

ATLAS MAP
OF
COOPER COUNTY
MISSOURI

Bicentennial Reprint
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ATLAS MAP
OF



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MISSOURI

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**RAILROAD MAP
OF THE
UNITED STATES**

BY H. H. LLOYD & CO. N.Y.

STATISTICS









OF THE

POPULATION OF COOPER COUNTY,

WITH ABSTRACT OF
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS, ETC., BY CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIPS--CENSUS OF 1876.

| TOWNSHIPS. | White Population. | Colored Population. | Voters. | Improved Lands. | Unimproved Lands. | No. of Horses. | No. of Mules. | No. of Sheep. | No. of Swine. | No. of Cattle. | Bushels of Corn. | Pounds of Tobacco. | Bushels of Oats. | Bushels of Wheat. |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 46-15..... | 111 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41 | 13 | 91 | 143 | 63 | 11,450 | ..... | 1,400 | 365 |
| 47-15..... | 463 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 191 | 121 | 362 | 1,172 | 263 | 101,050 | 480 | 5,310 | 12,205 |
| 48-15..... | 837 | 242 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 270 | 237 | 533 | 1,355 | 430 | 139,295 | 3,300 | 9,115 | 29,700 |
| 49-17..... | 112 | 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39 | 11 | ..... | 67 | 25 | 10,550 | ..... | 630 | 840 |
| 49-16..... | 107 | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 | 26 | 12 | 159 | 78 | 16,150 | 800 | 1,725 | 2,680 |
| 48-16..... | 1,040 | 216 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 441 | 231 | 736 | 2,034 | 697 | 184,190 | 8,435 | 15,960 | 39,878 |
| 47-16..... | 929 | 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 317 | 264 | 614 | 1,928 | 639 | 224,420 | 2,350 | 21,850 | 20,925 |
| 46-16..... | 1,040 | 103 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 369 | 137 | 68 | 1,129 | 24 | 156,500 | 7,270 | 16,112 | 2,980 |
| 45-16..... | 178 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 89 | 22 | 426 | 256 | 153 | 28,870 | 220 | 3,725 | 803 |
| 45-17..... | 156 | 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 83 | 34 | 108 | 258 | 239 | 43,450 | ..... | 2,619 | 140 |
| 46-17..... | 702 | 162 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 430 | 177 | 2,074 | 1,200 | 987 | 226,931 | ..... | 14,496 | 1,405 |
| 47-17..... | 893 | 243 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 380 | 183 | 1,099 | 1,117 | 1,028 | 244,050 | 1,600 | 15,905 | 7,550 |
| 48-17..... | 1,100 | 280 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 465 | 139 | 635 | 1,909 | 868 | 170,250 | 2,800 | 13,750 | 26,702 |
| 49-17..... | 81 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 | 2 | 18 | 150 | 48 | 4,650 | 3,000 | 885 | 935 |
| 49-18..... | 395 | 54 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 180 | 51 | 417 | 804 | 335 | 62,960 | 9,300 | 1,800 | 6,400 |
| 48-18..... | 1,379 | 252 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 552 | 172 | 729 | 1,422 | 959 | 208,450 | 59,600 | 15,570 | 22,800 |
| 47-18..... | 954 | 192 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 483 | 210 | 1,793 | 1,031 | 1,354 | 202,465 | 8,000 | 24,940 | 17,935 |
| 46-18..... | 876 | 145 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 535 | 203 | 846 | 1,751 | 1,162 | 206,530 | 6,100 | 30,627 | 6,438 |
| 45-18..... | 148 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 74 | 37 | 49 | 160 | 172 | 25,500 | ..... | 3,047 | 74 |
| 45-19..... | 179 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 63 | 26 | 45 | 217 | 146 | 20,280 | ..... | 2,690 | 725 |
| 46-19..... | 758 | 143 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 397 | 117 | 1,040 | 1,595 | 894 | 84,100 | 1,000 | 10,191 | 5,867 |
| 47-19..... | 853 | 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 362 | 80 | 535 | 937 | 639 | 80,275 | 3,000 | 7,097 | 11,675 |
| 48-19..... | 881 | 78 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 367 | 115 | 860 | 832 | 747 | 143,250 | 28,950 | 7,050 | 1,140 |
| 49-19..... | 461 | 97 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 211 | 42 | 163 | 645 | 312 | 75,700 | 19,600 | 2,175 | 3,000 |
| City of Boonville..... | 2,836 | 855 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 210 | 39 | 68 | 530 | 221 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oterville..... | 421 | 93 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 70 | 27 | 13 | 175 | 137 | 6,950 | ..... | 1,930 | 410 |
| TOTAL..... | 17,890 | 3,466 | 4,001 | 158,334 | 148,741 | 6,696 | 2,716 | 13,339 | 22,976 | 12,640 | 2,678,246 | 165,805 | 230,399 | 223,572 |

REFERENCE TO TOWNSHIP PLATS OF THIS COUNTY.

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Farm House |  |
| School House |  |
| Church |  |
| Mills |  |
| Blacksmith Shop |  |
| Cemeteries |  |
| Roads |  |
| Railroads |  |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Proposed Railroads |  |
| Stone Quarries |  |
| Lime Kilns |  |
| Orchards |  |
| Timber |  |
| Creeks |  |
| Coal |  |

HISTORY OF COOPER COUNTY.

INTRODUCTION.

EARLY CLAIMS, SETTLEMENTS, ETC.

A vast region of country was that claimed by France, in the latter part of the 17th century; by reason of the explorations of Marquette and Joliet, in 1673, and by La Salle, Hennipin and Dupuy, in 1680-83. La Salle called it "Louisiana" in 1682; and in 1683 formal possession was taken, and the world acknowledged it a province of France. At once explorers were at work to fathom her inland depths, but we read of none in this immediate vicinity earlier than 1705, at which time explorations of the Missouri river commenced.

We may rightly infer that white men trod our soil at this early date, as their explorations reached the mouth of the Kansas river. This immediate section of the country received but little attention until later years, when it became the property of the United States. In 1712 the "Territory of Louisiana" was granted to Crozat, who resigned it in 1717.

Again it was transferred to "The Company of the West," who surrendered it in 1731.

Remaining thus a province of France until the treaty of Paris, in 1763, when all claims east of the Mississippi were surrendered to the English, except some territory in southern Mississippi and Alabama, between the Mississippi and Perdido rivers, and all west of the Mississippi to Spain, including the above mentioned tract east of it. In 1800 it was ceded back to France, though not known to the world at that time, the treaty not being signed until 1801. Americans being forbidden the port of New Orleans as a place of deposit, realized the necessity of possessing the Mississippi river, and as soon as it was found that Spain had privately ceded Louisiana to the French, negotiations were made with Napoleon for the purchase of New Orleans. Napoleon desired, however, to sell all in connection with it, and offered it for \$15,000,000, which was accepted, April 30th, 1803, when Louisiana became United States territory.

The United States construed the cession of France to include all the territory between the thirty-first parallel and the Gulf of Mexico, and between the rivers Mississippi and Perdido, the latter of which is now the western boundary of Florida. Under this construction of the cession, the "Province of Louisiana" is now covered by those portions of the states of Alabama and Mississippi which lie south of the thirty-first parallel; by the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Oregon, Minnesota, west of river; Kansas, except the small portion thereof south of the Arkansas river and west of its twenty-third meridian, (100th Greenwich); by the territories of Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and that known as the Indian Country; and by the portion of the state of Colorado lying east of the Rocky Mountains and north of the Arkansas river, and all of the territory of Wyoming north of the forty-second parallel, and that portion of the territory of Wyoming which is south of that parallel and east of the Rocky Mountains. In 1800, however, the "Province of Louisiana" had been ceded by Spain to France; Spain claiming that she ceded to France no territory east of the Mississippi river, except the island of New Orleans, and also contending that her province of West Florida included all the territory south of the thirty-first parallel, and between the Perdido and Mississippi rivers, except the island of New Orleans. Under this construction the "Province of Louisiana" included on the east of the Mississippi river only the territory bounded on the north and east by the rivers Iberville and Amite and by lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain.

There were doubtless French explorers in this neighborhood many times between 1705 and 1797, but of their direct operations we have no definite account. In that year, however, Daniel Boone, that hero of the western wilds, having lost his property in Kentucky, by reason of defective titles, accepted a position under Don Zouari Trudeau, Lieut. Governor of Upper Louisiana, and through him obtained a grant of land in the vicinity of Femme Osage, in St. Charles county.

He undoubtedly made many expeditions to this section, the last of which is remembered by Samuel Cole, who is at present writing, still living. He remembers Boone as an old man and as having rested at Mrs. Cole's home upon his return trip from his last hunt up the Missouri river.

In 1800, Joseph Marier settled in this vicinity, though not within the present limits of Cooper county, and in 1808 we find him making a quit-claim deed to Asa Morgan.

Again, in 1800, we find that Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana, granted to Ira Nash a large tract of land in what is now Howard county, opposite the mouth of the Lamine. The land was surveyed in January or February, 1804. In the same year, Messrs. Lewis & Clarke, whose noted expedition to the Northwest is familiar to all, visited this section on their way up the Missouri river.

Ira P. Nash, Wm. Nash, Jas. H. Whiteside, Wm. Clark and Daniel Hubbard, again came to Howard county in July, 1804, and surveyed land at the present site of old Franklin. In the records of a trial con-

cerning this land, he mentions the existence of a trading post, kept by one Prewitt, below the mouth of the Lamine. No others are mentioned as being in this immediate neighborhood at that time; but who this Prewitt was, whence he came, whether he went, we are not sure.

From 1801 onward we find a slow immigration concentrating itself in Howard county, north of the Missouri river. In that year, Nathan Boone settled in Howard county, and felt free to prove that in 1807, the elder Boone and his two sons, Daniel and Nathan, made salt at Boone's Lick, shipping the same to the colony in St. Charles county.

In 1808, Col. Benjamin Cooper located at Boone's Lick, but being outside the power of the government to aid him, he was ordered back, and established himself on Louisa's Island.

Within the present boundaries of Cooper county in settlements had as yet been made; explorers had passed through it, hunters had traversed it, and facts go to prove that John G. Heath made salt at what is known as Heath's Lick, in Blackwater township, as early as 1808. Mr. Heath did not locate, at that time, in the county, but came for the purpose of making a cargo of salt for the lower settlements.

In 1810, Col. Benjamin Cooper with a force consisting of the oldest of the settlers on Louisa's Island, advanced in Howard county as far as Boone's Lick, put in a crop, and prepared to withstand the savages.

In the same year, many others struck into the wilderness and commenced settlements, while two families settled on the south side of the Missouri river. These two were Stephen Cole and Hannah Cole, whose husband was killed while endeavoring to recover some horses from Indians, who had stolen them from the Louisa settlement. Mrs. Cole settled in what is now East Boonville, while Stephen settled one and a half miles further east. These were the first white settlers who located in what was then Howard county, now Cooper county, south of the Missouri river. Their only neighbors being the settlers in Howard, on the opposite side of the Missouri river, and the Sacs and Iowas on the south side. Living thus for two years, if become necessary to erect a fort in the only part of 1812, near the residence of Stephen Cole, which was done in time to ward off an attack of the Indians, who had been raised to warfare against the settlers by the British emissaries.

The whole number of settlers and their families amounted to only sixty persons in 1812. The following persons were the heads of families at that time: Joseph Jolly, Joseph Yarnell, Capt. Stephen Cole, Hannah Cole, Gilard Hoop, Mate Cole, Delany Helin, Wm. Savage, John Savage, James Savage, Walter Harris and David Harris. The war of 1812 being fully inaugurated, the settlers were watchful of their lives and property. But notwithstanding their caution several of them were killed; among them was Capt. Sarah Cooper, who was killed while sitting by his fire in Howard county.

The last victim of the savages during that war was Samuel McMahon, who was killed near the present residence of Harvey Humes, one and a half miles west of Boonville. The week following his death was spent in building a fort at the residence of Mrs. Hannah Cole, which caused the abandonment of Stephen Cole's fort, while all the force protected the former. This proved unnecessary as the war speedily ended with the death of McMahon. Maj. Stephen Cole survived the war only to be killed in one of his adventurous trips to Santa Fe, in 1822.

From 1814 to the organization of Cooper county in 1818 (virtually in 1819), and a short time afterwards, many settlers found their way to the present limits of Cooper county.

During the war of 1812, notwithstanding the struggle with the Indians, there was a small yet steady stream of immigration to this locality. In their settlements they were not scattered, but settled in groups or neighborhoods for mutual protection.

Thus it continued until the war ended, when the tide set in with greater power, coming mostly from Kentucky and Tennessee at first, with a small quota from other states, until 1830, when Virginia and North Carolina furnished the majority for a decade; after which it flowed from the north and west, and continues to at this time.

CHARACTER, PRODUCTS, ETC.

No one who has not experienced it can realize the dangers, trials and privations of frontier life. And can we say sufficient to give them their just dues, for braving the dangers of a frontier life, and opening to us the homes we now occupy?

Surrounded as they were by lonely forests, in whose depths stalked the wild animals, and the still wilder savages, by dangers from all sides, and by all that is calculated to make us shrink from such a life, they marched to the front, and with sturdy blows broke down the walls that separated civilization from the barbarous, and opened those western wilds to the elevating forces of civilization and progress.

Our frontiersmen were of that class who never know what it is to turn back. Having settled they determined to remain, and having thus determined, we find them battling for their rights with beast and sav-

age. Their life was but a sample of all frontier life, save that there was a lack of that savage warfare which characterized so many of our western borders.

The Indians around the settlements previous to 1812 were considered peaceable, but, like all peaceable Indians, were given to stealing. This the settlers punished as severely as was in their power and it was in one of these expeditions that Temp's Cole, the father of Samuel Cole, was killed.

Notwithstanding these troubles the settlers and Indians were on good terms most of the time. Indians and settlers hunted together, and divided spoils at times; while often a visit to their villages was made, but at all times great caution was observed.

Game was abundant, and in some cases was so tame as to allow a close approach.

Agriculture was undeveloped, as it was comparatively useless to put in a crop, it generally being destroyed or stolen. This compelled the settlers to toil for a living, and owing to the abundance of game, it proved an easy matter. The main objects of pursuit were deer, turkeys, elk and bears, while the smaller game of the wood and prairie were but a secondary consideration.

Oftimes the hardy frontiersman met a fierce enemy in the panther and bear, though the former is represented as having more courage than it really possesses.

In matters of clothing the settlers troubled themselves but little. When the clothing which they first possessed was worn out the native plow furnished the fibre for moccasins and though the making was a great consideration, the amount as it was sufficient to counterbalance the trouble of manufacturing the cloth.

A dress in those days required but five yards of cloth.

For some other garments the tanned and unanned skins of animals furnished the material.

They found in Kansas all their wants
They made these wants but few,
Why suffer their wanted shirts or pants
They need a skin or two.

Their manners were free and easy, like their lives, and their pleasures were in the hunt or chase, or social pleasures at some neighboring cabin. Inured to toil and hardships, their constitutions were robust, requiring but little of that care which must now be exercised on the child of luxury.

They were not ardent in religious matters, for preachers were few and the houses but a strong current of morality ran through all their lives, shown forth in all their actions, and shows itself today in their descendants.

In matters of government the settlers for a long time were allowed their own free will, and settled their difficulties in a manner suited to the times. But soon the organization of courts the settlers gradually came within their jurisdiction.

In their treatment of slaves they were universally kind and considerate, allowing them all privileges which were consistent with their rank and station.

ORGANIZATION.

Upon the delivery of Louisiana to the United States, by the French Government, the southern part in 1805, and the northern part in 1804, congress divided it into two parts; the southern part being called the Territory of Orleans; the northern, Upper Louisiana.

Cap. Stoddard was appointed governor in Upper Louisiana, which included the territory now within the jurisdiction of the states of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, a large portion of the territory of Minnesota, and all that vast region in the west, as far as the Pacific, south of the 49th degree of north latitude, now claimed by Spain. This region was divided into districts for purposes of local government. Cape Girardeau district embraced the territory between Tycappaw bottom and Apple creek; population in 1804, 1,470 whites, with a few slaves.

St. Genevieve district extended from Apple creek to the Meramec; population, 2,870.

St. Louis district included the territory lying between the Meramec and the Missouri rivers, and including the present county of Cooper; population, 2,730.

St. Charles district included all the inhabited country between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers; population, 1,253. Whole population of Upper Louisiana in 1804 was 10,120 persons.

June 14th, 1812, the name of the territory of Louisiana, was changed to that of Missouri, and it was advanced to a second grade of government. The council consisted of nine members, and the house of thirteen.

In 1815, on the 23rd day of January, the portion of the territory of Missouri lying north of the Osage river, and west of Collet creek, and

HISTORY OF COOPER COUNTY.—Continued.

the dividing land between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, was organized under the territorial law and called "Howard county."

Again in 1818, the Territorial Legislature held a session, during which the counties of Jefferson, Franklin, Wayne, Lincoln, Madison, Montgomery, Pike, Cooper, and three counties in southern Arkansas were formed.

Cooper county at her organization, December 17th, 1818, comprised all that part of what previously had been Bowen county, lying south of the Missouri river. It was bounded on the north by the Missouri; east and south by the Osage river, and on the west by what was then called Indian Territory.

This expanse of country embraced the present counties of Saline, Lafayette, Jackson, Cass, Henry, Johnson, Pettis, Morgan, Monticau and Cole, which, with itself, formed eleven whole counties, besides a part of St. Clair, Benton, Camden and Miller.

The organization of so many counties will indicate the rapid growth of the country from 1814 to 1819, during which time Cooper county received even more than her quota. In 1820 we find her sending Robert P. Clark, Robert Wallace and William Lillard to the State Convention, which met in St. Louis in June of the same year, for the purpose of framing a state constitution, previous to admission into the Union.

As time passed on and settlements increased the territory originally contained in Cooper county was divided off, piece by piece, until Cooper county, with its present limits, was left. Doubtless the last piece has been separated, and she stands now as she will for all future ages.

Cooper county is now bounded as follows: On the north by the Missouri river; on the east by Monticau county; south by Monticau and Morgan counties; on the west by Pettis and Saline counties.

The county, defined by its present limits, contains twelve full congressional townships and fourteen fractional ones. These are aggregated into thirteen municipal wards, the dividing lines in many cases being the streams.

The mode of division adopted in the survey is as follows: Each township land in the use of that word we refer to a portion six miles square) is divided into thirty-six sections, each section containing 360 acres. These sections are redivided into quarters, containing 160 acres each of which is divided into quarters again, containing 40 acres each. It often occurred that, by reason of being too liberal in the start, upon arriving at the western side of the township, the quarter-sections fell far short, in some cases only containing 62.50 acres. This lines in general ran north and south, and east and west, with a slight variation; but there are places where the variation is so great from a true west course that an irregular township occurs, such as is seen in township 48, range 19 west.

Two years after its first organization the population was 6,950; in 1830, 6,994; in 1840, 10,484; in 1850, 12,500; in 1860, 17,366; in 1870, 20,692; and the estimate for 1876 will place it near 25,000.

In making an estimate of the rapidity of growth, we must take into consideration the fact that both territory and population were being withdrawn from Cooper county during these years, thus depriving her of the full representation her original territory contained during the successive decades from 1820 to 1870.

The reader will note carefully the gradual reduction from the vast territory purchased from France in the organization of counties and he gains thereby a very intelligent idea of the strength and proportions of that tide of immigration which set in when Louisiana became the property of the United States.

After its organization in 1819 the county of Cooper made Bonville the county seat, the history of which comes more directly under the head of township history. Suffice it to say that the widow of Temple Cole, Mrs. Hannah Cole, was the original owner of the land enclosed in the original plat of the town adjoining the river.

The original plat of the town was made by Ann Morgan and Charles Lucas, brother of James H. Lucas, of St. Louis, and bore date of August 1st, 1817.

Upon the complete organization of the present county the township organization commenced, by defining boundaries, etc., the history of which, in more complete form, will be found in the township histories.

GOVERNMENTS, LAND CLAIMS, COURTS, ETC.

When formal possession of the territory of Louisiana was taken by France she placed it, in 1762, in the hands of Crozat; and again, upon his resigning it, in the hands of "The Company of the West." At the conclusion of the Paris treaty Spain took possession of the territory and her government retained their power in the southern part until the day before the surrender of the possession by the French to the United States authorities.

It was some time afterward that the upper part was surrendered, and it is said that when the territory was formally delivered to the United States authorities, that some of the inhabitants went as they saw their old flag lowered and that of the United States set floating over their heads.

Major Anson Suddard assumed the duties of governor of Upper Louisiana. He was followed in 1805 by General James Wilkinson; in 1807, by Captain M. Lewis, of the famous exploring expedition; 1809 by Benjamin Howard, who was followed by Captain William Clarke, the companion of Lewis.

Doubtless all citizens here had the subject of the "New Madrid claims" brought to their attention, and from our highest source of information we propose to give a few facts relative to them. New Madrid was a thriving village in 1811, when, by a terrible convulsion of nature, the town and immediate vicinity were reduced to almost complete desolation. Land, which the day before was high and dry in a moment sunk and was covered with the tumbling waters of the river. Life and property were destroyed to an extent, and the survivors were left in a most pitiable condition.

To relieve their sufferings at the earliest opportunity was the work of Congress, and to establish them once more upon a firm basis, grants of land were issued, embracing some of the choicest lands in Missouri.

These claims were established in the names of the first original settlers of New Madrid, and entered by any of their legal representatives, who were sufferers in the earthquake of 1811. For this reason the claims never appear in the name of the owner but in the name of the original owner of the land upon which the claimant lived, and which he doubtless purchased in the town and vicinity of New Madrid.

The term "legal representative" meant any one who became owner of the original tract in New Madrid, by reason of a purchase from the original owner, and who possessed it at the time of the earthquake.

This "legal representative" had power to sell his claim to anyone, the person thus becoming himself the legal representative of the original owner. These claims were placed in the name of the original owner at New Madrid that there might be a complete line of transfers established from the original grant down to the person who owned the claim.

Nearly all these claims in Cooper county were located on the river, between Bonville and Overton, one exception being the location of a claim near Bunton by the father of Joseph Stephens, Sr., who purchased it at New Madrid previous to the opening of the land office in this section.

Upon the organization of Howard county in 1816, Cole's Fort was chosen as the county seat, which was afterward removed to old Franklin, and finally settled at its present site, at Fayette, in 1823.

The first court within the territorial limits of Howard county, was held at Hannah Cole's Fort, on the eighth day of July, 1816, and discharged under the territorial laws all the duties of circuit, county and probate courts. The officers of this court were: David Barton, judge; Gray Ryan, clerk; John G. Heath, circuit attorney; and Nicholas S. Barkley, sheriff.

The attorneys who attended this court, were Edward Bates, Charles Lucas, Joshua Barton and Lucius Eaton.

The proceedings of this court were as follows: John Monroe was appointed clerk, and Benjamin Kell, David Jones, David Kinard, William Head and Stephen Lobb, were appointed commissioners to locate the county seat, which was first located by the territorial legislature at Cole's Fort.

On the 16th day of June, 1816, the above commissioners settled on old Franklin as the most suitable place for the county seat. The records, documents, etc., were removed to that place in 1817.

The county seat remained there until the year 1825, when it was moved to Fayette. The first court in the newly organized county of Cooper, was held in the present city of Bonville, on March 1st, 1819, at the residence of William Hardin, situated near the mouth of Roan's Branch, and close to the present site of the furniture factory. This was a United States district court, with David Tald, who was at that time district judge, afterwards state judge, presiding. Robert P. Clark, the father of Judge B. C. Clark, of Palestine township, acted as clerk, and Wm. McFarland, father of Judge McFarland was sheriff.

The United States prosecuting attorney was Wm. S. Brokey. The following constituted the grand jury: James P. Peters, foreman; Make Ross, John Savage, James Chamber, Britton Williams, John Roberts, Carroll George, Clayton Hurt, Joseph Smith, Wm. Gibson, Eli N. Henry, Frederick Houz, Thomas Tweynman, Wm. Nolan and Delany Bolin. The following were summoned but did not appear: John Cathey, Zephaniah Bell, Henry S. Gayer, George Cathey, Daniel Dagan and James Campbell. The next day, March 2nd, the county was divided into townships, viz: Morgan, Lamine, (including the city of Bonville,) Arrow Rock, Miami and Telo; and the following judges of election were appointed: Brokey, Wm. Ward, John Verdon and John Alwardt, Landon; James McVay, Robert Wallace and Boaz P. Hixcox, Arrow Rock; William Lillard, Benjamin Chambers and James Anderson; Miami;—John B. Thomas, Joel Estes and John Evans; Telo;—Julius Kammone. Gilliland and Abel Owen, Constables appointed; Morgan;—Paul Whittier; Lamine;—John Potter; Arrow Rock;—Jacob Lee; Miami;—Elkhay Evans; Telo;—Green McCaffery.

It was during this session that Stephen Turley was granted ferry license, across the Lamine river, and B. W. Levens, Ward and Parker, and Geo. W. Kerr, were granted ferry license across the Missouri river at present site of Overton. Wm. Dineen was appointed "under sheriff" of Cooper county, and Wm. Rose, county surveyor; besides the appointment of James Brady, Boaz P. Hixcox and Robert Wallace as commissioners to superintend the building of the courthouse.

July 5th, court met again. Robert P. Clark produced commission as circuit clerk of Cooper county, and Peyton R. Hayden was admitted to the bar, as an attorney and counselor-at-law.

The first county court was held January 26th, 1821, at the house of Robert P. Clark, on the lot where Adam Richard now resides, on High street in Bonville.

James Brady, James Miller and Archibald Kavanagh, were the justices of the court, appointed; James McVay, the coroner; and the territory of Missouri. Robert P. Clark was appointed clerk of the county court, and Wm. Curtis, sheriff. The next April, (1821) Robert P. Clark, produced his commission as clerk of the county court for life, or during good behavior. Geo. Crawford was appointed assessor, and Andrew Briscoe, collector.

The same day this will of Thomas McMahon, deceased, was probated, it being the first will proven before the court and in this county. Meanwhile, new townships having been formed, John Potter was appointed constable for Bonville township, Bryant T. Nolan for Lamine, Martin Jennings for Monticau, and James C. Berry for Clear creek. Geo. C. Hart was also appointed as commissioner to run dividing line between Saline and Cooper counties, and B. W. Levens to run line between Cooper and Cole counties.

This court assumed to possess original jurisdiction, as several cases are on record, and fines are authorized by the justices of county court. It was by this court that Boaz P. Hixcox and Geo. Crawford were appointed as commissioners to lay off into coal districts, such roads as might be established in what was then Bonville township. William son Clark was appointed school commissioner to superintend the school lands, but afterwards resigned, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Nicholas Vozz.

This court was very busy at its opening in appointing commissioners to "view and locate roads according to the petition for the same," and in the granting of licenses for traffic in merchandise, liquors, etc. In 1822, commissioners were appointed to receive bids for a new court house and jail, which were finally built in 1823. The present court house was built in 1849. The surveyor appointed by this court, were Baxter M. Erving in 1821, and John Dickson in February, 1825, and holding commissions heretofore spoken of for the establishment of county lines. Many attempts were made to move the county seat, but all proved fruitless.

The courts of Missouri at the present day consist of a supreme

court, circuit court, county court, probate court and justice's court. By act of legislature, approved March 15th, 1822, the state was divided into twenty-nine judicial circuits, in No. 1 of which Cooper county belongs. This circuit comprises the following counties: Cooper, Cole, Camden, Morgan, Monticau and Miller.

The Circuit Court has both civil and criminal jurisdiction in all matters between justices' courts and the supreme court of the state. Each circuit judge is elected for six years. Each county elects a clerk of circuit court every four years.

The time for holding circuit court in Cooper county is as follows: The first Monday in April, fourth Monday in July and the third Monday in November. The present judge is Geo. W. Miller; the present clerk is Horace A. Hutchinson.

County Court consists of three judges, who hold office six years; one judge being elected every two years.

This is a court of record and transacts all county business, which is usually done by a board of county commissioners, or supervisors in other states. This court has a clerk elected every four years, and holds its session four times a year, as follows: first Monday in February, May, August and November. The present judges are, James H. Walker, John M. McCutcheon, Robt. A. McCullough; the present clerk, Jackson M. Brown.

Probate Court. This consists of a judge heretofore elected every six years, but under the new constitution, elected every four years. It is also a court of record, and has jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to estates, wills, guardians, apprentices, etc. It holds four terms a year, as follows: the first Monday in January, April, July and October. The present judge is Charles H. Smith. Justices of the peace hold office for four years, two justices being in each township.

SURFACE, ETC.

Cooper county is situated on the 36th degree north latitude, and about the 7th degree west from Washington. It also lies near the geographical centre of Missouri, on the south side of the Missouri river, and east of 52½ square miles, or about 357,120 acres. The surface is almost equally diversified with hilly country and prairie. A line of hills of goodly height extends the full length of the county along the river, at times approaching to the waters edge, and again retreating some distance from the shore.

In the southwestern part of Lamine township, near the county line, and in the neighborhood of Blackwater creek, we find it very fully, as we also do in the southern part of Lamine township and nearly the whole of Blackwater, Clear creek, and Otterville townships.

Other portions are very hilly, but in most cases the roughness of the bottom lands, most of which are well cultivated. Upon the Lamine river and Blackwater creek we find scenery that borders closely upon the grand. At places along their courses we find precipices whose perpendicular height must reach the neighborhood of 200 feet. There is one in particular upon the Blackwater creek which rises from the creek bed to near this height as vertical as any house wall, while upon its summit a conical shaped pile rises still higher, enabling one to view the surrounding country at a great advantage for miles around. There are many such precipices at various points along these streams. In many places along the streams we find vast stretches of bottom lands, most of which are well cultivated for cotton, and falling in this, are valuable as pastures for stock. Combining the prairie, the low land, the rough and the hilly in such proportions as they are combined in Cooper county, we have a surface capable of suiting the most fastidious farmer of the age. Nor is any going to waste. Those portions thought to be wholly unfitted for cultivation on account of their roughness, have, by the efforts of the Dutch and Germans, proven a source of wealth to some and of material worth to others. None seems lost. None seems wholly useless.

The county is nearly equally diversified with prairie and timber, the latter in predominance. Old settlers state as facts that there is more timber in the county to-day than when she was fifty years ago. It is curious to see a fine growth of trees towering above you, and even a man tell you that he saw them when they were no taller than hazel bushes; and that many times he drove over them in his wagon. But such is the rapid growth of timber in this county that such occurrences are frequent.

The reason assigned for this growth of timber is the prevention of prairie fires, which in past days prevented the growth of vast portions of the forest.

As a county it is well supplied with water. The drainage is perfect, except in the larger streams, whose currents, unless in very high water, are slow, or absent altogether. In low water the streams move hilly along, or lie quiet for miles along their courses, seeming but to stir from their pebbly beds. The streams, when swollen by heavy rains, grow to immense currents, and rush down their hitherto empty beds, sweeping all before them. Some of them, not content to remain within bounds, break over their banks and prove of great damage to crops, fences, etc. The drainage is so perfect that the rising in the streams is very sudden, and as suddenly they fall.

Springs of clear crystal water abound in various portions of the county, while it also furnishes a large amount of mineral springs, salt springs and sulphur springs. Of the former, Chamber Springs are quite celebrated. Some of these have proven of service in days past, and, doubtless, as their properties become better known, they will prove of more worth in the future.

The main streams of the county are, Lamine river, Blackwater creek, Monticau creek, Clear creek, Flat creek, Pettis Saline, Clark's Creek, and Stephen's Fork. Of these, the Pettis Saline and Lamine drain the greater part of the county, embracing the central and western portions, while Monticau and Lamine drain the southeastern and western portions, respectively.

