-887,
889, 891-892,
894-898, 900-901,
903-909, 911-917,
919-944, 946-986,
988-992, 994-1020,
1023, 1025-1027,
1029-1039,
1041-1043,
1045-1053, 1056,
1058-1076,
1078-1079,
1081-1083,
1085-1087,
1089-1097,
1099-1104,
1106-1118,
1120-1122,
1124-1130,
1132-1140,
1142-1148,
1150-1160,
1162-1174,
1176-1183,
1185-1213, 1215,
1219-1240,
1243-1246, 1248,
1250-1346,
1348-1354

Salina, 1107, 1286,
1324

Sallie, 280, 282-283,
625, 635, 648-649,
684, 700, 751, 765,

769, 775, 904, 917,
924, 932–935, 940,
975, 984, 986,
1003, 1014,
1016–1017, 1025,
1029, 1100, 1109,
1118–1119, 1134,
1144, 1176–1177,
1183, 1188–1189,
1198–1199,
1222–1225, 1237,
1247, 1254, 1256,
1259–1263,
1265–1266, 1273,
1276–1277, 1280,
1283, 1285–1287,
1291–1292, 1294,
1296, 1298,
1300–1303,
1305–1306, 1308,
1310–1311, 1313,
1315, 1319–1320,
1322–1324,
1326–1329,
1331–1332, 1336,
1338, 1344–1345,
1348–1349, 1351,
1353–1354

Sally, 273, 280, 305,
586, 820, 914, 925,
962, 970, 974,
1004, 1159, 1254,
1265, 1268, 1271,
1277, 1279, 1285,

1293, 1297–1298,
1300, 1302, 1308,
1311, 1313, 1321,
1354

Salomon, 107, 124,
1332

Samuel, 53, 57, 79, 88,
125, 154, 156, 159,
171, 266, 269, 274,
278, 282–283, 289,
292, 300, 302,
305–306, 312–313,
316, 320–321, 324,
328–332, 335, 337,
339, 342–343, 347,
349, 353–355, 360,
362–364, 368–369,
372, 383, 385, 387,
403, 405–406, 408,
411, 426, 429–430,
434–435, 437, 445,
457, 463, 469–472,
476, 479–480, 485,
500, 502, 516, 518,
523, 525, 528, 530,
542, 545, 547–548,
558, 563, 568–569,
586–587, 635, 647,
653–654, 657,
662–665, 667, 682,
688, 690, 692–693,
697, 717, 734, 736,
740, 751–752, 765,
771, 784, 787,

800–801, 805, 809,
829, 841, 853, 857,
865–866, 871, 883,
887, 890–893,
905–906, 911, 915,
917, 922, 926, 935,
941, 943, 950–951,
953–956, 961–962,
965, 967–969, 977,
980, 988, 993, 998,
1003, 1008, 1012,
1015–1016, 1018,
1021–1022,
1037–1038, 1041,
1049–1050, 1053,
1055, 1058–1059,
1061–1063, 1075,
1077–1078, 1081,
1083–1084, 1086,
1088, 1092, 1109,
1116, 1123, 1132,
1143–1144, 1147,
1159, 1161–1162,
1165, 1167–1168,
1172, 1179, 1181,
1188, 1204, 1209,
1213, 1215, 1220,
1222–1223,
1226–1227, 1233,
1236–1237,
1243–1244,
1253–1257, 1259,
1261–1267,
1269–1276,

1279–1281,
1283–1303,
1305–1306,
1308–1314,
1316–1317, 1321,
1323–1325,
1328–1330,
1334–1335, 1337,
1339–1354

Samuel Allen, 445,
1226

Samuel D, 363, 369,
857, 1293, 1302

Samuel Perry, 57

Samuel Pierce, 1244

Samuel Romines, 998

Samuel Walters, 1008

Sanford, 4, 330–331,
364–365, 368, 378,
403, 439, 461, 479,
485, 537, 821,
1060, 1094, 1138,
1146, 1233,
1238–1239, 1252,
1289, 1294, 1301,
1333

Sara, 1254, 1258, 1270,
1290, 1328, 1353

Sarah, 180, 254, 269,
279, 300, 365, 544,
565, 568, 572, 582,
584, 606–608, 614,
637–639, 646–648,

655, 661–662,
669–670, 676–677,
680–681, 691, 693,
697, 699–700,
702–703, 705,
707–708, 710–712,
718, 743, 746,
752–753, 763–766,
771–773, 775–777,
779, 781–782, 785,
787–789, 794–795,
807–812, 815, 826,
828, 832–833,
839–840, 844, 846,
849–851, 853,
855–858, 861–862,
864, 866–870,
872–877, 879–881,
883–884, 893–894,
898–899, 901–903,
913, 916, 923,
925–926, 932–933,
942–946, 948–953,
955–956, 959–960,
963–964, 967–970,
973, 975–977,
979–983, 985–986,
990–991, 993–995,
997–999, 1005,
1007–1008, 1012,
1014, 1017,
1019–1020, 1022,
1026–1027, 1029,
1033, 1035–1036,

1038–1040, 1042,
1044–1046, 1048,
1050–1053, 1055,
1058–1059,
1062–1063,
1066–1069, 1071,
1073–1076, 1078,
1080–1081,
1083–1087, 1090,
1092, 1095,
1100–1101, 1106,
1109–1111, 1116,
1119, 1123, 1127,
1139, 1141, 1143,
1146, 1148, 1151,
1153, 1156–1159,
1161–1178, 1181,
1183–1184, 1191,
1193, 1196,
1198–1199,
1209–1211, 1213,
1219–1220,
1222–1223, 1226,
1228–1229,
1232–1234, 1236,
1238–1240,
1246–1247,
1252–1345,
1347–1354

Sarah A, 638, 764, 776,
785, 788, 810, 812,
903, 942, 946, 952,
970, 973, 979–980,
982, 994, 1014,

1019–1020, 1058,
1062, 1069, 1106,
1158, 1162–1163,
1169, 1171, 1173,
1176, 1183–1184,
1210–1211,
1222–1223,
1253–1254,
1256–1258, 1270,
1273, 1278,
1281–1282, 1285,
1288, 1290, 1295,
1302, 1304, 1311,
1313, 1315,
1317–1318,
1322–1323,
1325–1326, 1328,
1330, 1333, 1342,
1347–1348,
1350–1351, 1354

Sarah A., 638, 764,
776, 785, 788, 810,
812, 903, 942, 946,
952, 970, 973,
979–980, 982, 994,
1014, 1019–1020,
1058, 1062, 1069,
1106, 1158,
1162–1163, 1169,
1171, 1173, 1176,
1183–1184,
1210–1211,
1222–1223,
1253–1254,

1256–1258, 1270,
1273, 1278,
1281–1282, 1285,
1288, 1290, 1295,
1302, 1304, 1311,
1313, 1315,
1317–1318,
1322–1323,
1325–1326, 1328,
1330, 1333, 1342,
1347–1348,
1350–1351, 1354

Sarah Ann, 637, 884,
894, 923, 933, 945,
967, 981, 994,
1039, 1193, 1199,
1222, 1238–1239,
1257, 1276, 1286,
1289, 1305,
1309–1310, 1313,
1320, 1343, 1348

Sarah C., 861, 868, 913,
959, 976, 1045,
1055, 1143, 1153,
1166, 1175–1176,
1255, 1258, 1260,
1265, 1267, 1276,
1282, 1289, 1297,
1301, 1303, 1317,
1321, 1323, 1326,
1329, 1337–1338,
1350

Sarah Clark, 943

Sarah COOK, 808

Sarah Davis, 994

Sarah E, 568, 655, 705,
708, 710, 718, 781,
794, 809, 815, 832,
839, 850, 857–858,
861, 866–867,
869–870, 873, 877,
881, 883, 902, 933,
943–944, 948, 960,
976, 986, 997–998,
1008, 1042, 1051,
1053, 1073–1074,
1127, 1158, 1161,
1163, 1171,
1177–1178, 1181,
1213, 1239, 1246,
1253–1256,
1259–1260, 1262,
1265–1267,
1269–1270, 1275,
1278, 1281–1285,
1289, 1291–1292,
1294, 1296, 1300,
1302–1304,
1308–1309,
1312–1313,
1315–1317,
1319–1320, 1324,
1326–1327,
1330–1331, 1335,
1338, 1342, 1344,
1349–1350,
1353–1354

Sarah I, 964, 1247,

1259, 1315, 1348

Sarah Moore, 568

Sarah Thomas, 1296

Sarah Tucker, 753

Sarah White, 923

Schuyler, 164, 170,
181, 185, 341,
1060, 1064, 1254,
1334

Scott, 5, 7–8, 13, 31,
53, 55, 57–58, 69,
80–81, 84, 86, 152,
154–156, 158, 164,
170, 182, 185,
195–197, 215,
220–221, 276, 282,
284–285, 304–306,
312, 314, 316–317,
319, 323, 325–329,
333, 338–339,
357–358, 360,
369–370, 374–376,
378–379, 381, 383,
389, 394, 397,
399–400, 402–403,
410, 412, 414, 429,
445, 457, 470,
472–473, 476, 485,
489, 499, 502, 509,
518, 522, 524–526,
529, 531, 543, 548,
550, 563–565, 573,
582, 594, 606, 609,
622, 643, 646, 648,

681, 695, 708, 749,
760, 770, 791, 795,
799, 807, 837, 841,
856, 863, 878, 882,
898, 900, 909–910,
915, 921, 925–926,
933, 938–939,
941–982, 990, 999,
1004–1008, 1013,
1017, 1022, 1024,
1026–1027, 1032,
1035, 1038, 1046,
1053, 1071, 1078,
1090, 1111, 1117,
1143, 1152, 1154,
1165, 1187–1188,
1195, 1203, 1212,
1230–1231, 1253,
1263, 1276, 1278,
1285, 1289, 1322,
1324, 1332, 1334,
1347

Secretary, 50–51, 57,
62, 72, 76, 84–85,
88–89, 91, 101,
144–145, 152, 170,
174, 176–177, 182,
204, 210, 253, 263,
274, 322, 388, 400,
405, 415, 427, 438,
440–442, 449, 451,
456, 461, 472, 476,
481, 483, 489–490,
561, 610, 617, 648,

653, 672, 690, 699,
710, 744, 777, 818,
839, 849, 894, 909,
988, 1048–1049,
1102, 1111, 1113,
1134, 1154, 1160,
1195, 1202, 1216,
1225, 1241, 1243

