

MELTON'S
HISTORY *of*
COOPER
MISSOURI

An Account From Early Times to the Present, Written in Narrative Style, for General Use.

BY E. J. MELTON

Author and Publisher.

ILLUSTRATED

With Photographs, Paintings,
and Pen and Pencil
Sketches by the Author
and by many Contributors.

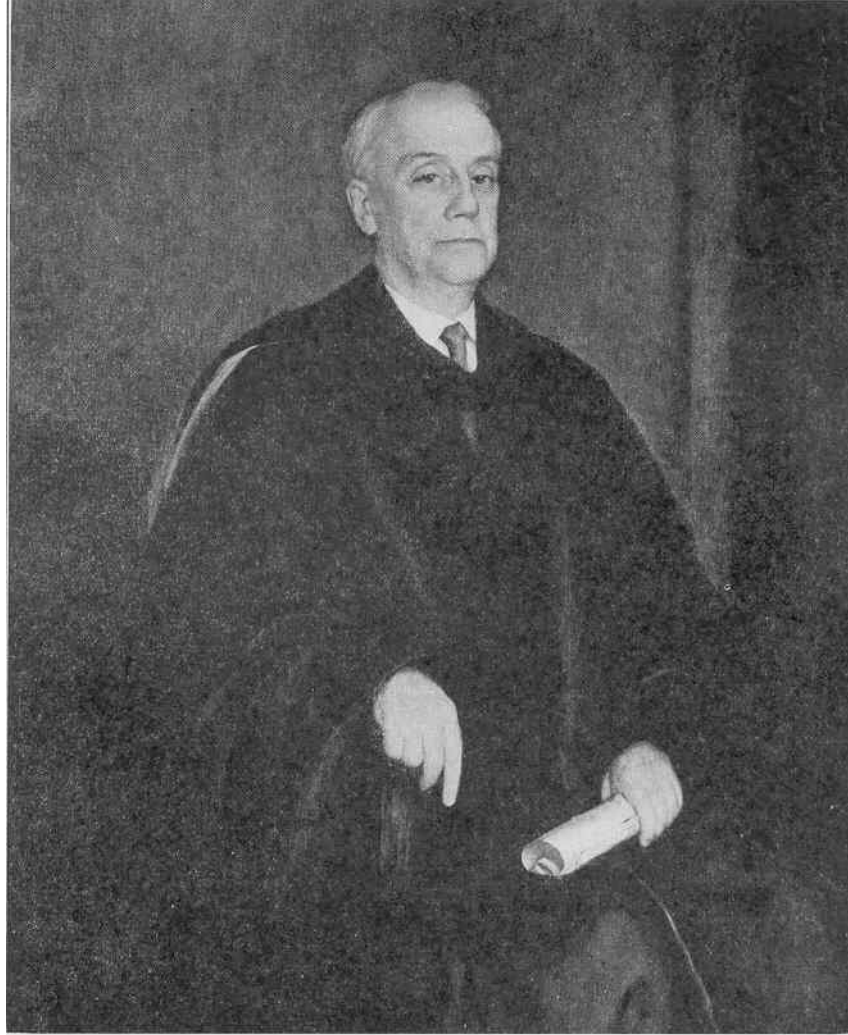
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Volume 1

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WALTER WILLIAMS FROM AN OIL PORTRAIT BY CHARLES GALT.

DURING the '70s and '80s of the past century Americans pushed the frontier westward, railroads crawled farther, and river traffic declined. Expansion and optimism were rampant. Every community called itself the garden spot of the world, and, as a Washington hand-press and a shirt-tail full of type required small investment, the claim was put down in black and white.

Faster travel created the "tramp printer", a distinct type with a self-acquired polish from reading and roving, like a rolling stone that gathers no moss. He brought latest craft gossip and knew improved trade practices. But often he was aimless and unstable, if not dissolute. His feet itched for far horizons.

A PALE, FRAIL YOUTH who had read much, dreamed away- summer afternoons on a bluff overlooking the Missouri and had come under the spell of printer's ink, declined, after perplexing hours, a clean job in a store at the prevailing stipend, and became a printer's devil at 50 cents a week.

The paper printed a poem weekly under the editorial masthead. Soon the boy learned whether, the editor had been drunk during the weekend. If the clipped verse on the copy hook Monday morning, was of religious tone, ye ed had been wayward; if it smacked of spring, with a lively lilt, he had remained sober.

Picking up and writing news on his own time, the devil soon was advanced to editor. In an age when newspapers often were hired assassins bludgeoning political opposition, he promoted higher causes. He sponsored a public library and reading room, lectures and entertainments. His writing also attracted attention, and E. W. Stephens employed him as editor of his COLUMBIA HERALD. Soon it became the best country weekly in the United States.

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At 25, its editor was elected president of the Missouri Press Association, the largest newspaper group in the Union. And, despite a doctrine that editors are born, not made, the association passed a resolution favoring establishment of a school to teach journalism at the University of Missouri. When it came into being, it was the first in the world, and the erstwhile Boonville apprentice was its dean.

His ideals were sown in careers of his graduates-in county seats, city rooms and in news gathering agencies at home and abroad. He traveled, and the Orient discovered a new type American. Jingo slipped from vocabularies.

He loved all mankind, and the world acclaimed him a practical idealist-a working dreamer. But closest to his heart was Missouri and 'Missourians, particularly country editors and publishers. He was completely happy as dean of the School of Journalism, child of his imagination and energy. Then duty called to a yoke that galled.

In a time of stress he was thrust into the presidency of his university. He did a fine job, but his health broke. Invalidism, and in the summer of 1935, Walter Williams was called from this life. His first wife, the former Hulda Harned, of Bunceton, had preceded him in death, as had also their son, Walter, Jr., 21. Surviving are two children of the first marriage: Mrs. John Rhodes, Kansas City; and Edwin Moss Williams, with the United Press, New York City; and the Dean's widow, Sarah Lockwood Williams, a graduate of the Missouri School of Journalism.

Walter Williams inspired admiration akin to worship. Viewing an oil portrait of him, a devout Catholic attending the School of Journalism, confided: "When I look at that picture I find myself about to make the sign of the Cross."

To the memory of Walter Williams, a native of Cooper County, and who used his talents that the Master might have his own with usury, this volume is dedicated.

PREFACE

THIS HISTORY is written and set in narrative style. On the strength of the story depends sustained reader interest. The author's aim is to present a connected account of events from earliest times to the present, with adequate background.

In type large enough, but compactly set, the word count is twice to thrice that of the average page, thus reducing the book's bulk to about half what it otherwise would be. It can be read with comfort.

About 333 illustrations from photographs, pen and pencil sketches, oil paintings and water colors are used. The Hall, of Fame is a chapter new to county histories. Most of the biographies are written as feature stories, and, while cherished as a family record, should also interest the general public, since biography is the most inspirational type of literature.

THE COOPERATION of subscribers for biographies, family histories and accounts of businesses, early assured success of the enterprise. Their support is deeply appreciated.

The author gratefully acknowledges help from many sources: From William Hull, his secretary; Misses Helen Biesemeyer and Hazel Eager, stenographers; Judge Roy I). Williams, director in the Missouri Historical Society, and Floyd C. Shoemaker, its secretary, for many courtesies; to Phil Stahl, for checking manuscripts and proofs; to the Rehmeier, DeLuxe and Back studios; to Wilbur C. Windsor, L. O. Schaumburg, Ed Holtman and Ben N. Smith, for special data; to Mrs. G. A. Russell for facilities of the Boonville Public Library; to G. B. Harlan of THE PILOT GROVE RECORD and G. T. Richards of THE BUNCETON EAGLE for publicity, and to those newspapers and to Russell Worts for use of halftone illustrations, and to Waldo, Johnson of Jamestown for data.

To Levens & Drake's and Johnson's Cooper County histories, to writings of Walter Williams and files of E. J. Huber for special and supplementary information and to C. H. Schupp, W. L. Koenig, L. E. Ziegler, W. L. Barrett, Crockett Hickman, E. A. Windsor, John Pigott, L. S. Geiger, W. C. Windsor, and E. J. Mueller for collaboration, we owe thanks.

To Misses Otho Mae Brady, Eleanor Smith Laura Etta Rice, and Mrs. E. J. Melton appreciation is due.

For submitting information for the Hall of Fame chapter, we wish to express our appreciation to C. H. Schupp, W. S. MacAaron, Dr. E. Allee, Miss Minnie Huber, H. D. Case, Ben N. Smith, H. T. Zuzak, E. A. Windsor, Roger Starke, Miss Mattie Kesterson, F. L. Cole, Mrs. William Hurt, J. Henry Gunn, Wilbur C. Windsor, Grover L. Jeffress, Walter Benton Windsor, Mrs. Amelia Grathwohl, Frank G. Pigott, Mrs. Lottie W. Bittner, Mrs. A. L. Pulley, Miss Erma Fahrenbrink, F. Poage, Mr. Daniel, John Barron, G. H. Chamberlain, Troy Floyd, W. T. Gerhardt, Jinn Barron, and Misses Rowena Spahr, Gladys Wilson and Frances Marshall.

Many others have lent cooperation in a variety of ways. To them, too numerous to mention by name, we acknowledge a debt of gratitude.

THE GREEKS Said: "He has not lived who has not reared a son, married a daughter and built a house." They should have added: "Or written a history."

The author rushed into it without realizing the long roads and by paths of research and the countless verifications necessary to get accurate information on events, individuals and institutions long since passed. In Cooper, rich in history, the problem of selection often has been perplexing.

The generous assistance of members of many old families and the complete cooperation of the community have helped to simplify the work and to make the interesting task a real pleasure.

PATRIOTISM is fostered by a knowledge of history. Memorizing dates of wars and elections made history a chore for many pupils. If this work makes history play-or a fair diversion-this generation will have more respect for pioneers. Often unlettered and without a complex machine civilization, they were robust, resourceful and highly intelligent. They were subjected to rigors that killed the weak. Those surviving became a superior race.

Looking back, we gain inspiration to forge

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forward.

E. J. MELTON.

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CHAPTER 01
THE PALE FACE PEERS INTO THE INDIAN'S EDEN

Pierre Chouteau Acquires Mineral Springs on Extensive Land - Deeded Him by the Osages in a Letter Pledging Friendship - The Wilderness Has All Timbers Common to Temperate Zones and Forests Abound in Game-France Cedes Louisiana to the United States and Lewis and Clark Explore, Finding Few Indian Tribes Along the Missouri in the Present Cooper and Howard Counties but Many Mounds -Ira Nash, and Associates Make Trips up the River Both Before and After the Lewis and Clark Expedition-Early Trappers, Traders and Explorers Find Tribes Friendly but Childlike and Capricious and, While Rovers, Averse to Moving West, for Economic and Religious Reasons.

PIERRE CHOUTEAU and his fur traders paddled up the Missouri river a fine day in 1799. The wilderness belonged to Napoleon and to France. Earlier Coronado and other Spaniards penetrated the land and embittered the Indians.

The French were kind, generous and diplomatic. Father Marquette and Joliet in 1673 created good will. The Chouteaus from the late 1700s entertained generously visiting Indians in their St. Louis homes. And up and down the rivers they bought pelts for glass beads, blankets and trinkets that pleased the children of the forest.

Camping on the south bank of the Missouri about 240 miles by water northwest, of St. Louis, and about 150 as the crow flies - if his wings hold out - Pierre Chouteau and his party stopped for an excursion inland.

In the river bottoms towering trees and velvety blue grass mutely testified to the depth and fertility of the soil. Bluffs bristled with black walnut, white walnut, hickory, all kinds of oak, ash, beach, birch, cottonwood, linden, redbud, sycamore, cedar, haw, maples, elm, pecan, sugar tree and nearly every other variety native to the temperate zones.

Passing miles through dense forests cluttered with wild grape, hazel, buck, alder, and other forest dwarfs, they discovered much open prairie where herds of buffalo, elk and deer grazed on billowing grasses.

Miles south of the broad, muddy, river they found bubbling from the earth mineral springs with sentinel sycamores and elms shading the sequestered valley between wooded hills. The Osages told their friend Chouteau of curative qualities of the springs. Their braves stopped often to drink the clear, cold, pungent waters.

It might be a good point for a trading post, Chouteau reasoned. Later at the Fort of Grand Osages be piled up bright blankets, glistening beads, guns, powder and leaden balls and a bargain was struck for 30,000 arpens through the area now 'known as Chouteau Springs. An arpeit, a Spanish measure, is about 1.28 of an acre.

THE CHIEFTAINS made their marks to the document hastily written by Chouteau. Then the parties sat on the ground in a circle, passed the peace pipe and departed.

Chouteau's paper signed by the Indians read:

Brother: As thou hast, since a long time, fed our wives and our children, and that thou hast always been good to us, and that thou hast always assisted us with thy advice, we have listened with pleasure to thy words, therefore, take thou on *the river La Mine, the quantity of land which may suit thee, and anywhere thou pleasest.* This land is ours; we do give it to thee, and no one can take it from thee, neither today nor ever. Thou mayest remain there, and thy bones shall never be troubled. Thou askest a paper from us, and our names; here it is. If our children do trouble thee, you have but to show this same paper; and if some nation disturbs thee, *we are ready to defend thee.* At the fort of Grand Osages, this 19th of March, 1799.

CHOUTEAU'S friendship for the Indians was genuine. He treated them with a kindly tolerance approaching equality. Later he pushed much farther west and his wigwam on the Arkansas. comprising many

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cabins and huts, became a feudal barony. He had several squaws and was the father of many half-breed children.

Indians generally were simple peoples. Hernando DeSoto, Coronado and other gold-greedy Spaniards, fanned with cruelty and contempt Indian hatreds in the misty dawn when the kingdom of Castile and Aragon grabbed title to vast areas in the Western Hemisphere. The French were different. FATHER MARQUETTE in 1673, viewing the tawny waters of the Missouri rolling into the clearer Mississippi, christened it "*Pekito-noni*," meaning muddy water. The name has persisted in the modified "*Big Muddy*," although in 1712 the stream was named *Missouri* for the Missouris, a tribe living near its mouth.

December 20, 1803, the Stars and Stripes supplanted the Tricolor of France over Louisiana Territory, which was divided into Lower and Upper Louisiana. Missouri was included in Upper Louisiana, embracing all lands to the Pacific Ocean below the 49th degree not claimed by Spain.

NAPOLEON, aware that he was selling a rich possession for a pittance, rejoiced in helping create a nation continental in scope, and predicted *it some day would rival his enemy*, England.

Immediately after the purchase President Thomas Jefferson and his aids arranged for extensive exploration of the little known territory stretching from the Mississippi to the Pacific. On June 7, 1804, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, well equipped and accompanied by frontiersmen and Indian guides, arrived at the mouth of Bonne Fenime creek. There they camped for the night.

At the mouth of Big Moniteau creek hieroglyphic paintings covered a point of rocks but many rattlesnakes prevented close examination. The party arrived at the mouth of the Lamine river the following day and at Arrow Rock June 9.

RETURNING in 1806 after having achieved all objectives, the party camped opposite the mouth of the Lamine September 18, and the following day passed the site of Boonville.

Later, in 1807, Captain Lewis succeeded General James Wilkinson as governor of Louisiana Territory, which was organized March 3, 1805. In 1809, after the death of Governor Lewis under mysterious circumstances, General Benjamin Howard of Lexington, Kentucky, was appointed governor. He resigned October 25, 1810, and Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition succeeded him. His tenure continued until Missouri was admitted into the Union in 1821.

FOUR MONTHS before Lewis and Clark paddled west past Cooper County, Ira P. Nash, a deputy United States surveyor, Stephen Hancock and Stephen Jackson navigated the Missouri amid the ice floes of February. From 25 miles west of the site of St. Charles they rowed to the Lamine river, locating a claim in the Missouri river bottoms along its North shore. They surveyed, fished and hunted, then returned down the river in March.

Close behind Lewis and Clark, Ira Nash made his second trip into what was already known as the Boon's Lick country. Accompanied by his brother, William, and James H. Whitesides, William Clark and Daniel Hubbard, he arrived in July, 1804, near the site of Old Franklin and surveyed land there.

In the meantime Pierre Chouteau and his kinsmen had acquired many interests, demanding time and energy. So Chouteau later sold his 30,000 arpens to William H. Ashley who became territorial representative in Congress. Ashley is said to have traveled horse back to Washington to have title to the land perfected. He named the springs in honor of the Chouteaus.

THE EARLY EXPLORERS, hunters and fur traders -who briefly glimpsed the Indian's Eden found few and small tribes hereabouts. The Sacs, also known as the Sanks and the Saukees, were ruled by Chief Quashgami on Moniteau creek. They also had as chiefs Keokuk and Blundo, the latter half French. Blackhawk still was an obscure brave. A tribe of Fox Indians, also known as the Renards, roved in the vicinity.

These groups subsisted from hunting, fishing and trapping. Forests and prairies abounded in game whose natural increase supported the small numbers widely separated. Squaws cultivated small patches of maize, tobacco and a few vegetables. Tepee villagers were ever alert to drive away hordes of wild game constantly threatening to devour growing crops.

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Small crop areas of the alluvial soil, mostly of limestone foundation, sufficed the simple needs of a tribe. Corn ground into rough meal provided coarse, palatable bread to go with the mainstays of life, wild meats and fish.

EXPLORERS found in the present area of Cooper County many burial mounds. Scientists still disagree as to whether they are of Indian or earlier origin. Some say they originally were baked by fire to make bricklike walls to store Indians' grain. Then, after seeping moisture rendered them unfit for grain, they were utilized either for burials or rubbish dumps.

The Indians welcomed traders bearing gifts. Even the early settlers were treated as neighbors until the Indian became apprehensive of invasion and depleted game reserves. Most tribes, including the cultured Cherokees who then lived in Tennessee and regions of the deep South, east of the Mississippi, had an aversion to moving west, believing it the land of death and oblivion. They were loath to be pushed from the verdant, well watered lands and salubrious climate to the parched plains, intense temperatures and thinning herds toward the sunset.

THESE, children of the forest were irresponsible. They would give and then take back. They would fish and hunt with the first white men, then yield to temptation, stealing horses, livestock and other personal property. The white man, ever encroaching on the Indian's domain, found him hard to "socialize."

In *"The Raven,"* a biography of Sam Houston, James Marquis says of Tennessee civilization a few years after the Louisiana purchase, "To kill an Indian was a public spirited act; to swindle one an act of common sense.

CHAPTER 02
TRAPPERS AND TRADERS BLAZE LONELY TRAILS

Daniel Boone, Elderly Kentuckian, Lives Alone in a Tent One Winter Between 1797 and 1804 in the Present Howard County Bottoms, Later Building a Cabin at the Salt Springs That Give His Name to the Boon's Lick County--In 1807, His Sons Make There the First Salt Manufactured in Upper Louisiana and a Year Later Heath and Christie Operate Similarly in the Present Blackwater Township in Cooper County--Colonel Benjamin Cooper and Family Forsake Their Cabin Above Boon's Lick in 1809 After a Warning From Governor Meriwether Lewis of Impending Indian Uprisings.

WHILE the French still possessed Louisiana and *before Pierre Chouteau bargained with the Osages at Chouteau Springs* an elderly frontiersman often paddled the Missouri, hunting trapping and fishing. His name was to give permanent flavor to this section.

DANIEL BOONE lost through defective titles his considerable lands in Kentucky and obtained a grant on the *Femme Osage* in what is now St. Charles County. He located there in 1797.

For 23 years--until his death at 92 in 1820--St. Charles County was his home. He lived comfortably in a range of log cabins cared for by loving daughters and granddaughters.

Tall, straight, vigorous and ruddy, he wore buckskin, beaver and homespun. He was intelligent, tolerant, cheerful. His voice was soft and melodious. He was patient and kind, being free from the rancor that frequently comes with age or disappointment..

Although sociable, he frequently withdrew for long communion with nature. One winter between 1797 and 1804 he discovered salt springs about eight miles northwest of the site of New Franklin, and lived in a tent there most of the winter.

Later, it is said, he built a cabin. The place became known as Boon's Lick and in 1807 his sons, Nathan and Daniel M. Boone, manufactured salt there and floated it down the Missouri to market in St. Louis. This was believed to be the first salt manufactured in Upper Louisiana Territory.

DANIEL BOONE never resided in Cooper County although its capital bears his name. However, it is presumed that he frequently camped within its borders. In 1811 he returned to the *Femme Osage* with 60 beaver pelts and many other skins taken by his own skill. He was then 83 years old.

In 1800 during the time that Daniel Boone hunted frequently in this section, Joseph Marie, a Frenchman, was supposed to have settled in the Howard County bottoms in what is now Franklin township. There is some dispute about the authenticity of his settlement. Marie transferred lands in the area in 1816 to Asa Morgan who later platted Boonville.

THE COUNTRY from the mouth of the Osage river west to approximately what is now the Kansas line was known as the *Boon's Lick Country*, deriving its name from the salt springs in the present confines of Howard County and possibly from other licks discovered by Daniel Boone in what is now Boone County.

In 1808 John G. Heath and William Christie of St. Louis made salt in what is now Blackwater township in Cooper County. They returned each summer for several years and the place became known as Heath's Salt Lick, located on Heath's creek.

AFTER the Coopers cleared ground and built a cabin Governor Meriwether Lewis directed them to return east of the Gasconade river where he could protect them in event of Indian uprisings. They returned to Loutre Island, four miles below the mouth of the Gasconade, remaining there until 1810. *Loutre* is French for Otter. An early settlement of trappers was made there.

Thus ended the first authentic attempt to establish a permanent settlement in the Boon's Lick County. All previous sojourns had been purely transitory, the visitors mostly hunters and trappers. There were a few fur traders and an occasional adventurer.

In a sense they were trail-blazers and spies carrying back to civilization stories of fertile valleys, wooded hills, clear, cold springs and a climate appealing to peoples originating in western Europe. A cli-

mate not as rigorous as New England nor as languorous as the south appealed to the restless energy and driving ambition of Nordic races.

ASSURANCE of plenty of cheap, fertile land and a chance to grow up with the country newly acquired from France called up vivid prospects for wealth and adventure.

The urge to push the frontier ever westward was strong in the young America and there were increasing numbers of reports about the opportunities that awaited in the Boon's Lick Country.

A DESPERADO WHO RETURNED EVIL FOR GOOD

A BRAKEMAN on a Missouri Pacific freight ejected two tramps at Otterville at night, March 21, 1890. One took a pot shot at the "brakey".

The gun-toter, William E. West, was jailed in Sedalia for carrying a concealed weapon. A charge of felonious assault with a deadly weapon was filed in Cooper County.

In the Sedalia jail he met West Hensley, 19. They grew chummy.

"After they take me to Boonville, slip me a shooting-iron, and when I get out I'll give you \$300 and take you into partnership, and we'll clean up on banks and trains", the more mature youth exhorted.

WILLIAM E. WEST was personable. Sheriff Thomas Cranmer of Cooper County induced Cosgrove & Johnson to defend him. Cranmer also interceded. West got a light jail term on a plea of guilty.

On Friday night, June 13, Hensley climbed a ladder and slipped the pistol through the bars. Next evening Sheriff Cranmer, entering the cell-block, talked to West. While a trusty removed supper dishes, West, facing Cranmer, commanded: "Put 'em up!"

The Sheriff's right hand flashed to his hip. As he drew, West leaped through the cell door and fired—a blinding flash at close range.

UNSTEADILY the officer aimed and shot twice before the phantom gained the outer door unharmed. Painfully Cranmer locked the cell-block, walked weakly into his living quarters, reported the escape, and collapsed.

He was shot through the left arm, just above the wrist. The bullet entered the abdomen, passed through the left kidney, and lodged just beneath the skin.

A posse including Joe Green, William Koenig, Alex. Frost, John Thro and Frank Stover, all unarmed, surrounded West. W. W. Taliaferro, city marshal, and Frank Stretz, policeman arrived. West surrendered and was back in jail within an hour.

Before Sheriff Cranmer died the following morning he requested there be no violence. At noon that Sabbath, a murmuring, gesticulating crowd assembled at Main and Morgan streets. The Reverend Dr. Broaddus eloquently urged respect for law and for the dead sheriff's wish. The mob melted away.

A night later the murderer confessed his real name, John O. Turlington. He had robbed a passenger train at Prior Creek, Indian Territory, assisted by his partner, one Temple, who, since the Otterville incident, had been sentenced to the Arkansas penitentiary.

Turlington had been in several jails and in two penitentiaries. He was then a fugitive from Tennessee state prison.

Found guilty on July 25, he was condemned to be hanged September 11, 1890. He appealed. Hensley was sentenced to prison for smuggling in the revolver.

LEAVING a dummy in his cell cot, Turlington escaped mysteriously while two guards were on duty. He was captured in Caseyville, Kentucky.

Christmas night he cut the top from his cell, climbed through a trap door in the roof, descended a rope and stole Sheriff A. Hornbeck's horse.

Turlington was recaptured that night by George Potter and John Hayner in the Thomas Cranmer orchard near Otterville.

On January 27, 1891, the supreme court sustained the decision of the lower tribunal. Turlington was hanged in the jail yard in Boonville on Friday morning, March 16, 1891.

CHAPTER 03
INDIAN HORSE THIEVES AMBUSH THEIR PURSUERS

William Temple Cole Is Mortally Wounded at First Fire; His Brother, Captain Stephen Cole, Single-Handed Kills Four Sacs and Pottowattomies, Wounds a Fifth and Escapes in Darkness with 26 Wounds--The Widow Hannah Cole, Stephen Cole and Their Families Move to Site of Boonville While the Coopers Return in 1810 to Their Original Settlement Across the Missouri--Sac and Fox Indians, Friendly but Treacherous, Are Only Neighbors to the 17 White Persons Living West of the Osage and South of the Missouri--Young Sam Cole Hunts With Blackhawk, Who Later Becomes a Noted Chief and Troublesome Warrior--William Hurt, First White Native in the Present Cooper County, Is Born March 7, 1816.

WHEN Colonel Benjamin Cooper and his family returned to Loutre Island, four miles below the mouth of the Gasconade under orders of Governor Meriwether Lewis of Missouri Territory they renewed friendships with settlers who had located there in 1807. *Stephen Cole* and *William Temple Cole* and their wives, who were sisters, were natives of New River, Wythe County, Virginia.

In 1810, 10 roving Sacs and Pottowattomies stole horses from Loutre Island. The Cole brothers, Sarshall Brown, James Patton, Nicholas Gooch, Abraham Potts and James Murdock started in pursuit.

Hard pressed after a long flight, the Indians scattered and that night ambushed the camp of their pursuers. Gooch, Patton and Brown were killed in their blankets and William T. Cole was mortally wounded.

Murdock slipped under a creek bank and escaped, leaving Stephen Cole, who was then a captain of militia, to fight single-handed.

TWO INDIANS rushed him. One stabbed him in the back from behind. The other attacked face to face.

Cole wrested the knife from the hand of the Indian in front and plunged it into his heart. Turning on his assailant from the rear, he was about to finish him when all the others threw themselves upon him. Realizing he would be overpowered, he cut his way through one group and escaped in the darkness. *He killed four Indians* and wounded a fifth.

Slipping stealthily down the creek, he halted to wash his 26 wounds and then the surviving Indians having departed, he crawled back to the scene of the ambush. There he found the Indians had finished killing his brother, William Temple Cole.

STEPHEN COLE, weak from loss of blood and with no food since before the attack, reached the settlement three days later.

February 20, 1810, Colonel Benjamin Cooper and family returned to what is now Howard County with a group of settlers. Cooper's cabin had not been disturbed during their two years' absence.

HANNAH COLE, widow of William T. Cole, her children and Stephen Cole and his family at the same time settled on the south side of the Missouri river. Hannah Cole located in what is now East Boonville on a bluff overlooking the site where the late Marcus Lohse operated a lime kiln. Stephen Cole and his family settled a short distance farther east.

Hannah Cole had nine children: Jennie, Mattie, Dikie, Nellie, James, Holburt, Stephen, William and Samuel.

Stephen Cole and his wife Phoebe had five children: James, Rhoda, Mark, Nellie and Polly.

These 17 were the only white people south of the river as far east as the Osage.

THE SAC AND FOX INDIANS were friendly but treacherous. Of distant racial origin, pagans in sylvan temples, their backgrounds and slants on life were entirely foreign to their white neighbors.

In the early years of the settlements Hannah Cole's youngest child, *Samuel, hunted often with chiefs and braves, including Blackhawk*, a warrior who later became a noted chief.

COURAGE of the pioneer mother finds highest expression in the life of Hannah Cole. After her husband had been killed she did not turn east to an easier civilization. She joined the move westward to-

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ward further hardship and achievement.

At Hannah Cole's Fort March 7, 1816, was born *William Hurt*, the first native white child within the present confines of Cooper County. He was a son of Colonel Clayton Hurt, a distinguished Indian fighter assigned by the government to the frontier, who had made the trip from Virginia, his native state, on horseback.

WILLIAM HURT was father of William A. Hurt, prominent farmer just east of Boonville, and an ancestor of most of the Hurts now in Cooper County.

CHAPTER 04
THE STAGE IS SET FOR A CLASH BETWEEN RACES

The First Native Americans, Living a "No Work, No Weeds" Philosophy, and Leaving Virginal Forests Inviolable, Are Disturbed When Increasing Numbers of White Neighbors Fell and Plow, Plant and Reap, Driving Game Away--The Indian, However, Is Unorganized and Susceptible to Bribes, Gifts and "Gratifications" and Wise Policies of General William Clark and the Spanish and French Governors Before Him Pave the Way for Comparatively Peaceful Conquest of the Boon's Lick Country--This Despite a Heritage of Hate and Strife Incident to the Earlier Settlement of the Western Reserve--Truth Is Stranger Than Fiction in the Adventures of the Paternal Great-Great Grandfathers of Mrs. T. C. Beckett of Boonville, Youths Captured by Indians in Kentucky During the American Revolution.

THERE were no weeds in the Garden of Eden.

Professor Oliver Duggins of Northwestern University declares:

"Weeds are found only where man has disturbed the soil and set the stage for their growth. They never are found in woods, bogs or other undisturbed places."

The Indian's Eden was a hunter paradise--"no work, no weeds." Or practically none. Squaws did cultivate the weed, *tobacco*, that braves might smoke the peace pipe, and there were small patches of maize and vegetables.

But very little soil was disturbed by planting, For centuries the Indian left the land as he found it. The coming of the white man changed all that.

WHEN the two Cole families settled at the site of Boonville and just east of it, they were the only white persons west of the Osage river living south of the Missouri. They, their possessions and customs interested the children of the forest. The Indians were friendly. New neighbors with marvels of civilization broke the monotony of life in the tepee villages.

There was an abundance of game and fish and they shared their hunting grounds. But when additional white families came, to clear and crop and crowd, the old story of the frontier was to be repeated.

However, the Boon's Lick country had fewer Indian troubles than most frontiers.

White men took advantage of the Indian's primitive civilization. Disorganized, in small tribes, often wandering to new hunting grounds, the Indian was easily influenced by small gifts to abandon to the whites large areas and to move to new lands.

THE comparatively *peaceful occupation of Missouri was due to conciliatory treatment of Indians* in this section from earliest times.

From 1673, when Father Marquette and Joliet explored the Mississippi for France, Indian experiences with white men generally were pleasant.

Exceptions usually involved Spaniards. In 1719 a company of dons from Mexico by way of Santa Fe entered Missouri intent on inciting the Osages against the Missouris, living near the mouth of the Missouri river.

THIS CARAVAN of armed men, families, horses, mules, cattle and swine, ready to establish a colony, lost its bearings and mistook the Missouris for Osages, as both tribes spoke the same language.

The Spanish captain explained they wished to destroy the Missouris for their allegiance to the French, encroaching on Spanish territory. He supplied them with arms and ammunition.

The chief perceived and encouraged their error. He showed them every attention until he could assemble his warriors. The Indians then ambushed their enemies, sparing only a priest who later escaped.

WHEN LACLEDE founded St. Louis the Missouris were so friendly that they announced they would move their village alongside their white neighbors. As Auguste Chouteau and *'The First Thirty'* assembled rock and timbers for Laclede's house, headquarters for the fur company, 125 warriors with their squaws and papooses, begged food and helped themselves to tools.

Chouteau sent an alarm to Laclede who came immediately from Fort Chartres. He found the

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squaws digging the cellar and carrying away dirt for paint and beads. He conferred with the braves, telling them he would be unable to protect them from their ancient enemies, the Illinois, across the river. Eloquently Laclede pictured a terrible fate if they persisted in their new location and persuaded the Missouris to return to their original home.

Early Spanish explorers perpetrated many atrocities. But the Spanish governors in Upper Louisiana pursued a tactful course for more than 60 years. During Spanish rule at St. Louis there were times of financial stringency. Salaries were reduced and soldiers went unpaid for months. But the annual "gratifications" to the Indian nations were continued. They reached \$12,000 a year. An official gunsmith, paid \$140 a year by the Spanish government, was retained to repair Indians' guns.

AFTER American occupation relations were disturbed mainly by the War of 1812, but the wise policies of General William Clark, then Governor of the territory, kept most of the Indians on the path of peace. He was both feared and beloved by them. He protected them from impositions of white men, understood their character and could foresee their plans almost by intuition. They called him "Redhead."

When rivers ran clear of ice canoes from a hundred tribes each spring converged on St. Louis. Camp sites were chosen on the river front. Delegations then notified General Clark where the camp was located. That meant rations.

Next day the committees conferred with Governor Clark who also was Indian agent. They gathered in an impressive council chamber with Indian curios covering its walls. He met their aboriginal dignity with the suave courtesy of the Virginian. He was patient and kind.

FOLLOWING the conference, the delegation inspected the museum of displays, pointing proudly to handicraft from their own tribes. Then they enjoyed the freedom of the city. In paint, feathers and robes, the visitors went from house to house beating drums, chanting and doing dances. Indian etiquette dictated that the visitor lift the latch and walk in unannounced. Standing within a home, the Indian would look about and finally utter "How!"

After a handshake with each person present, a small gift was expected. As the involuntary host's interest waned the Indian took the hint and proceeded up the street. Occasionally he found the house of a trader known in the wilderness. There a heartier welcome was accorded. Slices of fried bacon were handed around and "*Indian coffee*," a pale, weak imitation, was served. Sometimes it was followed by "firewater."

After perhaps a week of the city the canoes were pushed into the river at daybreak and the chiefs would not be seen for another year.

All spring Governor Clark received daily the tribesmen. St. Louis tolerated their proud beggary. Westward up the Missouri and over the prairies pioneers pushed the frontier. Seldom was a war whoop heard. *Redhead's Indian policy was better than an army.*

Due to these influences, the Coles found peace in the solitude during their first two years. They were treated as neighbors. They, too, knew by intuition the intentions of the wily savages.

MOST TRIBES west of the Mississippi lived primitively. The Cherokees, lately removed from Tennessee, and the Osages were partly civilized nations. All lacked coordination between tribes. They warred on one another, being driven to union only by the common menace, white men.

Indian outbreaks often were averted by the superior diplomacy of the whites. Chiefs and leading braves were bribed with small gifts. They signed treaties to move to other hunting grounds. It often was distasteful to the tribes but their pagan creed maintained the sanctity of contracts.

During wars between French and British, later between the colonists and the motherland and again in the War of 1812, the enemy found it easy to incite the Indians. Yet, with irritants removed they were easily mollified or subjugated. They could not cope with the organized society ever pressing from the East.

For further Indian background let us turn to frontier Kentucky and to the dramatic experiences of Richard Rue and George Holman, paternal great-great-grandfathers of Mrs. T. C. Beckett, of Boonville.

We condense the narrative from chapter 19 of "*Recollections of the Early Settlement of the Wabash Valley*," written by Sanford G. Cox and published in 1860 by the Indiana Courier steam book and job printing house. The volume is in the reference collection of the Indianapolis Public Library.

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IRVIN HINTON, a red-headed wagoneer, drove a four-horse team February 11, 1781--during the Revolution--from a blockhouse at the village of Louisville to the fort at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, for provisions.

Richard Rue, 19, and George Holman, 16, accompanied him as guards against savages who might lurk in canebrakes and ravines. A snow storm developed and they fired their muskets to forestall the hazard of damp powder.

Before they reloaded they were captured by Simon Girty, a white renegade, and 13 Delaware and Shawnee chiefs and braves. The party then made for the Ohio river, crossing in three large bark canoes and swimming the horses unhooked from the wagon left in the road at scene of the capture.

After forced marches and without campfires, the party pushed far into the wilderness of Northwestern Territory. Weakened by many days of hardship on scant rations, the prisoners were taken numb and weary into the Shawnee village of *Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta* to run the gauntlet.

Hinton, pursued by a brave with raised tomahawk, was started between two rows of warriors, wielding tomahawks, knives and clubs. If knocked down a prisoner was not attacked until he could continue the chase. Hinton was badly battered before he gained sanctuary, the councilhouse at the far end of the lines.

Rue then outran his pursuer and dodged most blows enroute.

Holman, a stripling wasted by famine and hardship, protested the ordeal. So a farce was arranged. He ran a gauntlet of squaws and boys with switches.

THIS "reception" was followed by a feast and then trial of the prisoners for their lives. The Sanhedrin disagreed and judgment was deferred until other tribes could attend.

In the meantime Hinton, a family man, escaped with provisions and a gun and munitions. He was captured and burned to the stake. His scalp was returned to the village and exhibited significantly.

A deputation from Detroit announced a general rendezvous there. So the assembled tribes headed that way with their prisoners. Near the present site of Toledo, Rue and Holman again were made to run the gauntlet and were brought to trial.