GEOLOGY.

In presenting the various features of the geology of Cooper county, we must necessarily be brief in most matters, leave any apparent omissions as accounted for. The strata of Cooper county range from the alveolium to the second sandstone, or over the base of the yellowstone sandrock. The alveolium of this county presents the same features as it does in other parts of the state. Beside the soil, which as a matter of course is co-extensive with the county, and a few unimportant locali-

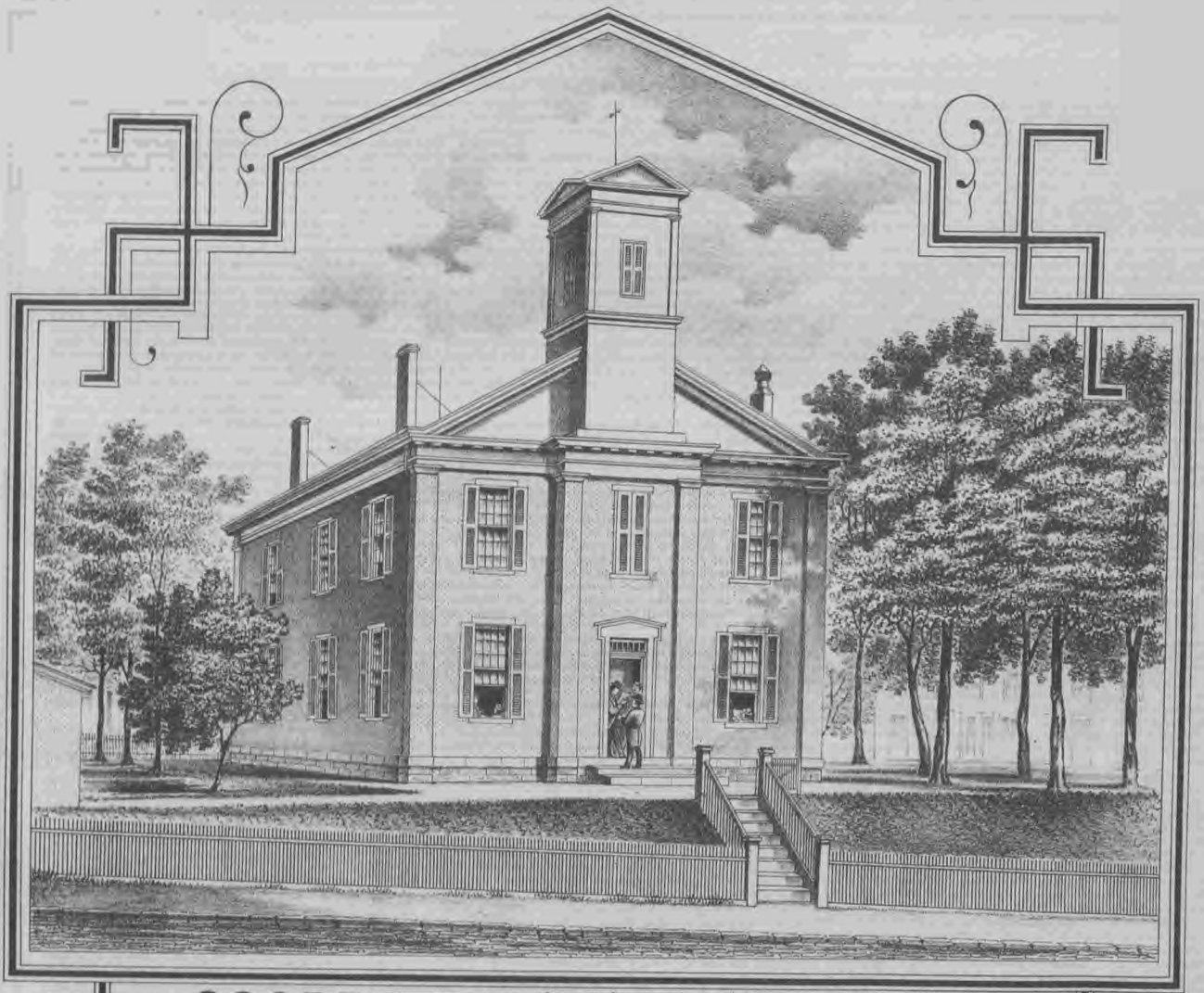
SECTIONAL MAP OF GOOPER COUNTY MISSOURI.

Showing its Subdivision into Congressional and Civil Townships. Also showing the Location of its towns and villages, rail roads, wagon roads, streams, churches, schoolhouses, etc. etc.

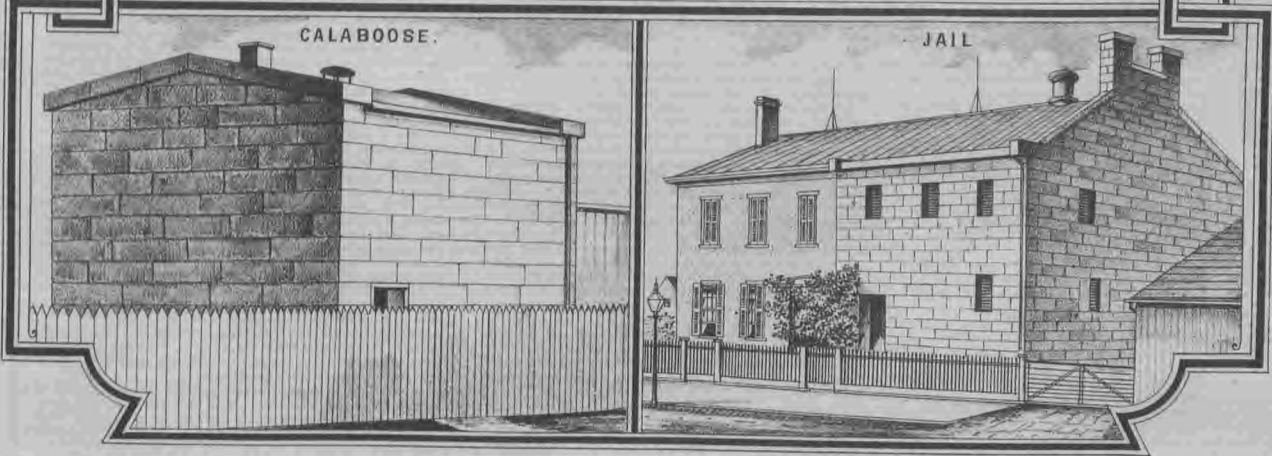


T. 49 N.
T. 48 N.
T. 47 N.
T. 46 N.
T. 45 N.

R. 19 W. MORGAN COUNTY R. 18 W. R. 17 W. MONITEAU COUNTY R. 16 W. R. 15 W.



COOPER COUNTY COURTHOUSE



CALABOOSE.

JAIL

HISTORY OF COOPER COUNTY.—Continued.

ties this formation is confined to the bottoms of the Missouri, Lamine, the Petite Saline, and other streams. The lower part of the Missouri limestones is located in townships 48 and 49, range 16, and in township 49, ranges 16 and 18. These alluvial deposits are very fertile and sustain a fine growth of timber, viz: cottonwood, sycamore, slippery and American elms, box elder, sugar tree, white maple, red birch, white, black and white ash; coffee tree, honey locust, burr, white, swamp white, chestnut, rock chestnut, laurel, pin, red and scarlet oak; pig nut, watercress, shellbark and thick shellbark hickories; red hick, hickory, pawpaw, plum, hackberry, and several varieties of willow and grape.

BLUFFS.

This formation is well developed in Cooper, and presents its usual physical features and contains the most of its fossils. It shows its usual characteristic features and is thickest on the bluffs of the Missouri, and gives to them their rounded contour and fertility. Under some parts of the city of Booneville the bluff is one hundred feet thick.

DRIFT.

This deposit is very sparingly developed in Cooper. Besides of metamorphic and igneous rocks are often seen in the beds of small streams, and these places from which the uppermost bluffs have been removed; but the undisturbed beds of pebbles and sands, so common in this formation further north, are seldom seen in the county. Beds of water-worn pebbles and sand frequently appear, where the streams have cut through the strata in the valleys of denudation. But these strata are made up almost entirely of fragments of the adjacent rocks, and were doubtless formed by causes more limited than those which produced the drift, and still more recent, as pebbles from the drift are found in them.

COAL MEASURES.

The beds of the lower coal series only are found in Cooper. Several strata are exposed in the bluffs of the Missouri between Booneville and the mouth of the Lamine, but all of these strata are not permeated in these bluffs. The best exposure of these beds is in Mr. Howard's bluff, three-fourths of a mile below the mouth of the Lamine, in township 49, range 18, section 36.

But few fossils are seen, only those of the lower coal series, viz: *Leda orata*, *Goniatites planumbiloba*, and other new species. The *Micosteus Sandstone* is sometimes used at Booneville, as a foundation stone, and for other building purposes, but it is so friable, and crumbles so easily, that it can not endure a great weight or long exposure.

The *Hydraulic Limestone* has been tested, and found to possess hydraulic properties; and these prove it to belong to members of the first class. If on trial, it should prove a valuable cement, it can be found in great abundance as it crops out in all the bluffs between Booneville and the mouth of the Lamine; and, in short, it extends over the whole region of the coal measures, as does the micaceous sandstone. The extent of country covered by these coal-measures is considerable. They extend some three miles south of Booneville, and seven west of the Lamine, giving an area of about twenty square miles, which will yield for every foot of workable coal 20,000,000 tons of that valuable mineral. Should the whole area average three feet, which is a low figure, the whole amount in this area of the regular coal measures will be 60,000,000 tons of workable coal. And it is probable that the quantity will be ever double this amount.

Every foot of workable coal will give over 1,500 tons per acre; and three feet, 4,500 tons per acre. At Howard's Bluff, there are at least six feet of workable beds, which will give over 9,000 tons per acre for that region. On the southern and eastern boundaries of this area, the strata are not so thick.

Besides these beds of the regular coal measures, there are many other local deposits of the very best coal, which often occurs in beds of great thickness and purity. Among the prominent ones of the county we find Stephen's coal-bed. It is located in township 47, range 17, section 27, and 28, in a valley cut into the encrinitis limestone. The principal bed is seven feet thick and has an irregular dip to the west. This is a very excellent quality of common bituminous coal. A second stratum is said to exist below the principal bed above named.

On township 46, range 17, section 19, is a bed of runnel coal in a ravine cut in the Clinton limestone. The strata dip at an angle of 55°, and are covered by a bed of loess dirt resting upon the edges of the strata.

Other beds are: Col. James Staple's coal-bed, township 49, range 19, section 16. This bed seems to be in a ravine in the carboniferous limestone. This is a very valuable bed; but its character is of such a nature the quantity cannot be determined until it is worked out.

Faxon's coal-bed, located one mile south of Chouteau Springs, in a ravine of encrinitis limestone.

Singer's coal-bed, located one-half mile south of Faxon's.

Col. Thos. Innes's coal-bed, located in township 47, range 16, section 18 or 19 (see exactly known.)

J. E. Johnson & Co. and Wash, Adams' coal-bed, in township 47, range 16, section 17.

Earley's coal-bed, in township 46, range 18, section 31.

Drafton's coal-bed, in township 46, range 16, section 18.

Mrs. Frey's coal-bed, in township 16, range 17, section 18.

Maule's coal-bed is on Clark's Fork.

Mr. Jenkin Robinson's coal-bed, in township 48, range 16, section 22.

Mr. Sox's coal-bed, in township 47, range 18, section 15.

There are other deposits in the county, but space forbids mention.

CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE.

Under this group we find in Cooper the following divisions:
Ferruginous Sandstone, varying from 4 to 20 feet in thickness; valuable as a building stone.
Archimedean Limestone, a recent thickness, 75 feet. The dark crystalline beds make fine building stones.
Encrinitis Limestone; thickness varies from 100 to 200 feet. Used for quicklime and other purposes.

CHOUTEAU GROUP.

Chouteau Limestone.—This formation, with its numerous and beautiful fossils, was first observed at the Chouteau Springs, from which its name is derived. There are two divisions, which are very distinct: The *Upper Chouteau Limestone* is brownish gray, earthy, in heavy beds,

which contains masses of calcareous spar, and a few reticulated corals and Favosites scabraligalli. The *Lower Chouteau Limestone* is blue or compact limestone, irregularly stratified in thin beds, which contains many beautiful fossils.

The *Chouteau Limestone* underlies the *Encrinitis Limestone*, and crops out in all parts of the county where the streams have cut through the latter formation. Its thickness is 70 feet at Marston's Bridge, and 50 feet at Chouteau Springs. The upper division gives evidence of good hydraulic properties, hence good for cement.

Vertical Sandstone and Shales.—This formation is not so well developed in Cooper as it is in Marion or Green county. The upper part is usually a yellowish gray, while the lower part is a darker, compact variety, containing small, dark fossiliferous markings. These beds are from 20 to 30 feet thick in Cooper county.

Lithographic Limestone.—This formation is but sparingly developed in Cooper. It is usually a bluish gray, semi-crystalline limestone. Its thickness varies from 15 to 30 feet. It is a pure limestone, and used for quicklime.

Onondaga Limestone (Cooper Marble).—The upper part is a bluish drab, compact limestone, containing cavities filled with a yellowish green substance, which gives the rock a fine mottled appearance. Its thickness varies from 20 to 60 feet. It is best developed on Clear creek, on the Lamine and on Petite Saline, in township 47, range 18, section 34.

Chouteau Sandrock.—Three divisions of this rock have been observed in Cooper.

Sarcosurcal Sandstone exhibits all of its peculiar and interesting features in this county. Its thickness is quite as variable as usual, ranging from 1 to 50 feet. Its lower surface is very uneven. Its upper surface is also very uneven, as is shown by the numerous projecting knolls which rise above the soil, where it is the surface rock. It is found capping or cropping out of the bluffs of all the streams in the southern part of the county. It can furnish any quantity of the purest sand for glass and cement, but it is usually too friable for building purposes.

Magnesian Limestone.—It is usually a gray or buff crystalline limestone, filled with small, irregular masses of a soft white or greenish yellow silicious substance, which rapidly decomposes when exposed, and leaves the rock full of irregular cavities, and covered with rough, projecting points. The greatest thickness observed in this county is 150 feet.

Sandstone.—This rock has been observed in but two places in the county. It is a regularly stratified brown sandstone, which may serve as a fire-rock, or for some building purposes, where great strength is not needed.

PRODUCTIONS.

With her varied soil and delightful climate, Cooper county is destined to produce as great a variety of products as any locality in Missouri. She seems to have been favored by nature, especially in variety of soil, herb, shrub and tree, and in the possession of an abundance of water and good drainage.

Nor is this all, for stored away in the deep recesses of her soil are minerals destined some day to prove a source of wealth to the enterprising seeker. In bringing this subject before you, we quote from the *Geological Surveyor* as follows:

"We may say that the mining in Central Missouri is yet near the surface. When these have been slightly exhausted, deep shafts will be sunk, and, resting on the experience of Southeast mines, we may here expect to find rich deposits, lower down."
Lead is the principal mineral found, but the existence of iron, copper, zinc, and manganese, is evident though no efforts are at present put forth for obtaining them. The *Geologist* says:

"It will be seen from the appearance of the Central Missouri diggings that the lead ore seems to extend more horizontally through the rocks than into the depth, and to be more extensively developed in certain strata than in others; also, that the local development is exceedingly variable, there being localities numerous favored spots where large quantities of galena are accumulated, numerous others where the galena, although present, is not found in paying quantities."

"The prospect of finding lead ore in greater depths than that into which the deepest of the present mines have penetrated are not, just now, very encouraging. However, as is sometimes happens in stratified rocks that ore-bearing and barren or richer and poorer strata alternate, and as the same of galena lead downwards in numerous places in this region, it is by no means impossible that at a greater depth other lead-bearing strata may be found, or that the veins may grow richer."

"So long as this has not been practically ascertained, we must say that, according to our present experience, lead ore deposits in Central Missouri have been found paying to a moderate depth only, but that many deposits are quite extensive, and that they are very numerous in certain districts, although undoubtedly many existing are yet undiscovered."

"The knowledge of the existence of lead in Cooper county is old, but mining is yet in its infancy. The district located in Lamine township, and extends over the line to Safford township. In Lamine township, lead has been found in Clear creek and other localities. In Lamine township the old mines are being re-opened and new ones established. The lead-bearing rock in this district is the Archimedean or Keokuk limestone, of the sub-carboniferous formation, and differs from that met with in other mines of Central Missouri; but similar to that with which the lead ores are connected in the Southwest. The main diggings of this region are as follows: Marmaduke diggings, in Saline county, and the Old South & Collins diggings, in Cooper."

The former is situated in township 49, range 16 west, section 26, on a branch of the Lamine river; owned by J. A. Sheldahl and others. It was first worked about thirty years ago, was worked a second time by Dills & Co., who built an air-furnace, and smelted about 400 pigs of lead. It is now being worked but little. The new shafts are twenty-five to forty feet deep, and are being worked through the limestone in search of a deeper stratum of lead.

The latter diggings are situated in township 49, range 18, section 19, Lamine township. The mine, owned by J. A. Sheldahl and others. It was first worked about thirty years ago, was worked a second time by Dills & Co., who built an air-furnace, and smelted about 400 pigs of lead. It is now being worked but little. The new shafts are twenty-five to forty feet deep, and are being worked through the limestone in search of a deeper stratum of lead.

There are several other places in the northwestern portion of Cooper

county where traces of lead and silver ore are found, but lack of capital prevents active operations.

Brown hematite is the only iron ore of economical value observed in the county. There are two localities which can furnish a sufficient supply of good ore to justify manufacturing operations. These lands are in the ferruginous sandstone, from the bluffs of the Blackwater, in section 3, township 48, range 18, and in section 33 of the same township. The stratum of iron ore in this locality varies in thickness from 1 to 3 feet, and extends over a large area in the latter locality. Iron ore is also seen above the mouth of Clear creek, on the Lamine, and in small quantities in other portions of this section.

Small quantities of manganese may be observed at Stephen's coal-bed, though not in sufficient quantity to be of any economical value. But it is thought a stratum exists below, which the workers had not reached. The physical properties of her soils, the rocks from which they are derived, and the crops produced, all prove the agricultural resources of Cooper county to be very great. The soil of the timber and prairie lands, in nearly all of the northern and central parts of the county, is based upon the bluff (that peculiar soil found in the vicinity of Booneville, and forming the benches in that neighborhood), and possesses all the excellent qualities of the second variety derived from that formation. It sustains a heavy growth of timber, and is well adapted to corn, oats, tobacco, and, after slight exhaustion, wheat.

Grain is the great staple, and is raised in large quantities in all portions of the county. Wheat is next in order, and generally a fair crop. Tobacco is extensively cultivated in those portions where clearings are being made, and on rested soil. The net crop is an average crop, though the rains of the past season prevented the harvesting of most of it. Rye and barley are but little cultivated.

Upon her many hills we find the grapes cultivated extensively, from which a fine quality of wine is made, while the orchards dot the county over the whole extent, producing fine crops of apples.

From the gardens come all kinds of fruits adapted to the climate, making Cooper county an important article to the farmer and fruit grower.

Over the county, at various points, are the rich woodland and prairie pastures, in which may be seen as the herds of cattle as are found in the state on an average, while she also produces her share of hogs, though the hog disease of the present year has swept hundreds away at various points.

The *fauna* and *flora* of Cooper will compare with those of more favored climes, though the hard air circulation is fast sweeping from the north all those which will not come under her gray, and replacing the lost by those cultivated by her own hand.

In Cooper county there are in the neighborhood of 150,334 acres of improved land. Her orchard products are valued at \$47,555, her live stock at \$1,428,931, her home manufactures at \$12,507.

Within her limits are 67 manufacturing establishments, employing some 250 workmen, and paying annually \$60,495 for wages. In these establishments \$173,250 are invested, and \$217,091 worth of material is used annually, producing manufactured articles worth \$485,324.

The manufacturing industries of Cooper county are represented by the following: Brick, stoneware and wagon, men's clothing, flour mill products, leather, lumber (sawed), stone and masonry, tobacco (not including cigars and snuff), wool carding, and cloth dressing.

The following are the post-offices situated within the present limits of Cooper county.

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Booneville, | Orston, | Harrison, |
| Bureau, | Plugh, | Low Kim, |
| Clear Creek, | Pringle, | Osceola, |
| Goodie's Mill, | Bohler, | Mill Grove, |
| Lamine, | Clark's Fork, | Pleasant Green, |
| New Palestine, | Clifton City, | Verona, |

Of these, nine are reached by railroad and nine by stages.

To speak of the improvements in Cooper county since its organization in 1816, is no small task. Then a comparative wilderness, traversed by the wild animal and the wilder Indian; her only roads being the paths led through the forest by her native sons or broken and trampled by the fire and shaggy bear. Her water-courses were unbridged save by the fallen tree, and the proud Missouri swept along, never dreaming that her banks would be held together and her bosom spanned by a bridge of iron. Nor did she dream her mighty bosom would be the swarms of boats that afterwards thronged her course for many years.

The improvements were of the simplest character at the organization. The inhabitants not fearing the Indians, scattered over her domain here and there, as conveniences called for. At this time, Booneville was the town of the county, and all affairs centered in her. Many roads were in use, but they were only temporary, and changed when the will of the farmer led him in other ways. However, all centered in Booneville, at that time the focus of trade and general interest. The first year of a license granted, was in May, 1821, to Christian Catron, who was thereby permitted to retail merchandise for six months in one place, in the city of Booneville.

In June, 1821, Messrs. Ryan & Kavanaugh were granted the same privilege, which we find renewed many times afterwards. To July, 1821, Absalom Ream was granted license to keep a tavern in the town of Booneville. In May, 1822, the same was granted to C. B. Ross, while Henry Bassford obtained a license to retail merchandise at one place within the county for six months. In February, 1823, C. B. Ross renews his license, and one is also granted to Thomas Rogers for the same purpose. In November of the same year, we find a license granted to Edward Bradley, permitting him to retail wines and liquors at his house for six months. So far as we can determine this was the first regular dram shop established in the county. About one year after, Mrs. Restine Fale obtained license for the same purpose, and Flew Mitchell petitioned for the same, which was granted. Thus, step by step, the business interests of the county grew until they reached the present limits, which, to say the least, are flattering.

As immigration set in and the territory became settled, the march of progress commenced in earnest. Roads were opened here and there, mainly on the old thoroughfares, as they were all "short cuts." Many of these still remain and doubtless will for years to come. Small bridges across minor streams were first attempted, they were rude in structure, but eventually came to such structures as span the Lamine and Petite Saline at several points. A glance at our county may well exhibit the development of roads. There are few portions of the county but what are accessible, and that by a county road, or in extreme cases by

HISTORY OF COOPER COUNTY—Continued.

good neighborhood roads. The high waters of the past year have damaged, to some extent, the bridges at certain points, and in some cases swept them away, but new ones will take their place, while efforts are in progress for the erection of others at various points.

The present court house was erected in 1849, and the jail, which was formerly constructed of logs, was built some twenty-five years ago. The railroads of the county are of more recent origin, dating not farther back than 1857 or 1858. At Knoxville a magnificent bridge spans the Missouri, built by the M. & T. R. R. The bridge is a model of skill and will compare favorably with the great bridges of the west. It is 1,935 feet long, all iron, embraces seven spans, and cost \$1,000,000, the original contract being \$800,000. This railroad enters the county at Booneville, and passing in a southwestern direction through the county leaves it about three-quarters of a mile west of Clifton City. The O. V. & S. K. R. R. enters the county on the southern boundary line, and passing in a very irregular manner about due north, makes Booneville the terminus. This road is leased by the Missouri Pacific. The Missouri Pacific proper, enters the southwestern portion of the county exactly eight and a half miles east of the southwest corner, and curving into the county, it leaves it two miles from the southwest corner.

The County Farm is beautifully situated, and under the present management, proves a sweet asylum to those not favored by Dame Nature or Fortune. It is located in section 6, township 47, range 17 west, about one mile northwest of New Palestine.

When the County Court was first organized there was a great demand for county roads, and many were the petitions presented and granted for such. Among the many roads granted at that time, and for one or two years afterwards, we give but a few, viz: A road from Willow Cole's Fort on the Missouri river, to meet the road from Fayette at Osage river. A road from Prairie road, at the crossing of Osage river, to Booneville. A road from Chandler's Ferry to the county line. A road from Booneville, crossing near Fork of Petite Saline, to the Grand Prairie near John Patrick's. A road from Booneville to Fort Osage, by way of Rietwater. A road from Booneville to county line of Cole county, in the direction of empty state of Cole county. A road from Missouri river, opposite the mouth of Grand Missouri, to the land leading from Booneville to Potate, where it crosses Little Missouri creek—George Hanna was appointed surveyor of this road. A road from Booneville to Washington. A road from Booneville to Lamine river. A road from Booneville to Lilly's bottom. A road from Tabor road, above "The Patches," through the Petite Saline bottom to its head. A road from the mouth of the Lamine river towards Fort Osage to its intersection with the road from Equilin to Fort Osage. A road from Torley's Ferry, to intersect road from the mouth of the Lamine to Fort Osage.

Bridges across the Petite Saline were ordered in 1824. Commissioners for the work were: Levin Cooper, David Jones and Charles Woods.

EDUCATION.

To the frontiersman nature and experience are two through instructors. Deprive him of these higher elements of an education and he seeks them himself in their ruder forms in nature. He learns a lesson from the running brook, the trembling leaf, the towering rock, and in his daily walk, from forests all around him, he gains a rich harvest of mental culture never found elsewhere. But he must needs have the "book larvae" after all, for sooner or later he and his descendants must mingle with common humanity in the daily affairs of life. Many of our frontiersmen were well educated, besides inheriting a general intelligence common to the communities from which they came. To increase this was their restless work after receiving themselves a home. Their first efforts was a rather crude one, but possessing a peculiar charm, and no doubt awakening a great degree of interest.

We refer to the first school ever organized in Cooper County. John Savage was the first founder, in 1813, and to nature he applied for his building. About one mile east of Booneville, on Lilly's Branch, about one-half mile from its mouth, underneath the shady trees, were two logs placed a short distance apart. One of these served as a seat for his pupils, and the other for himself. The roll-call was answered by Benjamin Delany, William Hollis, Hiram and William Savage, Hoss and William Warden, John and William Yarnall, John and William Jolly, Joe and William Scott, John and William Ross, and Samuel Cole. The price of tuition was \$1.50 per month, payable in produce, or anything available which was worth one dollar. There was the primitive seed sowing in these youthful minds, underneath the trees, with naught to disturb them save nature's sounds. The school lasted but a short time, owing to the threatening signs of the Indians, who previously had been aroused by British emissaries.

The next school of which we have any record, was taught at Booneville, by Abiel Leonard, somewhere on the eastern part of Morgan street. It seems, however, the occupation was not congenial to him, and we are told his happiest day was when it closed.

Other schools were started soon after at various other points. William Anderson taught one in 1817, near Concord Church. Donaldson, in southern part of the county; L. C. Stephens, at "Old Nelo," William Moore, in Palestine township, near the present residence of Jervis White. Rollins taught near Big Lick.

The opportunities for securing an education were very meagre, and in many portions the county are still so. Educational facilities have not kept pace with the other developments of the county, though there has been a fair proportion of advancement made.

Up to the year 1844 we find a number of efforts made to establish schools of a higher grade in Booneville and vicinity. In that year, however, a permanent institution was established by Prof. P. T. Kemper.

The Kemper Family School was opened in Booneville on Monday, May 8, 1844, using for a school-room a one-story frame building on the present site of the banking house of Aebbs & Daniels. The original course of study embraced the entire Cambridge course of mathematics and the course of classics common in western colleges.

Many, who afterwards became very prominent men, graduated from this school. The first building for the use of the school was erected in 1845. This was built by a joint-stock company, the stock of which gradually became the property of Mr. Kemper. In 1851 an addition was built. The present school room was built in 1866 and the left front of the main building in 1872. Mr. T. A. Johnston became a partner in 1875.

A notable event of 1874 was the re-union, in June, of the students of

thirty years. Several hundreds were present. With the object of making *tree men*, and fulfilling it from year to year, there is thought also for the school last success.

Prairie Home Institute.—Prairie Home Institute is located about fourteen miles south of Booneville, in Cooper county, Mo., on a high, rolling prairie, beautifully variegated and interspersed with groves of original timber. It is situated in township No. 47, range No. 16, section No. 20; and we may also say that it is in the center of almost a circle, the radii of which is fourteen miles from the following named places: Booneville, Rochester, Fayetteville, Sandy Hook, California, and Buncion.

The enterprise was projected in 1855 by the Rev. A. H. Minsoline, and successfully conducted for several years. In 1859 Dr. Fritz, of Booneville, purchased the institution under mortgage. A few days thereafter it was sold to Washington A. Johnston, and in the fall of 1869 sold by him to the Public School District.

Under this management the school was conducted by Prof. Edge Denney and wife; then by Miss Margaret McPharling, now Mrs. Wm. H. Ellis, Jr. In May, 1871, in convention, the District empowered Mr. G. G. Wilson to dispose of the building to a teacher who would conduct a boarding school for the education of both sexes. Through Mr. Wilson and the township board, the house was sold to A. Slaughter, then president of the Texas Prairie High School, Lafayette county, Mo.

The institute having been thoroughly repaired and remodeled by Prof. Slaughter, during the summer of 1871, he formally opened the institution on the 11th of September, with the following corps of teachers: Miss Mary Jane Lauderdale, Miss Laura A. Slaughter, Mr. Joel H. Abbot. There was a large attendance of pupils in the various departments, which institution with its contents was destroyed by fire, without loss, when the institute with its contents was destroyed by fire, without insurance. The loss was quite severe to the principal and his family, but this was partly alleviated, by citizens, who promptly and liberally contributed, in money and otherwise, to the wants of the family.

Dr. Wm. H. Ellis, Dr. J. W. Porter, Wash. A. Johnston, C. M. Carey, Mike Wells, Henry Weib's, W. C. Taylor, Col. Robert McCubach, Capt. A. Hornbeck, C. R. Scott, Benton Brosius, Robert Brosius, Mrs. Bevis, Mrs. Daniel Hunt, Kelly Ragland, Wm. Pope, Rev. Wm. M. Tipton, Wm. M. McQuinn, T. J. Ellis, Capt. P. A. Rodgers, Mike Kelly and brother, Wm. K. Stephens, T. Jenkins, Mason Smith, Rev. G. B. Taylor, Willie L. Stephens, J. E. Talahner, James Brosius and Robert Hines, prominently called around the principal, in a liberal encouragement and support of a new and superior edifice, while the smoke was still ascending from the old.

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

Notwithstanding the extreme severity of the winter, the building was completed April 1st, 1875. Prof. Slaughter opened with a good school, on the 20th day of April, which continued with increasing interest to the commencement exercises on the 14th day of June, 1876, which was witnessed by over two thousand persons. The sixth annual session opened with increased patronage on the 14th day of September, 1876. The institution was regularly chartered under the following regency: Dr. J. W. Porter, president; Wash. A. Johnston, treasurer and secretary; W. C. Taylor, Capt. A. Hornbeck and Mike Wells. The building was then presented to Prof. A. Slaughter, under the condition that he or his family shall maintain a boarding school for the education of both sexes in the sessions, during a period of ten years; after which it shall be theirs *in fee*.