Seitz, 312, 368, 639,
1261, 1335

sen, 1273, 1349

Seymour, 159, 167,
1081, 1107, 1112,
1120, 1150, 1216,
1243, 1328, 1335

Shelby, 21, 128–130,
146, 162, 167, 170,
182, 185, 187–188,
260, 284, 289, 300,
352–353, 370–372,
458, 471, 476, 514,
516, 621, 683, 706,
712, 714, 722, 733,
750–751, 810, 817,
917, 983, 994,
1041, 1043, 1051,
1238, 1245, 1256,
1270, 1276, 1288,
1314, 1317, 1323,
1335–1337

Sherman, 514, 526,
530–531, 649, 754,
845, 1001, 1008,
1029–1030, 1082,

- 1111, 1119, 1260,
1336
- Shirley, 998, 1275
- Silas, 153, 156, 183,
254, 359–360, 371,
451, 571, 827, 904,
1031–1032, 1034,
1151, 1247, 1252,
1266, 1285, 1301,
1303, 1308–1309,
1329, 1337–1339,
1342, 1353–1354
- Simmons, 28, 370,
392, 1084, 1099,
1261, 1311, 1337,
1348
- Simon, 84, 89, 283,
415, 448, 542, 560,
565, 623, 712, 760,
815, 946, 949,
1079, 1145, 1177,
1266, 1299, 1324,
1328, 1330–1331,
1337, 1345, 1354
- Simpson, 212, 274–275,
319, 321, 352–353,
355, 371–372, 474,
476, 482, 499, 502,
523, 728, 731, 856,
877, 1030, 1286,
1302, 1305, 1327,
1337
- Sloan, 342, 374, 386,
421, 425, 435, 580,
657, 810, 835,
1179, 1292, 1321,
1345
- Smit, 1328
- Smith, 7, 64–65, 67,
128–130, 153–154,
159, 171, 180, 213,
245, 268, 281,
285–286, 306, 313,
316–317, 321, 329,
344–345, 347, 354,
357–358, 369, 371,
373–374, 384–385,
387, 405, 409, 414,
445–446, 448–449,
451, 455, 460, 462,
464, 466, 469–471,
474, 511, 514,
517–520, 529, 539,
546–547, 552–553,
555, 557, 561, 569,
575, 583, 606, 648,
658–660, 662–663,
670, 673, 675,
678–679, 681, 685,
691, 695, 698, 704,
751, 776, 786, 800,
803, 816, 826–827,
841–842, 845–847,
858, 866, 868,
872–873, 879–880,
898, 907, 914, 927,
939, 947, 949, 953,
959, 971, 975–977,

986, 989–991, 996,
1001–1002, 1005,
1007, 1009, 1014,
1029, 1031–1033,
1047, 1052,
1056–1057, 1061,
1064, 1074,
1076–1078, 1081,
1085, 1092, 1104,
1117, 1119, 1128,
1146, 1151, 1153,
1156, 1163,
1178–1179, 1181,
1183–1184, 1194,
1207, 1211, 1218,
1231, 1236–1238,
1246, 1254,
1257–1259,
1261–1263, 1266,
1268, 1270, 1272,
1277, 1279–1282,
1284, 1286,
1288–1291, 1294,
1296, 1298,
1305–1307,
1309–1315,
1321–1322, 1324,
1328, 1330, 1333,
1336–1338, 1340,
1342–1343,
1347–1349, 1352,
1354

Smith, Thomas, 561
Solomon, 266, 273,

284, 312, 321,
340–341, 360, 368,
371, 379, 383, 406,
416, 418, 477, 499,
502, 517–519, 525,
579, 655, 681, 784,
861, 866, 991–992,
1087, 1104, 1178,
1190, 1227,
1260–1261,
1268–1269, 1272,
1280, 1283,
1286–1287,
1293–1295, 1303,
1319, 1324, 1330,
1335, 1344

Sophia, 586, 623, 631,
636, 639, 690, 705,
707, 716, 727, 754,
762, 765, 768, 781,
788, 793, 807, 811,
818, 820, 824–825,
832, 837, 860,
863–864, 877, 958,
1037, 1057, 1062,
1066, 1068–1069,
1074, 1079, 1083,
1089, 1114, 1125,
1162, 1167, 1176,
1181, 1254, 1258,
1260–1261,
1264–1265, 1267,
1279, 1282, 1284,
1288, 1290, 1292,

1295–1296,	252–258, 261–264,
1298–1299,	268, 285–290,
1301–1302, 1304,	292–293, 295, 297,
1307–1309, 1312,	299, 301, 303, 306,
1315, 1320, 1322,	313–315, 317, 319,
1324, 1328,	325, 332–333, 336,
1330–1331,	340, 345–346, 350,
1335–1338, 1342,	354–355, 358–359,
1346–1347, 1349,	363, 369, 372, 381,
1351, 1353–1354	385, 390–392, 394,
Soule, 551, 1339	397, 399–400,
Sparks, 331, 471, 976,	402–403, 405, 408,
1044, 1258, 1339	411–416, 418, 423,
Speer, 874–875	425–426, 430, 436,
St, 1, 5–10, 13–23,	443–445, 447, 449,
25–26, 29–31, 33,	451–456, 463,
35, 38–39, 42–45,	465–466, 468, 479,
47–51, 53–59, 61,	481, 484, 487,
63, 69–70, 74, 80,	491–493, 498–500,
88, 90–92, 94–99,	502, 506, 508–511,
101, 104, 109,	513–514, 520–521,
118–120, 123, 125,	524–529, 533–541,
127, 129–130, 132,	544–546, 552, 554,
134–135, 138,	558, 560–565, 567,
141–142, 144,	569, 571, 574–576,
148–153, 159,	578–580, 582, 585,
161–162, 164, 167,	587, 589–591,
169–171, 176,	596–599, 603,
178–181, 183,	606–607, 609–622,
185–188, 190–193,	624–632, 634–663,
195–197, 201–203,	665–670, 672–693,
207, 209–216,	695–707, 710–723,
218–222, 234, 236,	726–729, 731–744,
241–245, 247,	747, 749–750,

753–754, 756–759,
761–762, 764–766,
768–770, 772, 775,
778–779, 781, 786,
789–790, 793, 795,
797, 801–802, 804,
807, 809–811,
815–823, 827, 829,
831, 833–834,
836–837, 839, 842,
845, 847–848,
851–852, 855,
858–861, 863–867,
870, 874, 876–880,
884, 886, 888–891,
893–895, 897–905,
907–908, 910–913,
917, 919–920,
922–923, 925–927,
929–930, 932–934,
936–938, 940–942,
945–947, 950–952,
954, 958, 965–966,
968, 970, 973–977,
979–980, 985–986,
988–990, 992,
996–999, 1002,
1004, 1006–1008,
1012–1016, 1018,
1020, 1025–1027,
1032–1033,
1036–1037, 1040,
1044, 1048, 1056,
1063, 1065–1066,

1068, 1074,
1079–1081,
1088–1089,
1092–1097,
1099–1100,
1102–1106,
1110–1111,
1114–1115, 1117,
1119–1121,
1125–1130,
1132–1134,
1138–1142,
1145–1149, 1154,
1156–1157, 1160,
1162–1163, 1166,
1169–1171,
1175–1177,
1180–1181, 1198,
1202–1203, 1205,
1220–1221,
1234–1235, 1240,
1243, 1252, 1254,
1257, 1267–1268,
1272, 1277, 1281,
1283–1284, 1290,
1306–1307, 1309,
1314, 1316, 1318,
1328, 1332, 1335,
1337, 1343, 1346

St Louis, 1027

Staats, 1006, 1289,
1339

Stafford, 368, 582,
1049, 1339

Stanton, 84, 461, 887,
971, 1255, 1340

States, 3–5, 9, 37, 40,
48–51, 54–58,
60–65, 67–69,
71–78, 80–94, 96,
99–106, 109, 115,
120, 128, 135–138,
140, 143, 145, 150,
152–153, 170–171,
174–177, 182,
189–192, 199–200,
203, 214, 218, 239,
246–247, 253, 255,
262, 264–265,
269–271, 273–275,
287–289, 292, 295,
303, 311, 313, 322,
334, 337, 375, 388,
394, 400, 402,
405–406, 409–410,
414, 416, 426, 506,
508, 531, 550–551,
557, 564, 577,
579–581, 595,
597–599, 601–604,
609, 611–614, 616,
618, 620–622, 624,
628–631, 639, 642,
647, 650, 654,
657–658, 663–664,
666–668, 670, 672,
675, 679, 682, 685,
690, 695, 699, 703,

705–707, 711, 714,
716, 721, 723–727,
731, 735, 741–742,
745–749, 752,
756–757, 761–762,
765, 770–773,
775–778, 780, 782,
785, 787, 789,
791–793, 795, 797,
799–801, 804, 806,
816–817, 819–820,
823–826, 832,
834–835, 838,
844–846, 858–859,
864, 867, 877–878,
884, 890, 893,
896–898, 901, 904,
906, 908, 915,
926–928, 930–932,
935, 938, 941–942,
945, 948–950, 953,
959, 963, 966, 968,
972, 975, 989–990,
993, 996, 1007,
1024–1025, 1032,
1035, 1043, 1048,
1054, 1066,
1073–1074, 1083,
1088–1089, 1091,
1099–1102, 1104,
1109, 1111–1114,
1116–1117, 1119,
1124–1126,
1129–1130,

1132–1135, 1147,
1149–1150,
1153–1154, 1157,
1160, 1163–1164,
1169, 1172, 1177,
1183, 1185–1186,
1192, 1215–1216,
1218–1219, 1221,
1224, 1226, 1229,
1232–1233, 1240,
1243–1246, 1248,
1271

Statesman, 183, 486,
651, 902, 1339

Stella, 647, 649, 655,
705, 715, 913, 969,
1005, 1025, 1085,
1110, 1136, 1172,
1178, 1186, 1234,
1253, 1258, 1279,
1283, 1288, 1291,
1295, 1297, 1299,
1313, 1318, 1336,
1350

Stephen, 53, 57, 67,
75, 79, 82, 85, 158,
173–174, 179, 245,
275, 279–280, 306,
332, 338–339, 342,
356, 367–368, 471,
500, 502, 519, 578,
636, 691–692, 707,
716, 731, 733,
735–736, 750,

