

UNABRIDGED ATLAS MAP

OF



John Howard

HOWARD COUNTY MO.

CAREFULLY COMPILED FROM PERSONAL EXAMINATIONS AND SURVEYS.

1876

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December 2000*

STATISTICS

OF

HOWARD COUNTY,

BY TOWNSHIPS, FOR 1870,

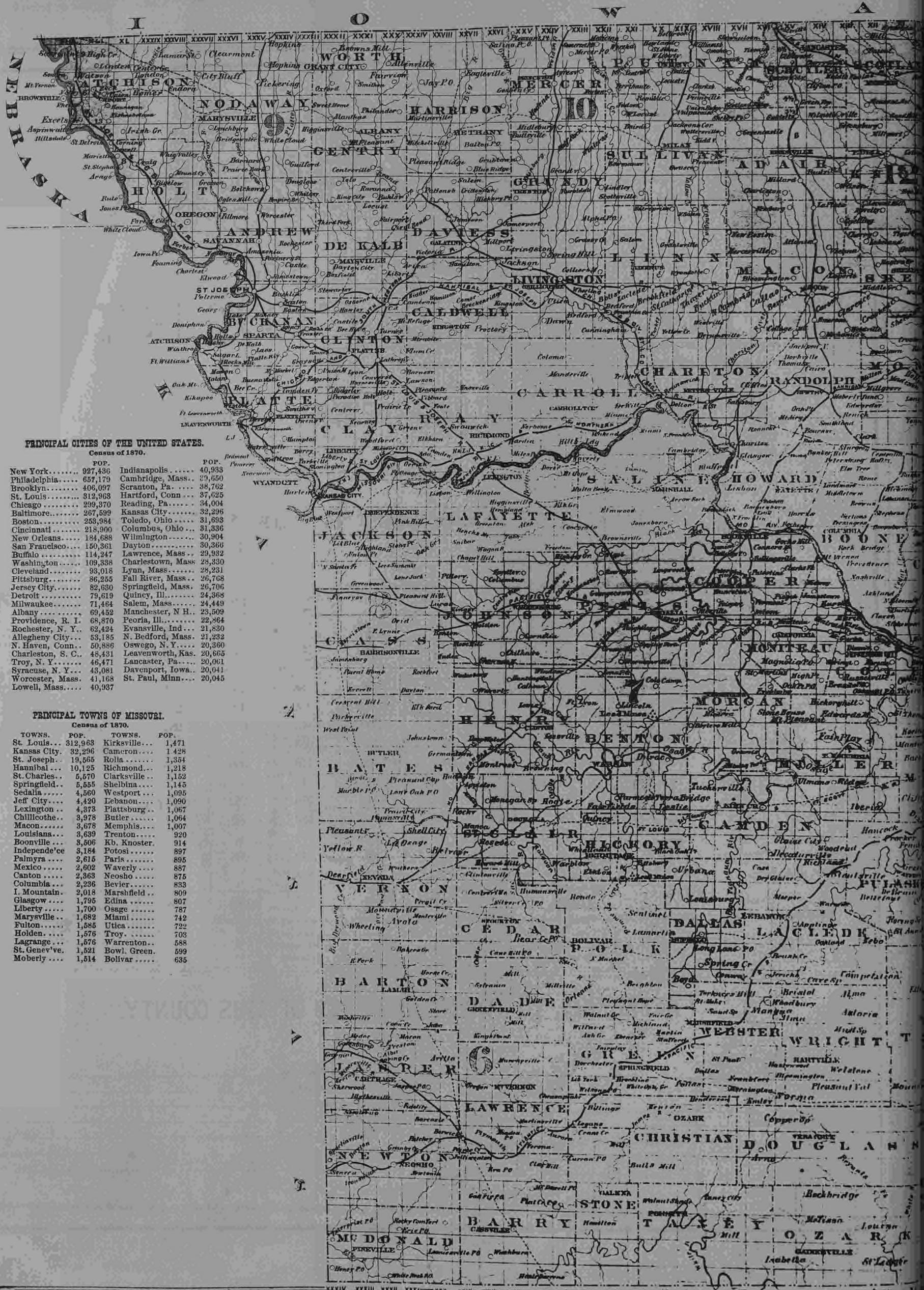
AND

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENTS OF 1874, ETC.

NAME OF TOWNSHIP.	Population.			White.	Colored.	Votes in 1874.	No. of Farm Dwell'gs	ASSESSMENT OF 1874.
	Natives.	Foreign.						
Bonne Femme,	1,249	1,239	10	1,141	108	296	201	No. of Horses, 5,113
Boon's Lick,	1,686	1,679	7	1,366	320	300	246	" Mules and Asses, . . . 2,969
Chariton,	4,043	3,769	274	2,578	1,465	650	283	" Neat Cattle, 11,462
City of Glasgow,	1,795	1,582	213	1,137	658	. . . . .	. . . . .	" Hogs, 23,478
Franklin,	2,474	2,372	102	1,704	770	306	203	" Sheep, 11,661
Town of New Franklin,	227	221	6	217	10	. . . . .	. . . . .	" Town Lots, 1,469
Moniteau,	2,317	2,304	13	1,542	775	362	321	" Tracts of Land, 3,706
Prairie,	2,476	2,420	56	1,793	683	407	373	" Acres of Land, 285,250 ⁷⁸ / ₁₀₀
Town of Roanoke,	220	209	11	148	72	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Richmond,	2,988	2,896	92	1,916	1,072	668	281	. . . . .
City of Fayette,	815	778	37	552	263	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Total,	17,233	16,715	518	12,040	5,193	2,989	1,908	Valuation, \$9,000,000

REFERENCE TO TOWNSHIP PLATS OF THIS COUNTY.

<p>Farm House </p> <p>School House </p> <p>Church </p> <p>Mills </p> <p>Blacksmith Shop </p> <p>Cemeteries </p> <p>Roads </p> <p>Railroads </p>	<p>Proposed Railroad </p> <p>Stone Quarries </p> <p>Lime Kilns </p> <p>Orchards </p> <p>Timber </p> <p>Creeks </p> <p>Coal </p>
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The Census of the State, Official.

	1870.	1880.
T.....	11,470	8,531
AW.....	15,144	11,860
SON.....	5,445	4,649
n.....	12,314	8,075
.....	10,373	7,995
.....	5,081	1,817
.....	15,771	7,215
.....	14,422	9,072
er.....	8,182	7,371
.....	20,820	19,486
man.....	26,963	23,861
er.....	4,256	2,891
well.....	14,465	5,034
way.....	19,224	17,449
n.....	6,114	4,975
irardeau.....	17,920	15,547
.....	17,455	9,763
.....	3,000	1,235
.....	19,311	9,794
.....	9,476	6,637
.....	19,132	12,562
.....	6,743	5,491
.....	9,066	11,684
.....	15,856	18,023
.....	14,004	7,843
.....	10,304	9,697
.....	20,704	17,356
.....	7,932	5,823
.....	8,683	7,072
.....	8,885	5,892
.....	14,453	9,606
.....	9,859	5,224
.....	6,857	5,654
.....	3,915	2,414
.....	6,099	5,026
.....	30,113	18,085
.....	11,209	8,727
.....	11,625	11,980
.....	21,561	18,186
.....	10,609	7,887
.....	14,664	10,626
.....	18,400	9,866
.....	6,452	4,705
.....	11,661	6,550
.....	17,233	15,846
.....	4,219	3,169
.....	6,305	5,342
.....	55,313	22,913
.....	14,968	6,388
.....	15,378	10,344
.....	24,676	14,644
.....	10,970	8,727
.....	9,390	5,182
.....	22,800	20,098
.....	18,037	8,846
.....	14,662	12,286
.....	15,987	14,210
.....	15,556	9,112
.....	10,135	7,417
.....	23,244	14,346
.....	5,954	5,664
.....	5,915	4,901
.....	23,784	18,838
.....	5,233	4,033
.....	11,569	9,300
.....	6,613	6,812
.....	3,713	4,859
.....	11,410	10,124
.....	17,166	14,785
.....	10,977	9,718
.....	8,415	8,202
.....	6,391	5,654
.....	12,822	9,319
.....	14,750	5,252
.....	8,806	3,009
.....	10,893	7,879
.....	3,665	2,447
.....	2,479	2,962
.....	9,877	9,128
.....	19,670	9,392
.....	10,521	5,714
.....	23,085	18,417
.....	17,307	18,350
.....	12,449	9,995
.....	4,724	3,835
.....	11,222	9,207
.....	10,806	8,592
.....	15,910	11,407
.....	18,703	14,092
.....	3,865	3,173
.....	8,167	3,747
.....	21,659	14,099
.....	10,967	6,797
.....	10,367	8,978
.....	7,918	5,247
.....	2,560	2,284
.....	10,128	7,301
.....	23,172	16,523
.....	6,609	6,813
.....	8,894	8,099
.....	3,744	8,240
.....	352,543	190,524
.....	8,534	7,877
.....	3,265	2,400
.....	11,912	9,198
.....	4,411	3,578
.....	9,616	6,067
.....	11,802	4,880
.....	10,105	8,889
.....	11,743	9,723
.....	6,069	5,623
.....	10,483	7,096
.....	5,084	.....
.....	5,084	4,508

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Census of 1870.		Census of 1870.	
TOWNS.	POP.	TOWNS.	POP.
New York.....	927,436	Indianapolis.....	40,933
Philadelphia.....	657,179	Cambridge, Mass.....	29,650
Brooklyn.....	406,097	Scranton, Pa.....	38,762
St. Louis.....	312,963	Hartford, Conn.....	37,625
Chicago.....	299,370	Reading, Pa.....	34,004
Baltimore.....	267,699	Kansas City.....	32,296
Boston.....	253,984	Toledo, Ohio.....	31,693
Cincinnati.....	218,900	Columbus, Ohio.....	31,336
New Orleans.....	184,688	Wilmington.....	30,904
San Francisco.....	150,361	Dayton.....	30,366
Buffalo.....	114,247	Lawrence, Mass.....	29,932
Washington.....	109,338	Charlestown, Mass.....	28,330
Cleveland.....	93,018	Lynn, Mass.....	28,231
Pittsburg.....	86,255	Fall River, Mass.....	26,768
Jersey City.....	82,690	Springfield, Mass.....	26,706
Detroit.....	79,619	Quincy, Ill.....	24,368
Milwaukee.....	71,464	Salem, Mass.....	24,449
Albany.....	69,452	Manchester, N. H.....	23,509
Providence, R. I.....	68,870	Peoria, Ill.....	22,264
Rochester, N. Y.....	62,424	Evansville, Ind.....	21,830
Allegheny City.....	53,185	N. Bedford, Mass.....	21,232
N. Haven, Conn.....	50,886	Oswego, N. Y.....	20,360
Charleston, S. C.....	48,431	Leavenworth, Kas.....	20,665
Troy, N. Y.....	46,471	Lancaster, Pa.....	20,061
Syracuse, N. Y.....	43,081	Davenport, Iowa.....	20,041
Worcester, Mass.....	41,168	St. Paul, Minn.....	20,045
Lowell, Mass.....	40,937		

PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF MISSOURI.

Census of 1870.		Census of 1870.	
TOWNS.	POP.	TOWNS.	POP.
St. Louis.....	312,963	Kirksville.....	1,471
Kansas City.....	32,296	Cameron.....	1,424
St. Joseph.....	18,565	Rolla.....	1,354
Hannibal.....	10,125	Richmond.....	1,218
St. Charles.....	8,846	Clarksville.....	1,152
Springfield.....	5,670	Shelbina.....	1,145
Sedalia.....	5,555	Westport.....	1,095
Jeff City.....	4,560	Lebanon.....	1,090
Lexington.....	4,420	Plattsburg.....	1,067
Chillicothe.....	3,978	Butler.....	1,064
Macon.....	3,678	Memphis.....	1,007
Louisiana.....	3,639	Trenton.....	920
Boonville.....	3,506	Kb. Knoster.....	914
Independence.....	3,184	Potosi.....	897
Palmyra.....	2,615	Paris.....	895
Mexico.....	2,602	Waverly.....	887
Canton.....	2,363	Neosho.....	875
Columbia.....	2,236	Bevier.....	833
I. Mountain.....	2,018	Marshfield.....	809
Glasgow.....	1,795	Edina.....	807
Liberty.....	1,700	Ossage.....	787
Marysville.....	1,682	Miami.....	742
Fulton.....	1,585	Utica.....	722
Holden.....	1,576	Troy.....	703
Lagrange.....	1,576	Warrenton.....	588
St. Genev've.....	1,521	Bowl Green.....	599
Moberly.....	1,514	Bollivar.....	635



TOWNSHIP & RAILROAD

MAP OF MISSOURI

SHOWING CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS, POST OFFICES, STREAMS &c. AND COLORED BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

COMPILED FROM State and County Records Personal Examinations, Surveys and Authentic State & County Maps,

BY J. A. MATTHEWS, C.E.

ESPECIALLY FOR THIS WORK.

PUBLISHED BY THE MISSOURI PUBLISHING COMPANY.

1876

SCALE 18 MILES TO THE INCH.

References To State Map

— Rail Roads Completed,

--- Proposed,

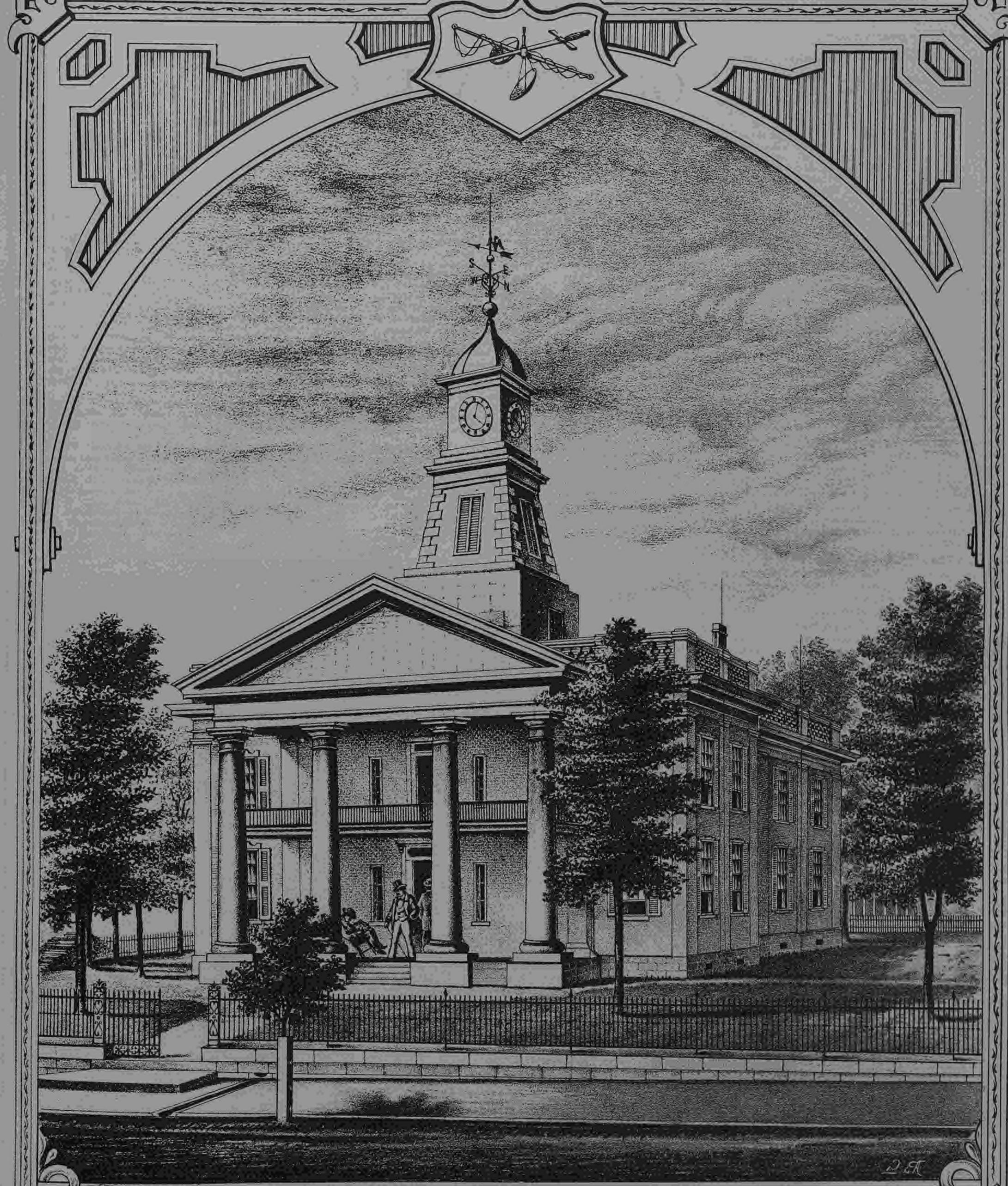
○ Towns & Post Offices,

● County Seats,

▲ Lead Mines,

The Nos. of Congressional districts made thus 5





HOWARD COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

HISTORY OF HOWARD COUNTY.

HOWARD COUNTY was laid out in 1815, and organized under the territorial government on the twenty-third day of January, 1816. It at first included all that part of Missouri lying north of the Osage river and west of Cedar creek, and the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers,—a stretch of country of grand proportions, from which there have since been thirty-one counties organized, nineteen north, and twelve south, of the Missouri river, including parts of nine others. The county was reduced to its present limits in 1820.

OF ITS DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT.

The first authentic record we have upon this subject dates back to the year 1800. By a quit claim deed, dated in 1808, Joseph Marier deeded a tract of land, described by survey, to Asa Morgan. Joseph Marier having settled upon said land in 1800, and made improvements which were situated near what is known as Eagle's Nest, about one mile southwest of where Fort Kincaid was afterwards erected. In 1800, Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, granted Ira Nash, a large tract of land on the north side of the Missouri river, in what is now this county. Said land was surveyed on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1804, and certified to on the fifteenth day of February of that year.

Lewis and Clark, who were appointed by President Jefferson to explore and survey the Missouri river to its source, and a route thence across the Rocky Mountains and down the Columbia river to the Pacific ocean, passed through what is now Howard county in June, 1804. They fail to mention anything connected with the above facts, as they also ignore many other known facts which then existed along their route.

In their report they mention the discovery of a rock at the mouth of Big Moniteau creek, covered with uncouth hieroglyphic paintings. They also describe a salt spring, supposed to be that which is now known as Boone's Lick, but which was well known to the early French settlers, who had, in all reasonable probability, manufactured salt here many years previous, as will appear by further investigation.

After passing these and other points above, and while near the mouth of Grand river, they met with a trading party from the Sioux Nation. With this party there was a Mr. Durion, whose services as a guide were obtained. He had lived with the Sioux for over twenty years. In 1720, Renault, a Frenchman, established himself at Fort Chartres, on the opposite side of the Mississippi river, ten miles above the present site of Ste. Genevieve. He was a man versed in the knowledge of metals, and brought with him two hundred miners and artisans, and five hundred negroes. He and some of his most trusted followers made extensive exploring expeditions into what is now Missouri, rumors having been put in circulation, probably by Crozat, Sieur de Locheon, and others, who had made previous explorations, that the territory abounded in mineral wealth.

Madison county was settled in 1720. Ste. Genevieve about 1735. New Bourbon was likewise settled at an early day. St. Louis in 1764. Carondelet three years later, and St. Charles in 1769. Years before these settlements, however, the Missouri river had attracted the attention of the French colonists, most of whom were engaged in searching for precious metals, and an exploring expedition ascended the river to the mouth of the Kaw (Kansas), as early as 1705, where they established a trading post. It is known that Joseph Robidoux, located in what is now Buchanan county in 1799—an incident worthy of the consideration of the more thoughtful. In 1844, while Mr. R. Y. Humes, an old and respected citizen, residing in the northwest part of the county, was chopping down a large oak tree, came upon an iron spike, about four inches long and three-eighths of an inch square, buried in the tree ten inches from the bark. As the oak is of very slow growth, this spike must have been there a great many years, and as the use of iron was not known to the Indians, must have been placed there by the whites.

During the last decade of the past century, a thriving French village sprung up on the Mississippi river in what is now Marion county, from which point many explorations had previously been made. There is a receipt in the hands of an old settler of Pike county, dated at Spencer's Salt Works, in that county, in 1802, for eight bushels of salt purchased by citizens of St. Charles. From the above facts it is evident that the vast country lying between the two rivers was explored to no limited extent at a very early day. By reference to the historical characteristics of those early adventurers, who were on friendly terms with the Indians, and as this territory lies immediately in the path of those who traversed the upper country, it is but reasonable to presume, that the virgin soil which now constitutes Howard county, was trodden by the feet of a higher civilization than that possessed by the Aborigines, and that the thirst of many a weary traveler was quenched at her pure and gurgling springs, many years prior to any known record.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It is a mere conjecture as to the date of the first actual settler—after the settlement here of Marier, in 1800. Nathan Boone certainly lived within the limits of the county, in 1804. This fact we learn from the life records of his father, Daniel Boone, perhaps the most celebrated

personage in the annals of Western pioneer life. By way of digression, we will give a few condensed facts connected with his life. He spent a considerable portion of the latter part of his career in St. Charles county. On account of defective titles, he lost his lands in Kentucky, with all their improvements, and when the vigor of life was spent, found himself without a single acre he could call his own in all the vast territory which he had been mainly instrumental in exploring and protecting from savage invaders. Disgusted with his treatment, he accepted the invitation of Don Zeoum Trudeau, Lieut. Governor of Upper Louisiana, who had written to him, promising a grant of land on his removal west of the Mississippi. In October, 1797, he, with his family, began the journey on pack-horses from Kentucky to Missouri; where, on his arrival, he renounced his allegiance to the United States Government, and became a subject of Spain. Ten thousand arpents, or about 8,500 acres of choice lands were marked out for him on the left bank of the Missouri, and July eleventh, 1799, he received his commission as commandant of the post of Femme Osage. He retained his command, which included both civil and military duties, until the transfer to the United States, when, by the terms of the treaty, as one of the inhabitants of the ceded territory, he was again made a citizen of his native country. His princely estate of ten thousand arpents of land, originally conferred upon him, he subsequently lost by the same neglect of legal technicalities which had proved fatal to his possessions in Kentucky.

He refused to take the trouble of a journey to New Orleans in order to complete his title before the immediate representative of the Spanish Crown, and in consequence, the grant was never confirmed. A claim of one thousand arpents, which he was also in danger of losing, was finally secured to him through the intervention of Congress in 1812. He left Kentucky in debt. Though sometime after his removal to Upper Louisiana, he was discouraged with his ill success in hunting; he at last obtained a valuable store of peltry, and, having disposed of it, he journeyed to Kentucky, and discharged his obligations to the last farthing. Boone lived in Femme Osage, with his son, Daniel M. Boone, till 1804, when he went to live with his youngest son, Nathan Boone, who then resided within the present limits of Howard county. Boone died at the residence of his son, Daniel, in St. Charles county. There was a route extending from St. Charles far into the interior, known as the old French trail, and during the year 1800, in consequence of the growing necessity for salt, there was a road laid out along said trail, one hundred and fifty miles, to what had become known as Boone's Lick. What kind of a road, we are unable to say; but formerly, thoroughfares, other than wagon or cart roads were known as trails.

Captain Joseph Cooper, who died on the twenty-seventh of October, 1875, was the last of the original settlers of the county, having located near Boone's Lick, in 1810. He was in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and from a letter to Col. N. G. Elliott, dated January eighteenth, 1874, we glean a part of the following facts:

During the summer of 1807, Daniel and Nathan Boone, sons of Daniel, and Messrs. Goforth, Balbridge and Manly—these were all originally settlers of St. Charles county—made salt at Boone's Lick, and in the fall, shipped it down the river in canoes made from hollow sycamore logs with the ends damped up with clay. In the spring of 1808, Lieut. Col. Ben Cooper, with his family, located two miles south-west of Boone's Lick, but, in consequence of the threatening attitude of the Indians, were ordered by Governor Lewis, to remove to a point below the mouth of the Gasconade. He therefore located at Loutrie Island—returning, however, with his five sons, and others, in March, 1810, and re-located in his cabin which had not been disturbed. It is to be presumed that this neighborhood became depopulated, under the orders of the Governor. During the summer of 1810, after the return of Col. Ben Cooper, and party, the settlement had augmented to upwards of thirty families. But it was not destined that these hardy and brave frontiersmen were to enjoy that peace and quietude, that they were wont to pursue in their rude and uncouth homes, which they believed, were selected where they could more fully hold communion with Nature, in her various substantial and beautifying forms, kindly dispensed by the hand of a munificent Providence. The Indians became incited to hostilities by British agents and traders, about the breaking out of the war of 1812. In the spring of that year, for the protection of their lives and property, forts Hempstead, Kincaid, Cooper, and Cole, the latter of which was on the opposite side of the river, were erected; and into them the inhabitants removed, remaining there the following three years. Each fort was a series of log houses, built together, forming an enclosure where their stock was corralled at night, and their property was secured. Fort Cooper was located about two miles south-west of Boone's Lick; Kincaid was about nine miles distant, east-south-east, and about one mile north of the present Booneville railroad bridge; Hempstead, about one and a-half miles north of Kincaid. It seems that during the two years preceding the erection of these forts, that the population of the settlement had increased rapidly; for immediately after their completion, the people formed themselves into a military company, with Sarshall Cooper, the father of Capt. Joseph Cooper, formerly spoken of as Captain; William McMahon, first Lieutenant; John Monroe, second Lieutenant; and Benjamin Cooper, jr., Ensign—with five Sergeants and six Corporals, the number of men able to bear arms, being one hundred and twelve. There were other forts and stockades erected at different times and places. The years 1813, and '14, were eventful ones; seven or eight persons fell victims to the savage foe. The first two of these unfortunates were, Jonathan Todd, and Thomas Smith. They were killed near the present Howard and Boone county line, and near Thrall's Prairie: their heads were cut off, and hearts cut out, and stuck on sticks by the roadside. Capt. Sarshall Cooper, was shot in his own house, on the fourteenth day of April, 1814, by an unknown person,

through a small opening in the wall, caused by the removal of a chinking. The others were, Noah Smith, Braxton Cooper, jr., William McClane, Samuel McMahon, Joseph Still, John Smith, and a negro, Joe, belonging to Samuel Brown.

By a treaty concluded with the Indians on the ninth day of March, 1815, all that territory lying within the following limits, was resigned to the Whites: Beginning at the mouth of the Kaw (Kansas) river, thence north one hundred and forty miles, thence east to the waters of An-ha-ha, which enters the Mississippi, thence to a point opposite of the mouth of the Gasconade, thence up the Missouri to the place of beginning. After abandoning the territory, the Indians returned only in hunting parties, committing no serious depredations.

The act organizing the county, located the seat of justice at Cole's Fort, in what is now Cooper county, where the first court was held July 8, 1816. Judge David Barton, presiding; Gray Bynum, Clerk; John J. Heath, Circuit Attorney; and Nicholas S. Burchart, Sheriff. John Monroe was the Coroner. Under the territorial laws, these officers performed such duties as are now discharged by the County and Circuit Courts.

In 1816, Governor Clark appointed James Aleorn, and John Monroe, Justices of the Peace of Bonne Femme Township, which probably then included all that part of Howard county lying north of the Missouri river.

The Legislature appointed Benjamin Estell, David Kincaid, William Head, and Stephen Cole, Commissioners, to select a county seat; and, on the sixteenth of June, 1816, they chose Franklin; to which place it was moved in 1817. Here, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, the first County Court was organized and convened on the twenty-sixth of February, 1821; there being present, Judges Henry V. Bingham, and David R. Drake, whose commissions were dated on the eighth day of December, 1820, and signed by McNair, Governor; and Joshua Barton, Secretary of State. The name of the third Judge, Thomas Conway, does not appear on the records until the following May term. Hamilton L. Boone was appointed Clerk pro tem. The next act was the care of an insane person.

The subdivision of the county into municipal townships was then consummated, and named as at present. The only changes that have since been made, are in the line between Richmond and Prairie, which has been moved one mile south; and the line between Prairie and Bonne Femme being changed further east. Constables were appointed for these Townships. Elias Baneroff was appointed County Surveyor; Nicholas Burchart, Assessor; and Joseph Patterson, Collector, who also acted as Sheriff. At the May term, following, Armistead S. Grundy presented his commission for the office of County Clerk, and immediately entered upon the duties of his office. He died in 1822, and the now venerable General John B. Clark, succeeded him.

The Legislature, in session at St. Charles, during the winter of 1822, and '23, passed an Act to remove the county seat to within half a mile of the centre of the county. The Commissioners met the following spring, and located it on its present site, and on lands owned by Hiram Fugate, and Hickerson Burman. The first Court that convened at Fayette, was held in Owen's hotel; Gen. Clark caused to be erected, the first Clerk's office—it was built out of logs which grow on the grounds of the public square; it was about eighteen feet square, with a pine-plank floor. In the fall of 1823, the County Court made an appropriation for, and ordered the erection of a Court House—the present court house having been built in 1859. The contract was let to a Mr. Garne, who had it completed and ready for use at the spring term, 1824.

The Judicial Circuit then extended from Jefferson City, to the west line of the State. Here, during the years that followed, many were the exciting scenes, incident to the early settlement of the country, and many were the brilliant intellectual contests participated in, by Missouri's most able minds. Personalities were settled by a resort to the code of honor; challenges were sent, accepted, and duels fought. As General Clark remarks, out of the forty-six able-time Attorneys, who attended the Fayette courts, all of whom held, during their lives, many prominent positions of honor and trust, in the State and National Governments—all have passed away with the exception of himself and Gen. John Wilson, who now resides in San Francisco.

The first election we have any record of, was held in 1819, for delegates to Congress; John Scott, and Samuel Hammond were chosen. The next election was in 1820, for the purpose of electing five delegates to the Convention, to frame a State Constitution; Benjamin H. Reeves, N. S. Burchart, Duff Green, John S. Finley, and John Ray were elected.

Howard county was settled largely by Virginia and Kentucky families, and their descendants still form a large proportion of the population, retaining the many excellent qualities of heart, of their predecessors, being a generous, liberal and hospitable people. Howard has furnished good material for soldiers. In the Mexican war, and the late civil conflict, as well as in the early Indian warfare, Howard county men have won a good record for their endurance and bravery.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Howard county, containing geographically, upwards of 288,000 acres of land, is situated near the geographical center of the State. It is bounded on the east by Boone county, on the north by Randolph, on the northwest by Chariton county, the Missouri river bounds it on the west and south, separating it from Saline and Cooper counties, affording by its great length along the river, excellent water transportation, while the interior is drained by the Moniteau, Bonne Femme and Salt creeks. About ninety per cent. of the county was originally heavily timbered, well interspersed with all the varieties usually found in this latitude. Since the advent of civilization, many thousand acres have been trans-

formed into fine farms, under a high state of cultivation, with some of the most elegant and substantial improvements. Pure, fresh water springs are numerous; there are also several saline springs, from which salt has been made. Boone's Lick, the most celebrated of these, was named in honor of Daniel Boone. Her well of 1001 feet has recently been bored, from which flows a stream of very superior brine, sufficiently large to produce one hundred barrels of salt in twenty-four hours. The surface of the county is high and rolling; in many places quite hilly. The soil is a strong clay loam. A fine body of bottom land stretches along the southern part of the county, extending back from the river some distance, receding gently into the long, sweeping swells of the highlands.

AGRICULTURE.

All the agricultural productions of this latitude, are grown with success. In former days, hemp entered largely into her list of exports; but, since the change in the system of labor, wheat, corn, and tobacco, have become the principal staples. Fruit is grown with marked success, and a fine field is offered for grape culture. In the last few years, great improvements have been made in stock, which can be handled here advantageously, the whole country being naturally adapted to a fine growth of blue grass.

MINERALS AND MANUFACTURES.

Coal crops out along some of the streams, but at a depth of from sixty

to one hundred feet, a fine stratum is found. Quite extensive mining is carried on at Russell, on the M. K. & T. R. R. The manufacturing interests are represented by the manufactory of flour, tobacco, lumber, wagons and carriages, etc.

THE SYSTEM OF SURVEYS.

The rectangular system of surveying, adopted by the United States, in subdividing the public lands in its present state of perfection, is the simplest and most beautiful that could be devised. A State when subdivided, has the regularity of a well laid out city, on a grand scale: the townships corresponding to the blocks, and the sections and subdivisions to the lots. The sections and townships are almost uniformly one, and six miles square, bounded by lines conforming to the cardinal points. The public lands are primarily surveyed with rectangular tracts, six miles square, called "survey or Congressional" Townships, each containing as near as may be, 3600 acres. The Townships are subdivided into thirty-six tracts, one mile square, as a general rule, called Sections. The Sections are numbered consecutively, from one to thirty-six, beginning in the northeast corner of the Township and numbering next with the north tier of Section, thence east with the second tier, west with the third tier, and so on to Section thirty-six, in the southeast corner of the Township. Sections are divisible into four equal parts, of one hundred and sixty acres each, called quarter Sections, and each quarter Section is again divisible into half quarters, of eighty acres each, or into four quarter quarters, containing forty acres each. These are called legal subdivisions, and are

the only divisions recognized by the Government in disposing of the public lands, except, where tracts are made fractional by water courses, or by other causes. The subdivisions of Sections were not actually surveyed and marked on the field. Quarter Sections, or half mile posts were established on the boundaries of the Sections, and the quarter, quarter corners, are, by law, the equi-distant points between the Section and quarter Section corners.

These surveys are made and numbered from a line running due east and west, called "base line," and a line running north and south, called "meridian line," the location of these lines is arbitrary. The surveys of Missouri are numbered north from the base line, and east and west from the meridian line. Meridian lines number from the east, the one in this State being the fifth. For example, Township fifty, north, Range sixteen, west, being the Township in which the city of Fayette is situated, is the fiftieth Township, or three hundred miles, in round numbers, north, from the base line, which is located twenty-one tier of Townships south, of the south boundary of the State. Range sixteen, west, indicates that it is the sixteenth tier of (ranges) Townships west of the meridian line, which is located through the eastern part of the State.

By referring to our map of the State, those unacquainted with this system, will readily understand where these lines are located. The offsets frequently found in Sectional and Township lines, are made for the purpose of equalizing the convergence of the magnetic needle towards a given point.

HISTORY OF HOWARD COUNTY BY TOWNSHIPS.

BOONE'S LICK TOWNSHIP.

With the exception of French traders and hunters, it is probable that the Boones were the first settlers within the limits of this Township. There is a tradition, that Daniel Boone had a camp in the north bottom of the Missouri river, as early as 1805. For the facts, refer to county history. With his sons, Nathan and Daniel, he made salt here in 1807, which they conveyed down the river in hollow logs, in the fall of the same year.

In 1806, Col. Benjamin Cooper with his family, emigrated from Madison county, Kentucky, and settled in Hancock's Bottom, St. Charles county, and in the fall of 1807, he was joined by his brothers, Marshall and Braxton, John Hancock, and their families. In 1808, Col. Benjamin Cooper located at Boone's Lick; but in a short time was ordered by the government to move back to a point below the Gasconade, so as not to infringe on Indian territory. He accordingly established himself at Loutrie's Island, and was joined by the parties settled at Hancock's Bottom. In 1810, this settlement had augmented to about twenty-five families. In the spring of 1810, Col. Benjamin Cooper, with the principal male population of Loutrie Island community, returned to Boone's Lick, put in a crop, erected cabins, and moved up their families in the succeeding fall. This was the first permanent settlement of this Township.

The following are the principal names of the pioneers, as handed down from the early records: Col. Benjamin Cooper and sons, Frank, Benjamin, David, and Marshall; Marshall Cooper and sons, Joseph and Braxton; Braxton Cooper and his son, Robert; John and Abbott Hancock; John and William Berry, John and Henry Ferrill, Peter Popincru, William Wolfkill and sons, Joseph and William; James Anderson and sons, Middleton and William; John O'Bannon, Stephen Jackson, Josiah Thorp and sons, William and John; Grey Bynum, Robert Brown, Robert Irwin, James Col, James Jones, Adam Woods, Gilbert Rups, Anos Ashcraft and sons, Otho, Jesse, James and Alexander. They had to contend with many difficulties, chief among which, was the opposition of Congress to their occupying lands within, set apart as belonging to the Aborigines, who, however, acquiesced in their remaining. The settlers remained inflexible, basing the claims to their new homes on a Spanish grant, obtained by Ira P. Nash, in the year 1800. They lived in log cabins, made their own salt and powder, and supplied the place of cotton goods with a fabric which they managed to manufacture from the lint of the wild nettle. In 1811, a considerable influx of emigrants came into their midst, swelling their numbers up to about one hundred souls. The war of 1812 came on, British emissaries were sent among the savages, and hostilities began, and Cooper's Fort was erected in what is yet known as Cooper's Bottom, and about four miles north of Arrow Rock. It received its name in honor of Col. Benjamin Cooper, who was killed in it. Captain Marshall Cooper was killed in it, April fourteenth, 1814. The settlers endured the hardships of the war, and when peace was concluded, they began the work of improvement in earnest. They were principally from the State of Kentucky. John and Henry Ferrill and Robert Hancock were from Tennessee; James Kyle from Virginia; Grey Bynum from South Carolina; Stephen Jackson from Georgia; and John Busby, killed by the Indians, and William and Middleton Anderson's previous residence now unknown. The Methodists early organized a class of worship, which was afterwards removed to Boonesborough, though it finally became extinct as an organization. In the fall of 1859, the "Christians" organized a church at the same place, who have since erected a nice house of worship, and we understand are in a prosperous condition. They also organized about three years ago, a congregation at Rose Hill school house. The Baptists organized a church at Boonesborough prior to 1850. This congregation went down, but they now have another which meets for worship, at the Rose Hill school house, near the town of Lisbon.

This Township is timbered, has a fair soil, and that portion lying in the Missouri river bottom, is very rich and productive. Drainage is good, and there are several good coal mines. Boonesborough was laid off by Col. N. G. Elliott, Joseph Cooper, Achilles Callaway and Lindsay P.

Marshall, in 1840, its site being Section 4, Township 49, Range 17, and 12 miles south of west of Fayette. It has two dry goods stores, several shops, one church, and about one hundred inhabitants.

Lisbon, situated on the river in the west part of the Township, is a shipping point of considerable importance, controlling a good retail trade from the country adjacent.

BONNE FEMME TOWNSHIP.

The first settlers of this Township have mostly all passed away. Among them were a Mr. Winn and Henry Myer, the father of whom lived at (Myer's Post Office,) Bunker Hill, which was named in honor of him. He was also prominent in politics, having served as a member of the State Senate. There were among the prominent old settlers, Ellis Walker and Charles Lital, the latter of whom is still living. The present population have principally sprung from Kentucky and North Carolina ancestors. The people are noted for their strict morality, honesty and fair dealing. The surface of the country is in many places quite hilly, but fine bottom lands extend along the Bonne Femme, Mountain and Hungry Mother, which streams meander through the country, furnishing splendid drainage and abundance of water. Here is to be found a very fine variety of hard timber, thousands of feet, of which, are sawed into lumber, thence finding its way to eastern markets. The principal products are wheat and tobacco, though grass is grown to advantage. The educational facilities are reasonably good. The first church in this Township was organized by the Baptists, at Myer's, as early as 1819. The towns consist of Bunker Hill, (Myer's Post Office,) situated near the centre of the Township, and Russell, on the M. K. T. Railroad—at this place the mining of coal is carried on quite extensively—Barton, also on the railroad, is perhaps the most important of these, on account of her agricultural trade.

CHARITON TOWNSHIP.

The date of the first settlement of this Township is in doubt; the first settlement in this part of the country having been made at the mouth of Chariton river, in Chariton county, from which point the early settlers, at various times, pushed their way into the interior. Our attention will, therefore, be directed to the city of Glasgow, which is located in this Township, in the north-west part of the county, the northern addition extending into Chariton county. The city is beautifully situated on a series of gently swelling undulations, on the left bank of the Missouri river, surrounded by a high, rolling country, dotted here and there with magnificent suburban residences. It was laid out in October, 1836, into six hundred lots, one hundred of which were offered for sale—the proprietorship having been divided between Messrs. William D. Swinney, James Earickson, Talton Turner, John F. Nichols, W. F. Dunnican, James Glasgow, T. N. Cockerill, Richard Earickson, Joseph A. Blackwell, Thomas White, James Head, Stephen Donohoe, John Bull and C. D. W. Johnson. Of these, but two are now living; W. F. Dunnican and Richard Earickson. The town was named after James Glasgow, who has since died. These lands were originally heavily timbered, and owned by Talton Turner and James Earickson. The first dwelling-house in Glasgow was built of logs, in 1836, by Charles Purdon; previous to this, however, there was a log grocery on the present site of James Davis' blacksmith shop. The first government of the place derived its powers from the County Court. On the twenty-seventh of February, 1845, the Legislature passed an Act incorporating the city of Glasgow, which Act established the limits, provided for the election of officers, and defined their powers and duties. In 1853, an amendatory Act was passed, extending the corporate limits where they have ever since remained. Upon the passage of the Act of incorporation, the city government was formed by the election of H. W. Smith as Mayor, and Messrs. R. P. Hanenkamp, Jacob Zimmerman, Dr. I. P. Vaughan, James S. Thomson, George B. Dameron, E. Billingsley, and Jesse Arnot, Council. James S. Thomson was elected President of the Board, and Rev. C. D. Simpson chosen Secretary. Since the granting of the city charter, there have been three additions: one by Talton Turner, one by Lewis & Bartholow, and one by several

citizens who bought of Talton Turner. Here is to be found a fine stratum of limestone, which crops out along the river front, affording a permanent barrier against the treacherous waters of the Missouri; the main channel of which sweeps along these rocky barriers, of sufficient depth, to always warrant a safe and convenient harbor.

Here, during the late war, the citizens rested in comparative peace, the place being generally guarded with sufficient force to prevent the incursions of the small bands of guerrillas and Confederates, which infested the country, until the fifteenth day of October, 1864. Before daylight on the morning of that day, General Joseph Shelby appeared with a force, and stationed a battery on the opposite side of the river, and immediately opened fire, disabling the government transport which lay at her moorings. The Federal forces, numbering about one thousand men, under command of Colonel Chester Harding, fell back into their intrenchments; but at nine o'clock, were attacked in their rear, by General John B. Clark, jr. who had crossed the river at Boonville for the purpose of acting in conjunction with General Shelby. After about seven hours fighting, the Federals capitulated. Losses in killed, wounded, and missing on both sides, was between fifty and sixty. On the following Monday the Confederate forces evacuated the place. During the engagement, Quartermaster Moore, fearful that the government supplies which were stored in the city hall building, would fall into the hands of the enemy, fired that building, the flames communicating with, and destroying several residences, stores and the Presbyterian church. A new City Hall, a very substantial building, has since been created on the site of the old one.

The educational facilities of Glasgow are not surpassed by any city of like proportions in the west. Aside from a good Public School, there is the Lewis Library and College, and Pritchett Institute. The former of these is owned jointly by the Missouri and St. Louis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is under their direct control and patronage. It owes its existence to the benevolence and energy of the Lewis family, of Howard county, who have therein consecrated a portion of their wealth, to the benefit of society, by the promotion of religious culture and the dissemination of general knowledge. The first step taken was the establishment of the Lewis Library by Col. B. W. Lewis, who bequeathed to the Methodist Episcopal church for that purpose, the sum of ten thousand dollars. The Library building, a beautiful brick edifice, was then erected by Mrs. Eleanor Lewis, B. W. Lewis, jr., and Maj. James W. Lewis, at a cost of twenty-six thousand dollars. In this, the College was organized and opened by Rev. D. A. McCready in September, 1866. It has since been removed, and now has commodious buildings, beautifully situated, upon elevated grounds, overlooking the city and river, well furnished, and ample for the accommodation of all its departments. The College is open equally to both sexes; its patronage extends throughout the state; it is growing in numbers and financial strength; and, under the guidance of its President, Rev. J. C. Hall, and an able corps of assistants, promises a complete success.

PRITCHETT SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

In the fall of 1865, James O. Swinney and Rev. Carr W. Pritchett determined to open a private school in Glasgow, of high grade. Mr. Swinney gave ten thousand dollars as endowment to the support of the principal; bought commodious buildings suitable for school purposes, and a residence for Mr. Pritchett that year. The people of the city of Glasgow contributed liberally, in conveyal of the school-house. In 1866, a constitution was adopted, and charter obtained, defining the school as founded upon Christian, non-sectarian, and co-education principles. J. O. Swinney, H. Clay Cockerill and Joshua Beldon, were named Trustees. The objects of the Institution are: first, to give a thorough regular collegiate course of instruction; and, second, to afford facilities for special eclectic course of study, adapted to the wants of western life; third, to give woman the proper place as the co-equal of man. In 1868, Mr. Swinney sold the property in town, and bought seven acres near Glasgow, and erected a college edifice, capable of accommodating two hundred and fifty students. Richard Earickson donated the amount of five thousand dollars towards this improvement. In seven years, Mr. Pritchett made this Institution an honored and respected seat of learning among sister

Institutions of the west. In 1873, Mr. Pritchett resigned the Presidency to devote himself to the Mathematical Chair, and Oren Root, jr., was elected to fill the vacancy. In 1875, Miss Berenice Morrison donated one hundred thousand dollars to the Institution—fifty thousand dollars of this to build and endow a scientific observatory. The observatory will be completed in the spring of 1876, under the superintendence of Mr. Pritchett, and will rank among the first in the United States in every respect. With various prizes established, and an endowment already secured, of ninety-five thousand dollars, yielding regular income, a full and complete Faculty, and over one hundred and fifty students matriculated, this Institution has already entered upon a career of active usefulness.

The first church in this Township was organized on the twenty-third of November, 1817, by Messrs. Thomas Hubert, David McClain and William Thorp, as a Baptist church. It was situated about three miles south-east of the present site of the city of Glasgow. As an organization, it has long since been extinct. About the year 1820, the Richland church was organized as a Unitarian congregation, but has long since drifted into the Christian denomination. Chariton church was organized at Old Chariton in 1820, and in 1824, the organization was moved to a point near and east of Monticello. This organization split up, part going to Glasgow, while others joined societies in the country. The first church in Glasgow was erected in 1839, by the Methodist Episcopal church. The basement is of brick, that part was dedicated to school purposes, the upper part is frame. It is still standing, but is not used for either of the above purposes. There are a Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, German Evangelical, Catholic, and two Negro churches: the African and Methodist Episcopal.

Glasgow controls a good trade from the fine agricultural country surrounding it. The various mercantile and manufacturing interests being well represented.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

This Township was settled principally by emigrants from Madison county, Kentucky, as early as 1810. Wm. Monroe and wife came into the Boone's Lick country for the purpose of settlement, from Warren county, Kentucky, in the spring or summer of 1808. It is not now known at what precise point they encamped. They returned to Kentucky the same season, and in company with others, in 1811, settled within the limits of this Township. The breaking out of hostilities with the Indians at the beginning of the war, commonly known as that of 1812, necessitated the erection of forts, two of the principal of which, Hempstead and Kincaid, were located in Franklin. We here sub-join a list of some of the principal settlers who were connected with the latter fortification: James Alcorn, who afterwards became proprietor of the lands on which New Franklin was afterwards laid out, Price and John Arnold, Joseph and David Boggs, Robert Samuel, William, Samuel and Townsend Brown, Christopher and Nicholas S. Burekhardt, Lindsay Carson and Sons—"Kit," Andrew and Moses; Charles and Wm. Canole, Isaac Clark, Joseph, James and Perrin Cooley, James Cookrell, James, John, Peter and Wm. Gleason, James Douglass, Daniel Durben, John Elliott, father of Col. N. G. Elliott, Hiram, Reuben, Sarshall and Simeon Fugate, Reuben Gentry, Abner, John and Wm. Grooms, Alfred and Moses Head, Robert Hinkson, who afterwards became an early settler of Boone county, Noah Katen, Joseph, Wm. and Ewing McLain, Wm. Monroe, Joseph Moody, Mrs. Susan Mullins, Thompson Mullins, William Pipes, later a settler of Boone county, Christopher, James, Jessie and Silas Richardson, John Rupe, Thomas Smith, John and James Sneathian, Joseph Still, John Stinson, Solomon, David and John Tettors, Isaac and John Thornton, Johnathan Davis, Elisha and Levi Todd, James Phillips, Jesse Turner, Thomas Vaughn, Robert Wilds, William Watkins, James Whitley, Rev. David, Joseph, William and Ewing McLain.