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

The session of 1875-6 opened with the following corps of instructors: Prof. A. Slaughter, principal; Prof. E. R. Taylor, Mrs. Louis F. Wirt, Miss Annie B. Pritchard, Mrs. Laura W. Slaughter, mistress. The building is capable of accommodating seventy-five students in boarding. At present there is an average attendance of forty. With a success like the past, we can but admire the energy and enterprise, which characterized all connected with it, and with the same application in the future we can but read in its future life, success, and many friends.

Booneville Academy was opened by Mr. M. M. Singleton, a graduate of the "Kemper Family School," September 2nd, 1873. It was known previously, and for some time afterwards, as the "Booneville Male School." The increase has been steady since the opening of the school, and many changes in location have been made. At present it is situated on the corner of Sixth and Leont streets, in the city of Booneville. With its reputation for thoroughness this school is destined to rise high in the estimation of the people.

The *Bancroft Academy*, situated near the town of Bancroft, in township 47, range 17, was built by a stock company, and at present is in the hands of Prof. Gilley.

Cooper Institute, for young ladies, is located in Booneville, opposite the old site of *Booneville Seminary*, which was burned in August, 1876. It is hoped that upon the ruins of the latter will be built a seminary of which Cooper county may well be proud.

Besides these higher institutions of learning, there are, throughout the county, nearly one hundred common schools, at which may be obtained the rudiments of an education. The average term is about five months throughout the county. Some of the buildings are quite primitive; while some are quite modern in improvements.

There are, however, many places in the county so far removed from the influence of these district schools, as to make them of very little benefit. From the manner in which the higher schools are administered we are led to the conclusion that an institution is awakening in the country for more thorough instruction in those branches which make man a blessing to himself and to all with whom they come in contact.

CHURCHES.

For five years after the settlement of this county there was no regular preaching. After this time, occasional services were held at the residences by some passing missionary.

In 1815 Luke Williams, who afterwards preached at Concord Church, held service at Hannah Cole's Fort. He was born in the county of Virginia August 1776, and settled in Cooper county in 1816. The next who preached in the Fort was James Savage. Both of these represented the Baptist denomination, then the prevailing one in the county.

The first church was "Concord," built about 1819, near the residence of John Crawford. In its first minister was Luke Williams, who was the first local preacher in Cooper county. As co-workers and worthy successors, he had John R. Lugin, Ebenezer Rodgers, W. H. Duvall, Elias George, Peter Woods, A. P. Williams, Tyler Harris and others.

The next church was "Old Nelo," located one-half mile north of Bancroft, where the Dublin school-house now stands. The minister at this church was Wm Jennings, Jacob China, Langdon and Scott.

The next was "Mt. Pleasant Church," and "New Nelo," at Henry Woolley's old mill. Also a Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Lebanon township, Flora K. Kwig, pastor.

In 1823, when the Concord Association was organized, they reported eight (Eight) churches, and 325 members.

Big Lick (Baptist) Church was constituted 1822. Booneville Baptist Church, December, 1843. There are now fifteen churches, six pastors, and 1,247 members belonging to this denomination.

In 1821, on the 28th of April, the Presbyterian Church of Booneville was formed, though not at that time existing in Booneville. It was organized under the name of the Franklin Church, by the Rev. Edward Hollister, with twenty-five members. The reason for this naming it was, that it was situated in old Franklin. In 1829 Rev. Augustus Pomeroy, who taught school in Franklin, preached there and in Booneville. This was one of Mr. Cochran's ministry; also Mr. Chastelovian's. In 1830 the church was moved to Booneville and the name changed from Franklin to Booneville.

The place of worship ordinarily was an old brick school-house, and on extra occasions the court-house was used. Among the ministers who presided here, besides those already mentioned, were Mr. Kemble and Mr. Reynolds. On the 20th of August, 1832, measures were taken to build a church. Rev. Wm. G. Bell became pastor in 1830, and in 1841 the church was completed. Rev. H. M. Painter became pastor in 1859; Rev. James Martin in 1862. This building is now used as a parsonage, while a fine church edifice has been placed close by.

The Methodist Church was organized here in 1818, and was undoubtedly the first organization. With her usual zeal, she was first in the county. The Methodist Church at Booneville was finished in 1838. Of the others which were erected subsequently we have no record.

The Protestant Episcopal Church was organized at Booneville at a comparatively early date, probably about 1835, or it might have been earlier. Throughout the county they are few in number. The Booneville church was built in 1843 or 1844.

With the incoming of the Germans, about 1840, and for many years afterwards, the Lutheran and Catholic churches were established. There seems to have been no organization previous to their entrance into the county. They settled mostly in Clear Creek, Booneville, Saline and Prairie Home townships, where we may find churches organized in their respective communities.

At Booneville a fine Catholic church edifice has been erected with a school attached, and proves a mark of improvement in the city. The first Christian organization was formed in 1840, by Geo. Baker and wife, Rice Daniels and wife, and a Mr. Pohlman and wife, at Old Palestine, where in two years merged into the Lane Hill congregation. In 1843, Levy Huletts organized a church at Prairie Point, Lamine township, consisting of about fifteen members. This congregation afterwards merged, under Mr. Deane, Pleasant Grove Church, at Lamine City, where they now worship. The churches in the county at present are distributed as follows: Ottaville, Lane Elm, Lamine City, and Walnut Grove, in Clark's Fork township. Aggregate membership, about 700.

NEWSPAPERS.

For twenty years or more after its settlement the county could boast of no newspaper within its limits. It is destined a sure mark of progress when a community supports one or more newspapers. That mark, however, did not appear until the present limits of Cooper county until about the year 1830 or 1832. It came as the *Booneville Herald*, started by Robert Becht, but soon passed into the hands of James Middleton, afterwards to E. Hammond, and finally into the hands of Messrs. Middleton & Todd.

In 1829, we find the *Western Emigrant*, published by Robert Brent and J. H. Middleton. This sheet was started some time in May, 1829, and doubtless was built upon the remains of the *Booneville Herald*. March 7th, 1839, Mr. Brent sold his interest to Mr. C. W. Todd, and, for a year, the paper was owned by the latter firm.

About this time, they furnished in this county, a paper known as the *Missouri Register*, edited by William T. Youmans, who afterwards took Mr. Robinson as a partner. The paper finally passed into the hands of Jm Van Northwick. It must have been that the *Western Emigrant* died in the latter part of 1839 or early in 1840, but with the death of one, the next issue brings forth the *Booneville Observer*, edited by C. W. Todd. In his remarks on the change he says to his subscribers: "If the *Observer* does not fulfill your ideas of what the former issue of the *Emigrant* contained, you are privileged to return it."

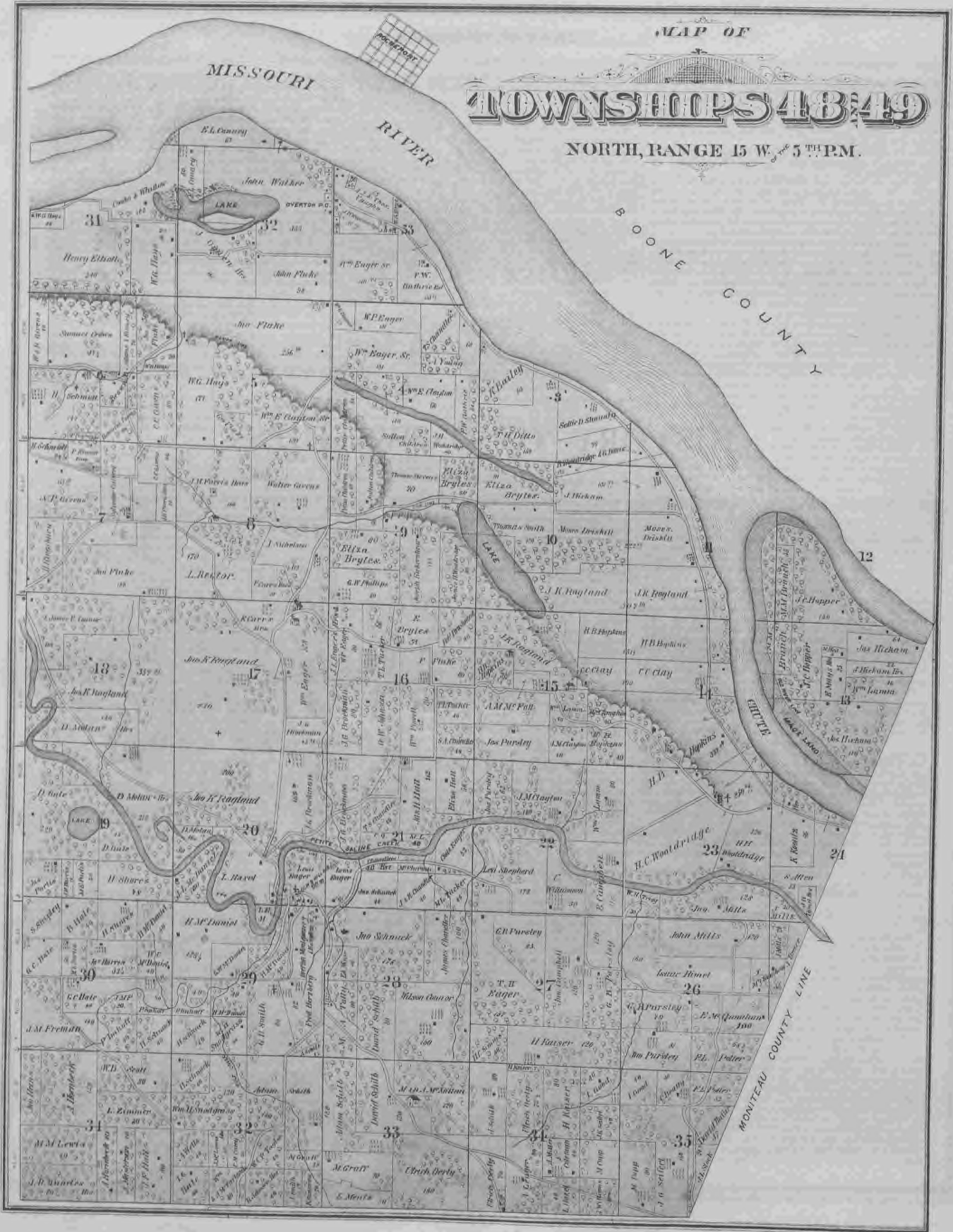
In 1842, T. J. Hogan became a partner of Mr. Todd. In 1848, P. M. Caldwell and J. C. Collins took charge of it, but after a short time Mr. Collins dropped out, after which Mr. A. Hammond was received as a partner. There were some changes made after this, the exact tenor of which we do not know.

It came, however, into the hands of A. W. Simpson, who remained editor until his death in 1861. Its politics were Whiggish, afterwards Democratic. There is some mention made of a paper called the *Booneville Democrat*, established 1858. The editor is not remembered.

In 1851 a college magazine named *Iris*, was published by the Adelpi Society. It continued two seasons.

In 1856 the *Booneville Patriot* was established by Mr. Gill. It was afterwards sold to Messrs. Caldwell & Stall. Its politics were American. It died in 1861, and in 1861, on the ruins of the *Booneville Patriot*, the *Booneville Advertiser* was established and is still owned by Caldwell & Co.

The *Booneville Weekly Advertiser* was founded in the latter part of 1861, by P. M. Caldwell and I. H. Stahl. After a time Col. Horace H. Hutchinson bought an interest, and a short time afterwards the



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three partners sold all interest to Messrs. Drury & Shelby. In 1871 J. G. Pangborn bought the interest, and in 1873 it came back to the firm of Caldwell, Stahl & Hutchinson. In 1874 Hutchinson sold out to G. W. Francis. In 1875 it finally came into the hands of the present owners, Messrs. Caldwell, Stahl and G. E. Hudbrook. In October, 1875, the Daily Advertiser was issued by the same firm, the enterprise being attributed to Mr. C. E. Hushrook.

After the suppression of the Boonville Observer, in 1861, the Monitor was published for a few months, when it broke up, and the material was removed to Kansas City.

The Boonville Weekly Eagle, Republican in politics, was issued October 7th, 1865. At the first issue it was only a 24-column journal, but in 1868 it was enlarged to 32 columns, and in 1870 to its present size. Mr. Milo Blair is the editor and proprietor. Mr. Blair may well be proud of the fact, that in the space of ten years his paper has always come out on time, and no issue has ever been missed.

The immigration of a large number of Germans to this county, from 1840 onward, of necessity demanded the publication of a German paper, the first number of which was issued May 28, 1868, by Joachim, King & Co., under the name of Waeclker am Missouri. Its subscription list, owing to the interest shown in it, reached 500 subscribers. It soon passed into the hands of L. Joachim, remaining at all times Republican in politics. For want of support it was obliged to suspend, the last number being issued October 7th, 1874.

Seeing and appreciating the demand, Col. F. W. Ludwig, an attorney at Boonville, took hold of the matter, and in the short space of eight days had The Central Missouriian issued from entirely new presses, but with the old subscription and advertising lists. A liberal encouragement has been given the paper, so that its subscription list now numbers 720 sub-

scribers. It devotes two columns to English reading matter, thus proving of interest to both nationalities. Its size is 32 columns, and it is published weekly.

CONCLUSION.

Sixty-six years ago, where we now sit, was a comparative wilderness. The advance guard of civilization had arrived and opened the doors to the throngs who were to come in future years. Mines of precious ore were not here to entice men to her borders, and hence the incoming population were of that class who start out to life determined to win by pure force of labor and careful management. Her forests became the home of the white man, instead of the savage, who knew not advancement. One by one the cabins dotted her surface, and one by one they grew to the substantial dwellings of the present day. Each year brought to light new fields of waving grain; each year seemed a vast step in the ladder of progress, and an abundant blessing on the efforts of her sons.

Famine and pestilence have blanned her borders, despoiling her beyond their reach, while sun and rain have showered their richness at proper times, making abundant harvests and filling the coffers of her sons of toil. Within her borders many foreigners have found a home, and have proven themselves of value in developing many portions, which otherwise must remain untouched. Her variety of population, of necessity, introduces a variety of manners and customs, which to the close observer proves of great interest.

Her abundance in the many varieties of her productions makes her inhospitable in general of a liberal, hospitable nature which attracts the stranger at the start. Her power to do good is vast; her resources many, and her progressive men of goodly number; but could the latter be universal her advancement would be difficult to measure.

One by one, her pioneers have dropped off and left her in the hands of those who were to care for her in the future; and well has the truth been kept.

This peace and prosperity reigned for half a century, when the dark war cloud hovered over her, and made her, for a time, the scene of conflict. Some two or three battles of note were fought within her limits, and many devastations common to warfare were committed, but with the declaration of peace, her enterprise, momentarily lulled by the thunders of war, awakened; the whistle of the plough-boy, no longer a slave, resounded on all sides; and the usual rush and activity of business assumed its former slings and grew in power each day. Soon her fields were full of waving grain, and her pastures filled with stock, while trade in all its forms arose as if from slumber, and stretched in her utmost limits.

Thus, each day has brought her prosperity, and each day will, so long as she upholds the institutions of progress and enterprise, and makes herself felt by her general intelligence, activity, enterprise, and morality. "What has been done can be done again." If success has been here in the past, and the substantial men throughout the county verify the fact, it can be here in the future; for with her abundant resources there seems no object she cannot surmount, no success which cannot be attained.

And thus on Tim's swarming wing
The year has rolled away,
These months left for such is long,
Have withered to decay;
But brighter days were mine in kind,
And though they are no more,
I give them to brighten your mind,
And interest you too.

W. H. MILLER.

HISTORY OF TOWNSHIPS.

PRAIRIE HOME TOWNSHIP.

This is quite a regular township, situated in the eastern part of the county, north of Monticau township and west of Monticau county, surrounded otherwise by Clark's Fork and Saline townships.

The greater part of the surface is quite level, with a fine growth of timber in the northeastern and eastern portions.

In 1865 the Rev. A. H. Misedine organized a school and called it the Prairie Home Institute. This was while the township of Monticau embraced this portion. But by the efforts of Capt. A. Hornbeck, G. G. Wilson and A. Slaughter, the present township was set off and organized in 1872, and called Prairie Home, after the institution which bore that name. Wm. McClamahan and family may be esteemed the first settlers, while among the others may be found the names of Stephen Fife, Thos. Smith, Roberts and James Johnson; Jeriah Levi and Alex. Wood, Elias Randolph, who served in the capacity of a justice of the peace, and a man by the name of Tompkins.

The church and school history of Prairie Home township is so closely related to that of Monticau, and all involved in comparative obscurity, that it is impossible to give any facts relative to them until 1865 when the Prairie Home Institute was organized, a full history of which may be found in our county history under the head of "Education."

A notable point in the history of the schools of this and Monticau townships, was the appropriation of a fund by a Mr. Whitley, for the benefit of the indigent children of what was then Monticau township, now Prairie Home and Monticau. By this provision the indigent children were to be furnished means to attend such schools as might be established, the public school system not being then in full force. The question of its distribution has been before the courts for many years, and we are informed has been settled, and is to be delivered proportionally to the public schools, as no line of indigency could be drawn.

The soil is quite productive over its whole extent. Corn and wheat are the staples, which, with other grains and live stock, form the main sources of wealth. The northeastern portions are settled by Germans, who are in a thriving condition.

Prairie Home is the only post-office in the township, situated near the southern part, and contains one store, a school-house and several dwellings. Prairie Home Institute is but a short distance due north.

MONTECAU TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the southeastern part of Cooper county, joining Monticau on its eastern and southern sides, and bounded on the west by Kelly township, and on the north by Clark's Fork and Prairie Home townships. The township at first embraced what is now Prairie Home township, but assumed its present form in 1872.

The surface is divided into three portions, viz: A comparatively level portion in the north, being widest at the western side; a timbered, rough portion in the center; and a level portion in the south, being widest at the eastern side. Mount Airy creek passes almost due east through the township, and derives its name from the French, which was also applied to the township at its organization.

About the first settler was one Mr. Shelton, a blacksmith, who settled, in 1816, where the town of Pisgah now stands. He could repair guns as well as do the heavier work demanded of him; and, though his tools were few and rude in structure, his work is highly spoken of, and drew to his shop a custom which extended far and near, being the only blacksmith in the county outside of Boonville, and considered by all as essential a settler as was in the community.

Previous to 1829 the following settlers had established themselves: Jas and Alfred Alexander, a large family of Martins, David Jones, a Mr. Bondshell, who kept stores at Pisgah; William Hunt and his brother; John Longdon and Kemp Scott, who were both Baptist preachers of note, and

who resided in the neighborhood of Pisgah; also a Mr. Massey, who was a preacher of the same denomination. Stephen Howard and his two sons, previous to 1829, had established a horse-mill and a distillery on the Monticau, and a curious fact, yet perfectly clear to a thinking mind, then existed. It was considered in those days quite a sport to hunt foxes, and the hunters assert that those "rascal" animals would invariably strike for that distillery. Of course the hunters were obliged to follow.

A church was established quite early in the township, at Pisgah, the name denoting, without doubt, the existence of a religious body previous, and was the only one in the neighborhood for some years. Mr. Langdon, Kemp Scott and Mr. Massey presided as ministers to the congregation.

The soil is comparatively good in the southern and southern portions, which contain some extensive farms in the neighborhood of Pisgah and the southeastern portion west the Monticau county line. Portions are well adapted to the growth of wheat, while corn is the main product of the soil. Pisgah is situated in the northern part, about midway of the township, east and west, and is a thriving little village.

CLARK'S FORK TOWNSHIP.

This township is bounded by regular lines, with the exception of the northeastern part, of which the Potte Saline is the boundary. Otherwise, it is surrounded on the north and east by Boonville and Prairie Home townships respectively, on the south by Monticau and Kelly, and on the west by Palestine. Very early in the history of the county there came here a man by the name of Clark, who lived on the fork which now bears his name. He became quite a noted hunter and trapper, but resided only a short time in the present township—probably only two or three years. From Clark's Fork of the Potte Saline the township derived its name. The northern, northeastern and eastern portions are comparatively rough, yet capable of good cultivation and producing fine quantities of wheat. The southwestern part, embracing a large tract of country, is quite level or rolling, and upon it may be found the extensive farms of the township. Henry Gayler may be mentioned as about the first one who settled in the township, followed soon after by Joseph Potter, who now resides in California. Among early settlers we find James Simms, Johnson and Charles Goodwin, Peter Hols, Wm. Drinkwater, Thomas, John and Capt. Robert McCulloch, James Prior and S. P. Tovis. We must also include the names of Jesse George, Sam'l Carpenter, Col. Russell, Elias Toller, John Ogleby, Dr. Tutt, and the Widore Tolliver. All of these arrived previous to 1837. Like many of the other settlers, they were not prepared to cultivate the prairie and this led them to make their settlements in the northern, northeastern and eastern portions generally. Capt. Tovis settled in the southwestern part, as did a few others.

Up to this date no churches had been erected within the limits of the present township. The nearest and only churches were at Concord, Solo, Pisgah, and Lebanon. The early history of the schools of this township is involved in doubt until after the war. Some time previous to the war, Salem church was built. The "Christians" have an organization at Pisgah Grove. Clark's Fork post-office is the most important place of the township.

PILOT GROVE TOWNSHIP.

This is a very irregular township, lying south of the Lamine, and surrounded otherwise by Boonville, Palestine, Clark Creek and Blackwater townships. The township derived its name from this fact. When travelers were passing on the route from Boonville to Independence, or in the neighborhood of this route, as it led through this township, they

were enabled at once to determine their position by the small grove of trees which was plainly visible for miles around.

Very little of the present timber was then in existence, except as low brush, so that this group of trees standing prominently above all the rest, served a pilot to the traveler in his journey across the then extensive prairie. Hence the name "Pilot Grove."

In the northwestern and southeastern parts the land is rough, yet admitting of cultivation. The eastern and southwestern portions are comparatively free from roughness, and admit of the highest cultivation.

The township was settled about 1820, though the exact time is involved in doubt. Among the prominent and early settlers we may mention the names of John McCutchen, John Miller, John Hoar, Jacob Hoar; L. A. Summers, James McRety, Samuel Roe, Sr.; Samuel Washburn, Knool Moss, Abalom Meredith, Asaiah Bone, who was a Methodist minister; John Rice, a blacksmith; a Mr. Magos, after whom "Mages Grove" was named, and Samuel Gilbert, whose success in life after a cancer doctor is a surprise to all and a honor to those of conversation among the old settlers.

Most of these settled immediately south and east of the present town of Pilot Grove, where they found a large area of productive soil and of easy cultivation. The superior farming portion of Pilot Grove township embraces a tract in the eastern part, one in the southwestern part, and small tracts in the central and western parts. The old Spanish trail, leading from Boonville to Independence, and thence to other points till it finally reached Santa Fe, passed through this township, and the travelers on this route and in this southwestern traffic gave name to the grove that was their guide in this neighborhood. The township is settled with well-to-do farmers, whose comfortable dwellings and well-arranged farms, give token of enterprise and success.

The M., K. & T. R. R. runs through the township, and Pilot Grove, the main town on the line between Boonville and Solalia, is situated within the township.

The town of Pilot Grove was organized in 1872, and is situated on section 5 of township 45, range 18. It has a good situation, and is destined to become a town of note, being at this time the center of tracts for a large expanse of territory reaching to the Lamine on the west and north, and the greater part of the township in which it is situated, besides a goodly tract from the surrounding country outside of the township. It is surrounded by a substantial class of citizens, and efforts are made to induce a settlement in the town which, not far in the future will make it the second in the county and the important place between Boonville and Solalia.

PALESTINE TOWNSHIP.

This township was among the earliest settled, and to day stands as one of the prominent townships of the county. Some of the most interesting portions of the history of the county have occurred within her boundaries. It lies nearly in the center of the county, south of the Potte Saline creek and Pilot Grove township, west of Clark's Fork township, north of Kelly and Lebanon, and east of Clear Creek townships. Surface is generally level, with the exception of a strip of rough land extending near the eastern side, and also another near the western. The level portions being on the eastern, middle and southwestern portions. The town of Old Palestine is of quite an early date, the name being derived doubtless from some religious congregation assembling at that place. This town gave name to the township. The first settlers in the township were Jarrish Stephens and family, who located, in 1817, three New Madrid claims, which he had purchased previously in St. Louis. At this time there was no settlers nearer than Boonville and Saline townships on the north, and the Osage river on the south. Immediately upon the entrance of the Stephens family the Kelly family arrived and settled in what is now Kelly township. Following closely

HISTORY OF TOWNSHIPS.—Continued.

upon them, in 1818, Joseph McClure settled near where the Stephens road bank now is, and during the three or four years following, the following persons came: Col. Andrew Hriscoe, Henry Corum, Samuel Cole—the son of Hannah Cole, Samuel Peters, Green Berry Allison, Henry Woodley, Wm. Lawrie, George and Abraham Woolley, John Briscoe, and Josiah and Andrew Wallace. James and John Hitehensson came in 1823, and Jeremiah Lewis in 1831. Samuel Peters is said to have killed the first pork in the township.

"Old Nabe" was the first church organized, and around it gathered a thousand members delighted to the old settlers still living, some of which are, in their charming character, not to be excelled. With such character as Luke Williams, John B. Longdon, "Corn" Taylor, Wm. Jennings, representing all that is earnest, zealous, and energetic, no wonder an interest gathers around their memory that is pleasing to recollect.

"Old Nabe" was located at the place where the Dublin school-house now stands, and was the scene of the division of Baptists into "Missionary" and "Anti-Slavery" when that question came before them. The former, led by John B. Longdon, established what is now "New Nabe." The latter portion soon fled out. Among the early school-teachers of Palestine township, may be mentioned the names of L. G. Stephens and Wm. Moore.

Much of the soil in Palestine township is of excellent quality. The regions of cultivation may be said to exist in a strip along the eastern side extending north and south, a strip in the center of the township, and a tract in the southwestern part. These do not exclude the other portions, which in general are capable of a high state of cultivation, but owing to their roughness do not receive the attention which the other parts receive. Corn is the great staple of the township, while wheat is successfully grown in the timbered portions. It is said by good judges that township 47, range 18, contains some of the choicest farms in the county.

Old Palestine is the oldest town, and at one time was quite a noted place, but commercial attractions have turned the tide against it, and it exists today only a shadow of its former self. One of its inhabitants remarks: "If you will wait two years there will be no town here to bother about."

When the O. V. & S. K. R. R. was run through the township, various villages sprang up along the line. In Town in the northern part, New Palestine, a thriving village and the largest town of the township, if we consider Dunston as belonging to Kelly township, is the next station south. Petersburg exists only in name, while Hildt City is but little better. James Elm is a post-office, situated on the eastern side of the township, and Bell Air a post-office, situated a mile or two west of Old Palestine.

KELLY TOWNSHIP.

This township is situated in the southern part of Cooper county, and compared with the preceding ones, viz.: Lamine, Blackwater, Otterville and Lebanon, is quite regular. It is bounded on the north by Palestine and Clark's Fork townships, on the east by Mountain township, on the south by Mountain county, and on the west by Lebanon township. It was named in honor of John Kelly, one of its old and respected settlers. The surface is generally level, and consists in the main of prairie, diversified with timbered portions of small area.

The early settlers arrived about 1817 and afterwards. Among them may be mentioned John Kelly and his sons William Kelly, William J. Kelly, Thompson Kelly, and Daperton Kelly; James Kelly, his brother, who was one of the first school-teachers in the township, and who taught about three miles east of the present town of Vermont; William Scipions, who settled a New Madrid claim on the Mountain; Rice Charles, Andy White, John Cox, Sebastian Sappington, John Hicks, Thomas McCulloch, Willam Allison, James D. Campbell, and last, but far from least, "Ox" Anderson. The latter passage gained him an unfavorable title from the fact of his custom use of that animal, and from a story which asserts that when his ox died on one of his trips "to mill," he yoked himself in and proceeded on his journey. He was the most noted character of the township, and being blessed with a musical voice he would sing for any one and anywhere. Knowing that he would be called upon to sing at some of their residences, he is said to have taken his Sunday suit on his trips, and, when invited, would slip off to the woods, don his suit, and then make his appearance for their entertainment. Very early in the settlement of this township Patrick Mahan established a horse-mill about three miles west of the present town of Pigeon.

In 1830 the nearest churches to the settlements were at Hildt, Lebanon and Nabe. Since then congregations have formed within the boundaries of the township.

The soil is comparatively rich, and is of that kind found in the eastern part of Lebanon township. The early settlements were made mainly in the northeastern portion.

Dunston, a prominent town of this township, is situated in the northern part. It was founded in 1826, by Harvey Jones. Ten acres were laid out in Kelly township, and in 1869 Thomas J. Parish added ten acres more from Palestine township. Vermont is a station on the O. V. & S. K. R. R.

The farms of this township are generally quite extensive. The main products are corn, wheat and live stock.

LEBANON TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized about 1826, and embraces all west of Kelly township, and south of Palestine and Clear Creek townships. Not long since, however, all that portion west of the Lamine was organized into a voting precinct and called "Otterville," after the town within its limits.

Very early in the history of this township was the "Lebanon Church," organized by Miss E. Ewing, one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and this congregation pays respect to the town and township.

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

With the incoming of Mr. Ewing there followed an immigration, mainly from Kentucky, concentrating itself in the immediate vicinity of the present town of Lebanon.

James L. Wear arrived about 1824, followed the next year by Amiel, Isham McCulloch. A short time previous to this is thought to be the time of the arrival of a Mr. Sloan, Sr. Among other arrivals may be men-

tioned those of Benj. Weedin, Jr., Jas. H. Wear, James Berry, Benj. Ewing, Sam'l Miller, Thos. Irby, and his son Henry, Caleb Weedin and Henry his brother. Collin Stoneham, John Morrow, Abraham Anrick, Wm. Stone, Carroll George, Holt Kirkpatrick, Phillip Anrick, Joshua Lewis and Minor Neal. The latter did not settle here permanently until 1833.

For many years "Lebanon Church" was the centre of attraction, and as an associate in his work Mr. Ewing had Mr. King, his co-partner in the reformation, to preach at Lebanon. About 1843, Ellenville Church, Methodist, was established. Among the early preachers, were John Monroe, D. A. Loper and S. S. Callera. Robert Morrow who taught school at an early date in the township, afterwards labored as a minister of the gospel in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Holt Sloan afterwards served in the same capacity.

Schools were early organized and a high spirit of morality and education ran through the community. The township is now comparatively well provided with schools, and is in a prosperous, thriving condition.

The soil on the prairie is not so rich as that of the other portions, in the same degree as that of the timbered portions, and the finest crops are to be had in the latter. The main products are corn, wheat, live stock and stone.

The town of Lebanon was never organized. The land originally belonged to Benj. Weedin, who sold lots to suit the purchasers. Mr. Weedin arrived about 1827, and the next year, in connection with Mr. Berry, established the first ox-mill in the township. This proved the theme of conversation for months previous to and after its establishment. It proved a great convenience to the settlers, furnishing them, as it did, with several lumber, which might be considered a luxury in those days.

There are a number of successful farmers in this township, residing mainly in the eastern half, and extending from north to south.

During the war many of the settlers suffered greatly from the acts of the militia then stationed at Lamine bridge, Syracuse and Otterville. Nor were the troubles to be ascribed to any one party, for bands of guerrillas made several invasions of the western part, and caused much suffering in the vicinity of Otterville, apparently sparing neither friend nor foe.

The township was originally very thinly covered with trees, and an old settler remarked that when first cleared, the land in his estimation could never be forested. At present there is a fine growth of timber.

OTTERVILLE TOWNSHIP.