768–769, 789,
815–816, 822, 866,
870, 899, 915, 947,
963–964, 972, 985,
988, 1005, 1012,
1016, 1036, 1042,
1048, 1056–1057,
1062–1063, 1074,
1105, 1119, 1140,
1155, 1163, 1166,
1174, 1211–1212,
1242, 1244, 1246,
1255, 1259–1260,
1265–1270, 1275,
1278, 1280, 1286,
1289, 1291, 1293,
1296, 1299, 1301,
1305, 1309, 1311,
1314–1315,
1323–1326, 1330,
1333, 1343–1345,
1348, 1350

Stephen Francis, 1062

Stevens, 83, 384–385,
460, 486, 569, 689,
874, 876, 880, 883,
1147, 1258, 1260,
1320, 1330, 1335,
1338–1340, 1349

Stevenson, 187–188,
379, 522, 581,
828–829, 886, 1019,
1254, 1340

Stewart, 87, 153, 291,

- 313, 374, 377–378,
434, 439, 559, 605,
683, 714, 829, 901,
921, 960, 978,
1062, 1074, 1078,
1099, 1101, 1124,
1203, 1209, 1231,
1234, 1237, 1240,
1242, 1245, 1261,
1274, 1276, 1290,
1304, 1311, 1320,
1340, 1345
- Stones**, 15, 38, 86, 94,
242, 984
- Stonewall Jackson**,
1143, 1246
- Storm**, 42, 63, 111,
515, 548, 704, 886
- Story**, 64, 244, 282,
289, 292, 317, 332,
341, 349, 406, 415,
418, 427, 437–439,
449, 451–452,
461–462, 468, 480,
485, 490, 536, 667,
673, 787, 805, 850,
968, 1052, 1066,
1079, 1086, 1100,
1123, 1169, 1174,
1196, 1210, 1311,
1313
- Stout**, 216–217, 257,
282, 286, 345, 514,
1031, 1059, 1142,
1286, 1292, 1327,
1341, 1347
- Strader**, 495, 1032,
1338, 1341
- Strong**, 31, 68, 73,
84–85, 104, 111,
114–115, 123, 127,
130, 143, 179, 196,
230, 237, 242, 245,
248, 264, 271, 361,
375, 378, 397,
399–401, 404–405,
413, 436, 453, 493,
543–544, 559, 577,
603, 625, 711, 722,
727, 747, 750–752,
755, 765, 784, 795,
831, 847, 851, 867,
875, 902, 916, 943,
963, 971, 991,
1015, 1027, 1039,
1051–1052, 1062,
1083, 1097, 1102,
1113, 1116, 1118,
1125, 1146, 1157,
1159, 1199, 1253,
1263, 1276, 1298,
1317, 1341
- Sue**, 81, 862, 961, 977,
1288, 1291, 1295,
1339
- Summers**, 266, 289,
293, 364, 437, 446,
518, 735, 777, 882,

914, 952, 997,
 1025, 1209–1210,
 1242, 1265, 1274,
 1281, 1342, 1353
Susan, 281, 283, 533,
 566, 584, 607–608,
 612, 635, 642–643,
 647, 656, 667, 669,
 672, 675, 678, 680,
 683, 686, 692, 696,
 702, 718, 734,
 736–738, 740, 743,
 750, 755, 760, 777,
 785, 787, 795, 802,
 812, 827, 831, 864,
 868, 870, 881, 883,
 913, 915–916,
 936–937, 948, 953,
 956, 962–963, 966,
 968–969, 971,
 974–978, 982, 984,
 986, 992, 997–998,
 1002, 1009, 1014,
 1018–1022, 1029,
 1031, 1033–1034,
 1036, 1045,
 1052–1053, 1058,
 1062–1063, 1067,
 1071, 1085, 1090,
 1109, 1114, 1125,
 1127, 1133, 1143,
 1151, 1153,
 1157–1162, 1164,
 1172, 1178, 1182,
 1194, 1200, 1210,
 1219, 1223–1224,
 1226, 1231, 1233,
 1238, 1244, 1249,
 1252–1254,
 1256–1257,
 1260–1269,
 1271–1272,
 1274–1275,
 1278–1282,
 1284–1285,
 1287–1288,
 1290–1300,
 1302–1307,
 1309–1319,
 1321–1326,
 1328–1330, 1333,
 1335–1337, 1339,
 1341–1343, 1345,
 1347–1350,
 1353–1354
Susana, 1267, 1273,
 1291
Susanna, 669, 766,
 916, 920, 1058,
 1115, 1276, 1279,
 1301, 1316, 1332,
 1339
Susannah, 641, 707,
 779, 802, 869,
 1037, 1054, 1093,
 1261, 1266, 1269,
 1274–1275, 1286,
 1289, 1311, 1328,

1337, 1347, 1349,
1352
Sutherland, 357, 618,
1111, 1296, 1342
Sword, 1226

T

T, 5, 7–8, 16, 19,
46–47, 55, 57, 60,
73, 81, 83, 94, 96,
120, 122–123, 141,
149, 153–157, 161,
164, 168, 171, 177,
186, 190, 195, 215,
242, 244, 250,
259–260, 266, 269,
296, 302, 313,
315–316, 320,
330–331, 333, 336,
338–339, 341–343,
346–347, 349,
352–353, 356–357,
361–363, 368–376,
378, 381–383,
386–388, 390, 400,
408–411, 413, 415,
421–422, 424, 427,
429–430, 432,
435–443, 445–446,

449, 451, 454–458,
460, 462, 465–472,
474, 476, 480–484,
486–487, 489–490,
498, 518, 522–524,
527–528, 543,
546–548, 552–555,
558, 560–561, 566,
568–569, 571–572,
574, 578, 583–585,
606, 610, 614, 617,
621, 634, 636–640,
644–647, 649,
654–661, 663,
666–667, 672–674,
676, 679, 681,
686–688, 690, 692,
696–699, 702, 705,
707–708, 710–711,
716, 721–723, 729,
731, 733–734,
740–741, 743–744,
749, 751, 754, 757,
759–761, 768–769,
771, 775–776,
778–779, 784,
788–790, 792–793,
795, 798, 801–804,
810, 815–816, 819,
821, 832, 834, 836,
845, 849, 860,
863–864, 868,
875–876, 879, 883,
886, 888–890, 897,

904, 909, 911, 913,
917, 922–923, 925,
928, 932, 935,
937–938, 945–946,
949–953, 955–962,
967, 973, 979,
981–982, 984–986,
988, 992–993,
997–998,
1001–1003,
1006–1011,
1013–1015,
1017–1018,
1021–1024,
1026–1027,
1029–1030, 1033,
1037–1040, 1042,
1044, 1051–1052,
1054, 1056–1057,
1060, 1062, 1066,
1077, 1079,
1082–1083, 1087,
1090–1091, 1094,
1096–1097, 1102,
1104–1105, 1108,
1110, 1112,
1115–1117, 1124,
1129, 1132–1134,
1137, 1139,
1142–1143, 1146,
1148, 1155–1157,
1159–1161, 1164,
1166–1169,
1173–1174,

1176–1177, 1179,
1181–1186, 1188,
1192–1194, 1196,
1198–1199, 1205,
1207, 1209–1212,
1216, 1219,
1222–1224, 1226,
1229, 1232, 1235,
1238–1240, 1244,
1246–1247,
1251–1314,
1316–1326,
1328–1348,
1350–1354

T. Hall, 734

T. Hunter, 523

Tabitha, 940, 1128,
1156, 1163, 1180,
1206, 1263–1264,
1272, 1276, 1287,
1290, 1306, 1318,
1336

Talbot, 1054

Tatum, 482,
1210–1211, 1342

Taylor, 63, 68–69, 158,
172, 210–211,
311–312, 320, 342,
355–356, 363–364,
368, 374, 405, 441,
449, 458, 517–518,
566, 572, 584,
631–632, 638, 647,
662, 669, 675, 680,

691–692, 746, 773,
 783, 786, 808,
 832–833, 848, 941,
 992, 1015, 1044,
 1080, 1116, 1122,
 1152, 1156, 1167,
 1183, 1185,
 1189–1190, 1211,
 1258–1259,
 1262–1263, 1267,
 1269, 1272, 1294,
 1302, 1307, 1324,
 1328, 1342–1343,
 1354
 Tecumseh, 78, 176,
 237, 499, 1343
 Teller, 698, 1102
 ter, 322, 456, 620, 626,
 670, 740, 785, 926,
 930, 978, 1013,
 1075, 1140, 1156,
 1259–1261, 1277,
 1281, 1285–1286,
 1290, 1295, 1299,
 1303, 1322, 1324,
 1327, 1347, 1351,
 1354
 Terrill, 451, 1343
 Terry, 204, 573, 1058,
 1079, 1140, 1283,
 1324, 1343
 Texas, 8, 24–25, 29,
 35, 41, 67–68, 82,
 104, 107, 119, 162,
 165, 167, 170, 185,
 187, 193, 257, 304,
 365, 388, 390–392,
 407, 410, 445, 479,
 484, 527, 541, 564,
 609, 621, 644, 672,
 674, 680–681, 700,
 704, 708, 734, 750,
 759, 770, 786,
 802–803, 809, 815,
 833, 837, 839, 844,
 853, 867, 873, 875,
 886–887, 896, 899,
 908, 924, 941, 947,
 949, 951, 956,
 961–962, 967, 977,
 986, 995, 999,
 1015, 1023, 1029,
 1032, 1034–1036,
 1038, 1053, 1074,
 1077, 1084, 1121,
 1155, 1164, 1169,
 1177, 1184, 1188,
 1191–1192, 1194,
 1200, 1202,
 1205–1207, 1212,
 1217, 1224, 1230,
 1234, 1237,
 1241–1242, 1244,
 1249, 1265, 1273,
 1298, 1332, 1343
 Theodore, 157, 285,
 343, 348, 374,
 386–387, 448, 455,

607, 649, 657, 684,
724, 733, 738–739,
743, 749, 806, 821,
886, 939, 953, 967,
1002, 1050, 1130,
1142, 1146, 1164,
1240, 1261, 1267,
1272, 1277, 1280,
1282–1285, 1290,
1294–1295, 1297,
1308, 1311, 1314,
1317, 1320, 1322,
1327, 1330, 1332,
1337–1338, 1344,
1346, 1349

Theodore F., 343, 348,
386, 455, 684, 953,
1142, 1280, 1311,
1327, 1344

Thomas, 49, 53–58, 61,
66, 69, 73, 97, 101,
125, 129, 141, 148,
153–158, 171,
176–177, 180–181,
187, 222, 224, 226,
244, 255–256, 262,
266, 268, 273,
280–281, 283–286,
291, 294, 300,
306–307, 311–315,
317, 320–321,
323–324, 328–334,
337–338, 341–343,
345–350, 352–362,