The following are some of the principal persons who were connected with the former fort: Amos, Jesse and Otto Albright, Aquilla, Abram, James, John and Shadrach Barnes, Robert Barclay, Campbell and Delaney Bolen, David and Henry Burris, Prior Duncan, Stephen and John Fields, John Hines, Usebines Hubbard, Asaph and Daniel Hubbard, Joseph Jolly, late of Jolly's bottom, Cooper county, John, David and Mathew Kincaid, Adam McCord, Daniel and John Monroe, John Mathews, William Nash, Gilead Rupe, Enoch, Isaac and William Taylor, Enoch Turner, Giles and Britton Williams, Frank Wood and Henry Weeden. These were all here prior to the close of the year 1812. The ensuing war put a temporary check to immigration, but after the cessation of hostilities, in 1815, immigration set in heavily, Franklin Township receiving the larger portion.

We include here a few of the more prominent settlers who arrived prior to 1822: Lilburn W. Boggs, afterwards Governor of the state, John Miller, also afterwards Governor, Duff Greene, a noted lawyer, now of Washington city, Gov. Claiborn F. Jackson, Gov. Hamilton R. Gamble, Cyrus Edwards, afterwards a distinguished lawyer, Dr. H. Lane, Dr. James H. Benson, John F. Ryland, later Supreme Judge of Missouri, the late Abiel Leonard, of Fayette, afterwards Supreme Judge of the State, Peyton R. Hayden, a celebrity of the bar, Peter Ferguson, Dr. Charles Kavanaugh, Col. William Boone, Dr. J. J. Lowry, Gen. Robert P. Clark, Grey Bynum, Dr. David Woods, Bennett Clark, S. C. McNeese, John Ray, afterwards Sheriff, J. S. Finley, member of the first Constitutional Convention, John Walker, later State Senator, Charles Woods, Thomas Hardeman, G. C. Sibley, John S. Brickley, Andrew S. McGirk, afterwards Supreme Judge, Price M. Prewitt, J. C. Ludlow, U. B. Hinch, Augustus Storrs, Dr. N. Hutchinson, Tyre Harris, James W. Moss, James Hickman, Judge David Todd, Stephen Donohoe, John Lamb, James D. Campbell, F. S. Grundy, L. Switzer, H. V. Bingham, Alphonso Wetmore, author of the first Gazetteer for Missouri, Henry and Charles Carlil, Judge David Drake, Giles Samuel, Joshua and David Barton, J. B. Howard, William V. Rector, Natt Ford, afterwards Sheriff, James Callaway and Zach. Benson.

The town of Old Franklin was laid off in 1810, the same year the county was organized. It soon became a popular and thrifty place, commanding a large trade. It was the county seat from 1817 to 1823; had a land office, and was the place where the first land sales were made west of St. Louis, in 1818. In 1819, Nathaniel Patton established there a weekly newspaper, the *Missouri Intelligencer*, the first journal ever printed in this region of the state. For many years this town was the most flourishing and important of any in the state, St. Louis excepted,

and boasted among its population the chief legal, political and medical talent of the state. During its palmy days of the Boone's Lick Salt Works, and the Santa Fe trade, it was the focal point of commerce, wealth and fashion, and contained near its suburbs, the celebrated Hardeman's Garden, made by John Hardeman, a wealthy and tasteful botanist. This charming resort contained ten square acres, and embraced every variety of plant and flower, both indigenous and exotic, and was in point of beauty and interest, scarcely excelled by the renowned Shaw's Garden, of St. Louis. During the spring and summer of 1828, the treacherous banks of the Missouri river, including the site of Old Franklin, were swallowed up by its turbulent waters, and its population, of some 1,500, souls fled to other and safer places of abode. No attempt was made to rebuild the town, and only one or two of the original houses mark its site, and over which the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad have built their fine iron bridge, which is not only a monument to human genius, but to the departed glories of a former metropolis. But a small fragment indeed, of what claims to be Old Franklin, remains. Some half a mile or more below, is a little village, inheriting the original name, and contains three stores, a warehouse, a blacksmith and wagon shop, is considered a railroad station, and is quite a shipping point by way of the river to St. Louis.

The fall of Old Franklin gave rise to the laying out of New Franklin, in 1828, to which many of the buildings, of the former town, were removed. New Franklin is located two miles back from the river, on the foot slopes of the bluffs. It has a population of 275; contains two large dry goods stores, two grocery stores, a drug establishment, a jewelry shop, a shoe shop, two carriage shops, a large blacksmith shop, a church edifice, Methodist Episcopal South; an Odd Fellows' and Masonic Hall, and is a point of considerable trade.

Here was organized the first and only lottery ever chartered by the State of Missouri. This was done to enable the town to build a railroad to the river; the first enterprise of the kind made in the State. The enterprise was afterwards modified so as to construct a plank road, and still later, to embrace a macadamized public highway instead. The town in a few years, sold their lottery franchises to a company in St. Louis, for five hundred dollars a year, and New Franklin has since employed its receipts, from this source, in completing a safe and enduring highway to the river.

Estill Station, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, is near the centre of the Township, and is named in honor of Mr. James R. Estill, a large farmer through whose lands the line of the road passes at this point.

Among the first emigrants were the Rev. David McLain and William Thorp, Baptists, who preached to the people in the forts, and after the close of the Indian war, in 1811, or 1812, they organized Mt. Pleasant Church. This was the first religious congregation west of St. Charles, and is still in existence. It has in its use its third house of worship, about one and a half miles north of New Franklin. The first was a log, the second a brick, and the present is a frame structure. A congregation of the "Christians" also now use this edifice as a house of worship. In 1818, with this church, was held the Mt. Pleasant Association, the first Baptist Association of this section of Missouri. There were represented five churches, viz: Mt. Pleasant, Concord, Salem, Mt. Zion and Bethel, with Rev. William Thorp, Moderator, and George Stapleton, Clerk.

The Methodists organized a class in Old Franklin, about 1820, where they afterwards built a house of worship. The Baptists also had a congregation in the same town. On the building up of New Franklin, the Methodist Episcopal Church immediately improved the opportunity to organize and class, now the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which is now in a flourishing condition. Clark's chapel, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was built in 1841, where a class had been organized previous, yet, is the point where meet quite a large congregation.

In 1829, the *North Western*, the first steamer up the Missouri, touched at Old Franklin, the great event of that day. In 1834, Elijah and William Hook, of New Franklin, twin brothers, built a steamboat in Bonne Femme creek, a little above its mouth. The machinery was put on in St. Louis, and being of slow speed, she only made one trip on the river and was afterwards used for a cotton boat on the lower Mississippi. A cogged horse mill was built at Fort Kincaid in 1815, and the next year a similar one was put up at Fort Hempstead. People came great distance to these mills. The first school was taught near Old Franklin, by George Jackson.

This Township has a rich soil, a splendid drainage, and was originally covered with a fine growth of timber. It has a good supply of water and is underlaid with a fine stratum of coal.

MONITEAU TOWNSHIP.

This Township received its name from Moniteau creek, which traverses it. The name is said to have originated among the Indians, and signifies *evil spirit*. The American settlement began here in 1812, at which time Price Arnold made a location. He came from Mercer county, in 1811, but stopped in Franklin Township, till the following year, then settled where his grandson, Mathew Arnold, Esq., now resides, on section 23. He was joined the same year by William Head, who came from Washington county, Virginia. In the latter part of that year, these two gentlemen selected a site, and began, with some others who had arrived, the erection of Fort Head, named in honor of the latter party who was chosen Captain of the little band, formed for the defense of this little colony, against the anticipated attacks of the Aborigines. It is not possible now to ascertain the names of many of the settlers who were here, who found refuge in this fort, but we give those we have been enabled to ascertain, viz: Price Arnold, Wm. Head, James and Wm. Pipes, Joseph Austin, Perrin Cooley, a Methodist minister, Peter Cranson and Henry Lemons. After the close of hostilities in 1815, immigration at once set in, and many valuable accessions to the population were made. Gerrard Robinson arrived in 1819; Patrick Hall, 1819; Waddy T. Curran, 1819; Gen. Pipes, in 1817; Pleasant Pipes, in 1818; John Gray and Ephraim Thompson, in 1817; James Holman, 1817; Solomon and Zachens Barnett, in 1818; Thos. Tipton, in 1820, and Federal Walker, 1823. These were principally from Kentucky, the others coming from Virginia. In 1819, quite a number of settlers came from Todd county, Kentucky, and made a settlement in the northeastern part, chief among whom, were Col. Ben. Reeves, afterwards Lieut. Governor Wm. L. Reeves, Benj. Givens, Edward Davs, Col. Joe. Davis, Judge Edward Davis, and Col. Horner.

The "Christians" have two congregations, and both in a flourishing condition, and each has a good house of worship. Big Springs was organized in 1860, by Elder O. White, and is near the eastern line of the county, and Ashland is located in the western part of the township. A congregation of regular Baptists were organized a few years ago, and meet for worship at the Big Springs "Christian" church house.

There are two Methodist Churches South, Ebenezer and Smith's Chapel, both in a prosperous condition, and have good houses of worship, and the latter is the centre of a large congregation. Smith's Chapel was constituted very early, and is located in the eastern part; and the other in about 1847, and stands on section 36.

There was a congregation of "Christians," or Stoneites, as they were, then sometimes called, organized about 1821, near where Mr. Federal Walker now resides. Their first pastors were Elders James McBride and Wm. Burton. They afterwards, moved to a site near the present mills of Bazeleel Maxwell, where they erected their second house of worship. After the consolidation of the Stoneites and the Disciples, headed by Alexander Campbell, they being embraced in this union, continued the name Christian, by which all the churches of this denomination profess to be appropriately known. They afterwards moved their place of worship to Ashland, the congregation already mentioned.

This Township was originally all timber; the soil is rich and the drainage excellent. The improvements are good, and the citizens generally well to do, and the people hospitable and moral. There is plenty of good school houses and some large stock farms.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

So named on account of the prairie which once skirted along its northern part. The first settlers were Silas Inyart, Wm. Harvey, Durlin Wright, Umphrey Bess and John Titus. These settled about three miles south-west of Roanoke. Thomas Patterson, father of Rice Patterson, settled the place where Captain Finks now lives, in 1817, where he made small improvements. Presley, William and Frank Holly, came in 1821, also, Stephen, John and William Green, and Wesley, Asa and George Thompson. William Shores, a Methodist minister, was an early settler. Benjamin Williams settled about four miles west of Roanoke very early.

Lott Hackley made a location in the southern part, and David Crews in the central part. Mr. Lee was also an early settler, and is the only one of the first settlers still living. The following parties came into the present limits of the township, from 1819 to 1825: Nathaniel Morris, Alfred Williams, Harrison Daly, James Hardin, Love Evans, George Foster, Robert James, Levi Markland, Asa O. Thompson, Michael Robb, Jonas Robb, Reuben Anderson and Philip Prather.

There are four Baptist congregations, viz: Roanoke; Mount Ararat, in the north-western part; Friendship, in the south-east, and Ruhamah, in the south-west. Each has a house of worship, and keep up regular services. There is still in existence one regular Baptist church, also called Mount Ararat, and is located near the one of the same name, just mentioned. Mount Herman, now extinct, a Baptist church, was constituted about four miles south-west of Roanoke in 1818. For many years it was the principal point for religious gatherings in the Township. There are two churches of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Oak Grove and Washington, the former three miles west, and the latter six miles south of town. Both congregations have good houses of worship, and are in a flourishing condition. The Wesley Chapel congregation was constituted about three miles south of Roanoke, some forty-five years ago, but went down some fifteen years since. The Cumberland-Presbyterians have a congregation and house of worship at Walnut Grove, south-west of Roanoke, about four miles, and we learn are in a prosperous condition.

Roanoke, the only town of the Township, was laid out in 1834. It has four dry goods houses, two grocery stores, one undertaker shop, two drug stores, two blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, one tailor, two boot and shoe shops, two good church houses and one good graded school, and the principal part of the town is in this county. The soil of this Township is very fine, being both rich and deep. The improvements are the best in the county, unless we except those of Chariton Township.

RICHMOND TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement in this Township was made by Hiram Fugate, who located in part, on the present site of Fayette. His cabin stood near the location of Central College. The south part of this town was included in the claim of Hickerson Burdham, who settled here in 1819. On the laying out of Fayette, each of these gentlemen donated twenty-five acres to public purposes. George Craig and Col. Phillip Tronell established a salt works near the present railroad depot, in 1819, and conducted the business several years. The next settler was the father of Col. McKinney, of Texas notoriety, in the same year. In the spring of 1819 John Jackson made a location near that of McKinney, also James Reed, William Harris (yet living), and Joseph Gill.

In the spring of 1818, Henry Burdham settled on a tract just north of town and adjoining its present site, and was joined the same year by James Howell, Thomas Low, Joseph Sears, Townsend Brown, William Reynolds and Enoch Kemper. Mr. Kemper was for a number of years county Assessor; he had a family of nine children and each alternate child was born blind. Thomas Collins and Robert Reynolds made a settlement just northeast of the town in the spring of 1819. In 1820, Col. Ben. Reeves, father-in-law of Judge Leonard, purchased the farm of Townsend Brown, and was a member of the first Constitutional Convention of the State; he was afterwards elected Lieutenant Governor, and was one of the commissioners appointed to view the first road to New Mexico. Bennett Clark, father of Gen. John B. Clark, Sr., came in 1818, and settled three miles east of Fayette, and was one of the first State Senators from Howard county, and was often in the Legislature. The same year Andrew Fielding settled one and a half miles east, and William Suel, in 1819, about two miles northeast. David Todd of Cooper's Fort, and whose brother, Jonathan, was killed by the Indians, located in the neighborhood of Bennett Clark, in 1818. Garrison Patrick and Watt Ewing settled here in 1819. William Ward settled some five miles south of town in 1819. Joel Prewitt, father of Robert Prewitt, settled in 1821, three miles west of town. Also, Phillip Turner, father-in-law of Gen. John B. Clark, Sr.; Abr. J. Baser, father-in-law of Judge George Miller, of Jefferson City, settled on the Turner farm in 1820.

selling to Phillip Turner in 1821. William Hughes, one of the first tanners of the county, settled in the vicinity of Mt. Moriah Baptist church, about 1820, and donated the land on which this church was erected, and was joined the same year, by his brother Roland Hughes.

In the neighborhood of Judge Ben Tolson, there was also made a settlement very early, among whom were Amos Deatherage, 1817, John Tolson, the Judge's father, 1819, Mathew Howard, 1819, Pendleton Bridges, 1819, and about the same dates John Cleeton, James Weathers, Andrew Evans, James Burge, Gen. J. P. Owens, Johnathan Bozarth, James Shepherd, Enoch Fly, Nehirah Todd, Truman Naylor, Thomas Tolson, David R. Downing, George Stapleton, Harrison Stapleton, Moses Hyatt, George Burris and Thomas Howard.

Mt. Moriah Baptist Church, three miles east of town, was organized in 1818, by Rev. Edward Turner. It has a house of worship and regular services. Mt. Gilead of the same denomination was constituted in 1820. Mt. Zion Baptist church, south of town, some three miles, was organized by Rev. Golden Williams, in 1818. There are outside of Fayette also three Methodist societies, viz: Washington, north about three miles, Liberty, northeast about the same distance, and a society worshipping at Mt. Gilead church. The "Christians" also have a large congregation who worship at the same place, having an interest in the church building. Another house of worship known as the New Liberty church was organized a short time before the late war, and is owned jointly by the Missionary Baptists, "Christians," Methodists and Presbyterians.

FAYETTE

Was laid out in 1823, and is a neat, moral, and thriving town of some 1200 inhabitants. The same year it was laid out, it began to build up with rapidity. There were, during its first year of its existence, three hotels, one where Central college now stands, owned and conducted by Elisha Witt, Lewis Newton and Gen. J. P. Owens were the proprietors of the other two. The first store was kept by Waddy T. Curran, opened in the fall of the same year; it was kept in the house in which Gen. Clark now keeps his law office. The same autumn there was another store opened where the City Livery now stands, by Mr. Neal. The same year Gen. John B. Clark was appointed Postmaster, he refused to serve, and Lawrence Daly was appointed in his stead. The Baptists erected the first house of worship in 1824. There are now in addition to the congregation just mentioned, a congregation of the Methodists, Unitarians, Episcopalians and "Christians," each of these have good houses of worship and are in a flourishing condition.

Fayette has fine literary advantages: a good high school, Central College, built in 1851; and its companion, the Female College, erected a short time afterwards. The former of these was chartered in 1855. Prof. Carr W. Pritchett, was the first in charge, then Rev. Dr. Morrison. The College building was burned down twice, previous to the war; during the war it was seized and occupied by the Federal soldiers, consequently no College exercises were had; during which time the building was much defaced. In 1865, the Missouri Conference passed a resolution appointing Rev. B. F. Johnson, as agent, to collect funds for repairing the building; also H. A. Bourland to organize and conduct a Classical School in the College building. These measures were carried through successfully. In May, 1868, an Educational Con-

vention of the Church in this State, met and determined to re-establish the College. The Board of Curators, then in session, elected Rev. W. A. Smith President, with instructions to travel through the State for the purpose of collecting an endowment fund of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, and in the meantime, to organize a Classical Seminary for both sexes. This Seminary was organized and opened in September ensuing, with Rev. F. X. Förster, A. M., Principal, assisted by five teachers. Dr. Smith prosecuted the plan for an endowment, with great energy and success, when he was stricken down, by disease, and died after a lingering illness, in Petersburg, Virginia. Rev. W. M. Rush, D. D., was elected his successor in the agency; and at the session of the Conference at Columbia, in 1870, announced that the required sum of one hundred thousand dollars had been secured. The college was then organized, with Rev. F. X. Förster, Dean of the Faculty; W. G. Miller, Professor of Physical Science; and Rev. F. A. Taylor, Professor pro tem. of Mathematics and Ancient Language. The College prospered as the Seminary had previously done. The next year, Rev. J. C. Wills, D. D., who had previously been elected to the Presidency, entered upon his official duties, and took the chair of Mathematics, with the following Faculty: Rev. F. X. Förster, Professor Moral Philosophy and English Literature; Rev. W. G. Miller, M. D., Professor of Physical Science; Maj. O. H. P. Corprew, Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages, assisted by tutors. Under this able management it has prospered, and is yearly increasing, both in its financial resources and the number of its students. Its course of study is as extensive as that of any other College in the west. Its system of internal government is admirable.

Howard College was chartered March, 1859, and, under the administration of Rev. W. F. Lucky and Rev. W. H. Lewis, continued in successful operation until the summer of 1866. The late war, for a time, closed its doors, and it became merged in Central College. In 1869 the buildings and grounds of Howard College were purchased by Rev. Moses U. Payne, and donated to the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, upon the condition, that the school should be conducted as a Manual Labor School. The Conference accepted the gift, and appointed a Board of Trustees and Curators, who were empowered to open the School whenever they deemed it best. This opportunity presented itself on the disorganization of Central College Seminary. But it was soon found that the plan of a Manual Labor School was impracticable, and the Board of Curators, with the consent of the generous donor, withdrew the restrictions, and earnestly solicited R. H. Pitman, A. M., to take charge of the College; and since, under his excellent management, with the assistance of a corps of competent teachers, it has taken high rank among the Female Colleges of the west, both in the extent and thoroughness of courses, and in the positiveness of its religious influence. These Colleges, near each other, are beautifully situated on a rather commanding eminence, overlooking the city, with a high, rolling and pre-eminently healthy country surrounding.

Since writing the above, we are enabled, through the kindness of Rev. Carr W. Pritchett, to furnish our readers with the early history (corrected) of these Institutions.

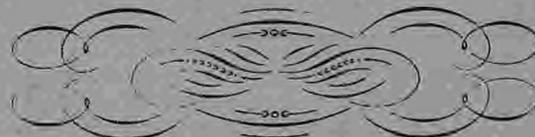
Mr. Pritchett says, that Central and Howard Female Colleges, have both gradually grown out of an effort made in 1840, and '43, to establish at Fayette, the State University. The building then erected and

offered to the State, was burned down, and rebuilt, with the same walls, previous to 1844. For a time a school was conducted in it by Mr. Patterson, afterwards President of Masonic College. In 1844 it was sold for debt, and was purchased by Capt. William D. Finny, and by him transferred under most generous conditions, to the Methodist Episcopal Church, for school purposes. In the fall of 1844, *Howard High School*, the mother of both Central and Howard Colleges, was organized by William T. Lucky. He began with only seven pupils. In a year or two, President Lucky was joined by his brother-in-law, Rev. Nathan Scarritt. The school soon attained a remarkable prosperity. In 1847-48, Prof. William T. Davis became associated with President Lucky, and the financial affairs were conducted under the style of Lucky & Davis. In 1851, President Lucky temporarily retired, and Carr W. Pritchett, and Prof. Davis were associated in its management, under the style of Pritchett and Davis. In 1852, Pres. Lucky resumed his place, and the management was under the style of Lucky and Pritchett. At this period, the school was very prosperous, having an annual enrolment of about three hundred and fifty pupils. On the twenty-sixth of January, 1854, the large building of Howard High School was destroyed by fire. It stood on the present site of Central College. This calamity caused great inconvenience and loss, but the large school was continued in the churches and other buildings, until provided for by the erection of the north addition to the building of Howard College. The main part of this building had been erected in 1852, for a Boarding House for the young ladies of Howard High School. In the spring of 1855, the first separation of the male and female departments took place. The male department was ever after conducted by Prof. C. W. Pritchett, while the female department was in charge of W. T. Lucky. In 1857, the male department became the provisional organization of Central College, and the female department became Howard Female College. Mr. Pritchett says it is simple justice to state that none were more active in calling the Church Convention which located the Colleges at Fayette, and in effecting the changes made, than Pres. Lucky, Prof. Scarritt, Dr. McAnally, and some others, both Trustees and Teachers; and we will add Mr. Pritchett, then associated with Old Howard High School. Prof. Nathan Scarritt was elected President of Central College at its provisional organization in 1857. He resigned during the year, and the entire control was vested in Mr. Pritchett. In 1858, Rev. A. M. Morrison was elected President; he resigned in 1860, and again the entire organization devolved upon Mr. Pritchett. In the fall of 1860, Dr. William H. Anderson was elected President of Central College. His administration was terminated by the war. During the first three years of the war, an effective Colledge School was maintained in the College building, by Messrs. Anderson and Pritchett. The last year of the war the college was held by Federal troops, and the building and furniture greatly damaged. In 1866, it was repaired, and school exercises resumed under charge of Rev. H. A. Bourland.

I'm thankful that my task is ended—
A-searching old and forgotten ware,
To find these facts and fancies blended,
From scattering gems from here and there.

Compiled by

J. A. MATTHEWS.



Townships 51, & 52, Range 14, W. 5th P. M.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CITIZENS OF HOWARD COUNTY.

WILLIAM D. SWINNEY.

One of Missouri's most honored sons, by adoption, was a native of the Old Dominion, having been born in Campbell county, Virginia, in 1797. The ancestors of the Swinney family were of Scotch-Irish descent, and were among the early colonial settlers of this continent. William, the father of our subject, served with gallantry and distinction as a captain during the war of 1812. He was, by occupation, a tiller of the soil, in which avocation William D. spent his minority. It was here that he imbibed those principles of industry and economy which proved the corner-stone of his success in after life. He had the means of obtaining only a limited education, save in the school of after experience—that constant friction that comes by rubbing against the rough corners and angularities of the imperfect ashlar of life. In 1826, he wooed and wedded Miss Lucy Jones; her father had also served with the rank of Captain during the war of 1812. Mr. Swinney had become interested as a tobacco dealer at Lynchburg, meeting with only reasonable success. In 1832, he immigrated to this State, arriving at Monticello, Howard county, in the fall, where he boarded during the winter. The farm which he afterwards purchased, was offered to him at seven dollars per acre; but at that time, he declined to make the purchase. While admitting the wonderful productiveness of the soil, and the nearness of the location to the river, he thought the price too high, considering the social surroundings; there being no church or educational facilities in the neighborhood. Becoming disgusted with the prospects which western society then presented, he returned to Lynchburg in the spring; where, upon his arrival, and, after once more looking upon the poor, rocky, barren hills of that region, the natural resources of Missouri were, by him, more favorably compared. Believing that the rich soil here would induce immigration which would bring about the desired reforms and improvements, he thereupon immediately notified the owner of the land, by letter, that he would accept his proposition; and, without unloading his wagons, he again turned his face westward. Here, on his arrival, he at once completed the purchase and began farming, and buying and shipping leaf tobacco. Through his energetic industry, he soon became one of the most extensive farmers and dealers in the country, thereby, in time, amassing a handsome competence.

The success of the religious and educational institutions of the country, are largely indebted to the intelligent liberality of Mr. Swinney and his family. He was one of the delegates to the educational convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, that chartered Central College, becoming and remaining during his life, President of the Board of Curators of that Institution. For upwards of forty years of his latter days, he lived the life of a consistent and conscientious Christian—having united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, as early as 1820; but adhering to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, since 1844. He was a man of warm impulses, generous and hospitable, a fine vein of humor permeating his every-day life. In 1863, after a life of general usefulness, tempered with the kindest charity towards all, he passed away.

Mr. Swinney left but one child surviving him, James O., though a daughter, Catherine, deceased, had been married to William M. Morrison, of St. Louis.

James O., now residing about one and a-half miles from the city of Glasgow, was born at Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1830. His boyhood, until 1844, was spent on the farm with his father; that year he attended a term at St. Charles College. In the fall of 1849, he went to Yale College, where he remained till 1851. He then spent one year at the University of Virginia. Returning home in the spring of 1852, he married Miss Maria, daughter of the Rev. James Savage, of Mason county, Kentucky. After this event, he located on a farm, and engaged in the rearing of stock. He soon formed a copartnership with a Mr. Spears, and engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, remaining, however, but one year connected with this business. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in 1857. In 1861, he purchased the farm upon which he now resides, and upon which he has since erected an elegant and commodious residence. In 1863 he received license to preach, and in the fall of that year, he joined the conference, and as a colleague with the Rev. R. A. Austin, went on the Keytsville circuit. In 1864, in consequence of the disturbed condition of society, on account of the late war, he removed with his family to the city of Brooklyn, N. Y. Returning, however, to his home in the fall of 1865, and upon his arrival here, he was appointed pastor of the church at Glasgow. It was here, during the fall of that year, that he induced Carr W. Pritchett to come to Glasgow for the purpose of establishing a school of high grade. Which school was formed and chartered in 1866, as Pritchett School Institute. Since which time, Mr. Swinney has devoted much of his time and donated largely of his means to the support of that institution. He continued in the pastoral relation for two years, when he located on account of ill health, and has since been engaged in farming and occasionally dealing in tobacco.

Such is the brief narration of a life and career which has made its impress upon community. Long years hence, when Mr. Swinney shall have been gathered to his fathers, the institution he founded—the child of his brain, will continue its glorious mission and ever remain a fitting monument to the memory of one of Missouri's most earnest, and devout christian laborers.

Possessed of a nervous temperament, combined with a high order of mental capacity, places him among those of quick perception and ready application. A profound thinker, a solid reasoner, and while addressing an audience, presents the facts in a clear, forcible, and logical manner. Socially, he is one of the most genial of companions, entertaining those in his presence with ease and dignity.

He is, with his bountiful wealth, one of the most liberal of men, always among the foremost in sustaining all worthy public interests, and ever ready to extend the hand of christian charity to the fallen or needy.

His only surviving child, Anna, is the wife of Edward L. Scarritt.

JAMES S. THOMSON.

One of the most thoroughly enterprising and successful business men of the city of Glasgow, was born in Madison county, Alabama, on the sixteenth day of December, 1815. He is the ninth of the children, six of whom were boys. His father David was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and a graduate of Edinburg college. After his graduation he and his elder brother came to America, locating in Virginia. Here he married a Miss Eldridge, who was closely allied to the Hoff and Seawling families of that state. Soon after his marriage he removed to Alabama, while that state was yet under a territorial government. On his arrival in Alabama, he engaged in the ministry and teaching a classical school, having united with the Methodist Episcopal church previous to his removal from Virginia. He died in 1831, after an active and useful career, at the advanced age of seventy-two years. During the life of his father, James S. was taught the elementary branches of an English education and during the following three years, he devoted much of his time to its perfection.

He went to Moringo county, remaining there two years, when he returned to Madison county where he also resided two years. He then removed to Russell and engaged in merchandising. Here he was married in 1840, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of James and Catharine Jones.

Believing that the thrift and rapidly increasing prosperity of Missouri offered a wider field for an active and enterprising mind, than could be found in his native state, he immigrated and located at Glasgow, in 1843. Here he continued merchandising for some time, when he turned his attention to the tobacco trade and grocery business. In those he met with marked success, and in 1860 he entered into a new field of enterprise—that of banking, at first, upon his own account. In 1861 his business became so intense that he formed a copartnership with W. F. Dunnica, with whom he still continues in the business. On the fifteenth of January, 1863, he was banished by the Federal military authorities, from Missouri, for alleged disloyalty. The conditions of his banishment were that he should remain east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio rivers. As he was left to choose his place of residence, he went to the city of New York, but by permission, however, he returned to his home after an absence of three months.

While he sympathized with the south in the unequal contest, he was always ready to lend his influence to protect his neighbors regardless of their political sympathies, either in their persons or property, from the assaults or intimidation of those who were in arms openly defending the cause of the confederacy. Through this spirit and the prompt and noble action of Mrs. Thomson in the absence of her husband, the life of Col. B. W. Lewis was undoubtedly saved. On the night of the twenty-first of October, 1864, the notorious guerrilla, Bill Anderson, with his gang, entered the city of Glasgow and proceeded to the house of Col. Lewis, who was noted for his union sentiments, and took him from his bed, at eleven o'clock at night, demanding of him ten thousand dollars as the ransom for his life. Col. Lewis had but a few dollars with him; that was taken, and after detaining him two or three hours treating him to various abuses from which he never fully recovered, marched him down to the bank for the purpose of forcing him to procure the amount of money demanded. Col. Lewis sent for Mr. Dunnica, the cashier, and requested him to raise the money if possible. But through the precautionary measures of Mr. Dunnica, the monies of the bank had been sent off and otherwise secreted on account of the anticipated raid by the Confederates under Generals Shelby and Clark, that took place six days previous. Therefore Mr. Dunnica went to the residence of Mr. Thomson and notified Mrs. Thomson of the fate of Col. Lewis. She thereupon, having about seven thousand dollars, principally in gold, in her possession, went to the bank where the guerrillas were stationed, with whom she negotiated and effected the release of Col. Lewis by paying the seven thousand dollars. She took Mr. Lewis to her residence and dressed his wounds; he remained there until ten o'clock the following night when he left Glasgow in a skiff, made his way to Boonville and thence by rail to St. Louis.

Since the close of the war, Mr. Thomson has devoted himself to the bank and the tobacco trade.

Politically he has always affiliated with the Democratic party. Though never an aspirant for political honors, he has always held decided convictions on all the public issues involving the interests of that party. Believing that to bolt from a regular nominating convention, or the principles of that party, was never in order. He was honored with a seat as a delegate in the National Convention at Baltimore, that nominated Mr. Greeley as the Democratic and Liberal candidate for the Presidency.

He was united with the M. E. church when but fifteen years of age, but since 1844, he has been a member of the M. E. church south. Mr. Thomson is affable in his manners, always apparently in a fine humor, carrying with him an air of a lively vivacious disposition. In business, he is prompt, energetic and enterprising, and always lending a willing ear to the appeals of all worthy charities.

MAJOR JAMES W. LEWIS.

When success is achieved by those who have the advantages of early education, of wealth, or influential friends, it is not deserving of comment, as evidencing the possession of great powers unless that success

is of a character to place the possessor at the very pinnacle of fame in the particular pursuit or profession, to which attention has been given. Success in life belongs to no one occupation or profession. Every walk is open with advantages. Industry, energy and careful thought are only necessary to the accomplishment when these advantages are combined with these qualities. The accident of failure is the exception. Without these advantages or qualities, success is unknown. Success acquired without advantages, but with and by the exercise of those qualities of industry, energy and thought, is not infrequent; but, whenever it has been attained, it has shown a combination of qualities that, had they been combined with the advantages of life, would have given the possessor high rank.

James W. Lewis, the subject of this brief sketch, was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, in October, 1823. He is the fifth of six children, four of whom were boys. His father, Thomas, was a Virginia farmer, in which avocation he had been very successful. Leaving, at his death, which occurred in 1826, a fine estate. But he had previously become security for a large amount, this claim against the estate, which, after the regular process of law, was completely despoiled, leaving nothing for the widow and six children. B. W. Lewis, the eldest of whom was but eighteen years of age, realizing that the responsibilities of the family had fallen upon her, and having gained some knowledge of Missouri from her husband's relatives, who were residing here, she resolved to cast her destinies with the west. In 1831, she, with her family, began the journey, arriving in Howard county in October. Here she rented a farm upon which she remained one year. In 1833, she was again remarried to William L. Banks. During that year, our subject and his elder brother, went to Lynn county, where they engaged in clearing up land and rearing stock. The former doing the cooking and milking while the latter took charge of out door affairs. After remaining there about eighteen months, they returned to Howard county. Here B. W. Lewis obtained employment in a tobacco factory, while James worked the first year, for his board and clothes. It was not long, however, until B. W. Lewis formed a partnership, in the manufacture of tobacco, with Nicholas Moore & Hennekamp the latter of whom is now comptroller of the city of St. Louis. The partnership lasted one year, when he sold out his interest, immediately forming a copartnership with W. D. Swinney, also in the manufacture of tobacco. This partnership continued successfully, uninterrupted, until 1850. Up to 1841, James W. Lewis found employment at various avocations, principally hauling freight from the levee with an ox team, delivering it at various points through the country. After the formation of the partnership between his brother and Mr. Swinney, he worked for them, continuing in their employ until he closed this partnership. Through his unobscuring industry and never tiring energy, and the most rigid economy, he was enabled, by these various employments, to accumulate some means. Being anxious to turn every penny to some account, and well understanding the theory of keeping surplus capital at work, he invested his small accumulations in a copartnership with his younger brother William, and in 1847, engaged in the manufacture of tobacco at St. Louis, under the firm name of J. W. & E. Lewis. At first, the business of the firm was conducted on a limited scale, but by a thorough system of honorable and liberal dealing, it soon assumed high rank among the business houses of the city. James W. Lewis remaining at Glasgow, working on a salary for Swinney & Lewis, until the dissolution of that firm, when the three brothers became equally interested in the business under the firm names of B. W. Lewis & Bro., Glasgow, and Lewis & Bro., St. Louis. These copartnerships continued with success for two years, when John D. Perry was admitted in the house at St. Louis, and Thomas J. Bartholow was admitted as a member of the Glasgow firm. The business was thus successfully carried on for several years, when Bartholow and Perry withdrew from these firms. The business was then continued in the name of the Lewis's up to 1870, four years after the death of B. W. Lewis, which occurred in 1866. James W. Lewis has become largely interested in various enterprises, both at Glasgow and St. Louis. Being largely interested and one of the originators of the banking house of Bartholow, Lewis & Co. Owing to the rapidly increasing business of this house, it was deemed best, by its originators, to make it a charter institution, which was consummated in 1872. James W. Lewis continuing to be largely interested. He is also quite extensively interested in farming in this and adjoining counties of Chariton and Randolph, and to his public spirit and liberal generosity, the religious and educational interests, as well as all other worthy public enterprises in which the people of the city of Glasgow are interested, are largely indebted.

While Lewis Library and College, probably, owe their origin more directly to the philanthropic spirit of his deceased brother, their completion, support, and financial success has been largely dependent upon his generosity. While he has never become an aspirant for political honors, he has always held decided convictions upon all the public issues of the day; being in early life identified with the Democratic party, voting for Stephen A. Douglass in 1860. But in 1861 he voted for Lincoln, and for Grant in 1868, and 1872, and has since acted with the Republican party. Previous to the breaking out of the late war he and his elder brother had gathered about them a large number of negroes whom they employed in their tobacco factory. But, one year before the emancipation proclamation was issued, they, believing that the demands of the country necessitated the abolition of all slave property, gave freedom to their servants, and from that time forward, gave all those, who wished to stay with them, employment at good wages. Many of the old servants continue to live with the family, while others have been assisted in the procurement of more permanent homes.

Mr. Lewis united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1843, ad-

hering to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South from 1844 until 1862, when the Methodist Episcopal Church was re-established at Glasgow.

Such is, thus far, in brief, the active and successful career of one of Missouri's most honored citizens. He was married at Glasgow in 1852, to Miss Virginia V., daughter of Singleton Bartholow, formerly of Maryland. By this union there is three children living, two sons and a daughter.

Socially, Mr. Lewis is kind and genial in his manners, and has many warm personal friends. While being extensively engaged in business and pushing it with great energy, he has never been forgetful of his obligations to those less fortunate than himself. His frank, open, and courteous manners, together with his large and liberal charity, have not only endeared him to those who have received such courtesy at his hands, but to all those under whose observations these facts have come.

GENERAL LUCIAN J. EASTIN,

Now of Glasgow, was born in Nicholasville, Jessamine county, Kentucky, December 3, 1814. He came to Palmyra, Mo., in 1834. In 1836, he started the "Marion Journal," at Palmyra, as a democratic newspaper. He subsequently edited and published the following papers: The "Missouri Sentinel," in 1840, at Paris, Monroe county Missouri, the first paper in the county. The "Glasgow Pilot," in 1844, for a short time. The "Jefferson Enquirer," in 1848, at Jefferson City. The "St. Joseph Gazette," in 1853, as editor and part proprietor. In the fall of 1854, associated with W. H. Adams, he edited the "Kansas Herald," at Leavenworth City—this being the first paper published in Kansas, the first number being printed under an elm tree, before there was a house built in Leavenworth City. He was a member of the Council, or Senate, the first two sessions of the Territorial Legislature, was also a member of the Leecompton Constitutional Convention, that figured conspicuously afterwards, in the politics of the country. He favored the making of Kansas a slave state, and while he was a pro slavery man and a Democrat, he was for abiding the will of the majority on all questions of public policy. In his editorial career, in Kansas, he was bold and aggressive, and never flinched in the discharge of any public duty. His position as editor, legislator, as a member of the convention that framed a state constitution recognizing slavery, and as a Brigadier General of the Kansas Militia, in stirring times, made him a prominent object of attack by his political opponents. He frequently received anonymous letters warning him to leave Kansas or he would be killed. He paid no attention to the letters, but pursued his course, approving what he believed to be right, and condemning what he thought was wrong.

In December, 1859, he became connected with the "Chillicothe (Mo.) Chronicle," as editor and part proprietor, and continuing the paper until 1865, with the exception of a few months during the "late unpleasantness." In 1865 he removed to Sidney, Iowa, and published and edited the "American Union" for one year, and then returned to Chillicothe. In 1868 he came to Glasgow and started the "Glasgow Journal," being still proprietor of the same. He is now regarded as the oldest editor in the state, having been an editor for about forty years. He is a life long Democrat and a practical printer, having learned his trade as a printer, in Lexington, Kentucky.

In 1846, while living at Jefferson City, he raised about the first company of Missouri Volunteers for the Mexican War, and was elected Captain. Under the call for six months troops, he took his company to St. Louis, with the view of joining General Taylor's army, but as six months troops would not be received by General Taylor, his company was disbanded. He joined another company, and was elected Lieutenant in Capt. Auguey's battalion of infantry, and walked across the plains to New Mexico. He started at the same time with Colonel Doniphan's regiment, and the infantry beat the cavalry traveling. In fact, when the infantry was in the Raton Mountains, a dispatch was sent to stop the infantry until the cavalry came up. He was in three battles in New Mexico, under General Stirling Price, the last one at Taos. While in New Mexico he was appointed Judge Advocate of Court Martials, which position he occupied until he left.

Mr. Eastin became a member of the Christian Church, in 1866. He is a fair type of that class of Kentuckians who have established an individuality of character, especially noted, and becoming synonymous with the name of that old commonwealth. He is a man of remarkable physique. While verging near the time usually allotted to man, he is erect, and active, both in mind and body, and with his regular and temperate habits there is every indication that a goodly number of years are still in store for him. He is one of the most cordial and vivacious gentlemen, of his age, that it has been our pleasure to meet. A man of strong political proclivities, yet honored and respected by all those who have the opportunity of knowing him, regardless of their own political affinities.

He married Miss Sallie Dale, of Rocheport, Mo., and has only two sons, both of whom are now living in Glasgow.

CAPTAIN W. G. EDWARDS.

But few men, if any, in his day, did more towards the early development of his section of the country, than Captain Edwards, and that his memory may be properly perpetuated, we incorporate a brief sketch of himself and family, in the historical department of this work.

He was born in Henry county, Virginia, March, twelfth, 1830. In company with his father and family, which consisted, at that time, of his parents, Childs and Nancy (Howlit) Edwards, James C., an elder brother, now of St. Louis county, two sisters, Martha O., wife of Samuel Swope, of the state of California, and Ann, former wife of Stephen Calaway, one of the old and well known settlers of this county, he arrived in Howard county in 1835. A settlement was made between the sites of Old and New Franklin. Here, Captain Edwards attained to the age of manhood, sharing in the adventures and hardships peculiar to the early times of this region of the country.

September twenty-third, 1851, he married Miss Amelia Monroe, rented a small piece of property, and at once commenced farming. In about a year he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, of the Messerly heirs, within Franklin Township. He paid for this property one thousand dollars, borrowed money, lived on it five years, stocked the farm, paid off all indebtedness, and had one thousand dollars left, which he advanced on the estate where his widow and only son, George C., now reside. He paid for this farm, five thousand five hundred dollars,

and in a few years, by an almost unexampled industry, he cleared the place of debt. He then purchased additional lands, until his possessions were swelled up to a fraction over five hundred acres. This is one of the fine estates of Howard county, and is, without doubt, in every particular, a first class stock farm. It lies principally in the Missouri river bottom, joins the enterprising town of New Franklin, is abundant with supplies of living water, and contains good improvements. For a view of which we invite the attention of the readers to a half page sketch, among our lithographs. This land is well adapted to wheat, corn, hemp, tobacco, and the grasses as well as stock purposes, and we notice that its proprietor, young Mr. Edwards, is taking advantage of its agricultural and stock advantages, and is doing a thriving business in the stock trade as well as raising large yields of grain.

Just as Mr. Edwards had gotten his place paid for and well stocked, he was called away from business, family, and friends, by the inexorable summons of death. He died January twenty-seventh, 1875, of pneumonia, after a sickness of eighteen days, and was buried at Clark's Chapel, where his remains now repose in the embrace of death. He was a man of great energy, very conscientious, liberal to the poor, public spirited, and was ever ready to aid both with counsel and means, all measures looking to the public good. He was truly southern in politics, and when the unwelcome issue between the rights of the south, and the aggressions of abolitionism from the north were presented in the form of subjugation or secession, he patriotically cast his lot with the south. He took part in the battle of Boonville, and afterwards returned home and was made Captain in the Home Guards, an organization for the protection of the people from a straggling banditti consequent upon the state of war, and the inefficiency of civil law during military contingencies. In this county, however, it did not become necessary to arm the organization.

This sketch would hardly couple, without, at least, a short sketch of the Monroe's, the family of Mrs. Edwards, and who were among the very first settlers of this county. Indeed, it is probable that her parents were here before Col. Ben Cooper. Her father, Wm. Monroe, was born in Warren county, Kentucky, and was there married to Miss Jerusha Williams. In the spring of 1808, a short time after their marriage, they made their way, on horseback, to the "Boone's Lick Country." They found only a few French traders, and the country was so wild and forbidding in appearance, that they immediately returned to Kentucky. In company with his father Daniel, and family, and two of his brothers, John, Daniel and family, Mr. Monroe returned to the limits of this county, in 1811. During the Indian wars from 1812 to 1815, they fortified in the Kincaid fort, took an active part in the struggle with the savages, and participated in about all the battles and skirmishes. After the close of hostilities he continued to reside in Franklin Township, and was known as an honest citizen and a successful farmer. He and his wife both lived to a good old age; he dying near sixty years of age, about 1845, and his wife, in 1851, near the same age. They were both upright, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he donated the ground upon which Clark's chapel was built. They raised six children, all yet living, viz: Mrs. Ellen Tooley, Mrs. Edwards and John, of this county, Mrs. Rebecca Leveridge, of Kansas City, and James, of the state of California.

CHRISTOPHER BURCKHART.

Mr. Burekhart's family, as the name imports, is of German descent. The name was originally spelled Burkhardt, which has since been modified to its present orthography. Mr. Burekhart's grandfather, Christopher, was brought to this country by his parents when an infant. The family settled in Maryland, and he was old enough when the Revolutionary war broke out, to enlist in the continental army, and served his country until the establishment of peace. He afterwards settled down in Maryland; at least that was his place of location, from the best recollections. He there married Miss Elizabeth Hobbs. From thence, he immigrated to Kentucky. On the first settling of the Boone's Lick country, he was attracted to these new and inviting fields, and we accordingly find his name among those who arrived in this section in 1811. By this time his family were all grown up to the estate of manhood, and were all married with the exception of James and Nicholas S., Mr. Burekhart's father. The names of the other children are as follows: George, Joshua, Mrs. Catharine Huff, afterwards the wife of Judge David Drake, Mrs. Mary Redman (Rev. W.), and Elizabeth, the wife of Rev. James Barnes, a prominent old settler of this, and later, one of the earliest settlers of Boone county. Besides these who accompanied their parents to this county, there were two married daughters who remained in Kentucky. The father of these died in this country about 1831, and their mother departed this life some fifteen years later, at the residence of her son-in-law, Judge Drake, of Henry county. They were both members of the church, strict worthy and pious people.

Nicholas S., once one of the very prominent citizens of this section of the state, was born in Maryland, June sixteenth, 1792, and was therefore about grown when he first landed in Howard county. From his earliest connection with this county, he proved an active, public spirited and energetic citizen, and was afterwards very successful as a business man. Immediately after coming out of the fort, about his first work was to secure a comfortable home for his parents, which he decided to them during their lives. In connection with his father, he early commenced the manufacture of salt, at what has since been known as the "Burekhart Lick" of Franklin Township. This business proved remunerative, as salt at that time brought as high as one dollar per bushel, at the place of manufacture. He afterwards bought the sixteenth, or school section, of township 49, 16, most of which he improved.

On the organization of the county, he was appointed Sheriff, by Gov. Clark, the then territorial Governor, and performed the duties of this office for Howard county, when it embraced within its limits what is now thirty-one counties, and fractions of nine others. On the admission of Missouri into the Federal Union in 1821, he was elected to the same office. He was one of the delegates in the convention which framed the constitution of the state in 1820. After the expiration of his second term as sheriff, he was elected to the state legislature, where he served several terms. He was afterwards elected to the state senate and was a candidate for re-election when death put an end to his earthly labors, June fourteenth, 1834. He was taken from this life in the prime of manhood, at the very meridian of his usefulness and popularity. He was widely known as an honest, public spirited and highly gifted gentleman, who,

had he lived, no doubt would have been entrusted with still higher positions in the state and national offices.