This formerly comprised a portion of Lebanon township, but has since been turned into a voting precinct, and embraces all that part of Lebanon township west of the Lamine river. When Samuel Lile was occupied in hunting, he, with several others, succeeded in catching an otter at the mouth of a creek some distance south of Otterville. To this creek they gave the name "Otter creek," which it bears to this day. From the creek the town took its name, and from the town the voting precinct derived its name.

The surface is generally rough and heavily timbered, though, notwithstanding this, there are some very fair farming portions. Frederick Shirley, James Davis, and a gentleman whose name was McCulloch, were among the early settlers. Quite early in its history John Wear kept store at what is now Otterville, formerly called Hildton. This place and the surrounding neighborhood was the scene of many troubles during the late war, the Federal being stationed for some time at the Lamine bridge, and in the vicinity of Otterville. The section was also visited by guerrillas, whose depredations were as heartless as they were needless for. The main line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad runs through this township, and leaves the county a short distance east of the southwestern corner of the township. The M. & K. A. T. R. R. also passes through the northern part, and leaves the county a short distance west of Clifton City. Otterville is a thriving town of about 600 inhabitants, on the former railroad, and Clifton City on the latter one.

CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This township is situated in the western part of the county, and lies south of the Lamine, west of Pilot Grove and Palestine townships, and north of Otterville and Lebanon townships. Its surface is exceedingly rough in the northern and western portions, embracing a tract of country containing about forty square miles. On the southern and eastern portions, however, very fine farms may be seen, embracing some of the richest land in the county.

This township was early settled by Isaac Ellis, Alex. Brown, and a Mr. Scott, after whom the field in the northwestern part was named. The exact date of the settlement is in doubt, but it cannot be very long after 1816, and it is certain that it was not before. In 1823 Samuel Walker arrived, followed the next year by Smith Walker and his father. A short time afterwards the other members of the Walker family arrived and located in the southern part of the township. Judge Smith Walker settled the place now owned by Mr. Adolph Walker, his son, and called his home "Pleasant Green." This same title is now applied to the church east of, and to the little town, situated some distance north and east of the old homestead. Previous to the arrival of the Walkers, however, James Mahan had established a horse-mill in the southwestern part of the township, and James, alias "Corn," Taylor, Pats E. Berry, Josiah O'Brien and Jesse Hughs had arrived. "Corn" Taylor was so named on account of the immense quantity of corn he raised, and which he would invariably sell at fifty cents a bushel. He proved, in many points, the most eccentric man in the township. Among other old settlers may be mentioned the names of Ragin Berry, who had a tanyard in the southwestern part; Squire Smithers and John Roe, who had arrived about 1826. Afterwards came the O'Bannons and Johnsons, the Posters and Hughes, with various other arrivals, until about 1840, when Stephen Young, the apparent advance guard of the German immigration, arrived. Following closely on his tracks were numerous Germans, who settled the whole northern and western portions, with but few exceptions.

Schools and churches are not in great abundance, though sufficient for all practical purposes. A German school has been established, by the Lutheran denomination, in the northern part of the township, and three or four public schools administered to the wants of the English speaking portion.

The township is heavily timbered and generally rough. The Lamine

river flows through the western part, and winds alternately from the township across the county line in Putnam county, returning at last and forming the northern boundary of the township. The township derived its name from the creek which flows through it in a northwestern direction. As it flows through its whole course over a pebbly bottom, its waters are unusually clear, being truly a "Clear creek."

Pleasant Green and Harrison are the only towns, both of which are stations on the M. & K. A. T. R. R. Wheat, corn and tobacco are the main farming products. Lead is found in considerable quantities, though the mines are not yet opened.

BLACKWATER TOWNSHIP.

This township, so named from the river which forms its western boundary, includes territory occupied as early as any in the county.

In 1808 we learn that William Christy and John G. Heath, established themselves a little above the mouth of the Blackwater, on the Lamine bottom, and commenced the manufacture of salt from the fine saline springs now included in the large farm of Mr. Geo. G. Jones. Heath continued this business a number of years, and his memory, as an old settler, has been perpetuated by giving his name to a creek near which he afterwards resided. James Brock, and Knock Hancock, an old revolutionary soldier, settled on the Lamine river in 1817. They devoted their attention to raising stock and hunting the wild game with which the country then abounded. About a year previous to this date, David Snodden settled a mile below the mouth of Heath's creek. To this gentleman the township is indebted for its first agricultural improvements, which comprised a small tract, two or three acres of broken and fenced land, which was planted in cotton by the enterprising owner. The yield was judged fine in quality and large in bulk, and "Cotton Patch Prairie" was the name given to indicate the locality in which "King Cotton" was considered to have been successfully introduced. Isaac Roberts settled also on the Lamine in 1829, and was followed in 1831 by Nathaniel T. Allison, Sen., still living, and one of the few surviving old settlers of Cooper county. He was followed in 1832 by his father, Hugh Allison, and family. Another old settler still living, Fleming Marshall, settled on the Blackwater as early as 1831. Binley Howe and Thos. Goltz settled near where Salt Fork creek now stands in 1829. John Reemon, an Englishman, located about a mile south of this creek in 1832. Hiram Dill settled in the northwestern part in 1824. John H. Howe came about the same time, located near the mouth of Heath's creek and engaged in making salt. Wm. Becknell engaged in the same business in the same place and about the same date. Keckel Williams and Peter Kings settled just above the mouth of Heath's creek in 1827, and were soon joined by a man by the name of Harrison Jamison, James Thos. L. Williams and Nathaniel Sutherland, two other old settlers still living, arrived in 1838 and settled in the vicinity of Salt Fork creek, where they still reside. Nathaniel Bridgewater settled on the prairie now owned by the Rev. Robt. Crockett, in 1834. Robert Clark arrived in 1833; also Nicholas Harlow.

The first organized body of worshippers was of the Baptist denomination, and was constituted by Elders Thos. Fristoe, Abner Gwinn and Thornton Rucker, at the private residence of Nathaniel Bridgewater, in 1841. Elder Gwinn became his first pastor, and for a number of years the membership continued to meet at school-houses and private residences until a house of worship was erected in 1848, within Saline county, where the congregation still continues its identity. The church still bears the original title—"Heath's Creek Baptist Church"—and is a thriving healthy body after leaving off three churches. Thornton Rucker became its second pastor and continued to serve the body some twenty years, mostly in succession.

The Pentecostal Baptist Church was constituted in July, 1873, by Elders Thos. V. Grear, Nathaniel T. Allison, Jr., and John F. Clark. They have recently erected a nice house of worship, and are in a prosperous condition. Their first pastor was Rev. Mr. Allison, one of the constituent board of ministers. Present pastor, Elder Payne.

The Salt Fork Church (Cumberland Presbyterian) was organized in 1832, by the Rev. Daniel Ross and wife, in Saline county. Ten years later it was removed to its present site in this township, its pastor at the time being Rev. William B. Wear. It erected a house of worship in 1848, which it still continues to use. The Rev. Robert Crockett has been its pastor since 1862.

The Methodists occupy this name by courtesy. Their society was organized as early as 1810, in Saline county, and in 1848, on the completion of the Salt Fork church, they removed their place of worship hither. - Present preacher in charge, Rev. Josiah Gaulty.

The first school taught was by Miss Elizabeth Allison, niece of Nathaniel Allison, Sr., in the southeastern part of the township, and in the summer of 1839. A gentleman by the name of McDonald taught in the same locality the following summer.

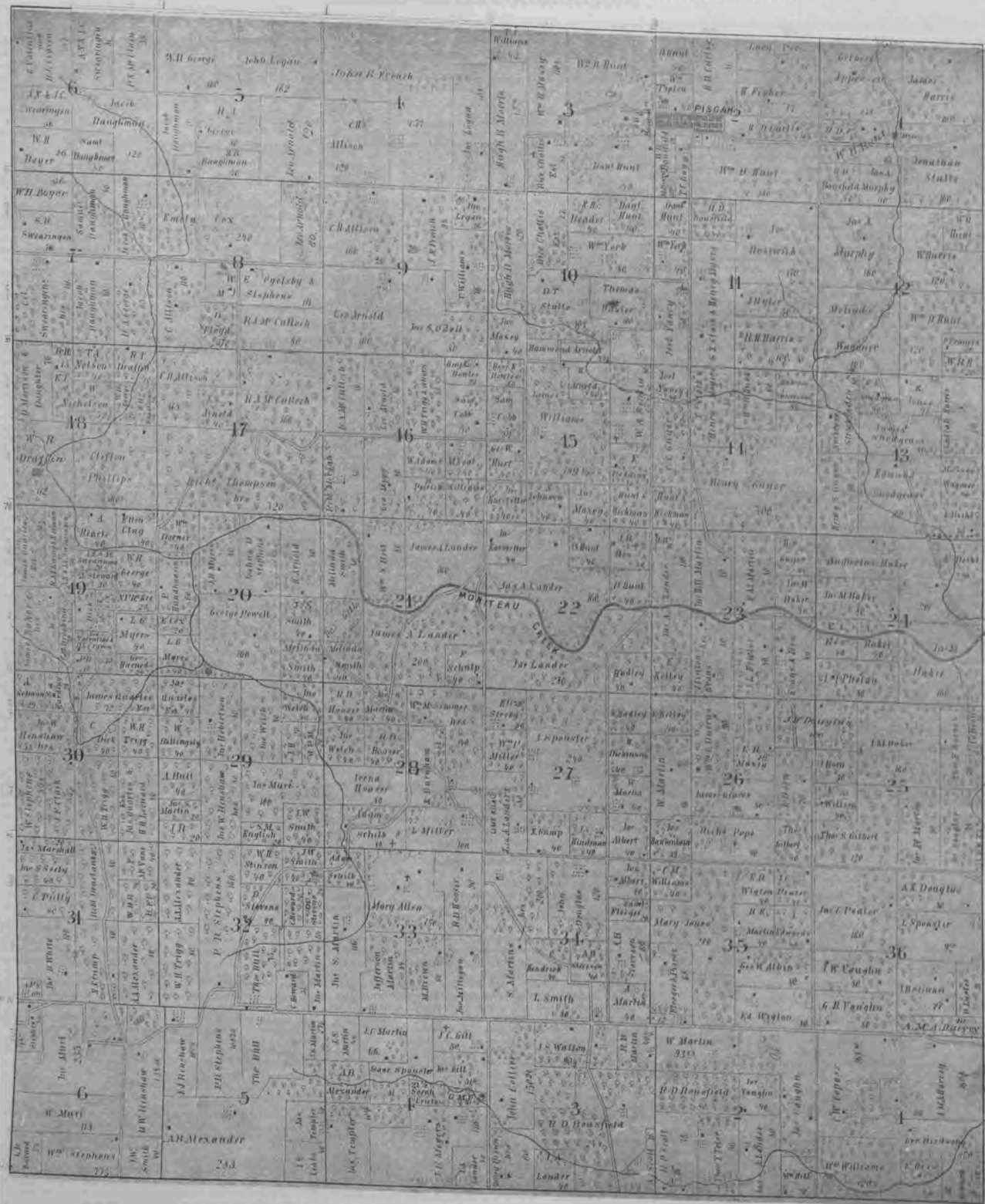
This township was originally covered with a growth of light timber and brush. When first settled there were two small prairies, Cotton Patch and Hook Prairie. Though not the richest in soil when compared with some other parts of the county, still on the Lamine and Blackwater bottoms there is as good land as can be found in the state. The upland is very productive in wheat, corn and oats, and are in the highest degree adapted to fruits and tobacco. There are several large farms, viz. those of the Clarke, Eber, George C. Jones, and Shaddock.

Coal crops out at different points on the Blackwater, though the extent of the deposits has never yet been tested. Iron ore in abundance is found on the Blackwater, and lead is indicated in several localities, though neither of these minerals has as yet been worked or tested as to determine the full extent and character of the deposits.

LAMINE TOWNSHIP.

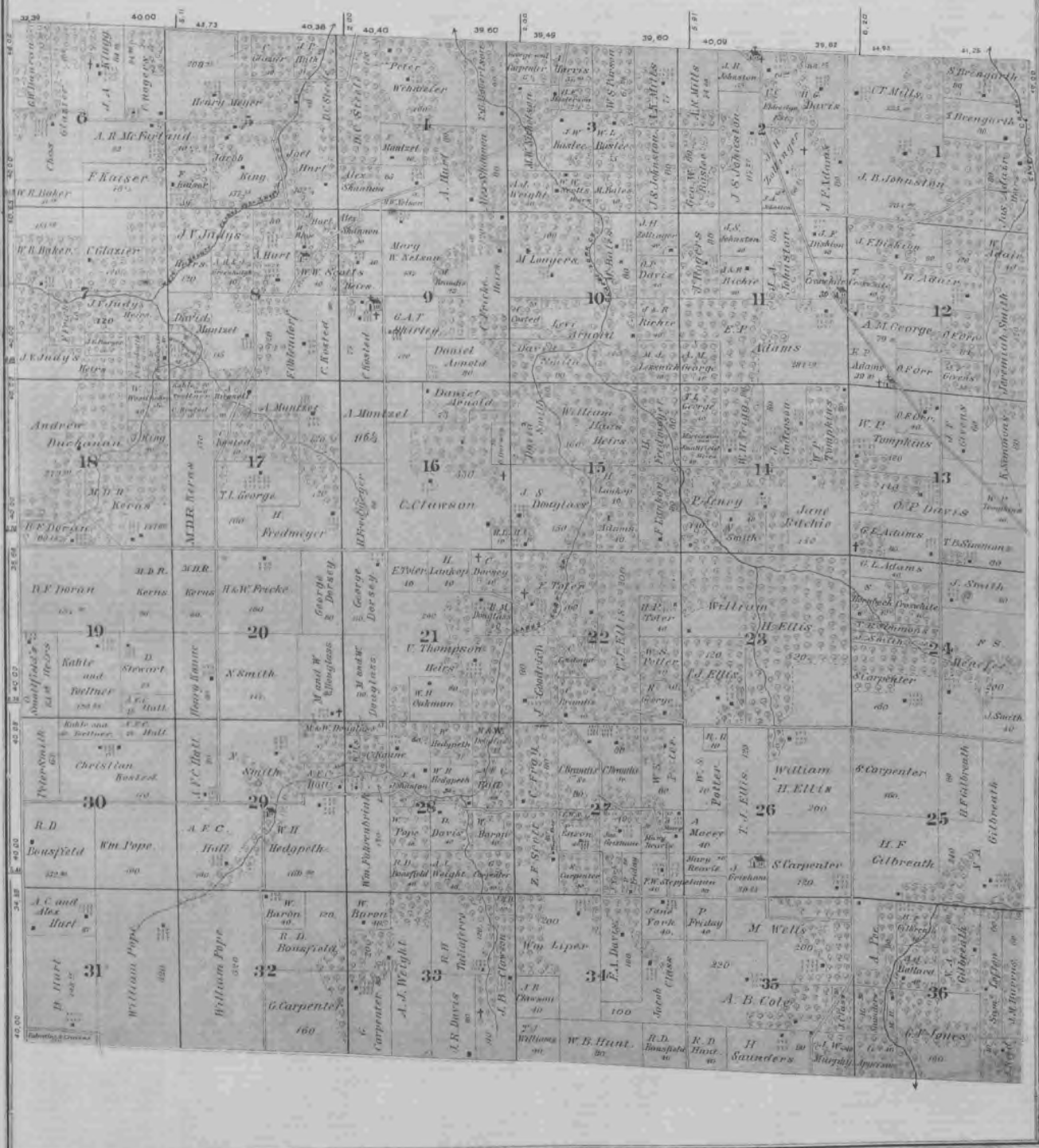
This township is situated in the northwestern part of Cooper county, separated from Howard county by the Missouri river. Surface is rolling and originally covered with a heavy growth of timber. It is situated between the Blackwater and Lamine on the south, and the Missouri river on the north and east, while Saline county is its northwest and western boundary. The name is derived from the river on its southern boundary, which was originally named by the French. We learn of an settler previous to 1811. In the fall of that year, however, Stephen Turley, David Jones and Wm. Reed crossed over and made settlements, the first clearing being made on the farm adjoining that now owned by Mr. D. C. Wing, and now owned by Mr. S. R. Collins. Very shortly

MAP OF TOWNSHIPS 45 & 46 NORTH, RANGE 16 W. 5TH P. M.



MAP OF TOWNSHIP NORTH

RANGE 16, W. 5TH P.M.



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES IN MISSOURI.—Continued.

Table with 12 columns: NAME, COUNTY, NAME, COUNTY, NAME, COUNTY, NAME, COUNTY, NAME, COUNTY, NAME, COUNTY. Lists various post-offices across Missouri counties.

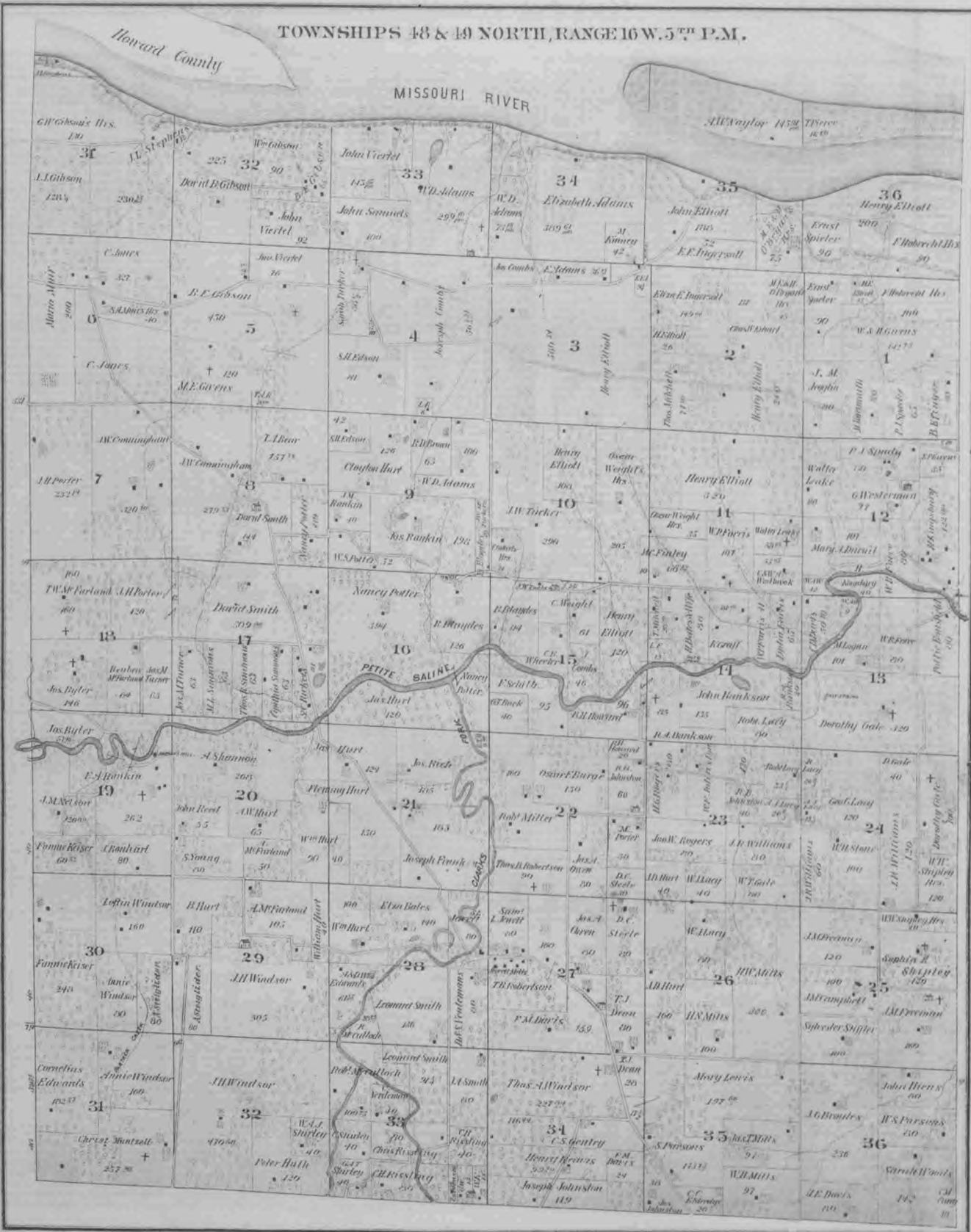
PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Table with 4 columns: NAME, STATE, BORN, DIED, TERM OF OFFICE, BY WHOM ELECTED. Lists US Presidents from George Washington to U.S. Grant.

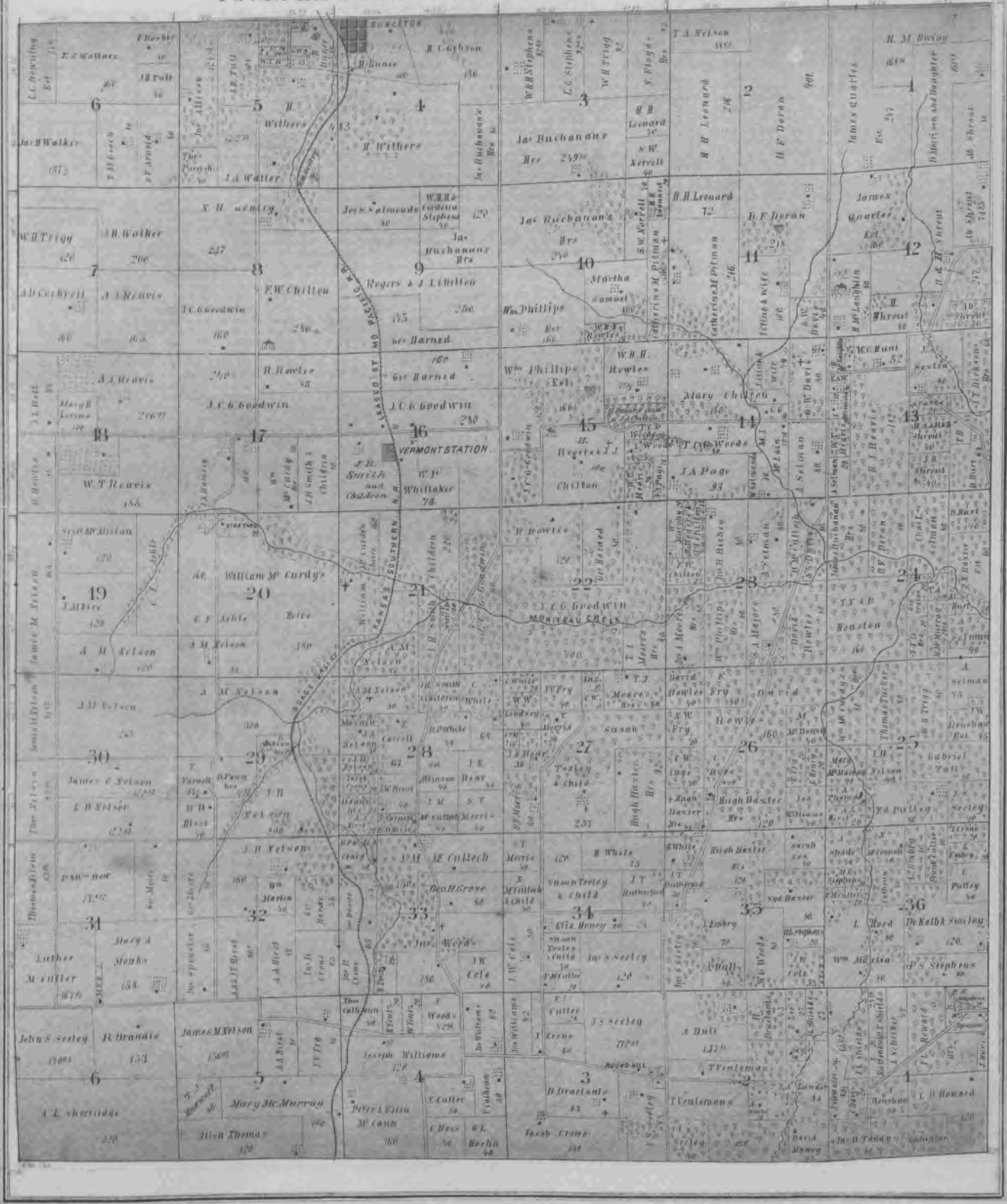
TOWNSHIPS 48 & 49 NORTH, RANGE 16 W. 5TH P.M.

Howard County

MISSOURI RIVER



TOWNSHIPS 45 & 46 NORTH, RANGE 17 WEST 5th P. M.



PATRONS' DIRECTORY.

after, other settlers arrived and located farther north and more inland. As old settlers besides those already named, we might mention the names of Samuel James and Thomas McMahon, James Anderson, Samuel Turley, William Scott and Saunders Townsend. Many of the descendants of these still occupy farms in the township, but of the original settlers none are living except Mrs. E. Turley, wife of Stephen Turley, William Scott and Saunders Townsend.

Very early in the history of this township were schools and churches organized, the latest organization being the reorganization of the Prairie Point congregation by Mr. Donan, at Pleasant Grove, now Lamine City.

The soil is comparatively rich, being in some localities very productive. The most substantial farmers are found in the southern and eastern portions. Corn and wheat are raised in abundance, while stock raising forms an important branch of industry. The lead mines of this township are very productive. Other minerals are found, but not in paying quantities.

Lamine City is the only town within its limits, although Arrow Rock, in Saline county, is in close proximity to the northern part.

SALINE TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the northeastern part of Cooper county, bounded on the north by the Missouri river, and surrounded by Madison county and Prairie Home, Clark's Fork and Booneville townships. Lying as it does in close proximity to the Missouri river, it is naturally hilly, save where the bottom lands of the Missouri river and Petite Saline creek lie. Its name is of French origin doubtless, and it probably derived it from the creek which flows through it, bearing that name.

The very first settlers we may safely say, were Joseph Jolly and his two sons, William and John. They came here very early, probably about 1812, or a short time afterwards. Joseph Jolly figured conspicuously in the war of 1812, and was in the fort at Stephen Cole's when the Indians made the attack in 1812. He used to make powder for the settlers. As a settler he was well known, and to-day "Jolly's bottom," where he resided, is familiar to nearly all in the county. He was a very large man, weighing 450 pounds, and it may be said his great nature was in proportion to his weight. Clashed with him as early settlers, may be found James Turner and Allen Carson, who was a relation of the celebrated "Kit" Carson; also James Ferris, Eli Mosley, Levin Cropper, Henry Levens, and B. W. Levens—his son, Wm. Lamb, Wm.,

John, Nodding and Leonard Calvert; John Purley, Wm. Bradley and Joshua McDaniel. Charles Force and J. P. Connor were the first to put in operation a water-mill, which is still standing. A number of Germans have settled in this township, arriving from 1842 and onward.

A church and school were early established as "Big Lick," and a Mr. Rollins was one of the first school-teachers. The ministers who presided at the church, which was a Baptist organization and founded in 1825, are not within our power to subscribe, but doubtless many of those previously mentioned presided at certain times.

The soil of this township offers a great variety—that of upland and bottom land, besides much that is swampy and adapted for cultivation. The bottom lands belong to those of the Missouri river and those of the Petite Saline, and are well calculated for the cultivation of corn. On the uplands and on the dividing ridges, may be found fine wheat ground, and well adapted for tobacco and the vine. It forms a portion of the wheat district of Cooper county, which ranks with the first in the state.

As early as 1818, a town was laid out in this township and called Washington. B. W. Levens surveyed it, and for a time it was quite flourishing, yet destined to be short-lived, as now not a vestige of the place is to be seen.

Overton is situated on the Missouri river, opposite Keosaupee, in Boone county. At this place there is a ferry, which forms the crossing place for most of the western emigrants.

BOONVILLE TOWNSHIP

Lies in the northern part of Cooper county bordering on the Missouri river, being bordered on the east by Saline, on the south by Clark's Fork, Padouine and Pilot Grove, and on the west by Lamine. The surface is hilly and rolling throughout. The name is derived from the county seat, which was named in honor of Daniel Boone, who figured conspicuously in the early settlement of Howard county, and who visited this section many times. As we have been somewhat profuse in the history of the early times in Cooper county, and as those events transpired mostly in what is now Booneville township, we ask a perusal of our County History for the early settlements and events connected with them as repetition will thereby be avoided. However, besides the characters who have figured in the early course and organization of the county, who were granted licenses, and who filled the early offices, many

of whom resided in what is now Booneville township, we will add the names of a few who were here previous to 1820. These were, a Mr. Rodgers, the first representative of the county, James Bruffy, the first blacksmith, William McFarland and J. S. Jossie, and Reuben McFarland. Previous to these, however, William Gilson had arrived, and now ranks next to Samuel Cole, the oldest living settler of Cooper county. He came in 1815. Others were, Flem, Mitchell, Wm. Mitchell, Char. B. Mitchell and others of the same family; Lewis Edgar, Archibald Kavanaugh, Jessie Homan, Jonathan Reavis, Wm. Bartlett, Asa Morgan, Thomas Twentyman and Humphrey Gibson, a brother of William Gibson, and who arrived at the same time. Besides these, we refer to the list of the heads of families who were in the fort in 1812. All but one, viz: Joseph Jolly, resided in what is now Booneville township at that time. For the church and school history and more minute facts relative to them, we refer to their history as is set forth in the County History.

Gillard Rupe built the first house in Booneville, and Mr. Rodgers kept the first store. From 1820 to 1830 the tide of immigration was so strong it would be needless to note the settlers, as the list would be very extensive.

The soil of Booneville township is well calculated for agriculture, though it appears very rough. The hills around Booneville are covered with vineyards and gardens, while the rolling land back from the river contains some of the finest wheat growing soil in the county. Corn is also raised in abundance. Coal is found in plentiful quantities.

Boonville, the county seat of Cooper county, is situated in the northern part of the township on the Missouri river, opposite the site of old Franklin. When it was seen that the river would eventually undermine the town of old Franklin, settlements were made opposite in Cooper county, and Booneville was commenced. It was organized in 1817, Asa Morgan and Charles Lucas making the plat. Commencing in 1820 to grow rapidly, in 1830 it was a thriving town and carrying on a fine trade. It was about this time that the Southwest was opened, and with it came a trade that reached huge dimensions and put Booneville on a firm financial basis, to which her old settlers and her appearance also testify. This reached its highest point just previous to the building of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and, upon the extension of that road it suddenly died out. The town is well laid out and well improved. As to the improvements around it, we ask a careful perusal of the County History. The town now numbers about 4,000 inhabitants.

PATRONS' DIRECTORY.