364, 366, 368,
370–371, 375,
378–379, 381–383,
388, 390, 392,
394–398, 400, 402,
404–405, 407, 409,
412–414, 421,
424–425, 429–430,
432, 434–435,
439–441, 443–445,
448, 451, 455, 457,
459–460, 464–465,
469–471, 476,
478–479, 481,
486–487, 500, 506,
518, 521, 523–528,
542–546, 548,
552–553, 557,
560–565, 574–579,
581–584, 587, 606,
608, 619, 621, 623,
636–637, 640, 642,
645–646, 648–649,
653–654, 656, 659,
661–662, 667–670,
673–676, 679–682,
689, 691–693, 700,
707–709, 714, 719,
721–722, 724–728,
731, 733–737,
739–740, 742–747,
750–751, 754–755,
768, 774–778, 784,
788–791, 798, 803,

810, 812, 814, 823,
826–827, 837, 839,
842, 844, 850–852,
857–858, 860, 862,
869, 874, 876,
879–880, 884, 887,
890–891, 893, 895,
897, 899–900,
902–903, 905–906,
911–912, 915–917,
919–921, 927, 930,
932–936, 938,
941–955, 959–964,
966–968, 970,
972–973, 978,
981–985, 988–990,
993–998,
1001–1003,
1005–1006, 1008,
1010–1013,
1015–1018,
1021–1022,
1024–1026, 1029,
1033–1034,
1036–1037,
1039–1042, 1044,
1050–1054, 1056,
1059–1060, 1062,
1071–1075,
1077–1079, 1084,
1087–1088, 1091,
1095, 1103–1104,
1106, 1109, 1111,
1114–1116, 1120,

1122, 1124–1127,
1133–1136,
1140–1141, 1151,
1153, 1155,
1158–1159,
1161–1163,
1166–1168, 1170,
1172, 1177–1178,
1180, 1182, 1184,
1187–1188,
1191–1196, 1202,
1204–1205, 1209,
1218–1219,
1221–1224,
1227–1230,
1232–1233,
1235–1236,
1239–1241, 1244,
1248–1249,
1252–1259,
1261–1268,
1270–1350,
1352–1354

Thomas Baker, 851

Thomas Burk, 721

Thomas Cochran, 255

Thomas Davis, 545,
997

Thomas E, 187, 346,
356, 405, 424, 578,
742, 790–791, 837,
902, 978, 1135,
1204, 1233, 1248,
1276, 1278,

1294–1295, 1300,	356, 368, 386, 474,
1307, 1320, 1323,	499–500, 508–510,
1326, 1331, 1344,	513, 517–518, 520,
1347, 1354	548, 556, 562–563,
Thomas F., 54, 57,	565, 643, 655, 659,
156, 679, 736, 827,	677, 690, 760, 763,
895, 912, 944, 949,	779, 783, 794–795,
997, 1060,	801, 805, 808, 833,
1195–1196, 1256,	872, 903, 929, 948,
1275, 1278, 1281,	966, 973, 979,
1287, 1290, 1317,	984–985, 1014,
1320, 1329, 1350	1020, 1033–1036,
Thomas James, 553,	1047, 1071, 1088,
1309	1138, 1163, 1168,
Thomas Layton, 352,	1176, 1184, 1203,
714, 734	1206–1207, 1209,
Thomas LEE, 1010,	1228, 1244, 1246,
1039	1278, 1283, 1287,
Thomas Mills, 1115	1290, 1293–1294,
Thomas Neal, 429	1296, 1302–1303,
Thomas Phillips, 307,	1309, 1313, 1316,
332, 471, 934	1318, 1331, 1337,
Thomas Price, 768	1341–1343,
Thomas Samuel, 1255	1346–1347,
Thomas Walker, 902,	1352–1354
1307	Thornton, 557, 583,
Thomas White, 989	943, 1253, 1344
Thomas Wilson, 844	tie, 137, 349, 441–442,
Thomas, John, 306,	482, 759, 781, 794,
623, 707	812, 818, 821, 847,
Thompson, 123, 125,	1004, 1251–1253,
154, 266, 280, 283,	1273, 1278, 1287,
292, 300, 321, 330,	1296, 1302, 1308,
	1317, 1327,

- 1329–1330, 1332,
1337, 1344, 1350
- Tillman, 286, 609, 695,
949, 1060, 1287,
1338, 1344
- Timothy, 266, 332,
402, 414, 433, 514,
579, 584, 645, 707,
1173, 1223, 1262,
1271, 1273–1275,
1283, 1291, 1321,
1323
- Tipton, 274, 1222,
1229, 1246, 1270,
1344
- Titus, 587, 1342, 1344
- Toler, 548, 897, 1286
- Tom, 1051
- ton, 5, 134, 155, 208,
418, 434, 468, 613,
634, 636, 640, 642,
679, 695–696, 760,
808, 954, 1018,
1032, 1106, 1224,
1253–1255, 1260,
1263–1264, 1266,
1273, 1279, 1290,
1298, 1302, 1304,
1325, 1328, 1335,
1338–1340, 1344
- Towns, 6, 48, 126, 141,
149, 186, 244,
411–413, 418, 420,
454, 463, 480, 609,
847, 865, 971,
1035, 1243, 1269,
1284, 1334, 1344
- Townsend, 347, 416,
545, 720, 910, 1344
- Travis, 151, 360, 542,
819, 835, 1036,
1291, 1331, 1345
- Tucker, 255, 313, 319,
331–332, 349, 352,
354–355, 457,
539–540, 559, 683,
707–709, 712, 715,
724, 731, 733,
736–738, 749,
753–754, 812, 883,
889–890, 896, 910,
994, 1052, 1139,
1262–1264, 1289,
1296, 1303, 1305,
1308, 1315–1317,
1325, 1345, 1354
- Tunis, 746
- Turner, 337, 348, 377,
382–383, 418, 465,
490, 552–553, 647,
687, 806, 809,
877–879, 881, 957,
969, 1047, 1105,
1123, 1189, 1220,
1265–1266, 1268,
1320, 1345, 1350
- Tuttle, 320, 1345

U

U, 16, 56, 159,
162–163, 172, 192,
195, 219, 247,
266–268, 277, 295,
301, 362, 438,
441–442, 451,
453–454, 456, 461,
465, 469, 472, 477,
481–482, 510, 523,
591, 596, 599, 601,
616, 622, 630,
634–635, 638–640,
645–647, 649, 651,
653, 655, 657–665,
670, 678, 681–686,
689–692, 696–698,
707, 710, 717, 722,
724–725, 745, 753,
755, 763–766, 769,
771–772, 775,
778–779, 782–784,
786, 788, 795, 797,
807–808, 811–812,
814, 817, 819–820,
825, 827–828,
834–837, 839,
841–842, 844, 855,
857, 859, 863, 867,
870, 873–875, 878,

880, 889, 895, 901,
908, 917, 920–921,
923–925, 930–935,
937–942, 948–952,
954–955, 957, 959,
961–962, 968,
973–974, 978, 988,
997–998, 1009,
1011, 1014,
1026–1027, 1031,
1039, 1046, 1050,
1054, 1064, 1068,
1072, 1079, 1082,
1085, 1106–1108,
1111–1112,
1117–1118,
1121–1122, 1130,
1139, 1154, 1158,
1167, 1169–1170,
1175–1176,
1178–1179, 1182,
1186, 1188, 1209,
1224, 1243, 1283,
1291, 1297–1299,
1301, 1305,
1325–1326, 1335,
1339, 1350

Uncas, 584–585, 1310

Union, 9, 26, 54–58,
68, 73–74, 76–77,
79, 82–83, 85,
87–89, 100–101,
103, 105–106, 109,
113–118, 120,

127–128, 133, 142,
147, 158, 174, 192,
246, 317, 325–326,
346, 386, 396, 399,
404, 409–410, 423,
429, 433, 458, 474,
507–508, 512, 522,
546, 551, 555,
564–565, 569–570,
575–577, 581, 588,
601–609, 611–615,
617–621, 623,
626–631, 634, 636,
639–640, 642–643,
649, 651, 655,
657–659, 661–663,
667, 669–670, 672,
674, 676, 679–682,
686–693, 698–700,
702, 704, 707, 711,
713–714, 716–717,
719–720, 724–726,
729, 731, 733,
735–736, 738,
742–746, 748,
750–751, 754,
759–761, 763–766,
768, 770–772, 774,
776–778, 781–784,
790, 792, 794–795,
797–800, 805, 807,
809–811, 817,
819–821, 826–829,
831–833, 835–836,

838, 840, 842, 844,
846–847, 849,
851–853, 855–857,
859–861, 863–867,
869, 872–874, 876,
880–883, 886,
889–891, 894–896,
898, 900–901, 904,
907, 909, 911–916,
922–923, 926,
928–929, 932,
934–937, 939–943,
945–948, 950,
952–953, 955,
957–958, 960,
963–965, 969, 975,
977–981, 985–986,
988–990, 992–995,
998, 1000, 1002,
1004–1006,
1010–1011, 1013,
1017, 1019–1020,
1022, 1025, 1027,
1031, 1034,
1036–1037, 1039,
1041–1042,
1046–1047,
1049–1057,
1059–1061, 1063,
1066–1070, 1072,
1074–1087,
1089–1096,
1100–1103,
1105–1106,

1109–1110,
1112–1116,
1118–1125,
1128–1129,
1132–1135,
1137–1139,
1141–1146, 1149,
1152, 1157, 1159,
1161–1162,
1164–1165, 1167,
1169–1170,
1173–1174, 1176,
1181, 1189,
1193–1194, 1196,
1198–1199,
1201–1203,
1205–1206,
1208–1211, 1213,
1215–1228,
1230–1231,
1233–1238,
1240–1249, 1274,
1346

Unknown, 3, 17, 34,
46, 273, 645, 887,
1064, 1136, 1158

V

V, 7, 10, 78, 85, 89, 92,

132, 151, 154–157,
161–162, 189, 202,
247, 259, 266, 268,
280, 283, 312, 315,
319–320, 341–342,
348, 353–354, 357,
360–364, 366–368,
371, 375–376, 382,
384, 386–388, 400,
403–405, 407, 410,
415, 423, 427–431,
436–439, 441–442,
445–447, 449, 451,
454, 456, 461, 465,
467–468, 472, 474,
476–478, 481–484,
486, 489–490, 502,
508, 511, 517,
524–525, 527–529,
531, 545–546,
552–553, 555, 558,
568–569, 571, 574,
577, 583–585, 588,
593, 606–608, 649,
651, 655, 658, 666,
670, 681, 689, 692,
695, 699, 704, 709,
712, 718, 723, 731,
735, 737–742, 751,
754, 758–759,
765–766, 769,
778–779, 786–787,
791–792, 794–795,
799, 807, 821, 825,