February twenty-second, 1818, he was united in marriage to Miss Sally Rose, daughter of Mathias Rose, an early settler of St. Louis county. From this union there were eight children, raised to maturity; Mrs. Eliza Robertson, relict of Wm. Robertson, and the subject of this sketch, reside in this county; Mathias N., lives in Audrain county; George Y., died in Fayette, in 1848; Mary J., formerly the wife of B. F. Jeter, and later of Moses Carson, brother of the celebrated "Kit Carson," died in St. Louis county, in 1862; Elizabeth, the wife of David D. Stewart, died in California, at Diamond Springs, the same day that her husband arrived in that State; Nancy H., married Dr. Willis Bledsoe, and they now reside in Farley, Platte county; Sally, the widow of Henry Crow, resides in this county.

Mr. Burekhart, our subject, was born in Franklin Township, July fifteenth, 1829. He followed farming a number of years in that Township, where he still owns a fine tract of farm land, regarded as a homestead. In 1867 he was appointed deputy-sheriff. He was elected collector in the fall of 1872, and re-elected in the fall of 1874.

August seventeenth, 1852, he was married to Miss Susan Stewart, of whom four children yet survive, viz: Miss Bettie S., Hugh, Chris. E., and James M. One infant son and two amiable daughters, Ada and Mattie R., aged, respectfully 17 and 19, lie buried in the Mt. Pleasant (Baptist church), cemetery.

CAPTAIN BOYD M. McCRARY.

Mr. McCrary's family is Scotch-Irish in descent. It is not now known, at what time the ancestry arrived in this country. Mr. McCrary's grandfather, Boyd McCrary, was a native of South Carolina where he married a Miss Merrill, and where he raised a large family. Mr. McCrary's father, Benjamin, is still living, and is ninety-two years old. He went, when a young boy, to Tennessee, and there married Miss Mary Coleman. In 1820, he came to this county, where this lady died, in 1837. He afterwards married Miss Harriett Wilson, daughter of Adam Wilson, of Randolph county.

Captain McCrary was born in Sevier county, Tennessee, September fourteenth, 1816, and was four years of age when his family arrived in Howard. August tenth, 1841, he married Miss Francis E. Yager, daughter of Alfred M. Yager who came to this county from Virginia in 1837. He commenced farming in Chariton Township, where he yet owns a good farm. In 1849 he was elected Assessor, and after an interval of two years, was re-elected to the same position. In 1856, he was elected Sheriff, and was re-elected, the next term, to the same office, and is now serving as deputy Sheriff, Virginius Leland. During the late civil war he served in the Southern army, and is in politics a Democrat. He and his lady have been, for many years, members of the Baptist church, and have five children living, viz: Mrs. Cornelia John M. Elgin, Mrs. Martha J. John A. Woods, Miss Eva, Miss Annie and Miss Minnie C., all of this county.

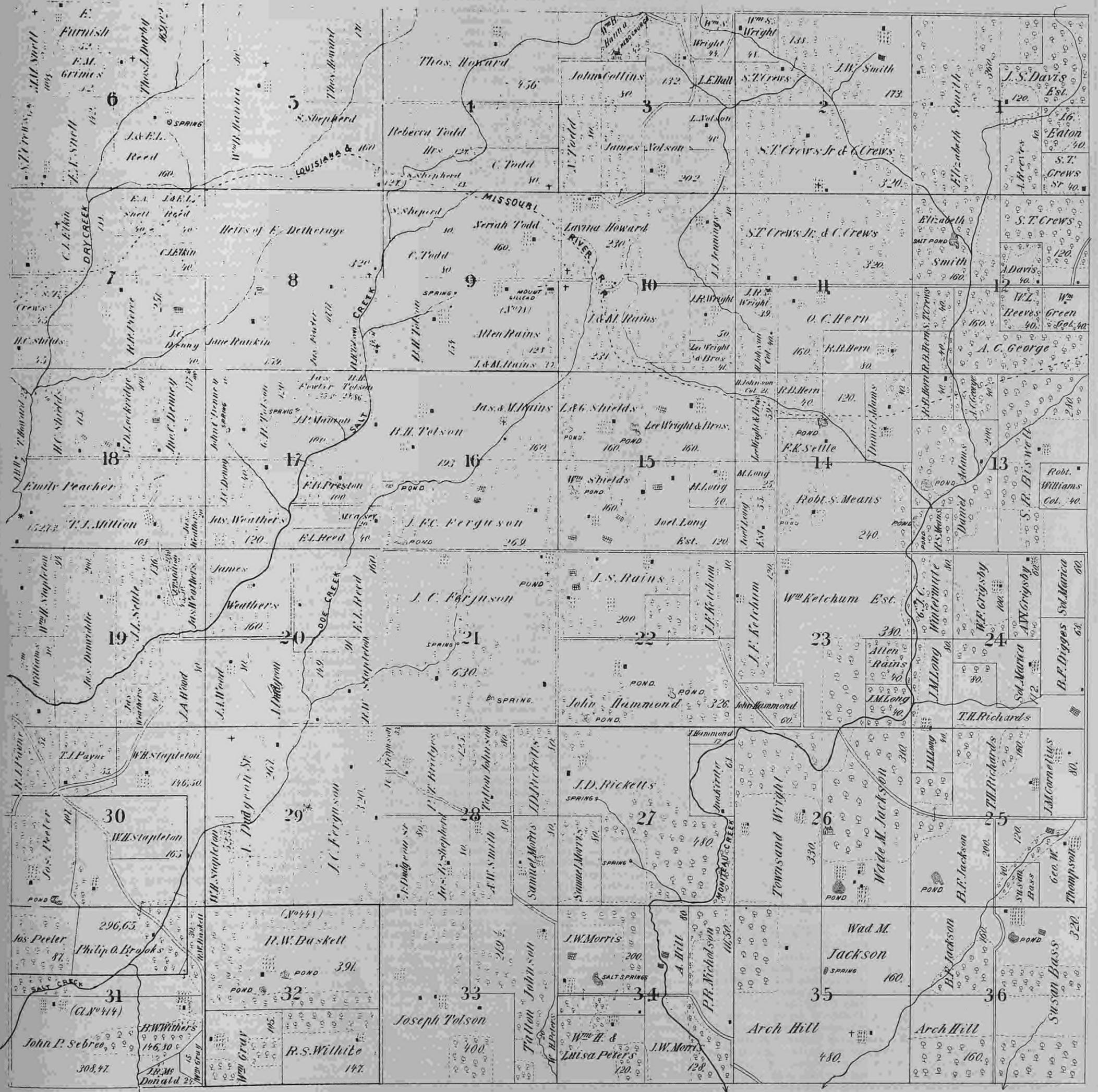
RUSSELL B. CAPLES

Was born at Fort Leavenworth on the twenty-third day of December, 1842. He is the eldest son, and second child of five children. His father, William Goff Caples, was, in his day, was one of the most distinguished among the members of the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was born at Jeromeville, Wayne county, Ohio. It appears that his early educational advantages were limited, and that he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, while in his seventeenth year. Within a year after this event, he was appointed class leader, in which capacity he continued to officiate for two years, acquitting himself at the end of that time, with credit, and to the satisfaction of the brethren of the church. Such were the abilities of young Caples, that the Ministry and the older heads of the church, predicted for him a bright future in the service of the Great Master. But the natural bent of his inclinations, at this juncture, were towards the practice of the law, having already devoted some time in its studies. He soon married Miss Charlotte Gist, daughter of Gen. G. W. Gist, formerly of Maryland; and in 1839, in company with his father-in-law, immigrated to Missouri, locating at, or near Westport, bringing with him his certificate of membership in the church, and his license as an exhorter. Here he promptly united with the church, and became an active participant in its public meetings. His remarkable talents were at once recognized, and he was put forward on all occasions, and listened to, with great interest. At this period of his life, there seems to have been a severe struggle in his mind, between the glittering temptations of the prospects of a brilliant future at the bar, and his conscientious duties in the service of the great King of Kings. But his was a generous and responsive nature, and conscience became master of the situation. He soon received license to preach, and was received on trial in the Missouri Conference, in which he labored for upwards of thirty-five years. During the early days of ministerial labors in the west, many were the hardships and privations endured by those who gallantly put on the armor of the righteous, and went forth to plead the cause of Christ. The country being sparsely settled, and, as is usually the case with most new countries, with a class of comparatively indigent people; those who were dependent upon the gratuitous or specified payments from those people for the necessities of life, were often forced to eat the bitter bread of penury. Caples was not free from these embarrassing circumstances. After years of toil and the highest devotion to the Ministry, he found himself surrounded with poverty, bordering on want; in debt, without any visible means or a prospect for its relinquishment, through the agencies to which he had devoted his life. But his was a will. Here shone forth the true greatness and character of the man, in his honesty of heart and determination to do his conscientious duties, in every department of life. In these straightened circumstances he did not fold his hands as many weaker men have done, and wait for something favorable to turn up, but faced the chilling blasts of winter, and chopped cord-wood until he had made sufficient money to discharge his indebtedness. This is an example worthy of the emulation of those, in like circumstances, who may live after him.

But before the close of his career the comforts of life smiled more favorably upon him. On the fifteenth of October, during the battle of Glasgow, he fell mortally wounded by a shell fired from Shelby's battery, and three days later, the spirit of the noble Caples passed from out

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N. RANGE 15.W. 5th P. M.



its earthly bonds unto the God who gave it; dying as he had lived, with an unflinching faith in the promises of the Great Redeemer.

Russell B., the immediate subject of our sketch, grew up in his father's family, removing from place to place, throughout the state, to the several charges occupied by his father as an itinerant preacher. At seventeen years of age, he left his father's home in Brunswick, and joined the Southern army in the late war, as a private in the infantry. A short time afterward he was promoted to Lieutenant of Ordnance; but, being dissatisfied with this inactive position, he resigned and rejoined the Infantry as a private soldier, in which service and that of Artillery he served throughout the war—never leaving the army for a single day—participating in all the battles in which his commands were engaged.

He was, on the recommendation of his Colonel, promoted by Gen. Kirby Smith, to Lieutenant, and assigned to duty in the Infantry, where he served till the close of the war, when he returned home and engaged in farming in Chariton county. Some three years after, he left off farming, and began the study of the law, in the office of the Hon. Thomas Shackelford; and, after about two years diligent application, he was admitted to the bar. In the spring of 1874, he was elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Howard county, which office he now holds, performing its duties with dignity and ability, and to the general satisfaction of his constituents; although in the spring-time of manhood, distinguishing himself as a lawyer of quick perception, sound judgment, and never-tiring energy.

Under the guidance of a generous, kind, noble father, was early formed that honesty of purpose and high type of character, that has marked his career thus far through life. He became united with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, while in his fifteenth year, acting and living strongly devoted to that faith in which his father died.

SAMUEL C. MAJOR.

Mr. Major was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, August twenty-sixth, 1805. In 1818, he was apprenticed to learn the cabinetmakers' trade to a brother, John S., with whom he remained four years. He worked at journey work till he came to Missouri, in 1826, when he located in Fayette, where he has been ever since. In a few months he established a cabinet shop at this town, which has been in operation up to the present date, and which is, likely, the oldest of its kind, of any in the state.

March fifth, 1829, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Daly, daughter of Lawrence J. Daly, an old settler of this county, and one of its first county surveyors. By this wife he has had ten children—six living, viz: Gen. James P. Major, now of Louisiana; Sarah, the wife of Samuel Simpson—and Lizzie, the wife of Joseph Finley, both of St. Louis; Samuel C., a well-known lawyer of the county; Alfred M., and Miss Louisa.

About 1832, Mr. Major was elected Justice of the Peace, an office he filled about thirteen years. In 1840, he was appointed by the county court, Public Administrator; and, with the exception of four years, spent as Receiver in the Land Office, under President Harrison, has held this position ever since. In 1843, he joined the Baptist church, to which his lady then belonged, and in which, for many years, he has been a deacon; and he and his wife have both walked worthy of the profession which they made, over a quarter of a century ago. They have conferred on their children a good education, as well as setting before them a good example. The eldest son graduated at West Point; and when the late civil war commenced, resigned, came home, and went into the Southern army, where, by his military talents, he rose to the position of Major General.

Mr. Major's father, John, was a native of England. He came to this country in time to serve in the revolution as a Continental soldier. In 1789, he migrated from Virginia to Kentucky, and died in Franklin county, of that state, in 1827. He raised eleven children who married, and had families. Thomas P., and John S., served in the war of 1812—the other sons were Benjamin, James and Wheadon. James is in California, where he went in 1850. Nancy, the wife of Samuel Schoefeld, resides in Franklin county, Kentucky, and the other members of the family are dead.

ELLIOTT ALSOP.

Among the old, and reliable business men of Howard county, Mr. Alsop is deserving of notice as a special and prominent factor in general improvement and mercantile industry; and we accordingly accord to him a space in our pages. Mr. Alsop was born near Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky, May the twelfth, 1804. The family afterwards moved to the city of Louisville, where they remained till 1818, at which time they directed their course to Howard county, Missouri. They embarked their effects on a keel-boat, and made the entire journey by river, and disembarked at old Franklin, then the metropolis of northwestern Missouri; and where they resided till the washing away of its site by the treacherous waters of the river, in 1828.

Mr. Alsop took an active part in building up the town of New Franklin, and erected, in the same, or the following year, about the first house in this place. Here he worked for a time at his trade: that of plasterer and bricklayer. In 1833, he commenced the mercantile business, which he conducted continuously up to the time of his death, January sixth, 1872—a period of over forty years. He did a large and increasing business, and was widely known as a man of unswerving integrity and public spirit, and who by his own industry and business address, rose from the position of a day laborer, to a footing among the solid merchants of the country. He was only about fourteen years of age when he arrived at Old Franklin, where he lived with his parents, assisting in the support of the family, till he arrived to the age of manhood.

December sixth, 1838, he was joined in marriage to Miss Julia A. Gum, the daughter of Shepherd Gum, another old settler of this county. Seven children constituted the fruits of this marriage, four of whom are living, viz: Thomas S., Elliott, John H. and Charles C.

Elliott resides on a farm joining Franklin. During the late civil war, he served as a soldier in the Confederate Army, and won the reputation of being brave, and faithful among the "boys who fought in gray." He was five years in the army, and was in the commands of Gens. Pemberton and Joseph E. Johnson, and participated in many of the hard battles that crowned the stars and bars with military honor, though not with military success. The other sons are engaged in the mercantile business as successors of their father, by whom they were

trained up to mercantile life; and in honor of their faithful instructor, it can be truthfully said of them, that they do the largest business, likely, of any other similar house in the county. The eldest, Thomas, was in partnership with his father several years prior to his death; and has been in business in New Franklin, over twenty-five years.

The mother of these, is still living, and resides in this town; one of the venerable ladies of the community, known and esteemed for her many social and motherly virtues.

The Alsop family are originally from England. The ancestors were in this country in time to take part in the Revolutionary War, and were again found in the service of their country, in the war of 1812.

Thomas, the venerable ancestor of the subject of this biography, was born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, where he was raised and married to Miss Judah Minor. They arrived in Kentucky, in 1804. His first wife died in Louisville; and he was there married, a second time, to lady of his own name, but by whom he had no issue. He finally died in Old Franklin, in 1828. He kept the first hotel of this county, at this place; was the first jailor of the county, and had in charge, William G. Short, who was hung for murder, and who, we are informed, was the first subject of the gallows after this State was admitted into the Union.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL.

Mr. Mitchell, the present Mayor of the city of Fayette, was born in Gloucester county, Virginia, April twenty-third, 1807. He early learned the business of carriage-making, which he followed for a livelihood while residing in his native State. He was married in 1835, the object of his choice being Miss Julia C., daughter of Daniel Brown, of Essex county. In 1839, with his wife and two children, he left the state of his nativity and directed his course to Missouri; and, after spending about a year and a-half in Boone county, he made a location in Glasgow, of this county, in 1841, where he lived till 1846—still continuing to work at his trade for a support for himself and family. In the spring of 1846, he located in Fayette, where he worked at his trade till about three years ago. In 1866 he was elected to his present office, which, with the exception of the year 1872, he has continued to fill ever since.

His wife, the companion of his manhood's prime, is still living to brighten his home. They have been blessed with ten children—eight living, viz: Richard and Alexander, engaged in the drug business in Lynn county; William F., the well-known, jovial, whole-souled proprietor of the Howard House, at Fayette, and a gallant soldier of the Confederate Army during the late unpleasantness; Julia C., the wife of Charles Lee; Edward O., David L.; Oscar, of St. Louis; and Misses Maria and Laura.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have both been members of the Methodist Church South, for many years; have led reproachless lives; and have raised up their family in credit, and to useful positions in society.

On his father's side, Mr. Mitchell's grand-father was of Irish, and on that of his mother, of English descent. They were both old Continental soldiers during the time of the American Revolution. His father, John Mitchell, was born, raised, lived and died in Virginia, where also he was married to Miss Mildred Stubbs, by whom he raised eight children, of whom Mr. Mitchell is the only survivor.

VIRGINIUS J. LELAND.

Mr. Leland, the present Sheriff of the county, was born in Saline county, January eighth, 1840. The same year, his father, John D., was appointed Judge of the second judicial district, which was the occasion of his removal to Fayette. After living a couple years here, he bought a small farm near this town, on which he lived till his death, June sixth, 1847. On this homestead, Mr. Leland was brought up to the state of manhood, and was being educated at Central college. Before graduating, however, the late civil war broke out, and he left school at the first call of the State for troops, made by Gov. Jackson, and entered the army for the defense of Missouri against Federal aggression. He entered the army under the command of Gen. John B. Clark, Jr., present member of Congress from this district; and in December of the same year, he volunteered into the army of the Confederate States, and entered the Southern service under Gen. Sterling Price. His military record began with the battle of Lexington, and terminated with the siege of Vicksburg. He was also in the battles of Pea Ridge, Farmington, Corinth, Iuka, Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, Champion Hills, and Big Black River, besides a number of engagements of less note. His connection with the service began at the engagement of Pea Ridge, and he finally earned a reputation as an artilleryman, second to none in the army. At Vicksburg he handled the large gun known as "Whistling Dick," and with this piece, with three shots, sunk the gun-boat Cincinnati. With another piece, a Whitworth gun, with two shots, he silenced a Federal battery of two guns. We merely mention these two instances out of many that might be given as illustration of the deadly accuracy of his aim, guided by a cool nerve, which brought his services into constant demand, at different points, guarding the besieged city, and caused his batteries to come into a dreaded reputation on the part of the enemy. While sighting one of his favorite pieces, he was struck by a ball in the left arm, fired by a sharpshooter from the Federal forces, from the effects of which it became necessary to remove a section of the bone; since which, this member has become almost useless. Mr. Leland was surrendered at the fall of Vicksburg, was paroled, and returned home, in 1864. In 1874, he was elected to his present office; and we cannot here forbear to add, that there is the utmost and most patriotic propriety in putting the mailed heroes of the gallant army, of the Sunny South, into office, and in keeping them there in the event of their faithfulness and capability.

Up to the present, Mr. Leland has made the county a good officer, and the calm courage, that carried him through many a hard fought battle, is a sufficient guarantee, that he has the firmness to meet all the responsibilities connected with a faithful discharge of his duties, as a civil officer.

The Lelands of this country are descended from a well-known family of this name in England. Mr. Leland's great-grandfather, Charles Leland, came over from the old country in time to take part in the struggles of the Revolutionary war, in which he served as a chaplain, being an Episcopal Minister. After the independence of the States, he continued to reside in Northumberland county, Virginia, preaching the gospel of peace to the people, and was married to Miss Lee. Mr. Leland's grand father, also named Charles, was a native of that State and county, and

was educated in the profession of the law, and became, in his day, an eminent barrister, and practiced a number of years in his native county. He there married a Miss Lucy Carey, and raised four sons and a daughter. The sons all became professional men. John and Henry became lawyers, and Charles and Lucius, physicians. The daughter, Lucy, was married to Mr. John Chinn, of Spottsylvania county. John was the only member of the family who came west. Lucius settled in Mississippi, and the others remained in Virginia.

John D. was married in Northumberland county, to Miss Sarah Gascoins, by whom he had seven children, prior to his coming to Missouri, and five after he settled in this State. His widow is still living on the old homestead, near Fayette. He was taken away from his family and friends in the prime of manhood. As a lawyer, he ranked high; as a citizen, his life was spotless; as a father, he was kind and indulgent; and, as a friend and companion, his intercourse was magnified and embellished by the very finest conversational powers. One, indeed, could never become weary in listening, while from his vast fund of knowledge, acquired by many years of study and observation, he brought forth, in his own fine style, lessons of wisdom, anecdote and interesting reminiscence. He was a most diligent student, and was regarded as a rising politician of the Democratic school, at the time of his death. He was distinguished, both as a pleader at the bar, and as a correct Judge of the law, on the bench. He was a very popular man in Virginia before he came to Missouri, in 1838, and represented there his district in the State Legislature for a period of ten years in succession.

JUDGE JOHN BOTTS.

Judge Botts was only a little over a year old, when his parents moved from east Tennessee, to this county, in 1816. Though the Indians were numerous in the country, they did not remain near the forts, but pushed their way to the place of destination and located in the present limits of Prairie Township, and on the farm now owned by Captain J. F. Finks. After living there about three years, he located on the farm owned by the late Joel Hume, which he improved, and the creek running through that settlement, received its name in memory of him, as the first settler of that community. He was the first white settler of his section of the county, and for more than a year, his only neighbors were the wild red people of the forest. He remained on this farm about seventeen years, then removed to Linn county, where he and his wife both died, he in about 1852, she in about 1875. He became quite wealthy while residing in this county, and was a large land owner, in Linn county, at the time of his death, leaving an estate to his heirs, including about a thousand acres of land.

Judge Botts remained in Howard county up to the time of his marriage, to Miss Elizabeth Harvey, daughter of Wm. Harvey, who settled in the county, in 1817. The parties to the marriage were quite young, the bridegroom being twenty, and the bride fourteen. Their married life has been a long, prosperous and happy one, and has been blessed with ten children, seven of whom are living, viz: Louisa A., the wife of Dr. J. R. Sands, of Salsbury, Chariton county; William M., of Lynn county; John D., Fanny, the wife of Worthington Morehead, Miss Ella, Miss Mary E., Miss Nora B., and Miss Emma C. This marriage occurred in 1836, and the following year they moved to Linn county, where they lived until about nine years ago, when they returned to this county. While in Linn county, the Judge improved a farm of about 1300 acres, which included the site of Meadville, which town he laid off, and was, for a period of twelve years, a member of the County Court, also a Representative in the Legislature for that county. On his return to this county, he bought 400 acres of land, where he now lives, in the eastern part of Chariton Township.

Joshua Botts, the Judge's grandfather, was a native of North Carolina. He served throughout the Revolutionary war, as a Continental soldier, and emigrated to East Tennessee, at an early day, where he raised up his family of five children. He lived to the uncommon age of 106 years, and died in this county, whither he accompanied his son Thomas, the Judge's father. He was a man of powerful physical build, and was considered one of the best men of his State in physical strength. The following anecdote, as illustrating the peculiar phases of social life of that day, in which he was an active participator, is worth preserving. On one occasion, with a party of friends, he was going to the county seat of his county. The day was very rainy, and on witnessing a man daubing the cracks of his log cabin with mud, Mr. Botts jeocosly remarked to his companions, that he had a notion to dismount and whip that man for such unreasonable conduct. In the same spirit they all replied, "do!" Mr. Botts accosted the ostensible owner of the cabin, and demanded an explanation of his singular procedure. The man replied that he had a right to daub his house on a rainy day as well as on a dry day, and moreover, that he was attending to his own business, and that if Mr. Botts would imitate his example, he would not be giving such advice, and further, that if Mr. Botts wanted anything further than words, he could be accommodated. The interview that followed for the next few minutes was lively and exciting, and the result was, that the house dauber was well whipped. He followed on, however, to town, and had Mr. Botts indicted. When the case was fully opened to the court, it made an amusing time; and the Justice, though fully approving the advice given by Mr. Botts, insisted on charging him seventy-five dollars for the way in which he enforced it. This his friends insisted on helping him pay, and the whipped man himself, entered into the spirit of the joke, and all shook hands and parted in friendship.

Mr. Botts' father married Martha Wilson, daughter of Robert Wilson. Immediately after his marriage, he volunteered into the United States service, and was through the war of 1812. By this wife he had nine children, six of whom are yet living, viz: Joshua, Seth, and Thomas H., of Lynn county; the Judge; Mrs. Susan Ryan, of Livingston county; and Mr. Ann Mullins, of Colorado Territory.

Mr. Botts and his ancestry, as far back as his recollections extend, are Baptists and Democrats; only one of the large relationship, viz: Gov. Boggs, of Iowa, who was a Whig, was ever known to vote anything but the straight Democratic ticket. Though a party man in politics, the Judge has never made his views odious to others. He is just as willing that other men should have their views, as he, his. While living in Lynn county, during the late war, though he never surrendered a single principle, he was enabled to hold his position as one of the Judges of the county, and in fact, was the only man that escaped the proscription of the Federals.

PORTER JACKMAN.

Mr. Jackman arrived in this county in 1816, and settled in Moniteau Township. The following year he married Miss Polly Arnold, daughter of Price Arnold, one of the first settlers of the Township, and the principal mover in the erection of Fort Head. In 1823, he settled on section fifteen, Township forty nine, Range fifteen, and there opened a firm and tannery, about the first tanning establishment in the county. Here they continued to reside till their respective deaths, in 1865, departing this life only about two months apart. They had both been, for many years, members of the Christian church, and were among the very first of this denomination in the county. They raised a family of eight children, viz: Mark, Elizabeth, the wife of the late John C. McKinney, of Boone county; John L., who died recently in California; Nancy, the wife of Lewis C. Walker, of Texas; William, of Vicksburg; Hannah, the wife of Newman T. Mitchell, of Boone county; Miss Mary, and Susan, the wife of Elvius McClure of Pettis county. Mark, the eldest, with the exception of two years, 1851 and 1852, spent in California, has lived all his life in this county, and is among its oldest natives. He has done his full share in adding to the material wealth of his part of Howard county, improving a fine farm of five hundred acres, and building on the Moniteau, near by, a fine steam and water, flouring, grist and saw mill, which is one of the most necessary and important establishments of Moniteau Township.

REV. THOMAS FRISTOE.

Mr. Fristoe, was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, in the spring of 1795. He remained in the vicinity of his nativity, till about seventeen years old, receiving a limited education. Though quite young for military duty, he volunteered into the army in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of New Orleans. At the close of the war, he went to Kentucky and lived two years with his brother John, and while there, he made a profession of religion and joined the Baptist church. About 1820, he came to Missouri, and stopped at Old Chariton, of Chariton county, with his brother-in-law, Isaac Campbell, who had previously come to that county, and was at the time, the proprietor of a hotel of that town. While there Mr. Fristoe joined the Old Chariton Baptist church, in which he ever afterwards found a religious home. In a short time after uniting with that church, he began to preach the gospel. While serving a congregation near Lexington, now the First Baptist church of that town, that church called for his ordination and he was accordingly set apart to the work of the Ministry. On the removal of the Old Chariton church into the country, and into the present limits of Howard county, he took the pastoral charge of this congregation; a relation, which he maintained for a period of thirty years in succession. In addition to ministering to the people of this charge, he generally, attended to two or three other congregations besides, traveling as an Evangelist, in adjoining counties, particularly those of Chariton, Boone and Randolph. Planting churches and building up destitute congregations, and while engaged in one of his habitual preaching tours, he visited the town of Carrollton, at which time he constituted the present large and flourishing church of that town. While working to supply destitute fields, the idea of a society to husband means and prosecute missionary work suggested itself to his mind, and in connection with Elder Fielding Wilhite and Elder Ebenezer Rogers, two other noble spirits, to whom the same general design had presented itself, he organized the Central Society, which afterwards developed into a general association of the State. Finally his naturally strong constitution yielded to age, and the burdens and exposures of nearly fifty years ministerial work, and the last few years of his life, his ministry was limited to special occasions. He died in the spring of 1872, lamented by all, and without an enemy in the world. He was a devoted christian, and one of the most useful ministers of the state, during his day, and no lukewarmness could dampen his zeal, nor no surmountable obstacle keep him from the work to which his heart was wedded. He was not a profound doctrinal preacher, but his discourses were clear, pointed, and filled with an overwhelming love for lost men and women. He was eminently successful in winning souls to Christ, and with his own hands baptized over fifteen hundred happy converts.

He was joined in marriage to Miss Nancy Jackson in 1824, and this excellent lady proved a help-mate indeed, not only in superintending the domestic affairs of his home, but in aiding him in his ministerial work by every method in her power. His companion died in 1859, and was the mother of his five children, viz: Richard, Susan, the wife of Jordan Bentley, a prominent farmer of Chariton county; Thomas P., who died about a year ago in this county, near Roanoke; Elizabeth, the wife of Andrew P. Marten, of Tennessee; Rufus, who died in Illinois, in 1864. Mr. Fristoe's father, Robert, was an early settler of Tennessee, and married Miss Elizabeth Lovell, daughter of a niece of Chief Justice Marshall. He was a Baptist Minister, also two of his brothers, William and John, who were prominently known in Virginia where they lived, and were among those imprisoned in that State for preaching the gospel of the Son of God.

The Fristoe family is from Wales, and it is probable that they were Baptists in the Old Country, and were among those who came to this country in order to enjoy the enlarged, religious privileges, afforded in this country.

HON. GARRETT W. MOREHEAD.

The Morehead family is Scotch in descent, and came to this country by way of England. Mr. Morehead's grandfather, Col. Turner Morehead, served as an officer in the Revolutionary Army, was in the principal battles of the war, including Yorktown. He was an intimate friend of Gen. Washington, and in the latter part of his life, left Virginia and settled in Kentucky, settling near Bowling-Green, in 1819. He raised a large family, several of whom became prominently known in political circles. James T., a cousin of Mr. Morehead, was Governor, and afterwards Senator of Kentucky, and also in the Senate of the United States with Clay. Charles S., another cousin, was Governor and Congressman from the same State. Jno. M., another cousin, was Governor of North Carolina; was there a large manufacturer, and became the founder of Morehead City.

Mr. Morehead's father, Turner, was the eldest son of his father's first wife, formerly a Miss Hoc, of the well known Hoc family, of Virginia. His father's second wife, was a Miss Payton, of another prominent Virginia family. After reaching the years of manhood in Virginia, he located in Maryland, and there married Miss Martha Worthington, a

descendant of the Worthington's, who were among the first settlers of that State, under Lord Baltimore, and a cousin of the celebrated Methodist Minister, Freebor Garrison.

Mr. Morehead's father was for many years, a wholesale merchant of Baltimore; was, with another brother, Henry, in the war of 1812, and commanded a company at the battle of North Point, in which Lord North was killed. He remained in business in Baltimore till the death of his wife, about 1868, then moved to Missouri, and spent his last days with his son, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Morehead was born at the country seat of his father, near Baltimore, May 1st, 1819. In 1836, he came to Ray county, Missouri, as clerk for his uncle, Charles R. Morehead, of the firm of Morehead & Aull. In 1840, he commenced business for himself, with another gentleman, under the firm name of Morehead & Jacobs. In about a year this firm moved its business to the Point, near Glasgow. They afterwards sold off their stock of dry goods, and went into the tobacco trade, then again into the dry goods trade, at Roanoke, where the firm was dissolved.

November 15th, 1841, Mr. Morehead was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Page, daughter of Sinclair Page, who came from Kentucky, and settled the place where Mr. Morehead now lives, in 1819.

He was elected to the Legislature, in 1875, and is proving himself a valuable legislator to the people of the State. He has been for many years a prominent Baptist, serving several sessions as a Moderator of the General Association. He was a director of the old Exchange Bank, at Glasgow, as long as it had an existence, and now serves the Savings Bank, of that town, in the same capacity. He was the first Master of the Livingstone Masonic Lodge, of Glasgow, and Master of the Second Grange, constituted in Howard county.

JOHN A. J. ROOKER.

The Rooker family is of English descent, and all in the United States bearing the name, owe their paternity to Mr. Rooker's grandfather, Wm., who ran away from his home in England when a mere lad, took passage in an American bound ship, and landed somewhere on the Southern coast of the United States. He finally made his way to Alabama, where he raised a family. He afterwards settled in Tennessee, and it is not now known whether he died in that State, or in Indiana, where three of his sons, William, Samuel and Jesse, were early settlers. These sons settled in the vicinity of Indianapolis, which town was laid off on lands belonging to the husband of one of their sisters.

John, Mr. Rooker's father, remained in Tennessee till he was married, after which, he came to this county in 1816. His wife was Miss Elizabeth Gillespie. They spent their first winter in Missouri, in Fort Hempstead, after which they settled about two miles southeast of Glasgow, on lands bought at the land sales in Old Franklin, in 1819. Here Mr. Rooker lived till his death, in 1850, December 20th. He was born March 2d, 1785. His wife preceded him to the grave only about two months. They raised eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. Five are yet living, viz: Mr. Rooker, Thos. M., and Elizabeth Barton, of Lynn county; Gen. James E., of Austin, Nevada Territory; and Dr. A. P., of the city of New Orleans.

William was an early settler of Chariton county, where he died. Mrs. Harrison Guinn died in California. Isaac, when last heard from, was in Texas. Luitia, the wife of Calvin Rooker, died in the city of St. Joseph. Erasmus, died in California, and Sebastian died on the plains while en route for that State.

After settling in this county, Mr. Rooker's father commenced a trade between Old Chariton and New Orleans, building flat boats and buying bacon and tobacco, and floating his produce down the river to the Crescent City, where he would sell boats and cargoes, then return by steamboat to St. Louis, and walk the remaining distance to his home. He kept up this trade over twenty years, during which time, he built many boats, and took out the first flat boat that ever passed down the Missouri river.

Mr. Rooker, subject of this sketch, was born at his father's homestead, near Glasgow, November 5th 1820. He was married December 3d, 1842 to Miss Mary A. Maddox, daughter of Samuel and Jane Maddox, also early settlers of the county. In 1843 he moved to Lynn county, and after the death of his wife there, in 1845, he moved back to Howard, and married Miss Nancy T. Jackson, daughter of Wm. and Margaret Jackson. This marriage was celebrated November 2d, 1847. The same year he returned to Lynn county, where he lived till the close of the late war. At the beginning of the war, he had a fine property in that county, including 1,300 acres of land, 360 of it in cultivation, besides a large amount of personal property. This property was almost entirely sacrificed during the existence of hostilities. His horses, mules and corn, etc., were confiscated by the Federals, and the end of the war found Mr. Rooker again, comparatively a poor man. Exasperated at the wanton destruction of his property, Mr. Rooker shouldered his gun and went into the Southern Army, as his only redress against the invaders of his rights. At the close of the war he took his family to Iowa, and after remaining there a year, he returned to this county and bought 300 acres, where he now lives, and in this, his second start in life, he received the cheerful assistance of kind friends, principal among whom, was the old friend of his father, Thos. Birch, of Glasgow, whose aid and timely services are cheerfully acknowledged. Mr. Rooker has now a splendid tract of land, very finely improved, a view of which he has generously furnished the county, through our Lithographic Department. For the last eight years Mr. Rooker has been extensively engaged in the tobacco trade, shipping direct to Liverpool and London. This firm is now known as Rooker & Mason, and they do as large a business as any firm of the country, and have all the facilities essential to the business. Mr. Rooker and his lady are both members of the Baptist Church. By his first wife he had two children; one died quite young, and the other, Clarinda, is the wife of Marion Moore, of Chariton county. By his present wife he has had eleven children, three of whom are married. Lizzie is the wife of James Forrest, and resides with her husband in Henry county. Alice is the wife of Patrick Foster, and they reside in Salisbury, Chariton county. Erasmus married Olivia Jackson, and is a citizen of this county. The eldest son, Thos. J., resides at home, and is a superintendent there of a large tobacco factory. The other children living are Miss Octavia, James, Miss Nannie, Willie and Laey.

Mr. Rooker deserves credit for the will and determination with which he has contended with fickle fortune, and in his success may be gathered a lesson, very important to young men, just beginning business, and

which is, that persevering industry, united with a proper amount of judgment, will eventually be crowned with success, though many trials and obstacles may present themselves at the different turns of life.

DR. SAMUEL TRIBBLE CREWS.

The name was originally spelled Crew, and the additional s, afterwards, was added, either to give the word the plural form, or as a matter of euphony. The doctor's paternal grandparents emigrated from England to this country, and settled in Virginia, while it was a colony. Their names were David Crew and Annie Magee. A few years after the Revolutionary War broke out, in which he took a part, he made his way to the wilds of Kentucky, built a fort, raised a crop of corn, and returned to Virginia, and moved out his family (in 1780), the following year, and occupied his fort. He made several locations on land surveys in what are now Madison, Bourbon, and Clark counties. They raised nine children, four girls and five boys. David, the doctor's father, was the youngest of the sons, all of whom became farmers by occupation.

The doctor's maternal grandparents were Andrew and Sallie Tribble. They also emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky at an early date. He was among the early Baptist preachers of that State, and he had a son, Peter Tribble, and a son-in-law, David Chinault, who were also Baptist Ministers.

David Crews, the doctor's father, married Sallie Tribble in 1798, or '99.

Dr. Crews was born in Madison county, Kentucky, May 1st, 1800. He was raised up to manhood on the farm, and received a good English education. He studied medicine in the Medical Department of the Transylvania University of Kentucky, where he graduated in 1824. In 1825 he moved to Howard county, Missouri, and located in Fayette, where he began the practice of medicine. He married Miss Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of William Ward, in the spring of 1828. He continued the practice of his profession at Fayette, till 1835, at which time he moved to his farm, five miles east of town, in order to recuperate his failing constitution and regain his health, which had become impaired by the arduous duties and unavoidable exposure of a large medical practice. He moved back to Fayette at the close of our civil, or rather *uncivil*, war, where he now lives. He is a member of the "Christian" Church, and has done his share towards building up the religious and literary improvements of the county. We can say of him truthfully, that he has been successful, both as a physician and a farmer, and for which he feels thankful to the Giver of all good.

JACOB FISHER.

Mr. Fisher, the present County Treasurer, claims, as so many other excellent citizens of this county, the Old Dominion, as the state of his nativity. He was born in Augusta county October fourteenth, 1819. Early in his boyhood days he commenced to learn the tanner's trade, which he had partially accomplished when he followed his two brothers, Peyton and Daniel to this county, in 1835, the former of whom arrived here in 1829 and the latter in 1836. On arriving in this county he entered into business with Messrs. Rudolph Haupe & Sons, with whom he completed the knowledge of his trade. In 1845 he conducted a tannery in Cooper county, and in 1846 he established a tannery between Boonsborro and Boonslick of this county, which he managed up to 1854. From this date up to 1870 he employed his time in farming and running a saw-mill, and is yet the proprietor of these mills as well as two or three good farms. After he came to Fayette in 1870, for the purpose of schooling his children, he bought out a hardware establishment and added to its stock, a supply of family groceries, and at once secured a large trade, and is yet interested in the same establishment. He was elected to his present office November third, 1874, and is making the people a reliable, and efficient officer.

March eighteenth, 1849, he was married to Miss Jane Allen, by whom he has had six children, a son and five daughters, and death has only invaded the family circle once, when a little daughter was the "shining mark."

Mr. Fisher's parents were both Virginians. His father, Daniel, was married to Miss Elizabeth Carmell, of Augusta county. Two others of their sons, John and Robert came to this county in 1833, where they are yet residents. Mehala, Jane, Dorcas and Mary also came to this county. The two former came with Mr. Fisher, Jane died here in 1842, and Mehala, the wife of Mr. William Stipe, still lives in the county. Dorcas and Mary both married while in Virginia; the former to Mr. William Phillips, and the latter to Mr. John Wiseman, and came with their parents and husbands to Howard county in 1855. George, another son, is a resident of Green county, Indiana. Addison died a few years ago, in Central Illinois; Peyton died here, and Daniel is at present a citizen of the state of Oregon.

Mr. Fisher's parents both died here, his father, who was one of the old soldiers of the war of 1812, in the seventy-fifth, and his mother about the seventy-third years of age. They were both members of the Methodist church and are yet remembered as worthy, exemplary people, who acted honorably with their fellow-creatures, and who raised up their children in the ways of sobriety and christian rectitude.

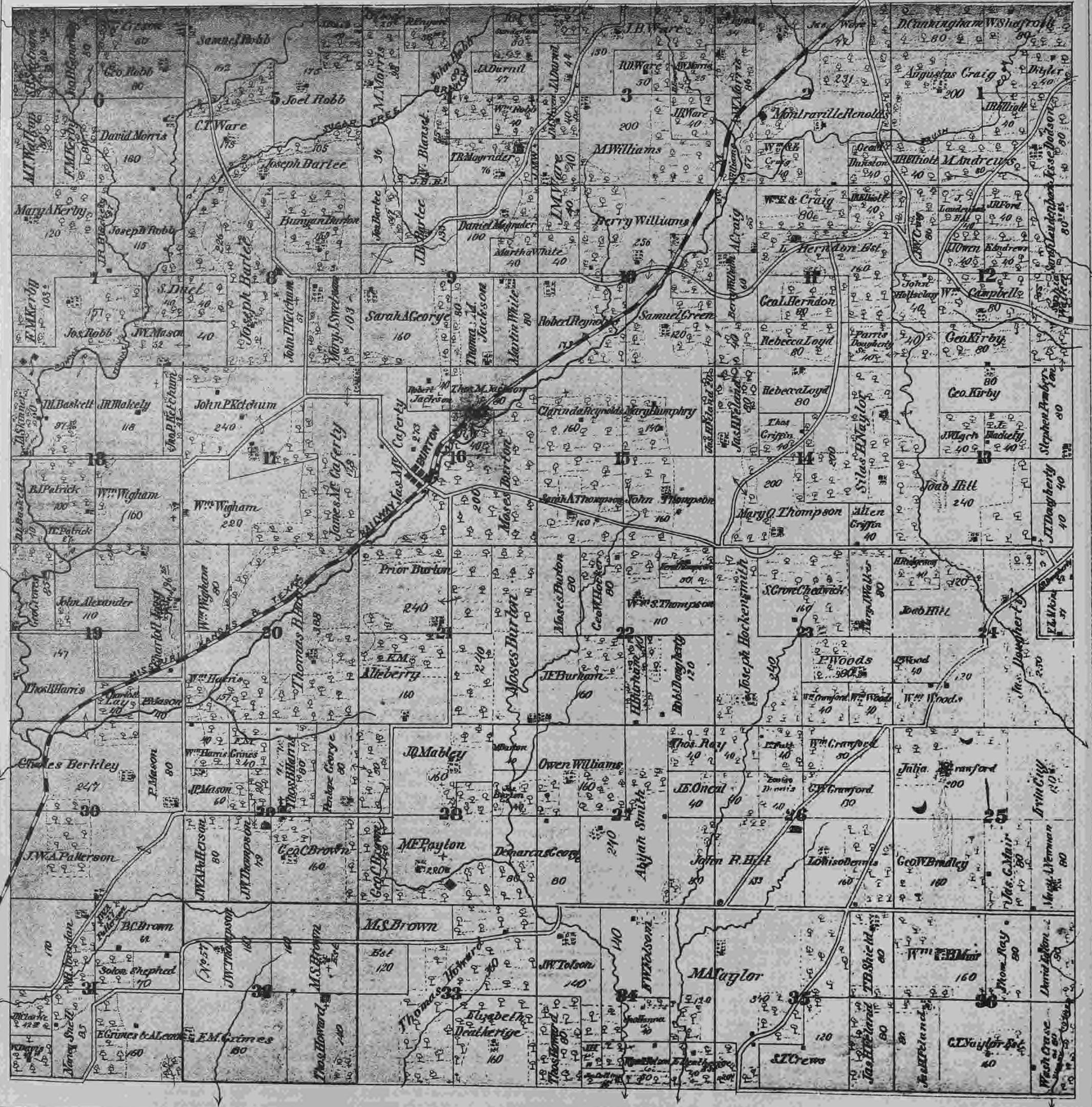
Mr. Fisher's grand father, Daniel Fisher, was a native of Pennsylvania, and one of the many continental soldiers furnished by that state to the cause of American Independence. He was a German in descent, and in the latter part of his life moved to Virginia, where he died. One of his seven sons, Henly, Mr. Fisher's uncle, is yet living in this county. His other six sons were distributed, in their citizenship, through the great north-west.

JUDGE WADE M. JACKSON.

It is impossible, in a short sketch, to do justice to the eventful life and services of this old pioneer of Howard county, but, as even a brief notice of Judge Jackson will be of interest to our many readers, we give a succinct sketch of his past history and that of his family. He was born December 3d, 1797, in Flemming county, Kentucky. While living in Boone county, of this State, in 1823, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M., daughter of Judge Lawrence Buss. This union proved a long and happy one, and was blessed with eleven children, all yet living. Four of his sons, John P., Dempsey, Benjamin F. and Craven, were in the Confederate service during the late civil war, fought through the whole conflict, and, after partaking in many bloody battles, returned home without having received a wound. John is now a farmer

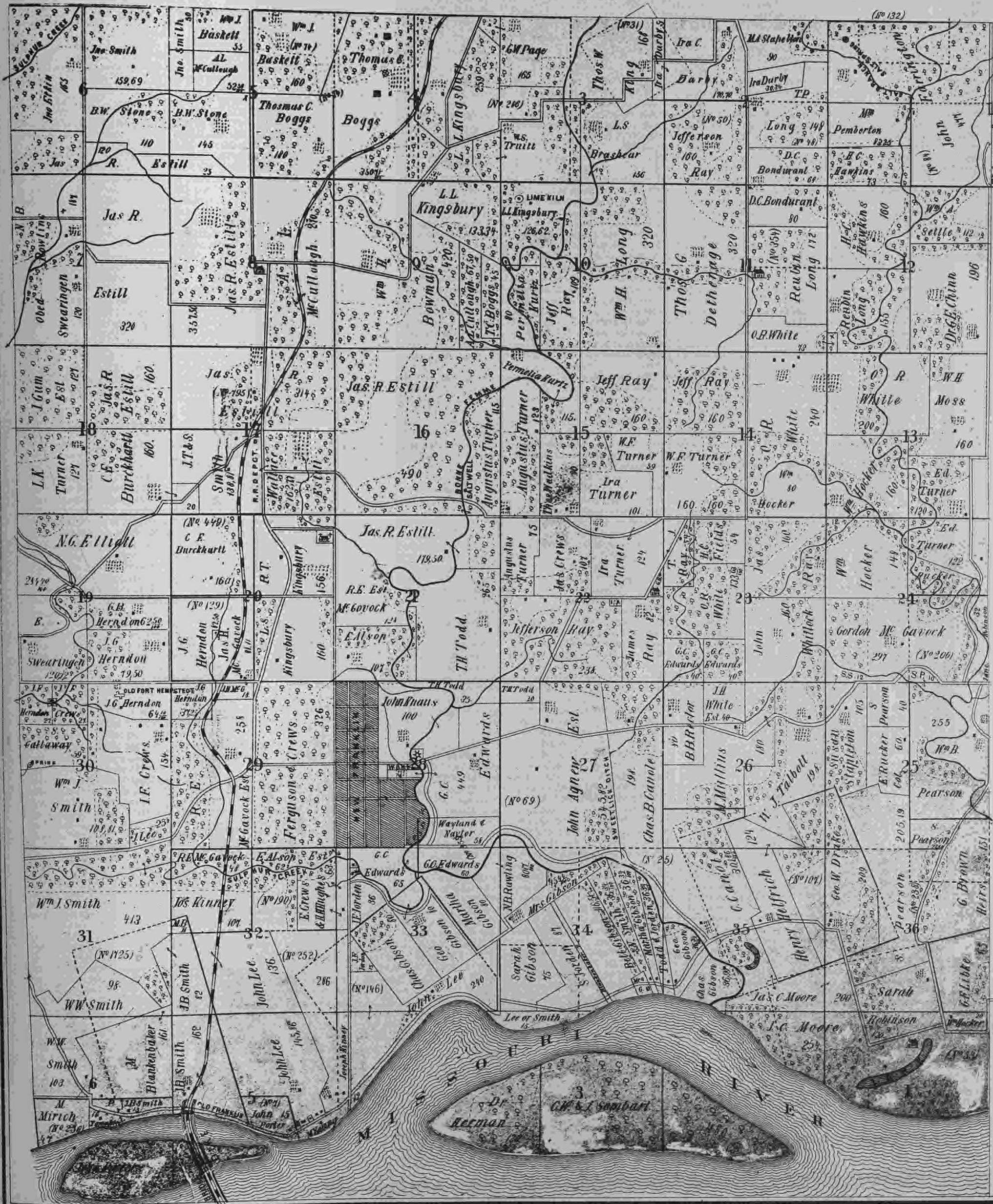
TOWNSHIP 31

NORTH RANGE 15 W. 5th P.M.