TOWNSHIP 46 NORTH, RANGE 15 WEST.

| NAME | POST-OFFICE | RESIDENCE | OCCUPATION | NATIVITY | When Came to Co. | NAME | POST-OFFICE | RESIDENCE | OCCUPATION | NATIVITY | When Came to Co. |
|------------------|-------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------------|
| Wisdom, James R. | California | Section 18 | Farmer | Cooper County | 1846 | Zoy, Michael | Pisgah | Section 18 | Farmer | Cooper County | 1854 |

TOWNSHIP 47 NORTH, RANGE 15 WEST.

| NAME | POST-OFFICE | RESIDENCE | OCCUPATION | NATIVITY | When Came to Co. | NAME | POST-OFFICE | RESIDENCE | OCCUPATION | NATIVITY | When Came to Co. |
|------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Adair, J. R. | Prairie Home | Section 8 | Farmer | Cooper County | 1856 | Monroe, Emery S. | Goach's Mills | Section 5 | Teacher and Farmer | Missouri | 1849 |
| (Beawell, R. C.) | Prairie Home | Section 30 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | North Carolina | 1856 | Slaughter, Alfred | Prairie Home | Section 20 | Prin. Prairie Home Inst | Virginia | 1871 |
| (Bowell, David W.) | Prairie Home | Section 30 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Cooper County | 1857 | Spilber, Ohio | Goach's Mills | Section 3 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Germany | 1846 |
| Harris, Thomas A. | Prairie Home | Section 31 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Cooper County | 1859 | Smith, J. Lemiah | Prairie Home | Section 19 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Tennessee | 1825 |
| Imhoff, Felix | Prairie Home | Section 31 | Farmer | Germany | 1867 | Simmons, Kelly | Prairie Home | Section 18 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | North Carolina | 1835 |
| Kaempfer, J. Gottfried | Prairie Home | Section 21 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Germany | 1842 | Theiss, Theodald | Prairie Home | Section 5 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Boharia | 1853 |

TOWNSHIPS 48 AND 49 NORTH, RANGE 15 WEST.

| NAME | POST-OFFICE | RESIDENCE | OCCUPATION | NATIVITY | When Came to Co. | NAME | POST-OFFICE | RESIDENCE | OCCUPATION | NATIVITY | When Came to Co. |
|--------------------|---------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Burgess, J. A. | Overton | Section 14 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Maryland | 1873 | Kramer, Frances | Boonville | Section 7 | Wine-Grower | Baden, Germany | 1854 |
| Broyles, B. | Overton | Section 16 | Farmer | Tennessee | 1833 | Lamm, William | Goach's Mills | Section 22 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | North Carolina | 1816 |
| Canary, Mrs. E. L. | Overton | Section 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ohio | 1871 | Minor, Edw. | Goach's Mills | Section 28 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Virginia | 1843 |
| Chandler, T. S. | Overton | Section 4 | Farmer | Virginia | 1836 | Molan, J. H. | Goach's Mills | Section 19 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Missouri | 1856 |
| Clayton, W. E. Sr. | Overton | Section 7 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Maryland | 1827 | Ragland, J. K. | Goach's Mills | Section 17 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Virginia | 1843 |
| Calvert, Sylvester | Overton | Section 7 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Cooper County | 1853 | Schmidt, Herman | Boonville | Section 6 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Germany | 1836 |
| Eager, T. H. | Goach's Mills | Section 27 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Missouri | 1851 | Stodgrass, W. D. | Goach's Mills | Section 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Missouri | 1852 |
| Farris, Mrs. J. H. | Overton | Section 8 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Cooper County | 1851 | Tucker, Thos. L. | Overton | Section 16 | Teacher | Kentucky | 1858 |
| Flake, John | Overton | Section 7 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Pennsylvania | 1838 | Wooldrigger, H. C. | Overton | Section 33 | Physician | Kentucky | 1869 |
| Hays, W. G. | Overton | Section 5 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Kentucky | 1859 | Winterhower, Dr. T. H. | Overton | Section 33 | Physician | Kentucky | 1869 |
| Haycock, Virginia | Overton | Section 33 | Farmer | Missouri | 1850 | Woodrledge, H. C. | Overton | Section 23 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Kentucky | 1850 |
| Hopkins, H. B. | Overton | Section 28 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Kentucky | 1856 | Webb, J. E. | Overton | Section 5 | Farmer | Virginia | 1869 |
| Jewett, Dr. | Goach's Mills | Section 20 | Physician | Germany | 1860 | | | | | | |

TOWNSHIPS 45 AND 46 NORTH, RANGE 16 WEST.

Table with 12 columns: NAME, POST-OFFICE, RESIDENCE, OCCUPATION, SATIVITY, When Came to Co., NAME, POST-OFFICE, RESIDENCE, OCCUPATION, SATIVITY, When Came to Co. Lists residents of Townships 45 and 46 North, Range 16 West.

TOWNSHIP 47 NORTH, RANGE 16 WEST.

Table with 12 columns: NAME, POST-OFFICE, RESIDENCE, OCCUPATION, SATIVITY, When Came to Co., NAME, POST-OFFICE, RESIDENCE, OCCUPATION, SATIVITY, When Came to Co. Lists residents of Township 47 North, Range 16 West.

TOWNSHIPS 48 AND 49 NORTH, RANGE 16 WEST.

Table with 12 columns: NAME, POST-OFFICE, RESIDENCE, OCCUPATION, SATIVITY, When Came to Co., NAME, POST-OFFICE, RESIDENCE, OCCUPATION, SATIVITY, When Came to Co. Lists residents of Townships 48 and 49 North, Range 16 West.

TOWNSHIPS 45 AND 46 NORTH, RANGE 17 WEST.

Table with 12 columns: NAME, POST-OFFICE, RESIDENCE, OCCUPATION, SATIVITY, When Came to Co., NAME, POST-OFFICE, RESIDENCE, OCCUPATION, SATIVITY, When Came to Co. Lists residents of Townships 45 and 46 North, Range 17 West.

TOWNSHIP 47 NORTH, RANGE 17 WEST.

| NAME | POST-OFFICE | RESIDENCE | OCCUPATION | NATIVITY | When Came to Co. | NAME | POST-OFFICE | RESIDENCE | OCCUPATION | NATIVITY | When Came to Co. |
|-------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Alison, John | Lone Elm | Section 23 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Missouri | 1820 | Parish, Thos. | Buneston | Buneston | Farmer | Missouri | 1817 |
| Alison, W. L. | Lone Elm | Section 23 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Missouri | 1851 | Parish, J. H. | Buneston | Buneston | Farmer | Missouri | 1827 |
| Asheford, Walter | Buneston | Buneston | Merchant | England | 1874 | Parish, T. J. | Buneston | Section 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Cooper County | 1848 |
| Baker, W. H. | Buneston | Section 12 | Farm & Breeds Cotton and Sheep | Missouri | 1854 | Roe, Robert | New Palestine | Section 18 | Farmer | Cooper County | 1848 |
| Baldwin, Benj. | Buneston | Section 33 | Farmer | Kentucky | 1860 | Roe, J. B. | New Palestine | Section 18 | Farmer | Missouri | 1849 |
| Cranshaw, John T. | Buneston | Section 23 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Kentucky | 1860 | Roe, R. Jr. | New Palestine | Section 18 | Farmer | Missouri | 1858 |
| Crawford, Jno. | Boonville | Section 14 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Kentucky | 1834 | Stephens, D. W. | Buneston | Section 28 | Farmer | Cooper County, Mo. | 1849 |
| Harris, E. H. | Pilot Grove | Section 8 | Farmer and Merchant | Kentucky | 1834 | Stephens, W. H. | Buneston | Section 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Missouri | 1829 |
| Hickman, Thos. | Lone Elm | Section 24 | Farmer of these four and also | Missouri | 1832 | Stephens, Jno. H. | Buneston | Section 29 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Missouri | 1829 |
| Henderson, J. N. | New Palestine | Section 6 | Farmer | Virginia | 1857 | Stephens, J. B. | Buneston | Section 32 | Attorney-at-Law | Missouri | 1842 |
| Judy, J. R. | Lone Elm | Section 13 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Missouri | 1853 | Stephens, T. S. | Buneston | Section 30 | Ag. for Wholes & Whol. Deak. | Missouri | 1853 |
| Kling, Jno. | Lone Elm | Section 24 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Germany | 1854 | Stephens, W. H. H. | Buneston | Section 28 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Missouri | 1839 |
| Knuttle, R. H. | Lone Elm | Section 25 | Farmer | Pennsylvania | 1868 | Tevie, S. P. | Buneston | Section 20 | Farmer | Kentucky | 1840 |
| Knuttle, J. W. | Lone Elm | Section 26 | Farmer | Ohio | 1868 | Zoigle, A. J. | New Palestine | Section 16 | Farmer | Kentucky | 1848 |
| Ormsd, Geo. | New Palestine | Section 16 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Missouri | 1848 | | | | | | |

TOWNSHIP 48 NORTH, RANGE 17 WEST.

| NAME | POST-OFFICE | RESIDENCE | OCCUPATION | NATIVITY | When Came to Co. | NAME | POST-OFFICE | RESIDENCE | OCCUPATION | NATIVITY | When Came to Co. |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Blair, J. M. (and d.) | Boonville | Section 36 | Blacksmith | Kentucky | 1837 | Nelson, A. W. | Boonville | Section 4 | Farmer | Missouri | 1843 |
| Cross, Noble (and d.) | Boonville | Section 30 | Farmer | Kentucky | 1831 | Orr, J. H. | Boonville | Section 8 | Farmer | Kentucky | 1866 |
| Carter, John | Boonville | Section 34 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Cooper County, Mo. | 1831 | Osborn, Christian | Boonville | Section 20 | Farmer | Kentucky | 1866 |
| Chambers, F. R. | Boonville | Section 25 | School Teacher | Cooper County, Mo. | 1855 | Robison, Geo. P. | Boonville | Section 16 | Farmer | Ohio | 1861 |
| Chambers, J. D. | Boonville | Section 25 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Cooper County, Mo. | 1826 | Scott, Robert | Boonville | Section 28 | Farmer | Germany | 1869 |
| Carville, Patrick | Boonville | Section 12 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Cooper County, Mo. | 1829 | Scriffeld, M. L. | Boonville | Secs. 10 & 3 | Farmer | Missouri | 1824 |
| Carroll, John | Boonville | Section 7 | Farmer | Ireland | 1849 | Snyder, M. B. | Boonville | Section 3 | Farmer | Pennsylvania | 1841 |
| Dunald, John | Boonville | Section 29 | Farmer | Germany | 1856 | Smith, M. R. | Boonville | Section 15 | Farmer | Kentucky | 1865 |
| Eiler, Martha J. | Boonville | Section 22 | Farmer | Kentucky | 1820 | Shoaf, M. R. | Boonville | Section 11 | Farmer | Kentucky | 1856 |
| Forsell, Henry | Boonville | Section 35 | Farmer | Kentucky | 1836 | Scott, Adam | Boonville | Section 10 | Farmer | Missouri | 1824 |
| Garratt, John S. | Boonville | Section 16 | Farmer | Kentucky | 1867 | Stanfield, John | Boonville | Section 11 | Farmer and Gardener | Ireland | 1868 |
| Hollaender, John E. | Boonville | Section 28 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Germany | 1854 | Tuttle, A. | Boonville | Section 3 | Farmer | New York | 1869 |
| Hoop, A. | Boonville | Section 14 | Farmer | Germany | 1848 | Whitehouse, Ford | Boonville | Section 23 | Farmer | France | 1866 |
| Hirschfeld, Geo. W. | Boonville | Section 29 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Germany | 1843 | White, John E. | Boonville | Section 33 | Farmer | Tennessee | 1876 |
| Hicks, T. Y. | Boonville | Section 12 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Missouri | 1822 | Wilson, Henry | Palatka | Section 23 | Farmer | Cooper County | 1867 |
| Masteron, R. F. | Clark's Fork | Section 36 | Farmer | Illinois | 1868 | Zschripf, John | Boonville | Section 16 | Farmer | Germany | 1867 |

CITY OF BOONVILLE.

| NAME | POST-OFFICE | RESIDENCE | OCCUPATION | NATIVITY | When Came to Co. | NAME | POST-OFFICE | RESIDENCE | OCCUPATION | NATIVITY | When Came to Co. |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Adams, Wash | Boonville | Boonville | Judge of Supreme Court | Kentucky | 1828 | Kraiz, Miss Lizie | Boonville | Boonville | Milliner | Cooper County, Mo. | 1867 |
| Beck, Paul | Boonville | Boonville | Bridge Tender | Germany | 1862 | Ludwig, F. W. | Boonville | Boonville | Ed. of Central Missouri | Germany | 1856 |
| Beech, R. D. | Boonville | Boonville | Farmer | England | 1861 | Mauf, Geo. | Boonville | Boonville | Saloon | Germany | 1858 |
| Benth, J. S. | Boonville | Boonville | Wines and Liquors | Prussia | 1865 | Marky, Robt. G. | Boonville | Boonville | Clothing Merchant | Prussia | 1866 |
| Blair, Milo & Co. | Boonville | Boonville | Marble Dealer | New York | 1865 | Miller, Chas. G. | Boonville | Boonville | Dry Goods Clerk | Cooper County, Mo. | 1857 |
| Bedwell, E. J. | Boonville | Boonville | Physician and Surgeon | Virginia | 1855 | Monroe, Jackson | Boonville | Boonville | Prep. Boonville Brewery | Germany | 1871 |
| Back, Peter | Boonville | Boonville | Prep. Washington House & Station | Germany | 1854 | Mordhauser, A. | Boonville | Boonville | Prep. Boonville Brewery | Cooper County | 1842 |
| Brant, J. B. | Boonville | Boonville | Groceries and Provisions | Missouri | 1852 | Morton, Robt. | Boonville | Boonville | Gardener | Cooper County | 1859 |
| Baudies, H. H. | Boonville | Boonville | Gen. A. Super. Boonville Station | Missouri | 1845 | McDearam, Thos. H. B. | Boonville | Boonville | City Marshal and Collector | Missouri | 1839 |
| Burger, Chas. J. | Boonville | Boonville | Physician and Surgeon | Germany | 1872 | McNulty, W. A. | Boonville | Boonville | Stock Trader | Pennsylvania | 1867 |
| Barlow, E. | Boonville | Boonville | Farmer | Kentucky | 1844 | McColloch, Robt. | Boonville | Boonville | County Collector | Virginia | 1855 |
| Collin, Victor | Boonville | Boonville | Tourist Artist | Missouri | 1861 | McCoy, M. & Son | Boonville | Boonville | Dentists | West Virginia | 1853 |
| Calhoun, F. M. | Boonville | Boonville | Daily & Weekly Advertiser | Virginia | 1839 | Norf, Jno. P. | Boonville | Boonville | Deal in Books & Station's | Germany | 1848 |
| Crosway, Jno. | Boonville | Boonville | Attorney-at-Law | Jefferson Co., N. Y. | 1865 | O'Brien, Jno. | Boonville | Boonville | Merchant | Cooper County, Mo. | 1826 |
| Walker, Jno. R. | Boonville | Boonville | Attorney-at-Law | Cooper County, Mo. | 1846 | Porter, Capt. J. H. | Boonville | Boonville | Owner Steam Ferry | Cooper County, Mo. | 1842 |
| Dunnica, T. S. | Boonville | Boonville | Cash Achle, Dunnica & Co. | Howard County, Mo. | 1869 | Payton, R. | Boonville | Boonville | Wig Maker & Hair Dresser | Prussia | 1858 |
| Derringer, C. | Boonville | Boonville | Shoe Maker | Germany | 1857 | Rogers, F. A. | Boonville | Boonville | Sherrif | Virginia | 1857 |
| Edwards, O. | Boonville | Boonville | Merchant | England | 1850 | Ritzey, Geo. | Boonville | Boonville | Receiver Land Office | Ohio | 1874 |
| Edwards, Jos. A. | Boonville | Boonville | Stock Dealer | East Tennessee | 1870 | Roberge, E. H. | Boonville | Boonville | Master Dealer, Cuts & Makes | Wales | 1852 |
| Gilbons Bros. | Boonville | Boonville | Lumber Manufacturers | Kansas | 1875 | Roemer, J. | Boonville | Boonville | Druggist | Germany | 1851 |
| Gross, Jno. C. | Boonville | Boonville | Baker and Confectioner | Germany | 1863 | Roekmoyer, J. H. | Boonville | Boonville | Mauf & Deal in Cig. & Tob. | Prussia | 1851 |
| Gross, F. W. | Boonville | Boonville | Jeweler and Mayor | Germany | 1853 | Roesler, Geo. | Boonville | Boonville | Deal in Flour and Grain and Dealer | Germany | 1852 |
| Ginsch, J. F. | Boonville | Boonville | Farmer | Germany | 1860 | Sahl, L. H. | Boonville | Boonville | Daily & Weekly Adv. Co. | Germany | 1836 |
| Ginsch, J. J. | Boonville | Section 36 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Missouri | 1855 | Schiller, Henry J. | Boonville | Boonville | Mason | Germany | 1859 |
| Holzmann, Jno. | Boonville | Boonville | Deal in Wines & Liquors | Missouri | 1853 | Schultz, J. W. | Boonville | Boonville | Prep. Meat Market | Prussia | 1862 |
| Hutchison, H. A. | Boonville | Boonville | Circuit Clk. & Atty-at-Law | Missouri | 1831 | Sambart, C. W. | Boonville | Boonville | Banker and Miller | Prussia | 1837 |
| Hirsch, Geo. | Boonville | Boonville | Blacksmith | Germany | 1870 | Smith, Anthony | Boonville | Boonville | Dry Goods and Groceries | Missouri | 1867 |
| Hutchison, W. R. | Boonville | Boonville | Prep. Hutchison House | Cooper County, Mo. | 1838 | Sambart, W. A. | Boonville | Boonville | Dry Goods and Groceries | Missouri | 1852 |
| Hoffman, Simon | Boonville | Boonville | Saloon and Confectionery | Germany | 1867 | Sahn, Geo. & Son | Boonville | Boonville | Dir. & Mauf. Boots & Shoes | Germany | 1851 |
| Hege, J. A. | Boonville | Boonville | Retired | Missouri | 1848 | Sahn, Geo., Jr. | Boonville | Boonville | Dir. & Mauf. Boots & Shoes | Cooper County | 1855 |
| Harb, Jacob | Boonville | Boonville | Tailor | Prussia | 1857 | Sambart, W. A. | Boonville | Boonville | Miller | Prussia | 1837 |
| Johnson, T. A. | Boonville | Boonville | Tooth & Prof. Mathematical | Missouri | 1848 | Sambart, Col. J. L. | Boonville | Boonville | Banker | Cooper County, Mo. | 1826 |
| Jackson, Wm. | Boonville | Boonville | Barber and Hair Dresser | Virginia | 1855 | Seitz, W. H. & Co. | Boonville | Boonville | Real Estate Dealers | Tennessee | 1834 |
| Jones, E. F. | Boonville | Boonville | Comer Dealer, Cuts & Makes | New Hampshire | 1858 | Taliferro, J. R. | Boonville | Boonville | Deat. Great Clark | Cooper County, Mo. | 1841 |
| Konats, D. S. | Boonville | Boonville | Grocer | Cooper County, Mo. | 1843 | Thompson, R. H. | Boonville | Boonville | Undertaker | Virginia | 1836 |
| Kopp, W. C. | Boonville | Boonville | Barber | Germany | 1852 | Thomson, E. | Boonville | Boonville | Clk in Thompson's Store | Missouri | 1852 |
| Kopp, Philip | Boonville | Boonville | Barber | Germany | 1852 | Weyland, L. | Boonville | Boonville | Carriage Manufacturer | Germany | 1848 |
| Kemper, F. T. | Boonville | Boonville | Prin. Kemper Family Sch. | Virginia | 1844 | Willis, R. W. | Boonville | Boonville | Abstractor Real Est. & Ins. | Cooper County, Mo. | 1843 |
| Kemper, Mrs. L. E. | Boonville | Boonville | Milliner | St. Louis | 1862 | Zion, H. | Boonville | Boonville | Tailor | Holland | 1876 |

TOWNSHIPS 45 AND 46 NORTH, RANGE 18 WEST.

Table with 12 columns: NAME, POST-OFFICE, RESIDENCE, OCCUPATION, NATIVITY, When Came to Co., NAME, POST-OFFICE, RESIDENCE, OCCUPATION, NATIVITY, When Came to Co. Lists residents of Townships 45 and 46 North, Range 18 West.

TOWNSHIP 47 NORTH, RANGE 18 WEST.

Table with 12 columns: NAME, POST-OFFICE, RESIDENCE, OCCUPATION, NATIVITY, When Came to Co., NAME, POST-OFFICE, RESIDENCE, OCCUPATION, NATIVITY, When Came to Co. Lists residents of Township 47 North, Range 18 West.

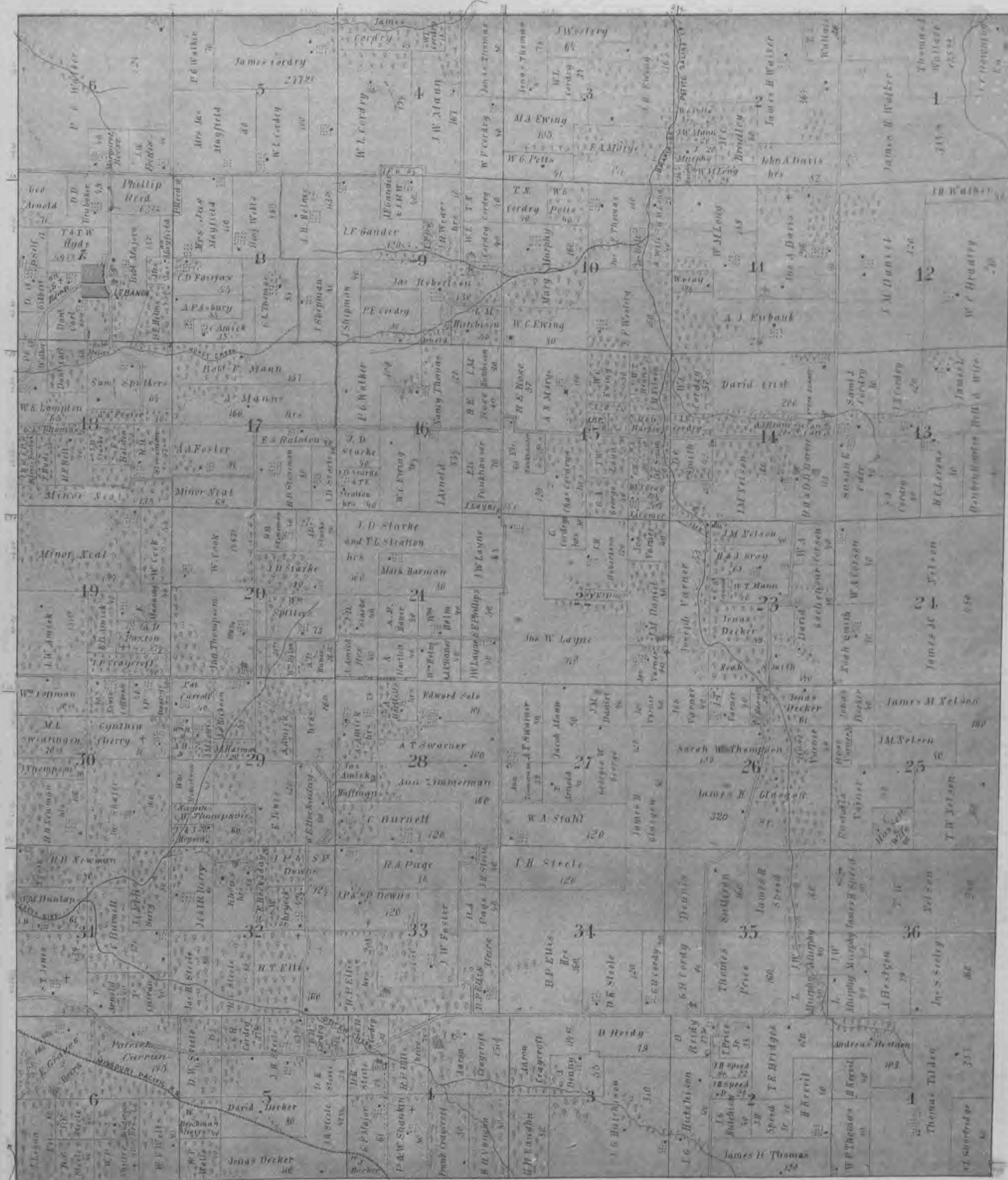
TOWNSHIP 48 NORTH, RANGE 18 WEST.

Table with 12 columns: NAME, POST-OFFICE, RESIDENCE, OCCUPATION, NATIVITY, When Came to Co., NAME, POST-OFFICE, RESIDENCE, OCCUPATION, NATIVITY, When Came to Co. Lists residents of Township 48 North, Range 18 West.

TOWNSHIPS 49 AND 50 NORTH, RANGE 18 WEST.

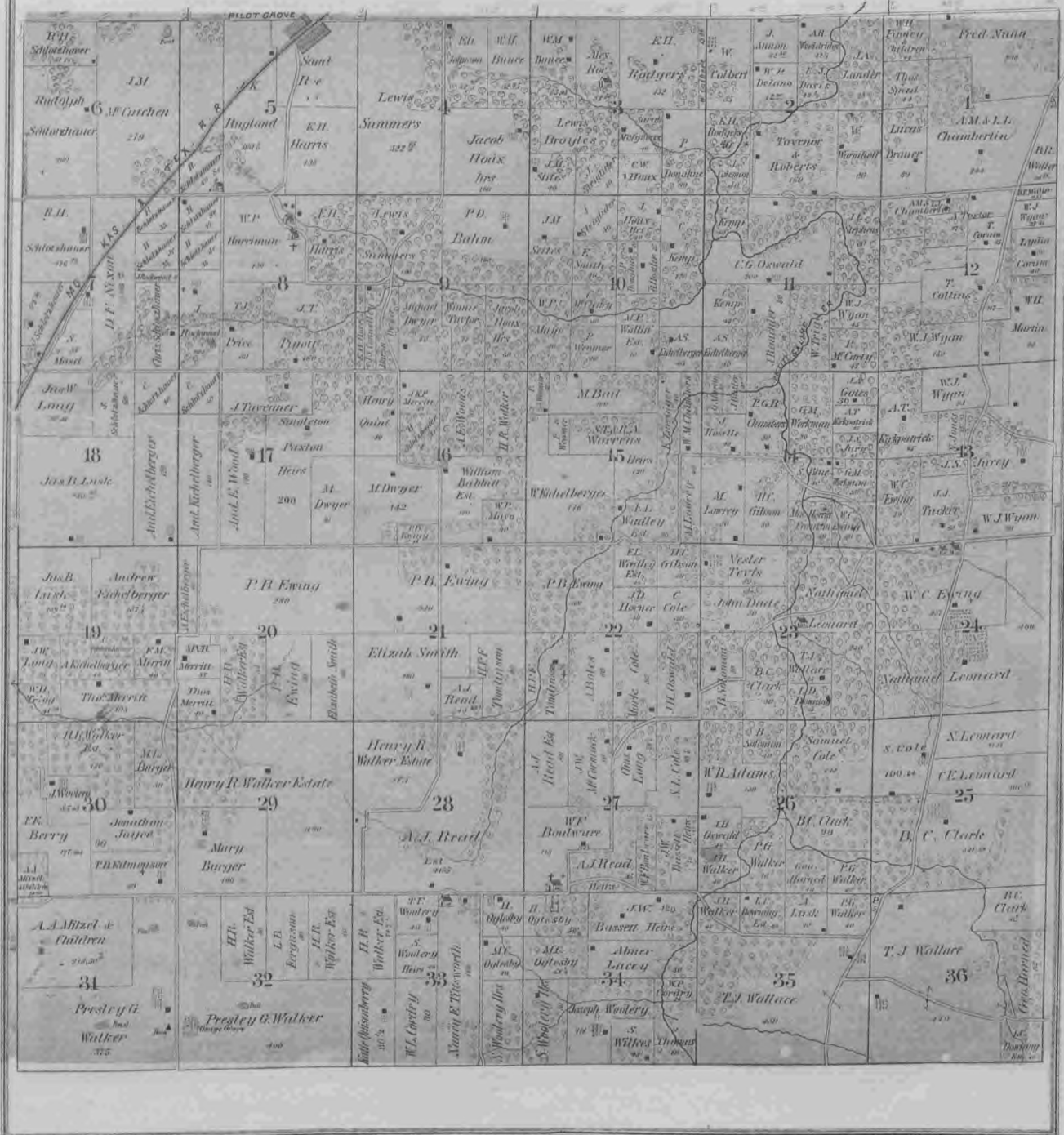
Table with 12 columns: NAME, POST-OFFICE, RESIDENCE, OCCUPATION, NATIVITY, When Came to Co., NAME, POST-OFFICE, RESIDENCE, OCCUPATION, NATIVITY, When Came to Co. Lists residents of Townships 49 and 50 North, Range 18 West.

MAP OF TOWNSHIPS 15 & 16 NORTH, RANGE 18 W. 5TH P. M.



MAP OF TOWNSHIP 47 NORTH

RANGE 18, W. 5TH P.M.



TOWNSHIPS 45 AND 46 NORTH, RANGE 19 WEST.

| NAME | POST-OFFICE | RESIDENCE | OCCUPATION | NATIVITY | When Came to Co. | NAME | POST-OFFICE | RESIDENCE | OCCUPATION | NATIVITY | When Came to Co. |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|----------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Asbury, Samuel | Clifton City | Section 29 | Farmer | Kentucky | 1855 | Hemsway, Anson | Oterville | Oterville | M. P. Rv. | Massachusetts | 1858 |
| Armstrong Jas. | Clifton City | Section 10 | Farmer | Scotland | 1859 | Kuykendall, J. M. | Oterville | Oterville | Saddle and Harness | Missouri | 1859 |
| Beatty, Jas. | Oterville | Section 24 | Farmer | Ireland | 1857 | Neely, Geo. | Oterville | Section 1 | Farmer | Virginia | 1855 |
| Bostman Peter T. | Clifton City | Section 5 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Kentucky | 1833 | Ransay, W. T. | Clifton City | Section 20 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Tennessee | 1852 |
| Brownfield, Jonathan | Oterville | Section 36 | Farmer | Virginia | 1836 | Schibi, F. A. | Pleasant Green | Section 11 | Farmer | France | 1852 |
| Beaty, Bird (col'd) | Clifton City | Section 20 | Farmer | Virginia | 1834 | Stork, Dryden | Oterville | Section 24 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Virginia | 1834 |
| Harlan, Jerry | Clifton City | Section 20 | Farmer | Kentucky | 1856 | Strait, Jas. A. | Clifton City | Section 19 | Farmer and Stock Dealer | Virginia | 1840 |
| Harlan, W. B. | Clifton City | Section 19 | Farmer | Kentucky | 1856 | Wharton, John J. | Oterville | Oterville | Druggist | Virginia | 1856 |
| Howell, J. W. | Oterville | Oterville | Deputy Sheriff | Kentucky | 1856 | Wray, Sam'el | Oterville | Oterville | Merchant | Missouri | 1856 |
| Howlett, R. E., M. D. | Oterville | Section 3 | Physician | Virginia | 1845 | Yancy, J. H. | Oterville | Section 28 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Kentucky | 1854 |

TOWNSHIP 47 NORTH, RANGE 19 WEST.

| NAME | POST-OFFICE | RESIDENCE | OCCUPATION | NATIVITY | When Came to Co. | NAME | POST-OFFICE | RESIDENCE | OCCUPATION | NATIVITY | When Came to Co. |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Alexander, Thos | Pleasant Green | Section 33 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Virginia | 1858 | Luak, Ben | Harrison | Section 13 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Tennessee | 1859 |
| Barnes, Alfred | Clear Creek | Section 18 | Farmer | Missouri | 1871 | Mitso, Emanuel | Pleasant Green | Section 36 | Farmer | Ohio | 1848 |
| Brownfield, David | Pilot Grove | Section 1 | Farmer | Missouri | 1848 | Magfield, Jas | Pleasant Green | Section 35 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Kentucky | 1848 |
| (Brown, Mrs. Electra M | Clear Creek | Section 6 | Farmer | Cooper County, Mo. | 1852 | Mehlenheimer, Phillip | Clear Creek | Secs. 1 & 2 | Farmer and Merchant | Germany | 1846 |
| (Woolery, John C. | Clear Creek | Section 31 | Farmer | Cooper County, Mo. | 1853 | Mobley, Thos | Pleasant Green | Section 34 | Farmer | South Carolina | 1873 |
| Barke, W. H. | Clifton City | Section 31 | Farmer | England | 1857 | Hider, Wm | Pleasant Green | Section 27 | Farmer | West Virginia | 1873 |
| Boyson, John | Clifton City | Section 32 | Farmer and Miller | Wales | 1859 | Stoisenberger, F. A. | Harrison | Section 13 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Germany | 1853 |
| Card, J. D. | Pleasant Green | Section 16 | Farmer | Missouri | 1830 | (Schupp, Cury | Clear Creek | Section 11 | Farmer | Missouri | 1851 |
| Davis, Wm. R. | Harrison | Section 4 | Farmer | South Carolina | 1872 | (Schupp, Sylvanus | Clear Creek | Section 11 | Farmer | Missouri | 1863 |
| Frank, John | Clear Creek | Section 17 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Germany | 1858 | Woolery, Andrew | Pleasant Green | Section 20 | Farmer and Carpenter | Missouri | 1825 |
| Johnson, Joseph M. | Pleasant Green | Section 32 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Missouri | 1833 | Walker, A. A. | Pleasant Green | Section 34 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Cooper County, Mo. | 1851 |
| Kraus, Francis | Clear Creek | Section 2 | Farmer | Germany | 1830 | | | | | | |

TOWNSHIP 48 NORTH, RANGE 19 WEST.