827, 829, 833–835,
839, 844, 846, 849,
851–852, 857, 863,
868, 872, 876, 878,
891, 895, 902, 905,
914, 930, 937, 951,
955, 960, 973, 978,
983, 993, 996–997,
1001, 1003–1004,
1007–1008,
1011–1012, 1014,
1018–1020, 1024,
1026, 1030, 1032,
1035, 1043–1045,
1049, 1052, 1058,
1060, 1066,
1079–1080, 1086,
1090–1091, 1104,
1106, 1109, 1120,
1129, 1134, 1136,
1140, 1151–1152,
1161, 1164–1165,
1175, 1178, 1185,
1187, 1192–1193,
1199, 1201–1203,
1209, 1212, 1218,
1222, 1225–1226,
1228, 1241, 1243,
1245, 1252–1255,
1257–1258, 1260,
1263–1270,
1272–1276, 1280,
1282–1284,
1286–1287,

1290–1293,
1295–1297,
1299–1302,
1305–1308,
1310–1317,
1320–1331, 1333,
1335–1337,
1343–1346,
1348–1350,
1353–1354
V., 10, 78, 85, 92, 132,
154–157, 162, 189,
202, 247, 280, 283,
312, 319–320,
341–342, 348,
353–354, 357,
360–364, 366–368,
371, 375–376, 382,
384, 386–388, 400,
403–405, 407, 410,
415, 423, 427–431,
436–439, 441–442,
445–447, 449, 451,
454, 456, 461, 465,
467–468, 472, 474,
476–478, 481–484,
486, 489–490, 508,
511, 517, 524–525,
527–529, 531,
545–546, 552–553,
555, 558, 568–569,
571, 574, 577,
583–585, 588, 593,
606–608, 649, 655,

658, 670, 681, 689,
692, 695, 699, 704,
709, 712, 718, 723,
731, 737–739,
741–742, 751, 754,
758, 765, 769,
778–779, 786–787,
792, 794–795, 799,
807, 821, 825, 829,
834–835, 839, 849,
852, 857, 863, 868,
872, 876, 878, 891,
895, 902, 905, 914,
937, 951, 955, 960,
973, 978, 983, 993,
996–997, 1001,
1003–1004,
1007–1008, 1012,
1014, 1018, 1020,
1024, 1026, 1030,
1032, 1035,
1043–1045, 1049,
1052, 1058, 1060,
1066, 1079,
1090–1091, 1106,
1120, 1134, 1140,
1151, 1161,
1164–1165, 1175,
1178, 1185, 1187,
1192–1193, 1199,
1201–1203, 1209,
1212, 1218, 1222,
1225–1226, 1228,
1241, 1243, 1245,

1252–1255,
1257–1258, 1260,
1263, 1265–1266,
1268–1270,
1272–1276, 1280,
1282–1284,
1286–1287,
1290–1293,
1295–1297,
1299–1302,
1305–1308,
1311–1313,
1315–1317,
1320–1331, 1333,
1335–1337,
1343–1346,
1348–1350,
1353–1354

Vachel, 786, 1295

Van, 119, 156–158,
172, 182, 247, 388,
429, 454, 466–467,
484, 519, 530, 539,
541, 572, 619, 621,
641, 645, 677, 689,
698, 713, 754, 801,
836, 839–841, 879,
898, 900, 1002,
1060, 1103, 1108,
1148, 1159, 1196,
1205, 1209, 1211,
1252, 1258, 1273,
1281, 1291, 1303,
1320, 1324, 1329,

1341, 1346, 1348,
 1352
 VanAllen, 1335, 1346
 VanBuren, 1346
 VanDeventer, 676
 VanDoren, 582, 1346
 Vera, 174, 868
 Vernon, 21, 29, 31, 35,
 108, 117, 125, 165,
 170, 177, 182, 186,
 547, 656, 897, 901,
 970, 974, 1067,
 1215–1216, 1292,
 1342, 1346
 Victoria, 608, 708, 712,
 714, 722, 736, 752,
 821, 846, 888, 897,
 953, 1031, 1080,
 1262, 1264–1265,
 1269–1271,
 1276–1277, 1286,
 1289, 1293, 1317,
 1326, 1336–1337,
 1346–1347
 Viola, 631, 1037, 1101,
 1152, 1166, 1181,
 1253, 1303, 1347,
 1351, 1354
 Virginia, 22–23, 39, 46,
 51, 85–86, 104,
 175, 202, 257, 265,
 274, 279–280, 283,
 291, 293, 304–305,
 307, 312, 395, 404,
 508, 542, 547, 550,
 561, 564, 577, 605,
 608, 610, 614,
 619–620, 623, 626,
 631, 636–637,
 640–641, 643, 645,
 647, 654–655, 659,
 663, 670, 677, 682,
 695, 697–700, 702,
 707–708, 713, 718,
 726, 746, 753,
 755–756, 766,
 768–769, 773–774,
 779, 790, 798,
 801–802, 810–811,
 820, 822, 825–826,
 832, 835–836, 840,
 842, 845, 849, 855,
 857, 870, 877,
 879–880, 882–884,
 886–887, 892–894,
 898–900, 902, 904,
 911, 914, 921–922,
 925–926, 931–932,
 934–936, 938,
 940–943, 946–947,
 949–963, 968–969,
 975, 978, 982–984,
 989–993, 995–997,
 1000–1003, 1005,
 1007–1009, 1012,
 1014, 1018, 1020,
 1022–1023,

1030–1033, 1037,
1039–1041, 1044,
1047, 1050–1051,
1053–1055, 1062,
1071–1073, 1077,
1081, 1083, 1093,
1097, 1104–1105,
1111, 1115–1118,
1121–1122,
1126–1127, 1130,
1133–1134, 1136,
1138–1144, 1146,
1151–1152,
1155–1156, 1158,
1160, 1162,
1164–1165,
1169–1170, 1178,
1181, 1183, 1185,
1187–1188,
1193–1194, 1196,
1198, 1201–1202,
1205, 1209–1211,
1213, 1215–1216,
1222–1225, 1229,
1232–1235,
1238–1239,
1244–1246, 1248,
1253–1254, 1262,
1264, 1267–1273,
1275–1276, 1279,
1282–1284, 1287,
1291–1292,
1297–1299,
1301–1302, 1304,

1308, 1310, 1314,
1317–1318, 1320,
1329, 1339, 1341,
1344, 1347,
1351–1354

Vivian, 614, 935, 1327,
1347

Vrooman, 975, 1337,
1347

VV, 59, 69, 78, 88, 123,
139, 154–157, 193,
215, 317, 319, 326,
329–331, 342, 344,
346–348, 353, 357,
361–362, 367–372,
378, 381, 383, 387,
409, 430–432,
436–439, 441–442,
446, 448–449, 451,
453, 456, 461–463,
465–466, 470, 474,
476–477, 481–482,
486, 489–490, 510,
523, 525, 538–539,
552–557, 562,
568–569, 571, 574,
582, 588–589, 594,
612, 649, 662,
674–675, 681, 683,
691, 698, 709,
746–747, 766, 772,
778, 788, 797, 803,
820, 825, 832, 839,
842, 858, 862, 877,

879–880, 897, 906,
916, 927, 930, 955,
960, 962, 966, 997,
1004, 1007, 1009,
1011, 1013, 1015,
1017, 1022, 1030,
1032–1033,
1035–1036, 1045,
1067, 1071, 1075,
1092, 1148,
1158–1159, 1222,
1236, 1243

W

W, 5, 8, 51, 53, 66–67,
69, 72, 110, 122,
138, 153–154,
156–157, 160–161,
172, 176, 181–182,
204, 210–212,
218–219, 247, 266,
268, 271, 276, 280,
290–291, 304,
306–307, 317,
319–321, 326–327,
329–331, 334, 336,
338–339, 341–343,
345, 348, 352–354,
356–357, 359–361,

367–368, 371–376,
378, 383–388, 394,
397–398, 401–402,
404, 406, 408–409,
411, 415, 420–421,
423–425, 427–432,
435, 437–443, 445,
449, 451–452,
455–458, 460–462,
464–465, 467,
470–474, 476–477,
481–486, 489–490,
492, 500, 512–513,
517–518, 523,
527–529, 531,
535–536, 538, 543,
547, 552–557,
560–561, 566,
568–569, 571–574,
578, 582, 584–585,
587–588, 591–593,
606, 608–609,
611–613, 622, 628,
630–631, 634–636,
638–650, 653–655,
657–663, 665,
669–670, 672,
674–675, 677–679,
682, 684–687,
689–692, 695,
699–700, 707,
709–710, 712, 717,
719, 722–723, 725,
728–729, 733,

737-742, 744,
746-748, 754-755,
757, 760-761,
763-766, 768-780,
782-789, 794-795,
797-798, 800-809,
811-812, 814-815,
817-821, 825-828,
831, 834-837, 839,
841-842, 844-845,
847-850, 855-857,
859-860, 862-864,
866-877, 880-881,
884, 887, 889, 891,
893, 895, 897-898,
901-904, 907-908,
910, 912, 914,
916-917, 919-928,
930-935, 937-952,
954-962, 967-970,
973-974, 976,
978-979, 981-982,
984, 986, 988-993,
995-998,
1000-1003, 1005,
1007-1016, 1019,
1021-1027,
1031-1033,
1035-1041,
1043-1044, 1046,
1048, 1050-1051,
1053-1055,
1058-1062, 1064,
1066-1069, 1071,

1074-1075,
1077-1081,
1084-1085,
1089-1090,
1092-1093, 1097,
1099-1103,
1105-1107,
1109-1112,
1116-1120,
1127-1130,
1132-1137, 1139,
1141-1144,
1146-1156,
1158-1161,
1163-1172,
1175-1179,
1181-1188, 1190,
1192-1194,
1196-1198,
1200-1201,
1203-1213,
1216-1218,
1220-1227, 1230,
1233-1239,
1241-1243, 1248,
1251-1307,
1309-1354

W. H, 8, 320, 331, 420,
441, 455-456, 458,
460, 464, 471-472,
529, 552, 555, 561,
568, 578, 634, 644,
789, 807, 825,
1014, 1150, 1154,