They were sentenced to death, stripped of all clothing and their faces and hands blackened preparatory for the pyre.

Then a noble Mingo mourning a dead son adopted Holman.

After Rue was tied and brush and faggots ignited, a tall young Shawnee sprang forward, chopping the thongs with his tomahawk. He announced he was adopting Rue to take the place of a departed brother.

DISSENSION arose but the powerful Shawnee and his friends prevailed. Later, however, the dissenters forced the issue of another trial and Rue was saved by one vote.

Adopted into different tribes, Rue and Holman were separated. After three and one-half years, Rue and two other whites escaped. In full Indian regalia they made forced marches at night. After 12 days of hardship and hunger, traveling from near Detroit, they reached the Ohio river and safety.

Three and a half years after Holman was taken prisoner there followed a year's truce between the colonies and the Indians. As his tribes needed supplies, he induced the Indians to let him go to civilization for them, promising to obtain the necessities.

Accompanied by another prisoner and a young warrior, they went to Louisville where General Clark and his troops obtained the ransom of the two white for a small quantity of powder, lead, salt and handkerchiefs.

HOLMAN arrived back in Harrodsburg just three days after Rue. They eventually settled on the same section of land in Wayne County, Indiana Territory, in 1805, about two miles south of the site of Richmond. They became prominent wealthy and influential. They helped to organize a Baptist church in their community. Numerous of their descendants received important political recognitions.

For many years after peace was made, their Indian "relatives" paid them annual visits, staying from one to two weeks, visiting a while with one of their white brethren and then with the other. Rue and Holman always welcomed them with genuine affection and enthusiasm and made much ado over them. They slaughtered beeves and sheep and spread gala feasts.

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Shy children of the hosts lighted the wrinkled 'warriors' pipes and reported the condition of their ponies, and then looked on the pow-wows with mingled awe and suppressed glee.

AT LENGTH ponies were loaded with tobacco, flour, salt and knickknacks as an inducement for the swarthy children of the forest to leave.

After elaborate gesticulations and thanks and best wishes none the less sincere for their broken English, the weird cavalcade would wend its way between prosperous farms in the growing up Indiana Territory, an aging burlesque on the proud savagery of yore. Thrifty farmers shook their heads and smiled indulgently at the profligacy that Rue and Holman showered on the Indian "loafers."

But the white "relatives" who long ago had been in dire need of Indian favor and who later had shared hardships and danger, food and tepee, with the tribes, felt a kinship cemented in the white solitudes during the lean wilderness winters and through green and golden summers. With Longfellow they knew that "--in even savage bosoms there are longings, yearnings, strivings--that the feeble hands and helpless, groping blindly in the darkness, touch God's right hand in the darkness, and are lifted up and strengthened."

The Indians did the best they knew, which wasn't very good. They liked slow torture for their enemies.

DURING his captivity Holman saw the Indians burn Richard Hogeland, a Kentuckian taken at the defeat of Colonel Crawford *He was roasted 13 hours before he collapsed.* During his excruciating ordeal he begged to be killed with gun or tomahawk.

Finally his tormentors promised and proceeded to deeply gash his flesh. Then they shoveled hot ashes and embers into the gaping wounds.

After his death they scalped, mutilated and burned him, scattering his ashes over the village to dispel evil spirits.

Holman died May 24, 1859, aged 99 years, three months and 13 days. Rue was an invalid during his last 25 years, the hardships of captivity having undermined his health.

INDIAN TROUBLES were mostly during wars with England. The British incited the savages against settlers.

But the Indians never were over-friendly with the British. Pontiac, an early chief of three tribes, the Ottawas, Ojibways and Pottawatomies long before the Revolution led in a revolt against English authority east of the Mississippi after France had ceded her claims there to Britain.

Pontiac in an oration described the English as "*dogs dressed in red, come to rob you of hunting grounds and to drive away the game.*"

After Pontiac was forced to make a treaty in 1766 with England he sought congenial retreat in the French community of St. Louis. Still in his prime but depressed, he took to drink.

St. Ange de Bellerive, who governed the settlement, had known the chief in better days and treated him kindly. While intoxicated Pontiac was lured across the Mississippi and ambushed by a Kaskaskian Indian, said to have been bribed with a barrel of rum by an English trader to kill the chief.

St. Ange went after the body, had it dressed in the uniform of a French general, a gift from Montcalm, and after lying in state, guarded by French soldiers, the chief was given a military funeral.

This was typical of French treatment of the Indians. Many French traders married squaws. There were many half-breed trappers and traders along the Missouri in the earlier times.

THE FRENCH were more interested in trading than in clearing, planting and industrializing the vast domain that early was theirs. This tendency not to take the Indian hunting grounds and a democratic attitude toward the aborigines promoted friendship.

But most of the limited number of French settlers lost their racial identity. Very few English settlers married Indians. The English came in ever-increasing numbers and were more aggressive in felling the forest and over-running the prairies.

FIREWORKS ENDING IN A BLAZE OF GLORY

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IN THE LONG AGO a Fourth of July picnic and barbecue in Boonville was to be climaxed with a widely advertised two-hour fireworks display from a barge anchored in the Missouri.

The riverfront was crowded. An expert pyrotechnician from St. Louis sent a skyrocket into the heavens. Then a blinding flash. The barge-load of combustibles was exploding.

Two minutes later, darkness, boos from the crowd and a dripping expert being fished from the river.

CHAPTER 05
THE SETTLERS WIN A 3-YEAR BLOODY DEBATE

The Second War With England Sends Indians on the Warpath in the Boon's Lick Country--Sarshall Cooper, Invoking God's Blessing, Writes Governor Howard That the First 300 Will Defy the Jaws of Death--Hannah Cole, Pioneer Mother, Averts Massacre While Hunters Are Absent From Stephen Cole's Fort--Besieged Rangers Pick a "Naval" Fight, Win From Frenchmen and Confound Savages--Thrice the Whites Thwart Major Offensives and Consistently Strengthen Their Frontier Footholds--Breath-Taking Adventures, Narrow Escapes, Mayhem and Murder Are Frequent With No Quarter Given or Asked--General Dodge's Rangers Help to Capture Miamis and Benjamin Cooper Quarrels With His Superior for Protecting the Redskins as Prisoners of War--Sarshall Cooper Is Murdered at His Fireside--The Slaying of Samuel McMahan Precipitates the Building of Hannah Cole's Fort, Discourage Further Attacks and Ending Three Turbulent Years.

RUMORS of impending war with England filtered into the wilderness late in 1811, bringing misgivings.

Governor Benjamin Howard sent a messenger from St. Louis to Boon's Lick advising settlers to move east for protection. Captain Sarshall Cooper replied:

We have maid our hoams here & all we hav is her & it wud ruen us to Leave now. We be all good Americans, *not a Tory or one of his Pups among us* & we have 2 hundred Men and Boys that will Fight to the last and we have 100 Wimen and Girls that will tak there places wh. makes a good force. Se we can Defend this Settlement wh. with Gods Help we will do. So if we had a flew barls of Powder and 2 hundred Lead is all we ask.

In 1810 the men living north of the river, most with families, included Kentuckians, Tennesseans, Virginians, Georgians, Carolinians and southeast Missourians. Kentuckians predominated. A count of noses revealed the following groups:

*From Madison County, Kentucky--*Benjamin, Francis, William, Daniel, John, Sarshall, Braxton, Joseph, Stephen and Robert Cooper and Braxton Cooper, Jr., James and Albert Hancock, William and John Berry, Robert Irvin, Robert Brown, Joseph and William Wolfscale, William, John, Josiah and James Thorpe, Gillard Roupe, James Jones, John Peak and Adam Woods.

*From Estill County, Kentucky--*Amos, Otho and Jesse Ashcraft and James Alexander . . . *From Tennessee--*John and Henry Ferrell and Robert Hancock . . . *From Virginia--*James Kile . . . *From South Carolina--*Gray Bynum. . . *From Georgia--*Stephen Jackson . . . *From Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri--*Peter Popineau. . . *Previous residence unknown--*James Middleton and William Anderson and John Busby.

SOUTH of the river were the two Cole families, the Widow Hannah and her nine children: Jennie, Mattie, Dickie, Nellie, James, Holbert, Stephen, William, and Samuel; and Stephen and his wife, Phoebe, and their five: James, Rhoda, Mark, Nellie and Polly. The Cole parents originally were from New River, Virginia, emigrating west first to Wayne County, Kentucky, and then to Loutre Island, below the Gasconade river.

During the winter of 1811 and spring of 1812 the Cole settlement was augmented by arrival of the following, most with families.

Joseph Jolly, Joseph Yarnell, Gilliard Roupe, Muke Box, Delaney Bolin, William and John Savage and Walter and David Burress.

WHEN the Indians became morose and restless the settlers built strongholds. *Stephen Cole's Fort*, built in 1812, was located east of the site of Boonville on a river bluff north of the present Henry F. Stretz farm.

Forts Cooper, Hempstead and Kincaid were reared in the Boon's Lick neighborhood. Fort Cooper was southwest of the Lick Kincaid nine miles to the southeast and Hempstead just short of two miles north

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of Kincaid.

A COMPANY of 112 rangers was formed, commanded by Sarshall Cooper. The rangers were as colorful and daring in their day as the Rough Riders in the Spanish-American War.

Captain Cooper's muster-roll:

First lieutenant, William McMahan; *second lieutenant*, David McQuilty; *third lieutenant*, John Monroe; *ensign*, Ben Cooper; *first to fifth sergeants* in the order named: John McMurray, Sam McMahan, Adam Woods, David Todd and John Mathews.

Corporals--Andrew Smith, Thomas Vaughn, James McMahan, John Busby, and James Barnes.

Privates--Jesse and Otho Ashcraft, Jesse Cox, Sam Perry, Solomon Cox, Henry Ferrill, Harmon Gregg, Robert Cooper, Gray Bynums, David, John, William, Joseph, Braxton, Francis and Stephen Cooper.

Abbott Hancock, William Thorpe, William Reid, Stephen Turley, Thomas McMahan, James and William Anderson, Stephen Jackson, John Hancock, Robert Irvin, Benoni Sappington, James, John and Joseph Cooley, Nathan Teague, James Douglass, John Sneathan.

William and Peter Cresson, William and Ervin McLane, James Turner, William Baxter, David Burness, Price Arnold, John Smith, John Stephenson, Alfred Head, Gilliard Roupe, Daniel Durbin, James Cockyill, Jesse Tresner, Mitchell and Robert Poage, John Townsend and Robert Brown, John Arnold, Francis Berry, Lindsay Carson (father of Kit Carson, the western scout), David and Joseph Boggs, Jesse Richardson, John Peak, John Elliott, Andrew Carson, Reuben Fugitt, Seibert Hubbard, William Brown, Francis Woods, William Allen, Robert Wells, Joseph Moody.

Joseph Alexander, Amos, John and Abraham Barnes, Daniel Hubbard, Harris Jamison, William Ridgeway, Enoch Taylor, Mathew Kincaid, Henry Waldon, John Pursley, William Monroe.

Isaac Thornton, Stephen Feils, Dan Monroe, Giles Williams, Henry Barnes, William, John and James Savage. Thomas Chandler, John Jokley, Stephen Cole, William Robertson, William and Delaney Bolen, Muke Box, Sabert Scott, James and Stephen Cole, Jr., John Ferrill, Joseph McMahan and Robert Hancock.

The muster roll reveals names of many arrivals after 1810.

CAPTAIN SARSHALL COOPER did not overestimate his rangers. During three years of war *the Indians failed in every major offensive*. Thrice they descended stealthily with from 300 to 500 braves but never surprised the settlements. They were promptly repulsed by effective fire from the long hunting rifles of the frontiersmen, many of whom could hit a squirrel's eye at 100 yards.

At first sign of trouble in 1812 settlers on both sides of the river abandoned their meager farm operations and "forted up." Hunters brought in ample game, and scouts the latest information.

The Indians proceeded to steal horses, drive off cattle and murder settlers caught off guard.

THE first victims were *Jonathan Todd* and *Thomas Smith* of the settlement north of the river. While hunting stray horses on Thrall's Prairie near the present line between Boone and Howard counties, they were attacked by 200 Sacs and Foxes.

They gave a good account of themselves and sold their lives dearly. Firing effectively during a mile retreat, they gave the savages a fore-taste of what war against the white man would mean. They killed four or six Indians. Reports vary. Then they were killed near each other.

The Indians scalped them, cut off their heads and stuck them on poles beside the trail. Rangers who brought in the bodies captured a spying Indian. While they were taking him to Kincaid for questioning he broke away and unable to overtake him, they shot, killing him instantly.

The murders of Todd and Smith whetted the Sac and Fox thirst for blood but they felt unequal to attacking the populous forts north of the river.

SO THEY crossed the Missouri toward Cole's Fort. The bad news had reached the south settlement and *James Cole* and *James Davis* were out investigating.

The rampant, yet crafty braves cut off their return. Silently, that the Cole garrison might not know, the tribesmen bore down from the west. A marathon of 25 miles ensued with the pursuers, sometimes within rage. At dusk the pair gained Johnson's "factory," a deserted trading post 200 yards above the

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mouth of Moniteau creek in what is now Moniteau County.

The Indians surrounded the factory but deferred attack. Cole and Davis removed a floor plank, found a canoe and floated downstream.

Entering the river an unlucky stroke of a paddle betrayed them. Hiding in thickets along the south bank, they crept west, and with daylight made a run for it.

Close pressed near Big Lick, they turned, fired and each killed an Indian. Their fire was returned without effect. They reached the fort safely. The Indians skulked about for two days but did not attack.

SHORTLY thereafter, however, 400 Indians suddenly appeared in a wide semi-circle along the forest's fringe beyond Stephen Cole's fort. Two parties of hunters were absent from the garrison.

When a pair named *Smith* and *Savage* returned they were pursued and attacked. In the first fire Smith was mortally wounded. He staggered to within fifty yards of the refuge. Then two more shots dropped him. Handing Savage his gun he gasped, "Save yourself; I'm done."

Through a hail of bullets Savage gained safety. The Indians scalped Smith, mutilated his body and danced and yelled while the settlers peered from behind their wooded enclosure. The warriors waved the gory scalp.

Samuel Cole, 11, begged his mother to let him shoot. Hannah refused, saying that since the fort was not fired on it would be folly to invite attack with some defenders absent.

The Indians finally withdrew. That night the other hunters slipped home.

NEXT DAY, with Cole's Fort surrounded on three sides, *the intrepid settlers exposed themselves on the river to vanquish a new foe*. They captured a French keelboat laden with powder and lead for trade with Indians at Council Bluffs.

They confiscated its 25 kegs of powder and 500 pounds of balls, a magnificent arsenal compared to the homemade powder Joseph Jolly manufactured of saltpetre from a cave near Rocheport.

The rangers then calmly used the big craft to remove their families, live stock and all other possessions across to Fort Kincaid.

This accomplished, they kicked the Frenchmen in the pants, shoved them aboard and told them to get down the river. A return would mean hanging.

LATER during the summer of 1812 *Samuel* and *Stephen Cole* and *Muke Box*, hunting on the south side, were fired at and retreated to the river, only to discover their canoe had been stolen.

While one fired to hold off the attackers the others lashed clothing and guns to logs and the party swam alongside back to Kincaid.

That night eight Indians reconnoitered the fort. Next day with 42 reinforcements the garrison surrounded the prowlers in a hollow four miles northwest of the site of New Franklin. A long battle ensued, with much random firing. Four Indians were killed. The others, wounded, escaped after nightfall. One ranger, Adam Woods, was shot, but recovered.

The whites' warfare was pushed again next day. The rangers followed a bloody trail to the river where they found the Cole canoe stolen two days before. There was much blood on it. The quarry had limped and floated away in the night.

The force and fury of manpower in that man-hunt must have impressed the tribes. Autumn and winter passed without further trouble.

BLACKHAWK, the former running mate of Samuel Cole, had wandered far from his boyhood haunts and few Indians just then roamed the bluffs about Stephen Cole's abandoned fort near the crowded citadels north of the river.

Blackhawk, merely a brave in peacetime, as a leader in war, won the rank of chief. He was a lively, ambitious, crafty youth who got around and, in time, knew his way about. His Indian name was *Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiak*, meaning Black Sparrowhawk.

Around 1810 and later he dwelt for some time at the house of Adam Zumwalt on the south side of the Cuivre river in northern St. Charles County. Zumwalt, a small time distiller, had four beautiful daughters. Blackhawk became enamored of one and offered to buy her for 12 horses. The girls utilized Balck-

hawk's infatuation to make him bring water from the spring, chop wood and do other chores. That was the way to win a white wife, they said. He attended dances, learning the quadrille. He was well treated, settlers there depending on his influence for peace.

In 1812 the British gave him a uniform, called him "*General*" and gave him command of 500 Indians. He then made a special request that he be permitted to attack the St. Charles settlements, saying he was familiar with the country. Doubtless he yearned to assign Miss Zumwalt to chop wood.

The British, however, vetoed the idea and sent him into Michigan and northern Ohio. Temporarily the theater of war was removed from the Boon's Lick Country.

WHEN tiny leaves appeared in the spring of 1813 the "forted" families felt the urge to dig in the soft, warm earth. Several months of quiet had reassured them. In a general exodus the defenders of Cole's Fort returned to their homes south of the river, anxious to grow crops, for there had been no harvest in 1812.

All settlers south of the river lived close to Fort Cole. As corn was planted and cultivated *a guard stood in each corner of the field*. Farming of necessity was communal. Many a plowman carried a gun slung over his shoulder.

A man found asleep on guard duty must grind a peck of meal for each widow in the community. There were seven widows at Fort Hempstead.

EARLY in the spring of 1813 Indians appeared north of the river. *James Alcorn, Frank Wood* and two other men making salt at Burekhardt's Lick to supply the forts were attacked by 20. They killed three, wounded others and drove off the rest. Wood killed two, although suffering from a severe wound in the arm received from Indians a week before.

In another attack on salt-makers there, *John Austin's* mount was shot in the head and fell on him. As he was trying to extricate himself from under the dead animal the painted warriors advanced. *George Huff killed two Indians with one shot* and others fell back. Austin and Huff then raced to Fort Kincaid and to safety.

DURING July, 1813, about 500 Miami Indians were camped near the site of Miami, Saline County. About 100 of them, possibly with some Quapas, slipped across the river and down to the settlement in the bottoms four miles northwest of the site of Boonville. They were disguised as Sacs and Foxes.

Campbell Bowlin and *Adam McCord* were tying flax at Bowlin's cabin. The Indians fired on them when they went out into a field to investigate moccasin tracks. Bowlin was killed. McCord escaped to Kincaid.

Settlers traced the moccasin tracks to the Miami village and Colonel Benjamin Cooper of Fort Cooper wrote to Governor William Clark in St. Louis, asking that proper action be taken against the Miamis.

On receipt of Cooper's letter Governor Clark dispatched General Henry Dodge with 350 mounted rangers to go to relief of the settlers. However, communication and transportation being slow, it was September, before the command arrived in the Boon's Lick country.

IN THE MEANTIME, earlier that month *Braxton Cooper, Jr.*, was killed two miles northeast of the site of New Franklin and within a mile of Fort Cooper. He was alone, cutting logs for a cabin.

Young, well armed and fearless, he fought against overwhelming odds. That night, guided by mournful howls of a faithful dog that stayed by his dead master, David Boggs and Jesse Turner, crawled out to where Cooper lay face down, a knife, bloody to the hilt, clutched in his right hand.

An Indian's buckskin hunting shirt, bloody and having two bullet holes, lay nearby. Cooper had not been scalped. Evidently *he put his assailants to flight before he died*.

WITH indignation at fever heat General Dodge's companies from St. Louis, Loutre Island and Cape Girardeau appeared, commanded by Captains W. Compton, Issac Van Bibler and Daugherty respectively. He also had as scouts 40 friendly Delawares and Shawnees from along the Mississippi.

Dodge joined Captain Sarshall Cooper's company of Boon's Lick rangers by swimming his cavalry to the south bank at a point near Arrow Rock. The crossing required two hours. General Dodge, carrying

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blank commissions, made Benjamin Cooper, elder brother of Sarshall, a major. Nathaniel Cooke and Daniel M. Boone also were majors, coming with the expedition from St. Louis.

After the scouts located the Miamis the force surrounded the savages who had thrown up earthworks at Miami Bend. One look at the preponderance of whites, and the Miamis proposed to the Shawnees that they be accepted as prisoners of war.

Dodge conferred with his staff. All agreed to it. But after the surrender the frontiersmen discovered among possessions of the Miamis the rifle of Campbell Bowlin.

Major Cooper and the Boon's Lick rangers gathered about General Dodge with cocked guns, demanding the Indian guilty of murdering Bowlin be delivered to them for hanging, or they would kill all the prisoners--31 braves and 122 squaws and children.

Without looking at his men, Dodge drew his sword, pointed it close to Major Cooper's breast, reminding him of his pledge to protect the prisoners. He cautioned that if the threat were carried out Cooper would be the first to feel the consequences.

Major Boone rode up at that tense moment and, going to Dodge's side, announced he would stand by him to the end. Cooper and his men yielded to their superior officer. The Miamis were herded to St. Louis.

General Dodge later was governor of Wisconsin Territory and twice United States senator from Wisconsin. However, for years he was unpopular in the Boon's Lick country. *Frontiersmen gave and expected no quarter* in Indian warfare.

REMOVAL of the Miamis did not stop outrages. *William McLean* was killed near the site of Fayette a few weeks later -- in October, 1813.

The same month *Joseph Still* and young *Stephen Cooper*, returning from scouting the Chariton river, were intercepted by about 100 unmounted Sacs. With rifles cocked the scouts rode to the line, fired and spurred through.

Still wounded a brave and Cooper killed one. Still was shot dead from his horse. A rain of lead and arrows missed Cooper, and his steed soon out-distanced his pursuers.

Joe, slave of Samuel Brown, was slain near the site of Estill.

Two slaves of *James and John Heath*, cutting wood for making salt on Heath's creek in the present Blackwater township, were captured by Indians. A posse of 60 whites pursued them to the Chariton but they escaped with their prisoners.

In 1814 *William Gregg*, who lived in a family blockhouse on the south side of the Missouri above the site of Arrow Rock, was ambushed and killed. His daughter Patsy, a prisoner, rode behind a brave. She spied a relief posse.

Slipping the Indian's knife from its sheath, she cut the thong that bound an arm to one of his, and leaped from his mount into the brush. The posse then opened fire and scattered the savages.

THE MORALE of the settlers was most severely shaken by murder of *Captain Sarshall Cooper* on the stormy night of April 14, 1814. An Indian slipped inside the stockade of Cooper's Fort. He removed chinking from between logs, unheard above the crashing elements.

As Cooper sat before his fireplace he was shot dead in the midst of his family. The Indian escaped.

Cooper was buried inside the stockade to prevent mutilation of his body. The fort site was lost under six feet of silt from the flood of 1844. After the flood of 1903 it was relocated by the skeleton of Sarshall Cooper, disturbed by the second inundation. Dr. M. S. McGuire, now of Boonville, helped remove the bones to a grave in the Cooper Burying ground on a nearby hill.

WHILE Cooper's murder depressed the people, a later slaying stirred them to decisive action.

Samuel McMahan, living in what is now Lamine Township in Cooper County, was ambushed by Indians near Boonville December 14, 1814, exactly eight months after Cooper was slain. McMahan's horse was killed and he was wounded. He ran down a ravine toward the river. The Indians overtook him, thrusting three spears into his back. They beheaded and mutilated the corpse.

Next day a party including men from north of the river brought in McMahan's head wrapped in a

sheepskin and the body. Burial was under a linden tree about which the center ring in Missouri's first state fair ground was made near the site of St. Joseph hospital. A child of David Burress, burned to death, also was buried under that linden.

THE DAY of McMahan's burial settlers gathered at the home of Hannah Cole to build a fort larger than Stephen Cole's. All were not felling trees, driving teams that dragged trunks or hewing and raising logs into walls. Some were pickets, for an Indian attack was expected.

In a week the stronghold was completed. Standing a-top a cliff washed by the river, a long log with windlass attached projected from the fort on the river side so that water could be drawn up any time.

Stephen Cole's Fort, on a bluff a mile east, was then abandoned.

MAJOR STEPHEN COLE, leader of the settlers south of the river, survived the war but his love of adventure took him to death by Indians in 1822 while in the Santa Fe trade on the Rio Grande, about 60 miles southwest of Santa Fe.

The murder of Samuel McMahan was the last serious Indian outrage in Cooper County or vicinity during the war. *Hannah Cole's Fort* and the fighting spirit of the settlers discouraged further attack.

Even during the war a few additional settlers entered the region.

WITH PEACE and resumption of normal frontier farming, the settlers were faced with a severe shortage of horses and cattle. The aborigines had stolen, killed or run off nearly all live stock.

New treaties between the United States and Indian nations removed all tribes from the present central Missouri. The Sacs and Foxes were ordered off to Grand river. Others were sent to southwest Missouri and to the Indian Territory.

EARLY DAYS IN OTTERVILLE AND LEBANON AREA

THOMAS J. STARKE contributed a comprehensive sketch of the history of Otterville and Lebanon townships to the first history published of Cooper County. It was written by Henry C. Levens and Nathaniel M. Drake, and published in 1876. Mr. Starke's article was read in Otterville at the centennial celebration, July 4, 1876.

He obtained much of his information from early settlers--Samuel Wear, George W. Smith, James H. Cline, John W. Parsons and Thomas C. Cranmer.

Samuel Adams and Samuel King founded New Lebanon Presbyterian Church. It was built of logs 24 feet long, mortised in the middle of the house into an upright post, making the church 48 feet long. It was 30 feet wide. Used until just before the Civil War, it was razed, and a brick church built in its place.

THE FIRST SCHOOL in Otterville township was taught in Otterville by "Long George" Wear, a Kentuckian who settled near New Lebanon in 1817.

Robert Kirkpatrick, a Revolutionary soldier who lived near New Lebanon cemetery, was the father of the Reverend David Kirkpatrick, prominent Cumberland Presbyterian minister, who was thrown from a carriage in a runaway, necessitating amputation of a leg. He died soon thereafter.

John Burns, who lived near New Lebanon, fought at New Orleans in the War of 1812.

Hugh Wear, a Kentuckian, was too young to enlist in the Revolution but accompanied his enlisted father, to evade the Tories. Hugh was the father of the Reverend William Bennett Wear, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister.

The Reverend William Cavanaugh, Presbyterian from Kentucky, could preach louder and longer than any contemporary.

William Bryant, Kentuckian who settled at New Lebanon, fought with General "Hickory" Jackson at New Orleans.

A man named Smith operated a "band mill" a type of horse mill, and a small distillery on the side.

THOMAS PARSONS, born in Virginia in 1793, settled in southwest Cooper County when only three other families lived west of the Lamine in that vicinity. The others were James G. Wilkerson, William Reed and William Sloan. Mr. Parsons established the first hatter's shop south of Boonville. He was

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an excellent craftsman. He lived to be 98, and when he died, September 7, 1875, he was the oldest Mason in Cooper County, having belonged to the Order nearly 60 years.

William Reed, Tennessean, was the first white man to settle in southwest Cooper County. He was noted for his integrity and piety.

James Brown, Kentuckian, who settled in the neighborhood in 1827, hunted with Daniel Boone. He also was a hard-working farmer. On the other hand, Elijah Hook, who also arrived in 1827, coming from Tennessee, depended entirely on hunting and trapping for a living for himself and family.

JAMES DAVIS, Tennessean who arrived in 1827, was a champion rail-splitter.

Frederick Shurley, mighty hunter arriving in 1827, fought with General Jackson against the Creeks in the memorable battle of Horseshoe Bend, a muzzle to muzzle conflict. The Indians, fired with religious zeal and directed by their prophets to make a last stand there, were sent 500 strong by Jackson and Coffee to their happy hunting grounds.

George Cranmer, millwright and mechanic, was born in Delaware and reared in Kentucky. He located in Boonville in 1828, and settled at Clifton in 1832, giving the place its name. He built Cranmer's Mill where the Missouri-Kansas-Texas railroad crosses the Lamine. Later it was called Corum's Mill.

CHAPTER 06
THE BOON'S LICK COUNTRY BECOMES AN EMPIRE

Eight Years After 17 Persons in the Two Cole Families Were the Only Whites South of the Missouri and West of the Osage, Franklin Is a Metropolis and Missouri Clamors for Statehood--Tennessee and Kentucky Move Into the Boon's Lick, a Vast Area Extending Into the Present Iowa and Kansas--Howard County Is Formed and Hannah Cole's Fort in Boonville Is Its First Capitol, Then Boonville Is Laid Out and Cooper, Comprising the Present Area of 11 Counties and Parts of Five Others. Is Organized South of the Missouri--Tax and Ferry Rates and Early Courts Reveal Pioneer Conditions and Character--State Rights Gospel--Communities Are Independent and Individual Initiatives Is Rampant--"Show Me" Spirit Is Fostered and Is Destined to Influence the State of the Union in a Future Crisis.

CAPTAIN JOHN NELSON brought the steamboat, *Independence*, the first to navigate the Missouri, to the bank at Franklin, in Howard County, May 28, 1819, and the crew began unloading a cargo of flour, whisky, sugar and iron castings.

It was a momentous event, occurring only two years after the first steamboat arrived in St. Louis. Prosperous and progressive Franklin realized the full import of inauguration of steam navigation, and a great banquet was spread in honor of the occasion. It began at noon and lasted until sundown in that golden, balmy, sweet-scented Missouri May time.

STARTED as a jubilee, it ended an indignation meeting, with criticism of Congress for not admitting Missouri into the Union. *Duff Green*, who later became editor of *The United States Telegraph*, President Jackson's administration organ in Washington, D. C., led off with: "The Union--it is dear to us, but liberty is dearer."

Stephen Rector's toast was: "May Missourians defend their rights, if necessary even at the expense of blood, against the unprecedented restriction attempted by Congress."

Major J. D. Wilcox: "The citizens of Missouri--may they never become a member of the Union under the restriction relative to slavery."

THIS was *only four years after the Cooper and Cole settlements were struggling frontier outposts*, straining every facility to outwit Indians on the warpath. It was only eight years after the only white people west of the Osage river on the south side of the Missouri were the two Cole families numbering 17 persons.

Population increases and development first followed the rivers. Indian outrages during the War of 1812 never quite dammed the westward flow of immigration. But in 1815 the influx overflowed the river settlements and dotted the prairies.

The Reverend Dr. John Mason Peck, who was a part of the movement, wrote:

THE new comers, like a mountain torrent, poured into the country faster than it was possible to provide corn for breadstuff. Some families arrived in the spring of 1815; but in the winter, spring, summer and autumn of 1816 they came like an avalanche. It seemed as though *Kentucky and Tennessee were breaking up and moving to the "Far West."* Caravan after caravan passed over the prairies of Illinois, crossing the great river at St. Louis, all bound to the Boon's Lick.

The stream of immigration had not lessened in 1817. Many families came from *Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia*, and not a few from the middle states, while a sprinkling found their way from Yankeeedom and Yorkom.

Following in the wake of this exodus to the middle section of Missouri was a terrific excitement about getting land. My first visit in 1818 was at the crisis; and I could not call at a cabin in the country without being accosted:

"Got a New Madrid claim?" "Are you one of these land speculators, stranger?"

The New Madrid earthquake occurred December 16, 1811, with recurring shocks of diminishing violence into the following February. The Mississippi and its tributaries in southeast Missouri overflowed vast areas, most of which were to be reclaimed by drainage about a century later.

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CONGRESS passed in 1815 an act to relieve sufferers of the New Madrid earthquake. Landowners in the flooded districts could relinquish holdings for certificates good for equal acreages on other public lands.

Immediately thereafter speculators, mostly from St. Louis, invaded the New Madrid district, buying claims from \$40 to \$60. Some claims were for 640 acres. Demand for certificates encouraged dishonest New Madrid settlers to sell their claims over and over to various speculators. It led to endless law suits. Many New Madrid certificates were located in the Boon's Lick Country.

Most of the settlers being of southern origin, Missouri sentiment was pro-slavery. Seven states had been added to the original 13. 11 had attained statehood in December 1818. Her people looked enviously on caravans of southerners with slaves and herds passing through her confines, bound for Missouri.

"It is too bad this is a free state," the rich travelers would confide. "We would like to settle here."

WHILE the national game of politics was being played in Washington, always with a majority of at least one free state, *Missouri was growing more rapidly than any area* in the young, vigorous, expanding republic.

So it was that *more than five years before Missouri was admitted to the Union under the Missouri Compromise, Howard County was organized*. In 1812 when the Territory of Missouri was established, five counties were formed: St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid. In 1813 Washington County was formed from part of Ste. Genevieve, in 1814 the Territory of Arkansas was organized and in 1815 Lawrence County was carved from the west of New Madrid. When formed, Howard not only included the present area of Cooper but extended west and north from the Osage river to approximately what is now the Kansas line. It was organized January 23, 1816, under the territorial laws.

HOWARD COUNTY then included what now comprises 40 entire counties and parts of seven others: *Adair, Audrain, part of Bates, the north part of Benton, Boone, Caldwell, part of Camden, Carroll, Cass, Chariton, Clay, Clinton, Cole, Cooper, Daviess, De Kalb, Gentry, Grundy, Harrison Henry, Jackson, Johnson, Lafayette, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Mercer, the north part of Miller, Moniteau, part of Monroe, Morgan, Pettis, Putnam, Randolph, Ray, the north part of St. Clair, Saline, part of Shelby, Sullivan and Worth.*

Also the following counties in Iowa: Parts of *Taylor and Adams, Union, Ringgold, Clarke, Decatur and Wayne*, and probably parts of *Lucas, Monroe and Appanoose*.

The first county seat was located by the territorial legislature at Hannah Cole's Fort, now Boonville. There the first court on July 8, 1816, discharged all the duties of circuit, county and probate courts.

The judge was DAVID BARTON, who was to become father of Missouri's constitution and later a distinguished United States senator. He sleeps in Walnut Grove cemetery in Boonville where the State of Missouri erected an impressive monument to his memory.

OTHER OFFICERS of the court were: Clerk, *Gray Braynum*; circuit attorney, *John G. Heath*; sheriff, *Nicholas S. Burkhardt*, all appointed by the territorial governor, as there had been no county election.

Practicing attorneys were Edward Bates, Charles Lucas, Joshua Barton, a distinguished brother of David, and Lucius Easton.

The Barton brothers --David, Joshua and Isaac--were among six sons of a Baptist minister of North Carolina. The three had read common law before coming to Missouri and were acquainted with the English system.

When they arrived in St. Louis they found themselves disqualified to practice under the civil law then in force in the territory. The *Bartons with a half dozen other American lawyers had influence enough to get a territorial legislature to wipe out the old code* and to pass an act making English common law the law of the land unless repealed by the statutes of Missouri.

THIS occurred the same year Howard County was organized by act of the territorial legislature. David and Joshua Barton came to what is now Cooper County very soon after they were ready for clients. Joshua Barton later was killed in a duel with Thomas C. Rector of St. Louis in 1823.

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HE first court session in Howard County was held within the present limits of Boonville. *It was the first court ever held in all the Boon's Lick Country.* Prior to this the settlers administered justice individually. *They observed the perfect law of liberty.* No man infringed on the rights of another. White men had been as brothers united against the Indians.

Now additional population brought added problems.

Benjamin Estill, David Jones, David Kincaid, William Head and Stephen Cole were appointed commissioners to locate a permanent county seat. They decided on Old Franklin. County records were removed to it in 1817. It remained the county seat until 1823, when Fayette succeeded it.

At the first court session held in Joseph Jolly's home at Hannah Cole's Fort, John Monroe, who was second lieutenant in the company of rangers organized against the Indians in the War of 1812, was appointed county coroner.

MAJOR STEPHEN COLE, *a justice of the peace, was fined for contempt of court* by Judge Barton. That afternoon Cole was holding justice court on a log in front of the fort. Barton, returning from dinner, leaned against a tree, observing and smoking his pipe. Cole fined him \$1 for contempt--smoking in presence of his court. Judge Barton paid, smilingly acknowledging himself beaten at his own game.

Cole was uneducated but keenly intelligent. It is told that once at a legislative session, Governor Alexander McNair tried to separate fighting legislators. Cole pulled the Governor away, saying "*In such a scrimmage a governor is no more than any other man.*"

THE TOWN OF BOONVILLE was laid out more than a year before Cooper was organized as a county. *Asa Morgan and Charles Lucus* platted it, filing the papers August 1, 1817. *William Ross* was the surveyor. However, before the first lots were sold in 1819, Cooper County had been organized.

A settlement of several houses in the flat along Roupe's branch before the town was platted got its name from the first resident, *Gillard Roupe*. His house stood south of what is now Spring street and near the branch. Later he built a ferry house and provided a landing near the mouth of the branch. Hannah Cole's sons operated the first ferry, owned by their mother.

A FRENCHMAN named *Reubedeaux* kept the first store in a cabin. Later he traveled up the Missouri, settling at the site of St. Joseph where today the leading hotel and many other institutions bear his name.

In 1816 and 1817, the period when the seat of government was at Hannah Cole's Fort, the settlement on Roupe's branch included a grocery store operated by a man named Nolin and two boarding houses conducted by a Mrs. Reavis and William Bartlett respectively. Thomas Rogers built a house at High and Second streets, using it as a residence, hotel and store. It was not long after this that Asa Morgan built one of the first brick houses in the Boon's Lick country, the building now occupied by the Jenry Taxi Company at 512 East Morgan street.

As the scattered settlement began to grow about Hannah Cole's Fort the south side of the river lost the county seat to the thriving town of Franklin across the river.