TOWNSHIPS 48. & 49.

NORTH, R. 16 W. 5 1/2 P. M.



of Jackson county; Dempsey is merchandising in Denton, Texas; Benjamin is a farmer of this county; Craven is practicing medicine in Independence; Thomas B. is in California, and Peter B. is in Colorado. Mary, the widow of Andrew Wilhite, Octavia, the wife of Townsend Wright, and Margaret, the wife of Horace Metcalf, each reside in this county. Sabre and husband, Judge J. Harris, reside in Boone county, and Elizabeth, the wife of R. D. Walker, resides in Texas.

In 1824, Mr. Jackson settled in this county, and for six years superintended the Salt Works of Bass & Shackelford. In the Spring of 1831, he located where he now lives, on Section 26, Township 50, Range 15. He has improved in this county several different farms, amounting in all to about 1,200 acres. In 1830, and again in 1840, he represented Howard county in the State Legislature. In 1844, he was elected Judge of the County Court. He filled the position of Magistrate for his community most of the time from 1826 to 1836, and, though so long in public life, he filled each and every office so as not to leave room for a single reflection on either his private or official life. February 28th, 1854, his first wife, an excellent Baptist lady, departed this life. January 22d, 1856, he married his present wife, the daughter of John Spillman, and formerly the wife of Greene Conner, of Cooper county. Wade M., a lad of fourteen years, is the fruit of this last union. While Mr. Jackson has taken a prominent part in the public affairs of his State and County he has not neglected the interests of Christianity. He has contributed largely of his time and means in forwarding the interests of the Baptist Church, with which he has been connected for these many years, aiding largely in the building up of William Jewell College, one of the most noted Baptist Colleges of the West, and also contributed liberally towards its endowment and served as one of its Trustees for eleven years—from 1849 to 1860. He is now one of the Trustees of the Mount Pleasant Baptist College, another Institution which he materially assisted in building. By request, he wrote, several years ago, a history of the General Association of Missouri, an organization with which he was intimately connected for a number of years.

Judge Jackson's grandfather, Joseph Jackson, was a native of Ireland, and settled after his emigration to this country in Virginia. There, Mr. Jackson's father, Dempsey, was born. Though a mere boy he served in the war of the Revolution, and was within the columns of General Morgan when he whipped General Tarleton at the famous battle of the Cow Pens. He married Miss Mary Pickett and moved to Kentucky, in 1792, and died in Flemming county, in 1832. His wife afterwards came to Howard county, and died at the house of the Judge, in 1846, aged 78 years, 8 months and 20 days. They raised a large, respectable and noted family, prominent among whom was Governor Claiborn Jackson, deceased, of this State, and also an early settler of this county. Judge Jackson is the only survivor, and we can say to the rising generation, that his life is one which it is safe to copy after and emulate.

SYDNEY B. CUNNINGHAM.

Mr. Cunningham, present County Clerk, has come up from the sturdy yeomanry of the country, and was, during his youth, thoroughly familiarized with about all the necessities common among the sons of the old pioneers of the State—wants which laid in their minds, early, the principles of a judicious economy, which in many cases in after life, contributed to distinguished success.

Mr. Cunningham's father, John, arrived in this county from Madison county, Kentucky, as early as 1817, being about eighteen years of age, at the time. He afterwards married Miss Delina Padgett, daughter of Wm. Padgett, of this county, and also one of its early settlers. He settled down to farm life, and by entry and purchase, secured something over 200 acres of land in Prairie Township. Here he lived, cultivating his lands, till the gold excitement of 1849 and '50, when, like many others, he determined to seek sudden fortune on the shores of the then far off Pacific; and there, like many others, he found a grave instead of the expected wealth. He went in company with one of his sons, Thos. H., to California, in 1850, and met his death in the early part of 1851. He was a man of great fortitude and personal courage, industrious, honest and hospitable. He took part in the expulsion of the Mormons from Missouri, and was likely, in the last Indian wars of Florida. His son, Wm. F., also went in the year 1849.

After the death of her husband, his wife continued on the old home place, and with the assistance of her children, conducted the farm till the family were all grown up and provided for in life. About eight years ago, she moved to Roanoke, of this county, where she died in February of 1873. Of the children, Sydney, Wm. F., John P. and Henrietta, the wife of Marcus George, are residents of this county; Hannah E., the wife of Joseph E. Proctor, resides near Sturgeon, Boone county; George W. is in California, whither he went immediately after the close of the late Civil War; Enoch B. died at Glasgow in the early part of 1875, and Elbridge in infancy, which makes up the family list.

Mr. Cunningham, our subject, was born April twenty-first, 1841, and was therefore not quite ten years of age when his father died. He had a hard struggle for an education, being a younger member of the family circle, and having, to a large extent, the immediate welfare of his mother. When about sixteen, he devoted a year to going to school under the instruction of his brother—working nights and mornings in the meantime, as a compensation for board and tuition. One year was spent in High School at Roanoke, and two years were afterward spent at Mt. Pleasant College, Randolph county, he supporting himself by teaching at intervals.

Immediately after leaving college in July of 1861, he entered the Confederate Army, and during the entire war, fought for those principles of liberty and self government, dear to the heart of every lover of Constitutional Government. He entered the army as a private, and afterwards held about all the positions up to the Captaincy, among them Quartermaster, Adjutant of a Regiment, and Aide on the Staff of Maj. Gen. Parsons. He took part in the battles of Lexington; Pea Ridge; Ft. Pillow; Corinth; Little Rock; Pleasant Hill, La.; Jenkins Ferry, Ark.; and many others of less note. He saw active and hard service, and won the respect of his superior officers, and the love of his men, as a brave and judicious commander, and an unflinching soldier.

When the Star of the Confederacy dipped below the horizon of the faded past, Mr. Cunningham surrendered with only twenty-five cents in money, a silver quarter, and began as it were life anew. He again began the business of teaching, also commenced the study of medicine. In 1866 and '67 he attended lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, after which he set up in the Drug business at Roanoke, where he also prac-

ticed as a physician a short time; but not feeling qualified to fully assume the responsibility as a practitioner of the healing art, he determined to confine his attention entirely to the duties of an apothecary. He remained in business at that point till 1874, when he came to Fayette, in order to enter upon the duties of the office which he at present holds, and to which he was elected in November of the same year. He thus far has not only filled this office with efficiency, but with promptness and ability.

May 1st, 1867, he was joined in marriage to Miss Mary D. Woods, daughter of Larkin K., and Mary Woods, old settlers of Howard county. Mr. Woods and his parents were among the colony of settlers who came out from Madison county, Ky., in 1811, and who forted in Fort Cooper during the Indian war ensuing from 1812 to '15. They took a prominent part in the early settlement and development of the county, and have left behind them a highly respected and well-known posterity.

BAZELEEL MAXWELL.

Mr. Maxwell's family history runs far back into the History of the Nation, but, unfortunately, we have not the requisite materials to give a correct sketch of its whereabouts, and the names of parties farther back than his own parents. His mother was formerly Miss Elsie Jarvis, a lady of Irish descent, was raised on the Lower Potomac, near Mount Vernon, and was intimately acquainted with Gen. George Washington and lady. His father, Thomas, was also a native of Virginia. Both their families were early settlers of Madison county, Kentucky, and Mr. Maxwell's father established the first Station in that county, named, in honor of him, Maxwell's Station. He arrived in this county in 1820, with his family, and died the following year. His wife survived him a number of years, and finally died at the residence of her son, Robert, of Johnson county, about 1858.

Mr. Maxwell was fifteen years of age when he arrived in Howard county, and has made it his home ever since. In 1834, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha J. Dinwiddie, and after the death of this lady, was again married, in 1852, to Miss Mary Gay. He has living, five children—three by the last companion.

Mr. Maxwell has added considerably to the wealth of Mohiteau Township, improving a farm of 219 acres, and building the Maxwell Mills, where the people are accommodated with both grinding and sawing facilities.

Mr. Maxwell and lady are members of the "Christian Church," and have raised up a family under the influence of Christian morality. He himself, from boyhood, has observed the strictest temperance habits, not even using tobacco in any form, and has not a son who has ever smoked or chewed the "weed."

MAJ. JOSEPH H. FINKS.

Mr. Finks, the present Clerk of the Circuit Court, claims the Old Dominion as the State of his nativity, and was born in Greene county, August seventh, 1838. He remained in Virginia till 1850, at which date he directed his course West and made a settlement in Howard county, where he has resided ever since, unless an exception be made of three years' time, from 1857 to 1859, spent at Randolph Macon College, in his native State, and his necessary absence from the county while serving in the Southern Army during the late Civil War, in which he enlisted upon the first call of the State of Missouri for troops, by Gov. Jackson, in 1861. He was elected First Lieut. of his company, went immediately into active service, and was soon commissioned by Gov. Jackson, Lieut. Colonel, and was assigned a position on the staff of Gen. John B. Clark, sen. In the fall of 1862, he volunteered into the Confederate Army, and thus cast his fortunes with the Eagles of chivalric South, and continued under the "Stars and Bars" until the Southern people, exhausted in resources and depleted in the necessary means for the prosecution of one of the most stupendous internecine wars in the annals of nations, could no longer maintain their gallant army in the field, and a surrender to the superior wealth and numbers of the North, became a positive necessity. The Major was surrendered at Shreveport, in May, 1865, and returned to his home in this county, after spending some time in the State of Texas.

Maj. Finks won for himself while in the army, a good reputation, both as an officer and soldier. He was commissioned Major by President Davis, and occupied positions on the staffs of Gen'l D. M. Frost, Gen'l Jno. B. Clark, sr., and Gen'l Parsons, and was on the staff of the latter General at the time of his surrender to the Federal forces.

December seventeenth, 1873, Mr. Finks was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Harvey, the daughter of Wm. J. Harvey, of Chariton county. In 1870, he was elected to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, and was re-elected in 1874, and is, therefore, the present incumbent of this position. He has won the reputation which has fully justified the expectation of his friends in first proposing his name in connection with this office; and the Major will please not take offense at the boldness of the writer, in saying, that those who may call at his rooms, in the Court House, will find every thing in proper order, and meet every attention which could be expected of either an officer or a courteous gentleman.

That it may be put in a proper condition for preservation, as well as furnishing an item of interest to our readers, we insert a short account of the Finks family. The ancestry of the American family came to this country from Switzerland. Mark Finks, the Major's great-grandfather was a Captain in the Revolutionary war, and served under Gen'l Lafayette. He died in Virginia, at the age of eighty. He married a Miss Fisher, whose people were later a prominent family of Kentucky. He was known as a gentleman of very pacific disposition, and did not have a known enemy on earth at the time of his death, a trait of character inherited to an extent by his posterity. James Finks, the Major's grandfather, was born in Madison county, Virginia, in 1776. He married a Miss Mary Allen, and died in his native State, at the age of seventy. He served in the war of 1812. Capt. Jas. Finks, the Major's father, was born in Madison county, of the same State, September first, 1808. He was raised up to manhood in Orange county, where he married his first wife, Miss Mary E. Dulaney, who died there in 1835. In 1836, he made a visit to this county, and the following year was united in marriage to Miss Caroline, daughter of Joseph S. and Cassandra Hughes, both of whom were old settlers of this county, and formerly from Kentucky. After this event, he returned to Virginia, in the fall of the same year, and in 1851, he moved to Howard county, where he has since resided.

JUDGE JOHN M. HICKERSON.

Judge Hickerson was born in Virginia, May fifteenth, 1823, and in Fauquier county of that State. In company with his father and family, he arrived in this county in 1841, settling on a farm near Fayette, where the Judge's mother died, in 1846, and his father in 1864.

In 1850, Mr. Hickerson returned to Virginia, and while there, married Miss Elizabeth Cropp, daughter of James T. Cropp, of Madison county. This marriage occurred February thirteenth, 1851, and in the spring of the same year, they returned to Howard county and lived till 1854, near Fayette, and then settled where the Judge now resides, and where he owns a farm of 360 acres of good land. Mr. Hickerson is one of those neat farmers who makes, as the proverb expresses it, "every edge cut," and likely no man in the county has made a farm of the same size pay better than he has this. He almost invariably raises good crops, and has constantly on hand something to suit the market.

He has been highly blessed in his family relations. His wife is still living and is the mother of his five children—four of whom are living, viz: Robert H., Andrew J., John W., and Miss Mary E.

In 1872, Mr. Hickerson was elected one of the County Justices, a position he still holds. He is not only a good farmer, but has thus far, made the county an honest and competent Judge.

The Hickerson family are originally from France, from which, the Judge's great-grandfather, Nathaniel, migrated to this country during the days of the Colonies. He probably settled in Virginia. Here, at least, we have the history of the Judge's grandfather, Joseph, who was a Revolutionary soldier. He was in most of the important battles of that war, including that of Yorktown; and after the establishing of peace, he continued to reside in Virginia, where he died.

Hosea, the Judge's father, was born, raised and married in the same State. His wife was a Mrs. Shumate, formerly, Miss Janet Dent, of the well-known Dent family. They raised only two children, the Judge and Mrs. Joseph Hickerson, of this county.

George Dent, Mr. Hickerson's grandfather of the maternal line, was a prominent Marylander, and represented his district a number of times in Congress, and was Speaker of the fifth session of that body. As far back as we have definite knowledge, the Judge's people have been Baptists, the denomination with which himself and lady are both identified.

Politically, Judge Hickerson has been a life-long Democrat, and his interests and sympathies are identified with the Southern people.

JOSEPH S. HUGHES, DECEASED.

Mr. Hughes was not only an early settler of this county, but at least for his day, a very successful farmer. He was born in Maryland, in the fall of 1784. When he was quite young, his parents moved to Pennsylvania, and after stopping there a short time, they continued their journey to Kentucky, where they arrived at an early date, and were in the forts during the Indian wars. Mr. Hughes was raised to manhood and married there. His wife was Miss Cassandra G. Price, daughter of Colonel Wm. Price, an old soldier of the American Revolution, several terms Senator of Kentucky, and a relative of Gen. Sterling Price, deceased, of this State. Mr. Hughes had three children born in Kentucky before he brought his family to this county, in 1817. He came out in 1816, and looked at the country, and the following fall, moved out his family. He chose a location about four miles west of Fayette, where he opened a farm of some three hundred acres. After remaining there a few years he moved to a point about five miles east of Glasgow, where he opened a large farm, on which he resided up to the time of his death, in 1863. He had been, for many years, a consistent member of the Baptist church, forming a relation with this denomination of christians while a resident of Kentucky. His wife was also long a member of the same church, and was the survivor of her husband, dying in 1868. They raised a family of eight children, viz: Mrs. Malvina (Allen) Hughes, Mrs. Martha S. (Evans) Price, Z. C., Mrs. Caroline (J. F.) Finks, Mrs. Mary F. (Maj. B.) Collins, Mrs. Louisa (Thomas) Lewis, William J. and Overton L. Mrs. Lewis resides in Vernon county; Mrs. Price, Overton and Z. C., died in this county where the other children reside, and where they are known as good citizens, all being, also, members of the Baptist church. Mr. Hughes' parents followed him to this county in 1822, and lived here till removed by death. His father, whose christian name was William, was a native of Maryland, and his ancestry came to that State from Wales. He was married in Fort Pitt, Pa., where Pittsburgh now stands, to Miss Martha Swan, daughter of John Swan. This marriage occurred when the people were forted against the British and Indians. They afterwards moved to Kentucky, arriving there at an early date. They again were compelled to resort to the forts, in times of Indian incursions. After remaining a number of years in the vicinity of Maysville, they located in Jessamine county, where they lived till they came to Missouri.

Roland Hughes, one of Mr. Hughes' brothers, was also an early settler of this county. He came in 1818, and was not only a prominent citizen, but a very active and energetic member of the Baptist church; did much to forward its interests, and was a Moderator of the General Association, at a number of sessions.

ADAM HENDRIX.

Among the old and honored settlers of this county, who afterwards proved standbys in its progress and development, none are more deserving of remembrance than Mr. Hendrix, as few, indeed, have aided more materially in enterprises affecting the general welfare, than he. And as an item of interest to the present and succeeding generations, we subjoin a succinct review of his past and spotless history. He was born in York county, Pa., August twenty-first, 1813. When about twenty years old, he was persuaded to try his fortunes in the State of Maryland, and he accordingly settled in Frederick county of that State. He then determined to appropriate the necessary amount of time towards the completion of his education, and in pursuance of this resolve, spent some three years at Long Greene Academy, in which he finally rose to the position of a teacher. After leaving this Institution, he took charge of Middletown Academy, Frederick county, a position he ably filled about five years. The great and growing West was then attracting attention and emigration, and Mr. Hendrix, inspired with a prescience of its destined magnitude in commerce and population, determined to find a home in the Mississippi Valley. He landed at Quincy, then the most important

town of the Upper Mississippi, in November, 1838. He then concluded to see some of the country of the Upper Missouri, and came by way of Palmyra, Hannibal, Paris, Huntville, Keytesville and Brunswick, to Fayette. Liking the appearance of the town, the character of the people and the surrounding country, he resolved on making a location. He spent some six years teaching in Fayette, and in contiguous communities. In 1844, he returned to Maryland and was there joined in marriage to Miss Isabella J. Murray, and with his young wife, returned, the same year, to Howard county. Two years more he devoted to teaching. In 1846, he was appointed County Treasurer, a position he ably filled twelve consecutive years, doing besides, considerable business, among which was that of Pension Agent, and during the whole of his long official career, not a breath of suspicion was ever blown against any of his transactions. At the close of his last term of office he was appointed Cashier of the Branch Bank of the State of Missouri, at Fayette, where he remained till it was closed in 1866, when he bought the banking house of the old Company, and in it, established a Private Bank, which he yet conducts.

While Mr. Hendrix has been engaged in securing for himself and family, a handsome fortune, he has been fully alive to all the religious and benevolent interests around him. He gave \$500 toward the erection of Central College buildings, and then \$5,000 towards the endowment of its different departments, and has been its Treasurer since 1855. He also liberally donated to the demands of the Female College, and has ever proven himself the friend of education and religion. And it is but just to add, that in all good works, both benevolent and religious, his efforts have been readily and nobly seconded, by his excellent christian lady, who yet survives, to cheer his declining years, and who has ever performed, faithfully, and with modest delicacy, the duties she assumed at the marriage altar; and we can not forbear directing the attention of the young ladies of the present day, to these good old mothers, who stand among us, as bright examples of the virtues of an age gone by, and whose excellencies have been only brightened by the hard trials of life.

Five children have been given Mr. and Mrs. Hendrix, as heaven's best benediction of the marriage tie. The eldest, Fremont M., is engaged with his father, in conducting the business of the Bank. He was educated in the United States Naval School, at Annapolis, after which he spent four years in Europe, engaged in naval duty, on the western coasts of the Continent, and the ports of the Mediterranean Sea, and was also, sometimes on the coasts of Africa. While on the coasts of Europe, he traveled extensively through the Continent, visiting the principal scenes of Landscape and historic interest. He was promoted, at various times, and he now holds the position of Master, on the retired list, under Act of Congress, approved August 3, 1861.

The second son, Rev. Eugene R., a very popular and prominent young minister, of the M. E. churches, has, for the last four years, been stationed at St. Joseph.

Joseph C., since the Spring of 1873, has been connected with the New York Sun, and is now the Brooklyn Manager of that popular journal. William F. is at home, and is in attendance at Central College.

The only daughter, Mary B., is the wife of A. F. Davis, formerly a large lumber merchant, of Hannibal, where they at present reside.

The Hendrix family is an old one, in the history of the Nation, as they were here prior to its Independence. The name was originally spelled, Hendrixson and Hendrickson; Hendricks and Hendrix, are modifications of the same, original name.

Mr. Hendrix's grandfather, Col. Adam Hendrix, was a very popular gentleman, of Pennsylvania, and represented his constituency a number of times in the State Legislature, and closed a useful life, in his native State, at a good old age. Joseph M., his eldest son, and the father of our subject, was born, raised, lived and died, in the Old Keystone State. He married a Miss Nancy McDonald, and raised a family of nine children, only two of whom, besides Mr. Hendrix, viz: John M., of Ohio, and Dr. Joseph W., of Pennsylvania, are now living.

JAMES R. ESTILL.

Mr. Estill's paternal ancestry came from Scotland to this country, where they arrived sometime before the Independence of the States from the British Crown.

His grandfather, Capt. James Estill, was one of the early settlers of Kentucky, where he made a location as early as 1780. We make an extract from "Collin's Kentucky," page 22, where an honorary notice is given, concerning this brave pioneer of that Commonwealth State. "Captain James Estill, in honor of whom that county received its name, was a native of Augusta county, Virginia. He removed to Kentucky at an early period, and settled on Muddy Creek, in the present county of Madison, where he built a station which received the name of Estill Station. In 1781, in a skirmish with the Indians, he received a rifle shot in one of his arms, by which it was broken. In March, 1782, with a small body of men, believed to be about twenty-five, he pursued a similar number of Wyandotts across the Kentucky river, and into Montgomery county, where he fought one of the severest and most bloody battles on record, when the number of men on both sides are taken into account. Capt. Estill and his gallant Lieut. South were both killed in the retreat which succeeded. "Thus fell," says Mr. Moorehead, in his Boonesborough address, "in the ripeness of his manhood, Capt. James Estill, one of Kentucky's bravest and most beloved defenders." He was only thirty-two years of age, when he fell in the defense of his State, by the bullet of the savage. He was married in Virginia, to a Miss Campbell, by whom he had five children, afterwards raised to maturity, under the superintendence of their devoted mother, who afterwards died in Kentucky. He was not only a popular man in the State of his new home, but also that of his nativity; and many people, living in Virginia, used his kind offices in locating lands in Kentucky, for which purposes large amounts of Virginia Script was entrusted into his hands; a kind of State issue, used in entering lands, belonging to the territory of that State, and he had on hand a large amount of business of this character when he fell in battle. Wallace, Mr. Estill's father, was in his infancy at the time of his father's death. He was raised up to habits of industry and economy by his prudent mother, became a fair scholar by the time he reached the age of twenty-one, and was a good surveyor. He was twice married. His first wife, Miss Mary Hardin, daughter of Col. John Hardin, only survived their marriage about three months. About five years afterwards, he was joined in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Rodes, the

daughter of Robert Rodes, a very popular and prominent business gentleman, and a large farmer of Madison county. By this companion, he raised five sons and a daughter. From 1815 to 1819, he visited Missouri on several different occasions, buying lands in Howard and Boone counties; on one of these occasions, with some other gentlemen, he laid off the town of Columbia, the present county seat of the latter county. Though he often proposed so to do, he never settled in Missouri, but continued to reside in his native State, till his death in Madison county, where his second wife preceded him to the grave four or five years. Early in life, they both connected themselves with the Baptists, though they afterwards connected themselves with the Christian Church, when this denomination assumed organic form in Kentucky, and in which they ever afterwards maintained a consistent standing.

Their eldest son, William, but recently died in Fayette county, Kentucky, where he was a well-known trader, and a reputable citizen. Mary, the only daughter and the wife of James Wright, died while on a visit to this county, at the house of her brother, John, then a resident of Glasgow, but now of the City of Louisville. Jonathan and Clifton live on portions of the old homestead, in Madison county, of their native State.

The subject of this biography, Mr. Estill, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, January thirtieth, 1819. He was raised up to the estate of manhood in his native county, and there served as Sheriff, two years prior to his coming to this county in 1843. About two years subsequent, he purchased land where he now resides, embracing the farms improved by Brown, Drake and Cooley; parts of which were reduced to cultivation as early as 1816. This purchase embraced at the time, some 460 acres, and though some of the soil has been in cultivation about sixty years, it is as productive as when first broken—a fine comment on the fertile character of the lands of Howard county.

Since Mr. Estill, has made his home in this county, he has never sought office, nor aimed at any position of prominence, other than a developer of the natural wealth of the country, in the tillage of its soil, and there, turning to the best account, the produce of its natural richness, and has, by a proper husbanding of the fruits of his labor, amassed a handsome fortune. His only ambition has been to become a useful citizen, and to contribute his share towards the material and social developments of the county and community, in which, by the guiding hand of Providence he has made his home.

He now owns we believe, in this county, about 2,400 acres; also quite a large amount of real estate in Chariton and Saline counties, an amount of fine city property in St. Louis, besides his real estate in Kentucky. In him the cause of education, benevolence and christianity has found also a proper support. He has contributed his share with other public-spirited gentlemen of his county, to public enterprises, involving the general welfare, as in the case of the securing and the construction of the line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, of which he was a warm advocate and an active factor, and accepted the agency by the appointment of the County Court, as Manager and Superintendent of the County's Stock, subscribed towards the building of the much needed thoroughfare.

Mr. Estill was united in marriage to Miss Mary Turner, one of the accomplished daughters of Talton and Sally Turner, March the twentieth, 1845; and it is needless to add, that in all good works and in those delicate refinements, required at the hands of a christian wife and mother, she has ever proved capable and faithful. Eight children have been born us the fruit of this union, four living, viz: Wallace, married, and settled in Franklin Township; Miss Ella, William R., and Miss Mary C. Alice died within about six months after her marriage to Mr. Lewis C. Nelson, son of James Nelson, of Boonville, and at the time, a banker of Fort Scott, Kansas. The others died in infancy.

Mrs. Estill's father, Talton Turner, deserves more than a passing notice as a prominent and useful citizen, of this part of Missouri. He was born in Madison county, Kentucky, November twenty-second, 1791. He was raised by Gen. Greene Clay, under whom he became a practical Surveyor, after the mastery of the theory in the schools. In 1818, he arrived in this county, and began the work of his profession. He afterwards largely assisted in the Government Surveys of Lynn, Livingston, Chariton, and Carroll counties—the country, then known, under the name of Grand River. He afterwards took contracts for supplying the Government posts at St. Paul and St. Anthony with pork, and beef-cattle and made one or two trips, driving the stock the entire distance on foot. In company with Capt. Joe. Cooper and James Harrison, of St. Louis, he took a contract for supplying the Indian Stations on the Arkansas, with rations of flour and beef—the stipulations of which they filled some four years.

Various exposures to which he had been subjected, both in surveying and trading, finally undermined a naturally vigorous constitution, and in 1842, he suffered a partial paralysis, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. Though the balance of his life an invalid, he continued to trade on a large scale, handling real estate, sending supplies to Northern Government posts, and doing otherwise business calculated in its nature to tax heavily, the mental powers of a well man. He continued personally to supervise and direct his extensive business almost up to the day of his death. He departed this life October fourteenth, 1858. At the time of his death, he was likely the largest land owner of Missouri, and acquired his property by his own industry, and the resources created by his genius.

He was married in Chariton county, to Miss Sarah S. Earickson, daughter of Judge James Earickson, then of that county, but later of Howard, once State Treasurer, and a noted and popular politician of the Democratic School. Eleven children were raised to maturity, as result of this marriage—all of whom became wealthy, representing in all, several millions of dollars. There are now six living, viz: Eliza J., the wife of J. D. Perry, former President of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, Rebecca E., the wife of Wm. J. Lewis, a well-known business gentleman of St. Louis, Eleanor, the widow of the late Ben. W. Lewis, Mrs. Estill, Wm. and John of this county, Benjamin, Richard, Henry, and Gustavus, each died when young men, in this county.

Mr. Estill and lady reside in an elegant home, surrounded with all the conveniences and elegancies of life. But though they have been abundantly successful in the accumulation of the goods of this world, they do not attach a social value to wealth, but estimate people alone by the criterion, or moral and christian excellence. They have themselves, dedicated their lives to the once lowly Redeemer, and have been, for many years following, to the best of their ability, in his footsteps, as members of the "Christian Church." Those calling at their residence

will meet that warm hospitality peculiar to Southern people, which knows no distinction between those who are worthy in principle, though differently circumstanced in this life.

FRANCIS W. DIGGS,

Mayor of the city of Glasgow, is a native of the grand old Commonwealth of Virginia; having been born in Fauquier county, in that State, in the month of October, 1810. He is of English ancestry, his forefathers having migrated from the British Isles to America, during the early colonial days of this Continent. Whitting Diggs, the father of Francis, was a farmer by occupation, though he had made the legal profession a study, and had been admitted to practice. But Francis had been brought up to the former occupation, though receiving a classical education, having mastered Greek and Latin before arriving at his majority, at which time he traveled South, locating in Mississippi, where he remained between three and four years, employed as a clerk in a general store. About this time his father died, and he returned to Virginia, and from there emigrated with his mother and five sisters, he being the only son, to Missouri. On arriving here, he first located in Callaway county, but finally made his way, in 1840, to Glasgow, which was at that time, but a small village. Here he at once engaged in the drug business, in which he continued at various periods, for fifteen years. In 1842, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and has since been chosen to fill various other Municipal offices of honor and trust, having been elected to the office of Mayor of the city of Glasgow, in 1850. Since then, he has been elected and re-elected to that office for several terms, holding the same over a period of fifteen years. He has been twice elected to the office of Justice of the County Court, and held that office one term, by appointment.

In politics, he was a Whig, until the dissolution of that party, in 1856. In 1860, he voted for John Bell for President, and supported the Union ticket throughout. In 1864, he voted for Mr. Lincoln, and in 1868, for Grant; but since that time he has supported the more Conservative movements, and acted with the Democracy.

In 1850, he united with the Presbyterian Church, being an Elder, in it since 1852.

He was married in Callaway county, in 1838, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Dr. Isaac and Jane Curd. By this union they were blessed with five children, four of whom are living, three sons and a daughter.

During a residence here of upwards of thirty-five years, Mr. Diggs has seen and acted a part in the wonderful changes that have taken place, and now, while in his declining years, he is known only to be honored and respected.

COL. N. G. ELLIOTT.

Col. Elliott was born in Howard county, March 3d, 1812, and in the settlement where he now lives. He worked on the farm while he was young, and only received a limited education. He early evinced a fondness for trading in live stock, and after he was grown, made thirteen trips South, with mules and horses. From his boyhood, he has been a lover of literature, and has surrounded himself and family with a choice selection of reading matter, and has given each of his children, those raised up to man and womanhood, a good education. He has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Wilkerson, and his present wife, was formerly Miss Martha W. Stewart, daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth Stewart. By his first wife, he had four daughters, all raised to be grown; by his second companion, he has had six sons and two daughters, all raised. He has suffered heavy affliction in his family, by reason of death; he has seen his beautiful and accomplished daughters go down to the grave, one by one, till the last was taken by the King of Terrors; but each was prepared for the change, and are now no doubt in Paradise.

For many years, Col. Elliott has been a servant of the county in some form; in fact, no man in it, has had the good of the county more at heart than he. To his enterprise and business tact, in a large degree, the people secured the M. K. & T. R. R.

He was elected Justice of the Peace, in September, 1837. In the fall of 1838, he was elected Captain of a company, and commanded in the expedition that expelled the Mormons from Missouri. In October of 1839, he was elected Maj. of the Fourteenth Regiment, First Brigade, Missouri Militia. He was elected Lieut. Col. of the Fourteenth Regiment First Division, Missouri Militia, in the autumn of 1840. He was elected Sheriff in 1848, and was re-elected in 1850. In 1852, he was elected to the Legislature. He was elected Director of the Tebo & Neosho R. R. in 1869, and served five years. He was elected Director of the Boonville Bridge Company, in 1872, a position he yet holds.

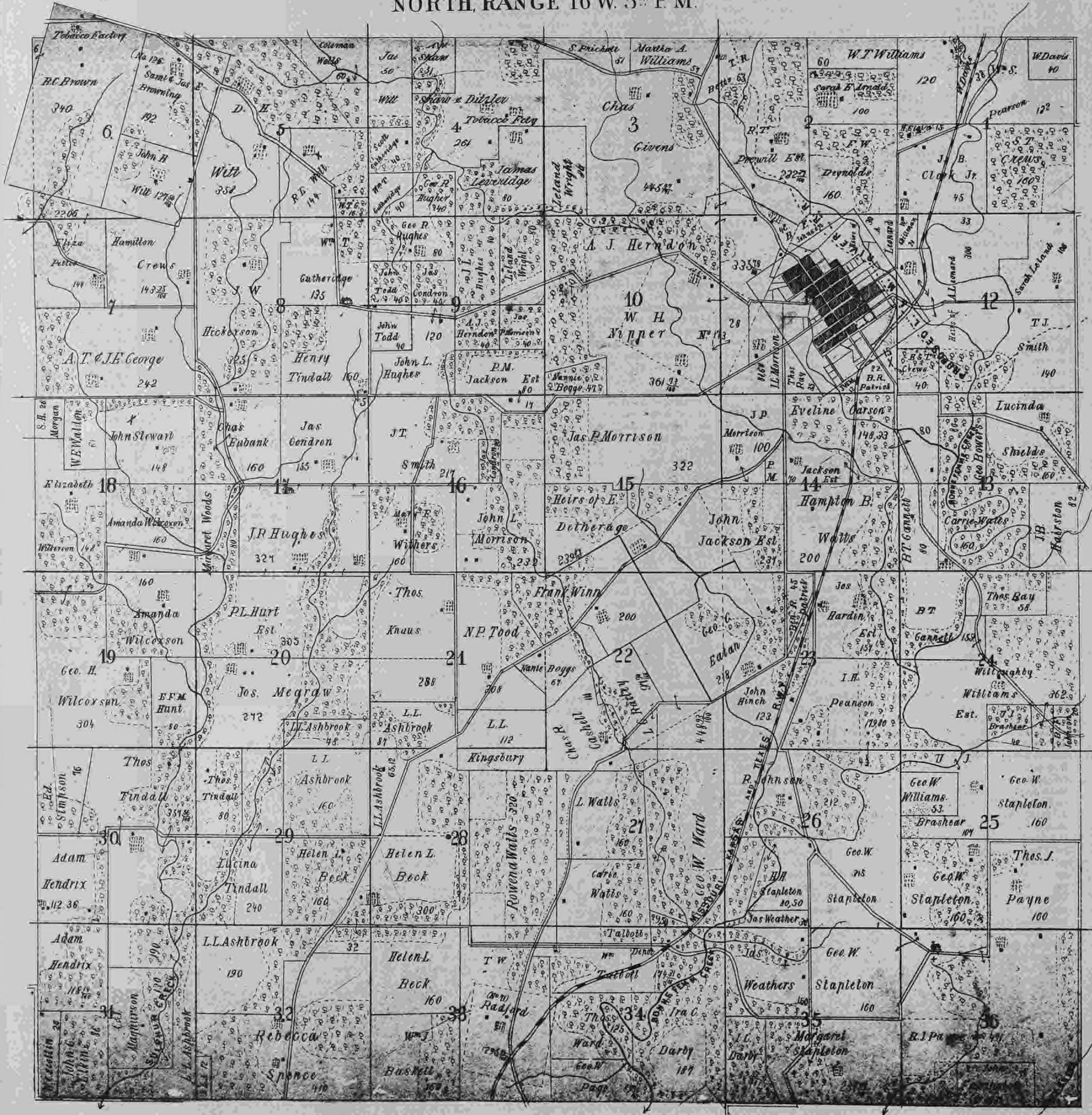
Col. Elliott's father, John, was born and raised in Virginia, and came with his father and family to Kentucky, and settled in Madison county. He there married Miss Polly Glasgow, and moved to this county in 1811. They came all the way through on horseback, bringing in this manner, their bedding with them. He was engaged in the Indian wars that followed. He was a very popular man, not only in this county, but also in Kentucky; but could never be persuaded by his friends to accept any official position.

JUDGE BEN. H. TOLSON.

Judge Tolson was born in Madison county, Ky., January, 10th, 1815. His father, John Tolson, was a native of Stafford county, Virginia, and migrated to Madison county, in 1810, and when the war commonly known as that of 1812, broke out, he volunteered into the United States service, and was in several hard fought battles, among which was the one popularly known as "Dudley's Defeat." In this engagement Mr. Tolson was taken prisoner, and stripped by the Indians and compelled to run the gauntlet. After the close of the war, he returned to Madison county, and was in a short time united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Howard, daughter of Benj. Howard, of the well-known Howard family of Maryland. In 1819, he moved with his family to this county, and settled on a farm near Fayette, where he lived till his death, January 9, 1870. His wife had preceded him to the grave some eight years, and there remains now repose in their own private graveyard, on the old homestead, which he purchased at the land sales in 1819. They both lived and died in the fellowship of the regular Baptist church. They lived peaceable and exemplary lives; it was said of him, by an old pioneer yet living, "that he was the best man that he had ever seen." Though often importuned, he would never accept public position, preferring the quiet and domestic enjoyment of his own home and family circle, to the harassing cares of official position.

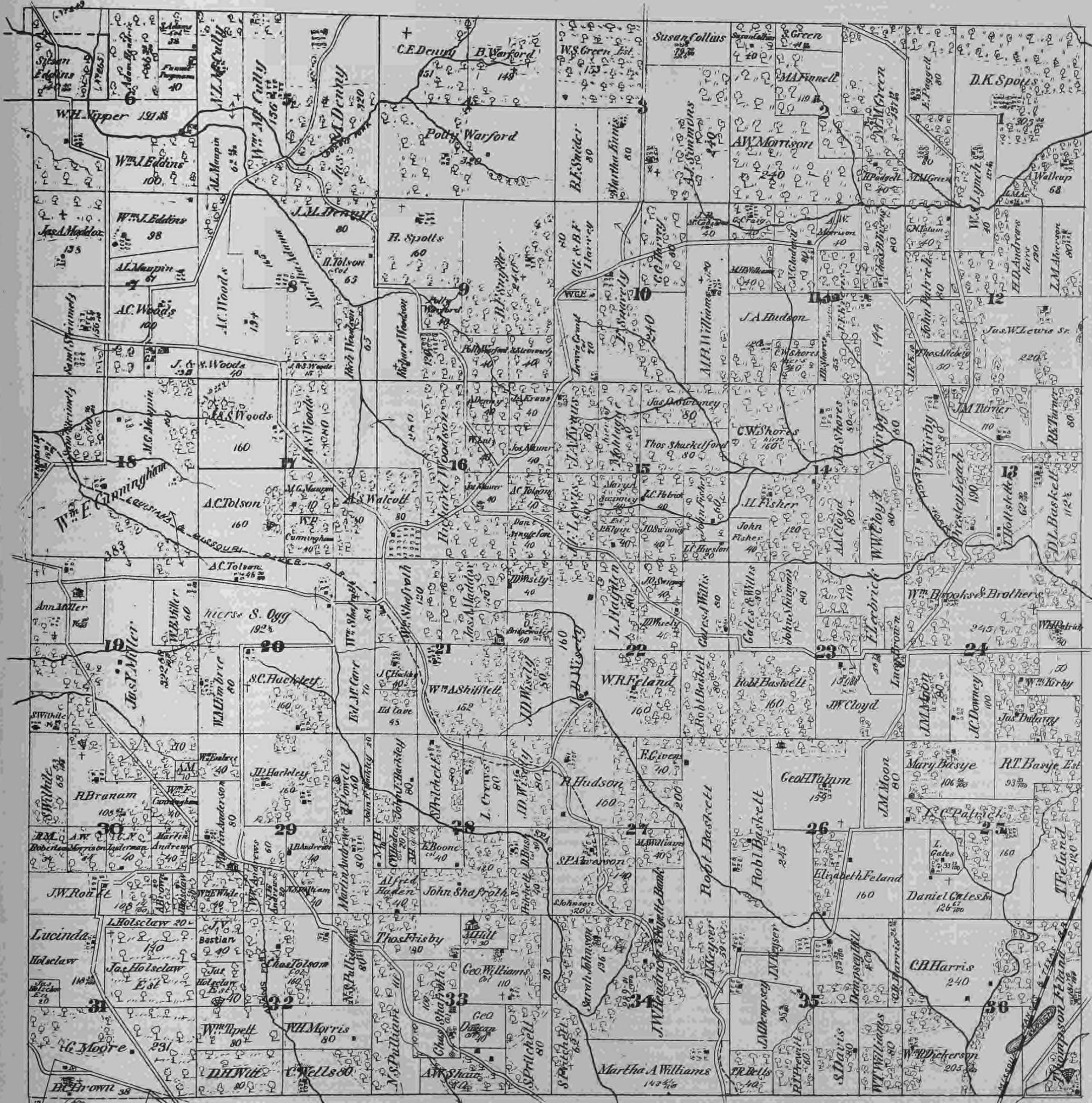
TOWNSHIP 30

NORTH, RANGE 16 W. 5th P. M.



TOWNSHIP 31

NORTH RANGE 16 W. 5th P.M.



They raised a family of nine children—four sons and five daughters, seven of whom are still living, viz: the Judge, Wm. B., Geo. B., Mrs. Martha E., (Jno.) Denny, Mrs. Rebecca (Thos.) Hern, of Grundy county, Sarah, the wife of Alexander Mitchell, and Mary, the wife of M. K. Davis, both of Randolph county. These are well to do in life, and are known as respectable and leading families within their respective counties. James, formerly Judge of Grundy county, where he lived at the time, fell a victim to the casualties of war, during our late internecine troubles, and was, at the time of his death, the most popular man of his county, a proof of which might be adduced from the fact that, at the time of his election to the office just mentioned, there was only *three votes* cast against him within his Township, and only about thirty in the county.

Judge Tolson is the oldest of his father's children, and was only about four years of age when his parents arrived in Howard county; here he grew up to manhood, toning both mind and body by those influences peculiar to the free, easy, hardy and hospitable habits and customs peculiar to the early settlement of this country, known as the "good old days," now passed forever away with the noble men and women who were the factors that laid deep the foundations of our material and social improvements. When quite young, the Judge evinced a predilection for books, and encouraged by his father, he availed himself of every opportunity which presented itself to receive an education; and in 1835, he received his first certificate, preparatory to entering upon the responsibilities of a teacher. His first school was taught in the same year on the Rocky Fork, in Boone county, after which, he attended the University at Columbia of that county, in order to remedy existing literary deficiencies. He then returned to the immediate neighborhood of his parents, and taught in this vicinity up to 1840, that his brothers and sisters might receive the benefit of his instruction. He then went to Kentucky and taught three terms near Boonsborough, in his native county, and in 1842, came back to Missouri, and was duly joined in marriage to Miss Eliza J. Downing, daughter of David R. Downing, another early settler of the county. He then bought the old homestead of his father, and settled down to farming and teaching, and devoted to the latter business, in all, about fifteen years in Howard county. In the Spring of 1858, he moved to his present farm, a fine tract of some four hundred acres, very handsomely improved. The same year he was elected Justice of the Peace, an office he held about sixteen years. In the fall of 1874, he was elected to the office of County Judge, and is proving himself an able incumbent of this position.

He has been three times married. By his first wife he had two sons, John and Joseph, now in business in Fayette. By his second companion, formerly Miss Sarah F., daughter of William B. Gibbs, he had two daughters, Bettie, the wife of James Gibbs, and Miss Annie; his present wife was formerly Miss L. Manion, daughter of John O. Manion, of Kentucky, and later of this county. He and his lady are both members of the Christian church, with which they have been connected for many years, and of which he is an Elder, and in which, also, his first companions found fellowship during their life-times.

Judge Tolson has been successful in business, and were it not for the stagnated condition of the country, would be called a very wealthy man. In addition to his property in this county, he owns three farms in Randolph county, amounting in all, to some fourteen hundred acres.

The Tolson family came from England to this country. The Judge's great-grandfather, George Tolson, was a native of England, and settled in Stafford county, Virginia, on coming to this country. He raised a large family, and his son, William, Mr. Tolson's grandfather served in the Continental army, and was under the immediate command of Gen. Washington, during the entire struggle of this country for Independence, and another of his brothers, Benjamin, rose to the position of Major in the same army. Benjamin Howard, the Judge's maternal grandfather, was another old Continental veteran, who served his country during its national birth pangs, and was under Gen. Marion in his Southern campaigns. Thus allied to the interests of the nation and to the Sunny South, by two patriotic and illustrious family lines, which have been engaged more or less in all the great wars of the country, the Judge has an ancestry of which he has a right to feel a pride, and from whom he has inherited all those elements that contribute to the formation of the character of the true Southern gentleman.

GEN. JOHN B. CLARK, SEN.

He was brought to this county by his father, Bennett Clark, from Estill county, Ky., in the winter of 1817, and was then in the fifteenth year of his age. In the summer of 1818, he remained at home, helping to build houses and open a farm. In 1819, he went to school. In 1820, he commenced the study of the law under Judge Geo. Thompkins, living with his brother-in-law of Boonville. Twice a week he crossed the river in a skiff to Old Franklin to be examined at Mr. Tompkin's office. He studied his profession three years, and was licensed to practice in 1824, in Fayette, where he removed, being elected County Clerk, in 1823. In 1849, he was elected to the Legislature. In '54, he was elected to Congress, and remained there till 1860. Joining his fortunes with the Confederate cause, he accepted the position of Brig. General. About a year afterward, he was elected to the Confederate Congress, and on the expiration of his term, was chosen a member of the Senate, where he remained till the close of the war. He was rehabilitated to his political rights by Andrew Johnson. His home has been in Fayette since 1823, where he has had a law office since the spring of 1824. October 26, 1826, he was married to Miss Eleanor Turner, daughter of Phillip Turner, an excellent christian lady who died three years ago. Three sons were raised to manhood, viz: Gen. John B., present Member of Congress from this District, Robert C., a young lawyer of Fayette, and Bennett, who died in the Southern Army, and Ann, who married Livingston Brown, son of Senator Bedford Brown, of North Carolina, and who died in Virginia. In 1829, Mr. Clark served as Brig. General against the Iowa Indians. Afterward he was made Maj. General in the State Militia. In 1832, he commanded a regiment in the Black Hawk war. In 1839, he was chosen by Gov. Boggs, to expel the Mormons from the State, and commanded the expedition that followed.

DANIEL B. WHITE.

Mr. White's grandfather was among the early colonists of this county, and came over from England as the manager of the estate of Lord Baylor, who was a large landowner of Virginia. He finally bought a considerable portion of his Lordship's property, on his becoming insolvent. John, Mr. White's father, became a large and successful farmer, of

Virginia where he became very wealthy, and in coming to this county, he invested largely in real estate, principally in Randolph, Chariton, Grundy and Howard counties, and which amounted, in all, to some 5,000 acres. He was known as not only a wealthy gentleman, but as one who was kind, forbearing and considerate to the wants of the poor, and though for many years, a large money-lender, he never sued a creditor, nor ever charged more than a legal rate of interest. He died in this county, in 1856, and was born in Virginia, in 1799.

Mr. White, the subject of this sketch, was sixteen years of age when he arrived in this county, where he has remained ever since, and has lived on, and cultivated one farm since 1845. This is a fine farm of 700 acres, and is well and handsomely improved.

Mr. White's lady was formerly Miss Susan Stearne, daughter of John Y. Stearne, one of the first settlers of Chariton Township, and now a resident of Monticello, Chariton county.

During the late civil war, Mr. White suffered considerably in the loss of property, and was the first man put under arrest by the Federals, in this county. When arraigned before the military officers, he promptly pleaded guilty to every charge, at all founded on fact, which inspired the soldiery with such respect for his honor, that they let him return to his home with no guaranty but his verbal promise to remain in his community, in the peaceable discharge of his duties as a citizen.

MARION F. HAYES.