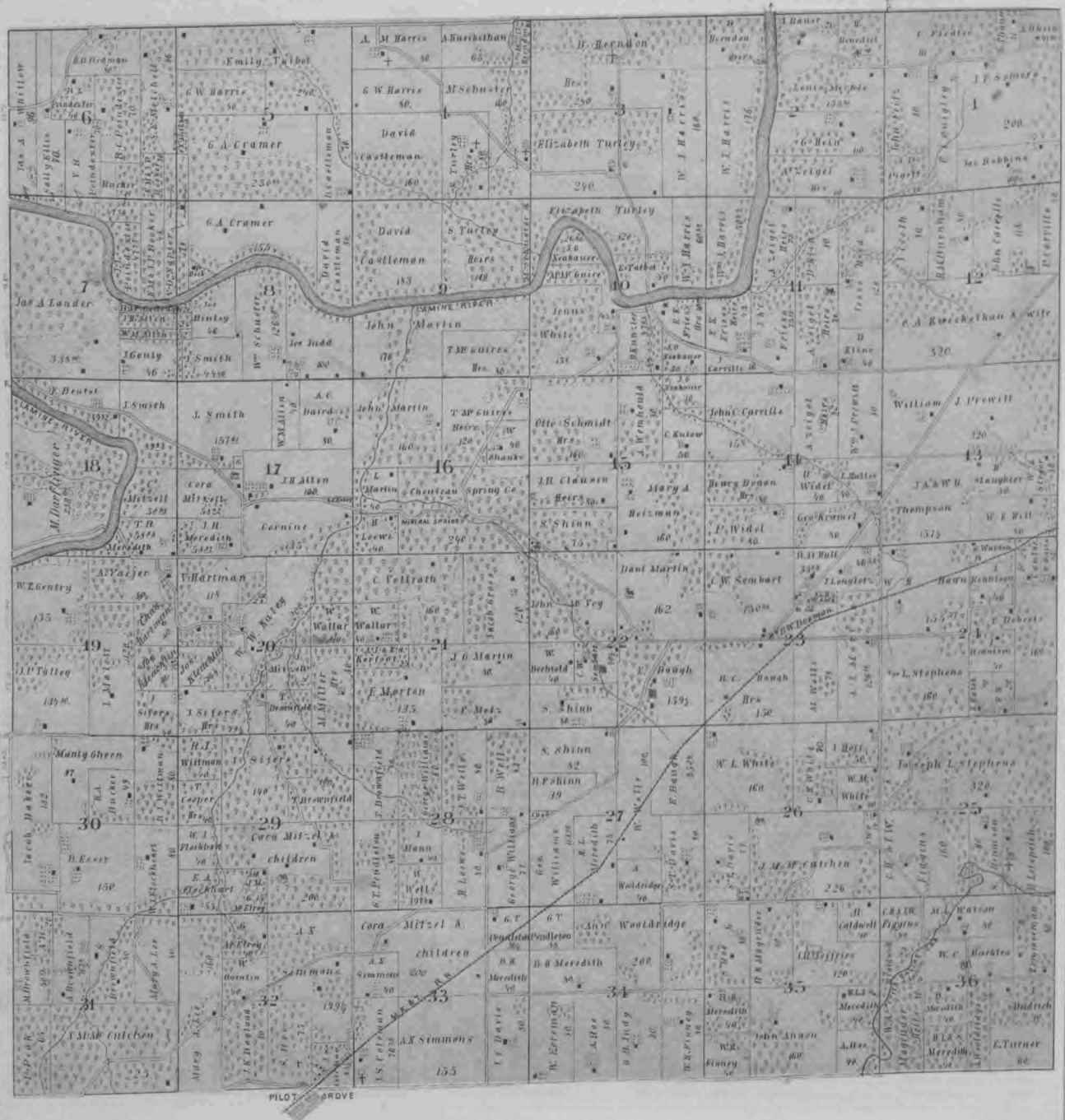
| NAME | POST-OFFICE | RESIDENCE | OCCUPATION | NATIVITY | When Came to Co. | NAME | POST-OFFICE | RESIDENCE | OCCUPATION | NATIVITY | When Came to Co. |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Allison, N. T. | Pilot Grove | Section 11 | Farmer and Bap. Minister | Cooper County, Mo. | 1852 | Huckabay, W. A. | Clear Creek | Section 22 | Farmer | Illinois | 1870 |
| Boster, Thos | Clear Creek | Section 35 | Farmer | Germany | 1852 | Jones, Geo. C. | Pilot Grove | Section 14 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Missouri | 1840 |
| Briggs, A. J. | Pilot Grove | Section 23 | Farmer | Illinois | 1871 | Lakin, Mary A. | Ridge Prairie | Section 7 | Farmer | Kentucky | 1840 |
| Bolan, E. M. | Pilot Grove | Section 22 | Farmer | Indiana | 1849 | Moore, Geo. W. | Lamine | Section 1 | Farmer | Virginia | 1874 |
| Briggs, J. F. | Pilot Grove | Sec. 23 & 26 | Farmer | Illinois | 1871 | Neckerman, And. | Clear Creek | Section 27 | Farmer | Germany | 1860 |
| Bruce, Rebecca A. | Ridge Prairie | Section 10 | Farmer | Missouri | 1844 | Phillips, M. G. | Pilot Grove | Section 27 | Farmer | Alabama | 1828 |
| Bridgewater, C. M. | Pilot Grove | Section 9 | Farmer | Missouri | 1855 | Potter, J. H. | Pilot Grove | Section 10 | Farmer | Missouri | 1846 |
| Cass, Saml. S. | Lamine | Section 8 | Farmer | Ohio | 1867 | (Potter, G. R. | Pilot Grove | Section 16 | Farmer | Kentucky | 1846 |
| Crockett, John | Ridge Prairie | Section 4 | Farmer and Minister | Missouri | 1829 | (Porter, Geo. | Pilot Grove | Section 15 | Farmer | Missouri | 1846 |
| Clarks, P. | Ridge Prairie | Section 3 | Farmer | Missouri | 1856 | Rucker, Chas. T. | Lamine | Section 2 | Farmer | Missouri | 1848 |
| (Clark, Daniel | Lamine | Secs. 2 & 11 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Connecticut | 1865 | Rucker, W. M. | Ridge Prairie | Section 10 | Farmer | Missouri | 1845 |
| (Clark, P. J. | Lamine | Secs. 2 & 11 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Ohio | 1865 | Shenwell, G. M. | Lamine | Section 2 | Farmer | Kentucky | 1874 |
| Dix, Nancy R. | Ridge Prairie | Section 19 | Farmer | Virginia | 1862 | Shenwell, A. T. | Lamine | Section 2 | Farmer | Kentucky | 1874 |
| Darling, Wm. | Ridge Prairie | Section 15 | Farmer | Wayne County, Mich. | 1866 | (Shackelford, C. J. | Lamine | Section 31 | Farmer and Stock Raiser | Missouri | 1841 |
| Dougherty, Emilian | Ridge Prairie | Section 5 | Farmer | Tennessee | 1841 | (Shackelford, Mrs. C. J. | Lamine | Section 31 | Wife of C. J. Shackelford | Missouri | 1849 |
| Fisher, James C. | Ridge Prairie | Section 4 | Blacksmith | Missouri | 1842 | Shone, C. Q. | Ridge Prairie | Section 6 | Farmer and Minister | Kentucky | 1868 |
| Gorell, A. | Lamine | Section 2 | Farmer | Pennsylvania | 1866 | Smith, J. E. | Pilot Grove | Section 10 | Farmer | Cooper County, Mo. | 1829 |
| (Gorell, A. | Lamine | Section 2 | School Director | Missouri | 1828 | Speese, Joseph | Pilot Grove | Section 22 | Farm, Bricklayer & Plaster | Indiana | 1871 |
| (Hamilton, J. C. | Lamine | Section 2 | School Director | Missouri | 1828 | Sutherland, Nath. | Ridge Prairie | Section 5 | Farmer | Virginia | 1836 |
| (Hill, Isaac | Lamine | Section 2 | School Director | Missouri | 1828 | Staples, T. E., M. D. | Ridge Prairie | Section 8 | Farmer and Physician | Virginia | 1840 |
| Gresno, J. D. | Pilot Grove | Section 27 | Farmer and Carpenter | Pennsylvania | 1867 | Trigg, Abnau | Ridge Prairie | Section 4 | Farmer | Missouri | 1849 |
| Helm, J. G. | Ridge Prairie | Section 4 | Farmer | Virginia | 1864 | Watson, J. A. | Ridge Prairie | Section 6 | Farmer | Tennessee | 1849 |
| Hamilton, J. C. | Lamine | Section 12 | Farmer | Missouri | 1865 | Williams, Thos. L. | Ridge Prairie | Section 9 | Farmer | Virginia | 1811 |
| Holder, A. W. | Clear Creek | Section 36 | Farmer and Carpenter | North Carolina | 1861 | Walt, Gerhard | Clear Creek | Section 33 | Farmer | Germany | 1852 |
| Harrison, J. H. | Pilot Grove | Section 27 | Farmer | Cooper County, Mo. | 1869 | Young, Chas. | Ridge Prairie | Section 5 | Farmer | Missouri | 1840 |
| Harrison, T. J. | Clear Creek | Section 16 | Farmer | Illinois | 1872 | Yancey, Matilda C. | Ridge Prairie | Section 8 | Farmer | Kentucky | 1870 |

TOWNSHIP 49 NORTH, RANGE 19 WEST.

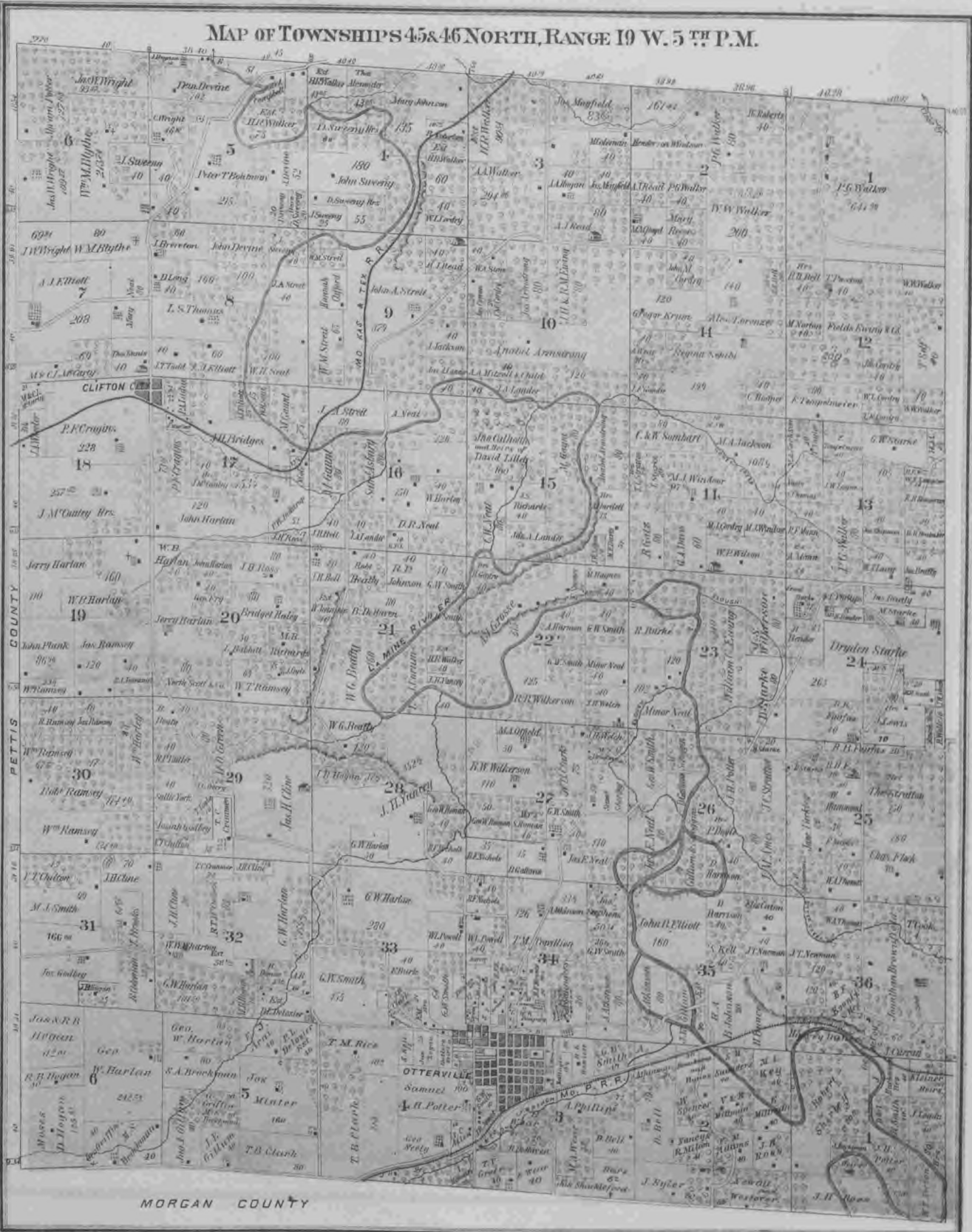
| NAME | POST-OFFICE | RESIDENCE | OCCUPATION | NATIVITY | When Came to Co. | NAME | POST-OFFICE | RESIDENCE | OCCUPATION | NATIVITY | When Came to Co. |
|---------------------|---------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Collins, Samuel R. | Arrow Rock | Section 24 | Farmer | Kentucky | 1860 | Monroe, Charles, (col'd) | Ridge Prairie | Section 33 | Farmer | Howard County, Mo. | 1826 |
| Fray, John A. | Lamine | Section 27 | Farmer | Missouri | 1851 | McMahon, W. P. | Arrow Rock | Section 12 | Farmer | Pennsylvania | 1835 |
| Fray, E. A. | Lamine | Section 27 | Farmer | Missouri | 1860 | McQuay, W. H. | Lamine | Section 35 | Farmer | Boone County, Mo. | 1862 |
| Hagarty, R. | Arrow Rock | Section 13 | Farmer and Stock Dealer | Pennsylvania | 1867 | Scruggs, W. C. | Lamine | Section 35 | Farmer | Virginia | 1853 |
| (Marshall, Jan. A. | Ridge Prairie | Section 33 | Farmer | Cooper County, Mo. | 1841 | Townsend, N. S. | Arrow Rock | Section 24 | Farmer | Missouri | 1834 |
| (Marshall, Fleming | Ridge Prairie | Section 31 | Farmer | Virginia | 1831 | Ucker, Jos | Ridge Prairie | Section 33 | Farmer | Pennsylvania | 1869 |

MAP OF TOWNSHIP 48 NORTH

RANGE 18 W. 5TH P.M.



MAP OF TOWNSHIP'S 45 & 46 NORTH, RANGE 19 W. 5TH P.M.



MORGAN COUNTY

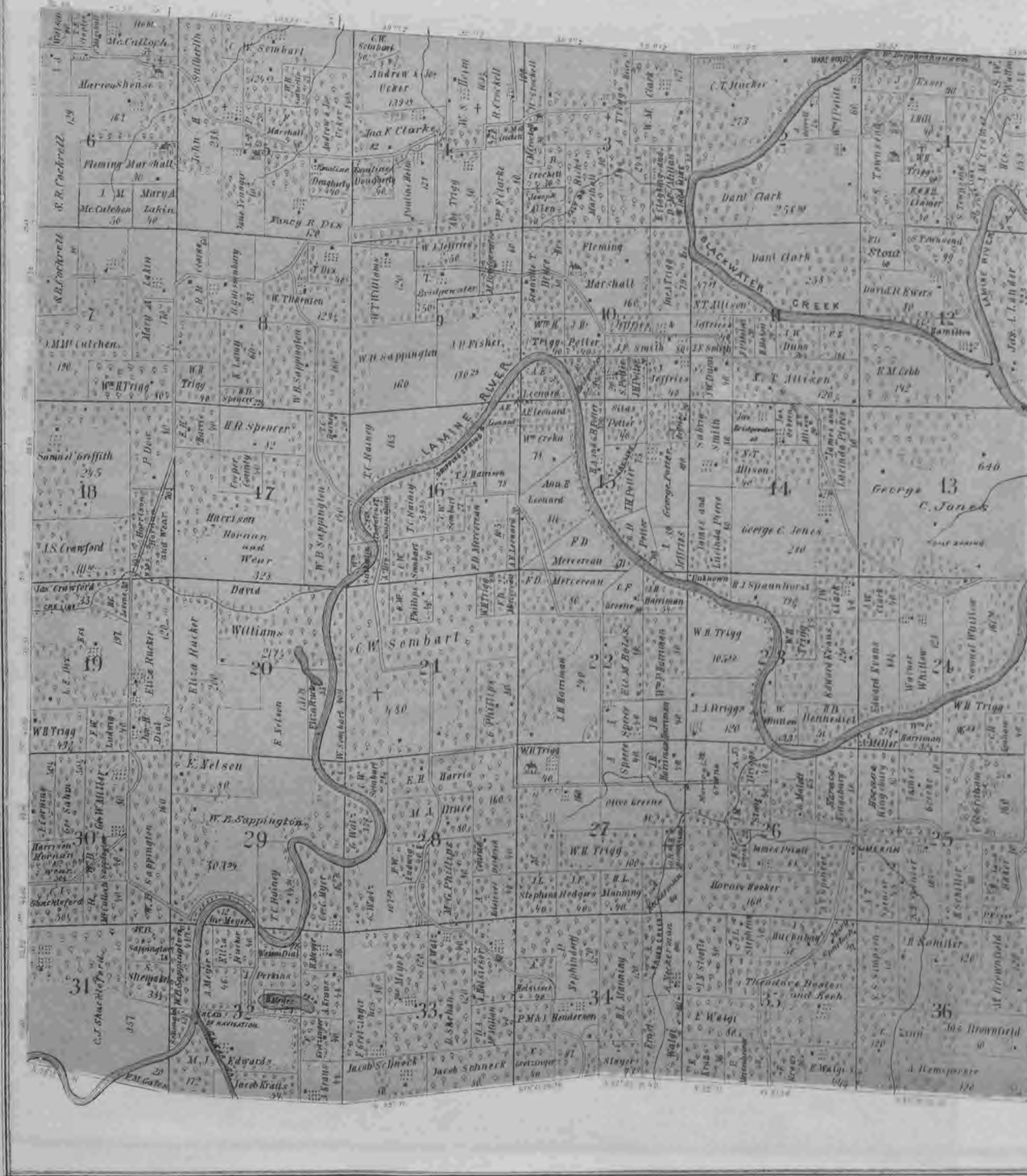
MAP OF TOWNSHIP NORTH

RANGE 19. W. 5TH P.M.



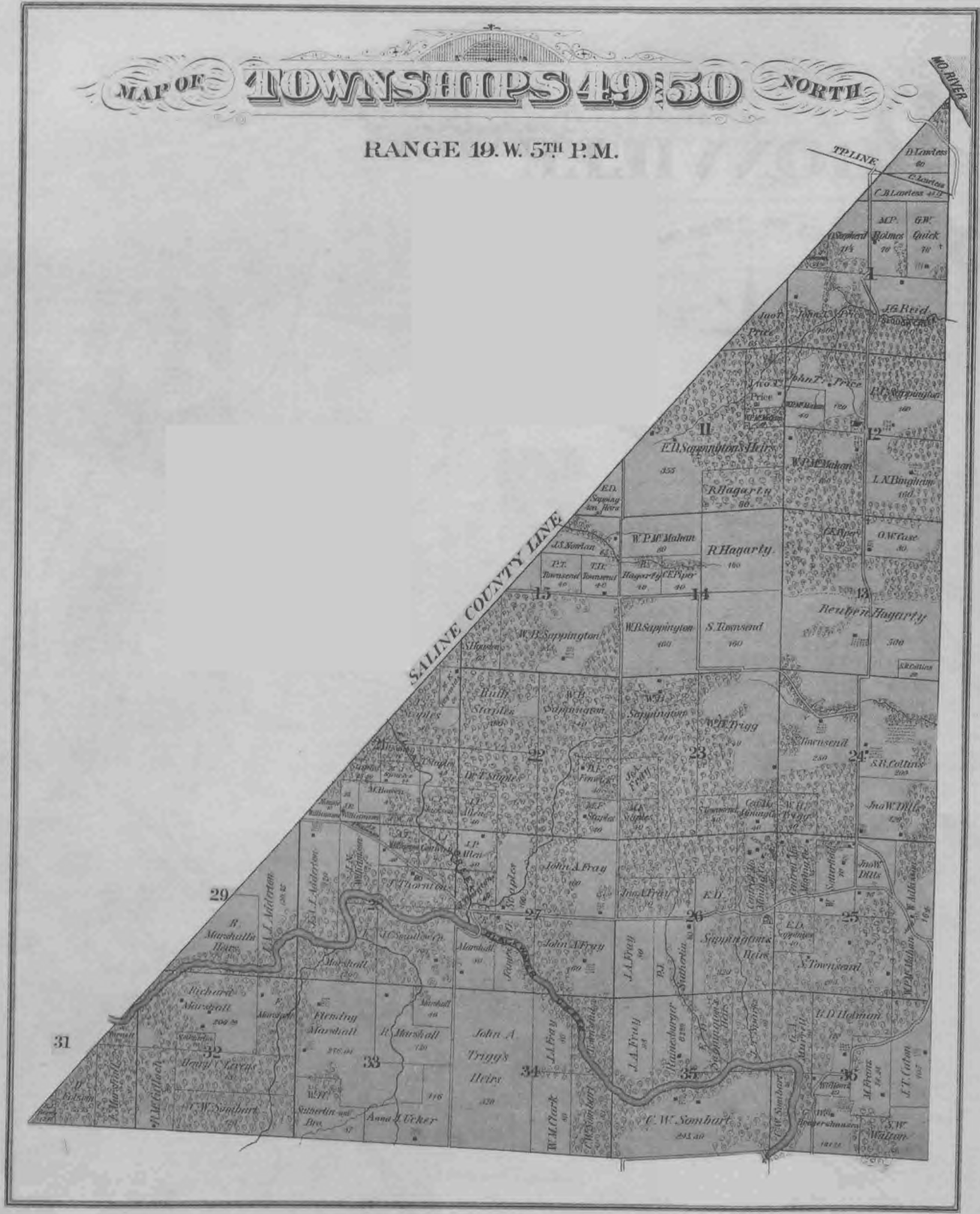
MAP OF TOWNSHIP 48 NORTH

RANGE 19, W. 5TH P.M.



MAP OF TOWNSHIPS 49 & 50 NORTH

RANGE 10. W. 5TH P.M.



PLAT OF BOONVILLE

SCALE 400 FT TO AN INCH






CITY LIMITS EAST

36

OLD FAIR GROUNDS
WILADAMS 10
HEIDENBERGER & PRESS
undivided
15

L. A. PETERS 4.95
W.H. TRIGG 25 a.

CATHOLIC CEMETERY
G.W. GIBSON Heir 14

J.J. GIBSON 15

H. MYERS 25 a.

MARY A. LIONBERGER 44 a.

W.E. BROWN 11.07
JEFREY 1.35
W. HARLEY

W.H. TRIGG 25 a.

T.W. NELSON 32 1/2 a.

H. TRIGG 16.90
W.H. TRIGG

F. STRETZ Sr. 17 a.

M. GEIGER 87 a.

J. SORG
O.D. EDWARDS 2.40
W. FORTCHAM 1.30
M. NELSON & COMPANY 2.99
CLARK 2.40

W.H. TRIGG 25 a.

T.W. NELSON 32 1/2 a.

H. TRIGG 16.90
W.H. TRIGG

F. STRETZ Sr. 17 a.

M. GEIGER 87 a.

J. SORG
O.D. EDWARDS 2.40
W. FORTCHAM 1.30
M. NELSON & COMPANY 2.99
CLARK 2.40

W.H. TRIGG 25 a.

T.W. NELSON 32 1/2 a.

H. TRIGG 16.90
W.H. TRIGG

F. STRETZ Sr. 17 a.

M. GEIGER 87 a.

J. SORG
O.D. EDWARDS 2.40
W. FORTCHAM 1.30
M. NELSON & COMPANY 2.99
CLARK 2.40

W.H. TRIGG 25 a.

T.W. NELSON 32 1/2 a.

H. TRIGG 16.90
W.H. TRIGG

F. STRETZ Sr. 17 a.

M. GEIGER 87 a.

CEMETERY

With Boundary Line of New Madrid Grant to T. Hall Jr.

Good Boundary Line of New Madrid Grant

Dr. W.H. TRIGG 27.47

P. RUSH 275

Dr. W.H. TRIGG

Dr. W.H. TRIGG 27.47

PLAT OF PISGAH.

As recorded at the Circuit Clerks Office in Booneville

Located on the N.W. & S.W. 1/4 Sec. 2 T. 16. N. R. 16 W

Scale 300 - 1 inch



24 Corner Sections 2 and 7

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 |

PLAT OF PALESTINE.

Located on N.E. 1/4 S.E. 1/4 Sec. 18, T. 17. N. R. 17 W

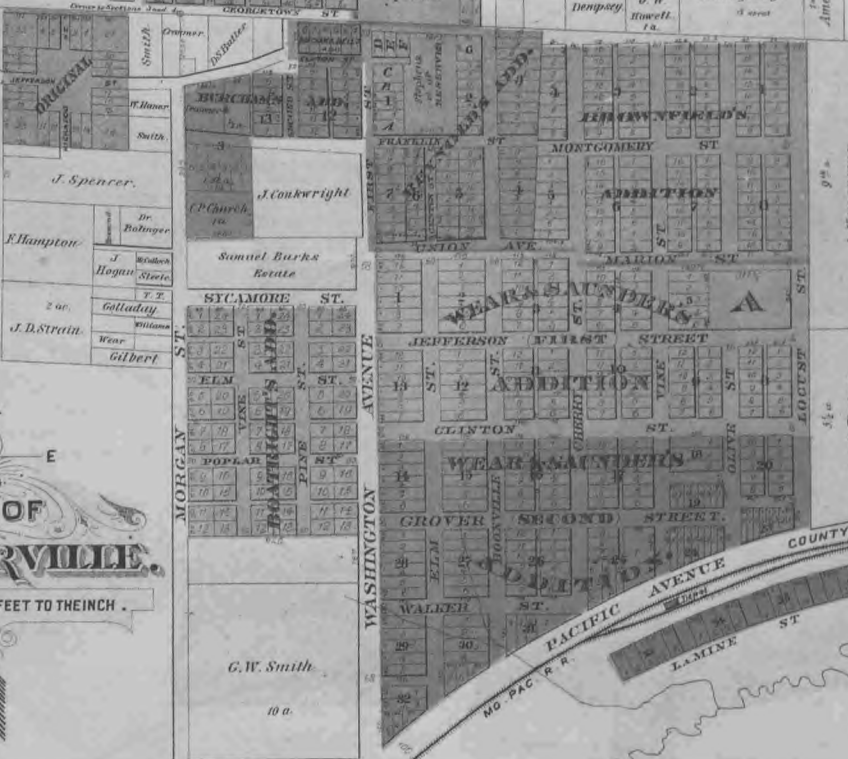
Scale 300 - 1 inch

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
| 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |

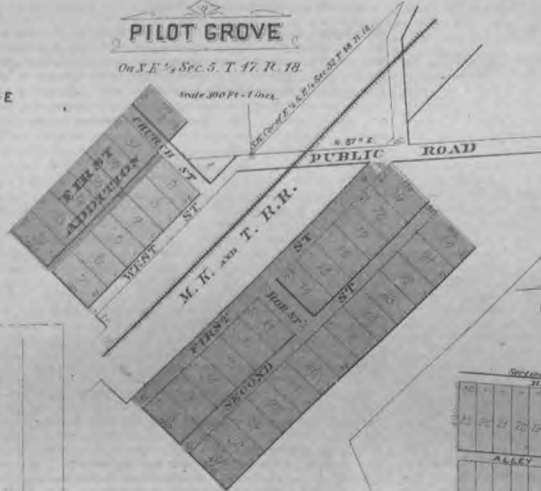
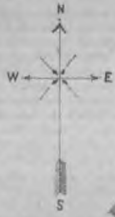
N.W. Cor of SW 1/4 S.W. 1/4 of Section 34



S. Hill, C.W. Smith



PLAT OF INTERVILLE.
SCALE 400 FEET TO THE INCH.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

-OF-

CITIZENS OF COOPER COUNTY.

MAJ. THOMAS E. STAPLES.

Dr. Staples claims the Old Dominion as the State of his nativity. He was born in Henry county, Va., Dec. 7, 1823. In the fifteenth year of his age, in company with his parents, he came to Missouri, and after stopping at Glasgow, Howard county, a little less than a year, the family continued on to Saline county, where the Doctor's venerable father and mother still live, widely known not only as old settlers, but for their many excellent traits of character.

It is impossible, in a brief sketch, to do justice to the eventful life of our subject, whose experiences would, if properly written up, make a volume. His early literary advantages were good. He received a full course at the Patrick Henry Academy of Virginia, where he made remarkable progress as a linguist, though he displayed little taste for mathematics. In 1839, at the request of his father, he began the study of medicine under Dr. Stables, of North Carolina. After various interruptions and delays, he graduated in this science in the medical department of the State University at St. Louis, in 1848. The 2nd day of May of the same year, he was joined in marriage to Miss Lucy Bernard, daughter of Isaac Bernard, one of the old and well-known pioneer citizens of this county. This marriage occurred in St. Louis, where the young couple contemplated settling, but an overruling Providence guided them to Hessegetown, Pettis county, where they lived, with the exception of a few short intervals, till the breaking out of our late civil war, he being most of the time engaged in the duties of a large medical practice. At the close of the war they moved to Saline county, where they remained till 1867, and then settled at their present home in Blackwater township of this county. In 1846 he volunteered in the United States service against Mexico, and formed a part of the celebrated Doniphan's regiment—1st Missouri Regiment Mounted Volunteers. After assisting in the subjugation of New Mexico, it will be remembered that, Col. Doniphan was ordered to join Gen. Wool at Chihuahua, and that by a change of tactics, Gen. Wool's columns were directed to other points, which left Col. Doniphan in the midst of a hostile country with no support but his own brave regiment, consisting at the time of not more than eight hundred effective men. "Forward, march!" was the order of the commanding officer and the sentiment of his men. At Brazito they met the enemy thirteen hundred strong, under the Mexican Gen. Ponce de Leon. After an engagement lasting thirty minutes, the Mexicans were put to flight with heavy loss, the Missourians having no men killed and only eight wounded. This battle was fought Dec. 25th, 1847, and in a short time followed the battle of Sacramento, where our gallant regiment encountered six thousand Mexicans and completely routed their columns—one of the most brilliant victories on record. With this victory came the fall of Chihuahua, one of the richest of the Mexican states. Col. Doniphan afterwards effected a junction with Gen. Wool at Saltillo. Col. Doniphan's regiment was afterwards reviewed, sent forward to New Orleans, where the soldiers were honorably discharged, after having been in service about thirteen months, during which time they traveled, by sea and land, a distance of about seven thousand miles, resulting from the Pacific to the Gulf, over deserts, mountains, rivers and canons; and most of the time they were alone, fighting through the serrated ranks of native foes—a military feat, relapsing in martial splendor, the celebrated "march of the ten thousand," under Xenophon and Christopherus. Dr. Staples was with his regiment from the beginning of its campaign till it was discharged at the Crescent City, was in all its marches, battles and privations, and escaped with only a slight scratch wound received at Sacramento. He returned home rich in experience, but with an impaired constitution. As a direct result of the achievements of his regiment, the vast territories of the Southwest fell into the hands of our government; and when their shores are mingled with the dust of this proud monument, with its mountain shafts piercing the skies, will stand as a testimony to their heroism, while its rich minerals will constantly remind generations to come, of the value of the conquest.