But in a little more than a year it was to become a county seat again.

COOPER COUNTY was organized December 17, 1818, and included all of Howard County lying south of the Missouri river. This embraced all lands between the Osage and Missouri rivers, west to the territorial line, including the areas of the present counties of *Cooper, Saline, Lafayette, Jackson, Cass, Henry, Johnson, Pettis, Morgan, Moniteau,* and *Cole* and parts of *Bates, St. Clair, Benton, Camden* and *Miller*--11 entire counties and portions of five others.

The territorial legislature appointed Abiel Owens, William Wear, Charles Canale, Luke Williams and Julius Emmons to locate the county seat.

Asa Morgan and Charles Lucus previously had offered to donate 50 acres in Boonville for the seat of government. This offer later was accepted. Part of the land became the site of three successive court-houses. The rest was sold in lots and the proceeds went into the county treasury.

THE first court session for Cooper County was March 1, 1819, at William Bartlett's boarding house. Like the previous sessions for Howard County at Hannah Cole's Fort its duties included those of the coun-

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ty, probate and circuit courts.

David Todd was judge, *R. P. Clark*, clerk, *William McFarland*, sheriff, and *John S. Brickey*, prosecuting attorney, all appointed by the territorial governor.

Grand Jurors reporting were: Samuel Peters, foreman; Muke Rose, John Savage, James Chambers, Britton Williams, John Roberts, Carroll George, John Davis, James Savage, Clayton Hurt, Joseph Smith, William Gibson, Eli N. Henry, Frederick Houx, Thomas Twentymen, William Noland and Delaney Bolin. They were discharged after their deliberations indicated *there was no crime in the county*.

COURT continued the following day, then adjourned until July when a four-day session was held. Another term was held in November and then in March, 1820.

The vast county of Cooper was divided into five townships: *Lamine*, including all of Cooper today; *Moreau*, *Arrow Rock*, *Miami* and *Tebo*.

Election judges named for Lamine township were James Bruffee, Robert Wallace and Benjamin Hickox. The polling place for Lamine township was William Bartlett's boarding house.

John Potter was appointed constable for Lamine township.

STEPHEN TURLEY was licensed to operate a ferry across the Lamine river. B. W. Levens, Ward & Parker and George W. Kerr were granted a license for a ferry at Overton.

The court recommended William Ross for surveyor to the governor. The court appointed William Curtis under-sheriff.

James Bruffee, Benjamin F. Hickox and Robert Wallace were appointed commissioners to superintend building of a courthouse.

Two petitions for public roads were filed the first day of court. B. W. Levens presented the first for a route from Boonville to the mouth of Moniteau creek. Anderson Reavis asked for one from the mouth of the Grand Moniteau to the Boonville and Potosi road. Potosi, in Washington County, was one of the nearest important centers and capital of an early French lead and tiff territory.

At the July, 1819, term Asa Morgan was licensed to operate a ferry at Boonville and in November James Williams to operate a ferry across the Osage on the Boonville-Potosi road.

PEYTON R. HAYDEN, Andrew S. McGirk, Abiel Leonard and Hamilton R. Gamble in the order named were enrolled as attorneys between July, 1819, and January, 1821. Others practicing were: George Tompkins, John S. Brickey, Cyrus Edwards, John S. Mitchell, Robert McGavock, John F. Ryland, Arinstedd A. Grundy, Dabney Carr, William J. Redd and John Payne. Many of them became widely known.

Records show there were six merchants and four peddlers within the then vast area of the county and that *total taxes for 1819 charged on county books were \$488.34*.

WHILE the county was filling up with a preponderance of prosperous southerners, population was sparse and money scarce, compared to today. Robert P. Clark, Boonville's first postmaster, also was circuit and county clerk, county treasurer, school commissioner and executor, administrator and guardian of numerous estates, and a delegate to the first state constitutional convention. All his offices barely supported him and his family.

The new land abounded in undeveloped resources and its settlers possessed qualities to make it great. *It was not a wild and woolly frontier*. Cooper County's first grand jury could find no lawlessness. The second indicted Stanley G. Morgan on a charge of assault and battery, a minor offense. License for a pool table was fixed at \$25 a year. Four gamblers were fined \$5 each July 7, 1819. That was a severe levy, as ready cash was scarce, even with winners.

MISSOURI'S geographical location perhaps contributed even in earliest times to its inhabitants' complacent arrival at opinions with little regard for expediency or for what people of other sections thought. Later it was to be said "*Missourians have to be shown*."

Cooper County is near the center of the center state. Five commonwealths stretch east of Missouri to the Atlantic and five west to the Pacific. Two lie north to Canada and two south to the Gulf of Mexico.

Neither north nor south, nor east nor west, Missouri was populated mostly with pro-slavery advo-

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cates, yet *those southerners in their new environment were to act with great independence in a future crisis*, and their action was to profoundly affect the destinies of the Union. They were to maintain their opinions at a ghastly cost in blood and treasure but they prized that right above all others.

Possessing high degrees of intelligence and ideals, industry and thrift, pioneers early established in Cooper County a settled civilization and a deep-rooted prosperity, supporting schools, churches and other exponents of culture more liberally than most frontier communities. With early wealth also came a fine sense of balance between progress and conservatism that is characteristic of the people today.

IN THIS ATMOSPHERE leadership developed and genius flowered. The Coles left a permanent impress on this section, with Cole County named in their honor. Franklin before it was washed away by the changing course of the Missouri gave to the state and the nation many giants who were to help guide the course of history. Through succeeding generations Cooper County's contributions to leadership in many lines have been astounding.

Finally, it must be remembered in those early days of the new republic, looked on in Europe as a strange innovation, many regarded the states as a union of republics. *Liberty and independence were jealously prized*. Lack of rapid transportation and communication accentuated provincialism. Distant parts were looked on almost as foreign countries. Each state and community worked out their own destinies. Without this spirit the West would not have been won to civilization.

There was a deep desire for admission into the Union but a pride equally strong expressed belief that the state could remain out if it desired. Individualism was exalted. That stimulating atmosphere encouraged thought and independent action. Today the same basic traits survive in Cooper County people, modified only by changed conditions of civilization.

JOHN ANDREWS HAD SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY

ONE of Boonville's earliest industries was before oil was taken from Oklahoma and Texas fields. Then kerosene was distilled from coal--and sold for \$2 a gallon. Wood was the universal fuel. Coal was used only by blacksmiths.

John Andrew's soap and candle factory was in deep woods southeast of Boonville, in the vicinity of the present Sixth and Seventh streets. It was a long shed. Wood ashes were dumped into hollow gum stumps, four to nearly six feet tall. Water was carried from the city spring in a ravine just north of the present Locust street and was poured over the ashes.

The lye, formed from the water and ashes, drained down to huge home-made vats encircled by split hickory saplings.

Mr. Andrews obtained tallow on regular rounds of slaughter houses, and hunted bee trees in the woods for wax to harden his candles.

The spring used by Mr. Andrews almost a century ago, was cleaned out by Fred and Guy Hayes. They rigged up a small motor and supplying current from a light socket, pumped through hose water to keep the lawn of their mother, Mrs. B. F. Hayes, on Locust street, green throughout the blistering, drought-stricken summer of 1936. The spring showed no signs of diminished supply. In the old days it was a favorite place for farmers to water horses and stock driven to Boonville.

AH, VANISHED GLORIES OF THE OLD HOMESTEAD!

AFTER the lean, hard years immediately following the Civil War, Cooper County quickly became prosperous and entered a period of plenty.

Money was scarce, but land was cheap and plentiful, as were also game and fish. Families were large. Commodious dwellings in the towns were set in grounds spacious enough for garden, chicken yard, barn, carriage shed, smokehouse and numerous other out-buildings. Often there were a small orchard and vineyard.

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IN AUTUMN the cellar was a vast storehouse loaded to the guards with apples and pumpkins gleaming in the dusky light, with squash, potatoes, sweet potatoes, beets, carrots and other root crops. There were heaps of walnuts, butternuts, hazelnuts, pecans and hickory nuts that the children had gathered amid the fading glories of summer.

There was a keg or barrel of sorghum and usually two barrels of cider, one to be drunk sweet and the other hard, and to finally finish as vinegar.

In the smokehouse one gazed through hickory haze at dozens of hams, sides of bacon, strings of sausages and fat jowls hanging from the darkened rafters. There were barrels of salt for preserving pork, and for table use. And at butchering time the tables were laden with spareribs, loin chops, backbone and pigs feet. Crackling bread was enjoyed through most of the winter. Cracklings are the crisp, browned residue from frying lard. The rich, nut flavor lingers, lo, these many years.

MOST FAMILIES kept chickens and a cow. Quantities of fresh eggs, milk, butter and pork made for a rich diet. People lived more in the open and did much heavy labor now performed by machines. They could stand the strong food. Indigestion and gout were rare.

This period of almost uninterrupted peace and unprecedented plenty lasted the half-century between the Civil and World wars. Those who grew up and lived most of their lives during that 50 years were fortunate in many ways.

CHAPTER 07
FRANKLIN, FRONTIER METROPOLIS, WASHES AWAY

Largest Town West of St. Louis, It Boasts the First Newspaper in All Upper Louisiana Territory Beyond the Mississippi; Has the U. S. Land Office and First Sales of Public Lands in Boon's Lick Country in 1818; and Its Western Terminus of the First Steamboat to Navigate the Missouri – Three Governors, Missouri's First United States Senator and Many Other Future Statesmen Live There – Nearby are Hardeman's Botanical Gardens Where John Hardemann Proves a Pioneer Bur bank, Gaining National Recognition – Franklin Is First Eastern Starting Point of the Santa Fe Trail Where Kit Carson, Future Scout, Is a Saddler's Apprentice – After Nine Striving Years and Sensational Growth, the Muddy Missouri's Fury Wrecks This Outpost of Empire in 1826, but Her Culture, Sown by Trail Blaziers, Flowers and Bears Fruit Far From Her Fertile Flats.

A Cannon boomed a salute at Franklin May 28, 1819. It was answered by a blast from one aboard the *Independence*, first steamboat to ply the Missouri.

As the craft, owned and operated by Captain John Nelson of Louisville, was tied up at the low-lying waterfront, the future of Franklin appeared bright as that May morning.

It was a thriving metropolis – the largest city west of St. Louis in Missouri Territory, commercial capital of the Boon's Lick country and seat of Howard County, then a vast empire north of the river extending into Iowa and west to what is now the Kansas line.

Scarcely three years old, Franklin had attracted thousands of speculators and adventurers since it was laid off in 1816. Migration was swelling into one of America's greatest westward surges. The U. S. district land office was located at Franklin in April, 1818, and the first land sales west of St. Louis occurred there that year.

FOUR WEEKS before arrival of the *Independence*, "The Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser," the first newspaper in all Upper Louisiana west of St. Louis was established at Franklin. It was published by *Nathaniel Patten and Benjamin Holliday*. The town had prosperous merchants, gifted lawyers and noted statesmen.

From 1800 to 3000 permanent residents were within her borders. An electrifying atmosphere of progress, plenty and achievement characterized this mushrooming boom town.

Inns were filled with speculators, home-seekers and opportunists. Lobbies buzzed with vital conversations. Many predicted Franklin would outgrow St. Louis.

Among the *Independence* passengers were many prominent St. Louisians, some of whom contributed the price of the charter that the experiment in steam navigation on the Missouri might have made. Numbered among these men were Colonel Elias Rector, Stephen Rector, Captain Desha, J. C. Mitchell, Dr. Stewart J. Wanton and Major J. T. Wilcox.

THE CITIZENS of Franklin were keenly alive to the importance of steam transportation. To adequately entertain the visitors many of whom were empire builders looking for new worlds to conquer, the citizens of Franklin spread a banquet. Asa Morgan presided and Nathaniel Hutchison was vice-president. Walter Williams, noted native of Boonville, years later, described it thus:

"The celebration was an affair of midnight revelry, but of midday enjoyment. The dinner began at noon and the speeches lasted until sundown. Everybody was toasted and nearly everybody made an after-dinner speech. Nor were the toasts drunk in Missouri river water, but in a stronger beverage.

"Toasts were of two kinds, regular and volunteer. 'The Missouri River' was first toasted: 'Its last wave will roll the abundant tribute of our region to the Mexican gulf, in reference to the auspices of this day.' Then followed, 'The memory of Robert Fulton', of whom it was said: "One of the most distinguished artists of his age. The Missouri river new bears upon her bosom the first effect of his genius for steam navigation.' The memory of *Franklin*, the philosopher and statesman, was next toasted: 'In anticipation of his country's greatness, he never recognized that a boat at this time would be propelled by steam so far west-

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ward to a town bearing his name, on the Missouri.' Then the captain of the boat was toasted: *Captain Nelson*, the proprietor of the Steamboat Independence. The imaginary dangers of the Missouri vanished before his enterprising genius.'

"Of *Louisville, Franklin, and Chariton* it was said: 'They become neighbors by steam navigation.'

"OTHER TOASTS were: '*The Republican Government of the United States*: By facilitating the intercourse between distant points, its benign influence may be diffused over the continent of North America.'

"'*The Policy*: - Resulting in the expedition of the Yellowstone.'

"'*South America* - May an early day witness the navigation of the Amazon and La Plata by steam power, under the auspices of an independent power.

"'*International Improvement* - The New York Canal, an unperishable monument of the patriotism and genius of its projector.'

"'*The Missouri Territory* - Desirous to be numbered with States on constitutional principles, but determine never to submit to congressional usurpation.'

"'*James Monroe* - President of the United States.'

"'*The Purchase of the Floridas* - A hard bargain.'

"For the last regular toast was given with no word or comment, '*The American Fair*.'

"CAPTAIN NELSON spoke briefly: 'I will ever bear in grateful remembrance the liberality and hospitality of the citizens of Franklin.' Major Thompson Douglas, complimented the citizens of Franklin as 'characterized by hospitality and generosity.'

"Lilburn W. Boggs, afterward governor of Missouri, proposed the health of *Major General Andrew Jackson*. John W. Scudder of Franklin toasted 'Our guests - the passengers who ascended the Missouri in the Independence; they have the honor to be first to witness the successful experiment of steam navigation on our noble river.'

"The two editors of the first western newspaper spoke. Benjamin Holliday's sentiment was: 'The 28th of May, 1819 - Franklin will long remember it and the Independence and her commander will be immortalized in history.' Nathaniel Patten: "The Missouri Territory - Its future prosperity and greatness cannot be checked by the caprice of a few men in Congress while it possesses a soil of inexhaustible fertility, abundant resources and a body of intelligent, enterprising, independent freemen.'" Other toasts were by J. R. Howard, L. W. Jordan, Dr. J. J. Lowry and Major Richard Gentry.

The spirit and self-assurance of the town and times is reflected in an editorial in the following issue of THE INTELLIGENCER:

"We may truly regard this event as highly important, not only to the commercial but agricultural interests of the country. The practicability of steamboat navigation, being now clearly demonstrated by experiment, we shall be brought nearer to the Atlantic, West India, and European markets, and the abundant resources of our fertile and extensive region will be quickly developed. This interesting section of country, so highly favored by nature, will at no distant period, with the aid of science and enterprise, assume a dignified station among the great agricultural states of the West...."

The newspaper plant whence this issued was located slightly west of Tom Devine's elevator in North Boonville. An inscribed pillar designated the location. It was erected by the Missouri Press Association at the instance of Walter Williams.

Franklin in 1819 was the second seat of Howard County. Official records had been moved from Hannah Cole's Fort in 1817. It served a county equal to almost half of Missouri's area.

And now, less than a decade after the Coopers and Coles became the first white settlers west of the Osage river, Franklin was a metropolis second only to St. Louis, center of commerce and land sales while families moved in by thousands and Missouri clamored for statehood.

Franklin in its palmy days had an active bull market sustained by confidence in futures. More than 1000 keen bidders attended some of the public land sales there. People journeyed from all over the Boon's Lick country to court. Besides a wide local business the Santa Fe trade was developing. Franklin was the

first starting point on the trail.

KIT CARSON lived with his parents near Franklin and was apprenticed by his father, Lindsay Carson, to David Workman, a saddler. The trade did not fit the youth's adventurous nature and in 1826 he went west to achieve renown as a scout. He died in 1869.

Among the leading men during Franklin's hey day were Lilburn W. Boggs, Hamilton R. Gamble and Claibourne F. Jackson, all of whom later served Missouri as governors. Jackson originally lived at Arrow Rock but was a resident of Franklin for a time.

David W. Barton, first United States Senator from Missouri, lived there and at Boonville- He was father of Missouri's first constitution.

Asa Morgan, who platted Boonville and was instrumental in making it the seat of government for the new county of Cooper, was a Franklin resident.

Abiel Leonard, who later became a justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri, was a newcomer.

General Thomas A. Smith, then a resident, was described as "The Cincinnatus of the West", by a St. Louisian on the Independence.

Franklin's population also included many early settlers. The first blacksmiths were William Canole, Charles Canole and a Mr. Whitley.

Thomas Smith was the first shoemaker, his wife being adept at making moccasins.

Dr. Tighe was the first physician.

THE YEAR the Independence arrived, or possibly a year later, John Hardeman, established botanical gardens on a large farm he bought five miles above Franklin and almost opposite the mouth of the Lamine river.

The gardens, covering 11 acres, became a showplace. Beautifully landscaped and traversed by graceful, shell-lined walks, the tract contained varied fruits, plants, vines and ornamental shrubbery. Varieties in the vineyard alone were estimated at from 600 to 800, many imported from Europe.

Among his annuals were black, white and ruffle mustard, asparagus, palma Christi, salmon and white radish, hemp, turnips, squash,

His shade trees included black locust, catalpa, balm of gilead, white mulberry, sweet cherry, tulip, poplar and sycamore.

He was appreciative of nature's wild vegetation. In the bottoms near his home he reported trees towering 95 feet and a sycamore 43 feet in circumference. Undoubtedly he was attracted by the fertile soil that could produce such giants.

ON HIS FARM proper in 1822 John Hardeman harvested 1200 pounds of cotton to the acre and during one season he brought two generations of corn to maturity within four months and 10 days. Perhaps it was an antecedent of a 60-day corn that Walt Windsor brought recently from Howard County. He grows it successfully on his farm in Clarks Fork township.

In 1822 Hardeman's Garden was famous. Senator Thomas Hart Benton wrote requesting a description and samples. Mr. Hardeman's letter was reprinted from THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER in THE MISSOURI INTELLIGENCER at Franklin.

DECLINE of Franklin was rapid as its rise. In 1823 the county seat was moved to Fayette. In the spring of 1826, a flood inundated much of the town. The washing bank sent many buildings into the stream. Others were damaged and residents suffered of malaria and typhoid after the waters subsided.

The river channel kept cutting the bank. Residents found their efforts futile. Some moved to the hills, establishing New Franklin. Others followed the county seat to Fayette and not a few crossed the river to Boonville, county seat, of the new county of Cooper, which by then had captured the Santa Fe trade.

WHILE the alluvial bottom land that John Hardeman utilized for his garden made possible rich yields and rapid plant development, it was washed away by the river even as Franklin. The flood of 1826 got most of it. Mr. Hardeman died in 1828 or 1829, his Eden in ruins about him.

In 1837 only a neglected corner of the garden remained, an unpruned orchard as an ignoble monument to a noble experiment.

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John Locke Hardeman, a son, moved to Saline County and served in the legislature in 1814. A Saline County village bears the family name in his honor. Another son, Dr. Glenn O. Hardeman, was a physician in Marshall.

JOHN HARDEMAN, a man of education and culture was said to be a Princeton graduate but the university's records do not verify that. It is believed he was a native of North Carolina. He lived in Tennessee before coming to the Boon's Lick country in 1819.

His genius was typical of the men attracted to this frontier. They made Franklin and its environs a truly important center and, though their experiment in empire building was wrecked at that point, their contributions to western civilization cannot easily be overestimated.

Franklin's nine years left a permanent impress on the Boon's Lick country. The romance of its leadership is one of the liveliest in American annals.

LIKE the state of Franklin, for which it was named, it was doomed to oblivion. The state of Franklin for three stirring years maintained behind the long hunting rifles of its sponsors a sovereignty that paved the way for creation of Tennessee.

Franklin was forerunner of the Boonville of river and trail trade. Had Boonville seized the opportunity presented with the coming of the railroad that Franklin did when the first steamboat arrived, Sedalia might never have existed and Kansas City, founded long after Boonville, might have played second fiddle, or, at best, divided power and population with Boonville.

APOPLEXY MADE A MAN FORGET TWO LANGUAGES

REINHARD BRENNEISEN, early Boonville brewer, was an Alsatian who spoke German, French and English fluently. In his later years he was stricken with apoplexy.

When he partially recovered he could longer speak German or English; only French. That he spoke to the exclusion of the other languages the remainder of his life.

CHAPTER 08
LIFE, TIMES AND STRUGGLES OF THE PIONEER

The Early Settler Doesn't Quit Fighting When the Indian Is Banished, for Conflict Has Become a Habit-He Wooes and Battles Nature-The Boon's Lick Country Is More Tranquil Than Most Frontiers-Early Transportation, Commerce Home-Building, Agriculture and Hunting Foods and Clothing, Customs and Social Events-J. F. Short Tells of Pioneer Life-All Cattle Are Grass-fed, Hogs Live on Acorns and Sheep Are Prey of Wild Beasts-Early Courtships, Weddings, Social Events and Christmas Celebrations-Women Are Sheltered and Dependent - Men Avenge Political Attacks and Personal Affronts by Dueling-Abiel Leonard Mortally Wounds a Fellow Townsman of Franklin, Major Taylor Berry, on the Field of Honor-Senator Vest Explains the Psychology of the Code.

CROSSING the ice-bound Missouri river on Christmas day, 1819, a crowd of young ruffians from Franklin, the metropolis west of St. Louis, entered the settlement of Boonville. The straggling village principally squatted along Roupe's Branch.

The "city boys" came to "clean out Boonville." The fight was long and bloody. Older men living south of the river re-enforced their youths. Even so, they were unable to withstand the invaders. Boonville was "cleaned."

COMBAT was rough and tumble and catch as-catch can. Clubs, stones, knives and fists flew. Casualties were just short of mortally wounded. The holiday dedicated to "peace on earth, good will toward men" was a blood-red letter day.

Indians but recently had been moved from the immediate territory. The frontier thrived on straggle. Community consciousness turned into channels of strife.

Boonville and Franklin were more tranquil than many older places throughout the young republic. America was vigorous and heroic but uncouth and, in some respects, vicious. Physical prowess, initiative and self-reliance were prized.

IDEALS had changed little since the Revolution ended 36 years before.

Excerpts from court records at Lexington, Virginia, along the fashionable Tidewater, near the end of the Revolution

Nat, an Indian boy, complains that he is held in slavery by the rich Widow Greenlee John Moore presented for staying away from public worship. . . Elizabeth Berry sentenced to receive 25 lashes on the bare back for stealing a shirt of Margaret McCassell. . . Malcomb McCown indicted for the murder of Cornstalk and three other Indians; no prosecution . . . Malcomb McCown suspected of stealing a horse; to jail without bail . . . Sam Jack presented for saying "Damn General Washington's Army to hell."

PART of the inventory of sale of the estate of Robert Houston, father of Sam Houston, of the Virginia Tidewater in 1806, just before Boonville was settled, reads:

One Negro Woman named Peggy aged 27 years \$166.66 One Negro Woman named Lucy aged 17 years 250 One negro boy Jerry 13 years 250 One negro Boy a child named Andrew 2 years 40 one do a Boy named David 10 months 20 one iron grey mare 90 . . . One Riding Chair and Harness 55 . . One red cow 10 . . . One woman saddle bridle and martingale 20 one mans saddle plated stirup 17 . . One card table \$6.50 three 'ea boards \$3 One bottle case & contents 4 . . . One umbrella \$2 . . . One pistol 50. . 2 turkey counterpins \$7. 9 sheets \$.50. . , Morse's Geography 2 vol. 6.50.

Along most frontiers conquest of the wilderness was not without its frivolities. Even in the older communities, no cockfight, wedding, log-rolling, horse or barn-raising, dance or funeral was complete without whisky. Native "corn" was 35 Cents a-gallon. "Red whisky" from western Pennsylvania was the refreshment of the quality.

ANDREW JACKSON, beau ideal of the frontier, recessed court in a log house 10 minutes to disarm a drunken bad man of knife and gin and to collar and oust him.

Religious services frequently were disturbed and sometimes dispersed by rowdies carrying horse-

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whips, dirks, clubs, knives and occasionally firearms.

There were startling numbers of illegitimate children, mostly Negro and Indian halfbreeds.

This composite of those times reflects credit on the Boon's Lick Country. The first grand jury in Cooper County found no lawlessness. At the second session four men were fined \$5 each for gambling at cards. That was lots of cash.

WHEN the first court in the Boon's lick Country was held at Hannah Cole's Fort in 1816 the tax levy for each billiard table was placed at \$25 a year, practically prohibitive.

Taxable wealth was insignificant. Cooper County's tax receipts were less than \$1,000 annually. In 1816 the first Howard County Court, meeting within the present limits of Boonville, made the following levies:

Each horse, mare or mule more than three years old, 25 cents; meat cattle more than three years old, 61/4 cents each; each Negro or mulatto slave between 16 and 45, 50 cents; each water, grist, saw or horse-mill, tanyard and distillery, actually in operation, 40 cents on \$100 valuation.

The territorial law required announcement of approaching weddings to make them legal.

Ferry charges across the Missouri at Boonville were fixed by the first Cooper County Court in 1819: Man and horse, 50 cents ; either, 25 cents; loaded wagon and team of four horses or more, \$3 ; two-wheeled carriage and load, \$1; horned cattle, four cents a head; meat cattle, three cents a head.

HOME-SEEKERS in the Boon's Lick country came from all levels of society. Principally they were from the South or border states. They were impelled more by the lure of cheap, fertile lands than by adventure.

Transportation was slow and difficult overland. When the Coopers and Coles migrated to the frontier there was no road or trail and, along the river, forests and thickets were so dense passage for wagons and animals was difficult. Frequently brush had to be cleared and sometimes trees felled to get through. Often they had to improvise crude bridges over ravines. Teams were doubled up.

Where rivers could not be forded, contents of wagons were loaded into large canoes and pirogues. Once settled, the pioneer traveled little. Larger streams were barriers.

BEFORE STEAMBOATS on the Missouri only flatboats, bullboats, keelboats and boats with cordelle, sail and poles were used. A cordelle is a tow-line. The wealthier usually traveled by water. Communities along navigable streams attracted men of means. Franklin, Boonville and Arrow Rock early attained wealth and exuded culture.

There was universal preference for timberland with flowing springs. Many settlers built spring-houses for milk and other perishables.

Lands in the river hills and valleys were taken before the prairies were considered fit for settlement. Digging of wells and cisterns preceded that expansion. That was two decades after the first families arrived.

PIONEERS traveling overland brought only most needed and prized possessions. Horses were a luxury. Ox drivers were called bullwhackers. Cows often were used for hauling and cultivation.

The homeseekers were ambitious, courageous, resourceful. Otherwise they would have remained in a sheltered civilization. Many were unlettered.

But the frontiersman who could stalk game and outwit Indians was shrewd. He and his brood had rugged constitutions. They survived diseases severe in a new country and with no expert medical care. They withstood a rigorous climate in hastily reared shelters. The delicate died.

THROUGH booms and panics times never were flush on the frontier. Trade was local and chiefly by barter. Each family of necessity produced most of its needs. Credit was limited and debt was shunned.

The pioneer found ample natural resources about. Houses, barns and cribs were built of logs, sometimes unhewn, with a puncheon floor in the cabin and shingles split from native timber or a clapboard roof.

Clam or mud that filled chinks between logs in walls also was used with sticks or stones to make the chimney ascending from the homemade fireplace. Lacking glass, the pioneer's window was merely a hole cut in the wall, covered with greased white paper, if obtainable. The gap was covered during severe weath-

er.

WITH no builder's hardware available, a homemade latch was whittled. "The latchstring was on the outside" to neighbors. A pioneer snob instead of humming hymns went about her household duties singing this original ode to progress:

First I lived in a tent,
Then I lived in a cabin;
Now I'm in my pretty house
Looking through a new glass window.

The cabin's furnishings were homemade. A one-legged bedstead in a corner was mainly supported by poles fitted into two walls. Tables and chairs were of family construction if the home boasted such refinements. Heavy skillets, pots, pans and other utensils, mostly of iron, were brought by the settlers from their former homes along with pewter plates and cutlery. Gourds were grown for dippers. Some settlers molded and fired earthenware.

MANY HANDLOOMS came with the migration. Others were manufactured by the settlers in their new environment.

Every settled community had a tanyard. The head of the pioneer home usually made shoes for his family from leather tanned mostly from hides of wild game.

Beaver, buckskin and coonskin also provided apparel.

Game was caught in homemade traps or killed from flintlock rifles. Joseph Jolly, for whom Jolly's bottom in Saline township was named, manufactured powder from saltpetre in a cave near Rocheport. The leaden balls used in the muzzle-loaders, mostly were imported. Shot towers were operated on bluffs along the Mississippi. Molten lead took spherical form when dropped. The towers could not be operated on windy days.

WHEN clothing brought by the early settlers began wearing out, fiber from decaying nettles standing three feet tall and sometimes in patches of 20 acres in river and creek bottoms were gathered by the Coles and their friends. These were broken up and spun, carded and woven into cloth from which pioneer mothers cut and sewed garments.

During the early years of the Cole settlement homespun habiliments were mostly for special occasions. Ordinarily during moderate weather men, women and children wore only long leathern shirts. Later, tow shirts reaching nearly to the ankles were the garb for daily toil.

For several decades after the first settlements the prevalence of bears, panthers, catamounts and wolves prevented sheep raising. Later wool grown on the farm was carded, spun, colored and woven in the home.

In 1818 David Shellcraw harvested a fair acre of cotton in Blackwater township.

Settlers subsisted on wild meats, fish, corn, bread, hominy, dairy products and hone. A hominy block of native timber with a cavity hacked and burned smooth was used to hold corn cracked with a tamp.

J. F. SHORT, formerly a photographer at California, Missouri, and now retired at Eustis, Florida, at the author's request has contributed the following:

A SMALL INCIDENT prevented my being born in Cooper County. Soon after Missouri became a state my grandfather, Lannon Short, started west from Kentucky to join kin near the site of Pisgah.

Following an Indian trail through dense forest the family halted at a ravine where the wagon hubs were too long to pass through the defile. It was early afternoon in late autumn.

Grandfather allowed the oxen to graze while he and the boys fixed the crossing for an early start next morning. When they felled a large, hollow tree they found a fat opossum in the stump and abundant honey in the trunk.

"This is a favorable omen," said Grandfather. "We will go no farther."

That afternoon they began to cut logs for a house. It still stands well preserved one-half mile west of Russellville, Missouri.

THE RELATIVES near Pisgah were named Carpenter. Their descendants reside in that locality.

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In early times game was distressingly abundant. Deer, bears, turkeys and "varmits" destroyed crops and poultry.

It was easier to keep a start than to kindle fire with flint and tinder. My grandparents brought fire from Kentucky in oven or skillet, renewing it at meal times. They kept this same fire alive many years - until matches became common. Sometimes one neighbor borrowed fire from another.

My grandparents brought to Missouri two milk cows - also used to splice teams with oxen during bad going - and one horse.

HORSES were of little value because of their limited use. Theirs was to ride and draw light loads - firewood or a vessel of water on a lizard when the spring went dry. A lizard is a forked tree, V-shaped, stacked with a bed of brush.

Persons with one horse usually had no harness. They hitched to a knot tied in his tail. If the load yanked the hair out he was disqualified for draft purposes until it grew.

In winter we still cook on the fireplace as our ancestors did with a pioneer oven or three-legged skillet. No other bread or biscuits compares to its savory treasure.

WILD HONEY, maple syrup and maple sugar furnished sweetening until sorghum was grown about the time New Orleans molasses and brown sugar were introduced. Early settlers thought fruits would not grow in Missouri. Diet was varied with vinegar pie, vinegar butter and egg butter. They are quite palatable. Recipes for them

VINEGAR PIE

1 ¼ cups sugar
3 eggs, yolks and whites separated
1/3 cup flour
Pinch of salt
1 table spoon, (rounded) of bitter cup vinegar
1 cup hot water

Sift sugar, flour and salt together. Add cup of hot water and butter. Stir well, then add the vinegar and cook until it thickens. (Cook in double boiler and it is not so apt to burn.)

Beat the yolks of eggs-well beaten-pouring eggs slowly to prevent lumping-stirring mixture constantly while pouring. Then cook five minutes. Flavor with cinnamon or any preferred flavoring. Let cool, then pour into a pie shell previously baked.

Make meringue of the whites of eggs beaten stiff, using two tablespoons of sugar.

Brown meringue in a very slow oven.

VINEGAR BUTTER

1 cup water
1 heaping tablespoon of flour
1 cup sugar
Lump of butter the size of an egg
2 eggs
¼ cup of vinegar (measuring cup)

Place water over fire. Wet the flour and blend to a smooth paste. Add this to the boiling water and cook until it is clear. Pour his over the sugar and butter. When slightly cool add vinegar and the eggs, well beaten. Return to fire and cook about five minutes or until it is the right consistency. Use cinnamon.

EGG BUTTER

1/2 cup sorghum
1 heaping tablespoon of butter
1/4 teaspoon of soda
2 eggs grated
1/2 grated nutmeg
1/4 teaspoon of grated ginger (Optional)

Put sorghum and butter on the fire and when it boils add the soda. Boil a few minutes remove from fire and add the well beaten eggs by pouring a small stream and stirring vigorously while pouring to prevent the egg cooking in lumps. Return to fire and cook until as thick as desired, being careful to not scorch it, which is easily done while thickening. Add the flavoring.

A BUTTER GIRL, was the centerpiece for the festive board. Made by a community artist, she stood perhaps ten inches tall with arms akimbo. Her stylish furbelows were molded by forcing butter through a sieve.

A superior butter girl lifted an ordinary "table" to excellence.

All apparel was purely of local creation. Wool was grown on the farm, shorn, carded, spun, colored and woven on a homemade loom.

I have two pieces of cloth called gingham made on the farm. Grandfather planted, raised and picked the cotton. The family extracted the seed by hand. The lint then was home-processed to the finished product. My aunt was weaving this cloth when the stars fell in 1835.

PIGMENT was obtained from walnut bark or hulls, butternut, oak, home-grown indigo, orange stone (potassium permanganate) and cochineal in blends and mixtures for the most aesthetic tastes.

The less important leathers were home-tanned from skins of deer, dog, squirrel, fox, 'coon, cat and groundhog. It was used for laces, whangs, shoe strings, whip-crackers and gloves. All my gloves on the farm were from leather I tanned. Dog skin was best. Mother and sister cut and sewed them.

Coon skin caps were worn in winter, the tail hanging behind. Of heathenish appearance, they caused a dog to growl at his owner.

Mrs. Short's father a Baptist preacher, also was a hatter. His felt products, though not as trim as elegant Stetsons, were bought by his neighbors.

FORAYS by wild beasts making large plantings of grain impractical, cattle fattened even in winter on pasture. They pawed through snow to abundant grass in sheltered woodlands. The range always was plentiful.

Hogs ran wild, living mostly on acorns. Frequently they were butchered by long range shooting. The first farmers who penned and corn-fed to save time to fatten swine were asked: "What is time to a hog?"

River freight at one cent a pound, coupled with low meat, prices, discouraged shipment of livestock to distant markets.

The frontiersman needed little pork or beef, for near his cabin were deer, elk, bear, wild turkeys and swarms of smaller game-squirrels, opossums, skunk, raccoons, partridges or quail, pigeons, brant, rabbits and groundhogs. On the prairie he might kill a bison or buffalo or a brace of prairie chickens. Streams abounded with fish, with geese, clucks and pelicans about in season.

Most commerce and travel was by river. Governor William Clark and Thomas Hart Benton estimated the "boatable waters" of the Mississippi and its tributaries at 30,000 miles above St. Louis and 20,000 below.

BENTON explained: "We counted all the infant streams that would float a bateau or a flat or keel-boat."

The pirogue, a barge-like freighter from 35 to 60 feet long, which could be towed like a canal boat or poled in shallow water, was predecessor to steamboats.

Henry M. Brackenridge described a trip up the Missouri for fur trading beyond civilization. The expedition left the village of St. Charles Tuesday, April 2, 1811, with Manuel Lisa, a west Indian Spaniard

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and sea captain, commanding 20 creole oarsmen. Their meals were: breakfast, hominy; dinner, fat pork and biscuit; supper, a pot of mush with a pound of tallow melted in it. This fare, however, was varied by many feasts on game supplied by the most famed shot on the Missouri, Castor, Kaw Indian, and hunter for the expedition.

DURING early settlement at Boonville life was uneventful. The pioneer hunted and fished, drowsing through sunlit days and basking before a cheery fireplace when April and October rains beat requiems on his roof. He had no economic problems. He lived leisurely, at peace with the Indians.

Monotony was broken by surprise meetings with a "b'r" or "painter." Night was punctuated by wolves' weird howls.

After the War of 1812 the Indians were banished to Grand river and immigration surged in. As the Boon's Lick Country filled up the settler enjoyed social contacts reminiscent of his old home state.

NEIGHBORLY helpfulness prevailed. Social distinctions were based purely on personal worth. There were no cliques. The honest and industrious, overwhelmingly predominant, shunned the few slothful and indolent.

Colossal chores were transformed into joyous, colorful occasions. Many hands made short work of horse and barn raisings, log rollings, reapings and shuckings. Women had quiltings.