Mr. Hayes' grandfather, John, was, by nativity, a Frenchman. He emigrated to England, and from there to America, and settled in the Colonies before their Independence from the English Crown. He was with the youthful Washington at Braddock's defeat, and afterwards served as a Continental soldier during the Revolutionary war. He was under Gen. Greene and Gen. Marion in their Southern campaigns. After the close of the war he married a cousin of Gen. Washington, and settled down in North Carolina, where he raised a large family, several of whom moved to this county, where they have left quite a posterity. Mr. Hayes' father, Benjamin, was born in North Carolina, and learned, in the city of Raleigh, the trade of carpenter and joiner. While yet a young man, he migrated to Madison county, Kentucky, and when the war of 1812 commenced, he volunteered into the United States service, and served, during the contest, under Gen. Harrison. For ten years, he was engaged in buying and shipping tobacco to New Orleans, and realized, from this trade, a handsome profit. He was married in Kentucky, to Miss Elizabeth Bentley, when in the twenty-seventh year of his life. He soon afterwards moved to this county, arriving with his small family and household effects at Old Franklin, in the Spring of 1820, having accomplished the entire distance in a keel-boat, prepared for the trip. Instead of remaining in the vicinity of the forts, as was the usual custom, he came directly to his place of final settlement, where his son, our subject, now lives, in the northern part of Chariton Township, cutting his way through the forests, via the sites of Fayette, and Roanoke. There were only about three families then in this section of the country, viz: those of the father of Judge Botts, Samuel Wallace and Leonard Brassfield. With these exceptions, his only neighbors were the Indians, with whom he lived on the most peaceable and agreeable terms. His was the only white family of the community for the time, and he laid the foundations of the material and social development of what is now justly considered, one of the most beautiful and productive sections of Howard county. He at once opened a farm, and ere long, by that industry and perseverance characteristic of his previous life, he caused the wilderness to bloom. He became, in the course of time, one of the largest landholders, and wealthiest men of his community; owning, in all, about 2,000 acres of land in this and Chariton counties.

In 1843, he had the misfortune to lose his wife, Mr. Hayes' mother, an excellent and amiable lady, who left behind her, as the pledges of her plighted faith, five sons—four living, viz: Daniel J., I. W., Wm. B., Dr. J., and M. F. His second wife was Miss Pamelissa Boone, a descendant of Daniel Boone, and who departed this life in 1856, leaving no issue.

Mr. Hayes continued to live in his community till 1864, and died April third, of that year. He was a man of indomitable energy, persevering, and public-spirited, qualities which eminently qualified him to walk in the van of the coming population.

Mr. Hayes, the subject of this sketch, was born in this county, January thirtieth, 1827, and is among our oldest living native citizens. January sixteenth, 1849, he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca J. Trent, daughter of Henry Trent, an old settler of Chariton county, who settled there from Virginia.

Mr. Hayes owns, where he lives, a farm of 1,000 acres of as fine land as there is in Missouri, and which is under first-class improvements, and on which stands a fine family mansion, a view of which can be seen in our Lithographic Department. This farm lies in Chariton and Howard, though the principal part, including the buildings, is in the latter county. This farm is now being run in grass, and undergoing other modifications preparatory to stock-raising, for which its owner has had an inclination from early boyhood, though heretofore, he has been principally engaged in producing tobacco and grain.

Four children, the fruits of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes' long and happy married life, are still spared to them; viz: Laura, the wife of L. B. Patterson, Ledore, Maud and Ada. Elizabeth, the wife of James Bentley, and Miss Benette, have been yielded up to Him of whom it is said: "He giveth" and "He taketh away."

WILLIAM H. STAPLETON.

Mr. Stapleton was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, January twenty-second, 1816; the same year his father and family migrated to this county. His father, George H. Stapleton, was raised, from early childhood, in that State and county, and was also there married to Miss Eliza Sheely, daughter of David Sheely, by whom he had four children prior to his removal to Missouri. Four additional heirs were added to the family circle after he located in Howard county. In Kentucky, he joined the Baptist Church, and on his settlement in this county, he became a charter member of the Mount Zion Baptist Church, a congregation constituted as early as 1816. He became an active worker in the interests of this Denomination, and was Clerk of the first Session of the Mount Pleasant Association, the oldest organization of its kind west of St. Charles, and which held its first Session with the Mount Pleasant Church, near where New Franklin now stands, in 1818. For many years he acted as Clerk for his Church, and in all his duties he was

prompt and faithful. His prominence as a business man caused his nomination for the office of County Judge, a position to which he was elected and which he filled, with ability, for a term of six years. A short time afterward he died, in the Spring of 1833, and left behind him not only a handsome fortune for his family, but also, the far more valuable legacy of a spotless and upright life. Of his children there are now living: Mr. Stapleton; George W., Mrs. Amanda, (Joseph) Wilcoxon; and Mrs. Margaret, (William) Moppin; Theodore C.; Joseph, and Mary the wife of Neri Brashear, died in this, and David S., in Cedar county. The mother of these died in this county.

Mr. Stapleton received a common-school education, and in his twenty-first year, married Miss Evolina Kingsbury, sister of Dr. Kingsbury, a wealthy and well-known old settler of the county. This amiable lady, the companion of his youth and the mother of his ten children, is still living, and, with her husband, has been, for many years, a member of the Baptist Church. Three of their children of the seven raised to maturity, are still surviving, viz: Joseph, a farmer and merchant, at Petra, Saline county; Elizabeth, the wife of George W. P. Smith, resides in Randolph county; and the youngest, now a young man, is at home with his parents. Three sons volunteered into the Southern Army, during the late Civil war. Joseph was honorably discharged after the battle of Pea Ridge, where he was wounded; George C. was killed at the Siege of Vicksburg, while engaged in the discharge of his duties as a Surgeon; Robert, after serving through the war, died in Kentucky; Harrison departed this life at Jefferson, Texas, where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Stapleton has, for a livelihood, been engaged, principally, as a farmer and miller. While living in Boone county, from 1836 to '47, he improved a farm, and built a steam flouring mill about six miles west of Columbia. He has improved one farm, and built two steam flouring mills in this county, viz: the Stapleton Mills, four miles south of Fayette, and the Fayette City Mills, of this town. He now owns three farms in the county, besides some valuable town property, and is one of our well-to-do citizens.

In the Spring of 1849, he crossed the Plains, and spent three years on the Pacific Slope, dividing his time about equally, between California and Oregon. The first year he devoted to mining, and the remainder of the time was employed in trading and working at the carpenter business.

Mr. Stapleton became identified with the Baptist Church at Mount Zion, 1841, and still holds his membership there. With the assistance of his christian lady, he has succeeded in raising up a family in the highest of social standing, and has had the satisfaction of seeing about all his children imitate the religious example set before them by their parents.

Mr. Stapleton's grandfather, Stapleton, whose christian name is now forgotten, was a native of Ireland, where he was married and had a small family before they came to this country. It is probable that they landed first in Virginia, from whence they came to Kentucky at an early date, and where they both finally died.

REV. DAVID FISHER.

Mr. Fisher was born March first, 1805, in Augusta county, Virginia, and was there raised to manhood. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in his nineteenth year, entered the Ministry in his twenty-second year, travelled in the Virginia Conference about six years, was then transferred to the Missouri Conference, and arrived at the field of his labor; in Boone county in 1838. In 1848, he arrived in this county, and has since served his Church, either as itinerant or local preacher, depending however, on his farming interests for a support, owning now, in the county, three fine farms.

July eighth, 1834, he was united in marriage to Eliza A. Brown, of Essex county, Virginia, and the daughter of Daniel Brown, of that county. This lady is still living, and is the mother of his seven children, raised to maturity viz: Mary E., wife of George W. Walker, deceased; Charles B.; Susan M. the wife of Dr. Richard Blakey, of Roanoke; Miss Sallie C.; James O.; Miss Laura O.; and Miss Lou P.

Mr. Fisher's ancestry came from Germany, to this country. Daniel Fisher, his grandfather, was an old Continental Soldier, and after the close of the war, settled in Augusta county, Virginia, where he finally died. His father was a Baron in the Old Country, and when he arrived in America, he became a citizen of Baltimore. Jacob, Mr. Fisher's father, was also a native of Augusta county, Virginia, married Miss Mary Painter, of Rockingham county, and towards the latter part of his life, moved to Highland county, Ohio, where he and his wife both died. He became quite an opulent farmer in Ohio, and was, for many years, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HORACE KINGSBURY, M. D.

Dr. Kingsbury has done more towards the development of his section of the county, than any other gentleman of his community, and it is but proper, therefore, to give a brief sketch of his history. He was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, April seventh, 1813, and, with his parents, he arrived in Howard county in 1817. In 1832, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Brashear, daughter of Judson Brashear, another old settler of the county. After his marriage, he settled in the North Missouri Bottom, about three miles above the town of Old Franklin, where he has lived ever since. At that time, most of these lands were covered with water, most of the farming season, and he at once commenced the work of reclaiming them by a system of drainage, expending large sums of his own private means. In 1838, he secured the passage of a bill, by the Legislature, authorizing the organization of a company, to operate in the draining of the lands in question, of which he was chosen President, and under the auspices of which, a large section of otherwise valueless lands, was rendered available to agriculture; thus, not only adding largely to the wealth, but also to the health of the community.

Dr. Kingsbury commenced here on a farm of 160 acres, and has added farm after farm, till he is now classed with the largest farmers of the county. He owns two fine farms on the Missouri Bottom, each a fraction over 1,000 acres, which, for fertility, and beauty of situation, are not excelled by any in the State. Notwithstanding his present wealth, he has had his share of misfortune. During the late Civil War, his loss, in slave property, amounted to not less than \$25,000.

He has buried two noble, christian wives. His first wife died in 1857, and the second, Isabina, formerly the widow of David Allen, departed this life in 1864. He is now living with his third companion, formerly

Miss Mary A. Chandler. In addition to farming and trading on a large scale, Dr. Kingsbury has found time to do a large practice as a physician. He completed his course, and attended lectures in Cincinnati, in 1846 and '47, and belongs to what is known as the Eclectic School, and still does a large practice.

In the Winter of 1840, with ninety-eight others, he united with the Methodist Church, South, at Clark's Chapel. He was one of the original Trustees in the erection of its first house of worship, in 1841, a position he yet fills.

Dr. Kingsbury's ancestry were among the first emigrants to Massachusetts. His father, Jerry, was a native of that State. When young, he located in North Carolina, where he married Miss Elizabeth Scotten. He became quite a trader, and spent there a number of years, in selling dry goods and other merchantable articles. He arrived in Kentucky in 1816, and learning of the superior advantages of the Boon's Lick Country, he visited the same that year. The following year he moved his family from North Carolina to this county, as already mentioned. He became here, quite a successful farmer, and here he and his wife both died, and their remains rest in the cemetery of the Mt Pleasant Baptist Church, in which denomination and congregation they both had Christian fellowship at the time of their death.

W. F. DUNNICA.

One of the only two surviving members of the fourteen original owners of the land on which the city of Glasgow is situated, was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, on the third day of September, 1807. His paternal ancestors were Irish, his grandfather having emigrated from Ireland to America, in an early day, and settled in Kentucky. His father, W. H. Dunnica, after arriving at his majority, became a merchant and trader. In the fall of 1817, he laid in a stock of goods, suited for the Western pioneer trade. He then purchased a flat-boat on the Kentucky river; after loading his goods into the boat, and taking W. F., our subject, with him, came down that river to the Ohio, thence was borne, on the waters of that river, to the Mississippi. Here he purchased a keel-boat, into which he re-loaded his goods. The trip, thus far, had been comparatively an easy one; but here the labor of the voyage began; by polling and cordelling, he stemmed the ever-onward current of that and the Missouri rivers, for over three hundred miles, to the French village of Cote Sans Dessein, in what is now Callaway county, where he arrived the following Spring. Here, within the picket posts, which had been erected for protection against the Indians, he opened out his stock of goods, and began trading. In the Spring of 1820, he returned to Kentucky, and brought his family out, making this town his permanent place of residence. Here he devoted some time to civil engineering, though he continued merchandising until about one year before his death, which occurred in 1822. After the death of his father, W. F. returned to Kentucky for the purpose of finishing his education. In 1824, he came back to Cote Sans Dessein, where he immediately entered, as a clerk, the mercantile house of Anson G. Bennett, with whom he remained two years. About that time, the interests and enterprise of the people of Missouri, were directed toward the location of the State Capital, at Jefferson City, which was being built up very rapidly. He consequently left the employ of Mr. Bennett, and went to Jefferson City, where he became engaged with Colvin Gunn, in the publication of the first paper published in that city. After having been connected with the publication of the paper about eighteen months, he was offered a situation as a Clerk, in the office of Auditor of State, which position was accepted, satisfactorily retaining the same until 1831, when his ability as a thorough accountant, and his reputation for sobriety, and strict, and close attention to the duties of the office, became known. These important features of his character were recognized by his election, by the Board of Directors, to a Clerkship in the Branch Bank of the United States, at St. Louis. He held this position, with credit to himself, and to the general satisfaction of the officers of the Bank, until the revocation of its charter, by the veto of President Jackson, in 1833. In 1834, he formed a co-partnership with George Collier, one of the principal men connected with the United States Bank, and came to the town of Old Chariton, which then, as a town, was supposed to have many trade advantages, and consequently was attracting considerable attention throughout the State, especially in St. Louis. This partnership was formed for mercantile purposes, which was, on his arrival here, immediately entered into, and continuing until 1853. Having, in the meantime, removed, in 1837, to the town of Glasgow, which was laid out by him and thirteen others the year previous, and in which he was largely interested in improving and building up. During the time thus employed, he had also become largely interested in buying and prizing tobacco, in the leaf, for foreign markets, in company with William D. Swinney. In 1857, the idea of establishing a branch of the Exchange Bank, of St. Louis, at Glasgow, was canvassed among the most prominent citizens here. The result was, that a branch of that Bank was established in 1858, and he was elected one of its officers, and soon afterwards was elected its Cashier, and so acted until it was deemed prudent to withdraw its location on account of the war. In 1864, he resigned the position of Cashier, and formed a co-partnership with Mr. James S. Thomson, in a private bank, under the style of Thomson & Dunnica, which is still operating in this place. Mr. Dunnica held the office of Post Master, at Glasgow, four years, under an appointment by President Taylor. Previous to 1856, Mr. Dunnica was an Old-line Whig, but since the dissolution of that party, he has affiliated with the Democracy.

While in St. Louis, in 1833, he united with the New School Presbyterian Church; since his removal to Glasgow and vicinity, he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

He has been twice married; he was married to his first wife in 1836. She was Martha J., the daughter of Judge Shackelford, of Saline county. She died in 1838. His second marriage took place in 1860, to Miss Leona H., daughter of John Hardeman, who was the owner of the famous Hardman's Garden, which was situated near the town of Franklin. Few men have spent a life-time more devoted to business and to the general interests and prosperity of the community in which they lived, than Mr. Dunnica.

BENJAMIN W. LEWIS.

There is no better illustration of what can be accomplished by a positive and determined mind, with and by the judicious exercise of industry, careful thought and economy, than in perusing the life-record of the subject of this brief memoir.

He was born in Buckingham County, Virginia, on the tenth day of January, 1812. He was the eldest of six children of Thomas and Jedidah Lewis. His father was a Virginia farmer in good circumstances, but by endorsing for other parties, his estate, after passing through the general routine of the courts, was wholly used up, leaving his family destitute. In 1831, the family immigrated to Missouri, locating in Howard county.

As Benjamin was the eldest, the responsibilities and care of the family mainly depended upon him; and, with the wisdom and courage of an older head, he stood at the helm of affairs until his mother was married, which occurred within the next two years after the advent of the family into Missouri. After this event, with persevering industry he bent every energy to some useful purpose. He and his brother, James W., went to Lynn County, where they remained about one year and a half, principally engaged in clearing up land. At the expiration of that time, they returned to Glasgow, where Benjamin obtained employment in a tobacco factory. In 1837, he formed a co-partnership with William D. Swinney, in the manufacture of tobacco, under the style of Swinney & Lewis. This co-partnership continued profitably and with constantly increasing business, until 1849, when the factory, which was the property of Mr. Lewis, was destroyed by fire, involving a loss to him of about twenty-five thousand dollars. The factory was immediately rebuilt on a more extensive scale, and was completed in January, 1850, when the firm of Swinney & Lewis was dissolved, the former withdrawing.

During the year 1847, his brothers, James W. and William J., had formed a co-partnership in the manufacture of tobacco, at St. Louis, under the firm name of J. W. & W. J. Lewis, their house being managed by William J., while James W. was employed on a salary by Swinney & Lewis, at Glasgow. When the firm of Swinney & Lewis was dissolved, the three brothers became equally interested in the business, under the firm name of B. W. Lewis & Brothers, Glasgow, and Lewis & Brothers, St. Louis. The business was thus successfully conducted until 1855, when Mr. Thomas J. Bartholow was admitted into the firm at Glasgow, and Mr. John D. Perry became a member of the St. Louis house, the firm name of which was changed to that of Lewis, Perry & Co. Through the material aid and influence which these gentlemen brought into these firms, they were enabled to extend their business, which increased rapidly and to that extent that the Lewis brands of tobacco were eagerly sought for, through the whole United States and Territories. These firms were now working into plug and fine-cut tobacco from three to four million pounds annually, besides exporting large quantities of leaf to England and the Continent of Europe, their trade extending to Australia. When the war began, they were employing between four and five hundred operatives. Those at Glasgow were principally colored people held to service, about one hundred and twenty-five of whom were the property of the Lewises, who, on the breaking out of the war, took a bold and unmistakable stand for the Union; and, believing that slavery was the life of the rebellion, determined to emancipate their servants, which was accordingly done, about one year before the Emancipation Proclamation was issued. After granting freedom to their blacks, they gave those employment who wished to remain, allowing them fair wages for their services.

The Glasgow manufactory was again destroyed by fire in 1862, and the advance of the Confederate forces under General Sterling Price, at this time, induced the firm to transfer, to St. Louis and New York, the remaining stock saved from the fire, where it was subsequently sold at a sacrifice. The losses were between one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand dollars. These works, in consequence of the disturbed condition of political affairs, were not immediately re-erected. It was during this year, 1862, that his family residence, one of the most commodious and beautifully situated in this part of the State, was completed, a view of which will appear in this work.

In 1863, Mr. Bartholow and Mr. Perry withdrew from the firms. The remaining partners in the Glasgow firm then rebuilt the factory, and prosecuted the business until the death of B. W. Lewis, which took place in 1866; thence, till 1870, James W. Lewis became the sole proprietor, continuing the business in the name of B. W. Lewis & Brothers. He was also one of the Executors of his brother's estate, which was worth about eight hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Lewis was, in many respects, a most remarkable man. There has been a great deal said and written of him. Former biographers convey the idea that his character, as a man, was formed, and his success in life was due to a close observance of the following maxims, which were found among his papers: 1st. Keep good company, or none. 2d. Never be idle; if your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation. 3d. Live up to your engagements. 4th. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. 5th. Good character is above all things else; your character cannot be essentially injured, except by your own act. 6th. If any speak evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe them. 7th. Drink no kinds of intoxicating drinks. 8th. Never play at any game of chance. 9th. Avoid temptation, through fear, you may not withstand it. 10th. Never speak evil of anyone. 11th. Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy. While these maxims are good, we have the best of evidence that they did not come into his possession, in this form, until towards the close of his life. From indubitable facts, gathered from those who knew him best, we have every reason to believe that he naturally possessed those sterling qualities of heart and mind, necessary for the formation of that high moral character, which he was known to possess, and that it was through his abundant store of extraordinary good sense, indomitable will, and energy, that his financial success was attained; and his great force of character, came to him through a higher law, as it were, by natural intuition. Early training and education, no doubt, have a great deal to do with the formation of the character of the man and his elevation to positions in society. But, as he was left upon his own resources while young, he was favored with but little of either, his education being limited to barely a primary schooling. Hence, we are forced to believe in the adage, that great men are born great, and honest men are born of honest blood.

The naturally weak or dishonest man would suffer ignominious failure, no matter how close he should attempt to follow such rules or maxims. With his fine business qualifications, he was an extraordinary good judge of human nature, scarcely ever misjudging the motives of others, and possessed a wonderful memory. It is said that it was not necessary for him to look into the books of the firm to understand the state of affairs, but when the balances were made, at the close of the year, his estimates of the results were almost universally sustained by the books, and he

knew within a fraction, the amount due from any of the larger customers. It was customary for him to ascertain the amount of the invoices when goods were being shipped, and twelve months after, he could tell the amount of any large invoice shipped to a given party, and frequently would, without referring to any memoranda, instruct his clerks to notify different parties that their notes, for a certain amount, would be due at a certain time. Another remarkable circumstance, proving the retentiveness of his memory, was the purchase of the material for the building of his residence. He went to St. Louis and purchased everything for its construction, even down to the door-locks, without making an itemized memorandum; afterwards, displaying fine taste in the furnishing of the house, by the purchase, by himself, of the entire outfit.

He seldom consulted with any one upon his plans of action, until they were fully matured and decided upon in his own mind, "for him to think, was to act."

His quiet charities were numerous; the principle one among those of a public character, was the founding, and his donation, to the Lewis Library. We copy, verbatim, the language of his will upon this subject: "I direct that my Executors shall set apart the sum of ten thousand dollars for the purpose of applying towards the purchase of books, and establishing a circulating library in the city of Glasgow, to be placed under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The principal motives which actuated him in making this liberal donation, were to furnish to the young men of the city—who he saw spending their time in revelry and dissipation—in light amusements, the means of employing their leisure time in cultivating their minds for the higher ends of life.

After his death, his wife and eldest son, Benjamin W., and brother James W., erected the building for that purpose, at a cost of about twenty-six thousand dollars, and since, have purchased the commodious building, in which Lewis College is kept. A short time before his demise, in connection with his brother James W., he purchased a church edifice, and fitted it up, and generously donated it to the M. E. Church, having first united with that church; but from 1844, to the re-organization of the M. E. Church and during the late war, he had been a member of the M. E. Church, South.

On the twenty-first of October, 1864, at eleven o'clock at night, the notorious guerrilla, Bill Anderson, with a number of his men, went to the residence of Mr. Lewis and demanded of him ten thousand dollars, or they would take his life. They took the small amount of money that he had in his possession, then subjected him to a course of the most brutal torture, unequalled for barbarous atrocity in the annals of barbarous warfare. Among other tortures was the firing of a pistol in close proximity to his ear; standing him up on one side of the room and firing at him, so as just to graze his limbs with the bullets, putting the barrel of a pistol down his throat, cocking it, and making him believe it was to be fired off; standing him on his head, lifting him up and letting him down heavily; and drawing a bowie-knife across his throat, pressing on the jugular vein and these cruelties being varied by knocking him down with blows from the barrel of a heavy pistol. Besides these, there were nameless outrages perpetrated in the presence of Mr. Lewis's wife and another lady, who were forced to witness the whole scene. Mr. Lewis's skull was broken, and his body covered with wounds. After about three hours of this kind of treatment, he was taken down to the Bank of Thomson & Dunnica for the purpose of forcing him to raise the balance of the ten thousand dollars, but the moneys of the bank had been removed. Mrs. Thomson, in the absence of her husband, being notified by Mr. Dunnica of the danger of Mr. Lewis, proceeded immediately with seven thousand dollars, principally in gold, which she had in her possession, and effected his release.

At ten o'clock the following night, Mr. Lewis, in company with two others, left Glasgow in a skiff and made his way to St. Louis by railroad from Boonville. It is doubtful if he ever fully recovered from these injuries.

Mr. Lewis had been married three times—his first wife was Amanda, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Barton. His second wife was a Mrs. Early, a widow lady; she lived but a short time. His third, Eleanor, daughter of Talton and Sarah Turner. Mr. Turner was one of the early pioneers of Missouri, and one of the original owners of the land on which the city of Glasgow now stands.

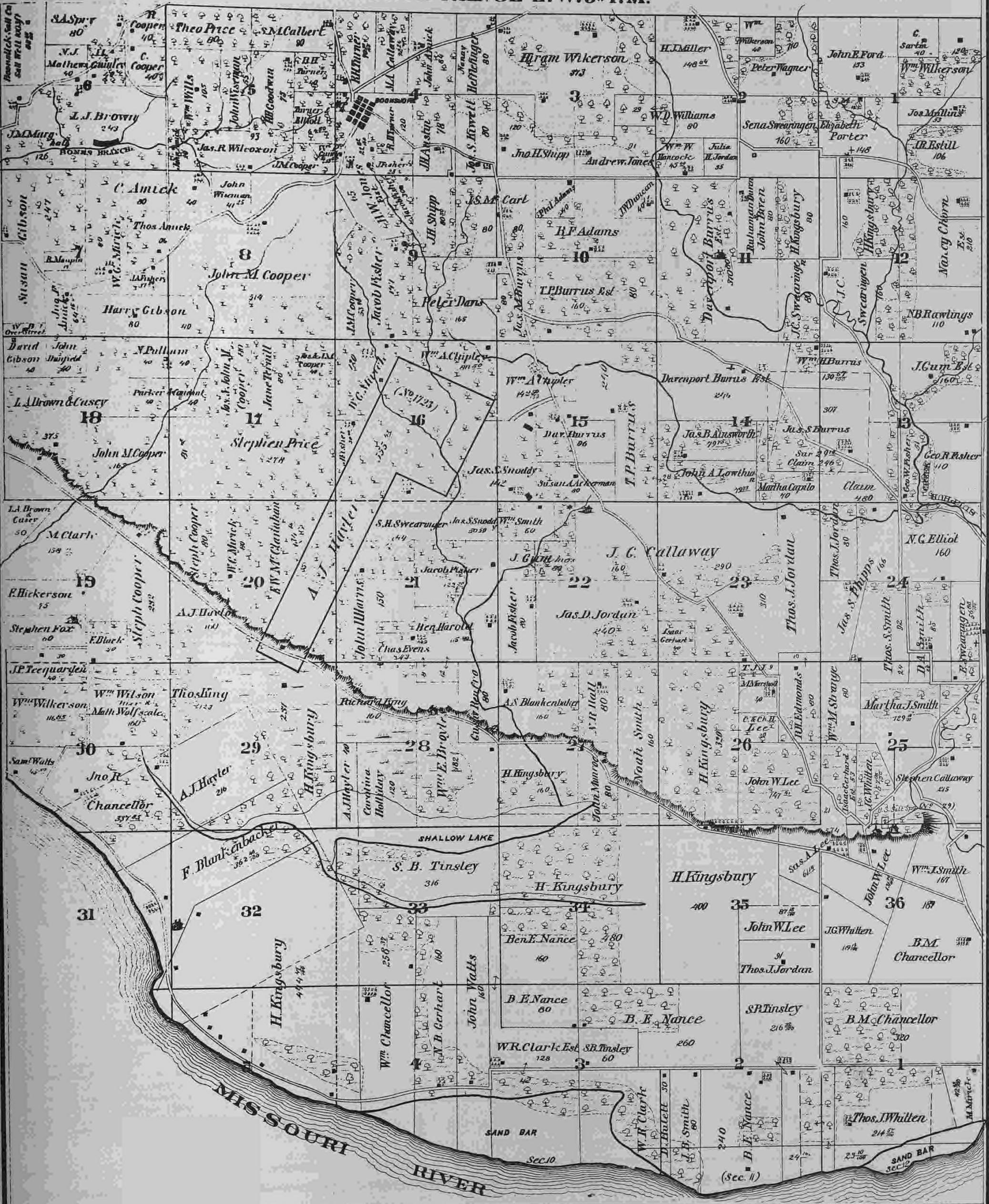
There are two children living, by Mr. Lewis' first wife; the eldest, Benjamin W., now residing in St. Louis, has become one of the prominent and active business men of that city, having succeeded, and become sole proprietor of the Tobacco manufacturing establishment of the Lewis's, and President of the St. L. K. C. & N. R. B. James B. is residing on a very fine farm near Glasgow. There are three children by his third wife; Richard E., Rebecca E., and Annie E. By his personal example and early teaching, he left a strong impress upon the character of his children, as their course thus far through life, well attests.

JOHN HARRISON.

Among old Howard's many noble, and honored sons, of her adoption, that have contributed of their brains and physical force, to carve out of a wild uncultivated territory, inhabited by wild beasts, and still wilder savages, a grand and imposing municipality, which sets as a gem in the galaxy of counties composing the great commonwealth of Missouri, none were more honored, during their lives, than the subject of this memoir. Coming to the then frontier of civilization, with only nature's gifts—that of a robust constitution, a strong, active, and well balanced mind, he accomplished more than is usual under similar circumstances, and attained that which has fallen to the lot of but few—affluence in his latter days, prominence for purity of character, and popularity as a public spirited and benevolent citizen. He was a native of Kentucky, having been born in Bourbon county, of that State, in 1807. He descended from Irish and English blood. His paternal ancestors having immigrated to America from Ireland while this country was known only as a British province, and located in Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. Here, his grandfather married a Miss Carlyle, an English lady of fine educational accomplishments, being especially noted for her excellent penmanship. John, one of the children by this union, was the father of our subject. After arriving at maturity, he went to Kentucky, where he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Newman) McClanahan, both of whom were natives of Virginia, and where they were married before their advent into Kentucky. After his marriage, Mr. Harrison, in consequence of his limited means, engaged in various kinds of manual labor; one of his principal employments during his earlier days, was contracting

TOWNSHIPS 48. & 49.

NORTH RANGE 17. W. 5th P.M.



and building post and rail fences. After accumulating some means, he engaged in distilling. In 1819, he immigrated with his family to Missouri, and settled near what is now the city of Glasgow, on the present homestead of the Harrisons; here he began farming, and soon erected a tread mill for grinding purposes, and a small distillery. He died in 1825, leaving but a small property and a family of seven children, four of whom were boys; John our subject being the third child.

He and his elder brother James, sawed the lumber to build their first house, by hand, with a whip saw. James afterward became connected with the firm known as Chouteau, Harrison, Valley & Co., of St. Louis and died worth over half a million dollars.

Soon after the arrival of the family in Howard county, young John left the parental roof, and from that time forward, relied upon his own energies for a livelihood. Young and inexperienced, with little knowledge of the snares that beset his path at every step, he might as thousands have done under similar circumstances, yielded, in some degree, to the wiles of the wicked, and gradually his course would have been downward to society's lowest strata. But fortunately, his was a will and mind finely balanced, positive and determined; his was an ambition of man's noblest aspirations, and through patient toil, he was enabled to build up manliness and future success.

Having been deprived in early boyhood of the advantages of an education, save that of three months attendance at a school, he was in point of knowledge, unfitted for any position in the higher avocations of life, or the general routine of a business career. Therefore, and through his inexperience, there was but one course for him to pursue, but one field of employment left open to him, that of a common laborer. Fully realizing his situation, he soon made arrangements to chop cordwood, but on the eve of his entry into this employment, there was here, another difficulty arose; he did not have an ax, neither did he possess the necessary means with which to purchase one. Here, betwixt the hope of success, and the fear of a failure, he called upon James Glasgow, to whom he made his wants known, that gentleman comprehending the situation, and the self reliant disposition of the boy, generously loaned him one dollar and a half, the necessary amount for that purpose. This was, though in the lowly walks of life, his first achievement, and though small, the stepping-stone to his future success; by devoting himself closely to this and various kinds of labor, he succeeded in saving, from his earnings, a small amount of money. When it is remembered that this part of his life was spent during the early days of the first settlement of this part of Missouri, when common labor commanded only from twenty-five to fifty cents per day, one can well imagine that it required a constant continuation, from day to day, of the best directed energy, united with the most rigid economy, for a man to be able to secure a few dollars. From step to step, he onward pursued his course, never flinching from the work before him, no matter how arduous the task. After the death of his father, he took charge of the little mill and distillery, and engaged some at farming, but he soon abandoned the distillery. By this time, through his temperate, industrious habits, and honorable course, he had established a character such as would grace the noblest of mankind. His many friends, recognizing his qualities, were not loth in lending him their influences, and in many instances, their more substantial aid. By degrees, he began branching out, more especially in the milling business, until at one time, he became interested in most all the mills in this part of the country. Though not having any previous training in the use of tools, or in the appliances of machinery, such was his natural mechanical genius and taste for them, that he could erect, from the foundation, any of the most complicated mills, arranging the machinery in perfect order. It is said of him, that while traveling on board of a steamboat that if there was the least thing wrong in the working of the machinery, he could detect and describe the cause. All the mills owned by him, in his younger days, were run by water power.

His extensive business necessarily brought him in contact with many other men, and such was his memory and ability to grasp all the facts and circumstances, that he could discern at a glance, whether he kept the books or not, any inaccuracies that may have, by chance, or otherwise, crept into accounts. His system of book-keeping, though one of his own, was always easily explained and as easily understood by others. His great success in the milling business was due, no doubt, to his known integrity, and the care with which he was known to use in the preparation of his flour, the people always preferring his brands to that of any other. He was one of the foremost men in the county in the support of all public enterprises, from which it was expected that general good to the whole people might be derived, and for a number of years, one of the main stays of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Though in an unostentatious manner, one of the most liberal and charitable of men. In 1865, he distributed about sixty-five thousand dollars among his children. At his death, his estate was worth about sixty thousand dollars; at that time, the large steam flouring mill, at Glasgow, and a water mill in Chariton county, belonged to him. He left in his will, a clause, empowering a majority of his children to make an equal distribution of his property, and what is most remarkable, is, that there has not been a single claim allowed against the estate. He died in May, 1875; his wife surviving him only three weeks. Thus, these old and respected people passed away, after a life of general usefulness, and after living happily together for upwards of forty-five years, having been married in 1830. His wife's name was Penala Marr; she was a native of Virginia.

They left five children, three of whom were boys. The order of their births are as follows: Sarah E., wife of Thomas Shackleford; Fannie, wife of C. R. Montague; John W., of the firm of Shickles, Harrison & Co., St. Louis; Orrel M., residing on the Homestead; George B., assistant Cashier of the Glasgow Savings Bank.

JOEL HUME.

Appropriately in connection with the history of Howard County, follows the history of the Hume family. According to the most reliable information now accessible, their more remote progenitors came from England at a very early date, and settled in the colony of Virginia. There, Reuben Hume was born, raised and married. His wife was Miss Annie Finks, an aunt of Capt. Finks of this county. In the early settlement of Kentucky, he located in Madison County, where he died, leaving his wife and a family of seven sons. His widow finally followed her children to Missouri and died in Boone County, near Rocheport, in which county her sons all settled, with the exception of Joel, who located in Howard. The names of the other children were Reuben, George, Lewis, Thornton, John, and

Staunton; George, Lewis and Staunton died in Boone County, where they were known as large farmers and reputable citizens. Reuben died in Cole County, and John is now residing in Moniteau County, near the town of California.

Joel, the eldest, was born in Virginia, and was old enough to assist in the maintenance of the family when he reached Kentucky. He grew up to manhood and was married in Madison County, to Miss Polly A., daughter of Gelverton Peyton, a Virginia gentleman, and an old Continental soldier of the Revolutionary Army. After the birth of eight children, they moved to this county, where they arrived in the fall of 1844, making a location in the North-east corner of the municipal Township of Chariton. He had made a visit to this section the preceding spring, at which time he purchased a tract of 710 acres, partly improved, and on which he located his family on their coming to the county. He at once began the work of improvement, and he added to his possessions by purchase, till at the time of his death, during the late Civil War, his landed property amounted to some 2,000 acres. He devoted his time principally to farming and stock-raising, and soon won a reputation second to none, as a judicious and prosperous farmer. Indeed, his section of the county is largely indebted to his enterprise and prudence for many of its valuable improvements, and at the breaking-out of our internecine troubles, he was ranked among the solid, reliable and wealthy men of his community. True to the principles and institutions of the South, principles and institutions even older than the birth-day of the nation itself, and recognized by the Federal Constitution, his sympathies and counsels were with the oppressed Southern States. For no other reasons than his out-spoken, honest sentiments, and that he had three sons fighting in the Confederate Army, in honorable and recognized warfare, he was treated with every indignity that malicious ingenuity could invent, and that a barbarous soldiery could execute. His beautiful homestead was burned down, his farm rifled of its stock, and while his dwelling was being consumed by an element less fierce than the fury passions of his persecutors, mother Hume, now one of the venerable ladies of the county, and an immediate daughter of one of the heroes of 1776, was not allowed even to snatch her bedding from the ravages of the flames. Throwing entirely out of the question, the right of secession and the attempt of the Southern States to set up an Independent government, such acts can only be regarded in one light by every man inspired by the nobler impulses of humanity, North or South, and posterity will stigmatize such conduct as not only cruel and heartless, but brutal and fiendish, unjustified by any possible military contingency, and as reflecting both on the morals and honor of the powers which justified it. A short time after the despoiling of his property, he was seized by military order and imprisoned at Glasgow. In a few days he was led out with other prisoners to be shot, and it was in witnessing the murder of his fellow-citizens, by death-dealing muskets, that his nervous system received the shock, which in connection with the decrepitude of age, precipitated a sickness from which he never recovered. For some reason he was remanded to prison, to await execution at another time, but Heaven intervened, and the Creator took to himself the spirit of his aged servant before his enemies had time to mutilate his body by the missiles of death. His alarming illness, coupled with the entreaties of his friends, secured his release, and he died in the arms of his daughter, Mrs. Colvin, who closed his eyes in death, which to him is a sweet sleep from the cares and troubles of life. He departed this life November twenty-seven, 1864, and fell a martyr to those principles dear to every Southern heart, and it is a consolation to his bereaved friends and kindred to have an assurance that the day will come when an impartial history will vindicate the cause of his conduct. He left behind him a spotless name as a true patriot, a Christian gentleman, and his aged partner, now far advanced in life, linked to him in sympathies social and religious ties, will soon have crossed over the mystic stream, on the banks of which she waits to join her husband, on the happy shores of immortality, "where thieves do not break through nor steal," nor "where moth doth not corrupt."

The estate was divided up after Mr. Hume's death, between his five surviving children; Amanda, the wife of L. C. Peyton, Reuben Y., John G. Sarah J., the wife of P. M. Colvin, and Joel L., the three sons being the ones already mentioned as soldiers of the Southern Army. They have been busily engaged since the close of the war in building up their property, and are now classed with the prosperous farmers of the county, having under fence, in all, about 1,200 acres. Their lands are the finest of the country, having a beautiful lay, and a soil averaging some three feet in depth, and are admirably adapted to all kinds of grain common to this climate, and the various grasses. We notice that they are turning their attention to stock raising and are preparing their farms with the requisite facilities thereunto.

Reuben and Joel are married and John is giving his care and attention to his aged and infirm mother, whose sun of life will soon be set, thus laying an example of filial love, alike honorable as it is admirable.

JUDGE A. W. MORRISON.

Judge Morrison was born in Jassamine County, Kentucky, November twenty-fifth, 1802. He was the only son of a family of six children. Three of the daughters, viz: Mrs. Martha (Jas.) Dunn, Mrs. Nancy (Wm.) Hughes, and Mrs. Mary (Samuel) Dunn, were married in Kentucky. The other two daughters, Catharine and Sally, were married in this county, the former to Mr. James H. Leigh, father of A. M. Leigh, a prominent lawyer of Jefferson City, and a member of the late State Constitutional Convention, and the latter to Mr. Presley Samuels, now of Dubuque, Iowa. These children all became citizens of Howard County, where Nancy died; Sarah died in Dubuque, Iowa, Martha in Benton County, and Mary in Kentucky, to which State she and her husband had migrated. These, each, raised large families, well-known citizens of reputable standing.

Judge Morrison's mother was married a second time, to Mr. Lawrence J. Daly, of Jassamine County, Kentucky, and in 1820, they arrived in this county, where were born to them four daughters, each of whom was married here. Elizabeth became the wife of Samuel C. Major, sr., a well-known citizen of Fayette; Lucy is the wife of Wm. C. Boone, a relative of Daniel Boone, and at present Cashier of one of the National Banks of Jefferson City; Alice became the wife of Dr. John A. Talbot, of this county, where they both died, and Louisa is the wife of John P. Sebree, a citizen of this county, but who is now engaged in discharging his duties as Warden of the State Penitentiary, at the Capitol of the state.

Judge Morrison was in the nineteenth year of his age when he arrived in Howard County, in company with his mother and family. He had already received a liberal education under the instructions of his step-father, Mr. Daly, who was a very proficient and accomplished teacher, under whom he had already mastered the theory of surveying when he came to this county. Doing duty as deputy, under Mr. Daly, who was county surveyor in 1822, he soon became master of the practical part of this science and was afterwards elected to this office and surveyed in the meantime, sites of New Franklin, Fayette, Roanoke and Boonesborough. He held this position some ten years, and during the time surveyed several Government contracts in the Western boundary of the Platt Purchase, on the Northern boundary of the State joining Iowa, and in Camden County, on the Big Osage.

His known ability and integrity recommended him to the people as a proper incumbent for the various official positions of the county, and up to 1851, he variously served his county in some of the offices within its gift, including those of Sheriff, Assessor, Judge of the County Court; in fact, with the exception of four years spent as Receiver in the Land Office at Fayette, by appointment under James K. Polk, he was almost constantly employed in some of the offices of the county, up to the date mentioned.

In 1851, he was appointed State Treasurer by Gov. King, to fill the unexpired term of Peter G. Glover, deceased. With such satisfaction did he discharge the duties of this responsible position, and such was his popularity in the State, that he was successively elected three times to this office, and was its incumbent at the breaking out of the late Civil War. He then, against the earnest solicitations of Gov. Gamble, resigned the position, rather than take the "test oath," and returned to his farm, near Fayette. A short time afterwards, he bought the Joel Heyden farm, where he now lives, a fine estate of about 800 acres.

The Judge has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Minerva Jackson, daughter of Capt. John Jackson, of this county, one of its early settlers (from Tennessee) and one of the heroes under Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. By this companion he had five sons and two daughters. Four of the sons are now living, viz: John L., a leading merchant of Fayette, and formerly Sheriff of the county; James, a well known farmer, residing near Fayette; Samuel M., a commission merchant of Shreveport, La., and Preston, a young man at home with his father. Wm. J., the other son, married and died in this county. Susan died single, when about eighteen years of age, and Irena married a gentleman by the name of Amos Cake, and also died in this county. The mother of these died March tenth, 1858. Judge Morrison was married to his second and present wife, September seventeenth, 1860. This lady was the widow of James H. Johnson, of Platt County, and formerly Miss Martha C. Henderson, daughter of John H. Henderson, a native of Virginia. She had three children by her first husband, Annie B., the wife of B. J. Franklin, one of the leading lawyers of Kansas City, and present Member of Congress from the Eighth Congressional District; Rebecca, the wife of Wm. Ford, who died about four years ago in Kentucky, and Geo. D., a farmer of Chariton County.

Mr. Morrison's father, Wm., was a native of Wales. He and two other brothers, Thomas and John, came to this country together. Thomas remained in Ohio where he married and raised a family. The other brothers located in Kentucky, where John died, single.

Alford Williams, Mr. Morrison's grand-father of his mother's family, was a native of Virginia, and settled in Jassamine County, Kentucky, in 1770, where he raised a large family. Some of his sons rose to prominence in after life, and one or two served in our late war with Great Britain. One daughter, the Judge's mother, was the only one of the family who came to this county, where she died, in 1838.

RICE PATTERSON.

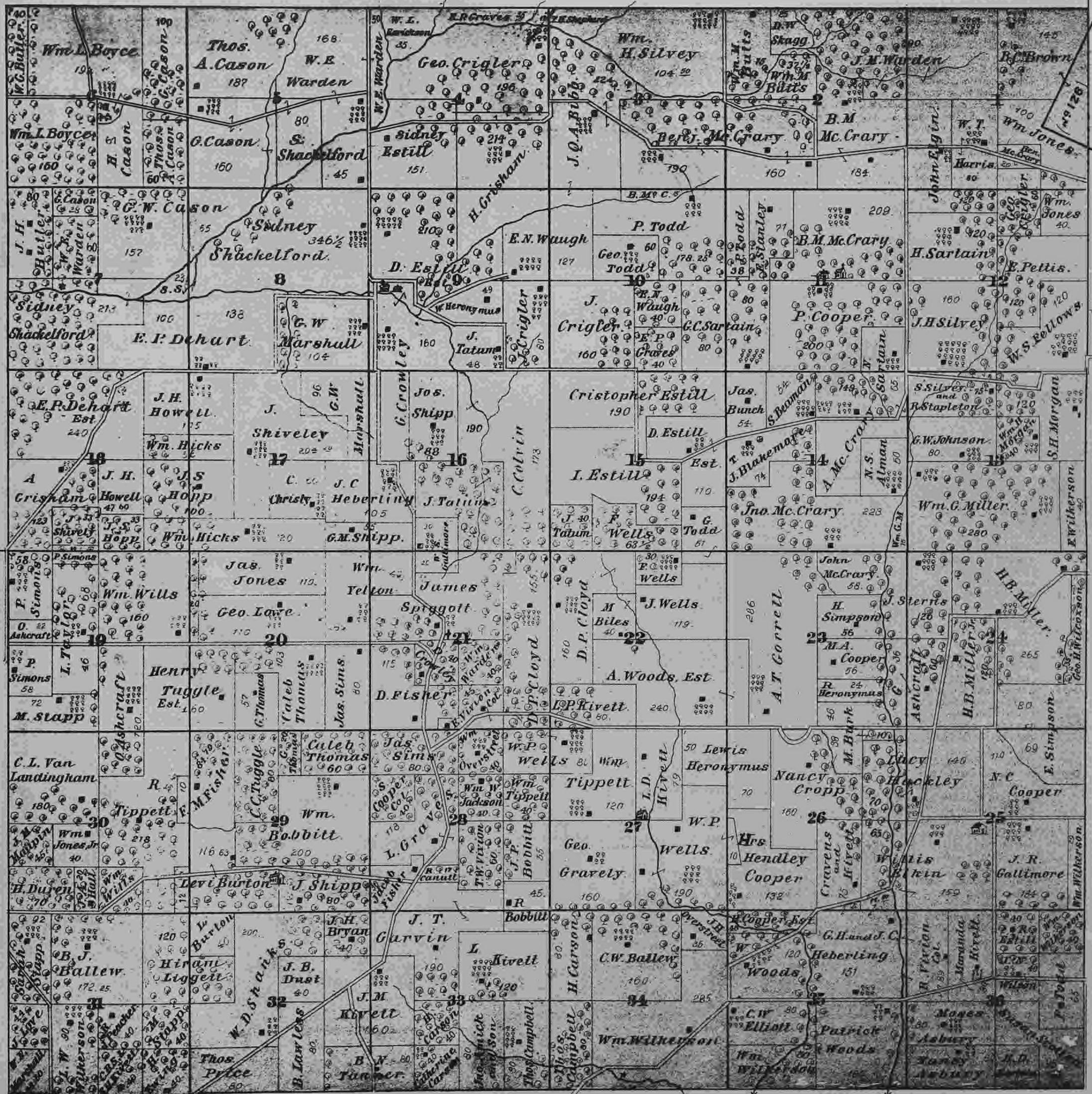
Mr. Patterson's ancestry came from Ireland; his grand-father, Littlebury Patterson, lived and died in Virginia, where he raised a family of eight children. Mr. Patterson's father's christian name was Thomas. He settled in Madison County, Kentucky, about the year 1800, and there married Mary, the daughter of Wm. Harvey, who afterwards became an early settler of Prairie Township, of this county. In 1817, he arrived in this county and made some of the first improvements of Prairie Township. He had five children in Kentucky and the family circle was further increased in this county, by the birth of five additional children.

The subject of this sketch was born in Madison County, Kentucky, February twenty-fifth, 1811. His chances for an education, in his boyhood days, were limited. He was early inured to the hardships of pioneer life, and before he was of age, by the consent of his father, he hired out, assisting to build flat-boats, near Old Chariton, in which he became quite efficient, and received extra wages for his superior skill. Before he was twenty-one, he obtained the consent of his father, and he hired to John R. White, to drive a team to Santa Fe, where he remained three years clerking and selling goods. He learned to speak and write the Spanish language very fluently while there, and such was his proficiency, that in 1841, he was employed by the United States Court of St. Louis, five weeks, as an interpreter during the Chavis murder case. He has crossed the plains six times, in the various capacities of hireling, merchant, captain of a company and traveler.