1252, 1258–1259,
1261–1262, 1266,
1282, 1289,
1294–1295,
1309–1311,
1314–1316, 1320,
1328, 1336, 1338,
1343–1344, 1346,
1349, 1353

Wagner, 155, 436, 438,
525, 1181, 1183,
1261, 1334, 1347

Wales, 960, 969, 1077,
1147, 1177, 1185

Walker, 24, 72, 78,
151, 329, 331, 334,
337–338, 356–357,
411, 441, 469, 481,
489, 531, 696, 720,
755, 788, 806, 834,
836–837, 849, 867,
902, 913, 964, 975,
977–978, 1005,
1013, 1018, 1051,
1055, 1059, 1102,
1118, 1137, 1181,
1210–1212, 1242,
1244, 1256, 1269,
1271, 1275–1277,
1285, 1288, 1296,
1298, 1300, 1302,
1307, 1312,
1322–1323, 1331,
1335–1336, 1341,

1344, 1347

Wall, 34, 43, 47, 59,
81, 123, 223, 230,
346, 369, 425, 533,
1244, 1347

Walter, 244, 266, 314,
316, 338, 353, 624,
646, 659–660, 685,
688, 724, 733, 751,
754, 758, 771, 778,
795, 806, 828, 894,
903, 905, 973, 982,
988, 993, 996,
1004, 1025, 1042,
1052–1053, 1058,
1078, 1091, 1128,
1142, 1170, 1173,
1176, 1187–1189,
1192, 1209, 1218,
1229, 1233,
1255–1256, 1259,
1264, 1269–1270,
1272, 1274–1278,
1281–1282, 1285,
1289, 1294–1295,
1311, 1313–1314,
1318–1320,
1322–1323, 1325,
1327, 1329–1331,
1333, 1335–1336,
1340, 1342,
1346–1347,
1350–1351

Walters, 423, 999,

1008, 1347

Warren, 18, 21, 53,
150, 162, 165, 170,
176, 183, 186, 473,
631, 641, 672, 692,
712, 752, 755–756,
779, 826, 870, 912,
920, 954, 967,
1005, 1030, 1071,
1080, 1110, 1122,
1129, 1134, 1142,
1159, 1164, 1247,
1269, 1273, 1286,
1293, 1296, 1298,
1309, 1314, 1323,
1344, 1348

Washington, 2, 23, 42,
54, 57, 86, 93,
97–99, 105, 150,
162, 165, 170, 177,
186, 218, 279, 335,
387, 426, 563, 580,
609, 628, 635–636,
640–641, 644–645,
650, 655, 657,
659–660, 663–665,
669–670, 672, 674,
679, 685, 699–700,
708–709, 711, 718,
722, 739, 741, 785,
845, 865, 867, 878,
884, 891–892, 896,
901, 916, 926, 932,
934, 943, 945, 950,

953, 972, 991, 996,
1007, 1031, 1036,
1048–1050, 1053,
1055, 1059–1060,
1085, 1096, 1109,
1116, 1119,
1124–1125,
1127–1128, 1136,
1139, 1144, 1146,
1153, 1158, 1170,
1176, 1178–1182,
1243, 1252–1253,
1258, 1262, 1267,
1275, 1294, 1298,
1311, 1315,
1320–1321, 1348

Water, 11–12, 32–35,
37, 41, 46, 52, 113,
116, 192, 196, 199,
204, 208–209, 211,
213, 217, 220, 223,
226, 228–230, 242,
276, 278, 291,
308–310, 325–326,
377, 412–413, 420,
442–443, 467, 502,
512, 549, 571, 585,
596–597, 615, 617,
620, 644, 676, 681,
686, 688, 703, 720,
751, 764, 766, 771,
798, 801, 831, 839,
847, 863, 865,
878–879, 891, 955,

- 995, 1011, 1038,
1081, 1144–1145,
1175, 1230, 1232
- Waters,** 5, 9, 20, 34–35,
39–40, 178,
199–200, 202, 216,
219, 223–224,
243–244, 293, 295,
299, 301, 303, 306,
320–321, 324, 331,
337–340, 353, 378,
444–446, 496, 498,
615, 709, 756, 760,
920, 927, 935,
1007, 1043, 1130,
1253, 1290, 1324,
1348
- Wathen,** 360, 421, 423,
425, 434, 439, 470,
805, 1348
- Watson,** 302, 333–334,
337, 339, 425, 432,
444–445, 668, 774,
881, 916, 922, 931,
939, 979, 1086,
1186, 1253, 1275,
1281, 1298, 1316,
1336, 1341, 1348,
1352
- Watts,** 257, 346,
552–554, 559, 698,
883, 911–913, 1022,
1258, 1326, 1348,
1350, 1352, 1354
- Wayne,** 1, 6–8, 23, 57,
81, 161, 165, 167,
170, 183, 186, 195,
219–221, 286, 325,
336–337, 340, 350,
384, 391, 394, 409,
444, 468, 513, 523,
528, 549, 563,
571–572, 585, 621,
626, 641, 655, 669,
674, 686, 697, 705,
722, 802, 831, 833,
846, 848–850, 852,
861–862, 867, 872,
877, 879, 887, 889,
895–896, 901, 951,
965, 1023, 1041,
1061, 1068, 1096,
1099, 1102–1104,
1112, 1119, 1126,
1128, 1136,
1151–1169,
1171–1185,
1196–1199, 1204,
1207, 1223, 1226,
1230, 1283, 1318,
1338, 1349
- Weaver,** 159, 306, 338,
359, 362, 470, 612,
619, 690, 717, 735,
754, 799, 1349
- Webb,** 685, 723, 881,
912, 985, 1085,
1260, 1266, 1293,

1305, 1308, 1329,
 1339, 1343,
 1349–1350
Wells, 32, 72, 156, 376,
 385, 460, 732, 772,
 793, 801, 845, 869,
 875, 880, 990,
 1064, 1077, 1158,
 1163, 1169, 1183,
 1202, 1219, 1248,
 1255, 1271, 1290,
 1294, 1298–1299,
 1311, 1322, 1343,
 1349
Wendell, 654, 1289,
 1301
Wesley, 121, 553, 698,
 711, 841, 853, 864,
 923, 1047,
 1262–1263, 1266,
 1268, 1282, 1285,
 1304, 1309, 1313,
 1327, 1352
West, 8, 14–15, 37–39,
 41, 43, 45–46, 49,
 52, 54–55, 62,
 65–66, 69–70, 77,
 84, 104, 107, 109,
 117, 121–122, 126,
 172, 180, 200–201,
 213, 216–219, 227,
 233–234, 236, 238,
 241, 243, 245, 248,
 253–255, 257, 260,
 262–263, 265, 273,
 275–276, 278, 285,
 287–288, 309–310,
 314, 324–326,
 331–333, 336–337,
 340, 342, 345–346,
 358, 369, 374–375,
 406–407, 416, 426,
 433–434, 442, 445,
 447, 451, 457, 461,
 473, 478, 489, 498,
 502, 509, 511, 530,
 542, 545, 556–557,
 561, 564, 580,
 587–588, 598, 608,
 617–618, 628–629,
 631, 640, 642,
 644–645, 647–648,
 654, 659, 663, 672,
 674, 683, 688,
 692–693, 705, 709,
 712–713, 726, 741,
 748, 751, 758,
 762–763, 765,
 768–769, 771, 779,
 789–790, 792,
 811–812, 815,
 818–819, 848–849,
 859, 864–865,
 875–876, 882, 884,
 891, 895, 897,
 899–900, 902–903,
 907, 909, 922, 930,
 933–934, 938,

940–941, 944–945,
947, 950, 964, 980,
988, 996, 999–1000,
1011, 1023, 1025,
1027, 1032, 1037,
1043–1044,
1047–1048,
1052–1055,
1060–1061,
1066–1067, 1069,
1072–1073, 1091,
1099, 1109–1111,
1114, 1116–1118,
1121, 1126, 1133,
1137, 1140–1141,
1143, 1147–1148,
1155, 1158–1159,
1161–1162, 1166,
1178, 1180, 1182,
1194, 1198–1201,
1203, 1211–1212,
1218, 1220, 1224,
1230–1232,
1237–1238, 1240,
1244, 1247, 1271,
1285, 1290, 1294,
1299, 1306, 1322,
1325, 1329,
1332–1333, 1340,
1350

Western, 5, 9, 15, 19,
23, 31, 36, 45–46,
64, 68, 71, 109,
129, 151, 178–179,

193, 199, 216,
219–220, 222–223,
245, 253, 263, 276,
317, 324, 331, 333,
336, 340, 345, 358,
424, 502, 531, 552,
629, 645, 675,
683–684, 692, 709,
740, 745, 810, 846,
858, 974, 986,
1007, 1046,
1053–1054, 1114,
1118, 1121, 1152,
1161, 1178, 1196,
1203, 1210–1211,
1319, 1350

Whaley, 678, 1319,
1340, 1350

White, 10, 13–15,
17–19, 31–32, 34,
48, 116, 118–119,
123, 137–138, 146,
187, 196, 200, 220,
226–227, 234, 236,
238–240, 248, 276,
278, 285, 300,
325–326, 332, 343,
409, 415, 420, 424,
440, 442, 451, 453,
457, 466, 478, 490,
502, 511, 518, 520,
545, 550, 553, 564,
570–571, 575–576,
599, 606, 620, 658,

- 661, 676, 679–681,
697, 724–727, 764,
771, 801, 829, 831,
841, 846, 855, 879,
889, 891, 904, 907,
912, 923, 940, 989,
1038–1039,
1043–1044,
1089–1092, 1135,
1146, 1148–1149,
1154, 1156–1157,
1181–1182, 1189,
1202–1203, 1209,
1212–1213, 1227,
1237, 1254, 1258,
1261, 1263, 1265,
1272, 1274, 1280,
1282–1283, 1285,
1289, 1295, 1302,
1309, 1318,
1320–1323, 1341,
1348, 1350–1351
- Whittington, 381, 1351
- Whitworth, 387, 903,
1051, 1129,
1148–1149, 1279,
1313, 1351
- Wilkerson, 839, 931,
1072, 1351
- Wilkinson, 50, 144,
152, 287, 342, 353,
412, 595, 716,
757–759, 765, 798,
812, 1023, 1158,
1183, 1262, 1292,
1307, 1314, 1323,
1333, 1351
- Will, 3–4, 6, 13, 28–29,
32, 35, 43, 72–73,
81, 84–85, 87–95,
102, 104, 118, 124,
126, 179, 187,
191–192, 200, 207,
218, 236, 251,
261–264, 269–272,
288, 294, 298–299,
307–308, 325–326,
340, 420, 493–498,
508, 532, 535, 538,
540, 549, 595–599,
601–603, 625, 642,
654, 664, 685, 700,
702, 704–705, 729,
732, 737, 757, 770,
856, 905, 909, 911,
919, 922, 958, 994,
1059, 1068, 1092,
1123, 1129, 1133,
1144, 1219, 1221,
1227, 1237, 1264,
1275, 1284, 1289,
1309, 1350–1351
- Willard, 101, 153, 156,
684, 784, 1156,
1267, 1272, 1290,
1327
- William, 53, 56–57, 73,
105, 143, 148,