Neighborhood gatherings were climaxed with bountiful dinners and often a dance. It was an age of gastronomical intemperance, social decorum approaching prudery, modern imbibing of raw whisky and an aristocracy of brawn.

A "dram" was not taboo. Whisky in most homes was considered medicine and chill preventive. Cooper County produced many versatile men whose occupations included preaching and distilling. Drunkenness was rare. The wastrel was ostracized.

With work done, men young or in their prime turned to athletic contests. They wrestled and leaped and did the hop, step and jump. Onlookers made the welkin ring.

CHRISTMAS was celebrated the entire week through new year's day. Hunting, dancing and parties were neighborhood affairs.

Slaves, universally well treated, fared almost as well as their masters. They had their own parties and aped their owners' customs.

Husking was popular with the Negroes. They sang and arranged group competitions. Those shucking their pile first claimed the privilege of carrying the owner around the house and placing him at the head of their festive board.

Slaves made a great event of Christmas week. They delighted in shouting "Christmas gift!" They were liberally remembered by "their white folks." All work that could wait was deferred until the new year.

THE PIONEER ruled his household almost as absolutely as the patriarch in Israel. Children were obedient, shy and seen but not heard in presence of elders. Women were economically dependent. Manifold duties of the pioneer mother precluded frivolities and left little time for innocent pleasures. Indiscretions were few and fatal. There were but two kinds of women and no "half world" or borderline.

Parents maintained strict safeguards, especially for daughters. Customs governing courtships were iron-clad. A young man with "serious intentions" asked permission to "sit up" with the young lady. Where cabin space was limited "sparking" often was in the room where the girl's parents slept.

Keeping steady company permitted the youth to take the object of his affections to church and, social gatherings. Travel was by horseback. She was in his charge while away from the parental roof.

WEDDINGS usually were at 1 p.m. at the home of the bride's parents. Then dinner, dancing and games. After breakfast next morning a cavalcade led by the bridal pair would proceed to the home of the bridegroom's parents for the infare dinner. Further festivities followed.

Before taking a wife a young man built his own dwelling, had few furnishings and no debts. As the couple prospered they acquired.

Age, stability and solid qualities were esteemed. Economy, industry and thrift were general. Di-

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force was rare and disastrous to people of standing. Sam Houston's political career in Tennessee was wrecked and he resigned as governor when his estranged bride, Eliza Allen Houston, returned to her parents and both refused to explain. They were not divorced for years. In self-exile among the Cherokees on the Arkansas the discouraged Sam Houston was nicknamed "Big Drunk."

POLITICAL RIVALS and the opposition press prated about "purity of women." A committee of Summer County citizens investigated the Houston domestic difficulties. Its verbose report was published in newspapers and was eagerly read, though it contained no news. Its reiteration that Mrs. Houston was virtuous previously had been emphasized by her husband.

The father of the Texas republic went west to achieve high honors but in Tennessee the able, intellectual, eloquent and personable Sam Houston remained a fallen idol. To many he was beyond the pale.

MEN GUARDED their honor as jealously as their women. Cowardice was unpardonable. The dying duelist gasped anxiously, "Did I vindicate my honor," and died content if told he demeaned himself with valor. The last duel fought by St. Louisans was in 1856.

Most of the duelists were lawyers or editors. Sarcastic political attacks, contributed as letters to newspapers, were common irritants.

If the offense was not extreme nor rancor deep-rooted, the challenger might regret his hasty step. If neither principal was bitter both fired to miss or to inflict superficial wounds.

The man challenged had choice of weapons. Lincoln once selected broadswords and precipitated a farce.

PREPARATIONS for a duel had the air of plans for a boxing championship, an execution, fraternity rush and a society wedding. There was the bated excitement incident to impending conflict or doom and the aloof reserve of social snobbery.

Usually duels were fought on river islands with willows screening the affair of honor from the vulgar gaze. Seconds and friends, physicians and surgeons always were present. Occasionally a duel was made a Roman holiday. Randolph and Clay fought in Washington with members of both houses of congress and of the cabinet as spectators.

When pistols were chosen lots were cast to decide which second should command, "March!"

By the code drawn by Thomas Hart Benton, principals stood back to back six paces apart. At "March" each stepped three paces forward, turned and fired without further order.

St. Louis had many duels until the institution was outlawed by the Constitution of Missouri. The Boon's Lick country was comparatively tranquil. Franklin in its palmy days saw feverish activity and some controversy.

ABIEL LEONARD, slender Vermont youth, in 1819 walked from St. Charles to Franklin, carrying his possessions in a bundle on stick. He had a license to practice law.

After gaining a professional foothold he had a difficulty with Major Taylor Berry who struck him with a whip. Impression prevailed the Yankee wouldn't fight. But Leonard wrote immediately June 26, 1824:

"Sir, I demand a personal interview with you. My friend, Mr. Boggs, will make the necessary arrangements."

Accepting, Berry wrote: "My business which embraces many duties to others, will require my personal attention until the 1st of September next, after which any further delay will be asked from you only."

THE PRINCIPALS and their seconds traveled down the Missouri and the Mississippi to New Madrid. Berry was mortally wounded. Under Missouri law Leonard was disfranchised and disbarred.

Long petitions requested removal of the restrictions and the next legislature restore his citizenship and professional rights. A decade later he was elected to the legislature. Eventually he became a Missouri Supreme Court justice.

Senator Benton took a keen interest in dueling. He defended it, or apologized, in his "Thirty Years" View of the History of the Workings of the American Government."

SENATOR GEORGE G. VEST, once a Boonville lawyer, in his memorable oration on Benton at

the unveiling of Benton's statue in Washington said in part:

"Dueling was then an institution. No man could remain in public or social life without ostracism who refused what they called a challenge to the field of honor. All the distinguished men of the United States fought duels.

"When Randolph and Clay fought in sight of this capitol members of the cabinet and of the senate and house of representatives, among them Colonel Benton, were spectators.

"JACKSON had killed his adversary in a duel. Houston had fought and wounded his opponent severely. Davy Crockett acknowledged obligations of the duello and participated in it.

"Not until Hamilton fell before the deadly pistol of Aaron Burr did even the people of the conservative, God-fearing North come to a full realization of the terrible nature of this institution."

WHILE Spartan virtues seldom were carried to extremes in the Boon's Lick Country, honor and righteousness that exalt a nation were none the less virile. A sense of individual responsibility and community consciousness were real and active.

Study of frontier conditions and how the pioneer adjusted himself, reveals what brought growth and wealth quickly to America. The early settler started with practically no worldly goods. He had little education. He had little organized protection from numerous enemies.

Yet, he not only survived, but prospered, winning the West from the wilderness. His character, courage, resourcefulness and capacity for patience and perseverance overcame all other handicaps. He solved the problems of his time better than we in ours.

BARTON AND BENTON BROKE OVER FRIENDSHIPS

DAVID BARTON's break with Thomas Hart Benton was related in detail in THE SEDALIA DEMOCRAT in 1878:

Barton received his first and last important honor in Cooper County. From it he was elected to the first state constitutional convention in 1820. He was made president of the convention and wrote most of Missouri's fundamental law in his own hand. His popularity was so great that immediately thereafter he was unanimously chosen by acclamation as Missouri's first United States senator.

In the keen contest for choice of his colleague, his advice was sought. He recommended Benton, principally, it is believed, because Benton was related to the wife of Henry Clay. Barton greatly admired his fellow Kentuckian, Clay.

When John Quincy Adams was elected President by the house of representatives, Benton surprised the nation by espousing the cause of General Andrew Jackson, his old enemy, in opposition to Clay.

Soon Barton and Benton quit speaking to each other. The breach was never healed.

BARTON made no public display of his resentment until discussion on Foote's resolution on public lands. Benton severely arraigned the East and its policy toward the West and South, alluding to some "unlinal and bastard sons of the West". It was a clarion call for the Civil War that ensued.

Barton, replying, avowed himself one of the unlinal and bastard sons, and electrified the nation that read his speech, printed in full in THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, and reprinted by every paper friendly to Henry Clay in the United States. It was read by every fireside.

FOR SARCASM and personal denunciation, all within parliamentary limits, it has never been surpassed. Colonel Benton never replied. Barton's speech detonated the louder because usually he was singularly taciturn and retiring. His dash and audacity in attacking Benton marked his effort the equal of those of Webster and Hayne in the same debate-and was read with more zest than theirs.

At the end of Barton's 10 years in the Senate, "Old Hickory" Jackson's cohorts controlled Missouri. They retired Barton from national politics. Benton, during his 30 consecutive years in the senate, achieved and deserved national fame as a debater and legislator, but when he and Barton were there together he was overshadowed by the statesman who sleeps in Boonville.

A Washington wit delineated the difference between the two senators, declaring "when Barton

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spoke he emptied the lower house; when Benton spoke he emptied the upper".

CHAPTER 09
MISSOURI TERRITORY BECOMES A LUSTY STATE

Boonville Has Its First July 4 Celebration in 1820 – The First Constitution Is Adopted 15 Days Later, Written by Its Chairman, David Barton, of Cooper County – Barton Is Chosen Unanimously by Acclamation Missouri's First United States Senator – "The Little Red" Fights President Jackson and Is Doomed Politically – Early County Officers, Teachers and Preachers – The Blackhawk, Mormon, and Mexican Wars – Progress Is Made in Civilization.

JAMES BRUFFEE'S homemade cannon of wrought iron boomed salutes early July 4, 1820, as people from far over the Boon's Lick Country converged on Boonville for the big celebration in the new county of Cooper.

The Declaration of Independence was read and Benjamin F. Hickox delivered an oration. A basket dinner was spread where the first courthouse was to be completed three years later.

The communal feast was on cloths that extended many hundreds of feet.

People separated, the elders discussing possibility of early statehood. Young people danced. Children played games.

The festivities continued into the night. It was long remembered, for frontier life and slow transportation made such events few.

JUST 15 days after the celebration in Boonville, Missouri's first Constitution was adopted July 19, 1820, more than a year before admission, for the travail to the Missouri Compromise was long.

A Boonville citizen, David Barton, presided over the territorial convention that framed the Constitution which was quickly adopted. Many sections of the original draft were in his handwriting. He, two of his brothers and Edward Bates and a brother were notable in making Missouri the State.

LONG BEFORE first families in the Boon's Lick Country celebrated July 4 in Boonville, Missouri argued eloquently for a place in the sisterhood of states. In the fall of 1817, petitions were circulated in St. Louis, Franklin, St. Charles, Herculaneum, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and other centers asking admission "*on an equal footing with the original states*".

These were presented to Congress by the territorial delegate, John Scott, January 8, 1818, anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.

MISSOURI waited until March 6, 1820, for the first formal answer to her prayer. In the meantime Illinois and Alabama asked and were granted admission and Arkansas Territory was formed.

Missouri slave owners and abolitionists joined in condemning Congress. The St. Louis grand jury declared:

"The late attempt by the congress of the United States to restrict us in the free exercise of rights in the formation of a constitution and a state government for ourselves is an unconstitutional and unwarrantable usurpation of power over our inalienable rights and privileges as a free people."

A Baptist association in session at *Mount Pleasant* meeting house in *Howard County* adopted the following resolution, heartily concurred in by all ministers present: "We have all the means necessary for a state government and believe that *the question of slavery is one which is exclusively the people's to decide.*"

In December, 1819, the Territory of Maine requested statehood. The senate offered to pair Maine and Missouri, but determination had grown in the house to make Missouri a free state. In March, 1820, *The First Missouri Compromise*, propped by Senator Thomas of Illinois, was reached.

Maine was admitted.

Missouri was allowed to frame a constitution without restricting slavery, provided, however, slavery be forever excluded from all the rest of the Louisiana Purchase north of 36 degrees, 30 minutes latitude, the southern boundary of Missouri.

PRESIDENT MONROE, proclaimed Missouri the twenty-fourth state, August 10, 1821.

Anticipating earlier admission, Missourians elected state and other officials in August, 1820. *Alex-*

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ander McNair, a Pennsylvanian with 6,576 votes, was elected governor over General William Clark, territorial governor for the previous eight years, who got 2,656. McNair had been an officer in the War of 1812. *He owned a carriage when there were on 19 in St. Louis.*

Missouri's first general assembly met in St. Louis, September 18, 1820, and , October 2, elected David Barton of Boonville unanimously and without opposition as Missouri's first United States senator. *His popularity was further attested by a compliment without precedent.*

After a hopeless deadlock for second choice, the legislature asked Barton to name his colleague. He recommended Benton. Both were North Carolinians.

But even with Barton's endorsement, Benton's friends won by only one vote. Daniel Ralls, a legislator ill unto death in the Missouri Hotel where the sessions were held, was carried from his room on a mattress to vote for Benton. It was the last act of his life. He died within the hour.

BARTON was sworn and seated in the senate December 3, 1821; Benton December 6. Records were made to show they were certified November 14 and 18, 1820 respectively, and their pay allowed from those dates.

They drew straws for the six and four-year terms. Benton drew the six and was re-elected four times. He was the first man to serve 30 years in the senate.

Barton was re-elected, quarreled with General Andrew Jackson and , as with most who crossed "Old Hickory", it ended him politically.

Barton was a ranger in the War of 1812, and a colorful fighter in the field and on the legislative floor. In a fiery condemnation of Jacksonian policies, among the greatest speeches ever heard in the senate, he greatly excited his audience. A Missouri in the galleries shouted: "Hurrah for the Little Red!" And again and again.

When he became calm he explained the original Little Red was a fighting cock that could whip anything wearing spurs. When he heard Barton bringing down the Jackson crowd every flutter, he was reminded of his game rooster. The newspapers played it. The appellation stuck. Barton became *Little Red*.

SENATOR BARTON, a bachelor, drafted a form for marriage ceremonies to be performed by circuit judges. Noted for brevity, it was:

The judge: John Doe, do you take Mary Smith to be your wife?

The man: I do.

The judge: Mary Smith, do you take John Doe to be your husband?

The woman: I do.

The judge: The contract is complete. I pronounce you man and wife.

Barton's law office was razed on Morgan street in Boonville in 1934. With the setting of his political star a habit of inebriety grew and he died demented in the home of William Gibson near Boonville. His grave in Walnut Grove Cemetery, Boonville, is marked by an impressive monument voted by the legislature and paid for by the state.

AFTER election, Governor McNair appointed several officials for Cooper County, including James Bruffee, James Miller and Archibald Kavanaugh as justices of the county court. Robert P. Clark Clerk, William Curtiss sheriff, George Crawford assessor and Andrew Briscoe collector.

At a session of the County Court, April 9, 1821, George C. Harte was commissioned to survey adjoining line between Cooper and Cole, then being organized as a county and named in honor of Cooper County's first settlers.

The following township constables also were appointed: John Potter for Boonville, Bryant T. Nolan for Lamine, Martin Jennings for Moniteau, and James C. Berry for Clear Creek.

Cooper County's first courthouse was not completed until two years after this session, held at Bartlett's boarding house.

THE FIRST COURTHOUSE was a two-story brick on the site of the present or third courthouse. The second was built in 1840, just east of the location of the first. Like the original it was of brick, but

larger, yet small compared to the present stone edifice.

As the area filled up, churches and schools developed. Among early teachers were William Anderson, who conducted a subscription school in 1817, near Concord Church. Andrew Reavis, who operated east of Boonville in 1818. James Donaldson in the southeast part of the county, L. C. Stephens at Old Nebo Church. William Moore in Palestine township, and by a Mr. Rollins near Big Lick in Saline township.

Classes were taught in log houses with earth and wealth, academies began to be formed in the '20s. They were modeled after aristocratic private schools in Virginia and Kentucky. Cooper County became an early center of culture.

CONCORD BAPTIST CHURCH was established in 1817, about six miles south of Boonville. From it the present Concord Baptist Association, comprising several counties south of the Missouri river, gets its name. Luke Williams was its first regular preacher.

It is claimed Concord was the first church in Missouri outside St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve

Old Nebo church was built one-half mile north of the site of Bunceton in 1820. It also was Baptist. Among its first pastors were Peter Woods, William Jennings, Jacob Chism. Luke Williams and John B. Longan.

THE REVEREND MR. LONGAN was a great-uncle of George W. Longan, now president of THE KANSAS CITY STAR Company. Two Longan brothers from Virginia located in Cooper County. The descendants of one gravitated eastward into Moniteau while the progeny of the other trended westward into Pettis. Both families have furnished many leaders in central and western Missouri.

Old Nebo church waxed until 1826, when it divided over paying ministers and supporting missionaries. Reverend Longan favored compensating pastors and maintaining missionaries. He drew off a large majority and built New Nebo Church. The opposition continued at Old Nebo.

A sharp line existed between exponents of culture, learning and religion as against the world, the flesh and the devil.

SCHOOLS maintained straight-laced restrictions. There was no co-education. Female academies developed somewhat later.

The following regulations were typical in a boys' school: "No student shall get drunk or be permitted to play at cards or other games of hazard. No student shall use profane, irreverent or obscene language or be guilty of conduct tending thereunto No student shall attend a horse race, a ball or other frolicking assembly No student shall be guilty of fighting."

After Indian fights during the second war with England there were other calls to arms. The Blackhawk War was in 1832.

Blackhawk originally lived in the present Cooper and Moniteau counties and hunted with Samuel Cole immediately after settlement of Boonville. In 1832, he proved a national thorn in the flesh. Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Daris were among the volunteers who fought in that widespread conflict with the Indians incited by Blackhawk.

The Mormon War in 1838, and the Mexican War in 1846, caused flurries.

THE BLACKHAWK WAR found many Central Missourians in military service. General John B. Clark of Fayette briefly described the campaign

"In 1832, the Blackhawk War broke out. The governor ordered me to take a regiment of mounted men and go under General Scott. We were out three months and must have had 40 battles. Scott was fighting Blackhawk and his forces in Illinois. I was ordered to keep along the west bank of the Mississippi to prevent the Iowas and other tribes from crossing to join Blackhawk. They kept trying and we were in for a fight almost every dayI received a bullet in the foot, a wound in the head and a broken leg before I saw the end of it."

At that time there were no Indian residents in Central Missouri. Most had been moved to Grand river and Indian Territory, with some still living in southwest Missouri. Yet fear of raids was real.

In 1832, a report spread like wildfire that Indians were attacking communities in Pettis County and in parts of Cooper and Saline, slaying men, women and children.

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COOPER COUNTIANS rushed to arms, assembled at Woolrey's Mill on Petite Saline creek, elected officers and headed for the seat of war. Arriving, they found it a false alarm. Few would admit participation in the expedition. The rumor grew from a practical joke. Men painted and wearing feathers approached a cornfield, let out warwhoops and discharged guns. The workers fled. Their alarm, inflamed by imagination, grew like a prairie fire. Many ludicrous incidents of people fleeing after burying valuables were told and denied.

IN 1838, A STANDING COMPANY in Boonville, organized under Missouri law and known as *the Boonville Guards*, and volunteer companies, recruited from Boonville and Palestine marched twice toward the seat of *the Mormon War*.

Officers of the Boonville volunteer company were: Captain, *Jessie J. Turley*; first lieutenant, *Marcus Williams, Jr.*; and second lieutenant, *J. Logan Forsythe*.

Officers over the three companies of Cooper Countians were: Brigadier general, *Joel E. Woodward*; inspector general, *Joseph Megguier*; and aide de camp to General Henry W. Crowther, *Benjamin E. Ferry*. The county troops never encountered the Mormons. Incensed over polygamy, Jackson Countians drove out the Mormons who then moved to Caldwell County.

But Caldwell Countians became bitter, too.

GOVERNOR LILBURN W. BOGGS, a former resident of Franklin, issued a call for 7,000 volunteers to help drive the Mormons from the state.

Cooper County's companies first marched to Jonesborough, Saline County, and then were ordered home, as there were sufficient troops at the scene to handle the situation.

Later the companies again were called, marched to Lexington, crossed the Missouri and camped two days on the prairie two miles north of the river.

In the meantime the Mormons surrendered to General John B. Clark, Sr., and the Cooper County volunteers were returned home and mustered out.

THE MORMONS moved to Nauvoo, Illinois. Later they clashed with Illinois authorities and, after their prophet, Joseph Smith, was assassinated, they started their long trek to Great Salt Lake.

Excitement incident to the Mormon War in Missouri was heightened by capture of eight Mormon prisoners who later broke jail at Liberty, escaped and never were tried.

IN MAY, 1846, Cooper County was asked to raise one company of troops for service in the Mexican War. On May 21, a bulletin announced a company had been recruited with 43 volunteers from Boonville and 18 from Palestine.

Joseph L. Stephens was elected captain without opposition. His son, Lon V. Stephens, later became governor. Other officers of the company: First lieutenant, Newton Williams; second lieutenant, H. C. Levens; sergeants: John D. Stephens, William T. Cole, Richard Norris and James S. Hughes; corporals: Tipton Prior, A. B. Cole, Wesley Amick and A. G. Baber.

BEFORE the company boarded the Steamer L. F. Linn for St. Louis, there were additional volunteers. The roster of privates: Thomas Bacon, Samuel D. Burnett, Jacob Duvall, Charles Salsman, Ewing E. Woolery, Heil Cook, Joel Coffee, Joel, Jesse and Hiram Epperson, John McDowell, J. R. P. Wilcoxon, T. T. Bowler, William Sullans, Horatio Bruce, William J. Jeffreys, James M. Jeffreys, Hiram Burnam, Edward S. D. Miller, John Whitley, Benjamin P. Ford, Phillip Summers, George W. Campbell, Samuel R. Lemons, John R. Johnson, Thompson Seivers, Charles F. Kine, Jesse Nelson, John Colbert, Robert Rhea, Edmond G. Cook, John B. Bruce, James P. Lewis, Benjamin C. Lampton, Oliver G. Ford, U. E. Rubey, W. B. Rubey, W. H. Stephens, John M. Kelly, George Mock, Samuel Elliott, Alpheus D. Hickerson, Edmond Euband, Henderson C. Martin, Sprague White, William Woolsey, Martin Allison, Henry Francis, Robert H. Bowles, Justinian McFarland, Nathaniel T. Ford, James H. Jones, James C. Ross and Richard Hulett.

The company got no nearer the war than St. Louis, where it was mustered into service by General Robert Campbell. The men were quartered in the St. Louis courthouse.

AFTER GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR gained a decisive victory, Captain Stephens' company was ordered to report to Adjutant General Parsons at Jefferson City. He ordered a return to Boonville by

boat, and discharges. Disappointment was general. Some joined General Doniphan's expedition to Mexico.

Boonville's population in 1840 was 1,666. In 1850 it was 2,800.

The spirit of adventure was keen. There was rapid development and much experimentation. Newspapers were being established. And each proclaimed its community "The garden spot of the world". Local pride was matched with an optimism claiming almost every possible asset in agriculture, commerce and mining.

There still was much game. In Clark's Fork township Horace Simeon Windsor bought a half section of land in 1838, and with slaves brought from Virginia, began clearing.

He named his home *Deer Park*. A high fence slanting inward surrounded it. Deer could leap the fence to get in but were unable to get out. He could kill bucks on his lawn at will.

GAME made many phases of farming difficult, but wheat had been introduced in sufficient quantities to encourage Alphonso Wetmore to establish a steam mill at New Franklin. However, in 1835, he advertised it for sale.

Steamboats became numerous on the Missouri and the Santa Fe trade aided Boonville.

Many wagon trains started the long overland route from Boonville. They traveled southwest. Pilot Grove got its name from a grove of ancient hickory trees on the high prairie serving as a pilot before trails were well defined and marked.

A bullwhacker driving six yoke of oxen to a creaking prairie schooner had his problems to keep with the train. He must have a balance between lively and lazy steers or oxen. This ideal seldom was completely accomplished. So his urgings included lashing with both whip and tongue.

The bullwhacker is pictured as rough and ready, tough and blasphemous.

Yet in Cooper County, where many wagon trains were outfitted, the law was strict. In March, 1820, eight men were indicted by a grand jury for swearing. The end of the civilized world brooked no rough stuff

A MOCK TRIAL SEEMED ALL TO REAL TO HIM

MUSTER days were gala affairs a century ago, when Missouri was young and Indians were not yet far removed from white settlements.

At a three-day muster of county troops at Old Palestine, in 1841, an inebriated officer quarreled with citizens, and practical jokers thereafter had fun while teaching him a lesson.

A bogus constable with a fake writ arrested the offender who by then was very "tight". The charge was attempting to kill citizens. The "drunk" sobered slightly when arraigned before a make-believe judge for a mock trial. Trembling, he prevailed on a gentleman in court to defend him. The "lawyer" shook his head but agreed to do his best with a hard case.

Witness after witness testified for the State, building up a strong case. The judge personally interrogated some, and on one occasion casually remarked: "If the evidence shows the prisoner threatened to kill innocent citizens I will have him hanged before night."

The "prosecuting attorney" *burned* the prisoner in a fiery speech demanding the death penalty and immediate execution.

When the defense lawyer began his plea, someone under guise of friendship whispered to the prisoner that if he wanted to save his life, he had better make a break for it. He suddenly leaped out of a back window, gained his mount and galloped away, with the crowd yelling after him. Far down the road he still was riding hard.

When teased later, he refused to believe the trial was not real – and he never returned to Old Palestine.

THE FIRST HEARSE THAT CAME TO BOONVILLE

The first hearse and the first bus were brought to Boonville by Alexander Drew Frost, Vermonter. He conducted a livery barn and owned the Henry Robein farm, south of Boonville, when it was called Walnut Grove.

A. B. Frost was the father of Dr. A. W. Frost, Boonville dentist, and of Louis Frost, who was in Boonville High School's first graduating class with Walter Williams.

Louis compounded *Antikamnia*, pain-killer and headache remedy. Louis finished in pharmacy in the same class with William Bolton Kerns, Bunceton druggist. Louis now resides in Springfield Illinois

CHAPTER 10
TWO FORGOTTEN STATESMEN ARE PAID HOMAGE

Judge Roy D. Williams Revives the Might Deeds of General William H. Ashley and David Barton, Giants in their Generations.

TWO pioneer statesmen who strode as giants across the national arena are all but forgotten. Both sleep in Cooper County, one in an unmarked grave. The other died in chains, a maniac with no relative near.

Their mighty works live again, largely through the research of Judge Roy D. Williams.

Addressing Daughters of the American Revolution, Judge Williams painted a clear and colorful canvas of General William H. Ashley who eventually ACQUIRED 30,000 ARPENS OF LAND IN THE PRESENT Cooper County, originally ceded by the Osages to Pierre Chouteau. An arpen, a Spanish measure is 1.28 acres. The land bordered the Lamine river.

Charles Dehaulte DeLassus, lieutenant governor of Upper Louisiana, confirmed for Spain the Indian gift, and Ashley, a member of Congress, obtained congressional confirmation July 4, 1826. Later Ashley bought the tract from Pierre Chouteau.

“WILLIAM H. ASHLEY was the first lieutenant governor of Missouri and was barely beaten for governor by Frederick Bates in 1824”, Judge Williams told his audience.

“General Ashley, a Whig, in 1831, was elected to the twenty-second Congress to fill the unexpired term of Spencer Pettis, killed by Major Thomas Biddle in a duel. General Ashley was re-elected to the twenty-third and twenty-fourth congresses. It may well be said of Ashley:

Inured to hardship – putting fear aside.

His purpose dared, while yet our coasts were new,

To press beyond the confines and to hew

The path of empire through a waste untried.

“WILLIAM H. ASHLEY of Powhattan County, Virginia, came to the Missouri Territory of Upper Louisiana, as it was called in 1803, when 18. No more picturesque character was among Missouri pioneers. He was educated, prosperous, bold and adventurous.

“He helped promote the old Bank of St. Louis and was brigadier-general of Missouri militia in the War of 1812. He founded the Rocky Mountain Fur Company and organized and personally conducted exploration and trading expeditions to the headwaters of the Missouri and into the Rockies.

“He was the first man to take a cannon to the Rocky Mountains, hauling it 1200 miles with ox teams. He set it up in a fort of his company. Many keelboats and steamboats were named for him and ‘Ashley beaver’ signified extra quality fur.

“GOVERNOR ASHLEY’S HOME overlooked the Missouri river about a mile west of the mouth of the Lamine. Indian mounds almost surrounded the site.

“When he felt death near he ordered that he be buried at the top of a mound in the bend of the ‘Great River’, the highest point in that locality. From it he had seen boats land at Boonville and Arrow Rock.

“His burial mound is in an open pasture on the Wallace farm. From its sides grow forest trees. Cattle roam upon his grave. Lowing kine, the song of a bird and the whistle of a barge two. Mellowed by distance, are unheeded as the mound stands a silent sentinel overlooking a mighty sweep of the Missouri.”

“DAVID BARTON, in animated form, was drawn with sure, bold strokes by Judge Williams in another discourse before the D. A. R.

“To trace in detail Barton’s life is but to write the early history of his adopted state”, Judge Williams said. He was born in Tennessee, the son of an eminent divine who had crossed from Carolina.

“There were six sons. Three, of whom we find trace, were named after Biblical characters: Isaac, Joshua and David.

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"DAVID BARTON, was born in 1783. As a child he heard of the framing of the Constitution, Washington, Madison, Franklin, Pinkney and Marshall were household words.

"He heard of the matchless eloquence of Patrick Henry seeking to defeat ratification in the Virginia convention and of how John Marshall, the Revolutionary soldier who became Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, prevailed for adoption of that document that has become our sacred heritage.

"When David was 10 he heard of the longings of the French people through their revolution. He knew the history of Napoleon who wrested from Spain the ground that David Barton should hallow with his bones. He was fired by the spirit of the times and inspired by the founding fathers of the republic, and 'there were giants in those days'.

"After studying law, he and his brothers, Isaac and Joshua, in 1809, came west to St. Charles to settle in a mighty empire that a far-seeing president had bought from France.

"IMMEDIATELY David Barton took an active part in his adopted state. He was attorney general in 1813. In 1815 he became the first circuit judge of Howard, the 'mother of counties' that extended from the mouth of the Osage river of the east to about the present Kansas line and from the fertile prairies of Iowa to the rocky banks of the Osage.

"As a circuit judge, David Barton's life first touched Boonville. He held the first court at Hannah Cole's fort, whose site now is occupied by St. Joseph's Hospital. He was 33, in the full vigor of manhood.

"One attorney in that court was his brother Joshua, later United States attorney in St. Louis and Missouri's first secretary of state. He was killed in a duel with William G. Rector, surveyor of the Port of St. Louis.

"Charles Lucas, another lawyer, with Asa Morgan, for whom Morgan street probably was named, acquired the Site of Boonville. Lucas later was killed by Barton's associate, Thomas Hart. Barton, in a duel on Bloody Island near St. Louis.

"BARTON was elected speaker of the first territorial house of representatives and was responsible for changing Missouri statutes from the civil law of France to the common law of England. This affects us vitally today. Under the harsh code of the civil law, property belonging to the man before marriage remained his entirely. Under the more benign common law the wife is endowed with one-third, whether acquired before or after marriage.

"Again under the code of Napoleon, customs were not considered; an edict became as the law of the Medes and Persians. Under the English system, customs of the people prevailed.

"Had David Barton made no further contribution to the welfare of Missourians, his name should be honored and his memory revered.

"In 1820, as president of the state constitutional convention in St. Louis, Barton wrote in his own hand the Constitution used until 1866. By acclamation he was chosen unanimously as Missouri's first United States senator. For the other place there was a bitter contest. Barton was appealed to and he chose Thomas Hart Benton. From that hour David Barton's political star began to pale.

"ANDREW JACKSON became President. He was more loved and worshiped, more hated, and feared, than any man who ever occupied the presidential chair. Those who believed with him fared well; those who opposed him were obliterated.

"Emulated Kind David, for whom he was named, Barton, a Whig, bent the knee to no man. Benton supported Jackson. Barton opposed him, and Jackson annihilated Barton as a national character. Not, however, without the bitterest fight from Washington to Missouri; not until Barton had sown the seed that grew and ripened into repudiation of Benton.

"After Barton's defeat for United States senator he was elected from St. Louis to the Missouri state senate, the only man in Missouri history to occupy in this succession those positions.

"Barton never married. A habit of inebriety, formed in youth, grew and, after his term in the state senate, he came to Boonville broken in body and old in mind.

"WILLIAM GIBSON, grandfather of Mrs. George T. Irvine of Boonville, showing that friendship so rare, took him into his home and ministered unto him. Barton became a raving maniac. After a time God set

his panting spirit free.

"In life he was just, brave, true. He fulfilled his destiny. He left no family. No relative was with him at the end. Where his body reposes under the daisied sod in Walnut Grove Cemetery, a marble shaft erected by a grateful people bears the epitaph, 'A profound jurist, an honest and able statesman, a just and benevolent man'.

"His career illustrates 'The stream of life' portrayed by a senator of the United States at the grave of his friend, that illustrious Missouri, Champ Clark:

"'A wonderful stream is the river of life. A slender thread emerges from the mysterious realm of birth and goes laughing and dancing through the wonder world of childhood. Its broadening currents sweep the plains of youth between flower-decked hills of romance and hope. A might torrent, it rushes over the rapids of manhood, dashing itself into foam upon the rocks of opposition and defeat, then silently glides across the barren and sterile fields of age until it is engulfed and lost with the waters of the eternal sea.'"

FRONTIER GOVERNMENT WAS VERY SIMPLE

DURING earliest settlement of the Cooper County area there was no crime except by occasional marauding Indians. Distant settlers were 'neighbors,' all cooperating for mutual protection.

Frontier families lived under the perfect law of liberty. A simple understanding of right and wrong prevailed.

The territorial laws were extended over this region in 1816 and on January 23 that year Howard County was formed. It included all the Boon's Lick Country – that part of Missouri north and west of the Osage river and west of Cedar creek and the dividing ridge between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers.

THE NEW, sparsely settled country was rich in game, timber and virgin soil but money was scarce. Government performed only fundamental services, taxes were light and officials received small pay.

In 1817 the territorial court appointed William Gibson of Boonville constable for the district south of the Missouri river. He was down on the Osage to arrest a man.

Returning with his prisoner, he stopped with a execution to levy on feather beds at the cabin of a debtor. The owner was away but four hostile women, as rough as the country, chased Mr. Gibson, threatening to thrash him.

THE COURT allowed him 25 cents for his 140-mile trip that required four days. He resigned.

December 17, 1818, Cooper County was organized. It comprised all the Howard south of the Missouri. It extended to the Osage and to the "territorial line," near the present Kansas line, comprising what is now 11 counties and parts of five others.

In 1821, John V. Sharp, veteran of the Revolution, became paralyzed. Having no means or kin, he became a public charge. His board and shelter cost the county \$2 a day, besides medical fees.

In 1822 the county court petitioned the general assembly for the state to support him, as the entire revenue of the county was less than the cost of supporting this one pauper, \$730 a year. The county's total revenue in 1822 was \$718. The petition was not granted. The county then levied special taxes from 1823 of 50 per cent of the state tax until 1828, when it was cut to 10 per cent. Sharp died that year.

CHAPTER 11
BOLD ADVENTURE ON RIVER, TRAIL, AND RAIL

A Keelboat Race for Riches, With Death the "Consolation" – Other Pioneer Craft on the Missouri – The Golden Age of Steamboating and Its Many Phases – Triumph, and Tragedy Along the Santa Fe Trail Starting From Franklin and Boonville – State Coaches, The Pony Express and the Coming of Railroads – A Serious Blunder in Community Building – Thomas Hart Benton Reverses Himself and Adds to His Renown, Point West and Exclaiming, "There Is the East; There is India!"

AS THE MISSOURI ran free of ice, in the spring of 1811, Manuel Lisa, West Indian Spaniard and sea captain, made ready at St. Charles for a 1300 mile dash upstream in a 20-ton keelboat.

Accepting a heartbreaking handicap of 19 days, he left St. Charles April 2, a rich fur trade the prize for the winner and probably death for the whole outfit the penalty if he lost.

It was eight years before the advent of steam transportation on the Missouri and five years before the first steamboats were to navigate up the Mississippi to St. Louis. Captain Lisa's craft was equipped with mast and square sail to utilize favorable winds and with poles, oars and cordelle.

A cordelle is a heavy line or rope attached to the top of the mast for men to tow from the bank. It was used much along canals and on the Missouri when going was tough. Where bluffs made this impossible, poles were used.

WILSON P. HUNT commanded the rival expedition for John Jacob Astor. It had four boats, manned by 80 French Canadians, veterans of daring in the Lachine Rapids of the St. Lawrence.

Captain Hunt's lieutenants were: Ramsey Crooks, noted fur trader; Robert McClellan, lauded everywhere for his scouting in "Mad Anthony" Wayne's Indian campaigns; and Pierre Dorien and his Indian wife, interpreters.

Thomas Nuttall, British botanist famed even today, and John Bradbury, Scottish scientist, were passengers, sending back day-by-day narratives, published in London and Paris.

From the records of John Jacob Astor, Washington Irving immortalized Hunt's crew in his volume, "The Astorians".

HUNT took his crew to the mouth of the Nodaway, above the site of St. Joseph, and established winter quarters. He returned to St. Louis early in the spring to get the mail.

There he learned Captain Lisa was preparing a relief party to aid Lisa's partner, Andrew Henry, who, during Lisa's absence from the Upper Missouri, had been chased west across the Rockies by Sioux Indians.

Conditions were unsettled in Siouland. In 1808 Crooks and McClellan had contested with Lisa and Henry for the Indian trade there. Each pair charged the others with supplying the Sioux with weapons to fight the competitors.

Hunt had bribed Dorien to break his contract with Lisa to go with him on the 1811 voyage.