Dr. Staples early became identified with the troubles of our late war, and being in every sense a Southern patriot, he cast his fortunes with the armies of the "annoy south." In 1860, at the request of the governor of the state, he took command of a company of state militia, to protect the borders of Missouri from the raids of Kansas jayhawkers, and remained in the field during the winter of '60 and '61. When Abraham Lincoln annulled the treaty made by Gen. Price and Harnoy, providing for the neutrality of Missouri under the proclamation issued by Gov. Jackson, Dr. Staples raised two companies, cavalry and infantry, took command of the former company and commanded an independent detachment at the battle of Wilson's Creek. During the progress of

this action he charged a column of about one thousand Germans, under the command of Gen. Seigel, scattered them like sheep, took two hundred prisoners, quite an amount of arms and ammunition, and captured the fine battle flag presented to General Seigel by the ladies of St. Louis. This trophy the Doctor afterwards had the pleasure of presenting to the Confederate secretary of war, receiving therefrom proper and complimentary acknowledgments for gallant services performed on the field of action. Immediately after this engagement he returned to his section of the state, raised three companies, and returned and joined the forces of Gen. Price about the time of the battle of the Dry Wood, where Dr. S. was promoted to the office of major. He next participated in the well-remembered battle of Lexington, and afterwards resigned his command in the army, then made a visit to Richmond, and on his return was assigned a position on the medical staff. After the battle of Pea Ridge he accompanied Gen. Price east of the Mississippi, and was induced by Gen. Jackson and Haine to return to Missouri on a recruiting expedition. He was accompanied by only twenty-seven men, and with this small force, on one occasion, charged Capt. Cunningham, in command of two hundred men, at Sedalia, who fled at the onset and never stopped running till he reached Jefferson City, and there reported that Major Staples was in Sedalia with fifteen hundred Indians, murdering men, women and children. A short time afterwards Major Staples fell into the hands of the Federals at Boonville, and while held a prisoner of war, various attempts were made to assassinate him. Instead of giving him a parole or holding him for exchange, he was indicted in the United States courts for treason. He was, however, released from prison on heavy bonds. He attended some four terms of the court, and his case was finally dismissed without a trial. By this time Dr. Staples found himself in reduced circumstances, and at once recommenced his practice of medicine, and has since been busily engaged in building up his shattered fortune. As a physician, none rank higher in skill, as a soldier, none were braver on the field of action; and as a commander, his military genius fitted him for higher positions than he ever occupied. It was remarked to the writer by one who has known him long, that he had the qualifications for a general and the natural ability for a statesman. The Doctor has an interesting family, and to their welfare and to a large professional practice he is giving his entire attention. He has inherited, in a marked degree, the characteristics of the southern-bred man, and his home is well known for its old-fashioned hospitality.

The Staples family is an old one in the history of the country, and has been represented in all the great wars of the nation. The remote ancestry came to this country from Wales, settling in the then colony of Virginia. There the Doctor's grandfather, John Staples, was born and raised, and was there married to a Miss Martha Stoval, the Doctor's grandmother, the daughter of an old revolutionary veteran. James, the Doctor's father, was a native of Henry county of that state, and was there married to Miss Virginia Nicols. They raised three sons and five daughters, all of whom reside in this state and all within this immediate section, with the exception of one daughter, who is a resident of Independence.

COL. J. L. STEPHENS.

The subject of this sketch deserves a place in the records of Cooper county; not alone because it is his birthplace, but because his successful career has added to it the lustre of a well-earned reputation.

Joseph L. Fayette Stephens was born in Cooper county, Missouri, on the 15th of January, 1826, he is therefore fifty years old, or a half-century in this centennial year of the United States. But he is still in the vigor and prime of manhood. In stature he is above the medium height, of strong, vigorous constitution, active temperament, keen intellect, practical business talents, and unusual energy of character. The family to which Mr. Stephens belongs is connected by descent with the pioneers Daniel Boone, David Crockett and Stephen Cole; and while he is a fit representative of these men in the hardy and energetic qualities of his character, he is equally an example of the modern spirit of enterprise and culture, which has found in him a zealous patron and a devoted friend.

His father was Lawrence C. Stephens, a native of Virginia, who became a farmer on his early settlement in this county. Here he met the mother of our subject, then Margaret P. Moore, of North Carolina; here they were married, and during their lives were among the most respected citizens of this portion of the state. Mr. Stephens represented his district in the legislature of the state and held other important offices, being widely recognized as a man of strong practical talents

and possessing in an unusual degree, the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He died in 1873, leaving a widow and seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the second.

Joseph was brought up on his father's farm. In early life his experience was such as has often fallen to the lot of an aspiring youth with a greater taste for books than for agriculture. He had a sharp instinct for knowledge, and would often quit his plow for his studies, deeming the cultivation of his mind more important than the cultivation of the soil. This propensity for education at length led him to pursue a course of practical and literary study, which he completed at the Boonville High School, from which he graduated with a thorough knowledge of the English branches; and in 1844, at the age of eighteen, commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. John G. Miller, of Boonville. Mr. Miller was an able jurist and had represented his district two terms in congress. Under such a teacher, and with his mind already disciplined by systematic training and study, Joseph made rapid progress in his chosen profession, occasionally interrupted by teaching public schools in the neighborhood, till the breaking out of the Mexican war. At this juncture a call for volunteers being issued by Gen. Gaines, he enlisted in a company which was raised in the county. This company consisted of a hundred and ten men, of whom he was the youngest, yet such was his personal popularity that he was immediately chosen captain.

This company was assigned for the relief of General Taylor, and was moved into the United States service by Col. Robert Campbell, and ordered into quarters at Jefferson Barracks. While there, dispatches conveyed the intelligence that General Taylor had been already relieved, and the company was sent to Boonville, subject to orders.

In 1847, Mr. Stephens had completed his legal studies and entered upon the practice of his profession with flattering success. In the days of his early practice, and at a later date, he was associated at the bar of Boonville with such ornaments of the legal profession as Washington, Adams, Benjamin Tompkins, J. W. Draffen, Enos M. Hayden, Wm. Douglas, and John B. Clark, Sen.—most of whom are still living—and with such deceased representatives of the bar as Peyton Hayden, Abiel Leonard, John G. Miller, John C. Richardson, and W. D. Muir.

Mr. Stephens was well qualified for his profession, both by natural endowments and by study. An earnest and forcible speaker, a profound thinker, and a thorough logician, he soon commanded a widely extended and lucrative practice. In 1857, he became associated, as law partner, with Hon. George G. Vest, now of Sedalia, Missouri. The partnership continued till broken by the war of 1861. Subsequently Mr. Stephens became a member of the bar at the Court of Claims in Washington City, and of the Supreme Court of the United States, and continued practice till 1864, when a painful, and it was feared, dangerous affection of the throat, forced him, in compliance with the advice of physicians, to abandon the profession of his choice, in which he had spent over seventeen years, to which he was devotedly attached, and in which he had acquired an enviable reputation.

Previous to the late war Mr. Stephens had been a member of the banking house of William H. Frigg & Co., of Boonville, a house doing an extensive business in Central Missouri, which closed and divided its capital stock on account of the war. Mr. Stephens had taken on personal part in the management further than as adviser and attorney. But in 1864, he opened a private banking house in Boonville, and the year following, organized the Central National Bank, which has proved one of the most successfully and honorably conducted banks in the state, and has been of inestimable service to the business interests of this section of the country.

In 1866, as an opponent of the Drake constitution, Mr. Stephens, for the first time in his life, became a candidate before the people for an elective office. He was nominated for the senate and made a vigorous canvass of the district, including Cooper, Morgan and Maudslow counties, running ahead of his ticket at the election. But, owing to the prescriptive system of registration which then prevailed, he was defeated by George W. Boonman, then register of the United States land office, and has been of inestimable service to the business interests of this section of the country.

He was one of the most prominent candidates for governor before the Democratic convention, which eventually nominated Mr. Woodson in 1872. The "Liberal" or "possum" policy of R. Gray Brown was then at its height in Missouri, and although Mr. Stephens' real strength was considered unmeasured by that of any other individual in the state, yet the desire to prevail, the "Liberal" and thus carry the presidential election that year, prevailed. Mr. Woodson received the nomination and was elected, while the presidential campaign at large proved a failure. Since that time Mr. Stephens has confined his attention to business, and chiefly to his bank, which, under his superior management, is one of the

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—Continued.

leading financial institutions of the state. Its stability was thoroughly tested during the late financial panic, which swamped so many of the banking and business houses throughout the country.

In politics Mr. Stephens is a Democrat of the old school, though by no means a partisan. He is a man of enlightened and liberal views on all subjects, a patron of every noble and worthy enterprise, which in his judgment is calculated to benefit mankind and enhance the well-being of the community. To all such enterprises which come within his reach, he is liberal and generous in the use of his means. As a financier, his experience has been extensive, involving not only to his own benefit, but to that of this section of country generally. He ranks among the wealthiest citizens of Cooper county. His genial and winning manners and his rare generosity have drawn to him hosts of personal friends, whose confidence in him he has never betrayed.

Upon his bankruptcy of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, in April, 1876, he was appointed by the United States Circuit Court one of the receivers of that corporation, and when that road was purchased by the new company, he was appointed one of the directors, in which capacity he is now acting.

In 1852, he was married to Miss Martha Gilson, a lady of fine education and social culture. The union has been blessed with an interesting family of seven children—four sons and three daughters. Two of his sons hold offices in the Central National Bank, of which he is president. His second son, Wm. Gilson Stephens, a noble boy, died in June last.

EDWARD HAZELWOOD HARRIS.

A successful life is seldom lived, but we often find, in a search among the more retiring of humanity, lives which are in a great measure, successful. Successful from the fact that their principles are broad and well-defined, and no step is taken without the knowledge that it is right. Such is plainly exhibited in the life and character of Mr. E. H. Harris, the prominent merchant of Pilot Grove. He was born in Bourbon county, Ky., Dec. 20th, 1820. His father dying when he was but one year old, he was left to the care of his mother, who, when the proper age was reached, gave him the advantages of the common schools of his neighborhood, until he was fourteen years old, when he started in Cooper county, Mo., with his older brother, also now resides at Harrison. He arrived here in 1844, and entered upon the course of study offered by Cooper's Family School, which he pursued for three consecutive years. Having, at the end of this time, a desire to study medicine, and an opportunity offering, he commenced his studies under Dr. Gilson of Boonville, but failing health, warned him to seek a more active employment. This was not genial to his nature was farming, and to that he now turned his attention. Applying for means to the purchase of the farm known as the "John W. Young Farm," now owned by Mr. Brownfield, he commenced his career as a farmer at the age of nineteen. By well-directed efforts he successfully conducted this farm for ten years; and, in connection with his own, he conducted the McCutchen farm adjoining, for some time.

On the 20th of Dec., 1854, Mr. Harris was united in marriage to Miss Mary E., daughter of Richard T. Ellis, of Lebanon township. Mrs. Harris is a native of Virginia, and was born in Orange county of that state. After successfully conducting his farm for about ten years, he sold out, but immediately purchased the farm where he now resides, about one mile below the present town of Pilot Grove, and continued his favorite pursuit, adding to his occupation an extensive trade in stock. Following this business through the period of the war, near its close we find him removing in person to Boonville, and following the drug business for a short time, though continuing his farm as usual.

At this time the division of the M., K. & T. R. R. south was not in operation, and none of the now existing villages along the line were established, but at the present site of Harris Station, at the close of the war, he opened an establishment for retailing merchandise, which was continued for three years, when he returned to his farm. When Pilot Grove was laid out in 1873, we find him the first of the business men in making a purchase of lots and establishing a retail trade which has reached a growth which Mr. Harris may well be proud, for it shows him to have been an attentive and obliging merchant.

Mr. Harris is of a retiring disposition, and inferior, to a marked degree, the prominent characteristics of a Virginian, though modified in a measure by his life in Kentucky and Missouri. His grandparents were originally from Virginia, but emigrated to Kentucky in a very early day and were counted among her earliest settlers. In his opinions he is very settled, canvassing well the surroundings of a question, he determines, and remains so, till moved by stronger reasons. He is in every sense a "home man," desiring and seeking his pleasure there. And in this respect, as in all of his undertakings, he is eminently successful, possessing as he does, an interesting family, and rejoicing as he does, in their progress to social, moral and mental development.

As a progressive man, his desires and opinions class him with those who are truly in the spirit of the nineteenth century. A broad and elevated standard of education and high social and moral development, are topics that occupy his mind and call forth his energies, directing them not only toward his private interests, but applying them as well for the public good. He is giving his children the benefits of a higher education, and may well be proud of their advancement. Mr. Harris' home is very comfortable, and his family seem surrounded by every influence that tends to their comfort, culture, and refinement.

FREMANT WING, 1830.

Among the few prominent and active business gentlemen who early settled in this county, and who have a conspicuous share of the labor and management contributing to its development, none were more energetic

or faithful in the discharge of the duties of life, nor better understood the promising greatness of the country, nor better comprehended the proper use of the means to be employed in laying the basis of social and material prosperity than did Mr. Wing. And as even a condensed sketch of this eminent old pioneer, will be appreciated by the present and coming generations, we cheerfully devote a portion of our biographical space to a brief epitome of his life.

Mr. Wing was born near Boston, Mass., Jan. 12th, 1800. He was the only son of the third wife of John Wing, a man of great honesty and integrity, but not wealthy in the gods of this world. Thrown upon his own resources when quite young, Mr. Wing had but few educational advantages; still his desire for an education were such that he hazed every available source to gain scientific and general information, and succeeded finally in pushing up his education to at least a satisfactory point. At the age of twelve he appeared in the streets of Boston as a cattle trader on a small scale, and the next year he was heard of in Virginia, selling dry goods and such articles as he could easily convey from place to place. He traveled not only in Virginia, but also in New York, and was at Buffalo when there was but one house in the place. He finally settled down in Virginia as a teacher, and in a short time thereafter he was joined in marriage to Miss Catharine B., eldest daughter of John Jones, an old and highly respected citizen of the Old Dominion, and a soldier of the war of '1812. This marriage occurred Nov. 10th, 1831, and the following spring, with his young wife, he turned his course towards the then "far west," and safely landed in the state of Missouri, and Cooper county. He made the entire distance by wagon, traversing in the trip, portions of the states of Illinois and Indiana. He at first made a selection and location on a tract near the present farm of Mr. John Fry, which he afterwards sold to H. C. Dix. His next location was the farm now occupied by James Huff, etc., known formerly as the Rabble tract. He finally settled down on the old tract, now owned by one of his sons, D. W. Wing, where he spent the remainder of his days. This fine farm he purchased of Gen. Ashley, a tract then including 450 acres. He not only made other purchases, and his landed property within a short time amounted to about 1,500 acres, including another fine farm owned by his eldest son, D. C. Wing. He continued to trade in real estate the balance of his life, and at one time he had on hands as much as \$300,000. In addition to his own landed interests, he became the agent of Gen. Ashley, afterwards confidential adviser and agent of his widow, Mrs. Ashley, and after her marriage to Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, her sole agent and attorney, in settling up this large estate in this county; so that in the aggregate of Mr. Wing, it can be truthfully recorded that he was the largest land operator for Cooper county in his day.

Prior to his death in 1868, he divided up his estate among his children and raised five families, that he might spend the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of his own family and a large circle of friends.

Early thrown upon his own resources, he acquired a fine development of his intellectual powers, as well as a most complete government of himself, and in raising up his large family, he kept his children in subjection, almost without an effort. He took great pains in the instruction of his children, most of whom have received the benefits of the higher schools and colleges, often superintending their studies in person.

To the poor he was benevolent, but preferred the best of all methods to help the needy by putting means within their reach, enabling them to help themselves; and often did he advance money to poor men to make the first payments on lands for which he himself was agent, and the sales of which came through him. Though wealthy, he did not give his affections to the world, but recognized his allegiance to the King of kings. He became a charter member of the Pleasant Grove Christian Church in 1844, where he was known not only as a faithful member, but a co-worker in all good and charitable deeds.

As a man, he was a genius as well as a fine specimen of physical strength. He could do any kind of work required on the farm, either agricultural or mechanical. He acquired a good knowledge of the law and also of medicine, and prescribed in all ordinary cases for his own family. His judgment was not only sought but trusted, and for many years while serving the people in the capacity of magistrate, his decisions were regarded as final, and were never or seldom, appealed from. He was a fine financier, could calculate with the utmost precision effects from causes, and was nearly decided, either in assurance of his men; and performed well his part, in company with others, in giving Cooper county name and character among the other counties of the state, and in contributing to its population a well educated and highly respected family of children.

The Wing family is an old one in the history of the nation, and dates its early settlement in this country back to the times of "Plymouth Rock." The remote ancestry came from England to this country, about the year 1639, and we accordingly read in the early records, of "John Wing, of Sandwich," from whom the family line comes down to the present generation in the following order: Joseph, John and his son John, the father of the subject of this sketch.

RICHARD P. ELLIS.

Mr. Ellis' early ancestry came from Wales and settled in a very early day in Virginia. The subject of this sketch was born in Orange county of that state, Nov. 6th, 1800. He was the youngest son of quite a large family, and remained on the home place with his brothers, his father having died when he was very young. Here he grew up, following the family pursuit, which was that of farming, and one that was well calculated to develop his weekly constitution, until he reached manhood. He was early influenced by high moral motives and in October, 1828, he was baptized and became a member of the Methodist Church, in which he continued until the day of his death. Mr. Ellis was married

Nov. 25th, 1830, to Miss Margaret Ferguson, a native of Bath county, Kentucky, being then in his twenty-second year. Taking his bride to the old homestead, he lived there for some years, when, at the solicitation of some relatives in Jackson county, Mo., he determined to remove to the then "far west." He started in 1836, his journey being made overland, and were it not for an accident which befell him as he was passing through Kentucky, he might have completed his journey; but having his leg broken by a kick from a horse, he was unable to proceed any farther than Glasgow, Howard county, Mo. Here he was compelled to remain, and circumstances so shaped matters that he settled on a farm near Glasgow and remained there for three years. In 1839 he entered the land where the old homestead now is, and prepared to engage in his favorite pursuit, that of farming, combined with stock raising and mule trading. Success attended his efforts, and his life passed peacefully on, each day seeming to make new friends and to strengthen the friendships already established. But the horizon of war were destined to darken with a cloud of sorrow this happy, prosperous household. In 1861 a number of horses were taken from Mr. Ellis by Mulligan's men. Some time afterwards, a soldier, dressed in citizen's garb, was seen to pass one of his animals, and upon it being recovered from him by Mr. Ellis, he reported at Syracuse, and a squad made their appearance and committed some depredations. The family were not at home, but Mr. Ellis deeming it unsafe to be around, started to Lexington, to put himself under the protection of Gen. Price's army at that place. His deepest sympathies were with the South, but he did not enter the army, as age and other matters prevented. This was in October, 1861. Matters assuming a more settled state, he deemed it safe for him to return, which he did in 1862. Upon the order calling upon all citizens to appear at the various military headquarters to enroll, he went with others to Lamine bridge to see. Having enrolled, he was returning with his nephew Mr. Graves, his son, and a Mr. Veneman, when, about a quarter of a mile from the bridge, they were met by a squad of soldiers who ordered them into the woods ahead of them. Knowing that their intention was to shoot them, Mr. Ellis objected, when after some parleying, the squad first fired into them, killing instantly Mr. Ellis and Mr. Graves, and severely wounding Mr. Ellis' son. Mr. Veneman escaped unhurt. Thus he died, shot down without a cause and without a moment's warning. His untimely death struck sorrow to the hearts of his many friends, and great sympathy was felt and due to his grief-stricken family.

An acquaintance, Mr. Ellis was rather prepossessing. He was of a kind disposition, beloved by his family and respected by all with whom he came in contact. In youth he was inclined to be weakly, but as he advanced in years he grew stronger, and at the time of his death weighed about two hundred pounds. He left a large family, who, like himself, stand high in the estimation of all, showing that he impressed his life upon them, and that they, like him, will, upon the fulfillment of a noble life, receive the respect that few in this world possess.

D. S. KOONTZ,

Familiarly known as "Sam Koontz," was born April 21st, 1843, in Cooper county, Mo. He began his mercantile life with his father, and afterwards served as clerk in Mr. Frost's confectionery store. He served his brother, A. H. C. Koontz, in the same capacity, and afterwards became one of the firm of A. M. & D. S. Koontz. He is now the proprietor of the "New Store," being the latest in the city of Boonville.

Success in life does not depend alone on energy, but in possessing a true motto coupled with it. We see many an energetic man, who lacks the necessary merit, at utter failure; but this cannot be the case with the above, for, besides his energy, enterprise and attention, he possesses as NEAT AND COMPLETE A STOCK OF GROCERIES, GOODS, AND NOTIONS, as will satisfy the wants of any community.

This stock may be found at No. 72 MAIN STREET, one door south of Bacon's hardware store, in Boonville. To the inspection and purchase of this, HE INVITES ALL HIS FORMER CUSTOMERS, and feels confident that HE DOES TRULY, HIS GOODS, PRICES AND TREATMENT WILL BE STUDIED AS TO INDUCE OTHERS WHO HAVE NEVER DEALT WITH HIM TO RETURN.

Farmers, your produce will be received in exchange for goods, and by dealing with him, all, both citizens and farmers, will have an opportunity of selecting from as neat and complete a stock as the city of Boonville affords.

A. FROST.

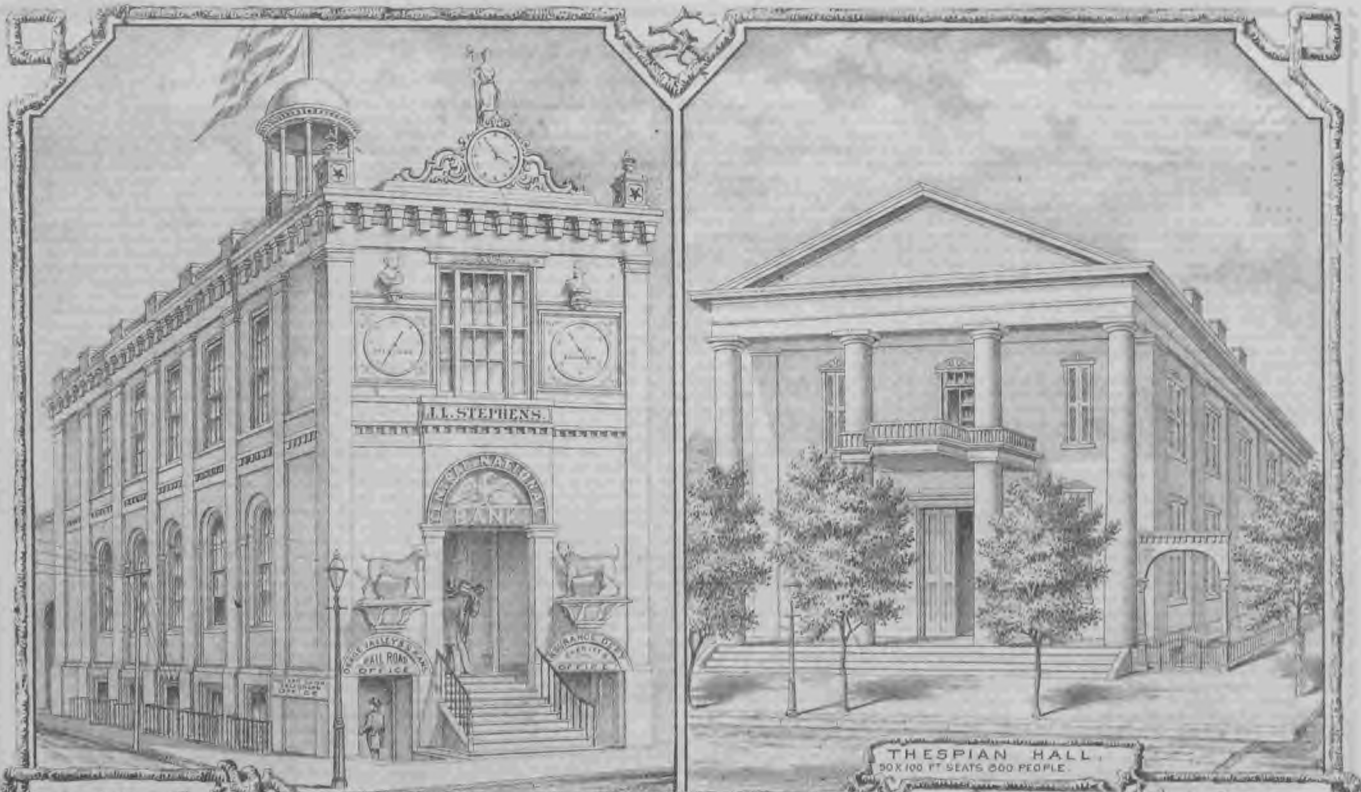
LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES,

Chestnut Street, between Fifth and Sixth,

BOONVILLE, MO.

Fine Turnouts on hand for all occasions and at the lowest living rates. Horses and Mules bought and sold. Horses boarded by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

There is nothing like testing our accommodations to be assured of their superiority.

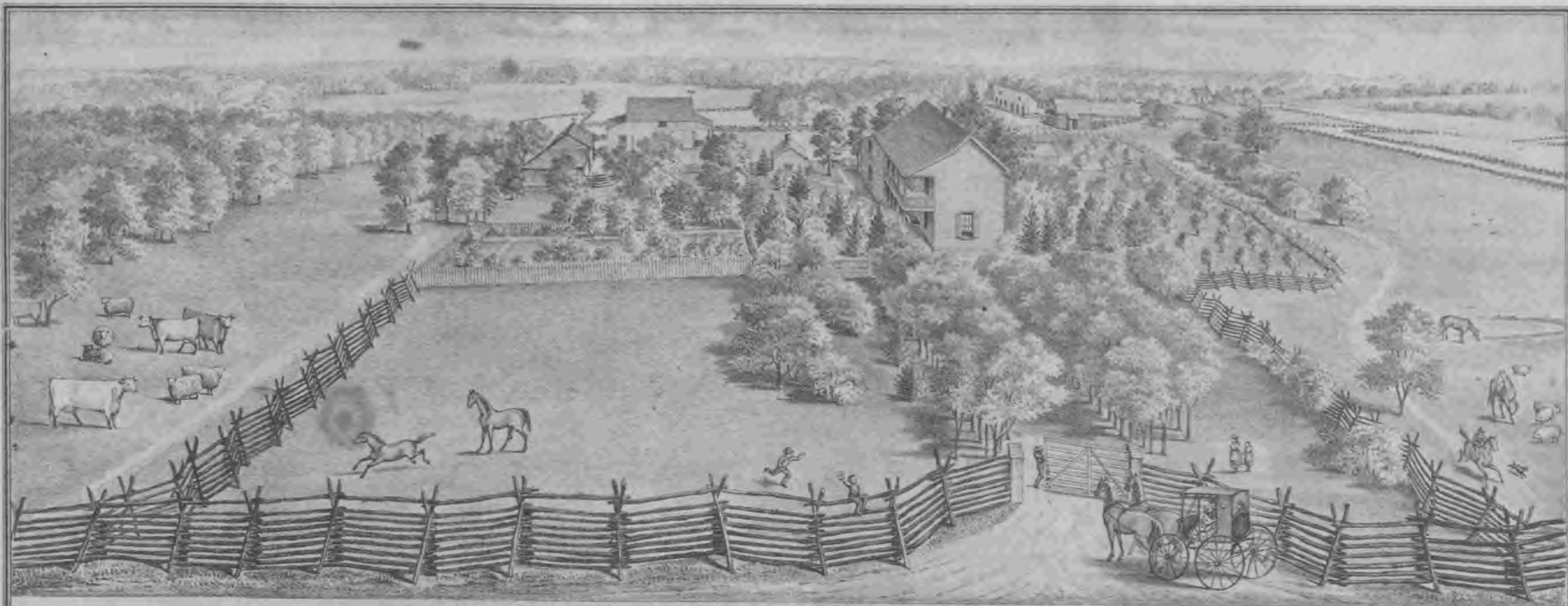


THE SPIAN HALL.
90 X 100 FT SEATS 600 PEOPLE.

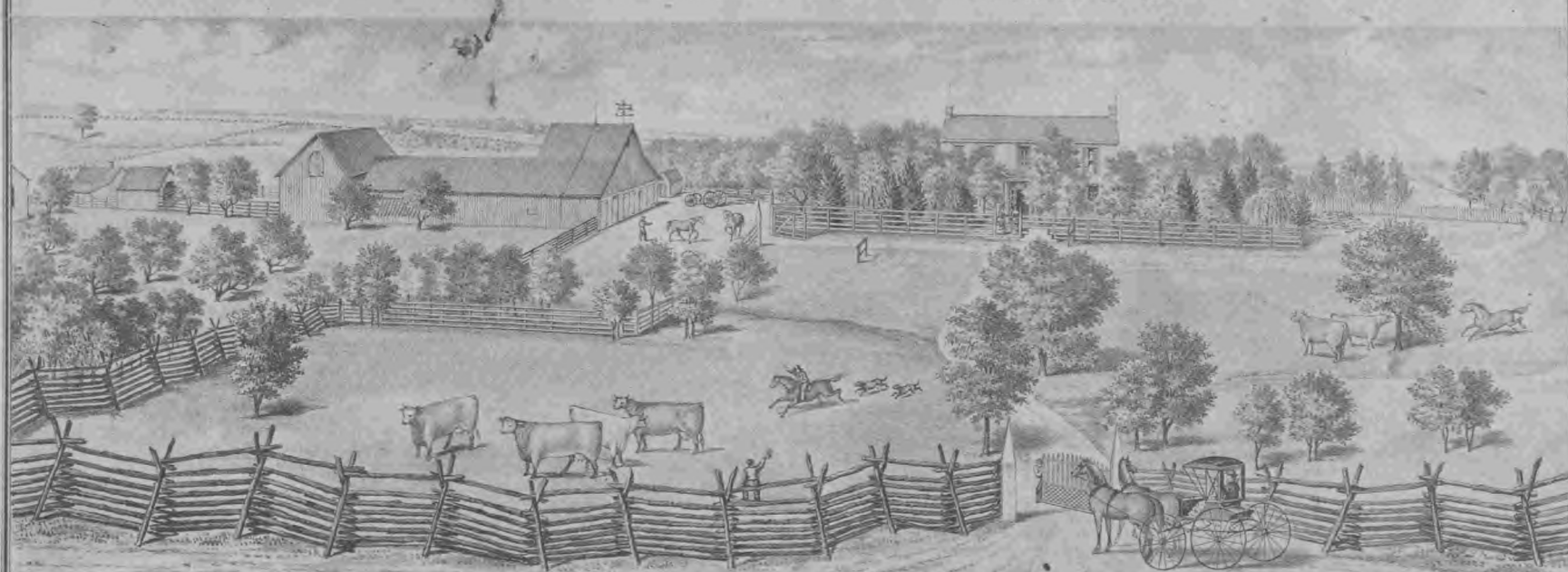
PROPERTY OF
J. L. STEPHENS ESQ. Boonville, Missouri.