152–154, 156–157,
171, 173, 175, 210,
253–256, 259–260,
266–269, 273, 275,
278–285, 289, 291,
300, 302, 306, 312,
319–321, 324–326,
328–331, 334,
337–340, 342–343,
346–350, 352–357,
359–364, 366–369,
371–372, 374–375,
377–378, 381,
386–387, 390–391,
398, 404, 407, 409,
411, 414–415,
418–421, 423, 425,
427, 429–431,
433–440, 446, 449,
454–458, 461–462,
464, 466, 468,
470–472, 479–481,
485, 487, 489–490,
495, 500, 502, 513,
518, 522, 524, 529,
542, 545, 552–554,
559–564, 568, 573,
576, 578, 584, 587,
591, 604–608,
610–611, 615,
618–619, 621–622,
624–628, 631–632,
634–635, 637,
640–642, 644–648,

651, 653–654,
657–662, 664,
667–668, 672,
674–676, 678–683,
685, 689, 691–692,
695, 698–699, 702,
704, 706–713,
715–718, 720,
723–728, 731–741,
743–744, 746–747,
749, 751, 755–759,
761–762, 764, 766,
768–773, 776,
778–780, 782,
784–786, 788,
792–793, 795,
797–800, 802–809,
811–812, 814–818,
820, 822–826,
828–829, 831,
834–839, 841–842,
844–853, 855–862,
865–870, 872,
875–877, 879–881,
883–884, 886,
888–889, 892,
894–895, 898–905,
908–910, 914–915,
919–924, 926–927,
930, 933–935,
937–941, 943–948,
950–951, 953–954,
959–962, 964,
967–974, 976–983,

985–986, 988,
990–998,
1000–1005,
1007–1008,
1010–1015,
1017–1024, 1026,
1029–1048,
1050–1057,
1059–1062,
1066–1067,
1069–1070, 1072,
1074–1081, 1083,
1085–1087,
1089–1094, 1097,
1099–1100,
1102–1107,
1115–1117, 1119,
1121–1122,
1124–1127,
1129–1130,
1132–1134, 1136,
1139–1149,
1151–1153,
1155–1175,
1177–1185,
1187–1192,
1195–1196, 1198,
1200–1201,
1203–1204,
1206–1207,
1209–1213,
1215–1216,
1218–1220, 1222,
1224–1228,

1230–1231,
1233–1237, 1239,
1243–1248,
1252–1354

William A, 156, 284,
367, 372, 411, 458,
662, 682–683, 692,
710, 715, 718, 732,
741, 808, 816, 820,
824, 848, 852, 877,
881, 902, 962, 991,
995, 1000, 1012,
1017, 1023, 1026,
1037, 1039,
1052–1054, 1062,
1078, 1097, 1140,
1144, 1146, 1155,
1170, 1220, 1226,
1231, 1234–1235,
1237, 1247, 1260,
1263–1265, 1272,
1274–1275,
1277–1279, 1284,
1290, 1294, 1296,
1298, 1300, 1302,
1308–1309,
1312–1313,
1317–1318, 1321,
1323–1325, 1327,
1329, 1331–1332,
1338–1340, 1343,
1347–1348, 1350,
1352

William Alexander,

- 360, 552–553, 632,
741, 808, 872, 1311
- William B**, 73, 154,
349, 353, 423, 500,
618, 691, 738, 772,
779, 800, 823, 884,
960, 968, 991–992,
1010, 1020, 1034,
1078, 1093–1094,
1180–1181, 1184,
1246, 1254, 1265,
1269, 1275, 1284,
1287–1289, 1291,
1301–1302, 1313,
1317, 1319, 1338,
1342–1344, 1347
- William Barber**, 727
- William Burgess**, 423,
1152
- William C**, 148, 175,
319, 356, 404, 423,
461, 479, 487, 489,
678, 680, 691, 699,
766, 815, 837–838,
868, 877, 898, 903,
986, 994, 1026,
1035, 1060, 1062,
1092, 1107, 1144,
1163, 1172, 1187,
1218, 1235–1236,
1254, 1256, 1258,
1260–1263, 1266,
1269–1270, 1272,
1281, 1283,
1287–1288, 1292,
1303, 1306–1308,
1313, 1317–1319,
1324, 1327, 1329,
1332, 1338, 1342,
1344, 1346–1347,
1349, 1352
- William C.**, 148, 175,
319, 356, 404, 423,
461, 479, 487, 489,
678, 680, 691, 699,
766, 815, 837–838,
868, 877, 898, 903,
986, 994, 1026,
1035, 1060, 1062,
1092, 1107, 1144,
1163, 1172, 1187,
1218, 1235–1236,
1254, 1256,
1260–1263, 1266,
1269, 1272, 1281,
1283, 1288, 1292,
1303, 1306–1307,
1313, 1317–1319,
1324, 1327, 1329,
1338, 1342, 1344,
1346–1347, 1349,
1352
- William CARTER**, 354,
641, 713
- William Clark**, 152
- William Cole**, 1031
- William COX**, 320, 455
- William Davis**, 302

William E, 387, 427,
430, 437–438, 685,
761, 797, 802, 805,
842, 922, 926, 935,
946, 960–961, 979,
1042, 1124–1125,
1164–1165, 1172,
1291, 1297–1298,
1300, 1305, 1311,
1313, 1324, 1329,
1337, 1348, 1352

William E., 387, 427,
430, 437–438, 685,
761, 797, 802, 805,
842, 922, 926, 935,
946, 960–961, 979,
1042, 1124–1125,
1164–1165, 1172,
1291, 1297–1298,
1300, 1313, 1324,
1329, 1337, 1348,
1352

William F, 371–372,
386, 489, 610, 642,
685, 724, 804, 849,
860–861, 880, 1005,
1008, 1051–1052,
1116, 1170, 1174,
1206, 1237, 1264,
1267, 1291, 1295,
1302, 1306, 1309,
1313, 1315, 1319,
1323, 1336, 1339,
1342, 1349

William Foster, 954

William Francis, 751

William G, 57, 153,
280, 330, 363, 374,
407, 429, 440, 635,
681, 773, 824, 844,
849, 856, 862, 866,
869, 976–977, 995,
1056, 1072,
1078–1079, 1159,
1189, 1198, 1204,
1254, 1261, 1265,
1274, 1279–1280,
1286, 1297, 1305,
1307, 1313,
1322–1324, 1326,
1334, 1339–1340,
1353

William H, 105, 157,
173, 210, 312, 319,
324, 330, 361, 378,
387, 415, 433, 454,
464, 485, 604, 606,
619, 637, 640, 651,
661–662, 678, 702,
711, 751, 755, 772,
808, 814, 825, 845,
855, 859–860, 866,
880, 894, 944, 946,
954, 967, 972,
977–978, 981–982,
991, 997–998, 1001,
1004, 1021–1023,
1036, 1040, 1042,

1045, 1057,
1060–1061, 1079,
1086, 1090–1091,
1126, 1130, 1140,
1148–1149, 1163,
1168, 1171, 1174,
1178, 1207, 1211,
1222, 1225, 1233,
1247–1248,
1254–1256,
1259–1261,
1263–1265, 1267,
1270, 1273–1274,
1276–1277, 1280,
1283, 1285,
1287–1289,
1291–1292,
1294–1297, 1299,
1301–1302, 1304,
1309–1310, 1314,
1316–1317,
1319–1321,
1323–1326, 1333,
1335–1336, 1338,
1341–1342, 1345,
1347–1348, 1354

William H., 105, 157,
173, 210, 312, 319,
324, 330, 361, 378,
387, 415, 433, 454,
464, 485, 604, 606,
619, 637, 640, 651,
661–662, 678, 702,
711, 751, 755, 772,

808, 814, 825, 845,
855, 859–860, 866,
880, 894, 944, 946,
954, 967, 972,
977–978, 981–982,
991, 997–998, 1001,
1004, 1021–1023,
1036, 1040, 1042,
1045, 1057,
1060–1061, 1079,
1086, 1090–1091,
1126, 1130, 1140,
1148–1149, 1163,
1168, 1171, 1174,
1178, 1207, 1211,
1222, 1225, 1233,
1247–1248,
1254–1256,
1259–1261,
1264–1265, 1267,
1270, 1273,
1276–1277, 1280,
1283, 1285,
1287–1289,
1291–1292,
1294–1297, 1299,
1301–1302, 1304,
1309–1310, 1314,
1317, 1320–1321,
1323–1326, 1333,
1335–1336, 1338,
1341–1342, 1345,
1347–1348, 1354

William Henry, 143,

- 152, 253, 634, 667,
743, 933, 1047,
1178, 1266, 1273,
1320–1321, 1336
- William Howard, 924
- William I, 1005, 1301
- William J, 157, 338,
522, 644, 660, 674,
716, 776, 795, 818,
831, 836, 947, 967,
990, 1038, 1042,
1044, 1047, 1067,
1078, 1089,
1191–1192, 1201,
1203, 1215, 1228,
1230, 1239, 1243,
1247, 1256, 1267,
1275, 1277,
1283–1284, 1288,
1297–1298, 1308,
1310, 1313–1314,
1322, 1325, 1330,
1341, 1348, 1350,
1354
- William James, 319,
414, 858–859
- William Johnson, 329,
562
- William Lewis, 1046,
1261
- William M, 346, 348,
362, 425, 631, 635,
659, 689, 800, 812,
831, 838, 851,
867–868, 879–880,
889, 910, 933–934,
946–947, 959, 961,
967, 1008, 1022,
1078, 1081, 1129,
1142, 1178,
1209–1210, 1213,
1254, 1258, 1282,
1290, 1298, 1303,
1309, 1311,
1316–1317, 1319,
1323, 1326, 1335,
1341, 1344, 1349,
1354
- William M., 346, 348,
362, 425, 631, 635,
659, 689, 800, 812,
831, 838, 851,
867–868, 879–880,
889, 910, 933–934,
946–947, 959, 961,
967, 1008, 1022,
1078, 1081, 1129,
1142, 1178,
1209–1210, 1213,
1254, 1258, 1282,
1290, 1298, 1303,
1309, 1311,
1316–1317, 1319,
1323, 1326, 1335,
1341, 1344, 1349,
1354
- William Myers, 685, 964
- William Norman, 876