Lisa had but one boat, manned by 20 French oarsmen from St. Louis.

Castor, a Kaw famed as the best shot on the Missouri, was hunter for Lisa's expedition and provided feasts from bear, deer, elk, groundhog, goose, duck, pelican, pigeon, brant, turkey, squirrel and skunk.

Interpreters were Troussaint Charboneau and his Indian wife, "Bird Woman", who were with Lewis and Clark on the trip to the Pacific.

Henry M. Brackenridge, federal judge, foreign diplomat and early American historian, was a passenger and wrote a fascinating day-by-day account, published in Baltimore.

ADVENTURE a-plenty was mixed with a heart and back-breaking battle continuing for months, for 15 miles upstream was a good day's travel.

Bluffs and bottoms along the Missouri were a continuous, monotonous forest with occasional breaks where the fire had ravaged timber. Not always did crew and passengers feast on wild game. The usual repast for the boatmen consisted of hominy for breakfast, a slice of fat pork and a biscuit for dinner,

and mush with a pound of tallow in it for supper.

To discourage attack from tribesmen there was a swivel on the bow and two brass blunderbusses in the cabin.

Most of the cargo was ingeniously concealed in a false cabin. The articles for the Sioux trade included blankets, strouding, lead, tobacco, knives, guns and beads.

ENCOUNTERING many obstacles and overcoming hardships, Lisa's single boat kept gaining on Hunt's flotilla for four until he was only four days behind when he passed the James river in the present South Dakota. But Siouxland was not far away.

Lisa sent Charboneau to cut across country afoot, avoiding curves of the river to overtake Hunt and propose that they travel together for mutual protection.

Charboneau overhauled the Astorians in two days and returned, assuring Lisa that Hunt would await for him at a village of Poncas.

After Charboneau departed, Hunt became alarmed that Lisa was so near. Fearing duplicity, he redoubled his efforts.

ARRIVING at the village, Lisa was enraged. No longer did he hearten his French oarsmen by singing a nonsensical French ronde about a price, ducks and a shepherdess, a ditty still enjoyed by peasants in the land of the Dionne quintuplets.

Instead, he fired them with his courage and filled them with his fury. His oarsmen became supermen.

Hunt reached the Sioux first, gave them presents and told them a boat trailed them with only 25 men. The Sioux let Hunt continue and planned to ambush the 25.

But Lisa's men, contrary to custom, rowed all night. They passed while the Sioux slept.

The morning of June 2, Lisa's men, exhausted, slept while Brackenridge climbed a cliff and sighted the Astorian camp not a mile beyond.

HIS REPORT electrified the weary men. Locks creaked, oars splashed. The keelboat moved round a bend. Then the Dakota prairies and bluffs resounded to explosive French as the straining oarsmen burst into the ronde.

As the keelboat swung alongside the camp, Brackenridge jumped ashore to greet Bradbury, with whom he was friendly. They induced Lisa and Hunt to form a truce and join forces to journey's end.

Lisa's crew had set a record of 1300 miles upstream in 61 days. It is retold today on levee, deck and barge. Lisa's demigods averaged 22 miles a day upstream. The saga of that voyage is to freshwater sailors, what Ulysses' wanderings were to ancient Greeks.

KEELBOATS and flatboats were forerunners of steam. Even cruder craft carried to St. Louis salt manufactured by Nathan and Daniel Boone, Jr., in 1808, almost opposite Boonville. Canoes, Piroques, bullboats, bateaus and mackinaws were used. The piroque usually was dug out of a cottonwood log. The bullboat's crudely shaped frame was covered with buffalo hides. The bateau was flat-bottomed and tapered toward stem and stern. The mackinaw, flat-bottomed and with pointed prow and square stern, often had a sail as well as oars.

The year before Manuel Lisa achieved the impossible, Robert Fulton urged the legislature of Upper Louisiana to grant him an exclusive franchise for steam craft on waters of the territory. But ancestors of Show-Me Missourians rejected the proposal.

Nine years later Captain John Nelson brought the steamboat Independence up the Missouri to Franklin. THE MISSOURI INTELLIGENCER, printer there, said in part:

"With no ordinary sensations of pride and pleasure we announce arrival this morning (May 28, 1819), of the elegant steamboat, Independence.... The important fact is now ascertained that steamboats can safely navigate the Missouri river.... Missourians may hail this era.... Boats may bring to this part of the country the articles requisite to its supply and return laden with products of this fertile region...."

Less than two weeks later – June 9, 1819 – The Western Engineer arrived, outfitted by the federal government for scientific purposes, to navigate the Missouri and establish a line of forts to the Yellow-

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stone. Steamboat traffic grew slowly. Much commerce was by keelboat. In 1831, long after Franklin had disappeared, only five steamboats ascended the Missouri to Boonville.

PIONEER STEAMBOATS were crude and small. A barge-like hull housed a low-pressure engine with one smokestack. In swift current the crew poled. In the 1830s steamboats became more numerous, larger and more luxurious. Improvements came rapidly. Shortly they were floating palaces.

Food was excellent. Steaming black coffee as an eye-opener, was served in staterooms. Hospitality afloat became a tradition. Music, dancing and cards enlivened the leisurely voyage, making it a glorified house party. The river gambler an card shark was an habitué of some boats.

Long , sun-drenched days.... breezes blowing freely....serene expanses of water.... nights of revelry. Many boats had bars.

Aristocrat, merchant and flush stockman were aboard. It was a deliberate age of plenty. At way-side landings roasting ears and ripening apples could be had for the taking, and, with the donor's hearty approval, corn on the cob and dumplings were added to an already elaborate menu.

WALTER BENTON WINDSOR recalls a foray on an orchard in which his shirt-tail served as an apple cart for the little Katie Keith, daughter of Captain George Keith.

The steamboats then were marvels of marine architecture. The larger ones were about 250 feet long with a 40 foot beam, and accommodated 400 passengers and 700 tons of freight.

Between two tall stacks with ornamental tops was suspended gilt letters or other decoration. Atop the hurricane deck the texas was exclusively for officers. Above it was the pilot house.

The cabin for passengers was snow-white with deep, colorful Brussels carpets. The ladies' saloon always had a piano. With either a brass band or string orchestra aboard, tables were removed from the dining saloon after the evening repast and a dance was held. The Virginia reel was the favorite. The social features had charm and elegance.

Afloat, deck hands chanted folk tunes or spirituals. In port they laughed and speeded the tempo of drudgery when the band played. The bellowing second mate had to whisper oaths and epithets with passengers in earshot. The shambling roustabouts chuckled slyly when he thus pulled his punches.

DR. CHARLES SWAP of Boonville was born aboard the Cora Kinney, April 23, 1865. He and his mother were removed to Lexington the same day. A few hours later a snag ripped the boat's hull and it sank.

The river's romance lured; its dangers challenged. Pilots, hearty and lovable, combined virtues of frontiersman, navigator and mine host. Those on the Missouri commanded high respect from pilots on clear water, regular channel rivers.

The successful pilot avoided existing sandbars, predicted where new ones would form and had an uncanny sense for avoiding snags.

CAPTAIN HUNTER BEN JENKINS, dean of western river pilots, recalled: "The Dakota came down the Missouri to St. Louis with 16,756 sacks of wheat flour and one-half feet of water and never set a spar on the whole trip... Pilots were paid up to \$2,000 a month.... Youths would work for nothing and pay a pilot a couple of thousand dollars to teach them.... There were no electric lights. We carried a torch basket of resin on starboard and another on the larboard side."

Older residents of Cooper County remember Captain Jenkins and his kinsmen, Captains George and Henry Keith. All were friends of relatives of this writer.

Other well known pilots included the La Barges, Masseys, Tebeaus, David L., Charlie and John P. Keiser, Henry and Ed McPherson, the Yores, Dillons, Lafayette and Robert Burton, Ed Baldwin, Bud Spahr, the Homan brothers, "Bos" brant, "Ras" Wright, Bill Lingo, Ed Kennedy, Thomas Hale, James McKinney, Mike and Joe Oldman, Tony and Lew Burbach, Captain Shaw, Joseph Kinney and, most popular of all, according to Hunter Ben Jenkins, Captain Jewett, who died of cholera at Glasgow in 1849

DAVID L. KEISER was the father of John P. Keiser of near Bunceton and of Harry B. Keiser of south of Boonville.

Boonville and Franklin contributed others to the ranks of great pilots. Captain Kinney owned a fleet

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of boats named for his children. He built the Kinney mansion north of Boonville. His family resides there.

Captain Bud Spahr was six feet, six inches tall, well proportioned and of handsome nien. He commanded the U. S. S. Suter, Missouri river snagboat, until his retirement. His widow resided in Boonville many years.

Among boats built in Boonville were the Morning Star in 1877; the Annie Lee, 42-ton stern-wheeler, 1876, owned by Horace Kingsbury; the Minnie Thomas, 20 tones, 1881; and the Marie, 23-ton motored stern-wheeler built in 1913, and owned by C. H. Dunnivant.

The latter was one of at least eight boats sunk near Boonville. The El Paso, 180-foot 267-tonner, was a total loss at White's Landing from a snag below Boonville, April 10, 1855.

The Bright Light, 733 tons, struck the Katy bridge June 30, 1883, drifted disabled to Sombart Island where it was beached and the machinery later removed. The hull was repaired and taken to St. Louis as a barge.

The Mettamora was sunk by a snag on the north side of Franklin Island below Boonville, September 27, 1875, and was a total loss.

The Joseph Kinney was jinxed by bridges. It struck the Boonville span between 1872 and '76, losing the pilot house, texas and stacks. Repaired, it collided with the Kansas City bridge in 1876. In 1882, it hit the Glasgow bridge and sank. Dr. Charles Swap recalls it was a floating palace, fit for a Cinderella's dream.

The Martha Stephens, used in local trade from the Lamine to Jefferson City, capsized after being improperly loaded with wheat at Sombart Island. Henry Hoefler of Boonville and a colored deck hand lost their lives. Captain Henry McPherson was master and "Bos" Bryant pilot.

The Henry Wohlt, 67-ton stern wheeler, sank New Year's day, 1910, when breaking ice crushed its hull a-starboard. It was raised and repaired.

The Velma, seven-ton motored stern-wheeler, was lost in high wind off Boonville, March 15, 1918.

The Marie sprung a leak and sank October 14, 1920, while lying up for the night at Boonville.

SEVEN BOATS sank near Arrow Rock and tow between there and Boonville. The river was strewn with wreckage like the Santa Fe Trail with bleaching bones.

From 1834 to 1852, St. Louis newspapers reported 27 steamboats exploded their boilers, killing 1,002 person. From then to 1870, fatalities numbered 3,100 from 54 wrecks. In 1864, the Sultana's boilers killed 1,647, mostly returning soldiers.

Fifty or more lives were lost in each of 14 other disasters, including explosions on the Ellen McGregor in 1836, and the Blackhawk in 1837.

THE MISSOURI BELLE went to a watery grave because of buttermilk. Putting in toward a landing where her whistle always was a signal for a bucket of buttermilk from a farmhouse, she struck a sand-bar and sank.

The captain fastened the whistle lever to blow distress while steam lasted. Pompey, the colored boy, arrived on the bank as the expiring gush of steam echoed lugubriously. "Land sakes!" he exclaimed. "De Belle's a-sinkin' an' callin' fo buttermilk wif her last breff!"

IN 1871 THE MISSOURI had 71 regular run boats, next year 62 and the following 37. Rail lines were taking toll. A few boats stayed until after turn of the century. Attempted revivals were brief.

At river traffic's flood-tide favorites for passenger traffic included the Morning Star, Polar Star, Ben Lewis, Jennie Lewis, Fannie Lewis, Wm. J. Lewis, Post Boy, Cataract, Meteor, New Lucy, Cornelia, Minnehaha, the Clara, Emma, and Martha Jewett and the F. X. Aubrey, named for the hero of the dash from Independence to Santa Fe.

The James H. Lucas traveled from St. Louis to St. Joseph in two days and 12 hours.

In 1879, the Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana were built to "regain the mountain trade". Too large, they failed against the railroads. When the Keiths and Hunter Ben Jenkins possessed them they gamely tried to compete between St. Louis and Kansas City. Low rail rates and high boat insurance defeated them.

CAPTAIN JOHN PORTER operated a Boonville ferry from before the Civil War. A Southern

sympathizer who spoke his mind, he was accommodating to both sides and got along fairly well. However, once when he was in midstream, a Union battery sent a cannon ball across his bow.

Porter, short but fearless and aggressive, ruled the Boonville waterfront with noisy expletives, for decades. Through Joe Stephens, a banker with political influence, he defeated an effort to have the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad bridge built to accommodate pedestrians and highway vehicles.

When Captain Porter retired, James, one of his three sons, succeeded him. John also was a river man. Cook, the other son, was a lawyer.

Later the ferry came into possession of Ernest and Bud Sombart. Jake Walther, veteran carpenter and master ship-builder, constructed for them the Helen, one of the best built boats on the river. It operated until July 4, 1924, when the highway bridge was opened.

MR. WALTHERS also built the Alda for W. B. Eades in the local trade. The Head Light was operated by Boonville men to Jefferson City as a tri-weekly connection between the north end of the Boonville-Versailles Branch line railroad and the Missouri Pacific at Jefferson City. It was discontinued when the river route of the Missouri Pacific was completed as far west as Boonville. Captain Polston was master and W. J. Homan pilot. Captain Nick Smith, hearty, rollicking master of the Nadine, in the Lamine river and local trade, was almost as big as his boat.

In Boonville's palmy days as the most important river port west of St. Louis and also the western terminus of the Boon's Lick road from St. Louis and eastern terminus of the Santa Fe Trail, huge warehouses bordered Wharf Hill and the courthouse lawn. Most of the supplies for the entire Southwest were handled through Boonville.

EFFORTS to salvage treasure lost in the Missouri have been futile. Late last century a company directed excavations for 300 barrels of whiskey and other cargo buried with the Twilight 20 miles below Kansas City in 1865. A changed channel put the wreckage a half-mile inland.

With long steel rods, workers probed through 30 feet of silt, locating the hull. An air-tight caisson was built over the hatches. Several bottles of Old London Gin, 1860, were brought forth, and pronounced excellent in Kansas City clubs. Soon "Twilight Whiskey", mellowed by age, was advertised by Kansas City saloons. None ever was recovered. Salvage was abandoned.

Steamboats of St. Louis registry in 1871 were valued at \$5,428,800.

EARLY COMMERCE by water made Boonville a big port and started the Santa Fe trade in the early 1820s. Major Stephen Cole, first adult white male settling south of the river in this section, was killed in the trade by Indians on the Rio Grande in 1824.

Pack and wagon train outfitting founded many Boonville fortunes. Wholesalers, retailers, harness-makers, saddlers, cobblers, blacksmiths, wagonmakers and dealers in draft animals thrived.

For decades prairie schooners creaked up the cobble stoned Main street hill. A pilot on the prairie was a hickory grove on a broad knoll that give the present Pilot Grove its name.

This was the original Old Trails route, from "Civilization to Sundown". Soon other river ports became starting points. Westport, an important terminus, helped develop the present Kansas City.

MAJORS, RUSSELL AND WADDELL, Missourians, contracted to freight 16 million pounds across the plains for \$2,500,000. They used 4,000 wagons, 50,000 oxen and 1,000 mules.

Their drivers, receiving rations and from \$25 to \$50 a month, signed contracts not to swear, drink, gamble, mistreat animals or do anything unbecoming a gentleman, under penalty of discharge without pay.

As nearly as practicable a wagon train had 30 wagons, each drawn by 12 oxen traveling 13 to 15 miles a day.

A NIGHT HERDER could graze several hundred cattle. One ox early became recognized by all the others as leader. The herder merely had to control the leader.

Where grass was plentiful the herd ate its fill in three hours, then lay down. At faint dawn the steers were started. When within earshot of the wagons, the herder shouted to his mates, "Roll Out".

After a breakfast of fried potatoes, fat meat, flapjacks and black coffee, the wagonmaster commanded, "Yoke up". If the steers were wild it might require two hours. Farther on, the bullwhacker needed only

15 minutes.

The lead pair were wheelers, the next yoke the off and near leader and the other eight swing cattle. If only the easiest steers to yoke were chosen it was a lazy, lagging outfit. Effort was made to get an even distribution of wild and docile in each hitch. The bullwhacker's pledge of no profanity was hardest to keep.

TWO GENERATIONS OF TURLEYS of Saline County followed the trail from 1825 until the Civil War. Judge John D. Turley of Arrow Rock, at 85, told Walter Williams: "We fought Indian across the continent and traded profitably with the Mexicans. We bought whiskey from Missouri distilleries at 16 to 40 cents a gallon and sold it at \$3. After diluting it with equal parts of water, it still was terrible.

"An ordinary wagon load was 7,200 pounds. We opened a store at Taos or Santa Fe and sold out in two or three months. Father traded the remnants for Mexican sheep at \$1 a head and sold them in California at \$10. I sold sassafras root at \$4.50 a pond in Taos.

"On our last trip, made in 49 days, we met Rose, handsomest Indian woman in the West. In Mexico the fandango, a public dance, was the chief entertainment. Spanish girls at fandangos sometimes were treated to ice cream and whisky, a devilish combination."

In 1828 a wagon train from Franklin enroute home was attacked by Comanches on the Arkansas river near the present Lamar, Colorado. A week's running fight fatigued the sleepless Missourians.

When the Indians withdrew, the train stopped for a square meal and to rest the animals. Suddenly the savages reappeared, stampeded horses and mules and besieged the stranded train.

PREJUDICED against death from thirst, the Missourians deserted their wagons under cover of darkness, taking \$10,000 of their Santa Fe silver. Most of this they cached on an island in the Arkansas, then force marched to Pawnee Rock near the present Larned, Kansas.

Failing to contact a train there, they struggled on. At Cow Creek they divided, the stronger pushing toward Independence, Missouri, bent on relief for the desperate stragglers.

Autumn's frost found them without blankets and their bare feet leaving bloody tracks. Existing 11 days on one turkey, one 'coon and wild grapes, they reached a settlement. Half naked and near collapse they were taken to Independence.

A rescue party saved the others, by then reduced almost to skeletons.

RECOVERED, the adventurers outfitted another train and left Fort Leavenworth next May with the first military escort to Santa Fe. It was commanded by Major Bennett Riley, for whom Fort Riley was named.

The Missourians regained their buried treasure, sold their merchandise and arrived back at the Missouri river by late fall. Walter Williams got the story from Joseph H. Vernon, at Larned in 1911, during Dean Williams' trip over the route as president of the Old Trails Association.

IN THE WAKE of freighters, stage coaches came into use for passengers, mail and express. Bailey's Mansion House was the midway stop and central office for the stage line running from St. Louis to Independence. There was a line from Boonville to Jefferson City with a stage stop near Clarks Fork, recalled vividly by Mr. and Mrs. William Hurt, east of Boonville, as a bustling, exciting place.

The important stage line from Independence to Santa Fe was started, July 1, 1840.

Resplendent in bright paint, the coaches were water-tight to ferry streams. They accommodated eight passengers. And eight guards were equipped to fire 136 shots without reloading.

Fresh horses, meals, lodging and drink were available at important stage stops. A blacksmith and men to cut prairie hay were sent from Independence to establish quarters at Council Grove, Kansas 150 miles from the Missouri terminus.

After gold was discovered in California news of the Pony Express from St. Joseph to San Francisco thrilled Cooper County. Forty riders covered nearly 2000 miles in eight days over plains and mountains – hostile country – while summer burned and winter howled.

LONG BEFORE the first Pony Express rider spurred his steed from the western terminus of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad on that initial dash, subscriptions were sought January 31, 1850, in St. Louis

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to build the Pacific railroad. It started the present Missouri Pacific.

Three St. Louisians joined in giving \$100,000.

Communities along the rival routes bid by voting bonds or raising purses. Boonville did not share in the enthusiasm. She was proud and jealous of her river trade. She was prosperous and busy. The road would come to her.

Four miles above Jefferson City the railroad left the river and climbed steeply to rolling prairies. It made Sedalia. Steamboating declined and Boonville languished.

A poor substitute for the main line was the Osage Valley or Versailles branch scrapped in 1936. In the early '70s the present Missouri-Kansas-Texas helped mightily. Early this century the Missouri Pacific built its water-level freight route through Boonville to Kansas City, along the originally planned course. But Boonville had faltered on the threshold of a new age.

Rails drew bands of steel about a nation newly torn by civil war. They broadened provincial views. They brought fast mail and encouraged the telegraph. Urban and rural communities were linked by the finest transportation system in the world and the frontier was pushed westward with renewed vigor.

SENATOR THOMAS HART BENTON at first opposed government aid to railroads. In 1849, he reversed himself and won his greatest renown.

Stephen A. Douglas, wanting the presidency, was expected to promote plans for the road west from Chicago, missing Missouri. Accepting a personally extended invitation by John F. Darby to attend the rail booster meeting in St. Louis, Benton said: "Douglas can never be president, sir. . . . His legs are too short, sir . . . His coat, like a cow's tail, hangs too near the ground, sir."

In his St. Louis speech, Benton extended his right arm to indicate the course, tilted his chin and intoned: "Let us beseech the national legislature to build the great road upon the great national line which unites Europe and Asia – the line which will find on our continent the bay of San Francisco at one end, St. Louis in the middle, the national metropolis and the great commercial emporium at the other end – the line which will be adorned with great Columbus, whose design it accomplishes, hewn from the granite mass of a peak of the Rocky Mountains overlooking the road – the pedestal and statue a part of the mountain, pointing with outstretched arm to the western horizon and saying to the flying passenger, 'There is the East – there is India'"

CHAPTER 12
BENTON AND VEST MEET IN BOONVILLE IN 1853

The Young Kentuckian Places a High Estimate on the Man Who Served 30 Years Consecutively in the United States Senate, Where He Himself, Later Was to Represent Missouri--Vest Praises the Quality of Food Served in Two Boonville Hotels--He Goes to Georgetown, and Represents a Negro Attacker Who Is Burned to Death, While 2,500 of His Race and Their Masters Look on--In 1856, Vest Locates in Boonville.

GEORGE GRAHAM VEST, while United States senator, wrote in 1896, of his early days in Missouri. He located in Boonville in 1856, practicing law.

He left his native Kentucky in the spring of 1853, traveling to St. Louis by the Louisville Packet and then on the *F. X. Aubrey* up the Missouri. St. Louis levee scenes were exciting, with a dozen steamers leaving port. Their bills of fare "*would put an appetite into the jaws of death*".

STOPPING in Boonville, Vest and his fellow passengers divided patronage between the two leading inns--the City Hotel, operated by Edward McPherson, cultivated, intellectual Marylander, and Pierce's, owned by Colonel Peter Pierce, large, genial, hospitable Virginian.

Vest described these as "famous hostelries, worthy of the best days of the republic. . . . I have traveled many a mile and far, but never looked upon their like again."

Pierce was partial to turkey--roast, cold or hash.

VEST stopped with McPherson. He wrote: "There was a crowd on the veranda, and the central figure was a fine-looking man of massive form, with an antique, classic face. He talked loud and aggressively, while his audience listened respectfully, often murmuring approval.

"While waiting for dinner I ventured to ask an old gentleman the name of the speaker. With a look of contemptuous pity, he replied: 'You are evidently a stranger, sir. That is *Thomas H. Benton*, the greatest man in the United States'.

"Colonel Benton was not on a regular canvass, but had come to visit his daughter, Mrs. Jacobs, wife of Lieutenant-Governor Jacobs, of Kentucky who owned a farm 12 miles west of Boonville.

"That Benton was a very great man, there can be no question. He was haughty, violent and uncompromising, but his mind was strong, analytical and untiring. He was inclined to verbose speeches and was the vainest man living, but his vanity was not repulsive. His courage was of the highest order. He was destroyed politically by his opposition to extension of slavery, which he honestly believed a curse.

"FROM BOONVILLE, I went by boat to Lexington and traveled by stage to Georgetown, county seat of Pettis. The interior counties were sparsely settled and their resources undeveloped. All freights were hauled inland from river ports. The Missouri Pacific had been built to Washington. It was the only railroad south of the Missouri river.

"The journey to Georgetown was a revelation. I had never seen a prairie. Its undulating billows, covered with virgin grass and wild flowers, with deer timidly gazing at us, made a landscape of rare beauty. Deer, turkeys, prairie chickens, pheasants, quail and rabbits were everywhere."

AT GEORGETOWN, July 3, 1853, a slave attacked a white woman while her husband was at church. He killed her and her daughter, 5, and beat a son, 3.

When the father returned, the little boy, weak and hurt, whispered that it was a certain Negro owned by a neighbor.

The slave was taken to Georgetown, Monday, July 4, and Vest was employed by his master to defend him. The lawyer raised the question of the competency of a witness so young, since he could not know the nature and obligation of an oath.

When the court, after questioning the child, sustained the point, Vest moved the discharge of his client.

"AT THAT instant", Vest wrote, "came rattle of a chain and a yell, '*Make way for the Heath's Creek Statue!*'"

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"The mob rushed upon the prisoner, threw a log-chain about his body, and dragged him from the courtroom. The negro confessed, in horrible detail. The mob coolly took the jail keys from the sheriff, appointed one of their number as jailer and fixed the execution for two weeks later.

"On the day appointed, owners in Pettis and adjoining counties brought their slaves to Georgetown, and in a natural amphitheatre north of the town, with 2,500 of his race looking on, the wretch was burned to death.

"EVERYTHING was done so systematically and deliberately, it seemed a lawful proceeding. The two saloons in Georgetown were closed by order of the mob, and no concealment of identities was attempted. General Sterling Price was governor, and the seat of government was 65 miles away. So defective was communication that state authorities knew nothing of it until after the Negro's death.

"The leaders were neither barbarians nor ruffians. They were the best citizens of the county--members of orthodox churches. They came from that Scotch-Irish stock which has furnished so many illustrious men.

"Living upon the border, with the institution of slavery in their midst; their homes isolated and their women unprotected, these husbands and fathers determined that punishment would be such as to prevent recurrence."

CHAPTER 13
EVENTS AND ISSUES LEADING TO THE CIVIL WAR

Slaves Are Sold South on an Auction Block in Boonville's City Market--Missourians, Intent on State's Rights, Unite Against Outside Interference on Statehood--Barton and Benton With 18 Whigs and Democrats, Plan in 1828 to Rid Missouri of Slavery, but Fate Intervenes--War With Mexico, Forty-niners, German Immigration, Dred Scott--Lincoln Offers to Pay for Peace by Purchase of Slaves, an Old Missouri Plan--Bright and Dark Sides of Slavery--Recollections of Thomas Shackleford, Walt Windsor and Colonel C. C. Bell.

DR. TRIGG! Dr. Trigg! Buy me! They're selling me South!

"But I don't buy slaves."

"Oh, Please, Dr. Trigg, don't let 'em sell me South!"

Sobbing the girl cowered on the auction block in Boonville's city market. Doctor's heart was touched. He joined in the bidding. A dark face brightened through tears.

Up, up, went the ante. And, "Sold!--To Dr. Trigg!"

Exuberant she went to her new owner's home. He built a servant house in his backyard and she lived there long after emancipation. Doctor was the father of W. W. Trigg, deceased.

SLAVE AUCTIONS were numerous in Boonville, outpost of empire in the '20s and '30s and commercial center of western Missouri in the '40s and '50s, before Kansas City was great. The Santa Fe Trail "from Civilization to Sundown" started from Boonville then.

Many slaves were sold Christmas week. Southern buyers came for cotton labor. Local transactions were mostly "hiring" for a year.

The city market at Spring and Main streets, where farmers first had to offer produce, was a slave mart. When a mortgage was foreclosed, with a slave as collateral, bidding was at the courthouse.

WHEN DAVID BARTON of Boonville wrote Missouri's first Constitution in 1820, slavery was not an internal issue. Abolitionist and slavery delegates united against outside efforts to make statehood contingent on free soil.

After state's rights triumphed with admission, August 10, 1821, the problem returned. Slave owners themselves held divergent views. Kentuckians, Tennesseans and Virginians found Cooper County and Missouri unsuited to cotton. Diversified farming lent itself poorly to slave labor.

In 1828, while Missouri's population was mostly along the rivers, 20 leading Whigs and Democrats, including both United States senators, met secretly and agreed to rid the state of slavery.

JOHN WILSON, then a Fayette lawyer, years later wrote Thomas Shackleford, describing the event. His letter, in the Missouri Historical Society, states:

"COLONEL BENTON and Judge Barton were present but not on speaking terms. We unanimously determined to urge action upon all candidates at the approaching election. Resolutions were printed in secret and distributed amongst us in the form of memorials to be placed before the people all over the state on a fixed date. Both parties were to urge voters to sign. Our combination had power to carry our project.

"Unfortunately, before the appointed day, newspapers published that Arthur Tappan of New York entertained at his private table some Negro men who also rode in his carriage with his daughters. Perhaps untrue, it was believed in Missouri, and we dared not bring our memorials to light.

"But for that story we should have carried future emancipation. Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee would have followed. How little turns the destiny of nations!"

YEARS became decades...The Mexican War in '46...German exiles starting tidal immigration in '48...The California gold rush in '49...Demands for "free labor" to develop Missouri.

DRED SCOTT, St. Louis slave taken to free soil, sued for freedom. Anti-slavery Easterners financed his long court battle with enough to buy 100 slaves.

In March, 1857, the Supreme Court, in 125 pages, held the Missouri Compromise of no force. Dred

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Scott, a slave, could not sue in the courts. The nation was on edge.

Dred Scott possessed a striking physique. The most military appearing man in St. Louis was Thornton Grimsley, inventor of the saddle used by United States dragoons. He was in demand as grand marshal of processions for two generations. A reporter described Dred Scott as "another Thornton Grimsley done in Ebony".

FRANK P. BLAIR, in 1859, freed his four slaves in St. Louis. U. S. Grant, in St. Louis County, freed his one.

What to do with the freed worried the thoughtful. Blair, leader of the emancipation movement, dreamed of deportation and colonization.

From repeal of the Missouri Compromise, setting aside restriction of slavery north of 36 degrees, 30 minutes, Abraham Lincoln set his political course by Blair's theories. Blair conferred with him in Springfield, Illinois.

After war had freed thousands, President Lincoln sought to negotiate for peace with emancipation, proposing to pay \$300 for every man, woman and child slave. Echoes of Barton and Benton! If accomplished early, it would have won the border states and probably averted war.

SLAVE POPULATION in Missouri was 120,000 in 1860. Most were well treated. Masters valued them.

Missouri's seasons were shorter than in the land of cotton. Mean slaves were weeded out for the auction block. Threat to sell South had a salutary effect, according to stories told Walter Benton Windsor.

His grandfather, Horace Simeon Windsor, told the approximate age of slaves by pinching skin on back of the hand. If loose, dry and rigid, it indicated age. If soft and relaxing, it meant youth.

Owners encouraged attentions of husky bucks toward slave girls nearing maturity. But a thin, consumptive appearing darky, frequenting a cabin on a nearby farm, might die violently from unknown hands.

TRAVELING COMPANIONS of Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, visited St. Louis seeking material to condemn slavery. But one wrote:

"Today I visited Colonel O'Fallon's large stone house in a park of stately trees, surrounded by cottages. The occupants are slaves. They appeared well fed and well clothed.

"Black Lucy, who opened the door, was the former nurse of Mrs. Pope, the proprietor's daughter accompanying me. Delighted to see her young mistress, she called her children and grandchildren - a numerous band of woolly-haired imps. Mrs. Pope petted them, and genuine affection existed on both sides.

"Tomorrow we leave St. Louis. It impresses me with young and expansive life."

MADAME CHOUTEAU, "mother of St. Louis", was noted for consideration of slaves.

St. Louis had free Negroes long before American occupation. Faithful service sometimes won liberty. Many masters provided it in wills.

THOMAS SHACKLEFORD of Fayette, addressing the Missouri Historical Society in 1901, said:

"JOHN HARRISON, a large hemp grower in Howard County, was kind to his many slaves. In the early '50s a wayfaring couple with lean horse and rickety chaise asked to stay all night.

"Next morning after the poor had gone, Mrs. Harrison asked a slave: 'How would you like to be that man? Aren't you better off?'

"Ah, Missus', he replied, 'he has nobody to hinder him'. Well treated, the slave longed to be situated where no one hindered him.

"A SLAVE named Brown had a wife belonging to a neighbor who failed. The wife and children were to be sold to a trader. Her master had permitted her to hire her own time.

"Brown came to me, saying he was about to be separated from his family. His wife had money enough to pay for herself and children, but the law did not allow slaves then emancipated to remain in the state. I told him to send her to me.

"With \$1,000 in silver she brought in a handkerchief I purchased her and had the bill of sale made to me. I indorsed the fact on the bill of sale and kept it among my secret papers. Publicly, she was my property. But, as before, she kept her earnings.

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"When it became apparent federal troops would occupy Missouri, many sent their slaves South. Mr. Harrison prepared tents.

"Brown asked me to intercede against being sent away. I told him to tell his master that he and his associates would be faithful until legally freed. I came upon them during their interview. Both were in tears.

The tents were folded and stored. Mr. Harrison provided homes for all, and only one was unfaithful. Devotion between master and slave was the rule, but Northern men read only the dark side.

"MY FATHER died when I was 14. Mother then managed many slaves. A slave who insulted a white man should receive 40 lashes, save one.

"A constable came to arrest one of our slaves. My mother sent me to the trial. Angry whites were there. Evidence showed an altercation developed while the white traded with the Negro. The man cursed the slave, who cursed in turn.

"The magistrate condemned the slave to be lashed. Taking me aside, he said: 'Your slave is not guilty, but to satisfy this crowd I had to pass sentence.'

"A constable asked if he should be whipped publicly. 'No', said the judge. 'Take him to the smoke-house.'

"THE SLAVE was stripped and taken inside. Men counted the lashes. Emerging, the officer admonished the Negro: 'Don't tell what occurred.' To me he confided: 'I lashed only the post.'

"I asked mother why the innocent was whipped. She replied: 'Son, before slavery is righted this land will be deluged in blood.' She reminded that sons in good families, and husbands, were having children by slave women; that this was evil among free parties, but terrible with bond women.

"My mother died before the cloud burst, but her precepts were indelibly impressed on my young mind. With secession, I feared fulfillment of her prophecy."

ANOTHER EVIL, of slavery, according to Walt Windsor, was hiring slaves by the year. He knew of cases where renters overworked and half-starved them. Poorly clad and inadequately sheltered, they died.

The established farmer, with affectionate regard for welfare of obedient slaves, considered the professional slave trader low in the social scale and deplored abuses incident to transfers by failure, foreclosure, or inheritance, whereby brutal or incompetent men sometimes became owners.

TWO THOUSAND YOUTHS in St. Louis New Year's day, 1861, prevented the last sale attempted there. They bid, "Three dollars! three dollars!" lustily for 15 minutes. Then "Four dollars" for a like period.

At \$8 the auctioneer gave up and took his charges back to jail.

COLONEL C. C. BELL in his day saw a Negro man saved from a sale South by a \$1,500 bid of Isaac Lionberger. Joyously the slave, a musician, grabbed his fiddle and played tune after tune.

Missouri was predominantly Southern and for state's rights. But most wanted to save the Union. Many favored abolition, by degrees and in moderation.

Germans, remembering tyranny in the Fatherland, swelled the cry for "free labor" in a state where only limited numbers of slaves were employed profitably. Germans were rabidly devoted to the Republic. Free speech was especially prolific in St. Louis.

Missouri, on the border, was to see blood on the sun.

HOME SUFFERS FROM BOTH SIDES IN CIVIL WAR

During the Civil War many good citizens suffered at the hands of both North and South.

Mrs. William A. Hurt, residing southeast of Boonville, was small, but recalls as though yesterday a knock at the door one night. Her father, John Benoni Johnston, answered. A long, whispered conversation, and the men left.

Early next morning Mr. Johnston put his family to preparing quantities of food. The smaller children carried in wood and replenished pails of water. Practically all food in the larder was taken to a myste-

rious destination.

JOHN BENONI JOHNSTON had been forced to feed bushwhackers. His sympathies were with the South but not with the outlaws who often claimed allegiance to it. Had he refused, he would have been killed.

Word leaked out that he had fed the band. State militia, of the Union Army, arrived at the Johnston home. Two soldiers stood at each window and at each door. Others ransacked the house from cellar to garret.

Searching through a bureau, a militiaman espied something dark, and exclaimed: "There's a pistol!" He dived into the drawer and drew out a hair roll.

The Hurt boys had hidden their hunting guns in the woods. One had cached a powder horn behind a meal barrel in the kitchen. A militiaman ran his hand behind the barrel but not far enough.

Still not satisfied, the soldiers arrested John Benoni Johnston as a military prisoner.

MRS. HURT attended Shirley Temple's picture, "*The Little Rebel*". She didn't like it. It was too true to unpleasant memories.

CHAPTER 14
MISSOURI HOLDS A STATE VOTE ON SECESSION

The City of Boonville Passes An Ordinance, April 1, 1859, Licensing and Regulating Free Negroes and Mulattoes - Missouri Becomes Lukewarm Toward Slavery But Is Hot for State's Rights - Lincoln, Choice of the Downtrodden Common Man, Is "Swallowed" by Eastern Business But Not by Southern Rights Democrats-However, Two Other Kinds of Democrats Represent Five-sevenths of Missouri, and They Vote Against Secession, Reflecting the Opinions of Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee, Who, in the Fell Clutch of Circumstance, Could Do Nothing About It-Sons of Franklin and Boonville Are High in Councils of State.