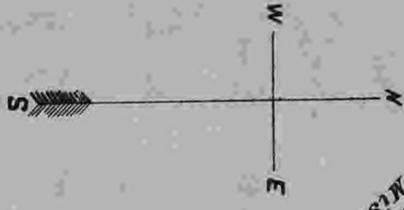
In the spring of 1838, he was united in marriage to Miss Cordelia G., daughter of David Martin, who settled the premises where Mr. Patterson now lives, in 1818. He was a half brother to Maj. James Blythe, of Kentucky, and a cousin of Wm. Gentry, of Sedalia. Their marriage has been a happy and prosperous one, and fruitful of nine children—six living. Mr. Patterson bought the farm on which he lives in 1842. It now embraces 665 acres, is located in one of the best farming districts in this country, and is well and handsomely improved. His landed possessions in all amounts, in this and adjoining counties, to about 1,300 acres. He has been engaged in farming while a resident of Howard County, with the exception of from '53 to '56, when he sold goods at Roanoke. Politically, he was a Whig while that party had an existence, but has since voted with the Democrats. Once he ran for the Legislature, on the Whig ticket, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, and only lacked fourteen votes of being elected, though at the time, his party was at least two hundred in the minority. In 1855, he and his lady united with the Baptist Church at Roanoke, where they have had a membership ever since, and where, for a number of years, he has been a Deacon.

TOWNSHIP 30

NORTH, RANGE 17, WEST OF THE 5TH P.M.



TOWNSHIP 49 N., RANGE 18 W. OF THE 5TH P.M.



MISSOURI RIVER

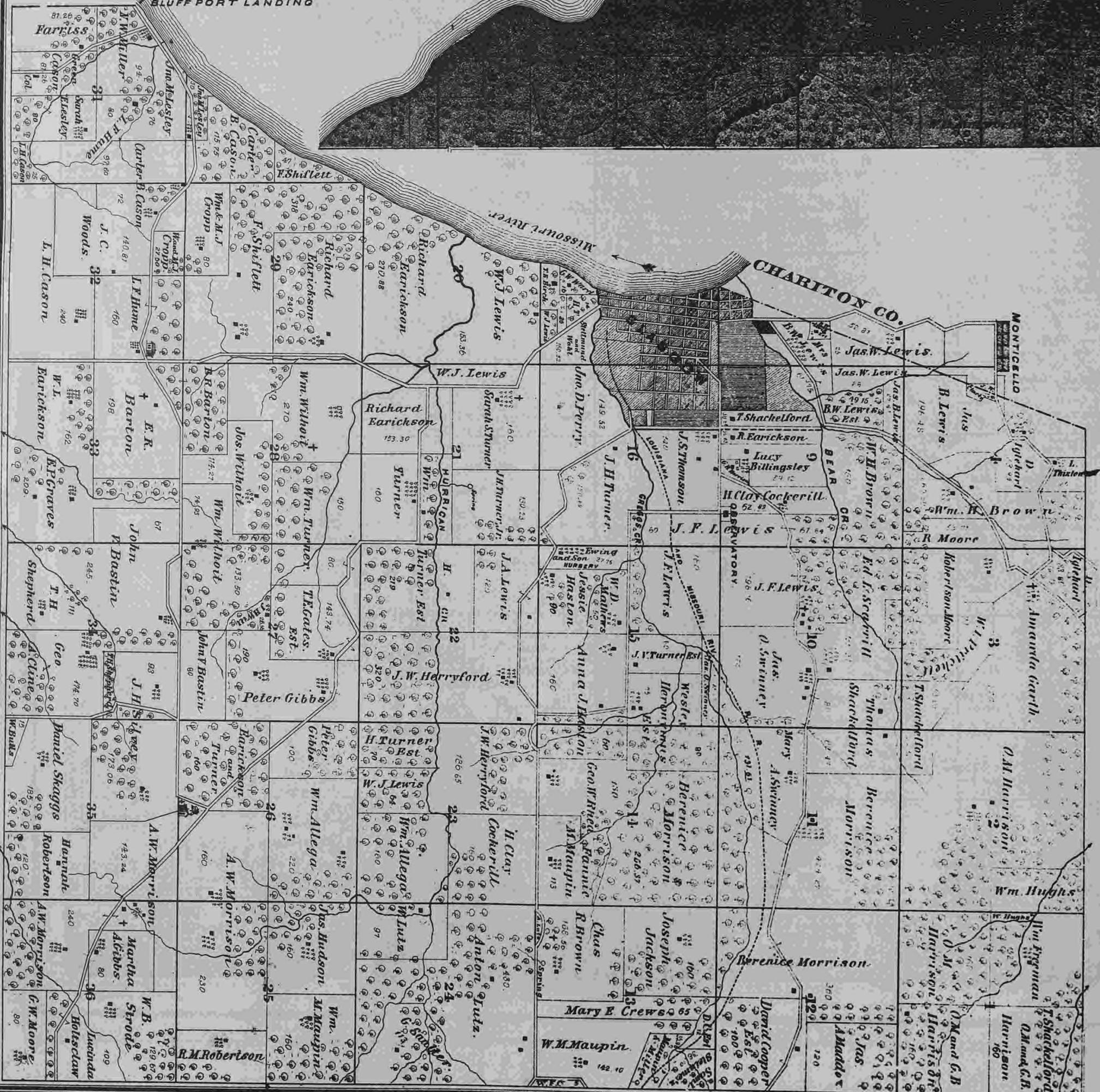
ARROW ROCK

BLUFFPORT LANDING

CHARITON CO.

MONTICELLO

TOWNSHIP 51 NORTH, RANGE 17 WEST OF THE 5TH P.M.

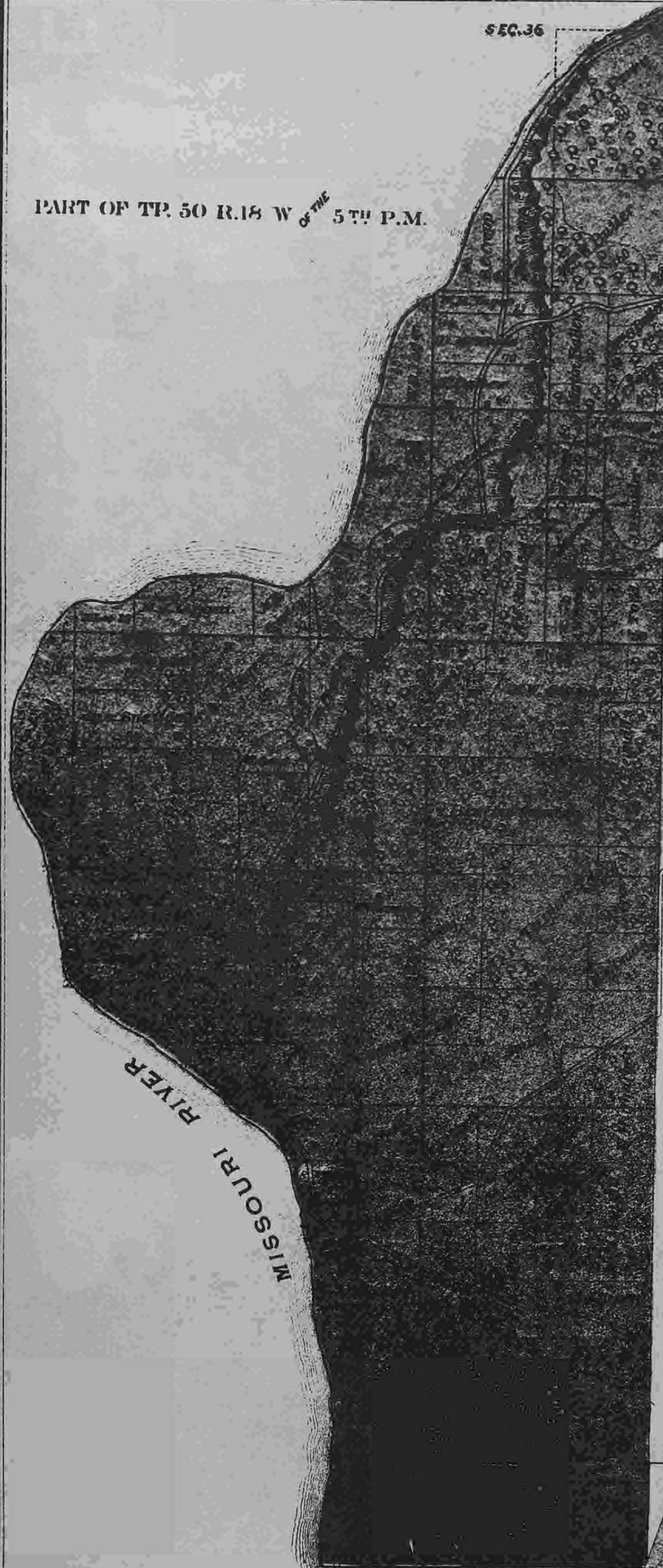


PART OF TP. 50 R. 18 W. OF THE 5TH P.M.

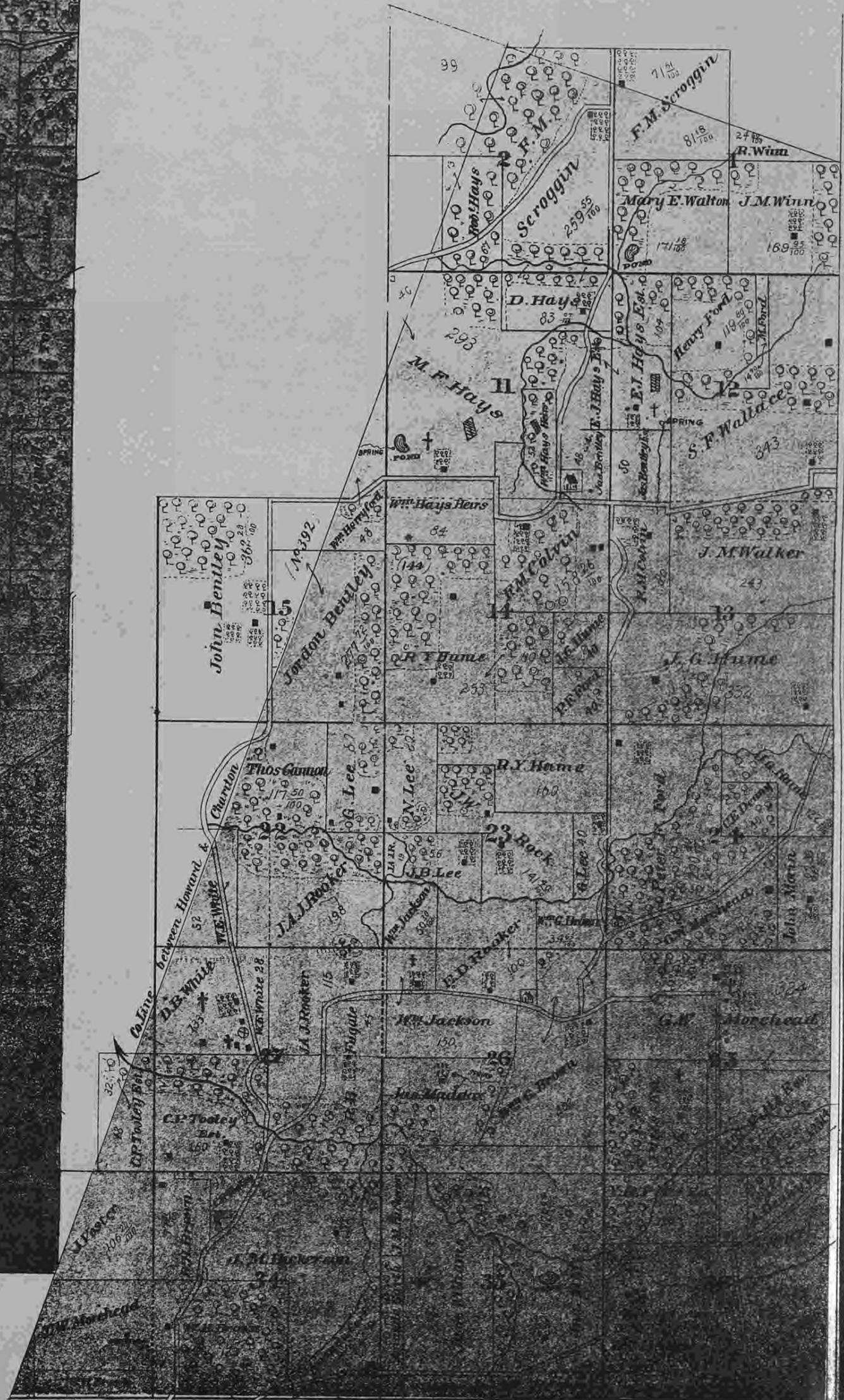
SEC. 36

TP. 51 R. 18 W. OF THE 5TH P.M.
& SEC. 36 IN T. 51 R. 18 W. 5TH P.M.

TP. 52 N. R. 17 W. OF THE 5TH P.M.



MISSOURI RIVER



John Bentley

Jordan Bentley

John Walker

J.G. Home

J.A. Rooker

John Walker

Co Line
between Howard &
Churton

Phos Canyon

J.A. Rooker

J.B. Lee

R.Y. Home

John Walker

D.B. White

J.A. Rooker

J.B. Lee

R.Y. Home

John Walker

J.A. Rooker

J.B. Lee

R.Y. Home

John Walker

John Walker

J.A. Rooker

J.B. Lee

R.Y. Home

John Walker

John Walker

J.A. Rooker

J.B. Lee

R.Y. Home

John Walker

John Walker

J.A. Rooker

J.B. Lee

R.Y. Home

John Walker

John Walker

J.A. Rooker

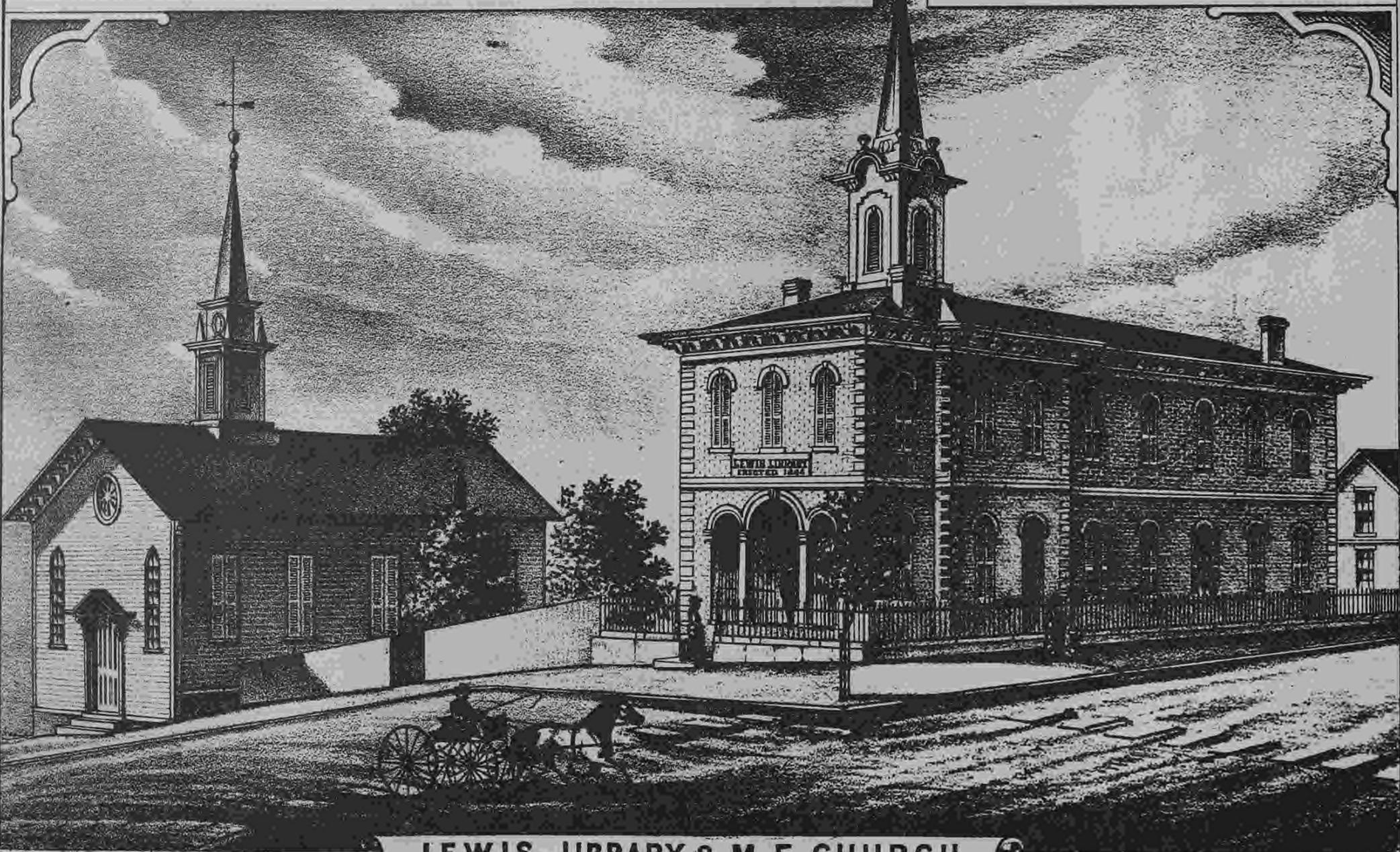
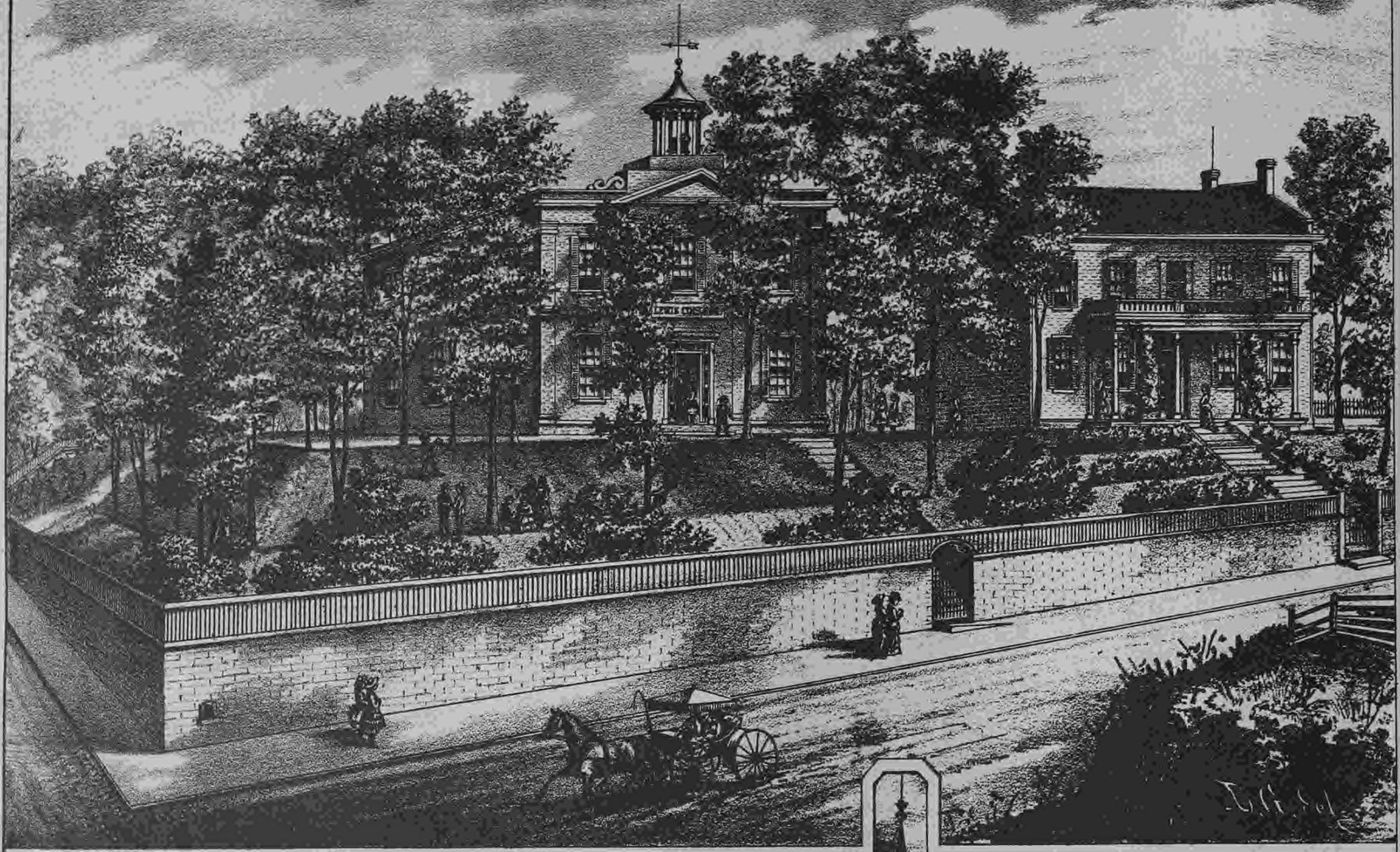
J.B. Lee

R.Y. Home

John Walker

John Walker

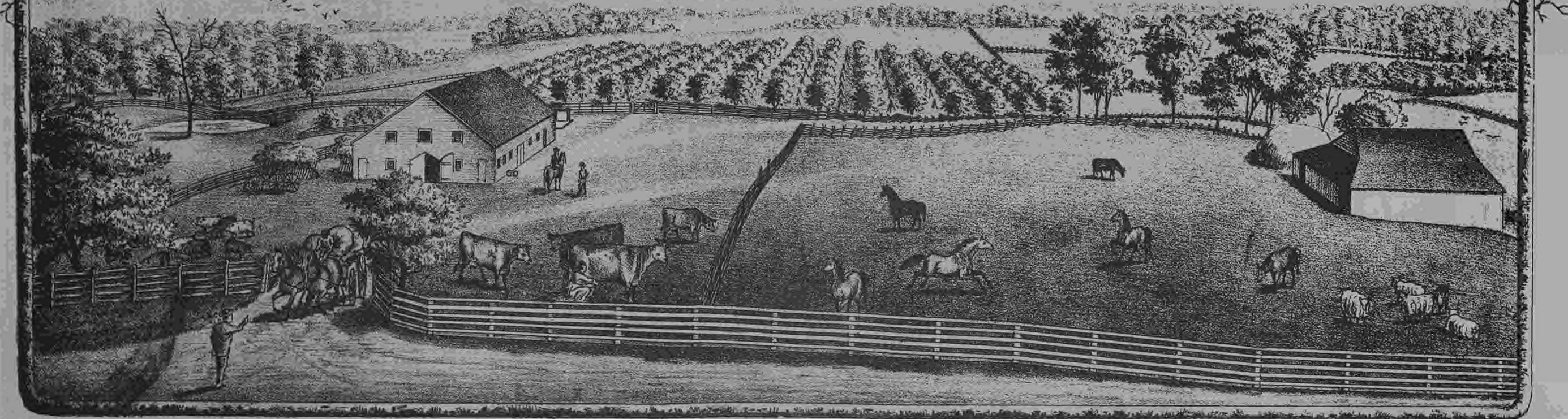
LEWIS COLLEGE & BOARDING HOUSE



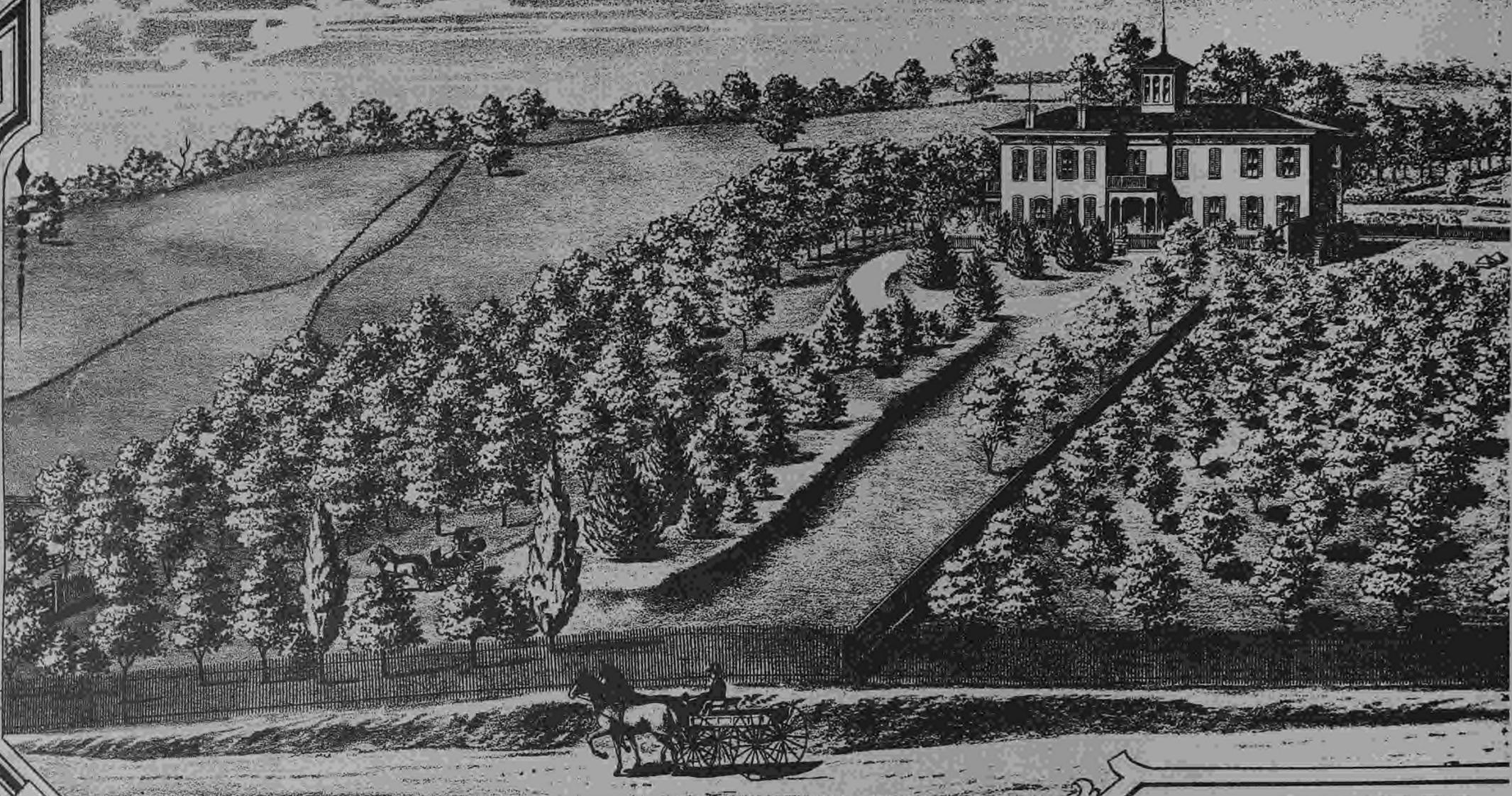
LEWIS LIBRARY & M. E. CHURCH



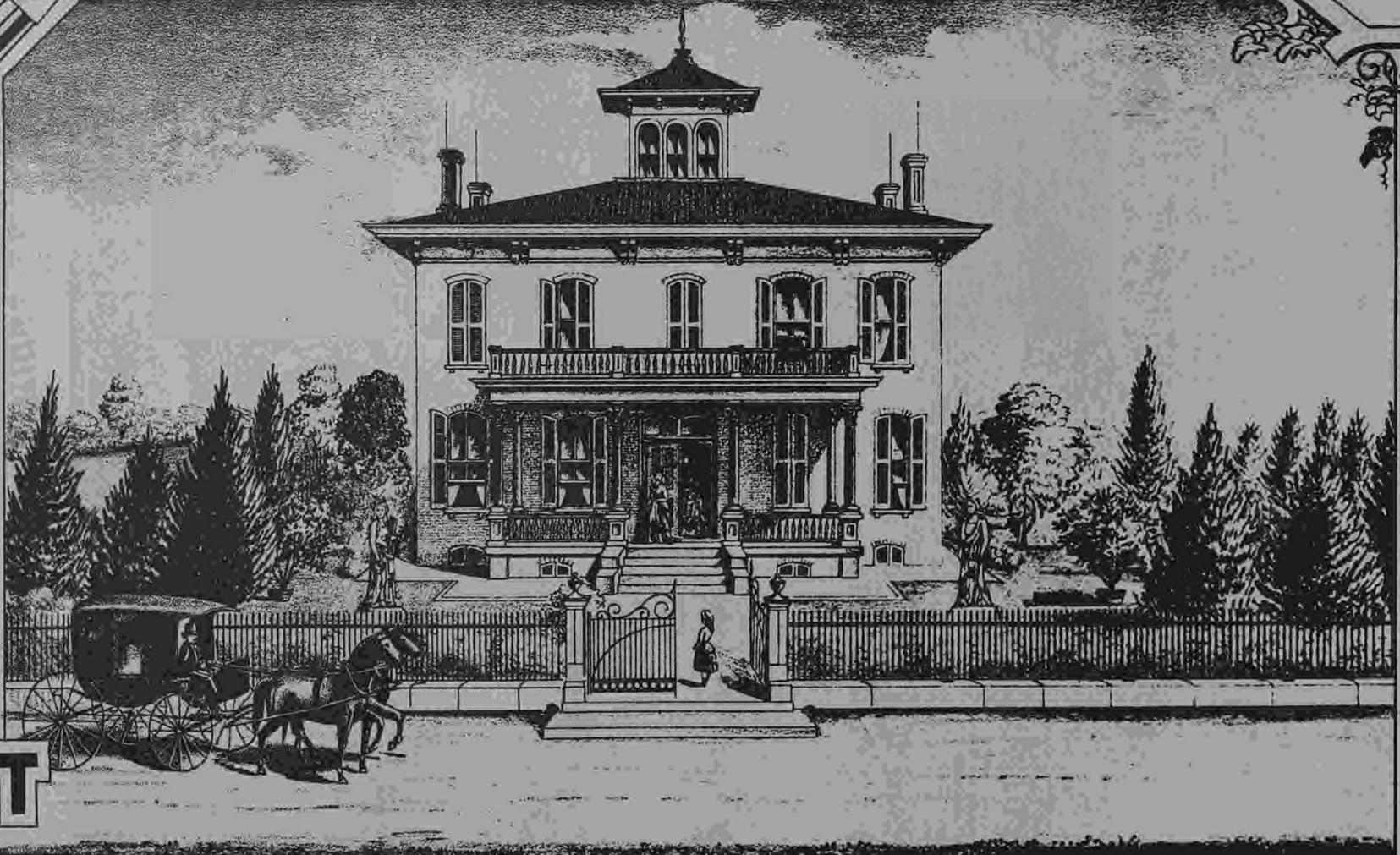
LOOKING SOUTH FROM RESIDENCE



'HAZEL RIDGE' Property of SAMUEL STEINMETZ, Sec. 7, T. 51, R. 16, Howard, Co. Mo.



GLEN
 Property of Mrs. B. W.



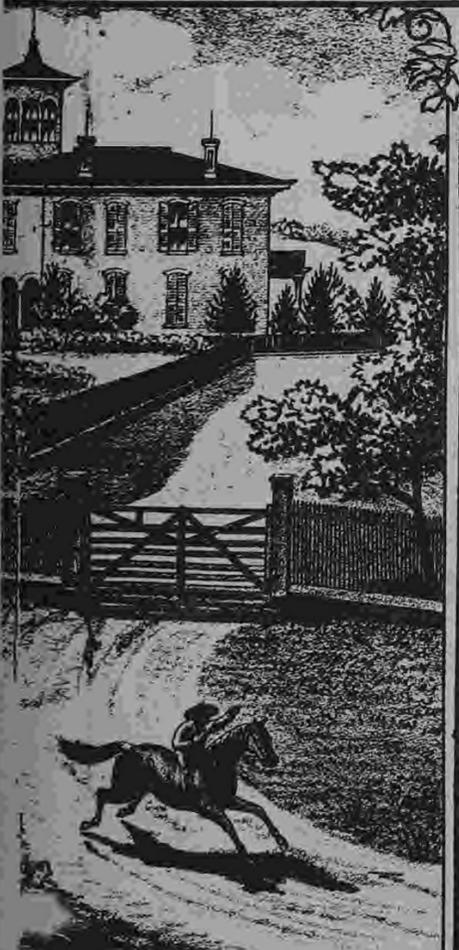
FRONT VIEW



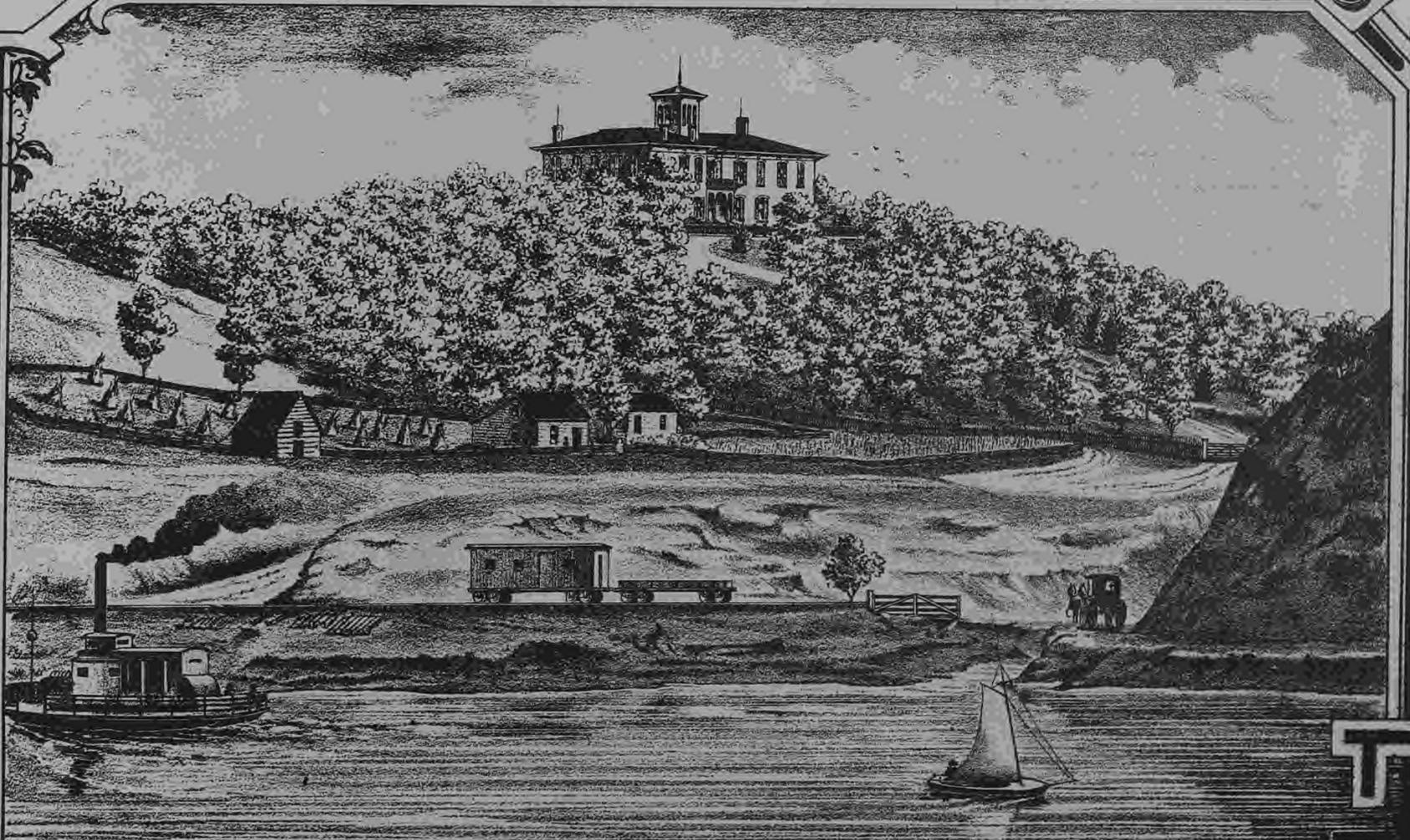
NORTH FRON



EDEN
N. LEWIS, Glasgow, Mo.



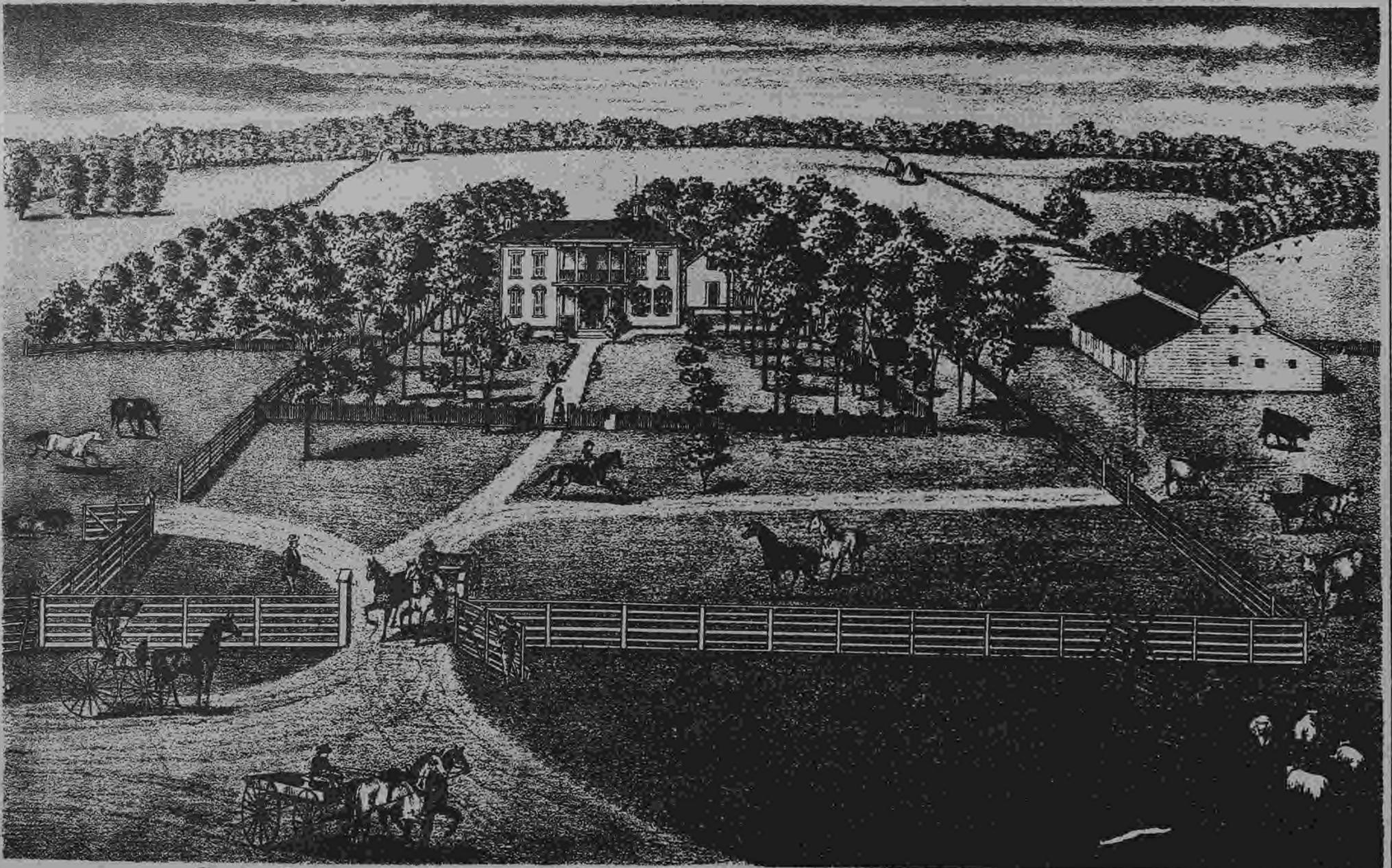
OF RESIDENCE



VIEW FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER

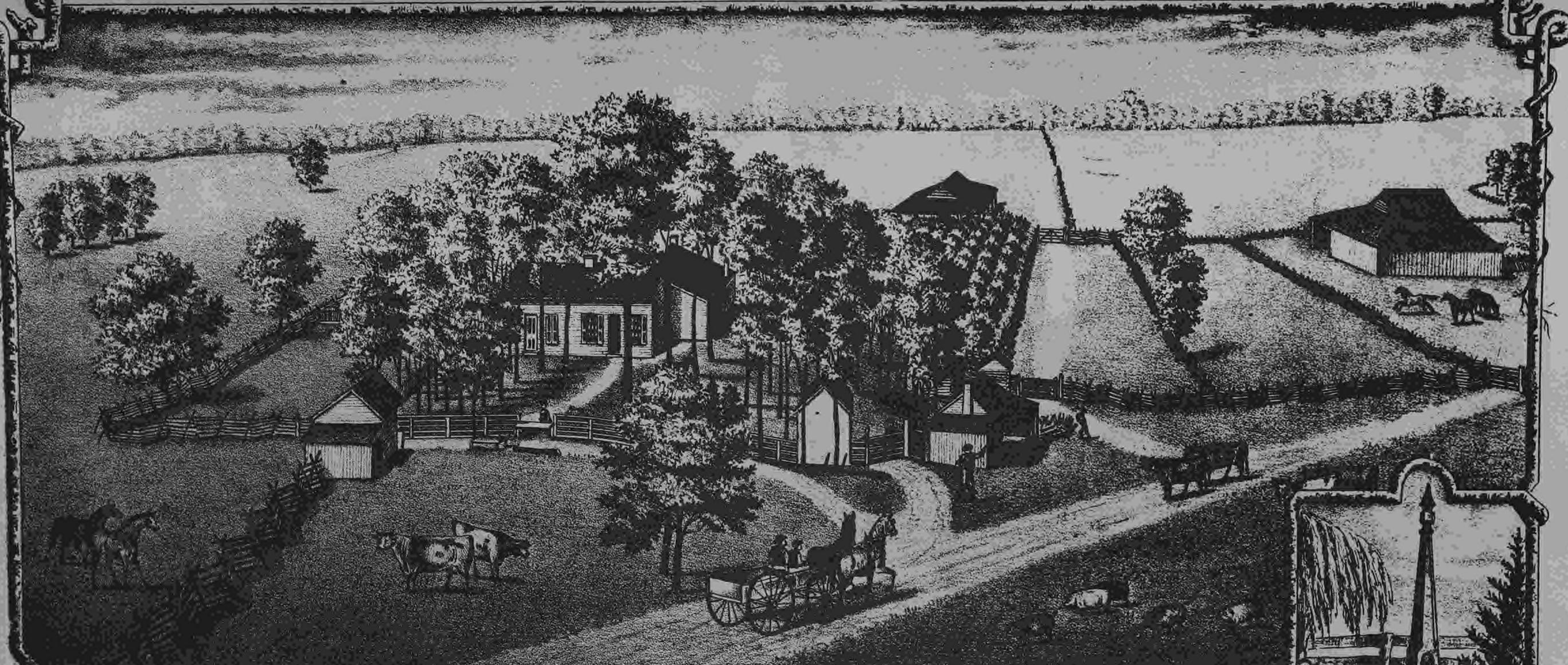


'ELM LAWN' property of DR. J. M. WALKER, Sec. 13. T. 52. R. 17. Howard Co. Mo.

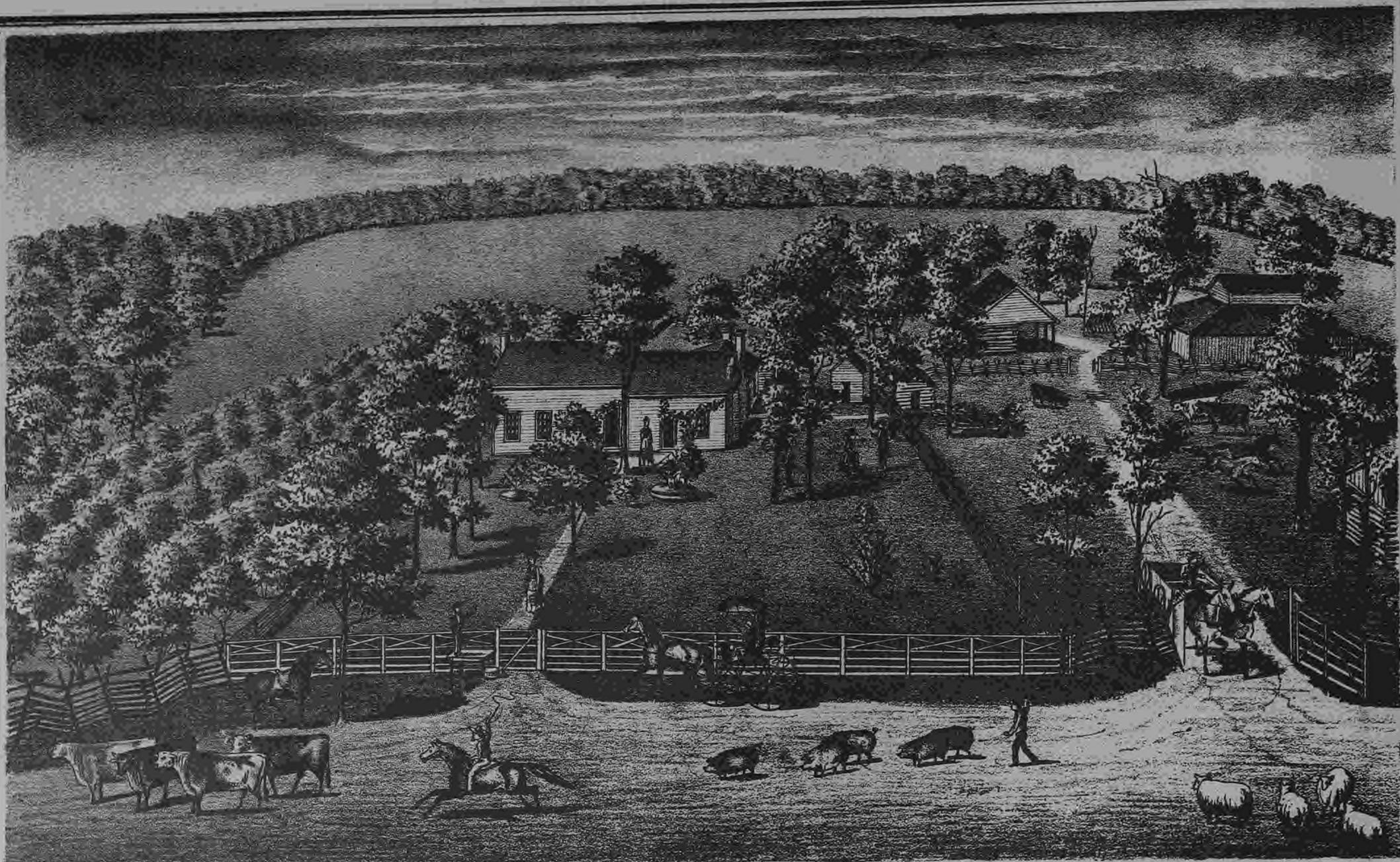


Stock Farm of M. F. HAYES, Sec. 11. T. 52. R. 17. Howard, Co. Mo.