RESIDENCE.

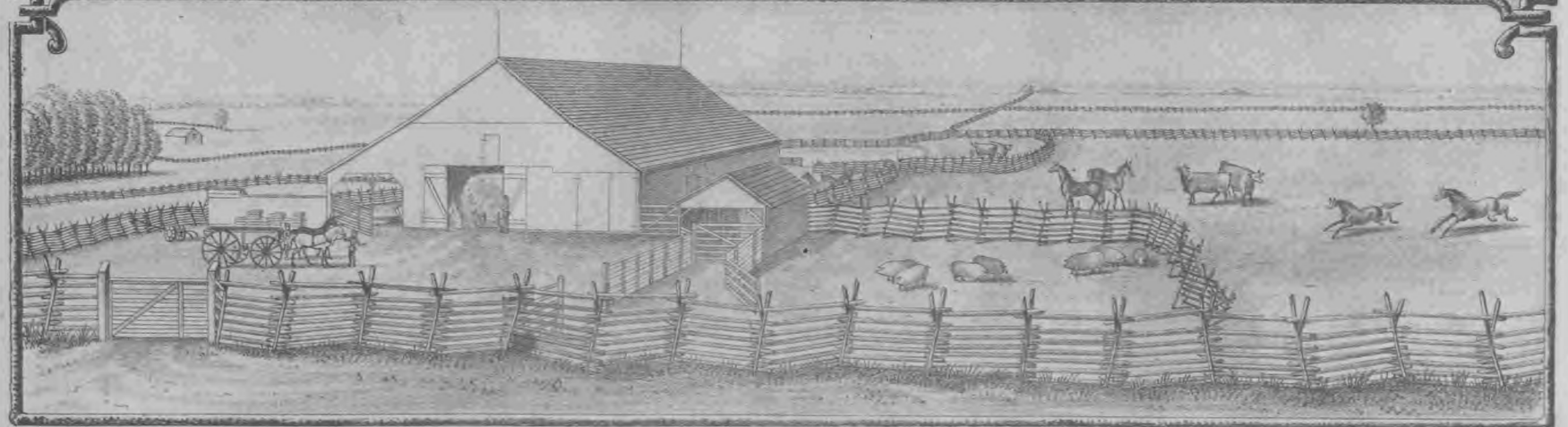


FARM RESIDENCE of JAMES H. WALKER Esq. Sec. 2 T. 46. R. 18. COOPER CO. MO.



"SUGAR TREE" Property of THOS. J. WALLACE Esq. Sec. 36 T. 47. R. 18. COOPER CO. Mo.

PRAIRIE VIEW.



Property of P. G. WALKER Esq, Sec. 31, T. 47, R. 18, Cooper Co. Mo



"WALNUT GROVE FARM" Property of **B. F. DORAN** Esq. Sec. 11 T. 46. R. 17 Cooper Co. Mo.



"PLEASANT GREEN," Property of **ADDISON A. WALKER** Esq. Sec. 34 T. 47 R. 19 Cooper Co. Mo.



"AIRY VIEW" property of JOHN CRAWFORD Esq. Sec.14, T.47, R.17, Cooper Co., Mo.



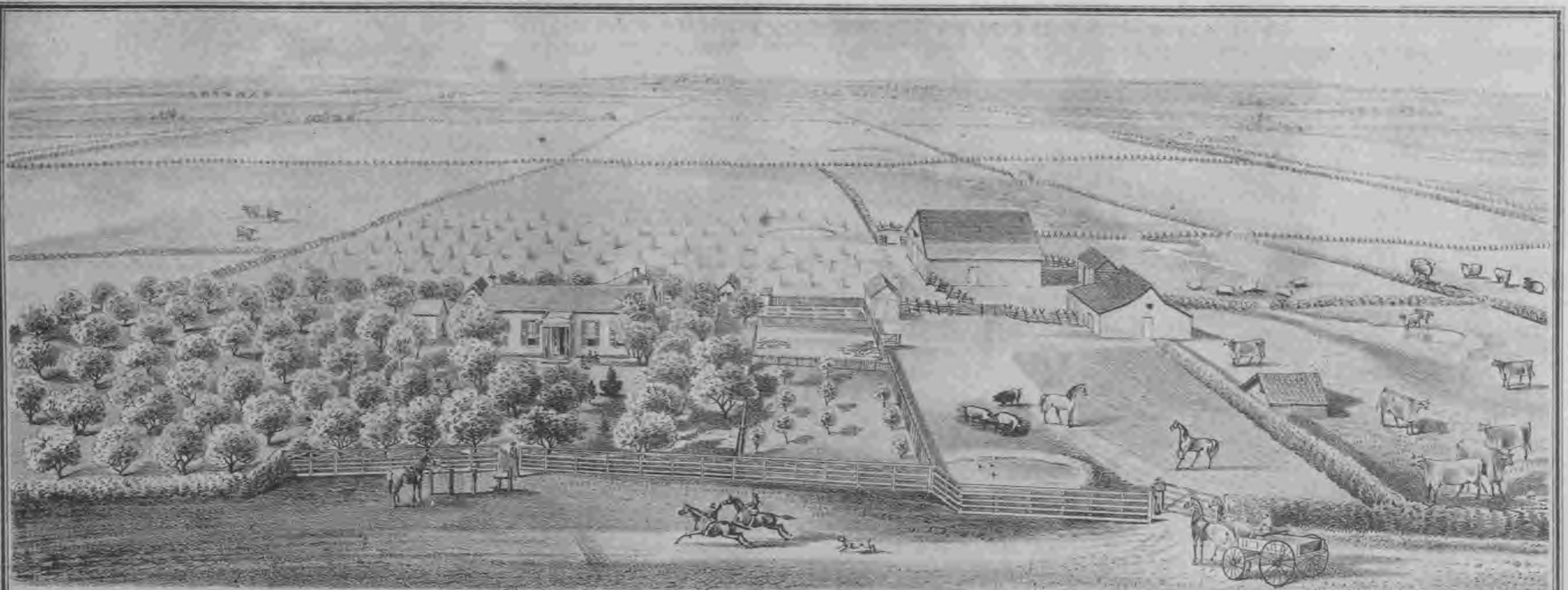
CAMBRIA DUKE at 1 year



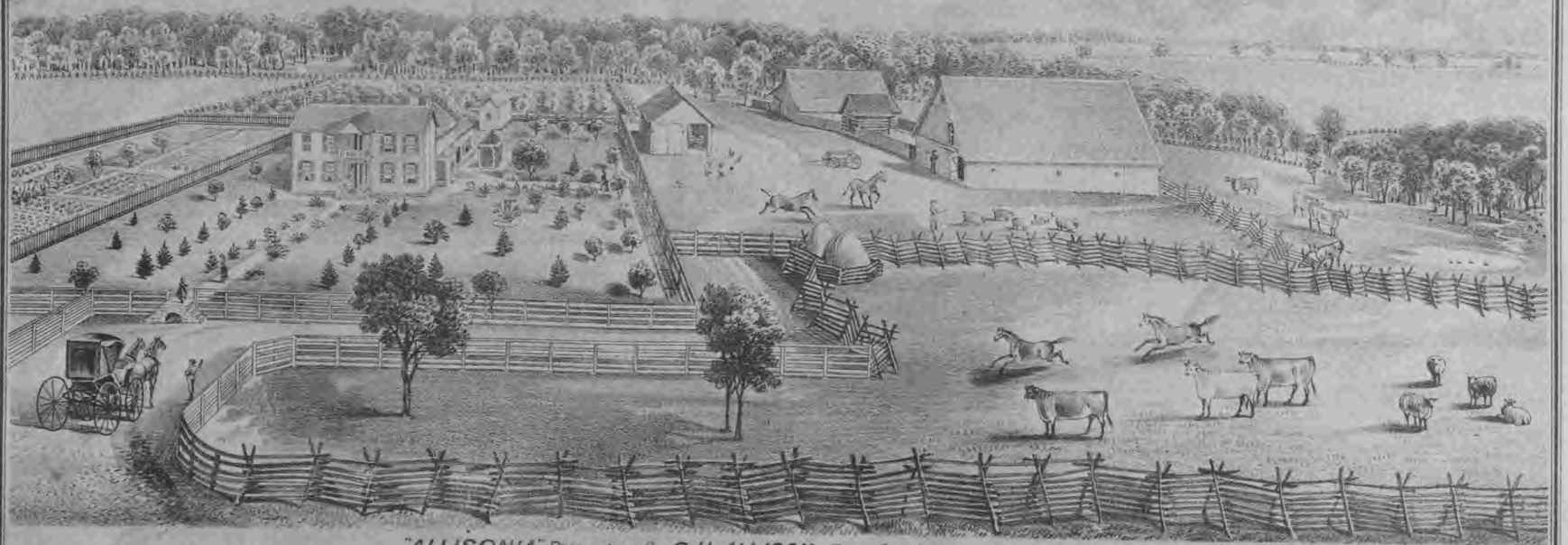
NANNIE GRISWOLD 2^{yr} at 1 year



"ROSE COTTAGE" property of JOE COMBS Esq. Breeder of Short Horned Cattle, Coltswoold Sheep & Berkshire Hogs, Sec. 4, T.48, R.16, Cooper Co., Mo.



Farm Residence of THOS. HICKMAN Esq. Producer of Short Horn Cattle and Cotswold Sheep. Sec. 24. T. 47. R. 17 Cooper Co. Mo.



"ALLISONIA" Property of C. H. ALLISON Esq. Sec. 9 T. 46 R. 16 Cooper Co. Mo.



Farm Residence of **NICHOLAS SMITH** Esq. Sec. 29, T. 47, R. 16, Cooper Co. Mo.



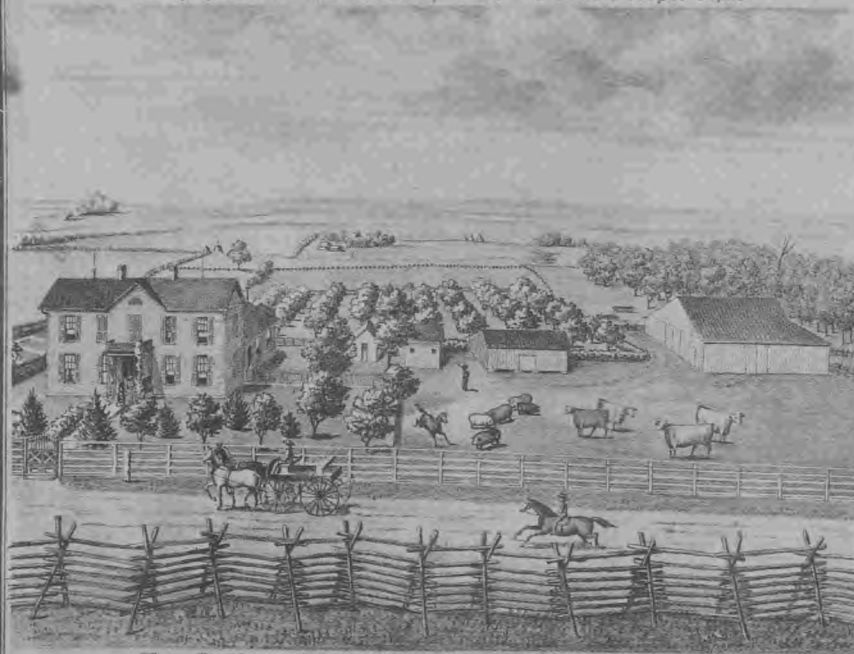
Old Homestead of **HUGH GILBREATH**, property now of **N. A. GILBREATH** Esq. Sec. 25, T. 47, R. 16, Cooper Co. Mo.



CEDAR GROVE property of W^m R. GEORGE Esq. Sec. 5, T. 46, R. 16, Cooper Co., Mo.



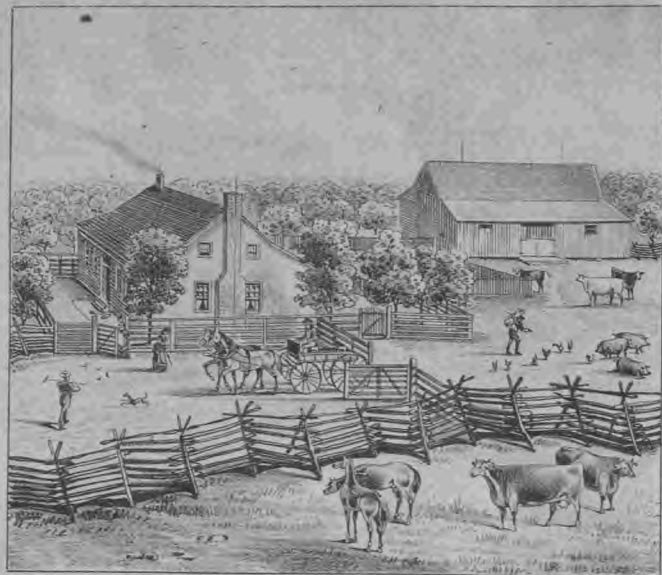
Farm Residence of G. A. BOSWELL Heirs. Sec. 30, T. 47, R. 16, Cooper Co., Mo.



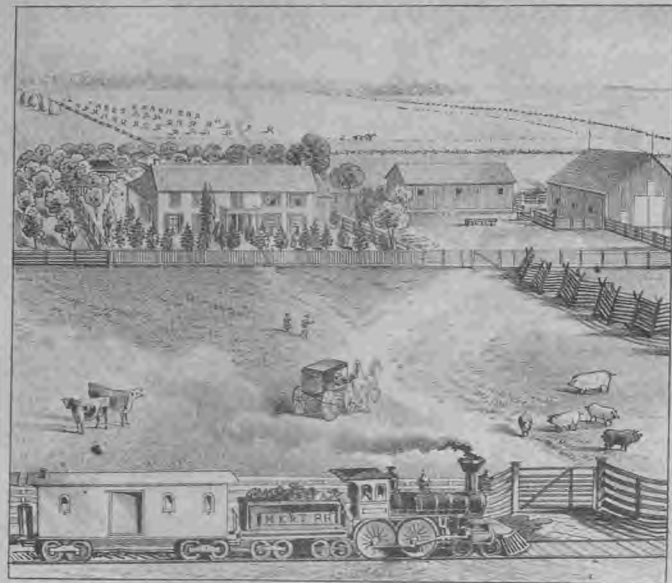
Farm Residence of JOHN KING Esq. Sec. 24, T. 47, R. 17, Cooper Co., Mo.



Farm Residence of R. H. KNETTLE, Sec. 25, T. 47, R. 17, Cooper Co., Mo.



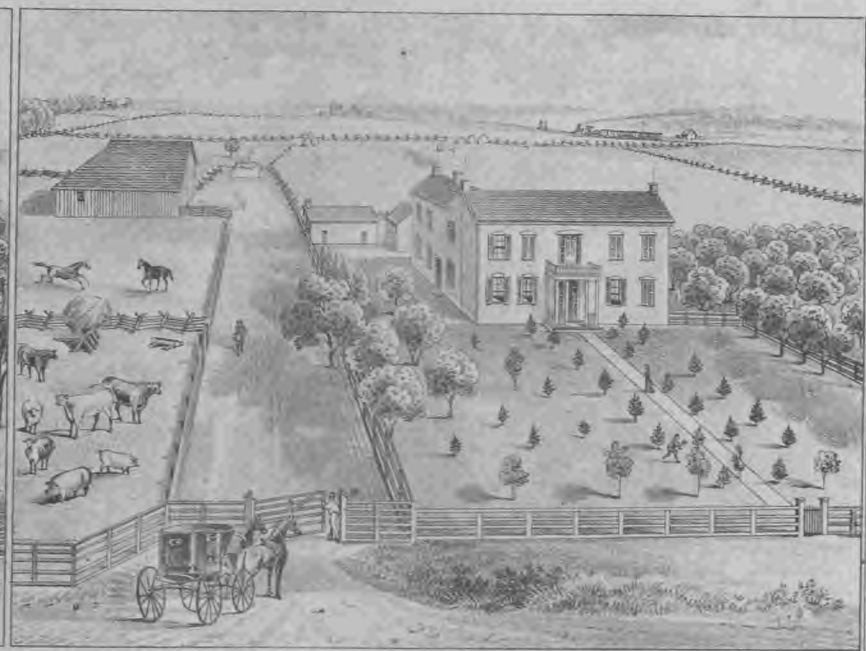
Farm Residence of **HERMAN SCHMIDT** Esq. Sec. 6 T. 48 R. 15 Cooper Co. Mo.



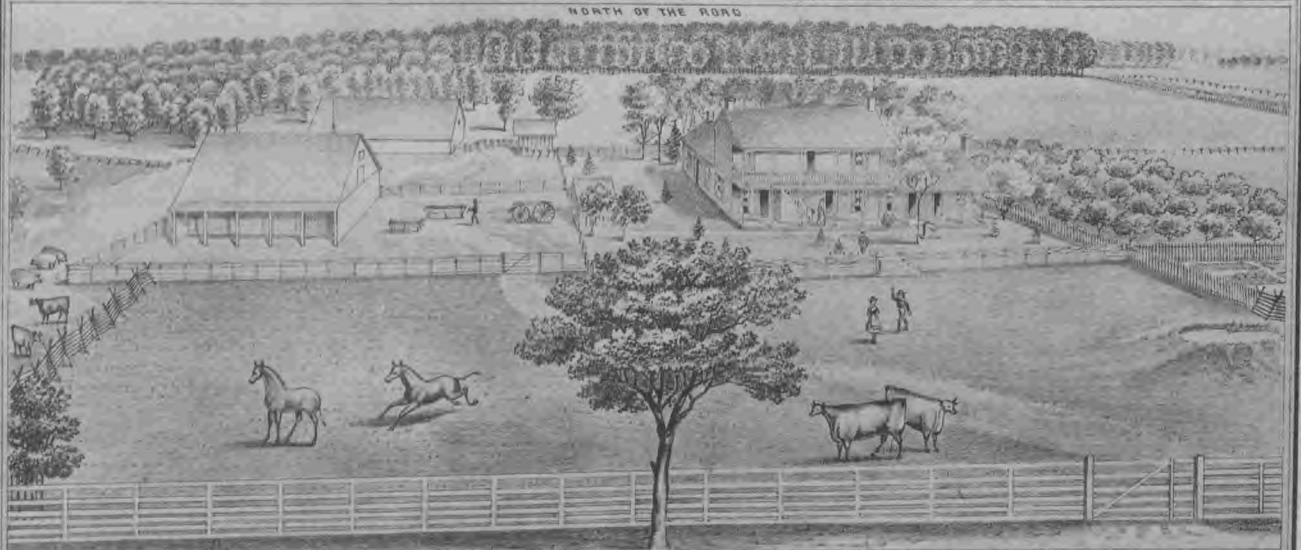
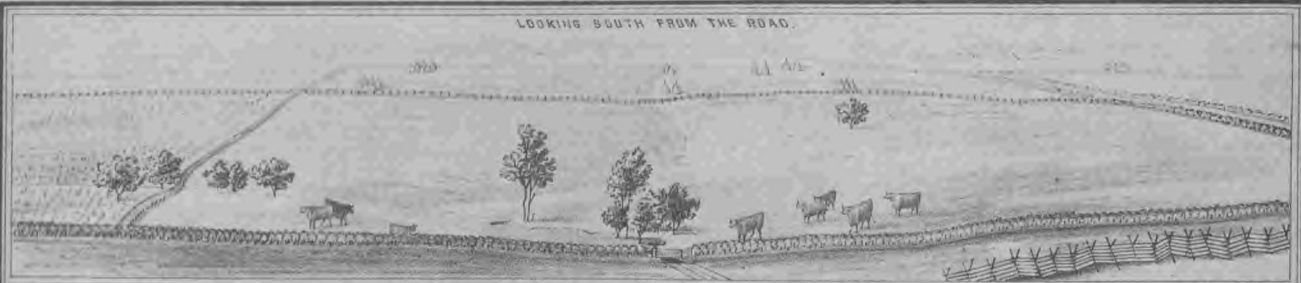
Farm Residence of **JOHN SCHLOTZAUER** Esq. Sec. 12 T. 47 R. 18 Cooper Co. Mo.



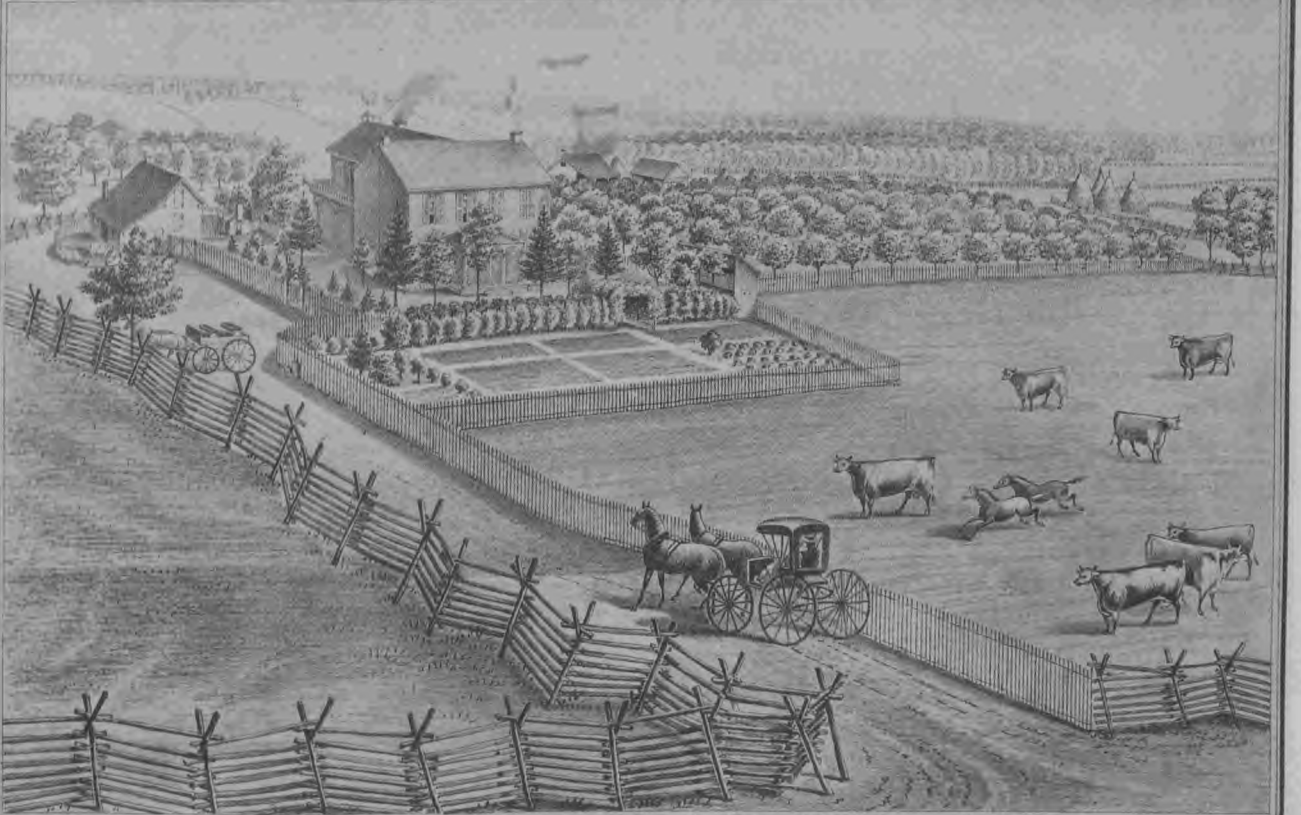
Farm Residence of **Wm. C. EWING** Esq. Sec. 24 T. 47 R. 11 Cooper Co. Mo. 1876.



Farm Residence of **F.W. MITZEL** Esq. Sec. 33 T. 48 R. 16 Cooper Co. Mo.



Farm Residence of SAML. CARPENTER Esq. Sec. 24, T. 47, R. 16, Cooper Co. Mo.



Farm Residence of GEO. W. HELMREICH Esq. Sec. 29, T. 48, R. 17, Cooper Co. Mo.



PRAIRIE HOME INSTITUTE.

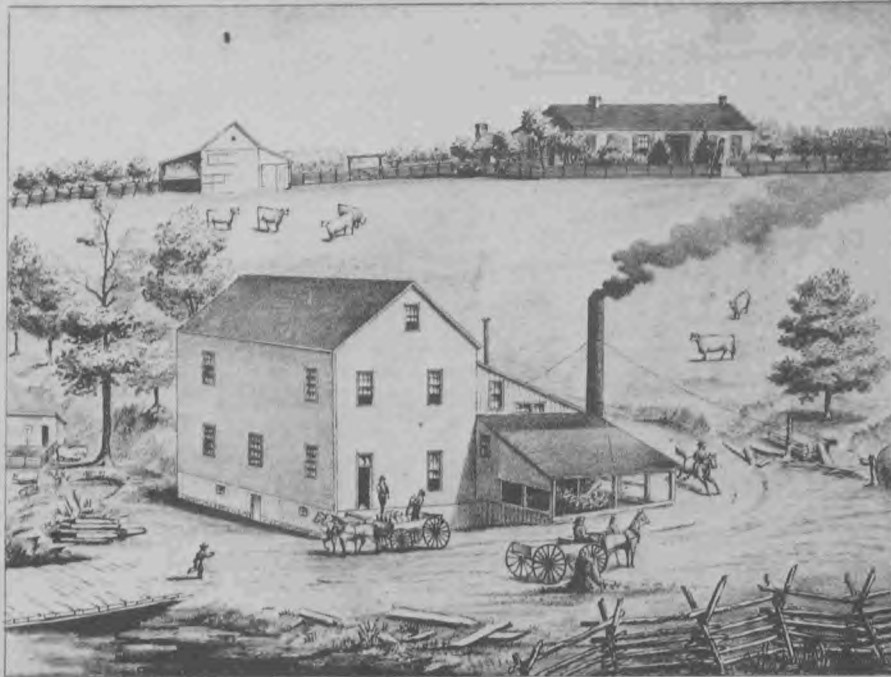
CHARTERED 1865. A. SLAUGHTER, PRESIDENT AND PRINCIPAL, R. E. TAYLOR, MISS ANNIE R. PETTIBONE, MRS. LOUE F. WIATT, AND MRS. A. SLAUGHTER, ASSISTANTS.



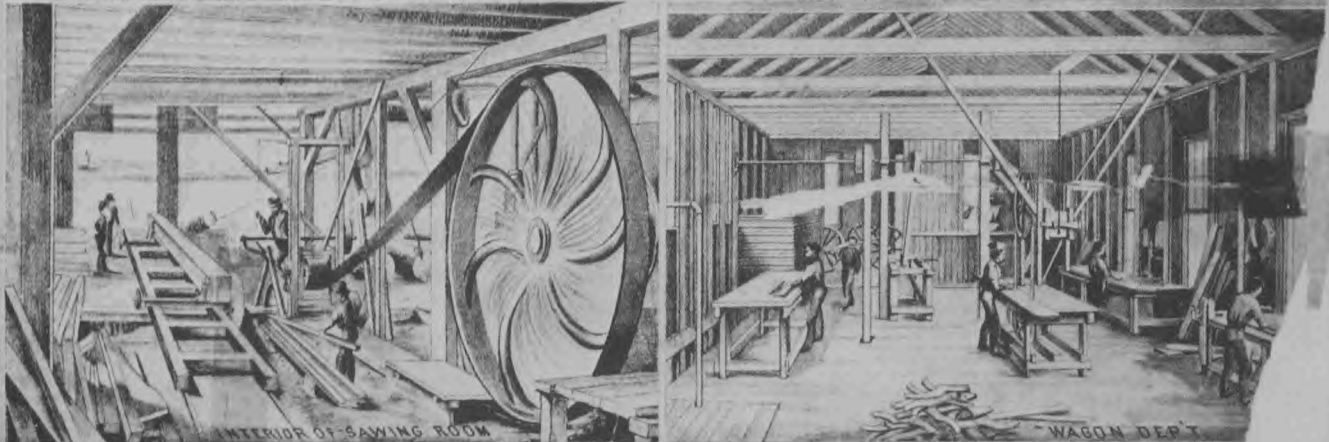
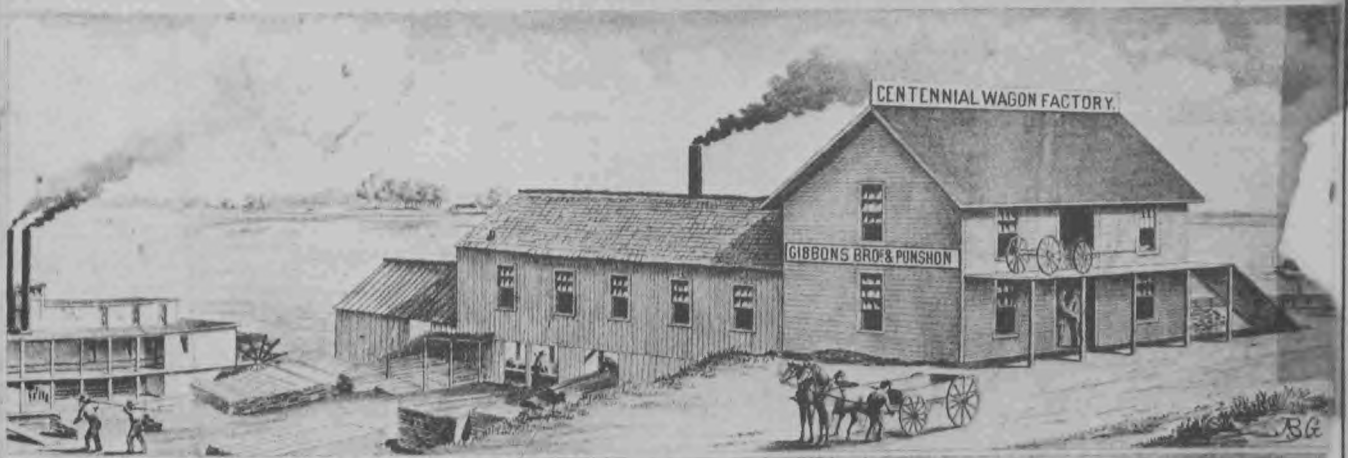
LOOKING NORTH FROM THE HOUSE



"WOODLAND" Property of DR. W. H. ELLIS, Sen. 26 T. 47 R. 16 Cooper Co. Mo.



SPRING MILLS
and Residence of S. L. JEWETT Esq. Sec. 28 T. 48, R. 16 Cooper Co., Mo.
This Mill



INTERIOR OF SAWING ROOM *WAGON DEPT*
GIBBONS BROS Manufacturers of **WAGONS** and **WAGON MATERIAL** and Dealers in all kinds **LUMBER**, **BOONVILLE** Cooper