THE Boonville City Council on April 1, 1859, passed an ordinance regulating free Negroes and mulattoes. They had to get permission to move in or to stay, pay \$5 every six months for a license, give \$100 bond guaranteeing good behavior, and be at home after 9 p.m.

Such regulations were common in the South, where the free Negro often caused trouble. Slaves had security without liberty. The South had remained agrarian and needed cheap labor for long growing seasons in the cotton and cane. Children of the steaming jangle were adapted to it.

From colonial times, the north Atlantic seaboard had become more and more industrial. A race but a short walk out of barbarism was useless in a machine civilization. But white labor in the North came to fear slave competition.

"DIXIE", song of the South, was inspired by the lament of Negroes sold South by one Dixie, who found them unprofitable in cultivating tobacco on Long Island. They wished they were back on Dixie's land. A minstrel man made a patter song of it. Later, an inspired Southern bandmaster rendered it as it is known today.

After slavery became extinct in the North and long abolished in England and Mexico, puritanical New England raised the moral issue. Morals vary with environment and times.

Solomon, the wise king, had 1000 wives. His father, David, got in trouble selecting one. Morals are established by the force of public opinion.

THE WHITE MAN on the new continent committed many sins and follies. He ravished virgin timber, destroyed wild life and polluted streams. He pushed the Indian back to the Great American Desert and there, President Andrew Jackson declared, the red man would be protected by a natural barrier.

But Santa Fe traders traveling from Boonville even a decade before that, and trappers flanking the desert on the north to unwittingly blaze the Oregon trail, soon discovered the desert was not worthless to the white man, and he began to take what he had promised in good faith should be the Indian's forever.

These violations caused Chief Blackhawk, a resident of the present Cooper County when the first white settlers arrived, to inflame many tribes in a general war against the United States government in 1832.

These injustices and inconsistencies were overlooked by a restless, conquering race pushing the frontier westward about 20 miles a year. But the evils of slavery were dramatized by growing groups of crusading abolitionists centered largely in Massachusetts. North and South drifted farther apart, vibrating violently from slavery argument.

MISSOURI filled with Southerners but not a cotton state, found slave labor not suited to diversified farming. Slave-holders within her borders early attained a broad view of the problem. They perhaps were more concerned about preventing economic slavery of white labor, merchants and farmers, threatened with exorbitant freight and interest rates.

The panic of 1857 was still fresh in the minds of average men, when the East sent delegates to the Republican national convention in Chicago in May, 1860, to nominate Governor Seward of New York for the presidency. They returned with Abraham Lincoln, uncouth Kentucky frontiersman and Illinois lawyer.

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In the subsequent November election one of every six of Missouri's more than 1,000,000 free persons voted. The vote was divided four ways:

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS carried the state, with 58,801. His followers believed the states and territories should decide for themselves whether they would have slavery.

"Southern Rights Democrats" mustered 31,317 for John C. Breckenridge. They were for protecting "property" in every part of the Union.

Lincoln was low with 17,028, mostly from St. Louis Germans. He got so few votes in Cooper County that later the names of those who voted for him were published as a matter of curiosity. The ballot was not secret.

John Bell, on the Constitutional Union ticket, almost beat Douglas in Missouri, with 58,372. His adherents believed that agitation of the slavery question was both unnecessary and dangerous.

Thus, 117,173 Missourians, or about five-sevenths of the voters, were hostile to the radical elements of North and South.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE passed, December 20, 1860, the anticipated resolution of secession. Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas followed.

Jefferson Davis, who had hoped and prayed that secession would not come, was elected President of the Confederate States of America, February 9, 1861, at Montgomery, Alabama.

Virginia, Arkansas and Tennessee joined the Confederacy in April; North Carolina in May. That completed the roll. Several border states wavered. Lincoln took no military action, declaring any move for war would come from the South. Haggard and soul sick, he groped for some door to a situation to save the Union without bloodshed.

ROBERT E. LEE wrote to his son: "I can contemplate no greater calamity for the country than dissolution of the Union." Abolitionists in the North and scions of the South rattled sabers.

South Carolinians fired on Fort Sumter, April 12, and next day Old Glory fluttered down the masthead in surrender. The war was on!

IN THE MEANTIME the issue of secession had come to overshadow slavery in Missouri. Both sides jockeyed for advantage. Robert M. Stewart, Northern Democrat, and retiring Governor, in his farewell message to the state legislature, on January 3, 1861, declared:

"Missouri will hold to the Union . . . She will seek for justice within the Union . . . She cannot be frightened from her property by past unfriendly legislation of the North, nor be dragooned into secession by the extreme South."

The same day, Claiborne F. Jackson, tall, handsome, dignified-former resident of Franklin, and of Kentucky descent-after becoming the chief executive, denounced the party of Lincoln as sectional and intent on destroying slavery. He favored secession, but was cautious.

January 4, a "day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer", so appointed by President Buchanan, was observed nowhere more devoutly than in Missouri.

Next day, the new lieutenant governor, Thomas C. Reynolds, an outspoken secessionist, and younger Southern Rights Democrats in the legislature, pushed through bills and resolutions in line with their views.

GEORGE GRAHAM VEST, Boonville lawyer and later United States Senator, was a member and introduced a resolution declaring so "abhorrent was the doctrine of coercion, that any attempt at such would result in the people of Missouri rallying on the side of their southern brethren to resist to the last extremity".

The lieutenant governor, a short, full-bodied man of 40, with jet black hair and eyes shaded by gold-rimmed spectacles, also urged a state convention be called "to consider the relations of the State of Missouri to the United States, and to adopt measures vindicating the sovereignty of the state and for protection of her institutions". The bill was passed with only two negative votes in the senate and 18 in the house.

The legislature was overwhelmingly Democratic, but there were three kinds of Democrats, as in the election the previous autumn. There were Democrats who believed in local option on the slavery question,

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Democrats who condemned "all this fuss about the nigger", and Democrats ready for secession.

THE ATMOSPHERE in Jefferson City favored secession. but when the state at large spoke, in election of delegates, February 18, the Southern Rights Democrats were amazed and indignant that the convention was composed of men against secession.

Of the 99 delegates, 53 were of Virginia or Kentucky descent. All but 17 were natives of slave states. 13 were from the North. One was Irish and three German. The convention was moved to St. Louis because of the secession atmosphere in the capital.

JUDGE JOHN F. PHILIPS, a member, in recollections given the Missouri State Historical society, said:

"In some respects the convention was the most remarkable body of men ever assembled in the state. With few exceptions they were not the class usually found in legislatures or popular assemblages. They were grave, thoughtful, discreet, educated -profoundly impressed with the responsibilities of their positions.

"Among them were judges of the supreme court, former governors, congressmen and other public officials, leading lawyers, bankers, farmers, merchants and retired business men representing the varied, vital interests of the communities.

"No impartial, intelligent man can study the debates of the body, extending over two years and more, without being deeply impressed with the idea of their tremendous intellectual power and sense of moral, patriotic obligation."

Nathaniel W. Watkins, a half-brother of Henry Clay, was nominated for president of the convention by the Southern Rights Democrats. He received but 15 votes. Sterling Price, supported by the Unionists of varying opinions, received 75 votes. William Hyde said

"It reads strangely, now, that the name of the gentleman who, for his staunch Unionism was Sterling Price. Any cause was honored in its being followed by that personally magnificent man. Missouri was fond of him; the people were delighted with him."

On March 9, 1861, the formal report of the principal committee, on "Federal Relations" was ready. Its chairman was Hamilton R. Gamble, a former resident of Franklin, later Governor. The report was a dignified declaration

"To involve Missouri in revolution under the present circumstances, is certainly not demanded by the magnitude of the grievances of which we complain; nor by the certainty that they cannot be otherwise and more peaceably remedied, nor by the hope that they would be remedied, or even diminished by such revolution.

"The position of Missouri, in relation to adjacent states which would continue in the Union, would necessarily expose her, if she became a member of a new confederacy, to utter destruction wherever any rupture might occur between the different republics. In a military aspect, secession and connection with a southern confederacy is annihilation for Missouri."

THE REPORT pledged the convention to do all in its power to bring back the Southern states by compromise through constitutional amendments.

It also pointed out that even if Washington permitted peaceful secession of all other slaveholding states it would not grant it to Missouri, lying in the path to the West and commanding navigation of the Missouri and all its tributaries.

Joan H. Moss, a Union man, proposed that the convention declare against furnishing men or money to coerce a seceding state. His resolution was defeated. Invasion of the South was considered a fantasy.

Fort Sumter had not been fired on then. Mr. Moss later was to raise and command a Missouri regiment in the Union army.

The convention report to the legislature was received with contempt. George C.. Vest, speaking for the committee to which it was referred, said the plan was not expedient.

"Going into council with our oppressors, before we have agreed among ourselves, can never result in good", he declared.

MEANWHILE, a lively game with Missouri as the stake, had been going on in St. Louis since early

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January. Six of the city's outstanding citizens, representing all elements loyal to the Union, had been organized into the Committee of Public Safety. "Unalterable fidelity to the Union, under all circumstances", was one of their planks. The committee met daily and was in constant touch with Washington.

Soon it became safer in St. Louis to be for the Union than for secession. Southern sympathizers began to be arrested for words. But Oliver Dwight Filley, head of the committee, gave orders: "Let them talk. If they do no overt act, do not disturb them."

But behind this kindly disposition was a spirit that knows no variableness, no shadow of turning. Of Mayflower ancestry, he was a giant in his own right—a man of honor and integrity, who could order cloth for uniforms and the seller knew he would get his pay.

In six weeks 16 companies of home guards were recruited, largely from Germans—who met and drilled in "Turner" halls. The committee had influenced the War Department to put in charge of the St. Louis arsenal an aggressive Union army officer, and he let no grass grow under his feet. And home guard troops were armed and prepared for any eventuality.

TWO UNITED STATES ARSENALS stood on Missouri soil. The smaller was at Liberty. It was important during earlier threats from Indians. But in 1861 its stores were limited to several hundred muskets, a dozen cannon and considerable powder.

The St. Louis arsenal was the most important in the nation, with vast stores to supply the entire West and Southwest.

Secessionists talked openly of taking over the arsenals as State property, when Missouri joined the Confederacy. Eventually they seized the Liberty arsenal. But Unionists were too well organized in St. Louis. They frustrated a contemplated move by taking Camp Jackson, Confederate stronghold overlooking the great citadel in St. Louis.

Thus, Missouri, a slave state and populated mostly by Southerners aggrieved over "federal invasion of state's rights", in the spring of 1861, had in state convention declared for the Union and was in fair way to maintain her opinion.

Since Fort Sumter was fired on, lines were more definitely drawn. Sterling Price, chairman of the state convention, told Thomas Shackleford of Fayette, a member, that since it was evident the national government would attempt coercion, he, a Southern man, would fight for the Confederacy.

At Fayette a mass meeting voiced indignation over Shackleford and Judge William A. Hall of Howard County voting against a resolution before the convention proposing that if the border states seceded, Missouri should join them.

Sadly, Southern men who had hoped for reconciliation within the Union, now turned in bitterness to the Confederacy. Whether the secessionist state government, centered in Jefferson City, could swing the commonwealth over, still was problematical.

Families were divided; brother to fight brother, father to war against son.

PUBLIC UTILITIES MARK A MODERN TREND

UTILITIES serve Cooper County with electricity, gas, telephones and water from central service plants and eliminate sewage through municipally owned mains.

In Boonville, electricity for light and power in home and factory has banished drudgery and lightened toil. Natural gas for cooking and heating is widely utilized.

The telephone is a daily errand boy—and friend in emergencies.

The aforementioned are maintained by private companies.

BOONVILLE'S municipally owned water system purifies the river product and distributes it economically. Much sewage, emptied into the river at points above Boonville, and less water in the stream have created new problems in purification which the Board of Public Works, maker of policies, hopes to correct with new equipment.

Natural gas is available in several communities in Cooper County and to many farmers living along

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two trunk lines-one in the west half of the county and the other in the east half. Practically every community has full-time electric service, as compared to Boonville having only night service until just before the World War.

No communities in Cooper County have municipal garbage disposal. This is handled by the householder or by individuals handling small routes.

SERVICES rendered are adequate for public health. Jack R. Lincke, who was graduated from Kemper Military School in 1922, and who has flown during the past eight years over most of the world, recently attributed his superior flight physical examinations "almost entirely to the healthful conditions in Boonville and the splendid routine and exercise obtained at Kemper".

CHAPTER 15
THE FIRST LAND BATTLE OF THE CIVIL WAR

On Bluffs to the East, This First Battle of Boonville Saves Missouri for the Union, Makes the River an Unobstructed Artery of Federal Commerce, Separates the Vast Northwest Territory From the South and Makes Fugitives of Governor Claiborne F. Jackson, General Sterling Price and Their Associates-Previously, the Controversy Over State Sovereignty Breaks Up a Conference in St. Louis, With General Nathaniel Lyon Declaring, "This Means War!" Federal Forces, Fore-armed, Move Rapidly and Fight Effectively Against Hastily Recruited Volunteers Flocking to the State Militia to "Repel Federal Invasion".

GENERAL, W. S. HARNEY, Federal district commander at St. Louis, was removed May 30, 1861, by President Lincoln. Harvey's Missouri neutrality agreement with General Sterling Price had offended Francis P. Blair, Union leader, and General Nathaniel Lyon of the regular army.

Immediately both sides renewed preparations for war. Lyon, no longer impeded by a conservative superior, strengthened the Union cause daily.

William A. Hall, David H. Armstrong and J. Richard Barren, conservative and patriotic Missourians, hoping the state might remain neutral, urged Governor Claiborne F. Jackson and General Price to seek a conference with representatives of the national government.

Thomas T. Gantt, close friend of Blair and Hall, persuaded Lyon, who finally guaranteed safe conduct to the Governor and Price, if they "should visit St. Louis on or before June 12" they should be free from molestation or arrest during their journey to St. Louis and their return to Jefferson City".

This in the governor's own state!

Jackson and Price, representing Missouri, met Blair and Lyon at the Planters House June 11. Major Conant attended as Blair's aide and Thomas L. Snead as aide to the Governor.

BLAIR, speaking for Federal authority, opened the conference. More than four hours they argued relations between Federal and State governments. State sovereignty was the issue. Snead wrote later:

"In half an hour, Lyon was conducting the conference, holding his own at every point against Jackson and Price, masters of Missouri politics, whose course they directed while Lyon was captain in an infantry regiment on the plains. But he had been an earnest student of the questions he was now discussing . . . He handled the matter in a soldierly way, using the sword to cut knots he could not untie.

The six found no middle ground. Lyon ended the conference. Without passion, but with deliberation and emphasis, he said:

"Rather than concede to Missouri the right to demand that my government shall not enlist troops within her limits, or bring troops into the state whenever it pleases, or move its troops at its own will into, out of or through the state; rather than concede to the State of Missouri for one single instant the right to dictate to any government in any manner, however unimportant, I would see you, and you, and you, and you, and you-and every man, woman and child in the state dead and buried."

He pointed to each of the five. Then, addressing Jackson: "This means war! In an hour one of my officers will call and conduct you ant of my lines."

Lyon strode from the room. His spurs clicked. His saber clanked. He telegraphed the War Department for 5,000 more muskets and authority to enlist more Missourians, and got an immediate favorable reply.

It meant more home guard companies-outside St. Louis - wherever there was Union sentiment.

Returning to Jefferson City via the Missouri Pacific, Jackson, Price and Snead ordered state militia to burn the bridges over the Gasconade and Osage. Enroute they planned war measures.

Wednesday morning, June 12, at two o'clock, they arrived in Jefferson City with the campaign mapped. Officials began packing state papers, preparatory to evacuating the capitol, while printers set up the Governor's proclamation for 50,000 volunteers in the state guard to "repel invasion," by a federal gov-

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ernment of which Missouri was part.

GERMAN UNIONISTS were numerous in Jefferson City. State sovereignty sentiment was strong in Cooper, and even more militant in counties farther west.

Governor Jackson, with forces hastily assembled, was to make a stand at Boonville, while Price was to permanently fortify Lexington.

Tuesday immediately after the Planters House meeting, General Lyon ordered three regiments to Springfield. They were St. Louis Germans commanded by a militant one-armed Irishman, Thomas W. Sweeney, who had previously threatened to blow up the St. Louis arsenal rather than let Confederates take it.

Sweeney's force departed early Thursday. Simultaneously, Lyon marched 2000 men aboard boats to ascend the Missouri. Totten's battery was aboard.

That afternoon Governor Jackson and state officials, with Kelly's St. Louis company of state guards, boarded the River Queen at Jefferson City. General John B. Clark already had hurried to Boonville with considerable force. State militia cut telegraph wires.

THE FEDERAL FORCE to Springfield was to intercept Ben McCulloch, commanding Arkansas and Louisiana troops, to prevent them joining Price and Jackson, whom Lyon hoped to drive south from the Missouri river.

When Jackson and Price arrived in Boonville Thursday night to make it the temporary state capital, Clark's several hundred men were augmented by volunteers. General Monroe M. Parsons arrived at Tipton by rail from Jefferson City with a large force. They were men who responded to Governor Jackson's proclamation, issued the day before. With the state's artillery, Parsons was to await at Tipton for orders.

Squads of state's rights men who wanted to fight flocked to Boonville with shotguns, squirrel rifles and scant provisions. They had no uniforms or standard ammunition. They were raw but "riled".

JOIN S. MARMADUKE arrived from Marshall with a regiment he recruited in May and which now was fairly well drilled and better outfitted than the straggling countrymen. Marmaduke was to become a noted Confederate general and later governor of Missouri.

He had resigned a commission in the regular army, against advice of his father. When the regiment left Marshall, the elder Marmaduke was asked to deliver a farewell address. He predicted the South would fail, slavery would be abolished, and the Confederacy would dissolve. He was unpopular in Saline County for many years thereafter.

WITHOUT firing a shot, Lyon took Jefferson City at 2 p. m. Saturday. Leaving three companies there, he proceeded Sunday with 1,700 men on three steamboats.

News of Lyon at Jefferson City, federal cavalry in a brush with state guards at Independence, and Kansas regiments threatening Lexington, sent General Price hurrying to Lexington Sunday morning.

SECESSIONIST SENTIMENT seethed in Boonville that Sabbath. At the Presbyterian Church the pastor, the Reverend Henry M. Painter, rebuked several young men for not being at "Camp Bacon", east of Boonville, where state troops were encamped. Some took it to heart, among them Jeff McCutchen buoyant, magnetic, friendly—a youth loved by everyone.

That evening Governor Jackson ordered General Parsons to hurry his force from Tipton to Boonville.

LYON landed 1,600 men eight miles below Boonville at seven a. m. Monday morning, June 17, 1861. One company of Blair's regiment and a howitzer steamed up the river as a decoy while the main body marched up the river road.

State leaders were not deceived. Governor Jackson, commander by virtue of his gubernatorial office, ordered Colonel Marmaduke to get all available armed men out east of Boonville.

MARMADUKE, whose wife was related to Jackson, protested that the state troops were not organized or equipped. A West Pointer, he urged withdrawal to the Osage, near Warsaw. There, with time to concentrate, to train recruits, and to get reinforcements from Arkansas, the Confederacy might make effective resistance.

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But Governor Jackson would not abandon the rich river counties, friendly to the South, or the stream, artery of commerce. Likewise, the volunteers were spoiling for a fight. One rebel could whip three Yankees!

Against his better judgment, Marmaduke marched toward the dawn.

Lyon proceeded cautiously. Thousands of state troops in Boonville!

Two miles from Lyon's landing place, musketry announced his vanguard driving in Marmaduke's pickets.

A mile farther, up a steep ascent, state troops lay behind earthworks along a lane running from the present highway 98 to the river, just west of the William D. Adams house, now abandoned and ghost-like.

GOVERNOR JACKSON strode along, encouraging the men. His state troops opened a brisk fire. Lyon halted, deployed part of his force and awaited Totten's battery.

The cannons were rolled up. Opening the attack, their nine-pounders scattered earth in the Confederate entrenchments, with heavy volleys from Lyon's infantry. The air was full of whining lead. Several on each side were wounded.

Two cannon balls struck the Adams home. The occupants hurried to the cellar.

Confederates behind breastworks high above federal troops had a distinct advantage in position, but had less than half as many men, mostly untrained, and no artillery.

General Lyon's regulars, Colonel Shaefer's infantry and part of Blair's regiment, left of the road, raked the entrenchments with consistently heavy fire. Squirrel rifles and shotguns were no match for army equipment. Most of the state troops were receiving their first baptism of fire, steel and blood. They wavered.

ORDERED to fall back, they clambered over a fence before Lyon's men could climb the hill to pick them off. Panting through rank stalks of a wheat field-green and gold billows in June sunshine and breeze they reformed their frayed lines on the brow of a hill to the west.

The state militia opened a galling fire from a grove and a shed west of the federal center. Replying, Totten's battery barked rapidly. Sweating artillerymen fired, swabbed, loaded, aimed, fired, with machine-like precision.

Thirty minutes of bombardment and musketry and Governor Jackson ordered Marmaduke to withdraw and to try to unite with General Parsons' force, approaching from Tipton.

"RETREAT. . . . Every man for himself. . . . Fire from natural shelters and slow the advance of the 'blue bellies'!"

But the recruits were unskilled in retreat. They rushed pell-mell through Camp Bacon, with shells showering earth around them and bullets whizzing by, for Lyon's infantrymen doubled-quickened close behind.

The retreat became a rout. No stopping, in Boonville. Governor Jackson left on the Georgetown road about 11 a. m.

Winded, scattered squads overhauled their command southwest of Boonville and rallied to the Governor's standard.

GENERAL PARSONS, approaching from Wilkins' bridge, halted on a hill south of Boonville. Turning into the Prairie Lick road, he marched southwest and formed a junction with Jackson. They continued the retreat toward Morgan County.

GENERAL LYON, approaching Boonville, was met by James H. O'Brien, acting mayor, Judge G. W. Miller and others, who surrendered the town. Captains Cole and Miller took Camp Bacon and some prisoners.

Lyon dispatched troops to pursue Jackson and Parsons. At Florence, in Morgan County, the command, learning their quarry was far south, returned to Boonville.

The day after the battle, Lyon issued a soothing proclamation, offering full pardon to all who would lay down arms, return home and cease hostility to the United States.

"Many availed themselves of the opportunity, and some never took up arms again", according to

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Levens & Drake, writing 15 years after the battle.

NEWS of the fall of Boonville reached Lexington, where Brigadier-Generals Slack and Rains had assembled several thousand troops, many unarmed. General Price realized the situation was hopeless. They evacuated Lexington.

Price rode full speed to Arkansas-and to McCulloch. Rains and Slack hurried their unorganized army toward Lamar. Kansas regiments were uncomfortably close.

THE FIRST BATTLE OF BOONVILLE was the first land battle of the Civil War. It saved Missouri, a slave state filled with Southerners, to the Union.

Involving about 2500 combatants, with light casualties, it nevertheless was a decisive battle. The Union lost two men killed and nine wounded, took central and west Missouri, cut off north Missouri from the Confederacy, held the river and separated the vast and fertile northwest territory permanently from the South.

State troop losses -were three dead and perhaps nine or 10 wounded. Levens & Drake's History of Cooper County says:

"DR. WILLIAM MILLS QUARLES' body was found in the wheat field in the evening after the battle. Severely wounded in the thigh, and not being discovered, he bled to death. He was the father of James Reid Quarles, prominent citizen living west of Boonville.

"Jeff McCutchen, also wounded in the thigh, died a few days later. Loss of these two - so young, so kind - cast gloom over the community. Their deaths were regretted by all parties. The other gentleman killed was from Pettis County. He was shot in the head. His name is not recollected.

"General Lyon during his stay in Boonville purchased large outfits of wagons, horses, mules, feed and provisions, paying fair prices, no pressing or forced sales being made. He also captured every passing steamboat.

"General Francis P. Blair soon left for Washington to take his seat in Congress, having been elected from St. Louis. Lyon received reinforcements from Iowa and departed July 3 for Springfield.

"This first land battle of the Rebellion produced great excitement throughout the United States. General Blair, enroute, was met by vast crowds, and lionized, feasted and toasted, as the hero of the hour."

Indeed, South and North immediately recognized the far-flung effect of the First Battle of Boonville. Within a week after the Planters House Conference, the state capital was evacuated, the first land battle of the Civil War was fought, the Missouri river possessed by Union forces and nearly all of the commonwealth was under Federal control.

THOMAS L. SNEAD, trusted aide of Governor Jackson, and who was through it all, wrote:

"Insignificant as was this engagement in a military aspect, it was in fact a stunning blow to Southern rights people and did incalculable and unending injury to the Confederates.

"It was, indeed, the consummation of Blair's statesmanlike scheme to make it impossible for Missouri to secede or out of her great resources to contribute abundantly of men and material to the Southern cause.

"It was also the crowning achievement of Lyon's well conceived campaign. Capture of Camp Jackson disarmed the state and compelled loyalty of St. Louis and adjacent counties. The advance upon Jefferson City put the state government to flight and took away that prestige which gives force to established authority.

"Dispersion of the volunteers who rushed to Boonville extended Lyon's conquest over all lands between the Missouri river and Iowa, closed all avenues for Southern men of north Missouri to join Price, made the Missouri an unobstructed highway from source to mouth, and lost for Price the rich, populous, friendly counties about Lexington.

"Price had no alternative now but to retreat in all haste to the southwestern corner of the state, there to organize his army under protection of the force the Confederate government was mustering in northwestern Arkansas for protection of that state and of the Indian Territory."

Exaggerating for effect, George Graham Vest, noted statesman and a member of the state troops in

the First Battle of Boonville, said when it was evident the day was lost, he scooped up potatoes being baked at Camp Bacon, thrust them into his saddlebags, mounted and put spurs to his steed. When he arrived at Springfield the potatoes still were warm.

Colonel C. J. Walden, also of the state troops and later a Boonville editor, was asked if he killed anyone. "Yes," he said.

"Where did you hit him?"

"Oh, I didn't shoot the enemy but I ran several to death while I was retreating.

A sense of humor was to be sorely needed on both sides during the following four years.

PIONEERS WERE VERSATILE AND TOLERANT

JOSEPH JOLLY located in "Jolly's Bottom," Saline township, in 1812, establishing a horse mill that ground a bushel of corn an hour.

William, one of his two sons, was a gunsmith, wheelwright, blacksmith, cooper, miller, doctor, farmer, distiller and preacher.

An easterner named Stillman opened a subscription school where Highland now is. Another was taught later by a Mr. Ropers. His pupils just before Christmas in 1818, threatened to duck him if he didn't treat. So he gave them a week's vacation and on new year's day a keg of whisky.

WHISKY was a staple in homes but drunkenness was rare. Cavaliers in Indian country had no time for prudery or debauchery. Chills, ague and fever were treated with "bitters." Reptiles were numerous, and whisk for snakebite has become a "bromide."

Sparsely settled, the country offered no field for commercializing liquor, and few overdosed on "drams." Life was crude but most frontiersmen were of good stock. They had pushed into the wilderness for cheap, fertile land and wider opportunity.

In the fall of 1816, Miss Margaret Moore, who emigrated from North Carolina with her father, William Moore, to Palestine township, heard Reverend Luke Williams preach in a settler's home. The preacher and most of his audience wore buckskin. Grease from bear meat dripped through the loft, ruining her shawl that could not be replaced in the backwoods.

Miss Moore wept. Later, reconciled to the raw land, she became Mrs. Stephens and lived to a ripe age, an honored resident of Boonville. She was an ancestor of Judge B. L. Moore and R. L. Moore of Boonville, of Mrs. Mary Zeigle and Mrs. Grey Amick of Bunceton, and of Emil Moore and E. E. Amick, Kansas City financiers.

EARLY SETTLERS sometimes are criticized for doing little grain farming. But corn and wheat were devoured by hordes of game tame enough to venture near cabins. Pioneers adjusted themselves admirably, maintaining life by eternal vigilance and often through great tribulation. For instance, there was John Miller.

Miller's father died in the Revolution at Utau Springs, shot from his horse as the enemy fled. Four months later John was born. When he was a month old Tories fired the horse and his mother died of exposure. John and his three small brothers were destitute and without relatives in America.

A comrade of the dead soldier, Alexander Johnston, took the little orphans and in due time they were bound out and reared separately. Their benefactor was a great grandfather of the late Colonel T. A. Johnston, and a great, great grandfather of Mrs. A. M. Hitch, Colonel R. A. Johnston and Major H. C. Johnston of Boonville.

YOUNG JOHN MILLER moved westward. At 20 he married in Knox County, Tennessee. In 1805 he moved to Christian County, Kentucky. In 1818, he settled near Glasgow, and in 1825, moved to Cooper County - where he died when 85.

Mr. Miller was state senator from 1828 to 1836, representative in 1838, carried Missouri's election returns to Washington in 1836, and was appointed Indian agent at Omaha by President James K. Polk.

Men able to visualize conditions foreign to the narrow limits of our own age see the pioneers in

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their true light-masters of their environment. Stalwart, self-reliant, they dominated horizons of the West. Constantly tested by hardship and danger, they were more accurately appraised for personal worth by their fellows than is possible in a sheltered and custom bound civilization.

CHAPTER 16
THE 88 DAYS BETWEEN BOONVILLE'S BATTLES

Secessionists Sentiment Subsides, Smoldering, After June 17, 1861--Lyon's Pardons, Purse and Power Create a Calm--135 Germans Are Organized as Home Guards--They Fortify the Old Fair Ground, Then Are Hurried Hither and Yon--They Guard the Capital and Pacify Otterville--They Arrest Prominent Citizens and Seize Property by Authority of Colonel U. S. Grant at Jefferson City--Ordered to Lexington, They Turn Back at Tipton and Hurriedly Occupy Boonville Breastworks as Southern Sympathies Seethe.

UNIONIST activity was as feverish in Boonville during the weeks immediately after the battle of June 17, 1861, as secessionist sentiment was preceding that decisive conflict.

Three days after the state troops were scattered, General Lyon organized and mustered into service 135 Boonville Germans as home guards. He issued to them muskets, ammunition, food stores and blue uniforms.

The home guards threw up fortifications at the old state fair grounds, now the site of St. Joseph Hospital.

The guards elected the following company officers: Captain, *Joseph Alexander Eppstein*; first lieutenant, *Emil Haas*; second lieutenant, *Ernst Roeschel*; orderly sergeant, *John A. Hayn*. Only one member of the company was American born. Many had had training in Germany. Their drills had considerable military snap.

THIS show of force, backed by federal wealth and power, had a salutary effect, over a wide area.

General Lyon's offer of pardon to those who no longer would bear arms against the Union and "music from gold" calmed hostility against the United States government. Lyon bought high orders of war supplies locally, paying fair prices. *The Yankee business was profitable*, and many of Southern leanings shared in it.

When Lyon moved his army, July 3, he left Major Cully in command of Boonville fortifications and to advise with home-guard officers. Later he was succeeded by Colonel John D. Stevenson.

Tranquility prevailed during a month of lively training. Then the guards were ordered on August 4 to Jefferson City to help protect the capital.

SOON, with Colonel Brown's 7th Missouri, they went to Otterville, riding to the end of the Missouri Pacific, at Syracuse, and then marching. Southern men at Otterville, commanded by Captain Alexander, Jame B. Harris and others, soon made overtures for continued peace.

Colonel Brown agreed to withdraw if the Confederates disbanded. They did, and the 7th Missouri and the Boonville Guards returned to Jefferson City.

The Boonville company was ordered home. The men debarked from a steamboat that put in quietly at the Haas brewery above Boonville in fog and darkness before dawn.

They moved into the town. The boat slipped down to the Main street landing and their comrades on the passage, men of Colonel Worthington's command, landed and marched into the business district.

SOUTHERN ACTIVITY had increased. Worthington arrested prominent citizens, charged with selling to Confederates. He confiscated stocks of two tin stores and of one shoe store. He seized printing equipment of THE BOONVILLE PATRIOT, owned by F. M. Caldwell and L. H. Stahl.

Phil Stahl, a present resident of Boonville, and his father were printing dodgers on a hand job press when a Federal captain and a squad marched up. Inflammatory editorials had appeared in THE PATRIOT, written by its editor, F. M. Caldwell, brother-in-law of the elder Stahl. In the meantime, Mr. Caldwell had gone to Texas.

The soldiers helped disassemble the machinery and to crate and load it on a steamboat. It was taken to Jefferson City *by order of Colonel U. S. Grant*, later president of the United States, but then stationed at Jefferson City.

The arrested citizens also were taken to the capital city but soon were released. Later, Mr. Stahl ob-

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tained release of his equipment and publication was resumed. War bitterness increased, but Mr. Caldwell, who had returned, wrote temperately and there was no further interference.

Stocks from the stores were forever lost to the owners.

DURING the 85 days from formation of the Boonville Home Guards to the Second Battle of Boonville, Missouri slipped farther from the Confederacy.

General Price humbled himself to obtain aid from Ben McCulloch against Lyon. The latter surprised them in the cornfields and woods along Wilson Creek, near Springfield, early on August 10, 1861.

THOMAS L. SNEAD, who fought there under Price, wrote in his history, "*The Fight for Missouri*:"

"Never before, considering numbers, was there so bloody a battle on American soil. ... The lines approached again and again within fifty yards of each other, delivered deadly fire and fell back a few paces to reform and reload, to again renew this strange battle in the woods. Now and then, *deep silence fell upon the smoking field*, while the two armies, unseen of each other, lay but a short space apart, gathering strength in the death grapple for Missouri."

GENERAL LYON and so many of his officers were killed that *his army finally was commanded by a major*. Of the 800 in his First Missouri, 295 were killed and wounded. The First Kansas lost 275, while 61 went down in Steele's battalion of 275 regulars.

Of the Confederates, General Price, himself wounded, lost 988 killed and wounded of his 4,200 men on Bloody Hill.

Lyon's force was 7,000, nearly all Missourians. Price and McCulloch had 15,000, but many of Price's men had not even enlisted. Thousands had not been organized into regiments. None were uniformed and many had no firearms. Others had shotguns and squirrel rifles. They had no muster rolls and no morning reports. They had no commissary, but lived on the green corn, while their horses foraged on prairie grass.

FROM FEDERAL SURVIVORS at Wilson Creek came seven major generals and 13 brigadier-generals, while Price's force was to give to the Confederacy seven general officers. Truly, Missouri was the training ground for Civil War leadership.

Lyon's army held McCulloch and Price at bay, and, from Snead's point of view, that ended the South's hope of Missouri. Union men now had time, opportunity and courage to convene again their state convention, depose Governor Jackson and Lieutenant Governor Reynolds, to vacate the seats of members of the general assembly and to establish a state government loyal to the Union.

"The whole organized resources of the state--its treasury, credit, and militia--now were to sustain the Union and to help crush the South", Snead observed.

Colonel Stevenson's Home Guards at Boonville were ordered on August 4 to reinforce General Lyon, but it was too late to join Lyon for action at Wilson Creek August 10.

Four Confederate generals in Southeast Missouri lost heart for a thrust aimed at St. Louis. Wilson Creek was a wet blanket on Southern hopes.

The day Lyon marched out of Springfield to meet the Rebels, U. S. Grant, under an oak tree at Ironton, received his commission as brigadier-general. Forthwith, he struck rapidly and eventually attained the Federal high command. Soon President Lincoln yearned to send some of Grant's "*fighting whisky*" to other commanders.

AFTER the Battle of Wilson Creek, General Sterling Price better organized his army in Springfield, and soon marched north toward Lexington. On August 28 the Boonville Guards were ordered to re-enforce Colonel Mulligan there.

At Tipton, Major Eppstein learned that part of the 12th Illinois, also enroute to Lexington, had stayed in Boonville. *Eppstein returned his force to Boonville*, reporting to headquarters to send any orders for him there.

Thinly veiled hostility in the community had not been lost on Eppstein, a veteran of the Mexican War and an astute strategist.

General Jeff C. Davis, then at Jefferson City, authorized Eppstein to occupy the Boonville fortifica-

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tions and approved a reorganization of the Boonville company into Companies A and B, Infantry, and a half company of cavalry, but with only the original 135 officers and men, now seasoned campaigners but not tested by fire.

CALVARY gave greater mobility, and smaller infantry companies promoted efficiency.

The following officers were chosen: *Major Joseph A. Eppstein*; surgeon, *Emil Haas*, adjutant, *John A Hayn*. Company A--Captain, *John B. Kaiser*; first lieutenant, *John Roterd*; and second lieutenant, *Charles Biehle*; first lieutenant, *Joseph Weber*; and second lieutenant, *John Fesler*. Cavalry--Captain, *Pete Ostermeyer*.

This reorganization was put into effect September 1. The new units did intensive maneuvers. The Illinois contingent departed, Southern sentiment waxed. Eppstein and his 134 were on a smoldering volcano.

CHAPTER 17
WALTER WILLIAMS' STORY OF SECOND BATTLE

General Sterling Price Beseiges Lexington and Revives Southern Enthusiasm in Cooper County A Day Later, September 13, 1861, Several Hundred Confederates Attack 135 Boonville Home Guards Holding Fortifications at Old State Fair Grounds-Two Divisions Attacking Simultaneously Are Repulsed-The Third Command, Arriving Late, Is Held at Bay by the Withering Fire-A Hostage, Permitted to Advance With a Flag of Truce, Convinces Captain Poindexter the Assault Is Hopeless-Terms of Armistice Exclude Confederate Soldiers From Boonville.

AFTER the Confederate defeat at Wilson Creek on August 10, 1861, General Sterling Price organized his force and late in August left Springfield with 10,000 Missourians.