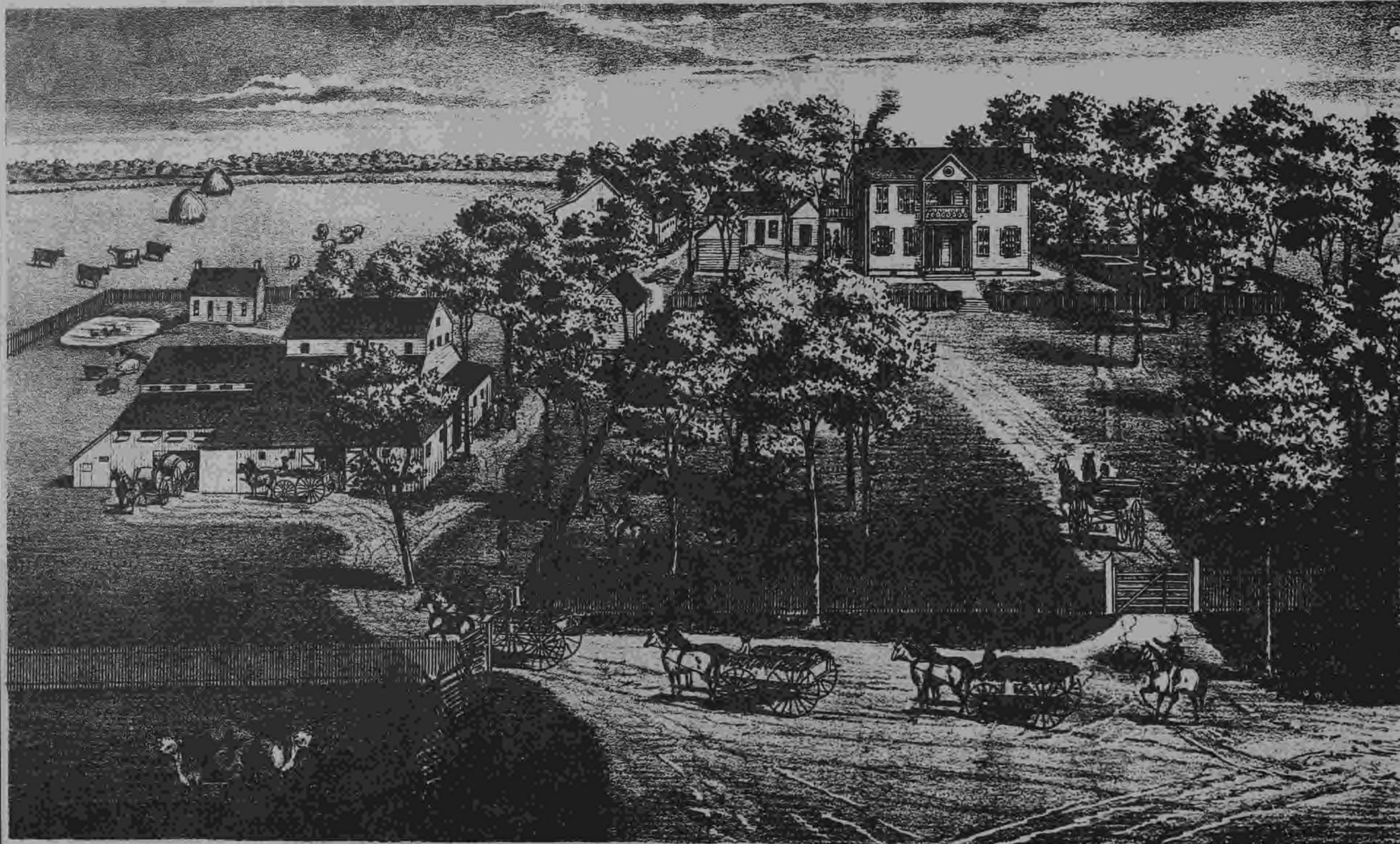
Farm Residence of JNO. G. & JOEL L. HUME.



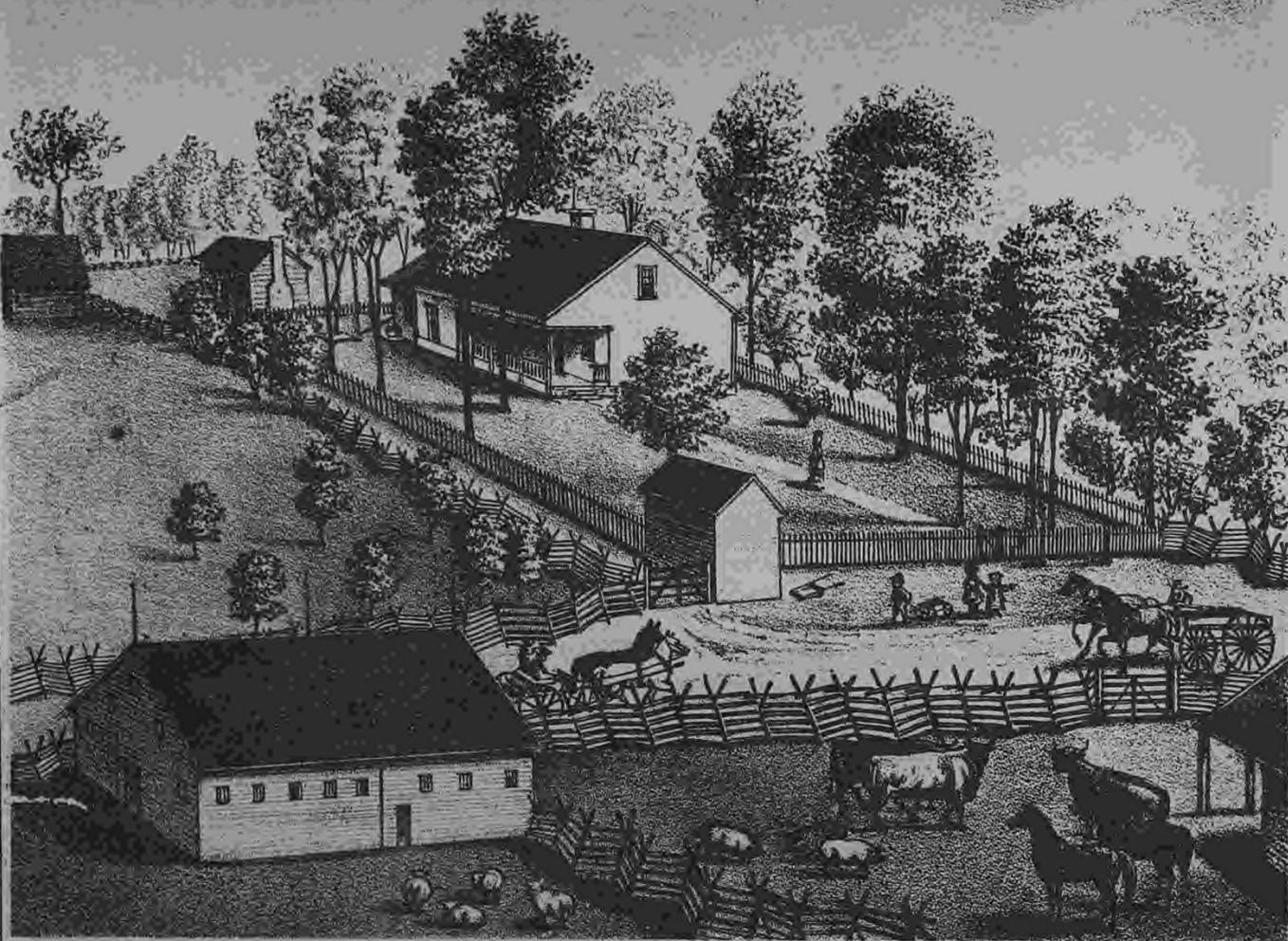
Stock Farm of JNO. G. and JOEL L. HUME, Sec 13. T. 52. R. 17. Howard Co., Mo.



Stock Farm of **REUBEN Y. HUME**, Sec. 14. T. 52. R. 17. **HOWARD COUNTY, Mo.**



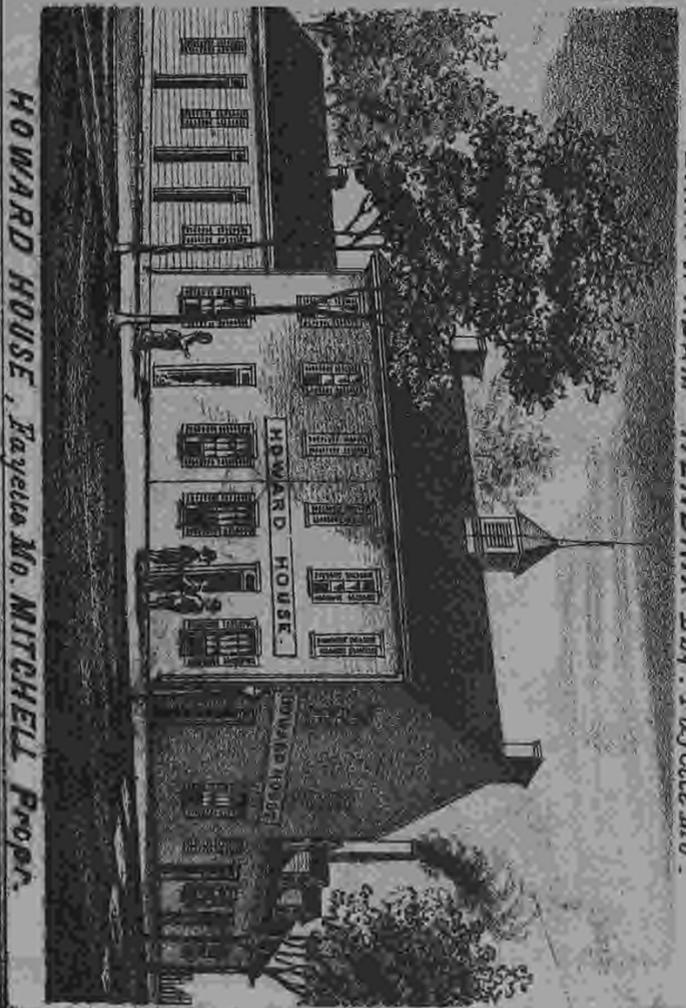
Walnut Grove, Farm, property of **JNO. A. J. ROOKER Esq.** Sec. 17. T. 52. R. 17 **HOWARD COUNTY Mo.**



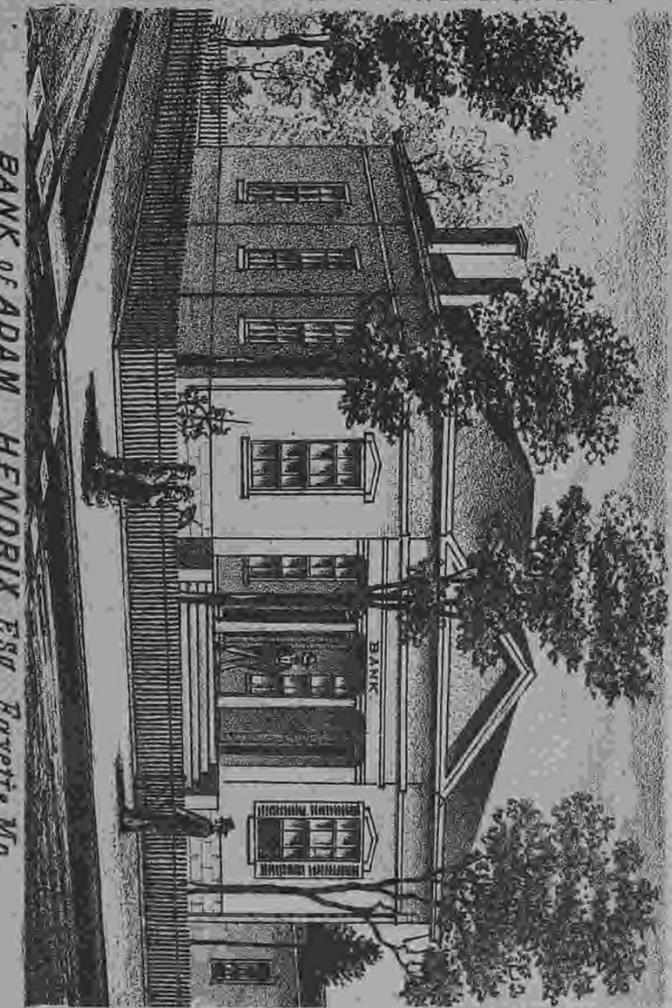
Farm Res. of F. M. COLVIN, Sec. 16, T. 52, R. 17, Howard Co. Mo.



Property of R. M. PATTRICK & FAYETTE BANK, Fayette Mo.



HOWARD HOUSE, Fayette Mo. MITCHELL Propr.



BANK OF ADAM HENDRIX Esq. Fayette Mo.



Res. of J. S. THOMSON Esq. GLASGOW Mo.



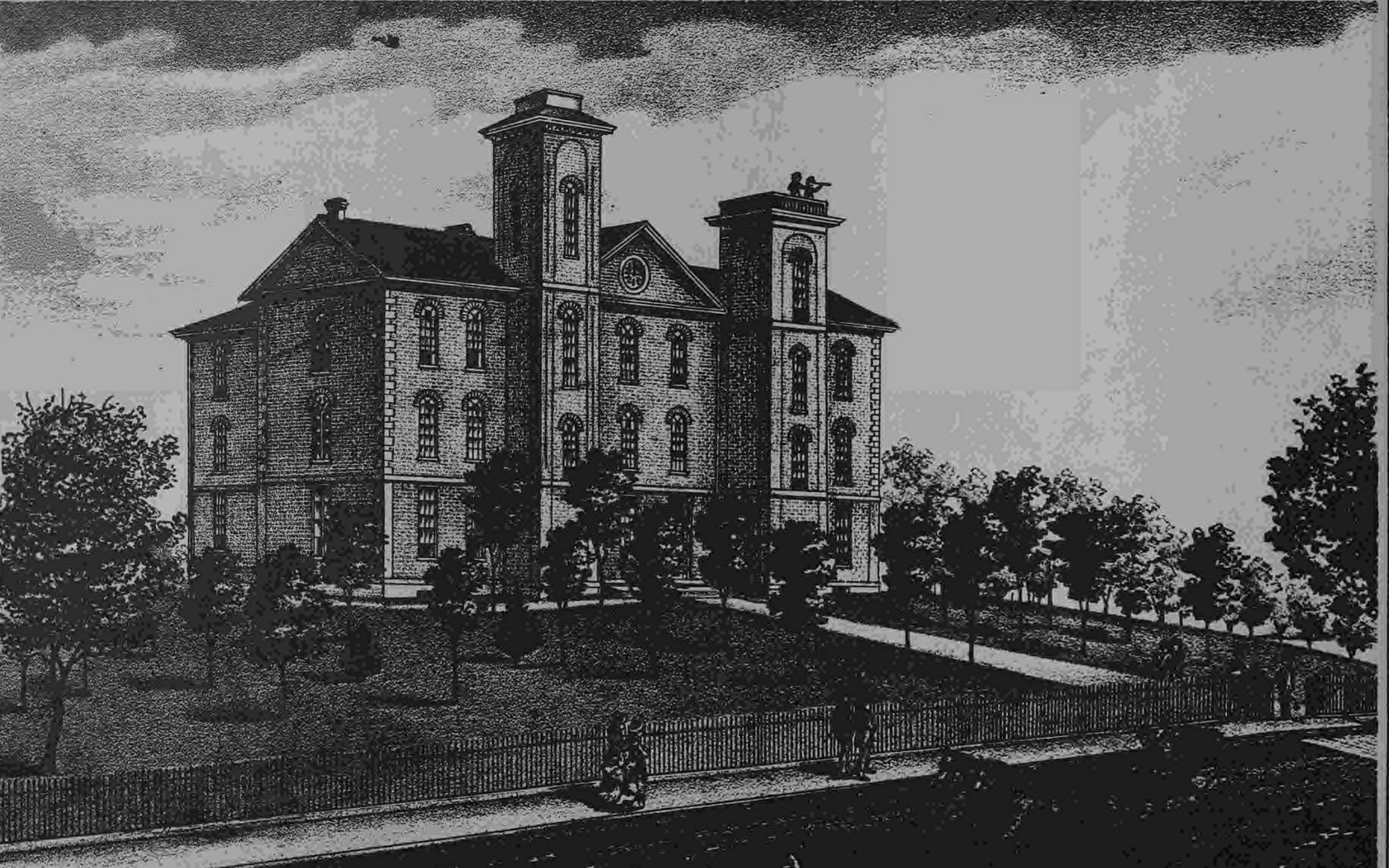
BANK OF ADAM HENDRIX ESQ. Fayette Mo.



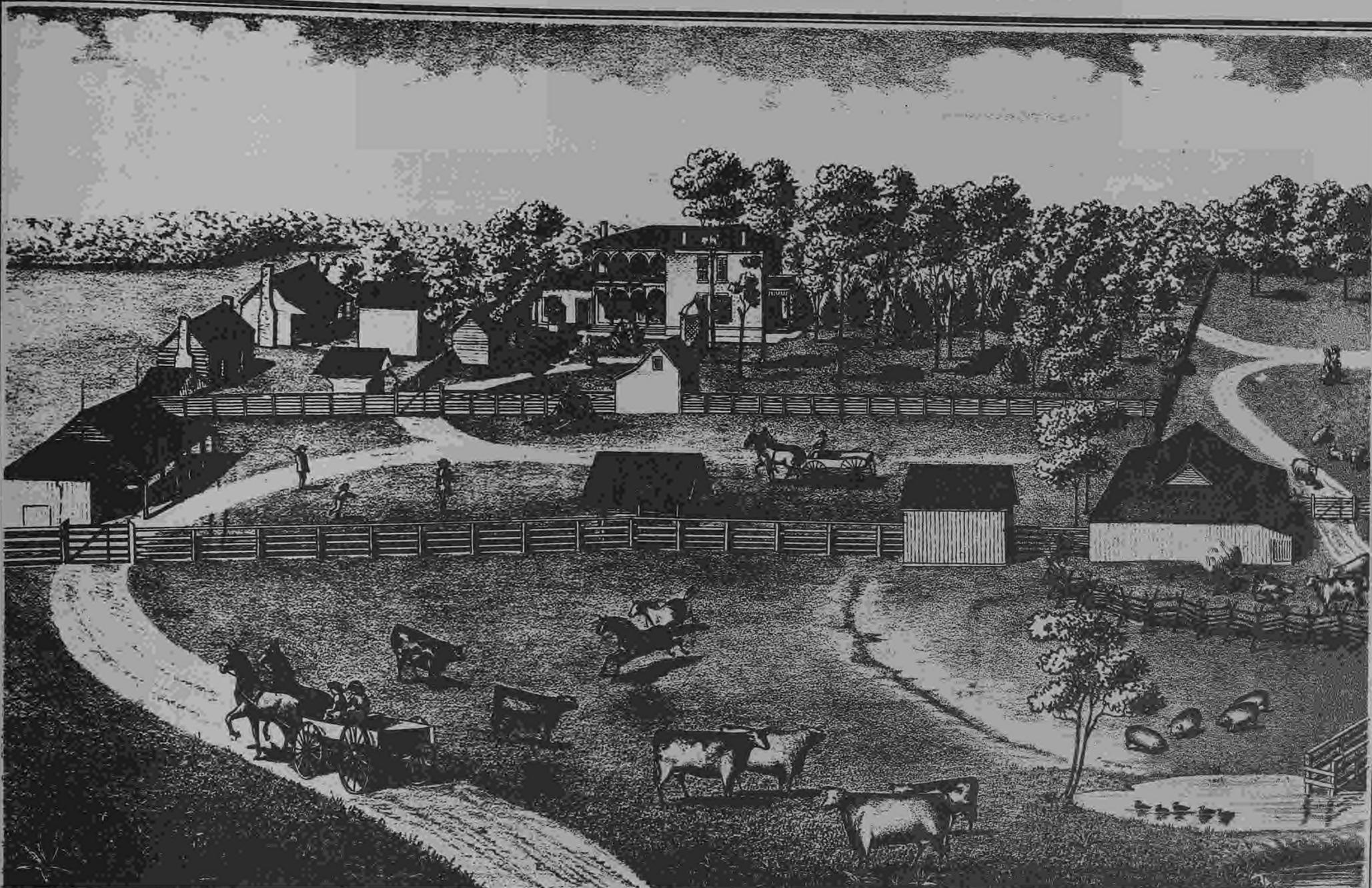
HOWARD HOUSE, Fayette Mo. MITCHELL Propr.



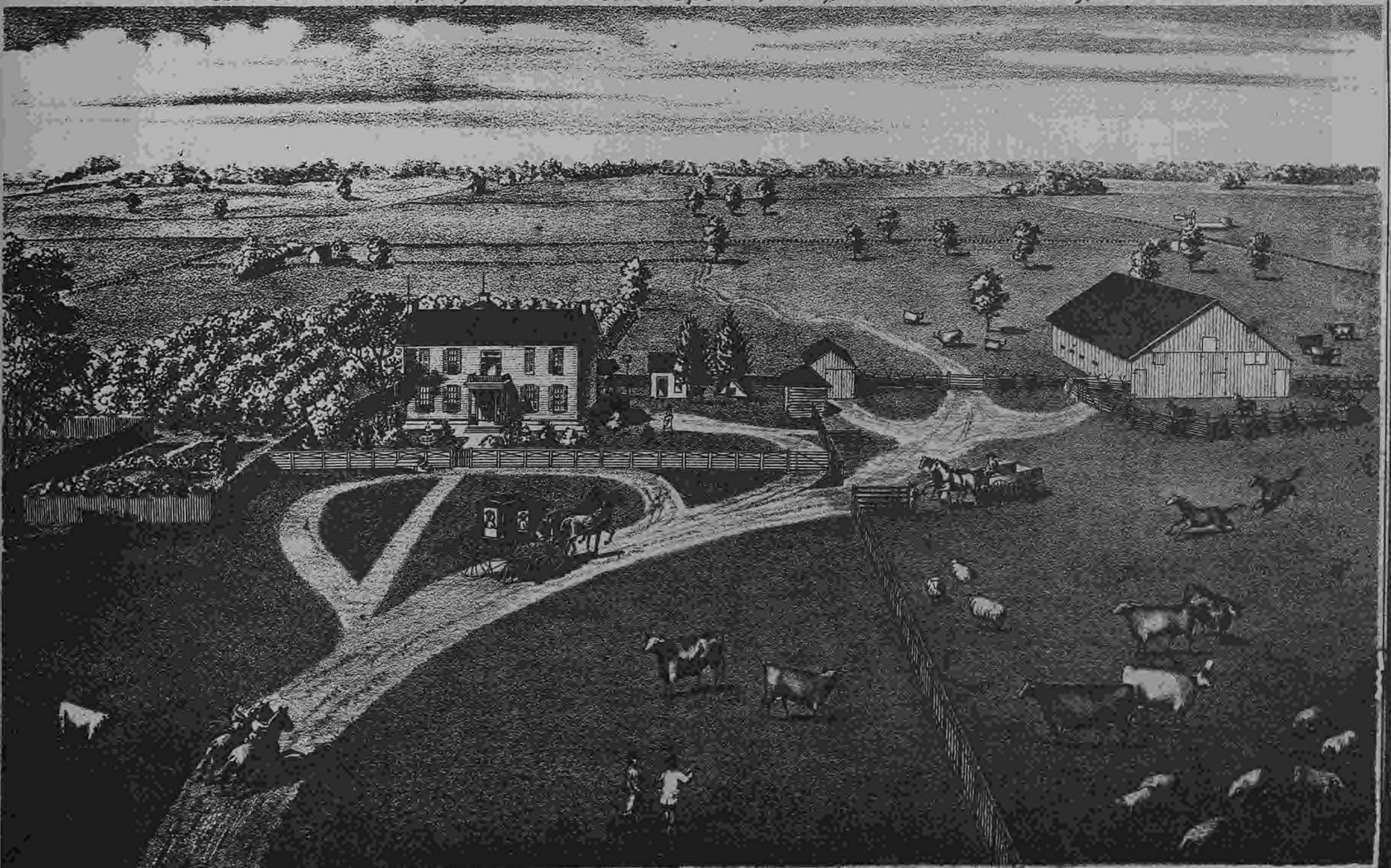
HOWARD COLLEGE, FAYETTE, HOWARD Co. Mo.



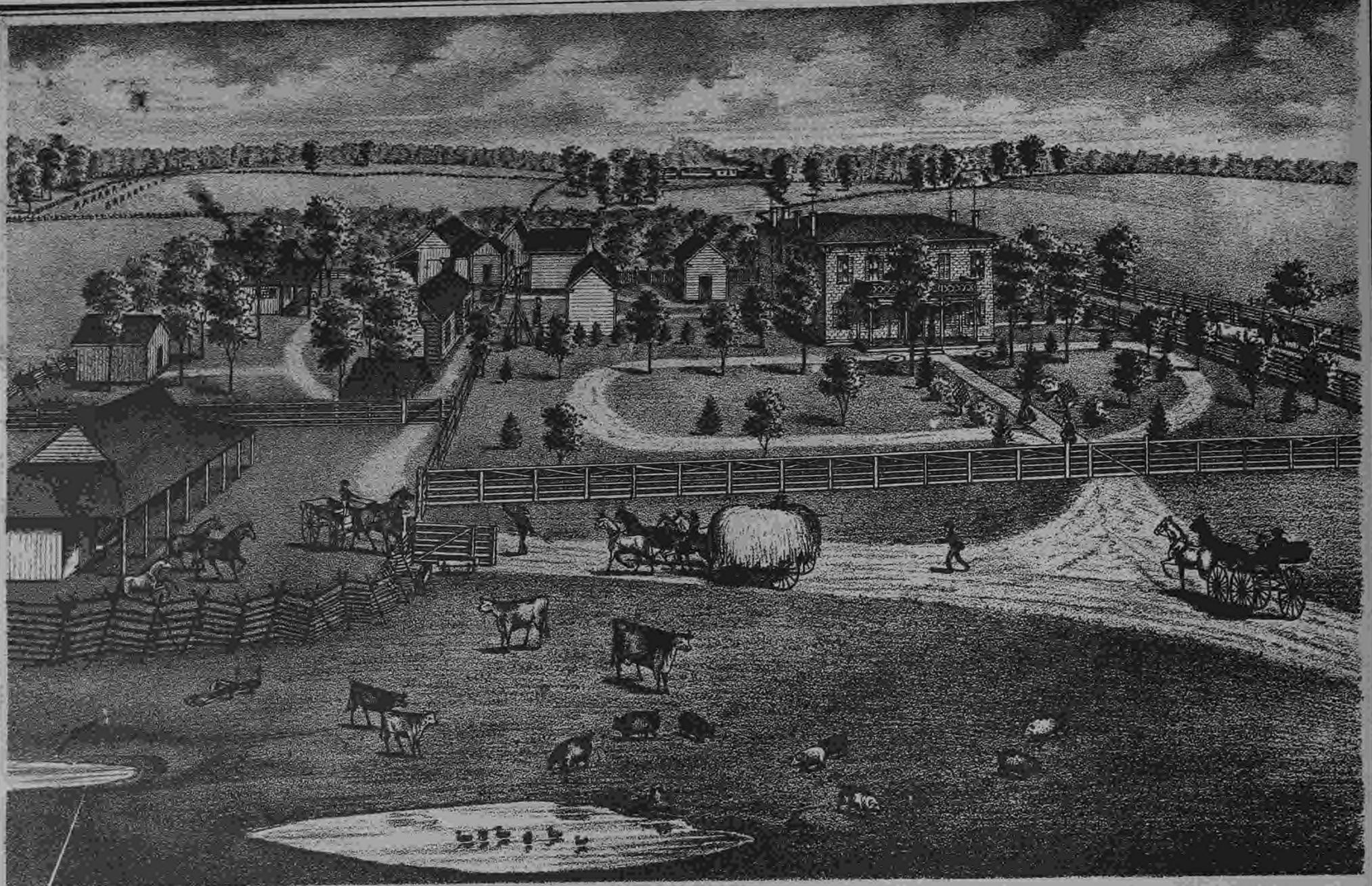
CENTRAL COLLEGE, FAYETTE Mo.



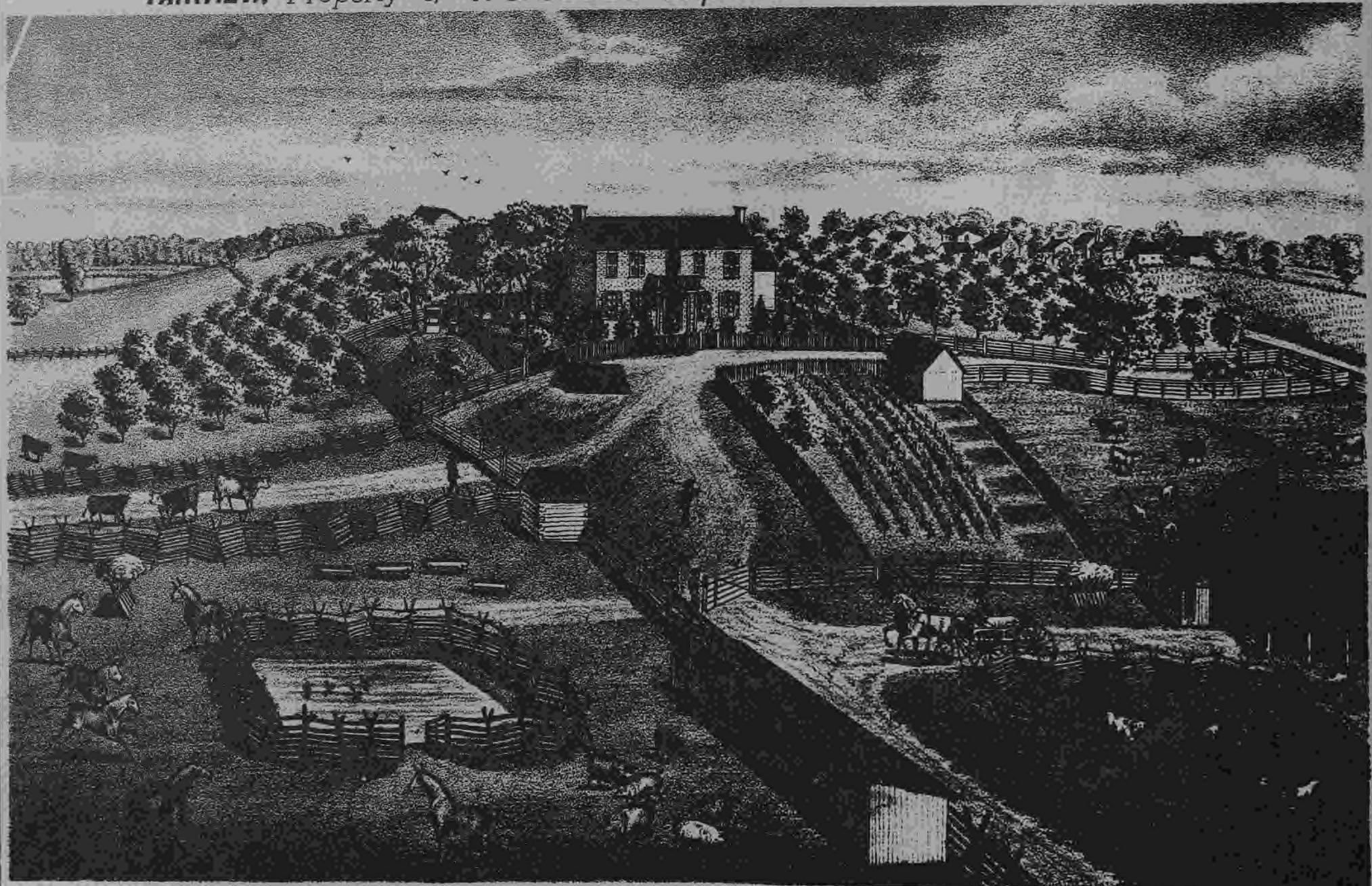
"GREENWOOD" Property of J. R. ESTILL Esq. Sec. 8, T. 49, R. 16 Howard County, Mo.



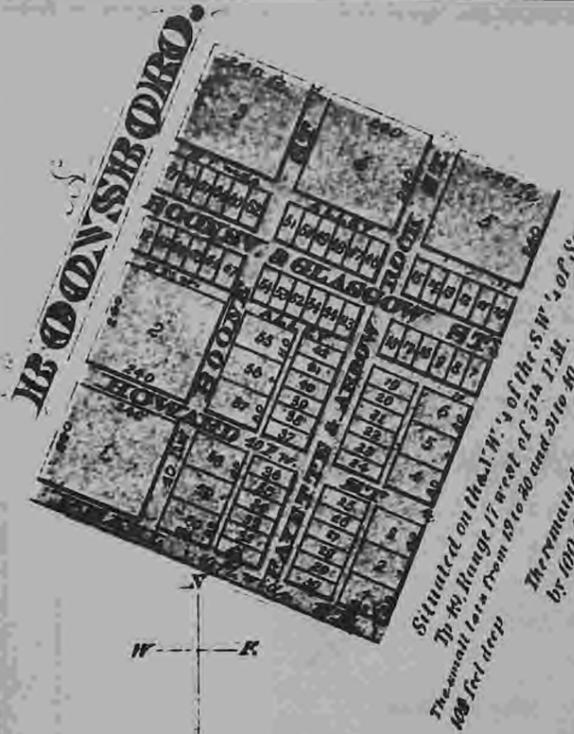
Farm Residence of JOHN LEE Esq. Old Franklin. Sec. 5, T. 48, R. 16. Howard Co. Mo.



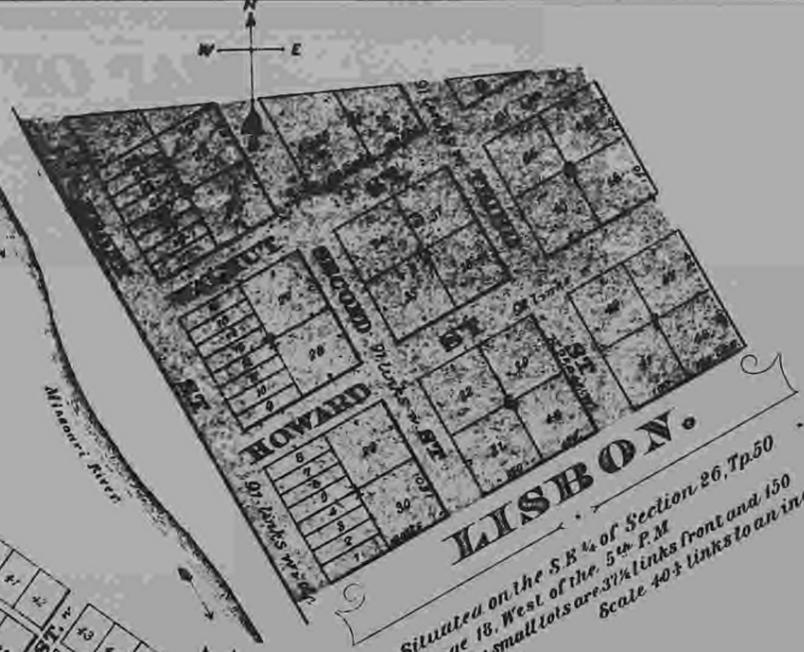
FAIRVIEW, Property of T. C. BOGGS Esq. Sec. 4. T. 49. R. 16. Howard Co. Mo.



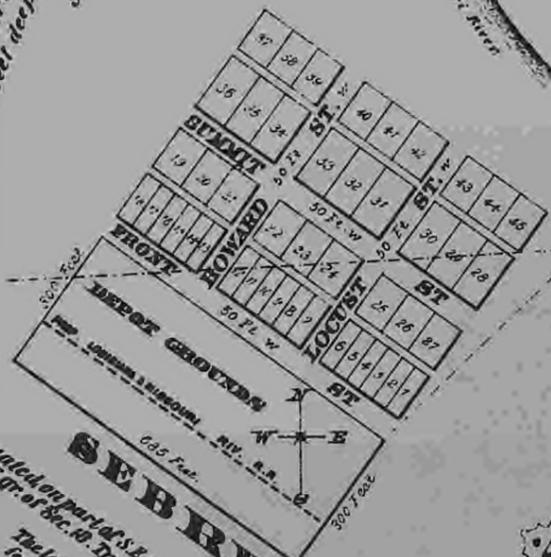
Farm Residence of GEO. C. EDWARDS, New Franklin. Sec. 33. T 49. R. 16. Howard Co. Mo.



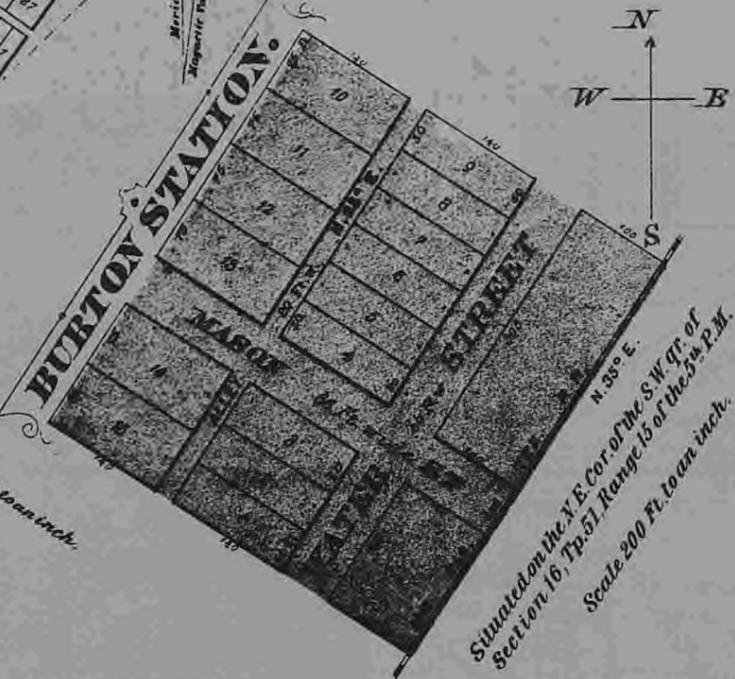
BODYSBORO
 Situated on the W. 1/2 of the S. W. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 4, Tp. 49, Range 16, West of the 5th P.M.
 The small lots are 40 by 80 feet deep.
 The remainder of the small lots are 40 feet front and 100 feet deep.
 Scale 400 feet to an inch.



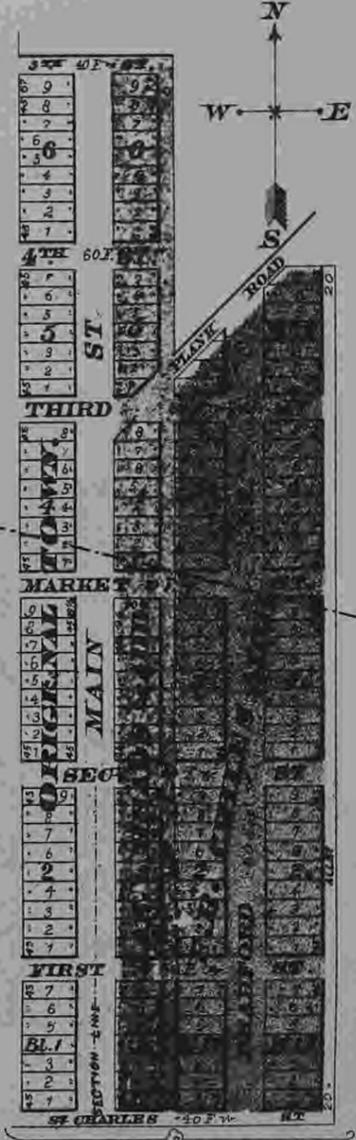
LISBON
 Situated on the S. E. 1/4 of Section 26, Tp. 50, Range 18, West of the 5th P.M.
 All of the small lots are 3 1/2 links front and 150 links deep.
 Scale 40 1/2 links to an inch.



BEBREE
 Situated on part of S. 1/2 of and part of E. 1/2 of Sec. 10, Tp. 50, Range 16, West of the 5th P.M.
 The lots from 36 1/2 to 48 inclusive are 32 1/2 feet front and 60 feet deep.
 Lots from 19 to 27 inclusive are 60 feet front and 30 feet deep. All of the remaining lots are 65 - 120 feet deep. The alleys are 15 ft. wide.
 Scale 350 feet to an inch.



BURTON STATION
 Situated on the N. E. Cor. of the S. W. 1/4 of Section 16, Tp. 51, Range 16, West of the 5th P.M.
 Scale 200 feet to an inch.



ROANOKE
 Situated on the E. 1/2 of the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 10, and W. 1/2 of the S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 11, Tp. 52, R. 16 W. of the 5th P.M.
 Scale 350 feet to the inch.

171 1.88 ac.	172 2.12 ac.	173 1.87 ac.
170 1.88 ac.	169 2.12 ac.	168 1.87 ac.
165 1.88 ac.	166 2.12 ac.	167 1.87 ac.

164	163	162	161	160	159
158	157	156	155	154	153
152	151	150	149	148	147
145	144	143	142	141	140

139	138	137	136	135	134
133	132	131	130	129	128
126	125	124	123	122	121
119	118	117	116	115	114

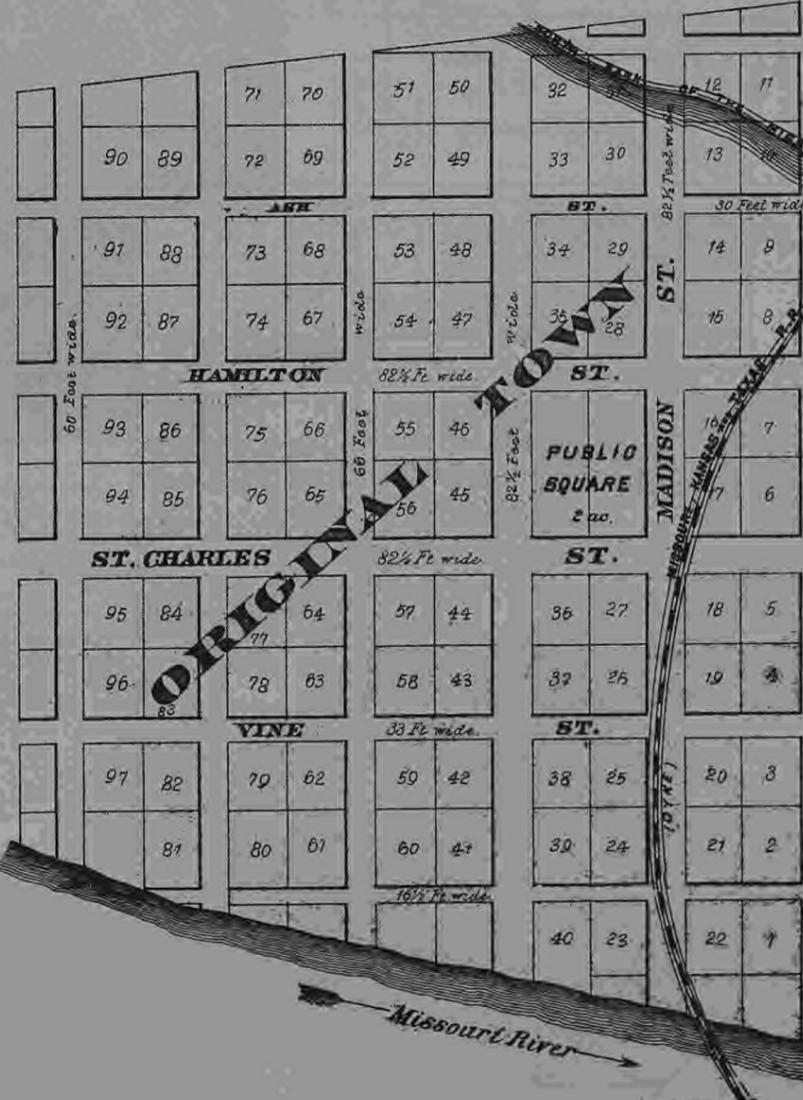
113	112	111	110	109	108
106	105	104	103	102	101
99	98	97	96	95	94
92	91	90	89	88	87

86	85	84	83	82	81
79	78	77	76	75	74
72	71	70	69	68	67
64	63	62	61	60	59

53	52	51	50	49	48
46	45	44	43	42	41
39	38	37	36	35	34
31	30	29	28	27	26



NEW FRANKLIN
 Situated on the W. 1/2 of Sec. 28, Tp. 49, Range 16, West of the 5th P.M.



OLD FRANKLIN
 Situated on the W. 1/2 of Sec. 5, Township 48, Range 16, West of the 5th P.M.
 Scale 400 Feet to an inch.



Section line between Sections 28 and 29

SOMME FEMME CREEK

Missouri River

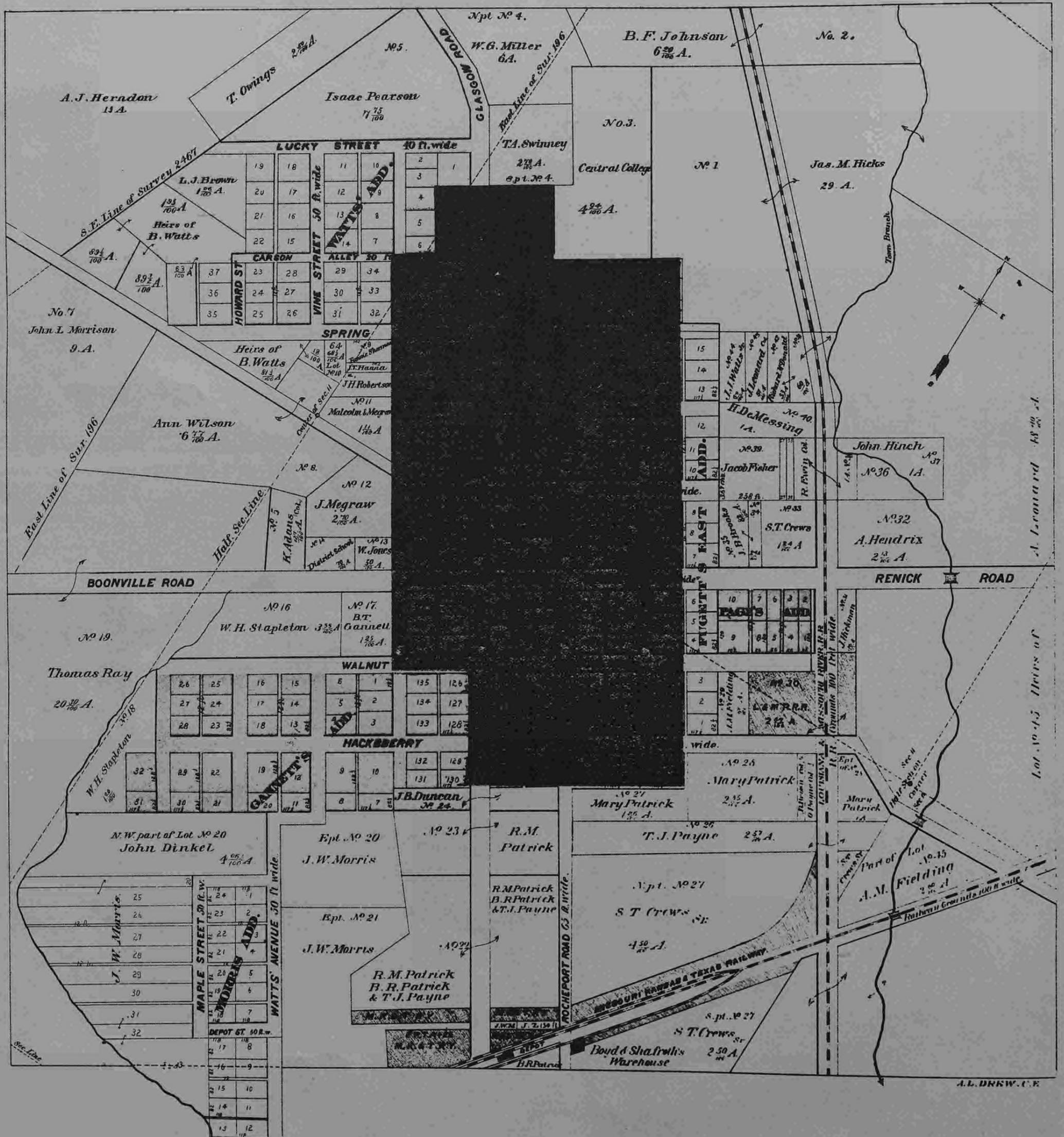
PIERRE

MAP OF FAYETTE

SITUATED ON PARTS OF SECTIONS 11 & 12 IN

TP. 50 N. R. 16 W. OF 5TH P. M.