William P, 319, 356,
372, 458, 464, 522,
621, 702, 740,
808–809, 839, 939,
962, 964, 980,
1057, 1075, 1081,
1127, 1162, 1178,
1181, 1207, 1231,
1237, 1252, 1264,
1278–1279, 1281,
1288, 1293, 1298,
1303, 1306, 1309,
1317–1318, 1320,
1328, 1335–1336,
1338, 1340, 1344,
1354

William Patrick, 930,
1313

William Price, 825,
951, 1022

William R, 356, 369,
429, 529, 573, 632,
634, 668, 680,
691–692, 704,
758–759, 826, 875,
945, 970, 982,
1014, 1031, 1059,
1072, 1079, 1102,
1129, 1144,
1161–1162, 1179,
1210, 1227, 1254,
1257, 1271, 1275,
1280, 1282, 1284,
1301, 1314, 1323,

1327, 1331, 1333,
1338, 1343, 1346,
1351

William Reed, 736

William Rhodes, 883

William Riley, 518,
937, 990

William Rose, 780

William S, 291, 338,
375, 637, 723, 733,
924, 944, 953, 996,
1012, 1059, 1153,
1167–1168, 1252,
1255–1256, 1281,
1285, 1291, 1295,
1301, 1307, 1309,
1317, 1330, 1335,
1349

William Stephenson,
676

William T, 435, 524,
621, 667, 876, 938,
950, 982, 992,
1010, 1013–1014,
1017–1018, 1023,
1026, 1038, 1057,
1066, 1132,
1142–1143, 1167,
1169, 1212, 1254,
1256, 1269, 1274,
1277, 1285, 1287,
1290, 1296, 1306,
1309, 1311–1313,
1320–1321, 1330,

1334, 1336, 1340,
1347

William Young, 1354

Williams, 92, 152, 266,
283, 325, 329–330,
335, 387, 389, 416,
423, 434, 436, 438,
455, 465, 468, 554,
565, 568, 584, 631,
637, 645, 648, 665,
698–700, 702, 709,
783, 786, 810, 814,
840–841, 881, 889,
895, 910, 912, 915,
938, 941, 944, 954,
961, 968, 974–976,
1016, 1055, 1116,
1158, 1180, 1182,
1198, 1220,
1236–1237,
1252–1253,
1264–1265,
1272–1275,
1282–1283, 1291,
1294–1295, 1299,
1302, 1306, 1308,
1310–1311, 1316,
1319, 1324, 1332,
1335–1337, 1342,
1344, 1348–1349,
1351–1352

Williamson, 268, 799,
832, 836, 935, 948,
1074, 1090–1092,

1096, 1107, 1173,
1200, 1207,

1223–1224, 1227,
1266, 1342, 1350

Willie, 335, 806, 815,
858, 896, 899, 952,
965, 967, 973, 977,
1014, 1026, 1031,
1034, 1062, 1070,
1083, 1093, 1129,
1136, 1140, 1148,
1160, 1165,
1178–1179, 1236,
1238, 1274,
1280–1281,
1286–1287,
1289–1291, 1293,
1297–1298,
1301–1303, 1305,
1308, 1310,
1313–1314, 1322,
1325, 1333–1335,
1337–1338, 1342,
1345, 1352–1353

Willis, 649, 802, 808,
820, 832, 877, 973,
981, 991, 1026,
1053, 1087, 1092,
1123, 1151, 1159,
1198, 1253, 1268,
1279, 1283, 1299,
1303, 1311, 1316,
1325, 1331, 1342,
1344–1345, 1354

- Wills, 360, 785, 814,
842, 846, 1325,
1338, 1352
- Willson, 1168
- Wilson, 4–5, 8, 88, 115,
133, 289, 293, 300,
329, 331, 355, 362,
404, 406, 408,
420–421, 423, 426,
428, 430, 440–442,
452, 458–459,
471–472, 480–481,
515–516, 528, 555,
562–563, 568, 578,
584, 587, 637, 700,
718, 759, 764, 774,
784, 786, 790, 793,
800, 807, 809, 811,
818, 826–827,
834–835, 842, 844,
853, 873–875, 895,
913, 923, 928,
944–946, 948, 964,
972, 979, 1007,
1020–1021, 1024,
1029, 1033,
1039–1040, 1048,
1051, 1053, 1058,
1066, 1082, 1085,
1087, 1091–1093,
1102–1103, 1119,
1122, 1142, 1151,
1163, 1182, 1184,
1187, 1192, 1197,
1211–1212, 1221,
1236, 1238, 1244,
1252, 1254,
1256–1257,
1261–1264,
1268–1269, 1272,
1275, 1280,
1282–1283,
1295–1297, 1302,
1306, 1311–1312,
1315–1316, 1319,
1322, 1333,
1337–1340, 1344,
1349, 1351–1353
- Wilson Anderson, 1091
- Winfield, 464, 727,
882, 1195, 1246,
1285, 1302, 1334,
1353
- Winifred, 960–961,
1019, 1256, 1292
- Wise, 128, 282, 298,
602, 785, 883,
1113, 1353
- Wit, 75, 102–105, 599,
784, 888, 935,
1010, 1012, 1080
- Witcher, 1157, 1347,
1353
- Witt, 65, 1314
- Wm, 42, 46, 58, 89,
321, 441, 692, 877,
991

Wolf, 213, 359, 369,
552–553, 700,
1000–1001, 1004,
1009, 1017, 1031,
1035, 1039, 1116,
1168, 1251, 1353

Wood, 35, 60, 194,
229, 251, 347, 350,
360, 391, 443, 446,
548, 612, 651, 654,
683–684, 700, 702,
713, 754, 756, 823,
868, 883, 889, 919,
951, 957, 984, 997,
1002, 1008, 1031,
1049, 1091, 1103,
1151, 1275, 1282,
1322, 1353–1354

Woods, 108, 114, 133,
230, 251, 328–329,
342, 344, 500, 505,
552–553, 616, 634,
672, 723, 762, 795,
838, 845, 856, 978,
983, 1002, 1004,
1061, 1067,
1087–1088, 1091,
1159, 1190, 1253,
1344, 1347–1348,
1353

Woodson, 153, 513,
904, 1055, 1183,
1353

Woodward, 370, 446,

554, 1281, 1353

Wright, 25, 29–30, 165,
170, 186, 284, 343,
376, 402, 489, 518,
542–544, 563, 743,
790, 915–916,
942–943, 980, 1100,
1167, 1176, 1180,
1207, 1215, 1239,
1253, 1259, 1269,
1274, 1276, 1299,
1302, 1330, 1336,
1340, 1353–1354

Y

Y, 5, 7, 10, 121–122,
157, 160, 166, 178,
227, 239, 262, 266,
268, 319, 321, 329,
426, 431, 439, 467,
517, 560, 580,
582–583, 599, 609,
611, 618, 626, 628,
644, 651, 666–667,
679, 692, 699, 703,
707, 718, 722, 726,
737, 739, 769, 779,
788, 793, 798,
810–811, 815, 819,

825, 837, 862–863,
867, 874–875, 879,
888, 890, 892–894,
903–904, 906, 948,
951–952, 954, 966,
971, 975–976, 990,
996, 1003–1004,
1007–1008, 1012,
1015, 1030, 1042,
1046, 1058, 1064,
1071, 1099–1100,
1108, 1110, 1130,
1137–1138, 1143,
1154, 1163, 1166,
1169, 1172, 1183,
1188–1189, 1192,
1197, 1208, 1211,
1216, 1220, 1225,
1233, 1236, 1245,
1256, 1262–1263,
1270, 1278,
1281–1282, 1285,
1294, 1296, 1301,
1304, 1309, 1311,
1313–1314, 1318,
1321–1323,
1329–1330, 1340,
1343, 1354

Young, 48–49, 64, 149,
153, 230, 239, 249,
267, 279, 289, 296,
308, 316–317, 321,
327, 334, 337, 339,
344, 365, 386–387,

402, 404–405, 408,
411, 426, 433, 452,
506, 542, 560, 568,
575, 599, 604,
606–608, 612, 622,
625, 629, 631–632,
635–636, 638,
644–646, 654, 659,
664, 669, 674,
677–679, 681–682,
684, 690–691,
697–698, 700,
702–703, 709–710,
714–719, 721–722,
726, 739–748, 751,
755, 758–759,
761–762, 764, 766,
768–770, 772–774,
777, 784, 786–788,
791–792, 795, 797,
799–801, 803, 808,
814–815, 817–818,
820–822, 826–829,
831–833, 835–836,
838–840, 844–845,
847–849, 852,
857–859, 861–866,
868, 870, 872, 876,
879, 881, 887,
889–892, 895–898,
902, 906–907, 914,
916, 920–922, 926,
928–929, 931–932,
934, 936–940, 944,

948, 951–952,
956–958, 960, 962,
968, 971–973, 980,
983, 985, 991–992,
997–998, 1000,
1005, 1007,
1012–1016, 1018,
1022–1025, 1027,
1029, 1031,
1034–1035,
1043–1045, 1047,
1049, 1051–1054,
1056–1057, 1059,
1064, 1068,
1071–1073, 1075,
1077, 1083,
1086–1088, 1090,
1094–1097,
1099–1103, 1105,
1108, 1110–1111,
1113, 1117, 1120,
1123–1125, 1127,
1129–1130,
1134–1136,
1138–1142,
1144–1146, 1149,
1155, 1160, 1163,
1166, 1178–1179,
1183, 1188–1189,
1194, 1196, 1202,
1205–1208, 1210,
1213, 1216–1220,
1223–1225,
1227–1228, 1230,

1234–1235, 1238,
1240, 1245,
1247–1249, 1255,
1261, 1280, 1301,
1309, 1332, 1335,
1338, 1341, 1347,
1349, 1351–1352,
1354

Z

Zachariah, 255, 349,
676, 692, 729, 894,
1059, 1139, 1233,
1259, 1266, 1286,
1303, 1343
Zimmerman, 385, 465,
856, 862, 876, 883,
1303, 1333, 1348,
1354