South Missouri was slipping from Southern grasp and a second session of the state convention had deposed Southern rights state officers and had reorganized Missouri so her government would cooperate with the Union. But as Price marched north toward the Missouri river thousands of Confederate sympathizers flocked to his standard.

He arrived at Lexington September 12, the day before the Second Battle of Boonville. The approach of Price heartened forces that had subsided when Lyon took Boonville after the first land engagement of the Civil War.

A ridiculously small garrison of 135 home guards, much of the time elsewhere on duty, ceased to awe Boonville.

WALTER WILLIAMS, distinguished native of Boonville, wrote perhaps the most complete account of the Second Battle of Boonville. It was published December 24, 1889, while many veterans of each side still lived. From him we learn:

"THE SITE of the battle lies upon the eastern limits of our lovely little town. The passer recalls that far-away September day when, across its unfurrowed field, the flag of the Union floated defiance to the Southern forces.

"Just to the north, at the foot of the steeply sloping hill, was once held the old State Fair. Few who there saw the proud flag of a united country and heard the band music die away in mellifluous cadences across the Missouri, rolling at its rocky base, dreamed that so soon would wave the rival red banners of war and that harsh musketry of contending ranks would make the very leaves quiver.

"The earthworks were built by the lamented and illustrious General Nathaniel Lyon, who fell in the front of a frightful charge at Wilson Creek.

"The fortifications, running from east to west, had embrasures for artillery. General Lyon never needed them, as he had anticipated, but during the war they were the scene of various encampments of Union soldiery. Regiments which, in subsequent campaigns, won glory on western or southern fields, here tented and then left for more exciting scenes.

"During our boyhood after the war the little brick house at the western enclosure was quite dismantled, and in its red walls was the imprint of many a musket ball. Panels, windows and ceilings bore names of soldiers from Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin.

"THE OLD MAGAZINE, midway of the works, still stood, and toward the eastern end remained the huge burial mound built many years before by David Lilly-white slabs yet resting above the dust of several members of his family.

"The surroundings were filled with kindling memories of the fresh and vivid times of battle.

"Now the long lines of high earthworks have almost faded. The bullet-scarred forest trees have been felled, and where once men charged and fought and died there is a cultivated field. There, in the spring, the patient plowman supplants the pacing picket; and in autumn the ranks of yellow corn replace the ranks of blue and gray.

"About September 5, 1861, the Boonville Home Guard battalion heard that a Confederate force was

preparing to attack it.

"Rumors were as rife then as ripples on the summer grass, and many were of even less substance, but Major, later Colonel, Joseph Eppstein, ever an alert soldier, promptly arrested influential Southern men: H. N. Ells, the Reverend H. M. Painter, William E. Burr, J. W. Draffen, James Harper and Joseph L. Stephens, took them to his headquarters and held them as hostages inside the earthworks, hoping thereby to prevent attack.

"ELSEWHERE in Cooper County the Confederates were busy. J. A. Poindexter wrote:

"Colonel William Brown:

"Dear Sir: I learn this evening, from undoubted authority, that there is a boat aground about three miles above Boonville, with a large quantity of sugar, coffee and ammunition, and manned by about ninety federals. I intend sending a force against them in the morning, and would like to have your cooperation. I am satisfied you are fond of fun, and if we fail to get there in time to capture the boat, we can and will make a demonstration against the force at Boonville.

"Send me an answer by the bearer, Mr. Collins, with whom you may converse freely.

"Respectfully,

"J. A. Poindexter, Commanding.

"P. S. Gather all the force you can muster. "September 9, 1861."

"THE IMPRESSION had gotten out that the home guards under Eppstein would throw down their arms and surrender if they had a chance. Many foolish people, particularly of Southern persuasion, in the early stages of the war entertained the idea that the "Dutch", as they were contemptuously called, were cowards and wouldn't fight.

"Alas! How sadly and thoroughly this idea was dispelled before the last bugle note was blown!

"IN VIEW of the rumors about the garrison at Boonville, Captain Ephraim Jemison of Blackwater Township at once raised a company and arranged with a company at Pilot Grove to go down and take the garrison. The plan did not materialize. The attack was not made on the day designated.

"Next morning Robert J. McMahan, enroute to Arrow Rock, fell in with Captain Jemison and his company, telling them Colonel William Brown and Captain Poindexter had companies in the neighborhood.

"Jemison requested Mr. McMahan to go to Colonel Brown and ask him to unite with the other forces next evening, and cooperate in the proposed assault on Boonville. Large quantities of arms and ammunition would be captured, Jemison asserted.

GEORGE SAHM, prominent Boonville citizen, rode into Arrow Rock and was arrested as a Federal spy. John W. Piper, Richard Durrett and McMahan took him to Colonel Brown's camp where he was held prisoner while they made overtures for Brown's participation in the proposed attack.

"Brown accompanied McMahan and Piper to Poindexter's camp. Captain Poindexter seemed anxious to undertake the expedition. Colonel Brown hesitated for several reasons. A veteran of the Mexican War and a true and seasoned soldier, he considered many aspects.

"He discounted reports of home guard cowardice. Military experience had taught him that valor is not confined to border or breed or birth, and he feared ill-considered action might bring disaster. But, true soldier that he was, he agreed to meet Poindexter at Sanders Townsend's home next evening. McMahan and Piper were to pilot them.

"The emissaries notified Captain Jemison and others in Lamine township of what transpired and was proposed.

"The Pilot Grove company failed to meet their comrades at the Lamine bridge, as planned. But the expedition moved forward through the night, undaunted.

"This band, numbering several hundred, was divided by Colonel Brown into three divisions. His brother, Captain Mason Brown, in command of one, was to approach the earthworks from the east. Captain

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Poindexter's contingent was to attack from the west, going down the river front. Colonel Brown would make the assault from the southeast.

"THIS MEMORABLE SEPTEMBER 13 was ushered in cloudy and rainy. The two columns commanded by the Browns passed through town before six o'clock. Few inhabitants knew what was transpiring.

"These troops dismounted, leaving their horses in charge of a few men. They double quicked through parts of the present Missouri Training School grounds, thick then with forest trees. The "rebel yell" was the first warning to the garrison, then at breakfast, that the enemy was upon them.

"Astride a lane fence, Colonel Brown, turning to his aide, Robert J. McMahan, indicated a man on an elevation inside tire fortifications and said

"Hold, I will get that fellow!"

"BROWN, a sure shot, aimed his hunting rifle and fired. The man fell, arose and staggered away.

"Brown's shot was the signal to attach.

"MAJOR EPPSTEIN'S MEN were promptly at their posts, in a few seconds changing from bread to bullets. Firing became general, rain beat down. Above the steady drum of pelting drops the rattle of musketry carried through the dismal morning.

"Adjutant John A. Hayn of the Federal garrison ran upon the burial mound, waved the American flag and shorted for the Union. A bullet struck him and lie fell within 10 feet of Jacob F. Gmelich, also of the garrison," and later state treasurer and lieutenant governor. Hayn died later.

"Brown's men pulled the pickets off the southeast part of the enclosure.

"The minnie-balls from the Home guards flew thick and fast, knocking splinters from the fence and splashing mud. McMahan felt his cap jerk. A ball had split it in front, from brim to crown.

"COLONEL BROWN'S MEN charged gallantly along the fence, and the leaders started to cross a gulch about 30 yards iii front of the breastworks. The Colonel was slot in his left leg and fell near the fence.

"Painfully pulling himself up by a post, he shot his pistol. A second ball struck him, in the right groin.

"McMahan ran to his side and braced him behind a post as a shield from showers of bullets. Nearby, another aide, John W. Piper, was down, with a bullet in his body. - And yet, but a little space removed, lay the gallant Captain Mason Brown, writhing in his death wound.

"Weak and suffering from mortal wounds, Colonel Brown blew his hunting horn, urging his men to the charge. But his whole immediate force was leaving the field. Of the five who had started to cross the deep ditch, only McMahan was on his feet. The Browns, Durrett and Piper were down.

"CAPTAIN POINDEXTER'S division approached from the west down Water Street.

It was raining very hard and their flag was wrapped in black oilcloth. This gave rise to a report that they carried a black flag, meaning no quarter to the garrison.

"Poindexter's belated movement availed nothing. His division charged -up from behind a long building used as an agricultural hall for the state fair.

"Colonel Brown, his life blood slowly ebbing, still blew his hunting horn and urged them not to run-that the day was not yet lost. But when bullets from the garrison, flying thick as the slanting raindrops, splashed water from the ground, the Confederates would waver and fall back.

"Some of Poindexter's men mistook Brown and McMahan for the enemy and fired at them.

"Hostages within the entrenchments were now convinced the Rebels could not overwhelm the little garrison.

"WILLIAM E. BURR, cashier of the Bank of Boonville, a hostage, obtained permission to approach Poindexter with a white flag.

"An agreement was made for the Confederates to withdraw one mile from town and for not more than three to enter the city at a time. The firing ceased and the baffled Southern troops retreated, while the brave little garrison, numbering not more than 135 men, held the fort they had so valiantly defended.

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"The dead and wounded Confederates were removed from the field to Adelphi College, on Fourth street. There the brave Browns died in the midst of their friends. Next day their bodies, accompanied by the Reverend Peter Rea, widely known Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, were conveyed to Arrow Rock and buried with Masonic honors.

"THE PORTRAITS of the Browns and of Hayn were made from old photographs, and are quite as true as the originals. The Browns' pictures were obtained with considerable difficulty. The drawings were made by Mr. Charles W. Lemon, now of Philadelphia.

"COLONEL JOSEPH A. EPPSTEIN, gallant and effective defender of tire fortifications, was born in Germany in 1824. He came to this country in 1840. In 1847, he enlisted in the Third Missouri Mounted Rifles and took an active part in the Mexican War.

"In 1850 he moved to Boonville and engaged in the mercantile business. When the Civil War broke out he was first to rally to his adopted country's defense. He was a prominent figure in the Western Army and did much hard campaigning. He also organized more than a half-dozen companies.

"In 1867 he was elected to the legislature, then served several terms as treasurer of Boonville, and, in 1878, was appointed postmaster, which he held until his death, March 4, 1886. "

Mrs. F. W. Bleckman of Boonville is a daughter, and Miss Anna Bleckman and Norbert Bleckman are grandchildren of Colonel Eppstein. Veit Eppstein, now deceased, was a nephew, and Veit Gentry, Chicago publisher, is a grand-nephew.

JOHN A. HAYN, a young married man and a tobacco merchant, was the only home guard killed. The Guard Army Post at Boonville was named in his honor. And a granite tablet on the courthouse lawn perpetuates his memory. Several participants on each side were wounded.

After a week's armistice, Captain Poindexter drew off his troops to join General Price, who successfully besieged Lexington, forcing surrender of a smaller force under Colonel Mulligan, who had looked in vain for Federal reinforcements. But Price did not approach Boonville. With rich booty, he struck out for the Ozarks, crossing the Osage nine days ahead of General Fremont, who had organized in the West a powerful and well outfitted army to crush Price.

The Second Battle of Boonville was significant locally. The home guards proved themselves as cool and seasoned as regulars. Their deadly marksmanship had picked off the command of their attackers and left a superior number demoralized for want of leadership. The home guards still were hated by many, but no longer despised.

A BACKWOODSMAN EXPLAINS INITIALS: A. H. C.

A. H. C. KOONTZ, born in 1833, and died in 1893, conducted one of Boonville's best known stores in his time. He was aggressive for business. Once he posted many hand-lettered signs: "Koontz wants to buy oats". An urchin changed some to read "cats". The Koontz store was flooded with felines.

Of the Koontz brothers only Al, now past 90, survives. Two others were Hiram and Sam. Their given names were household words.

A backwoodsman of limited literacy stared long at a sign over the store of A. H. C. Koontz. Finally he turned to a companion, saying: "A for Al, H for Hiram and C for Sam."

CHAPTER 18
BORDER WARFARE RUNS RIOT IN COOPER COUNTY

A Pivotal Port On the Artery to the West, Boonville Twice Is Taken by Confederates for a Total of Four Days in Four Years, and Shelby and Price Confiscate Fall Crops, Horses and Merchandise in 1863 and 1864-Far Worse Are Robbery, Pillage and Murder by Roving Bands of Bushwhackers and Guerrillas - Federal Troops Seize Horses in South Part of Cooper County -The District Is Destitute and Harassed by Outlaws-Federal Authority "Cracks Down"-It Is Suggested Howard and Boone Counties Be Totally Depopulated and Devastated to Rid Them of Bushwhackers-Violence Declines After the Spring of 1865 When Returned Veterans From Both Sides Set Examples in Peace and Loyalty-The County Binds Her Wounds, Rebuilds Fortunes and Reconstructs a Shaken Society.

THE two most important battles of the Civil War, fought in Cooper County, occurred early during its first year. But more serious trouble, with much greater loss of life and property, followed, reaching a climax in guerrilla warfare in 1864.

Few places on the bleeding border were communities so torn as was Cooper County. As the fortunes of war waxed and waned, opposing armies marched and fought across Cooper County. The North held the state, with the Missouri river, and the important port of Boonville. Twice the latter slipped from its grasp-once for a day and again for three days, when Shelby and Price made sudden thrusts for the Confederacy.

At first the Federal government paid fair prices for sinews of war obtained locally. The Confederacy, on this disputed frontier, was poorly organized and inadequately financed. Early in the struggle, Confederate officials cautioned General Ben McCulloch, in Arkansas, that "the position of Missouri, as a Southern state still in the Union, requires, as you will readily perceive, much prudence and circumspection, and it should only be when necessity and propriety unite that active and direct assistance should be afforded by crossing the boundary and entering the state".

THROUGHOUT the war, most of the representatives of the South who marched and fought in Missouri were themselves Missourians and but loosely connected with the Confederate government.

As a step-child of the Confederacy, Missouri, controlled by the Federal government in Washington, gave only feeble aid to the South, although throughout the war the tide of rebel sentiment surged high. Thus, in October 1863, when General Joe Shelby marched into Cooper County, and, in October, 1864, when General Sterling Price arrived in Boonville with 20,000 men, great numbers still not in uniform. Many had no firearms while others carried hunting weapons. They stripped farms of food and work animals and depleted stores, leaving the county destitute.

Growing bitterness, coupled with the exigencies of war, caused Federal troops to seize horses and other property, especially if owned by Southern sympathizers.

FAR WORSE than these were robbery, pillage and murder by organized guerrillas and individual murderers, riding in the wake of war. Usually they posed as Confederates, but sympathy for one side or the other played small part. They were the unstable element, restrained during normalcy but unleashed by catastrophe.

"I hope we never see such times again", Mr. A. M. Koontz, 90, said recently.

Following the Second Battle of Boonville, a truce provided that if Major Poindexter's men violated terms of a seven-day armistice, the Reverend Henry M. Painter, Presbyterian minister in Boonville, a Southern sympathizer held hostage by Union Home Guards, should be shot.

Later, Painter was banished to what he called "the penal colony of Massachusetts", in a pamphlet he issued in 1863 in Boston.

Federal authorities took pulpits and presses from preachers and editors if they stirred strife. Painter was resourceful. Mailed from a Yankee stronghold, his pamphlets fanned rebellion in the region he was not allowed to enter.

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THE REVEREND MR. PAINTER first was arrested as a hostage and with no charge against him. As an influential Southern man, he, with five other prominent Boonville citizens of Southern sympathy: W. E. Burr, Dr. H. N. Ells, R. D. Perry, J. W. Draffen, and J. W. Harper, was arrested by Major Joseph A. Eppstein, homeguard battalion commander, early in September, 1861. Eppstein hoped thus to forestall a proposed attack.

But with General Sterling Price at Lexington, Southern enthusiasm flared and the Second Battle of Boonville was fought. The home guards repulsed the first attack with the hostages safely guarded in a tent inside the fortifications, but when Captain Poindexter approached from the west for a second attack, hysteria caused home guard commanders to drive the hostages toward an exposed position atop the breastworks.

Mr. Burr then proposed that he go out under a flag of truce to convince Poindexter the fortifications were impregnable and to plead for the lives of the hostages.

After the ensuing truce, which was all to the advantage of the defending garrison, the Reverend Painter alone was held prisoner, with the understanding that if Poindexter's troops violated any terms of the armistice, Reverend Painter would be shot forthwith. Mr. Painter afterwards wrote

"During this imprisonment the writer was treated by both Major Eppstein and his men with great kindness. They neither said nor did unpleasant things; but, so far as they could, alleviated his sufferings, and were every ready to do for him a friendly act."

LATER, Mr. Painter voluntarily took the oath of allegiance to the Union and returned to his pulpit. Southern sentiment still was mild. Mr. Painter also wrote

"Under the call of Governor Jackson for 50,000 men, no more than 3,000 responded at Boonville. And after their overthrow by General Lyon, had the policy he inaugurated then been carried out there would have been little trouble in the state.

"Frightful scenes since have inspired the significant sobriquet, 'The horrors of Missouri'."

The Reverend Mr. Painter believed there would have been no real bitterness in Boonville if Major Eppstein had remained in command. But he was promoted and went to more active centers.

WHILE Colonel Worthington of an Iowa regiment was in command in Boonville, the Reverend Painter again was arrested, charged with "hoping the Confederacy would be successful, of reading a newspaper, without any remark, but with evident satisfaction, to a crowd of secesh, and of smiling on, the streets after a Rebel victory."

Mr. Painter denied the charges but, after periods of imprisonment, was banished with his family to Massachusetts, effective September 1, 1862, "not to re-enter Missouri during the war, upon penalty of being shot to death".

From the press of THE DAILY COURIER, in Boston, in 1863, Mr. Painter issued a 28-page pamphlet: "Incidents in the War in Missouri and the Personal Experience of One Who Has Suffered." It has been this writer's privilege to read a copy, owned by Mr. W. C. Windsor, native Cooper Countian and Tyler, Texas, oil operator.

Mr. Painter defined bushwhackers as "united, but not soldiers, to kill Union soldiers and to cripple Federal military power;" and guerrilla bands as "companies enlisted and sworn into the Rebel service, but not belonging to the armies."

Jayhawkers, his pamphlet explains, are thieves who plunder indiscriminately. "In the same band are both Rebel and Union men." Jayhawking was mostly along the western border of Missouri, and was said to be by Kansans preying over the line. Finally, bitterness on that frontier became so intense that the border counties of Missouri were depopulated and devastated by General Ewing's Order Number 11.

The Reverend Painter recounts several murders and other atrocities by irresponsible Union officers and men. Dr. Main, a Scotsman living near Boonville, and who never had declared his intention of becoming a citizen, fell under suspicion of being a Southern sympathizer and was taken from his home one night and murdered. It was reported that the commanding officer guilty of the arrest of Dr. Main threatened to inflict severest penalties on anyone reporting the affair.

UNION OFFICERS became infuriated when, to a question of loyalty, an individual replied, "I am

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for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is". It was considered an evasion. The doctrine of state's rights also was deemed treason.

War regiments society and cloaks many unworthy of authority with power they lack capacity to handle. Thus, as war continues, the base side of humanity is ascendant. Thus, the Reverend Painter observed

"Clergymen, jurists, physicians, scholars-because they pleased not those in authority, and often to gratify private spleen and malice, all have been hurried away from their homes and immured in military prisons, by persons coming from the lowest ranks of society.

"There also were confiscations. Persons who were neither in the Rebel army, nor aided it, but whose Southern sympathies were well known or suspected, have been stripped of everything by military violence. Reduced to penury, they have seen others becoming suddenly wealthy."

Such outrages, a natural outgrowth of border warfare, drove many Southern men into the Confederate army, although they originally did not favor secession. Others, by discreet words and action, avoided molestation. Frequently Union sympathizers, not radical enough, were persecuted, suspected of being friendly with persons on the other side.

Most Missouri ministers favored the South and were driven from their churches by Federal authority.

THE day after the Second Battle of Boonville the 5th Iowa regiment, commanded by Colonel Worthington, arrived in Boonville to reinforce the local garrison. This was in response to a message delivered by Joseph Read and Joseph Reavis by skiff to Jefferson City. Couriers were intercepted by Confederates.

Two days later, Major Joseph Eppstein was ordered to guard the bridge over the Lamne river. State troops fired on his men. There was a lively exchange and a young Confederate named Herndon was fatally wounded.

Later, Colonel Worthington ordered the bridge burned to halt a reported march by General Price, who had taken Colonel Mulligan's Federal garrison and rich spoils at Lexington. Eppstein protested this would delay Price only one day, but Worthington insisted. Meanwhile, Price, pressed by Fremont's well equipped army from the West, crossed the Osage and hurried over the Ozarks toward Arkansas.

CONGRESS passed an act making home-guard units part of the state militia, and six companies were raised in Boonville. With two from St. Louis, they formed the 13th, which later was consolidated with four companies of the 12th and Schofield's hussars to become the 5th Missouri. Captain Charles Biehle's company of Boonville infantry was placed in the 1st. Missouri.

Officers of the new 5th were: Colonel, Albert Sigel, of St. Louis; Lieutenant-colonel, Joseph A. Eppstein; major John B. Kaiser; and surgeon, John Fetzer, all of Boonville.

Well-equipped and efficient, the regiment operated from Waynesville, in the Rolla district, during most of the war. Part of it pursued General Shelby in 1863. Six of its companies, commanded by Colonel Eppstein, fought near Boonville against General Price in 1864.

FLUSHED with early victories, Union forces operating from Boonville were so zealous that some made women sign a pledge not to bear arms against the Federal government. They called invalids down stairs to sign.

Such errors of judgment and lack of diplomacy widened the breach. Men on both sides were persecuted or killed for opinions. Hate and fear and race consciousness stalked the border. Mothers sent children to work with their fathers, hoping that the presence of a little one might arouse latent compassion. Waiting and dread and tears were woman's harvest.

AMONG the earliest victims was Joseph Sifers, a Union sympathizer, killed at night as he ran from his home near Pilot Grove, trying to escape from bushwhackers.

During the winter of 1861, Frank McDearmon shot a Union soldier fatally at a dance in East Boonville. The soldier drew a knife and slashed McDearmon nine times. Both expired on the scene.

The same winter John Oakman killed a home guard in Clarks Fork township as the victim and Cap-

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tain Albert Muntzel approached the William George home, seeking wagons to haul soldiers to Tipton. Oakman mistook their purpose.

Charles Wagner was killed near Pisgah early in the war.

In 1862, Richard P. Ellis, elderly and infirm pioneer resident of Lebanon township, and his nephew, a Mr. Graves, were shot dead by Union soldiers after they refused to go into a wood.

During the winter of 1862-63, Colonel Pope commanded several companies of home militia. Lieutenant-Colonel Reavis and a force of this command killed two Confederate recruiting officers and wounded another in the brush two miles east of Bunceton. The wounded man, a Boone Countian, recovered and was paroled.

When enlistments expired, Pope's organization was supplanted by a new battalion commanded by Major D. W. Wear. Much scouting by these companies discouraged bushwhacking in 1863.

GENERAL JOE SHELBY led his Confederate army into Cooper County in October, 1863. He burned the Pacific railroad bridge at Otterville on October 9 and camped in Mr. Nathaniel Leonard's pasture at Bell Air on October 10.

Arriving in Boonville, October 11, he confiscated merchandise for supplies. Lamy & McFadden and M. J. Wertheimer lost \$4,000 each in stocks, smaller stores suffering in proportion.

The first boatload of 250 Federal soldiers, commanded by Major Leonard of Howard County, was nearly across the Missouri when someone shouted that Shelby's army was in town.

The pilot turned the boat about. Musketfire splattered water in its wake. Then artillery limbered up and two cannon balls struck the boat. Major Leonard landed his force without loss, and was joined by Colonel Crittenden and 100 men steaming up.

Meanwhile, large Union forces pressed north toward Boonville, camping that night at Billingsville.

NEXT MORNING, October 12, Shelby hurried west, closely pressed. There was much skirmishing and many casualties. Two Confederates, asking for breakfast at the Labbo home, were killed, and two Federal cavalymen fell dead front their horses into the water at Dug Ford. Complete casualties never were reported. A battle ensued at Marshall.

IN THE SPRING of 1864, Bill Anderson and 20 of his guerrillas appeared at the home of Captain Charles E. Leonard at Bell Air. Miss Minnie Corum, a Southern sympathizer, dissuaded them from robbery and murder.

Next morning Anderson's party held up Pilot Grove citizens sitting in front of the postoffice. Included in the group were Edward H. Harris and William Mayo.

Mayo, a polished Kentuckian, objected to surrendering a gold watch. Anderson fired at his feet. Mayo fled and was shot to death by Anderson.

Mayo's flight precipitated retreat of Thomas Brownfield, who had been hiding. One of Anderson's men pursued Brownfield, emptying his revolver without effect. Brownfield turned, leveled his pistol, halting the "brusher". Without firing, Brownfield fled.

Anderson rode up and fired several times at the fleeing Brownfield. They then abandoned the chase.

ON JUNE 15, 1864, John Henry Boller, while driving in his buggy to Boonville, was robbed by three bushwhackers west of Boonville. After surrendering his valuables, he turned to drive on. The highwaymen then fired into the buggy.

Weak and bloody, Mr. Boner was taken into a Mr. Back's home near the present site of the Missouri Pacific freight depot. Mr. Boner died within a few minutes. He was a grandfather of G. F. Boller, Boonville merchant, and the father of Fred J. Boller, 93, last surviving member of the G. A. R. in Boonville.

Mr. Boller's assailants were Bill Stewart and men named Carter and Sloan. Shortly after robbing and shooting Mr. Boller they robbed an elderly man named Kiele.

Boonville home guards pursued them and shot Sloan in the side of the head. He was blind thereafter. Carter and Stewart escaped. Stewart was killed shortly after the war by a cattleman when the desperado broke into a hotel at Franklin.

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FRANKLIN SWAP, deceased, father of Dr. Charles Swap of Boonville, was provost marshal assigned to two companies of Federal cavalry occupying Boonville in August, 1864. No large Confederate forces were near but bushwhacking had increased.

Captain Parks, commanding the Boonville troops, led an expedition into Howard County. His command was cut in two by Bill Anderson and his men east of New Franklin. The larger group retreated to a house in the Missouri river bottoms and firing held Anderson at bay

Parks, fleeing north, met Major Leonard. Anderson, informed of approaching reinforcements, withdrew. The several Union men killed were buried in one grave in Boonville's city cemetery.

With Central Missouri temporarily out of the theater of war, bushwhacking became so general late in the summer of 1864 that three new companies of Boonville Home Guards were formed, two composed of both Northern and Southern men, the latter joining with the understanding that they would not be required to fight against regular Confederate forces.

BILL ANDERSON, operating mostly from Howard County, struck far and wide in Central and Western Missouri. His cavalry was extremely mobile, being well mounted. In an arrogant letter to editors of the papers at Lexington, a Southern stronghold, Anderson wrote in part

"Mr. Editors-In reading both your papers I see you urge the policy of citizens taking up arms to defend their persons and property. You are only asking them to sign their death warrants.

"Do you not know, sirs that you have some of Missouri's proudest, best and noblest sons to cope? . . . What protection do you want? It is from thieves, not such men as I profess to have under my command. My command can give them more protection than all the Federals in the state.

"There are thieves and robbers, but they do not belong to any organized band; they do not fight for principles; they are for self-interest; they are just as afraid of me as they are of Federals.

"I will help the citizens rid the country of them. They are not friends of mine. I have used all that language can do to stop their thefts; I will now see what I can do by force.

"But, listen to me, fellow citizens, do not obey this last order. Do not take up arms if you value your lives and property. It is not in my power to save your lives if you do. If you proclaim to be in arms against the guerrillas, I will kill you. I will hunt you down like wolves and murder you. You cannot escape. It will not be the Federals after you."

CAPTAIN TODD and 60 guerrillas raided the Pilot Grove Methodist revival of food and horses during the summer of 1864, and took as hostages Peter Mitzel and Otho Zeller, Union sympathizers. That night they butchered them hideously on the Lone Elm Prairie.

Three days later the same band killed John Diehl and a Mr. Vollmer in West Boonville.

Hall's state militia murdered a Mr. Nichols, conservative Kentuckian, a Union sympathizer, living near Bell Air.

When Todd raided the Pilot Grove revival some of his men conversed with Thomas Cooper and Robert Magruder, lying under a tree in the churchyard. The report spread that they informed the bushwhackers that Mitzel and Zeller favored the Union.

When Cooper and Magruder visited Boonville, home guards shot and killed Cooper in a drug store. Squads combed the town for Magruder. As he lay on a lounge in the office of the Pierce Hotel, a squad entered. Colonel Pierce, the proprietor, said Magruder had departed. None of the militiamen knew him by sight. After they departed, Pierce secreted Magruder, then smuggled him aboard an eastbound steamboat. He returned after the war.

A BAND OF GUERRILLAS on August 31, 1864, killed Christian Krohn, as he assisted his wife and 10-months-old son, John F. Krohn, to dismount from a horse, at their home, eight miles south of Boonville, later known as the Major Moore farm. The outlaws set fire to the house, then extinguished it.

ON AUGUST 7, 1864, a squad of Bill Anderson's men swam their horses across the Missouri to Saline township and about noon ambushed a squad of home guards approaching them on a hilltop a mile and a quarter south of Gooch Mill. Home guards killed included Captain Bernhardt Deidrich, Frank Hafferburg, Henry Weaver, Erhardt Blank and men named Deil, Hute and Ader.

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Ernest Speiler was wounded. Otto Speiler, John Blank and Jacob Blank escaped. Weaver, an old man, was scalped and brained.

Chris Fricke and Henry Schultz were killed by guerrillas in Clarks Fork township in the fall of 1864.

GENERAL STERLING PRICE marched into Central Missouri early in October, 1864, with an army that grew like a snowball rolling down hill.

Colonel Joseph A. Eppstein's command skirmished with Price's advance guard between the Osage river and the Moreau. Eppstein arrived in Jefferson City ahead of Price.

Price had 20,000 men, poorly equipped and unorganized. He dared not risk a battle at Jefferson City against General Sanborn's 3,500, including the 3rd Missouri Infantry and 4th Missouri Cavalry.

Sanborn hurried his cavalry in pursuit. Lively skirmishes ensued at Stringtown, Russellville and California. J. F. Short, now of Eustis, Florida, was a child on his parents' farm near Russellville. He writes:

"General Price came west from Jefferson City on the main road to Springfield. A company of probably 100 or more of his soldiers camped on our farm. They confiscated absolutely everything we had to eat.

"They appropriated all the meal, flour, lard, bacon, salt and pepper, and the officers insisted that my mother cook for them, for, which they paid her in Confederate money. They also gave her a due bill on the Confederate States for all the property they took.

"They took our two horses, killed and ate our milk cows, killed every chicken on the farm and killed and robbed all our beehives. They also dug our potatoes, took our few apples and fed all our corn and fodder to their horses. They burned as firewood every rail from around our farm.

"The Federal soldiers were so close behind them that they got an early start next morning and skirmished up the road to about Corticelli, and veered to the right and made for California.

"Near my uncle's farm, at Corticelli, a Confederate soldier was wounded and left behind. My cousin, Elizabeth Campbell, and another girl, strong Southern sympathizers, found him, took him home and hid him out. They provided a bed in a pig pen in the brush and nursed and fed him until he was able to return home."

TO SUBSIST, Price's forces foraged far, leaving destitution in their wake. It was more a raid on property than on rival forces. They treated non-combatants respectfully if they surrendered property without resistance.

General Price, continually marching and hard-pressed by Federal troops, was unable to drill or organize the thousands of Missourians who flocked to his banner when he advanced, and returned to their homes when he retreated.

General Price camped on Moniteau creek, just in Cooper County, October 10, 1864.

NEXT DAY - exactly one year after General Shelby occupied Boonville - reports spread like wild-fire that Bill Anderson, with a large force, was approaching.

The three home guard companies, two including Southern men, threw up a barricade at Main and Vine streets, prepared for a fight to the death.

A force of cavalry killed a German scout a mile east of Boonville and swept on. As the hard-riding troops clattered along Vine Street near the present Foursquare Church, the home guards let go a volley without effect.

It was not Anderson, but the advance guard of General Shelby, clearing the way for General Price. The home guards surrendered and were imprisoned in the courthouse. Commissioned officers were paroled.

At sundown Shelby entered Boonville, with Price close behind. The staff made headquarters at the City Hotel, on a high hill, later graded for site of the W. J. Cochran dwelling on Morgan Street.

That night two of the home guards, Jacob Henry Neef and Godfried Boner, escaped from the courthouse, and went their separate ways. Mr. Neef's wife was an expectant mother, birth being anticipated in the immediate future.

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On October 13, General Price paroled the home guards, warning that if they ever bore arms again against the South they would be shot.

AFTER the parole, it was learned that Mr. Neef had not returned home. It had been a night of uneasiness, with wives of absent husbands staying in groups.

Comrades of Jacob H. Neef searched, and Christian Wehling found him shot to death in Brickner's branch, near Westwood Church, a heavily timbered section west of Boonville near the present west Boonville Evangelical Church.

Mrs. Fred Neef, 78, of Boonville, whose father discovered the body of Jacob Henry Neef, remembers Price's Raid, occurring in her early childhood, as though it was yesterday. The men hid out at first but, when it became apparent that the soldiers would not kill noncombatants as the bushwhackers did, the men made their appearance.

The soldiers put the women in West Boonville community to work making shirts, and paid them in Confederate money. The raiders took a fat hog and a fine mare from the Wehling farm, leaving a lame horse in the pasture. The autumn harvest was badly depleted from the raid.

In Boonville three days, Price's army confiscated all good horses in the north half of the county while Federal forces seized mounts in the south half. General Price commandeered merchandise and appropriated autumn crops.

WHILE the Confederates occupied Boonville, on the night of October 13, Captain Shoemaker of the home guards was seized at Central avenue and Sixth street and murdered at the fair grounds. His assailants were believed to be Bill Anderson's men.

AS PRICE gathered supplies in Boonville and rested his main force, General Fagan and his better equipped Arkansas troops participating, in Price's raid, withstood increasing Federal pressure south of Boonville, yielding gradually and retreating in good order.

Colonel Graveley with 400 of Sanborn's cavalymen, approaching from Tipton, retreated October 12 after a lively fight. Colonel Eppstein, with 350 men, camped seven miles south of Boonville and on October 13 advanced to Petite Saline creek.

After a brisk fight, General Fagan's 400 retreated a half-mile and made a stand behind felled trees across the road. Miller's and Murphy's Federal companies were surrounded. Amid fighting with bayonets and swords, Confederates demanded surrender. Colonel Eppstein came up with two companies of reinforcements and Fagan again retired.

At Anderson's branch they fought even more savagely. Three Union soldiers were killed and seven wounded. Confederate losses were considerably larger.

Fagan brought up four cannon and shelled the woods along the stream where Eppstein's men were deployed. They retreated to California, obtained supplies and returned next day to Crenshaw's farm where they had dinner. Here they learned that Price had moved west, so they pursued toward Georgetown.

This marked the virtual end of the Civil War between large armed forces in Cooper County. The sickened, weary and impoverished community still was harassed by guerrillas. Federal troops gave more and more attention to fighting them.

In the summer of 1864, a policy of no quarter for bushwhackers was adopted. Colonel John F. Philips, commanding the 7th Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, hunted guerrillas. Later he was appointed judge of the Federal Court in the Western Missouri District by President Grover Cleveland. In the summer of '64, Colonel Philips sent the following report

"I sent Major Houts, of my command, with 150 men, northwest of this place, with instructions to scout the country thoroughly. They went 25 miles, then, turning north, struck the Missouri river at Wellington. This country is a safe covert for outlaws - a complete jungle, a perfect solitude. The country adjacent to the Sni affords forage and rations.

"Arriving at Wellington about 10 a. m. Sunday morning, Major Houts learned that two guerrillas had been in town that morning and probably had gone to Warder's Church, two miles distant, where a Hardshell preached to 'Brushers' the unsearchable riches of good whisky and guerrilla warfare.

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"The Major detached about 50 men under Captain Henslee, Company L, to the church. It is situated on a bluff overlooking the Sni. The command had to approach by a narrow road, cross a bridge within 20 paces of the building; and ascend an abrupt bank.

"Directed by the captain, Sergeant Brassfield with six men dashed across the bridge, passed the church and occupied a position beyond, to cut off retreat and divert attention from the main column.

"The cry, 'Feds! Feds!' thundered from the audience. One guerrilla, to be married to the pastor's daughter, stood at a window, making love to his inamorata.

"Drawing revolvers, the guerrillas began earnest work, with nerve and determination worthy of a better cause. Women and children screamed and, with method in their madness, threw themselves in front of the outlaws.

"Captain Henslee commanded them to squat. They obeyed. The work of death went bravely on. Only two bushwhackers escaped. The others were killed outright or mortally wounded."

Cooper and adjacent counties were not honeycombed, as was Northwest Missouri, by the Paw Paw Militia, composed of disloyal citizens, returned Confederate officers and soldiers. Organized into companies and regiments, these secretly maintained groups had a demoralizing effect on loyal citizens.

RUTHLESS measures to stamp out guerrillas brought protests from Southern sympathizers of war-warped judgment. Replying, Major General S. R. Curtis of the Union forces, wrote, about the middle of October, 1864:

"Your letter concerning disposition of certain brigands calling themselves Confederate soldiers is received. We are disposing of them summarily everywhere. When men in our rear betray the parole implied by their shelter under roofs of our people left at home, they deserve hanging or butchery, as you denominate the taking of their lives.

"War is butchery, and none is more justified than destruction of sneaks and cowards who war in our rear, disguised as citizens. Brigands have no rights.

"Our troops everywhere now consider it right kill bushwhackers even after they surrender Scalps and ears worn evince savage barbarity. Your sympathy is misplaced."