Scale 350 feet to an inch

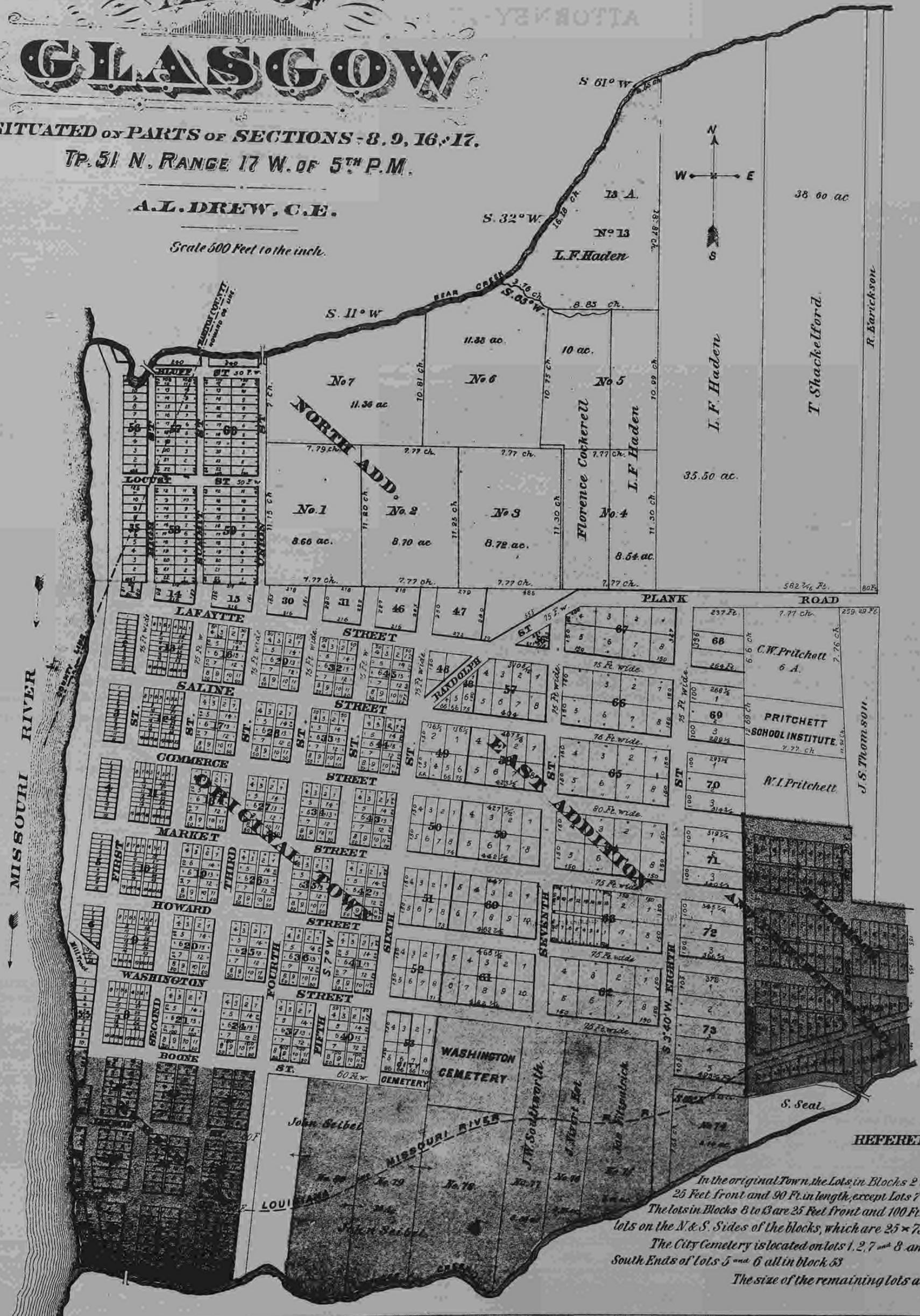


MAP OF GLASGOW

SITUATED ON PARTS OF SECTIONS - 8, 9, 16 & 17.
T.P. 51 N. RANGE 17 W. OF 5TH P.M.

A.L. DREW, C.E.

Scale 500 Feet to the inch.



REFERENCE

In the original Town, the lots in Blocks 2 and 6 inclusive, are 25 Feet front and 90 Ft. in length, except lots 7 to 12 in Block 6. The lots in Blocks 8 to 13 are 25 Feet front and 100 Ft. in length, except the lots on the N. & S. Sides of the blocks, which are 25 x 75 Feet. The City Cemetery is located on lots 1, 2, 7 and 8 and 115 Ft. off of the South Ends of lots 5 and 6 all in block 53. The size of the remaining lots are on the Plat.

JOHN L. JONES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTE, MO.

OFFICE, SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.

Will practice in the Second Judicial District and the Supreme Courts
of the State

Mr. Jones is a native of Tennessee, and graduated in his profession at the fine law school of Cumberland University, of his native State. He has also had good literary advantages and holds two literary diplomas from prominent Institutions of learning in Kentucky. He located in Fayette in the fall of 1873, with the intention of making this a permanent place of residence. He has already secured a good business and gives prompt attention to all matters entrusted, professionally, to his care.

J. C. WITHERS'
DRUG STORE,

SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

MR. WITHERS is the son of the late J. C. Withers of this county, formerly of Kentucky. Has been raised and educated in this county, and is therefore, fully identified with the interests of the people. He has thoroughly studied the duties of the business which he has adopted, and was formerly engaged some fifteen months, in the drug business for the firm of Hawkins & Hollins, of Glasgow. January first, 1875, in company with Maj. H. Miller, he established a drug establishment, on the East Side Public Square, which was continued up to January first, 1876. A large trade was secured and many friends made. On the dissolution of this firm, by mutual consent, Mr. Withers moved to his present stand where a more commodious house has been secured. He keeps on hand a large and well selected stock of the purest Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Pure Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Fancy Wares, Toilet Articles, etc., with a variety of all those articles commonly found in a first class drug establishment.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, and punctual attention to the wants of customers always rendered. He is anxious to meet, at his new business location, old customers, and will give every attention to new ones.

JAMES H. ROBERTSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
FAYETTE, MO.

MR. ROBERTSON is a native of this county. He is fully identified with its interests, having lived among its people from childhood. He was educated at McGee College, Macon County. He studied law in Fayette, and was admitted to the bar of the second Judicial District, in 1861, and has secured a good practice in the Circuit and Supreme Court.

E. ALSOP & SONS.

This old and reliable house was established by E. Alsop in 1835, and was among the first general merchandize stores of New Franklin, and has had a continuous existence, as a business house, up to the present date. It was at first a grocery store, with only a limited capital, and a small trade, but its enterprising founder, by a course of strict integrity, united with a fine business address and ability, rapidly increased his trade, thereby rendering it necessary to change its character to a general merchandize store. About 1852, Mr. Alsop associated with him in business, his eldest son, Thomas, and the firm name became E. Alsop & Son. A few years prior to his death, in 1872, Mr. Alsop associated another son, John H., in the business, when the firm name became E. Alsop & Sons, which, as a matter of respect to their departed father, has continued to be the name of the house ever since. After the death of the senior partner, another son, Charles C., has been admitted to the firm and the business is now conducted by these three brothers at the old stand. The present senior member, Thomas, has been continuously in business in this establishment for a period of twenty-five years—from his boyhood to the present.

These young gentlemen have deservedly won an extensive reputation as merchants, and their house is unusually popular. By a strict attention to business, in studying the wants of the people and a regard to the demands of the trade, they have succeeded in building up the largest mercantile trade in their line, in the county, their sales amounting during the past year, to about \$40,000. They keep on hand a large variety of the best quality of Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Groceries, Cutlery, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Fancy Goods, Drugs, Medicines, &c., &c., and in fine, every article required in a general country trade. We advise all living within reach of E. Alsop & Sons, to give them a call ere purchasing elsewhere, as they will be certain to find bargains at bottom prices, and meet with courteous treatment. The history of the house, is, that when a customer once purchases, he is invariably inclined to "come again."

GLASGOW BUSINESS NOTICES.

T. E. BIRCH,

(WHITE COLUMNS OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE),

Makes a specialty of the following lines of goods: Boots and Shoes, of all sizes, styles and grades; Hats and Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, and Ladies' and Children's Hosiery. Fine Boots and Shoes, for Men, Women and Children made to order. An examination of stock respectfully solicited.

J. W. MORGAN'S CASH HOUSE.

T. W. MORGAN pays the highest cash price for the following articles: Hides, Tallow, Sheep Pelts, Wool, Feathers, Corn, Oats, Apples, etc., etc., and sells for cash, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Flour, etc. He is also Agent for Hughs' Riding, Black Hawk Cultivator and other farming implements.

C. B. BROWN,

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE.

Those wishing Livery, will find at this stable, First-Class Teams, Buggies, Saddle Horses, &c. Also, Horses and Mules are Bought and Sold.

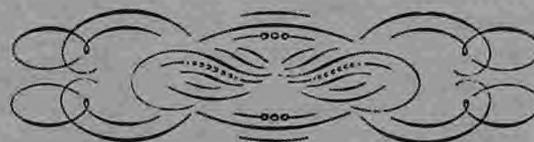
BARTLETT & MERRILL'S

Water Purifying Rubber-Valve Chain Pump,

Patented June 8th, 1875.

This Pump is acknowledged by all who have used it to be superior to any other device in use for drawing water.

For further particulars, call on, or address, ALDRICH & LEWIS, Glasgow, Mo., Agents for Howard, Cooper, Randolph and Chariton Counties.



OUR PATRONS' DIRECTORY.

TOWNSHIP 50, RANGE 14.

NAME	POST-OFFICE	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	NATIVITY	When Came to Co.	NAME	POST-OFFICE	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	NATIVITY	When Came to Co.
Hambes, Robert.....	Harrisburg.....	Section 3...	Farmer and Stock Grower	Boone County.....	1842						

TOWNSHIP 51, RANGE 14.

NAME	POST-OFFICE	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	NATIVITY	When Came to Co.	NAME	POST-OFFICE	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	NATIVITY	When Came to Co.
Jones, Wm.....	Meyers.....	Bunk'r Hill	Merchant and Farmer.....	Kentucky.....	1870	St Clair, Ed S.....	Meyers.....	Section 22	Farmer and School Teacher	Virginia.....	1857
Mobley, Engrt.....	Meyers.....	Section 8...	Farmer and Stock Raiser...	Howard County.....	1823						

TOWNSHIPS 48 and 49, RANGE 15.

NAME	POST-OFFICE	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	NATIVITY	When Came to Co.	NAME	POST-OFFICE	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	NATIVITY	When Came to Co.
Brown, John H.....	Rocheport.....	Sec 5.....	Farmer.....	Howard County.....	1853	Martin, Thomas.....	White's Store...	Sec 20.....	Farmer and Stone Mason..	Kentucky.....	1859
Bass, Henry.....	Rocheport.....	Sec 15.....	Farmer.....	Missouri.....	1848	McKee, Susan.....	Rocheport.....	Sec 7.....	Farmer.....	Kentucky.....	1841
Dodson, William.....	Rocheport.....	Sec 6.....	Farmer.....	Missouri.....	1826	Pipes, T J.....	Rocheport.....	Sec 14.....	Farmer.....	Missouri.....	1850
Grassman, Houston L.....	Rocheport.....	Sec 15.....	Farmer and Saloon keeper	Missouri.....	1846	Pipes, W H.....	Rocheport.....	Sec 14.....	Farmer.....	Missouri.....	1841
Harrigan, James P.....	Rocheport.....	Sec 5.....	Farmer.....	Kentucky.....	1873	Smith Wm.....	White's Store...	Sec 16.....	Farmer.....	Kentucky.....	1854
Harrigan, A T.....	Rocheport.....	Sec 3.....	Farmer.....	Kentucky.....	1857	Snell, G W.....	Rocheport.....	Sec 20.....	Farmer.....	Missouri.....	1843
Jones, John L.....	Rocheport.....	Sec 15.....	Farmer.....	Tennessee.....	1819	Walter, Henry.....	Rocheport.....	Sec 4.....	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1866
Jackman, Mark.....	Rocheport.....	Sec 3.....	Farmer and Miller.....	Missouri.....	1820	Walker, John.....	Rocheport.....	Sec 10.....	Farmer and Railroad Comr	Missouri.....	1824
Maxwell, B.....	Franklin.....	Maxwell's Hills	Miller and Farmer.....	Kentucky.....	1825	Wright, W T.....	Rocheport.....	Sec 20.....	Farmer and Granger.....	Missouri.....	1850
Minor, A G.....	Rocheport.....	Sec 20.....	Farmer.....	Missouri.....	1864	Wilhoit, W J.....	Rocheport.....	Sec 2.....	Farmer.....	Missouri.....	1853

TOWNSHIP 50, RANGE 15.

NAME	POST-OFFICE	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	NATIVITY	When Came to Co.	NAME	POST-OFFICE	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	NATIVITY	When Came to Co.
Bridges, Philip T.....	Fayette.....	Sec 28.....	Farmer.....	Kentucky.....	1854	Hairston, John B.....	Fayette.....	Sec 18.....	Farmer.....	Alabama.....	1860
Crews, S T.....	Fayette.....	Sec 1.....	Farmer and Merchant.....	Howard County.....	1839	Pierce, B J.....	Fayette.....	Sec 7.....	Township Constable.....	Howard County.....	1839
Elkins, C J.....	Fayette.....	Sec 7.....	Farmer.....	Howard County.....	1832	Ricketts, John D.....	Fayette.....	Sec 27.....	Farmer.....	Kentucky.....	1836
Ferguson, J C.....	Fayette.....	Sec 16.....	Farmer and Stock Raiser..	Howard County.....	1836	Shields, H C.....	Fayette.....	Sec 18.....	Co. Surveyor and Farmer..	Kentucky.....	1861
Hern, Overton C.....	Fayette.....	Sec 11.....	Farmer and Teacher.....	Howard County.....	1835	Smith, Jason W.....	Fayette.....	Sec 2.....	Farmer.....	Kentucky.....	1854
Howard, Thomas.....	Fayette.....	Sec 5.....	Farmer.....	Kentucky.....	1819	Shephard, Solon.....	Fayette.....	Sec 5.....	Farmer.....	Howard County.....	1825
Hanna, James K.....	Fayette.....	Sec 5.....	Farmer.....	Virginia.....	1826	Tolson, B H.....	Fayette.....	Sec 16.....	County Judge.....	Kentucky.....	1819

TOWNSHIP 51, RANGE 15.

NAME	POST-OFFICE	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	NATIVITY	When Came to Co.	NAME	POST-OFFICE	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	NATIVITY	When Came to Co.
Burton, Moses.....	Fayette.....	Sec 21.....	Farmer.....	Kentucky.....	1825	Leach, Dudley.....	Fayette.....	Sec 31.....	Farmer and Stock Raiser..	Howard County.....	1835
Bartee, Joseph.....	Burton.....	Sec 5.....	Farmer.....	Howard County.....	1828	Morris, A W.....	Burton.....	Sec 2.....	Farmer.....	Howard County.....	1833
Bradley, George W.....	Fayette.....	Sec 25.....	Farmer and Stock Raiser..	Virginia.....	1852	Morris, D O.....	Burton.....	Burton.....	Merchant and Miller.....	Howard County.....	1844
Brown, G C.....	Fayette.....	Sec 29.....	Farmer.....	Missouri.....	1845	Naylor, Silas B.....	Burton.....	Sec 14.....	Farm'r, Carpen'r & Minist'r	Kentucky.....	1827
Campbell, W Wales.....	Burton.....	Sec 12.....	Farmer.....	Indiana.....	1858	Payton, D H.....	Fayette.....	Sec 28.....	Farmer.....	Kentucky.....	1842
Durnil, J. A.....	Burton.....	Sec 3.....	Farmer and Blacksmith..	Virginia.....	1840	Patrick, Bennett J.....	Fayette.....	Sec 18.....	Farmer.....	Howard County.....	1839
Dennis, Thomas L.....	Russell.....	Sec 2.....	Farmer.....	Virginia.....	1846	Robb, Michael.....	Burton.....	Sec 7.....	Farmer.....	Howard County.....	1852
Grimes, F M.....	Fayette.....	Sec 32.....	Farmer and Surveyor.....	Missouri.....	1829	Williams, Berry.....	Burton.....	Sec 10.....	Farmer and Stock Raiser..	Howard County.....	1828
Hockensmith, Joseph.....	Burton.....	Sec 23.....	Farmer.....	Kentucky.....	1848	Reynolds, Montravelle.....	Burton.....	Sec 2.....	Farmer.....	Howard County.....	1825
Lay, Mrs C B.....	Burton.....	Sec 19.....	Farmer.....	Virginia.....	1854	Yemin, Charles A.....	Fayette.....	Sec 25.....	School Teacher.....	Switzerland.....	1853
Lay, Frederick.....	Deceased.....			Missouri.....	1824						

TOWNSHIP 49, RANGE 18.

NAME	POST-OFFICE	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	NATIVITY	When Came to Co.	NAME	POST-OFFICE	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	NATIVITY	When Came to Co.
Cooper, G.....	Arrow Rock...	Sec 4.....	Farmer.....	Howard County.....	1846	Leaky, Joshua.....	Boonsboro.....	Sec 6.....	Farmer.....	Howard County.....	1837
Cooper, Hendley.....	Arrow Rock...	Sec 9.....	Farmer.....	Howard County.....	1825	Windsor, J.....	Lisbon.....	Sec 1.....	Farmer.....	Virginia.....	1866
Fisher, John A.....	Boonsboro.....	Sec 14.....	Farmer and Blacksmith..	Virginia.....	1853						

TOWNSHIP 50, RANGE 18.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Cason G C	Lisbon	Lisbon	Mechanic	Kentucky	1874	Stanley, A W	Glasgow	Sec 13	Farmer	Howard County	1830
Duren, Harder	Lisbon	Sec 25	Farmer	Howard County	1836	Yager, W B	Glasgow	Sec 1	Tobacco Grower	Virginia	1837
McCorkle, John	Lisbon	Sec 35	Farmer	Missouri	1865						

TOWNSHIP 52, RANGE 15.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Belz, Conrad	Roanoke	Sec 31	Farmer	Prussia	1855	Payne, F	Roanoke	Sec 30	Farmer	Howard County	1848
Green, W A	Roanoke	Sec 21	Farmer, Miller and J P	Howard County	1843	Wier, Wm W	Roanoke	Sec 18	Farmer	Kentucky	1870
Morris, W H, sen	Roanoke	Sec 20	Farmer	Howard County	1821						

TOWNSHIP 48 and 49, RANGE 17.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Amick, John F	Boonville	Sec 7	Farmer	North Carolina	1859	Porter, John Y	Franklin	Sec 1	Farmer	Tennessee	1870
Brogles, William E	Boonville	Sec 36	Farmer	Virginia	1857	Phipps, James S	Franklin	Sec 24	Farmer and Stock Grower	Kentucky	1862
Burrus, D	Boonville	Sec 15	Farmer and Stock Grower	Howard County	1845	Quinley, W R	Boonsboro	Boonsboro	Farmer and Merchant	Howard County	1845
Blankenbaker, A S	New Franklin	Sec 27	Farmer	Virginia	1838	Rose, W O	Boonsboro	Sec 13	Farmer	Virginia	1848
Chipley, J P	Boonsboro	Sec 18	Farmer	Howard County	1833	Rossen, S S	Boonsboro	Boonsboro	Wagonmaker	Virginia	1838
Capito, Leonidus	Franklin	Sec 13	Farmer	Missouri	1841	Shipp, John H	Boonsboro	Sec 3	Farmer	Howard County	1822
Cooper, Stephen	Boonsboro	Sec 19	Farmer	Howard County	1842	Swearingen, W A	Boonsboro	Sec 2	Farmer	Howard County	1854
Chancellor, B M	Franklin	Sec 36	Farmer	Virginia	1852	Swearingen, S H	Boonsboro	Sec 16	Farmer	Howard County	1849
Chancellor, R N	Boonville	Sec 3	Farmer	Howard County	1857	Smith, W J	Franklin	Sec 36	Farmer and Stock Grower	Virginia	1838
Callaway, John Q	Boonsboro	Sec 23	Farmer and Stock Grower	Howard County	1819	Snoddy, James S	Franklin	Sec 15	Farmer and Stock Grower	Howard County	1820
Gum, Wallace	Franklin	Sec 26	Farmer	Howard County	1843	Tee, Guarder John P	Boonsboro	Sec 19	Farmer and Stock Grower	Ohio	1874
Gearhart, N B	Franklin	Sec 3	Farmer and Carpenter	Kentucky	1868	Tinsley, S B	Boonsville	Sec 2 48-17	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Virginia	1864
Hackley, S C	Boonsboro	Sec 2	Farmer, Miller and Sawyer	Howard County	1837	Whitter, Jacob M	Franklin	Sec 26	Farmer	Virginia	1869
Kivett, John S	Boonsboro	Sec 4	Farmer and Carpenter	North Carolina	1856	Whitter, Thomas	Franklin	Sec 1	Farmer	Virginia	1853
Louthian, John A	Boonsboro	Sec 14	Farmer	Missouri	1850	Whitter, Jos G	Franklin	Sec 36	Blacksmith and Farmer	Virginia	1866
Miller, H J	Boonsboro	Sec 2	Farmer and Stock Grower	Virginia	1859	Wilkinson, B F	Boonsboro	Sec 15	Farmer	Pennsylvania	1867
Mirick, W G	Boonsboro	Sec 7	Farmer and Mechanic	Kentucky	1852						

TOWNSHIP 50, RANGE 17.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Ashcraft, Otho	Boonsboro	Sec 19	Farmer	Missouri	1836	McCrary, A	Fayette	Sec 14	Farmer	Howard County	1821
Ballew, B J	Lisbon	Sec 31	Farmer	Howard County	1832	McCrary, Boyd M	Fayette	Sec 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tennessee	1820
Boyce, W L	Lisbon	Sec 4	Farmer	Missouri	1868	Ross, E G T	Lisbon	Sec 28	Farmer and School Teacher	Indiana	1833
Campbell, Thomas	Lisbon	Sec 33	Farmer	Howard County	1820	Stopp, Preston G	Lisbon	Sec 31	Farmer	Howard County	1849
Estill, Sidney	Lisbon	Sec 4	Farmer	Kentucky	1833	Shackelford, S	Glasgow	Sec 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Saline County, Mo.	1850
Gallimore, J R, jr	Fayette	Sec 25	School Teacher	Kentucky	1857	Sims, John J	Boonsboro	Sec 34	Blacksmith	Howard County	1835
Garvin, John F	Boonsboro	Sec 33	Farmer	Kentucky	1837	Sims, N B	Boonsboro	Sec 28	Farmer	Kentucky	1837
Heffelfinger, William J	Boonsboro	Sec 33	Farmer	Howard County	1843	Tuggle, J F	Lisbon	Sec 23	Farmer	Howard County	1851
Kivett, M A	Fayette	Sec 36	Farmer	Howard County	1845	Wells, Peter F	Boonsboro	Sec 15	Farmer	Virginia	1857
Kivett, C R	Boonsboro	Sec 31	Farmer	Howard County	1845	Wills, W W	Lisbon	Lisbon	Farmer	Howard County	1831
Marshall G W	Glasgow	Sec 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pennsylvania	1855	Warden, William E	Glasgow	Sec 5	Farmer	Missouri	1824

TOWNSHIP 51, RANGE 17.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Beirs, Philip jr	Glasgow	Glasgow	Wines and Liquors	Germany	1854	Lewis Library Association					
Brown, Charles R	Glasgow	Sec 16	Farmer	Missouri	1845	Lewis, J K	Glasgow	Glasgow	Barber	Missouri	1873
Bastin, John V	Glasgow	Sec 34	Farmer	Kentucky	1820	Moore, John S	Glasgow	Glasgow	Livery and Feed Stable	Missouri	1865
Cunningham, J P	Glasgow	Glasgow	Post-Master	Missouri	1844	Meyer, William A	Glasgow	Glasgow	Groceries and Hardware	Pennsylvania	1843
Capzel, R B	Glasgow	Glasgow	Pros'ting Atty Howard Co	Missouri	1842	Morrison, A W	Glasgow	Sec 36	Farmer	Kentucky	1820
Coleman, L J F	Glasgow	Glasgow	Prop'r Coleman House	Germany		Moore, Samuel R	Glasgow	Glasgow	Barber and Hair Dresser	Missouri	1865
Cockerell, H Clay	Glasgow	Glasgow	Attorney-at-Law	Missouri		Morehead, Bros	Glasgow	Glasgow	Merchants	Howard County	1850
Dehart, E P	Glasgow	Glasgow	Dentist	Howard County	1844	Phipps, George	Glasgow	Glasgow	Dry Goods Merchant	Pennsylvania	1853
Eastin, Lucian J	Glasgow	Glasgow	Ed Glasgow Journal	Kentucky	1834	Pritchett, C W	Glasgow	Glasgow	Prof Math'ics Pritchett In		
Eddins, B C	Glasgow	Glasgow	Farmer	Virginia	1831	Root, O, jr	Glasgow	Glasgow	Prof Pritchett Institute	New York	1873
Essig, Jacob	Glasgow	Glasgow	Wines and Liquors	Germany	1866	Railey, L C	Glasgow	Sec	Farmer	Kentucky	1855
Ewing & Son	Glasgow	Glasgow	Nursery	New York City	1875	Stetmund, Joseph	Glasgow	Glasgow	Butcher	Germany	1852
Feazel, John M	Glasgow	Glasgow	Tobacco Shipper			Swenny, James O	Glasgow	Glasgow	Farmer	Virginia	1823
Graves, A V	Glasgow	Sec 33	Farmer	Howard County	1850	Swenny, Mary A	Glasgow	Glasgow	Farmer	Kentucky	1849
Glasgow City			Incorporated in 1845			Schwicho, Fred	Glasgow	Glasgow	Wines and Liquors	Prussia	1865
Gibson, J W	Glasgow	Glasgow	Barber			Shackelford, Thomas	Glasgow	Glasgow	Attorney-at-Law	Saline County	1840
Gibbs, James W	Glasgow	Sec 36	Farmer	Missouri	1848	Seibel, John	Glasgow	Glasgow	Brewer	Germany	1842
Haston, Ann J	Glasgow	Sec 36	Farmer	Maryland	1840	Thomson, James S	Glasgow	Glasgow	Banker	Alabama	1843
Harrison, O M	Glasgow	Sec 2	Farmer	Missouri	1841	Tatum, George H	Glasgow	Glasgow	Merchant	Virginia	1855
Hawkins, John Wm	Glasgow	Glasgow	Physician and Surgeon	Kentucky	1858	Tauer, John H, jr	Glasgow	Glasgow	Farmer	Missouri	1837
Jackson, B P	Glasgow	Glasgow	Farmer	Kentucky	1836	Thomson, William	Glasgow	Sec 21	Farmer	Missouri	1836
Jones, B W	Glasgow	Glasgow	Farmer	Kentucky	1869	Thomson, H	Glasgow	Glasgow	Groceries and Provisions	Germany	1856
Kidwell, C H	Glasgow	Glasgow	Gen Agt Singer S M	Maryland	1874	Wahl, Philip	Glasgow	Glasgow	Butcher	France	1857
Koester, John C	Glasgow	Glasgow	Manu'fr Farm Implements	Germany	1857	Wengler, Wm	Glasgow	Glasgow	Furniture Dealer	Germany	1866
Lewis, James W	Glasgow	Glasgow	Farmer	Virginia	1831	White, N B	Glasgow	Glasgow	Manu'fr Farm Implements	Ohio	1855
Lewis, Mrs B W	Glasgow	Glasgow		Missouri	1827	White, H P	Glasgow	Glasgow	Mail Contractor	Kentucky	1825
Lewis, J F	Glasgow	Glasgow	Farmer	Missouri	1830	Wilhoit, Wm	Glasgow	Sec 27	Farmer	Howard County	1840
Lutz, Anton	Glasgow	Sec 24	Farmer	Germany	1850	Wilson, Dr T H	Glasgow	Glasgow	Dentist	Kentucky	1872
Lewis, James B	Glasgow	Glasgow	Farmer	Missouri	1849	Wicks, Ras	Glasgow	Glasgow	House and Sign Painter	Virginia	1858

TOWNSHIP 49, RANGE 16.

NAME	POST-OFFICE	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	NATIVITY	When Came to Co.	NAME	POST-OFFICE	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	NATIVITY	When Came to Co.
Alsop, E & Son	New Franklin	N Franklin	General Store	Kentucky	1818	Holland, C T	New Franklin	N Franklin	Physician	Missouri	1865
Agnew, Felicia	New Franklin	Sec 27	Farmer	Virginia	1857	Hazleton, Andrew J	Boonville	O Franklin	Saloon Keeper	Massachusetts	1866
Bowman, W H	New Franklin	Sec 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	1857	Kingsbury, R T	New Franklin	Sec 20	Farmer	Howard County	1848
Boggs, T C	New Franklin	Sec 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Missouri	1838	Kingsbury, L S	New Franklin	Sec 20	Farmer	Howard County	1838
Baskett, W I	New Franklin	Sec 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Virginia	1841	Kingsbury, L L	Fayette	Sec 4	Farmer and Stock Grower	Howard County	1824
Baker, W C	New Franklin	Sec 23	Farmer	Illinois	1872	Kinney, Capt Jos	Boonville	Sec 32	" & propr St'mboat Line	Pennsylvania	1842
Burrus, J C	New Franklin	Sec 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Howard County	1835	Lee, John	Boonville	Sec 32	Farmer and Stock Grower	Virginia	1819
Chilton, Joseph W	New Franklin	N Franklin	Merchant	Virginia	1840	Mc'ullough, B A	New Franklin	Sec 8	Farmer and Stock Grower	Ohio	1873
Cox, Benjamin H	New Franklin	N Franklin	Blacksmith	Virginia	1850	Moss, William H	New Franklin	Sec 13	Farmer and Assessor	Howard County	1835
Chinn, George E	Fayette	Sec 12	Physician and Farmer	Kentucky	1863	Michels, Frank W	Boonville	O Franklin	Merchant	Germany	1851
Canole, Charles	New Franklin	Sec 35	Farmer	Howard County	1836	Page, George W	Franklin	Sec 4	Farmer	Virginia	1860
Estill, J R	New Franklin	Sec 8	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Kentucky	1843	Pearson, W B	White's Store	Sec 25	Farmer	Howard County	1839
Elliott, N G	New Franklin	Sec 19	Farmer	Howard County	1812	Ramey, Charles E	White's Store	Franklin	Merchant and Post Master	Howard County	1846
Estill Wallace	New Franklin	Sec 17	Farmer	Howard County	1849	Settle, C A	White's Store	N Franklin	Engineer	Howard County	1851
Edwards, George C	New Franklin	Sec 28	Farmer	Howard County	1852	Settle, James M	White's Store	N Franklin	Miller and Insurance Ag't	Howard County	1856
Edwards, William G	Deceased			Virginia	1835	Todd, T H	White's Store	Sec 22	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Howard County	1842
Gibson, Charles C	New Franklin	N Franklin	Farmer and Dealer in Blooded Horses	Howard County	1854	Truitt, William S	White's Store	Sec 3	Tailor	Maryland	1827
Gibson, George D	New Franklin	Sec 33	Farmer	Howard County	1845	Todd, H M	White's Store	N Franklin	Merchant	Howard County	1851
Hughes, G R	New Franklin	Sec 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Howard County	1852	Turner, William	White's Store	N Franklin	Carpenter	New York	1873
Hendon, John G	New Franklin	Sec 19	Farmer	Virginia	1838	Turner, Augustus	White's Store	Sec 15	Farmer and Stock Grower	Howard County	1838
Heath, William R	New Franklin	N Franklin	Lawyer	Virginia	1839	Wayland, William	White's Store	Sec 27	Farmer	Virginia	1869

TOWNSHIP 51, RANGE 16.

NAME	POST-OFFICE	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	NATIVITY	When Came to Co.	NAME	POST-OFFICE	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	NATIVITY	When Came to Co.
Adams, Ryley	Fayette	Sec 21	Farmer	Missouri	1850	Kerby, A J	Fayette	Sec 13	Farmer	Howard County	1837
Brown, Alford	Fayette	Sec 31	Farmer & Tobacco Grower	North Carolina	1844	Kerby, C W	Fayette	Sec 13	Farmer	Howard County	1852
Boone, Elijah	Fayette	Sec 28	Farmer	Kentucky	1844	Leah, J D	Fayette	Sec 13	Farmer	Missouri	1854
Bush, David	Fayette	Sec 27	Farmer	Kentucky	1835	Maurer, Lawrence	Glasgow	Sec 16	Farmer	Missouri	1853
Bradley, William	Fayette	Sec 32	Farmer	Virginia	1850	Maurer, Joseph	Glasgow	Sec 16	Farmer	Germany	1853
Bull, Howard	Fayette	Sec 34	Farmer	Missouri	1836	Miller, James Y	Fayette	Sec 19&20	Farmer	Kentucky	1836
Desmukes, John E	Glasgow	Sec 7	Farmer	Kentucky	1868	Nicolds, John T	Fayette	Sec 15	Miller	Missouri	1838
Diggs, Thomas D	Fayette	Sec 28	School Teacher	Virginia	1842	Railey, L C	Glasgow		Farmer	Kentucky	1855
Duncan, George	Fayette	Sec 33	Farmer	Missouri	1822	Spotts, D K	Roanoke	Sec 1	Farmer	Virginia	1835
Denny, J M	Roanoke	Sec 5	Farmer	Howard County	1829	Shafroth, Andrew	Fayette	Sec 33	Farmer	Missouri	1855
Eddins, W J	Glasgow	Sec 7	Farmer	Virginia	1833	Singleton, Daniel	Fayette	Sec 16	Farmer	Missouri	1835
Edwards, Edwin	Glasgow	Sec 20	Farmer	England	1869	Steinmetz, Samuel	Glasgow	Sec 7	Farmer	Germany	1834
Fisher, John	Fayette	Sec 14	Farmer	Ohio	1860	Snyder, B F	Roanoke	Sec 9	Farmer	Virginia	1834
Frisby, Thomas	Fayette	Sec 33	Farmer and Butcher	Kentucky	1852	Shafroth, Charley	Fayette	Sec 33	Farmer	Missouri	1850
Feland, William W	Fayette	Sec 2	Farmer	Missouri	1840	Shafroth, William	Fayette	Sec 33	Farmer	Missouri	1855
Green, M M	Roanoke	Sec 1 & 2	Farmer, Miller & Granger	Missouri	1817	Talson, Andrew C	Glasgow	Sec 20	Farmer and Granger	Kentucky	1824
Gaines, John W	Glasgow	Sec 19	Farmer	Virginia	1869	Talson, Charles F	Fayette	Sec 32	Farmer	Kentucky	1823
Grant, Lewis	Glasgow	Sec 10	Farmer	Missouri	1829	Woods, Sidney S	Glasgow	Sec 17	Farmer	Missouri	1819
Haden, Alford	Fayette	Sec 28	Farmer	Kentucky	1828	Wright, Adams	Fayette	Sec 22	Farmer	Virginia	1837
Haden, Moses	Fayette	Sec 28	Farmer and Broom Maker	Kentucky	1828	Woodson, W Lewis	Glasgow	Sec 9	Farmer	Missouri	1868
Hill, Robert	Fayette	Sec 15	Farmer	Virginia	1844	Williams, Lesley	Fayette	Sec 33	Farmer	Kentucky	1854
Haden, Charles W	Fayette	Sec 28	Farmer	Kentucky	1828	Williams, George	Fayette	Sec 33	Farmer	Virginia	1835
Hackley, Charles K	Fayette					Wright, Jordan	Fayette	Sec 33	Farmer	Kentucky	1816

TOWNSHIP 52, RANGE 16.

NAME	POST-OFFICE	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	NATIVITY	When Came to Co.	NAME	POST-OFFICE	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	NATIVITY	When Came to Co.
Bagby, J W	Roanoke	Roanoke	Carriage & Wagon Maker	Kentucky	1827	Mansfield, L S	Roanoke	Sec 18	Farmer	Virginia	1873
Bagby, R J	Roanoke	Roanoke	Physician and Druggist	Missouri	1832	Prewitt, A T	Roanoke	Roanoke	Col of Prairie Township	Howard County	1821
Cross, Harrison	Roanoke	Sec 35	Farmer	Howard County	1838	Patterson, J H	Roanoke	Sec 15	Farmer	Kentucky	1817
Denny, James R	Roanoke		Farmer	Howard County	1825	Phelps, W P	Roanoke	Sec 15	Farmer	Kentucky	1824
Denny, C E	Roanoke	Sec 33	Farmer	Howard County	1842	Patterson, Rice	Roanoke	Sec 16	Farmer	Kentucky	1817
Denny, J A	Roanoke	Sec 31	Farmer	Howard County	1838	Patterson, W R	Roanoke	Sec 7	Farmer	Missouri	1829
Rvans, C R	Roanoke	Sec 31	Merchant	Howard County	1842	Pollard, D L	Roanoke	Sec 13	Farmer	Kentucky	1874
Evans, William G	Roanoke	Sec 34	Farmer	Howard County	1831	Reiter, J S	Roanoke	Roanoke	General Groceries	Pittsburg, Penn	1852
Ferguson, John A	Roanoke	Sec 9	Farmer	Kentucky	1826	Snoddy, John	Roanoke	Sec 17	Farmer	Howard County	1823
Halley, P W	Roanoke	Sec 27	Farmer	Kentucky	1821	Snoddy, R M	Roanoke	Sec 19	Farmer	Missouri	1831
Halley, George	Roanoke	Sec 35	Farmer	Howard County	1848	Twyman, F K B	Roanoke	Sec 33	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Kentucky	1855
Harvey, James E	Roanoke	Sec 19	Farmer	Howard County	1819	Vil-y, John W	Roanoke	Roanoke	Farmer	Missouri	1836
Hughes, David	Roanoke	Sec 21	Farmer	Virginia	1835	Wayland, William	Roanoke	Roanoke	Merchant	Virginia	1824
Lee, Howard	Roanoke	Sec 16	Farmer	Missouri	1819	Wayland, J H	Roanoke	Sec 14	Farmer	Virginia	1821
Markland, M	Roanoke	Sec 35	Farmer	Howard County	1820						

TOWNSHIP 52, RANGE 17.

NAME	POST-OFFICE	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	NATIVITY	When Came to Co.	NAME	POST-OFFICE	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	NATIVITY	When Came to Co.
Botts, John	Glasgow	Sec 35	Farmer	Tennessee	1816	Lee, Gressom	Glasgow	Sec 14	Farmer	Missouri	1833
Brown, William G	Glasgow	Sec 27	Farmer	Virginia	1844	Morehead, G W	Glasgow	Sec 24	Farmer	Maryland	1819
Bently, Jordan	Forest Green	Sec 16	Farmer	Kentucky	1832	Maddox, James	Glasgow	Sec 26	Farmer	Missouri	1831
Colvin, F M	Saulsbury	Sec 1	Farmer	Missouri	1850	Rooker, J A J	Glasgow	Sec 27	Farmer & Tobacco Shipper	Howard County	1820
Humes, R Y	Glasgow	Sec 14	Farmer	Kentucky	1844	Rock, John W	Glasgow	Sec 23	Farmer	Kentucky	1857
Hayes Robert	Forest Green	Sec 11	Farmer	Missouri	1826	Walker, J M	Roanoke	Sec 13	Farmer and Physician	Kentucky	1829
Hayes, M F	Forest Green	Sec 11	Farmer	Missouri	1827	Williams, June	Glasgow	Sec 35	Farmer	Kentucky	1853
Humes, John G	Glasgow	Sec 13	Farmer	Kentucky	1844	White, D B	Glasgow	Sec 28	Farmer	Virginia	1836
Hughes W J	Glasgow	Sec 36	Farmer	Howard County	1826	Walton, Mary E	Saulsbury	Sec 1	Farmer	Missouri	1850
Hickerson, John M	Glasgow	Sec 34	County Justice and Farmer	Virginia	1841	Winn, Jerusha M	Roanoke		Farmer	Howard County	1826

TOWNSHIP 50, RANGE 16.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Brooks & Morrison.....	Fayette.....	Fayette	Livery, Sale & Feed Stable	Howard County	1837	Miller, W G.....	Fayette	Fayette	Prof of Central College...	Missouri	1870
Brown, H L.....	Fayette	Fayette	Att'y & Real Estate Ag't.	New York.....	1843	Morschhauser & Murrer..	Fayette	Fayette	Manufact'r Boots & Shoes	Germany.....	1867
Boyd, M A.....	Fayette.....	Fayette	Groceries and Queensware	Virginia	1871	Memmel, Joseph.....	Fayette	Fayette	General Blacksmithing....	Illinois	1868
Bass, Albert.....	Fayette.....	Sec 24.....	Farmer.....	Virginia	1844	Mogrew, Joseph.....	Fayette	Fayette	Carpenter and Building...	Ireland.....	1852
Baker, Mrs Nancy	Fayette.....	Sec 2.....	Farmer.....	Missouri	1832	Morrison Jas.....	Fayette	Sec 15.....	Farmer.....	Howard County	1832
Burchart, C E.....	Fayette.....	Fayette	Farmer and Co Collector..	Howard County	1829	Pearson, William S.....	Fayette	Sec 10.....	Farmer.....	Howard County	1839
Baskett, Jos D.....	Fayette.....	Sec 2	Farmer.....	Howard County.....	1853	Patrick, R M.....	Fayette	Fayette	Groceries and Queensware	Howard County	1822
Baskett, Robert.....	Fayette.....	Sec 2	Farmer.....	Virginia	1839	Pearson, Isaac H.....	Fayette	Fayette	Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps...	Howard County.....	1839
Cunningham, Sid B.....	Fayette.....	Fayette	County Clerk.....	Howard County.....	1841	Pierce, Richard R.....	Fayette	Sec 7.....	Farmer and Stock Raiser..	Virginia	1839
Clark, Robt C.....	Fayette.....	Fayette	Attorney-at-Law.....	Howard County.....	1846	Patrick, B R.....	Fayette	Fayette	Farmer.....	Howard County.....	1824
Cook & Waters.....	Fayette.....	Fayette	Merchant Tailors.....	.....	.....	Reid, John M.....	Fayette	Fayette	Attorney-at-Law	Howard County.....	1841
Crump, J H.....	Fayette.....	Fayette	City Marshal.....	Missouri	1867	Robertson, Jas H.....	Fayette	Fayette	Attorney-at-Law	Howard County.....	1838
Dickerson, W R, jr.....	.....	.....	Saloon and Billiard Hall..	Howard County.....	1849	Railsback, D H.....	Fayette	Sec 19.....	Farmer and Stock Raiser..	Kentucky	1867
Davis, Winchester	Fayette.....	Sec 1.....	Farmer.....	Howard County.....	1844	Shafroth, William.....	Fayette	Fayette	Groceries, Provisions and Queensware...	Howard County.....	1844
Fayette Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Shafroth, Mrs Annie.....	Fayette	Fayette	At Home.....	Germany.....	1832
Eaton, George C.....	Fayette.....	Sur 24, 58	Farmer and Stock Raiser..	Howard County.....	1821	Smith, W H.....	Fayette	Fayette	Groceries and Provisions...	Missouri	1872
Finks, Jos H.....	Fayette.....	Fayette	Circuit Clerk.....	Virginia	1851	Swinney, Thomas A.....	Fayette	Fayette	Tobacconist	Virginia	1847
Fisher, Jacob.....	Fayette.....	Fayette	County Treasurer.....	Virginia.....	1838	Shaughnessey James.....	Fayette	Fayette	Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes	Ireland.....	1875
Forster, Prof F.....	Fayette.....	Fayette	Prof Moral Philosophy & English Liter're	South Carolina.....	1868	Stapleton, W H.....	Fayette	Fayette .....	.....	Kentucky	1816
Gannett, B T.....	Fayette.....	Sec 13.....	Farmer.....	Missouri	1868	Stonehammer, O.....	Fayette	Fayette	Watchmaker and Jeweler..	Sweden	1866
Herndon, A J.....	Fayette.....	Sur 24, 67	Attorney-at-Law	Virginia	1835	Smith, J T.....	Fayette	Sec 16.....	Farmer and Stock Raiser..	Sweden	1856
Hendrix, A.....	Fayette.....	Fayette	Banker.....	Pennsylvania.....	1835	Shaw, A W.....	Fayette	Sec 4.....	Farmer and Tobacco Dealer	Virginia	1858
Hesel, Joseph.....	Fayette.....	Fayette	Grocer, Restaurant, Saloon	Germany	1870	Swearinger, James O.....	Fayette	Sec 2.....	Farmer.....	Missouri	1840
Heuston, A L.....	Fayette.....	Fayette	General Blacksmithing....	New York.....	1875	Stapleton, Brack.....	Fayette	Sec 24.....	Farmer.....	Missouri	1849
Hensler, Augustus.....	Fayette.....	Fayette	Butcher	Germany	1872	Tieman, William F.....	Fayette	Fayette	Wagon Maker.....	Germany.....	1848
Hunt, E F M.....	Fayette.....	Sec 19.....	Farmer and Stock Raiser..	Howard County	1833	Tindall, Mrs L.....	Fayette	Sec 29.....	Farmer and Stock Grower..	Howard County	1827
Hickerson, Jos W.....	Fayette.....	Sec 8	Farmer.....	Virginia	1849	Turner, Ludson.....	Fayette	Sec 1.....	Farmer.....	Kentucky	1823
Hughes, J Romeo.....	Fayette.....	Sur 2799..	Farmer.....	Missouri	1833	Todd, Jasper N.....	Fayette	Sec 8.....	Farmer.....	Missouri	1864
Hughes, John L.....	Fayette.....	Sec 9.....	Farmer and Tanner.....	Missouri	1822	Walden, C J.....	Fayette	Fayette	Ed and Proprietor Howard Co Advertiser	Missouri	1851
Howard County.....	Laid out 1815	.....	Organized in 1816.....	.....	.....	Ward, Thomas.....	Fayette	Sec 34.....	Farmer.....	Howard County	1835
Jackson, P M.....	Fayette.....	Sec 14.....	Farmer and Stock Raiser..	Tennessee.....	1819	Winn, B Frank.....	Fayette	Sec 22.....	Farmer and Stock Grower..	Missouri	1866
Jackson, William.....	Fayette.....	Sec 24.....	Farmer.....	Kentucky.....	1825	Witt, Beverly.....	Fayette	Sec 10.....	Farmer.....	Virginia	1844
King, Charles N.....	Fayette.....	Fayette	Manfr King's Force Pump	Ohio.....	1857	Witt, David H.....	Fayette	Sec 5.....	Farmer.....	Virginia	1844
Leland, V J.....	Fayette.....	Sec 10.....	Sheriff.....	Missouri	1843	Wells, John G.....	Fayette	Sec 5.....	Farmer.....	Virginia	1857
Leveridge, James.....	Fayette.....	Sec 4.....	Farmer.....	Kentucky	1824	Wells, Coleman.....	Fayette	Sec 5.....	Farmer.....	Virginia	1857
Mitchell, W F.....	Fayette.....	Fayette	Propr Howard House.....	Howard County	1844	Witt, John H.....	Fayette	Sec 5.....	Farmer.....	Missouri	1844
Majors, S C & Co	Fayette.....	Fayette	Furniture and Coffins.....	.....	.....	Witt, James.....	Fayette	Sec 4.....	Farmer.....	Virginia	1844
Millian, John.....	Fayette.....	Fayette	Sadler.....	Howard County	1846	Wilcoxon, Jeff.....	Fayette	Sec 18.....	Farmer.....	Howard County	1842
Malcolm & Megraw.....	Fayette.....	Fayette	Fayette City Mills.....	.....	.....	Zimmer John.....	Fayette	Fayette	Farmer and Saloon keeper	Prussia	1858
Morrison, John L.....	Fayette.....	Sec 11.....	Farmer and Merchant.....	Howard County	1829	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