General Fisk in a letter dated midnight, September 23, 1864, addressed to General Rosecrans, urged total depopulation of guerrilla-infested Howard and Boone counties. He wrote:

"Could you but see this section and study not only its topography but also the hearts of the people, you would readily discover our difficulties in exterminating bushwhackers.

"Jackman, with less than 100 men, remained in Boone County for 15 months, waging bushwhacking warfare, yet, General Guitar, born and reared in Boone County and knowing every path and brush patch, with 6,000 good troops was unable to drive out or kill them.

"Boone and Howard are now our two worst localities. In Boone I have General Douglas, a native who has been sheriff and knows intimately the country and its citizens; and in Howard is Major Leonard, whose advantages there equal those of General Douglas for Boone.

"Yet, with all their knowledge, industry and perseverance, the guerrillas scatter and concentrate, eluding our forces. Our secret movements are discovered. The citizens at home are our most dangerous foes, and in no spot of all our disturbed territory has the rebellion more earnest friends than in the Missouri river counties of the district. We also have here a large proportion of those expelled from Johnson, Jackson and other border counties last year by General Ewing's order.

"The invasion in the Southeast strengthens our sympathizing class. They believe Price with 'redemption draweth nigh'.

"Depopulation and devastation are extreme measures, but if this infernal warfare continues, it will be humane and economic of human life to adopt and vigorously enforce such measures wherever the bushwhackers have more friends than the government."

FOUR VOLUMES of 1000 pages each officially record guerrilla atrocities in Missouri during 1864. In Cooper County, sentiment was more evenly divided than in Howard and Boone, and the Union usually had adequate garrisons in Boonville. But bushwhackers often eluded constituted authority. Frequently

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they were mistaken for Federal soldiers, as many of them often wore blue.

Violence declined after the end of the war in the spring of 1865.

THOMAS BROWNFIELD, who previously had caused Bill Anderson's zest for the chase to temporarily subside, heard prowlers near his log house shortly after the war. He climbed into the loft and when they broke in a door he shot and wounded one Brownlee, whose escape was thwarted by Abraham Brownfield, a half-brother of Thomas.

The gang outside fired the house, but extinguished the blaze when Brownlee shouted to them. A compromise was arranged. The gang departed and Brownfield summoned Dr. Pendleton and kept his pledge not to turn Brownlee over to authorities.

JEREMIAH GOOD and his father were killed near Big Lick, while a 15-year-old brother of Jeremiah shot from their house, killing one of the band of five. John Good, another brother, not at home, had killed a man at Big Lick during the war. The double killing was believed to be in reprisal.

Ross Montgomery, a former slave of H. B. Hopkins, in Saline township, threatened lives of several Southern sympathizers and was believed to have burned houses and barns. He cleared out but returned after the war.

He disappeared while cutting wood near Overton. His skeleton, found several years later in a well, was identified by shoes that his wife recognized.

Another Negro, hiding in a corn shock, was killed during the war.

DURING THE WAR Captain Boswell died of wounds from a clash between Union troops surprised by Confederates while the former were lodged for the night at Albert G. Tompkins' Inn, a stage stop west of Prairie Home.

Bushwhackers stalked Tom Mercer to the home of the Widow Carey. He and six well armed men defended the house. Mercer killed one "brusher". Mercer and his companions escaped through a cornfield.

Returned soldiers from each side set examples in peace and loyalty to the nation that civil war had not divided. Sprinkled thickly in every community, these valiant and influential men made banditry unpopular. The James and Younger boys were among the last holdouts. Many of their gang died in their boots.

Cooper County, like other Missouri communities, bound up her wounds and set about rebuilding fortunes and repairing a badly shaken society. The wounds were not superficial. The scars healed but many of the hurts still persist.

THE "BATTLE OF BUNCETON" BOOMED BUSINESS

DR. A. W. NELSON, now deceased, was the Democratic nominee for Governor of Missouri in 1924. On broad acres of the several sections comprising his Eastwood farms, southwest of Bunceton, a barbecue and Democratic rally were arranged to honor the visit of John W. Davis of West Virginia, Democratic nominee for President.

The event was widely publicized, especially in Missouri, with a view to making much political medicine.

Tens of thousands treked over dusty highways to the country home of the gentleman farmer. Davis shook so many hands that before night his right arm was in a sling. Republican orators later claimed it was not the handshaking but trying to tear a tough barbecued steak apart that had caused the injury. Just one of the many little pleasantries of politics.

WHILE the celebration was at its height, lowering clouds rolled up and torrents fell, reminiscent of the ark. Those who had enjoyed the free food and Eastwood's hospitality scurried helter-skelter, searching frantically for their parked cars. Dry fields became spongy and dusty roads quagmires. From congested pastures the milling motors slowly swung into caravans down boggy roads, with rain drumming fiercely as savage tom-toms in darkest Africa.

Many cars went into ditches. Torrents rushing down them were like rising rivers, and drove occu-

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pants out afoot, stumbling and slipping through the muck, hats low and heads bent before the slanting, stinging rain.

OTHER CARS, after zigzag skidding and hairbreadth escapes, gained a friendly farmhouse, barn, implement shed, garage or corn crib. Fewer forged on to Bunceton or Boonville. When they arrived, night had long descended. Hotels overflowed and the managements solicited residents to provide quarters. Many slept in their cars, in garages-or where their motors had sputtered in death. Others haunted hotel lobbies and all-night restaurants. Business of serving hot coffee and ham and eggs was brisk.

The Battle of Bunceton had become a rout, for modern highway routes then had not been completed.

A CHEERFUL FIGHTER AT OLD PALESTINE

A GAY BLADE from the East visited at Old Palestine in its heyday. Fights were common then and the young man got into an altercation with a native.

Fists flew and the Easterner subdued his adversary. He then announced: "Gentlemen, I have fought over 14 states and this is the first man I ever whipped."

He was taken to Old Palestine's bosom.

CHAPTER 19
AFTER READJUSTMENT, THREE BRIGHT DECADES

A Former Man of This Community, Governor Hamilton R. Gamble, Missouri's Civil War Governor, Starts the Rebuilding in 1861 and Carries It Forward Nobly and Effectively-He Sacrifices His Health and Dies in Office, Widely Mourned-Radicalism Culminates in the Unworkable "Drake Constitution" in June, 1865-Liberal Republicans Elect B. Gratz Brown as Governor and Their Entire Ticket in 1870, Inaugurating an Era of Increasing Prosperity, Peace, and Happiness.

RECONSTRUCTION began in the South at the end of the Civil War. In Missouri it was called readjustment, and began July 22, 1861, when the state convention, which had voted against secession, was reconvened.

After the First Battle of Boonville, in June, 1861, Governor Claiborne F. Jackson and other state officials became fugitives. Missouri was without civil government. Martial law was in control of a German-born Unionist who had slight knowledge of representative government. Anarchy threatened.

Nathaniel Paschall, editor of THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN in St. Louis, advocated the convention reconvene, depose absent officials and set up a provisional government. It was done. The state treasurer, auditor and register of lands returned, swore allegiance to the United States and resumed office.

HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, a former resident of Franklin, was chosen governor, and Willard P. Hall, eloquent St. Louisan, lieutenant governor Judge John L. Philips said of them

"Their very names were a rainbow of promise With unsparing energy, consummate ability, and unflinching courage, Governor Gamble set his face to restoring order, lawful process, and peace."

The Governor's health broke, and he tendered his resignation in 1863. Judge Philips wrote

"I can yet see his pallid face, his hair like burnished silver, his eyes aglow with the fire of martyrdom, his voice so mellow, yet perfectly modulated, as he stood before the convention and said: 'Your will he done, not mine'. With the harness chafing his wasting frame, he went to his death, January 31, 1864, lamented and honored at his funeral as I have never before or since witnessed in this state."

Under the reorganized government, a state militia of 13,000 was effectively organized by General John Schofield.

WITH widespread bushwhacking and reprisals, a tide of radicalism swelled to split the Union party, in 1864, into the Charcoals, or radicals, and the Claybanks, or conservatives. Democrats, considered rebels, could not vote.

Many staunch Union supporters stayed away from the polls. They resented the Charcoals challenging everyone not extreme. The Charcoals elected their ticket by 40,000, including delegates to draft a new state constitution. The outgrowth was the Drake Constitution, dominated by Charles Drake.

It was adopted on June 6, 1865, after a fierce campaign and a vote of 43,670 to 41,808. Again Southern men could not vote. It was between radical and conservative Unionists.

THE DRAKE CONSTITUTION provided an oath of loyalty, which disqualified many teachers, preachers, lawyers and public officials, and all who had harbored any Southern sympathizer.

To prevent the test oath being declared invalid, the new constitution provided procedure to oust officials. A thousand judges in Missouri, from the Supreme Court down, were displaced, some by military force.

The Drake Constitution quickly proved unworkable. In 1870 a liberal Republican ticket triumphed, with B. Gratz Brown elected governor. A new constitution was drafted and adopted.

Prosperity returned to Cooper County in the '70s. The '80s became elegant, the '90s gay.

"Happy are the people whose annals are brief." For 30 years after readjustment and until the Spanish-American War, life flowed smoothly in Cooper County.

The old American spirit expressed itself, pushing the frontier west, spiced with occasional Indian outbreaks . . . "Custer's Last Stand" . . . Sitting Bull on the Little Big Horn . . . Grasshoppers swarming east

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as far as Warrensburg, statewide prayers-deliverance . . . The Great American Desert conquered
Sod houses on prairie claims . . . Railroad building . . . Expansion.

CHAPTER 20
THE WAR WITH SPAIN AND A NEW CENTURY

The United States Is Tranquil, Self-Sufficient, Prosperous and Happy Until Spain Sinks the "Maine"-Teddy's Rough Riders and Dewey Clean Castile and Aragon on Land and Sea Flushed With Victory, America Starts on the Road to Imperialism but Quickly Wearies of Overseas Dominions and Does an About-Face-A Return to Self-Containment and Finishing the Job of Subjugating the West-McKinley, Taft, Roosevelt and Wilson-Ward Cosgrove Gives Flashes of Boonville in Those Days-The Punitive Expedition Into Mexico Against Villa With Boonville's Company B on the Border-The Business Slump of 1913 Ends Soon After Europe Goes to War in August, 1914, but International Complications Arise From "Hands Across the Sea".

COOPER COUNTY, as all of the United States, was tranquil, happy and prosperous in 1897.

A few steamboats still plied the "Big Muddy". The Missouri-Pacific's river route had not been built. There were no continental highways worthy of mention. Muddy roads and interrupted ferry service contributed to isolation. Many creeks were forded. People traveled only short distances, except by rail.

Hitch-racks were important commercial assets. Boarding and lodging houses with adjacent feed lots, barns and sheds operated in Missouri towns as "farmers' homes". Stockmen and farmers often stayed overnight because only limited distances could be traveled with horses.

MARK TWAIN was America's favorite living author and returned occasionally to his old home in Hannibal to see his beloved Mississippi.

A slowly rising tide of sentiment against the liquor traffic expressed itself in protests against family entrances, at the side of saloons, and in humble beginnings of the Anti-Saloon League.

Boonville was practically without paved streets, but "A Bicycle Built for Two" rolled along in smooth, musical cadence.

Potatoes sold around 35 cents a bushel, corn about 30 cents, wheat 70 cents, Texas steers \$4 a hundred, eggs 12 cents a dozen, rye, bourbon and Canada malt whisky \$2 a gallon, and turkey dinners were offered in restaurants at 20 cents while suppers and breakfasts were 15 cents.

WOMEN'S SHIRTWAISTS had not yet arrived, and dresses above the ankles, to prevent entanglements while skating, were severely criticized; ladies' muslin nightgowns were priced at 19 cents, gingham at five cents a yard, Stein-Bloch suits, \$13 to \$17, and well made corsets, long or short style, all sizes, 50 cents.

Bookkeepers, stenographers and typists were men, receiving from \$6 to \$8 a week in towns of Boonville's size.

Most laundries were operated by Chinese, Peruna was the most popular of patent medicines, and many manufacturers advertised that their commodities were "not made by trusts".

Kemper Family School in Boonville had 52 students, including Will Rogers.

The United States had a population of 75,000,000 and some thousands looked to the Klondike in Alaska where gold had been discovered. Cooper County, as all communities west of the Alleghenies, had many earmarks of a frontier country with population in a state of flux.

TELEPHONE SYSTEMS were new in town. Rural party lines were not yet and there was no rural free delivery of mail. Farm power was limited to work animals and the strong arm of the tiller.

Better class homes in Boonville were illuminated by gas and heated with wood. There was a barn at the rear of nearly every prosperous home and a buggy shed. Boys drove the cow in spring and summer to and from pasture at outskirts of the town and wrestled with the bucksaw in winter. Girls churned and assisted their mothers with many household duties now performed by electricity.

Most food supplies were in bulk rather than package, and summer was a long succession of canning. Cellars were loaded with filled tins and jars, and with pumpkins, squash, apples, nuts and cider for a winter's supply.

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MONEY was scarce but demands were modest and candidates pledged economy in office.

Most of the continent had been brought order cultivation and food supplies were plentiful. It was an age of gastronomical intemperance, propriety, social restraint and leisurely tempo.

America was taking more interest in world affairs, and a protest arose against Spanish cruelties in her colony, Cuba.

The United States sent part of its navy to the island's waters. The *Maine* was blown up by a mine, and sunk.

"REMEMBER THE 'MAINE'!" Re-echoed through the states. It became a battle-cry. The United States declared war on the declining monarchy.

Despite a lack of preparedness, miserable sanitation and spoiled foods, American forces, in 1898, decisively defeated the Kingdom of Castile and Aragon on land and sea.

Commodore Dewey, at Manila, sent the Spanish fleet to the bottom. Theodore Roosevelt, who resigned as assistant secretary of the Navy to organize his colorful Rough Riders and personally get into the fight, brought added glory at San Juan Hill. Moro Castle fell.

After several years of bush warfare with the "little brown brothers", Fighting Fred Funston captured Aguinaldo, thus ending the Philippine Insurrection, long after the terms of peace, dictated by the United States, had forced Spain to free Cuba and to sell the Philippines at America's price.

The Cooper County camp of Spanish War Veterans is the principal link in this community with those lusty and exciting days extending into the dawn of the twentieth century. Major W. S. McAaron of Kemper Military School is adjutant of the camp.

BESIDES acquiring the Philippines, the United States annexed the four diminutive islands of Samoa, far-away Guam, the Danish West Indies and took steps for ownership of the Panama Canal Zone, to later construct what France had failed to accomplish.

Having previously bought Alaska and annexed Hawaii, the United States, at the beginning of the new century, seethed with imperialistic ambitions. They quickly subsided.

The American enjoyed pushing the frontier westward on his continent and stretching out over more of its territory, fighting and subduing savages, and Nature, often unkind, with extreme temperatures and niggardly rainfall. He quickly acquired a distaste for overseas dominions in environments and climates foreign to his own background.

The English poet, Rudyard Kipling, expressed a friendly warning in his poem, "The White Man's Burden", which seemed, to be on every tongue. An American newspaper columnist wrote of the Filipino

"He may be a little brown brother of Howard Taft,

"But he ain't no brother of mine."

By 1902 the American public not only was disinclined toward further expansion but many considered the territories already taken as embarrassing liabilities.

As America cooled toward imperialism, Kaiser Wilhelm announced dramatically, on New Year's day in 1900, that Germany would greatly enlarge her navy, indicating a policy of imperialism.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY was elected President in 1900, and Governor Theodore Roosevelt of New York was "kicked upstairs" into the vice-presidency, as he expressed it. McKinley was assassinated within about a year after taking office.

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AS THE UNITED STATES returned to its own knitting, flushed with her show of power against Spain and challenged by remaining frontiers in the West, Cooper County shared with the rest of the country a growing prosperity and benefited from wide advances in many fields.

"The world is growing better." Science proved that yellow fever is transmitted by a mosquito, typhus by a louse, bubonic plague by a flea and malaria by mosquitoes. Also, it was proven that typhoid and cholera come from germs in unclean water and milk. Antitoxin for diphtheria and the X-ray were just coming into use. There were great advances in surgery. Man's expectancy advanced six years.

Introduction of the internal combustion engine brought the first motor vehicles and tractors. Electricity for lighting began to displace gas, but current was not used for power, as it was available in Boonville only at night. There was no radio, and most electrical appliances now common in households and industry had not arrived.

It was a period of security with change. The direct primary for nominating candidates came in 1900. The Reclamation Act for conservation of natural resources was passed in 1902. President Roosevelt was re-elected in 1904. Direct election of United States senators came in 1913.

CHANGE was gradual and orderly, and each move seemed toward democracy, progress and prosperity. Brief flashes of Boonville in those times were given recently by James Ward Cosgrove, Tulsa attorney, in a letter to Charles Walz, Boonville jeweler. Mr. Cosgrove wrote:

"When I think of the old days in Boonville, I see Pat Kinney and Scott Jackson standing in Joe Barth's alley, Henry Grissom driving a team down Main Street, Adolph Victor rushing around the corner to whisper to a farmer, Colonel John Elliott coming down the steps from the Farmers Bank, and Captain Baird walking home on a hot day under his parasol. Jake Haerle was regular going to and from his shop, and Brockmeyer had a fast-stepping delivery team driven by Louis Braxton."

IT was the age of the cakewalk, flambeau clubs in political rallies, county fairs, street fairs in Boonville, local-option agitation and, later in the period, arguments for state prohibition. The Floradora Girls and Weber & Fields were the rage on Broadway. DeWolf Hopper traveled up and down the land reciting "Casey At The Bat".

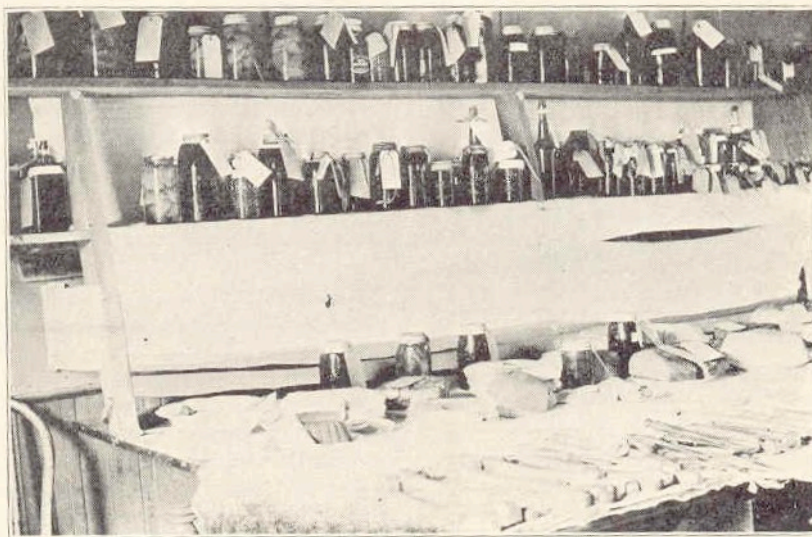
Richard Mansfield, William Gillette, Julia Marlowe, William Southern, Minnie Maddern Fisk, Sarah Bernhardt, John Drew, Ada Rehan, James A. Herne, Walker Whitesides, Chauncey Alcott, Harry Lauder, Alan Doone, Eva Tanguay and Walter Hampton were among stars of the stage.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" still made annual tours. Minstrel shows, dramas and musical comedies in the flesh invaded the smaller towns.

POPULAR somas included "Daisy Bell", "There'll Be A Hot Time In The Old Town Tonight", "On The Banks of The Wabash, Far Away", "After The Ball", "Sweet Adeline", "The Silvery Moors", "Mobile Bay", "By The Old Mill Stream" and "You Wore a Tulip".

"Gentleman Jim" Corbett and James J. Jeffries in turn were enthroned by fistiana, and cigar-store Indians still were numerous.

Popular artists were Charles Dana Gibson, who glorified she American girl; E. W. Kemble, portray-er of Negro types; A. B. Frost, who drew rural people; A. Frederic Remington, who presented Indian life;



LOANED BY THE BUNCETON EAGLE.
Summer was a long succession of canning. Cellars were loaded with filled tins and jars, and with pumpkins, squash, apples, nuts and cider.

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and Jessie Wilcox Smith, Maxfield Parrish and Howard Pyle for art broadly cultural.

The nation read Richard Harding Davis for reports on wars and for fiction, Finley Peter Dunne for "Mr. Dooley", George Ade's "Fables in Slang" and the works of two outstanding Missourians, Mark Twain, humorist, and Eugene Field, columnist, humorist and children's poet.

During this period Teddy Roosevelt was busting trusts and advising that the nation speak softly but carry a big stick. He hewed to the line and let the chips fall where they would. Often he had one on his shoulder.

Then came four years of Taft-safe, good natured and kind, but not brilliant.

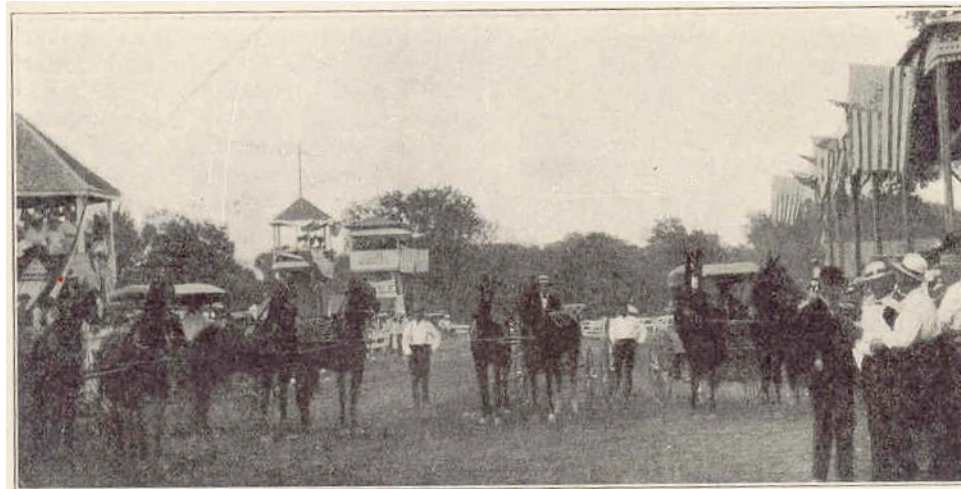
In 1912 Taft and Roosevelt quarreled and Teddy organized the "Bull Moose" or Progressive party, split the Republicans, and the Democrats elected Woodrow Wilson.

MEXICO'S GOVERNMENT was unstable. A president one month might be an exile the next. Revolutions were overnight affairs. Banditry and murder increased, and American interests were jeopardized.

In 1913, Boonville's unit, Company B, was among many national guard organizations sent to the Rio Grande on a punitive expedition against Villa. Bandit-chasing across the border, with the acquiescence of a weak national government at Mexico City, proved the United States' complete unpreparedness.

Uneasiness grew as the political situation in Europe during the summer of 1914 approached a climax. When the storm broke over there in August, the United States was still in an economic slump but was happy in its geographic and political isolation.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS were solved in the demand for American money and goods abroad, but international complications, growing out of the war, developed rapidly. The Allies bottled up the German Navy and the Germans retaliated by sinking merchant ships. It eventually led the United States into the war.



LOANED BY THE BUNCETON EAGLE.

Hitch-racks were important commercial assets. Farmers' homes accommodated many over night guests. Only limited distances could be traveled with horses.

From 1914 to 1917, America sold and loaned heavily to an eager Europe, who in turn roundly abused this nation of "money grubbers", "dollar worshipers" and "moral cowards". President Wilson was re-elected in 1916 because "He kept us out of war". He had written many protests to Germany.

Propaganda extolled war as a tonic for a soft civilization. Rigors of conflict made nations strong, we were told. Clever stories by the

Allies told of German atrocities, greatly exaggerated or entirely false.

The Germans, less diplomatic, tried "fear copy" but it was less successful than that used now by antiseptic manufacturers.

President Wilson proclaimed armed neutrality on the seas but sentiment leaned toward the Allies. Only some untoward event was necessary to push the United States into the Allied lines.

CHAPTER 21
COOPER COUNTY IS GENEROUS IN WORLD WAR

More Than Two and One-Half Million Dollars and an Excess of Manpower Combine for an Illustrious Record-Company B Saw Long and Hard Service and Made a Valiant Record, Including Days of Isolation From Other American Forms in the Argonne-The List of the County's Dead and Wounded Is Long-Experiences of Sam Mock and Others at the Front-Leonard Thoma Post, Number 52, The American Legion, Continues Veterans' Service in Peace, as in War-It Is Civic-minded and Prosperous and Provides Many Social Features for Its Members and Considerable Entertainment for the Public.

EUROPE, in 1914, seemed far away from Cooper County, even after the political powder-keg was ignited by murder of an obscure potentate in the Balkans and the continent became a battlefield, with Germany's armies rolling down the gray roads of Belgium, a cloud of smoke by day and a pillar of fire by night.

The European conflagration created demands for supplies and brought the United States out of a commercial slump. America sold eagerly.

Soon the combatants needed money. American bankers made loans. More and more supplies were shipped abroad. The United States became heavily interested, financially, in the Allied cause. International bankers floated huge loans, subscribed to by the American public.

Germany was unable to obtain American goods. The British and Allied navies had her commerce bottled up. She retaliated with submarine warfare, sinking merchant ships.

THE UNITED STATES fought the War of 1812, with England over freedom of the seas, and was drawn into the World War, April 6, 1917, on the same issue.

Boonville's National Guard organization, Company 13, 3rd Infantry, Missouri National Guard, had been drafted into federal service, August 5, 1917, and consolidated with Company B, 6th Missouri Infantry and designated as Company B, 140th Infantry.

Rapid expansion of the military establishment occurred. Enrollment at Kemper Military School made necessary the use of additional buildings.

CONGRESS passed the Universal Conscription or Draft Act and 24,234,021 men, 21 to 31 years old, were registered throughout the United States. Of this number 2,810,296 eventually were inducted into service. Men married or otherwise having dependents, the physically unfit, and those engaged in industries necessary to prosecution of the war, generally were exempted.

Added to those in the home citizen army, many with military training volunteered and were accepted for officers' training camps. Regular arms of the service-the army, navy, marine corps and national guard-were greatly augmented by volunteers. Drafted men were not placed in these organizations.

During early stages of the war, from August, 1914, to April, 1917, many American citizens of German birth or ancestry, naturally sympathized with the Fatherland, but, as the breach widened, they sorrowfully turned from early backgrounds and sided with the United States, where their primary interests were.

Cooper County had a board of defense Chairman, Dr. A. W. Nelson; secretary, L. O. Schaumburg; and H. A. Jewett, A. H. Harriman, E. E. Amick, D. E. -McArthur, A. A. Wallace, Homer Wear and Roy D. Williams

There were no spies in Cooper County, no disorders and practically no ill feeling, although the fever of war ran high. Many measures that seemed logical now appear ludicrous. Much propaganda, then gospel, now is pure falsehood.

THE PERSONNEL of Company B, composed of men of Cooper and adjacent counties who early rallied to the colors, was:

Captain, Carl F. Scheibner; first lieutenant, Warren T. Davis; second lieutenant, William F. Short; first sergeant, Merl Joseph Barnert; mess sergeant, J. Clem Davis; supply sergeant, Carl A. Miller; ser-

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geants - John P. Logan, Jr., Forest E. Callahan; corporals - William Lachen, Joseph C. White, Ewell K. Walden; cooks - Morrison C. Simms, George Langhans; buglers - Monte C. Coulter, Edward T. Willard.

Privates-Robert Annly, Stephen Y. Bagby, Daniel Becker, Wayne R. Berry, Rolla Biltz, Burke E. Bledsoe, Rolla T. Bottom, John W. Buchanan, Arthur L. Campbell, Frank W. Cash, John Cauthon, John Cochran, Charles B. Cornea, Wyatt Cramer, Oscar Crum, Jesse H. Davis, Oscar J. Dewell, James L. Donohew, John C. Edwards, Jewell Fenical, Paul R. Goode, Monte H. Haller, Rutherford B. Haves, George Haves, James J. Haley, Roy P. Haley, Tom A. Hickcox, Harry R. Holmer, Henry J. Hilscomp, Ewing Hurt, Charles H. Huber, Cecil Jenkins, Eugene E. Johnston, Eugene F. Kleasner, James L. Kreeger, George Leininger, Edgar C. Lohse, Sylvanus W. Malott, Andrew L. Mayfield, John H. McMellon, Emmett H. McRoberts, Carl W. Mock, Sam A. Mock, Charles S. Moore, Kemper Moore, Riley W. Murphy, Claude L. Muncy, Walker Oswald, Raymond R. Partee, Phillip Peeples, David H. Pfeifer, Otto E. Poertner, George Potter, Robert C. Renfrow, Earl W. Russell, Albert Schell, William Scotten, Rodney E. Simmons, Webster Joseph Simmons, Ernest N. Simpson, Fred Sims, Joe B. Smalley, Ernest F. Spaete, Robert H. Stephens, Jesse O. Stillwell, Curtis Stiner, Stanley M. Thatcher, William R. Thomas, Ralph A. Tuckley, Robert Von Oertzen, Dewey F. Wells, Lon H. Weyland, James White, Roger E. White, Richard N. Windsor, Grady T. Wood and William H. Yontz.

This organization went over early, saw much service, including ghastly losses in the Argonne, and upheld the finest traditions of American valor.

COMPANY B entered front line trenches in Alsace-Lorraine. Being a National Guard outfit, it got over soon after the vanguard of the regular army and before conscripted Americans.

B Company relieved French troops that had been chummy with the Germans. There had been instances of representatives of each side playing cards together.

Alsace-Lorraine, which had been both German and French territory, was full of spies.

The day after Company B entered the trenches, a machine gunner belonging to this Boonville outfit discovered about 40 Germans washing clothes at a spring within the American lines. He opened fire and killed every one.

Five days later the Germans ceased a time honored custom of bombarding the enemy lines in that sector for only three minutes a day. The Americans went into their dugouts at 10:57 a.m. Germans opened up promptly at that time and continued until 11 o'clock. Firing then ceased for 24 hours. The Germans, being methodical, did not change their custom until they had advised the high command of the changed enemy attitude and had received orders from headquarters.

The United States Army developed the finest intelligence department among the Allies. Picked men from police departments of the large cities, private detectives and veterans of the Army Intelligence Department worked through France, especially in Alsace-Lorraine, and put more Frenchmen in jail than the bastilles of the old monarchy and of the republic ever had held. This heartened French spirit, as did also continued arrivals of stalwart Americans.

THE YANKS' stature, strength, agility and marksmanship won profound respect. Sam Mock, Ralph Harper and William Lachner of Company B were sent to join the British on a rifle range behind the lines. They were as impressed with the Britons' poor shooting as the tommies were awed by the bull's-eyes of Mock and Lachner. Harper, though not a crack shot, made an impressive showing compared to the best of the Britishers. When this trio finished practice the admiring tommies decreed unanimously that the war was almost over.

The most pitiful sights Cooper Countians saw in France were wasted war orphans from destroyed villages and desolated countrysides. Dewey Wells, now deceased, outfitted a little fellow, 5 years old, with a new sailor suit and hat, shoes and all accessories. He got medicines to treat undernourishment. The child was fed and lodged by the Company, which made him mascot during their stay in the village. The mayor decorated Wells.

The war orphans were so hungry they could not take ordinary food without becoming sick. Early arrived American troops, including Company B, did much to alleviate their sufferings. They were followed

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by the Red Cross and other organizations.

Many innovations for destruction and torture came with the World War, fought mostly from trenches but partly in the open. Barbed wire was used on a wide scale. English, French, Italian and American tanks were thick in many sectors.

MACHINE guns were overworked. Company B first used the Chauchaut (pronounced showshow) of French manufacture.

It was very inaccurate. Later the Browning, made in America, proved accurate and speedy, firing 460 times a minute.

Hand grenades had 17-second fuses. The soldiers were instructed to pull the pin, count 10, and throw. Some counted slowly, or mechanical flaws developed in the grenade. Many exploded in hands.

Later grenades were equipped with a 10 second fuse and were thrown immediately after pulling the pin. This proved safer.

THE WORLD WAR was a highly organized business of killing. There were aviators, observation balloonists, truck drivers, ambulance drivers, the medical corps, service and supply, quartermasters, cavalrymen, the artillery, special machine gun outfits, the intelligence department, including the military police the signal corps, engineers, tanks, field and base hospitals, and, most important of all, as in all wars, the infantry.

WITHOUT the infantry to take and hold positions, all other elaborate organizations would have been for naught.

COMPANY B had besides its main body, two smaller groups-scouts and observers. The scouts were an advance guard, a sort of bait for the enemy. They were to locate opposing forces, determine their strength and position and report back if possible.

If they got cut off from the main body their instructions were to hold the enemy at bay. It was a tough job. Monte C. Coulter of Boonville was one of the scouts of B Company.

In the Argonne, B Company was cut off from the main American advance. It had moved deeper into enemy territory than most outfits. Without telephone connection or other signaling devices, the unit suffered from enemy fire from front and both flanks, and from American artillery in the rear.

B Company fared somewhat better in the Argonne than several other isolated outfits, for J. Clem Davis, now deceased, as mess sergeant, worked his way back daily through an inferno of shells and bullets to bring such fresh supplies as he could carry by himself. This carefully rationed food helped sustain fighting spirit. He received a meritorious service medal.

Some members of Company B were assigned to other outfits and did not serve through the conflict with the home organization.

SAM MOCK was sent to an officers' training school over there and eventually was assigned as a second lieutenant in the 77th division. He was sent with a platoon to try to rescue the Lost Battalion in the Argonne. The platoon harassed and held back the enemy until reinforcements arrived to save remnants of the battalion.

In this engagement, Lieutenant Mock was shot five times in the legs and back by machine gun bullets. While he removed army leggings to determine his wounds, the Germans advanced. Hand-to-hand fighting ensued. Engrossed in his hurts, Mock's first realization of what was going on came when a German hit him in the face with the butt of a gun and broke his nose. He then stamped him, breaking Mock's breastbone, collarbone and three ribs.

While Lieutenant Mock lay on the side of a bank waiting for stretcher bearers, gas was released by the enemy and an unhurt American soldier without a gas mask appropriated Mock's. Sam protested but in his weakened condition could not keep the mask. He lay, coughing, his lungs seared by the fumes.

In an ambulance enroute to the hospital, a man wounded in the stomach was in a berth above Lieutenant Mock. Part of the man's intestines fell out of his abdomen and over Mock's face and body. Mock was too weak to do anything about it.

At the hospital, surgeons and nurses worked under high pressure. Doctors conferred there was no

chance for Mock. They shunted him aside for more hopeful cases.

He called as best he could, suffering from gas, that the corruption on him was from another man. He argued that he could survive. Next morning they operated and set his broken bones.

This was representative of many casualties. All participating suffered many hardships, constant danger, hunger, thirst and from vermin. Many gave their lives.

Mr. Mock and many other veterans going about their work in Cooper County, appear as Americans who never have been subjected to tempering in the fiery crucibles of modern warfare. They are not inclined to talk of their hardships.

A World War veteran, working for a Cooper County contractor, was rebuked several times within a few days for not working as the boss thought he should. The veteran said nothing about having been gassed and wounded. After completing that job, he soon went to work elsewhere. His first morning on the job he dropped dead.

Some citizens have unthoughtedly criticized veterans for "pensions" they receive.

Payments to the disabled are not pensions but checks on insurance policies carried by soldier and paid for by the service man under arms.

Premiums varied with age but averaged around \$6.60 a month on \$10,000 insurance. The Government is merely fulfilling its contract for protection for which the service man paid. It is in the insurance business.

THE MOST HORRIBLE SIGHT in the opinion of some Cooper County veterans was encountered when they were sent through Australian lines-trenches dug in fields where many had been buried. The Australians cut into a German's grave. One arm stuck out of the trench wall from the elbow, with stiff fingers spread. The Australians had stuffed cigar and cigarette stubs between the fingers. Green troops slipping down the defile under cover of darkness got a shock when they came upon that hand.

MANY Cooper Countians were with the 89th Division in the Argonne and at St. Mihiel, a valiant organization said to have held a longer line than any Allied division and to have led in number of prisoners captured.

In the navy, marines and in all branches of the army Cooper Countians maintained the fine traditions of America.

THE WORLD WAR put five of every 100 Americans under arms. This was only half the percentage of the population that served for the North in the Civil War.

The United States' total of volunteers and drafted in the World War was 4,800,400, and in the first 18 months of American participation the United States transported 2,000,000 men to Europe for service. It required England three years to attain that strength. The United States never lost a man at sea.

Of 2,084,000 of armed Americans sent to Europe, 1,300,400 were at the front. Others built railroads, constructed port facilities and supply depots, mined the North Sea so that submarine sinkings declined rapidly from May, 1918, to the end of the war, or were engaged in other necessary activities.

The United States had no vast military establishment when it entered the war. During 1917 it organized cantonments and armies on a vast scale but had comparatively few men in Europe. This was still true when the German offensive was renewed in the spring of 1918, in a desperate drive toward Paris, aimed at terminating the war before impending American participation would be felt.

Beginning in the spring, the United States transported 10,000 troops to Europe a day, or 300,000 a month. In July the tide turned definitely for the Allies, due to force of numbers, the valor and enthusiasm of fresh troops and American talent for organization.

THE ARMISTICE, effective at 11 a.m., November 11, 1918, was celebrated with wild rejoicing in Allied countries, including demonstrations in all important centers:

The United States participated in the Army of Occupation on the Rhine, but many Americans were demobilized within six months after the Armistice. Overseas veterans began arriving home before the end of 1918.

Boonville's big celebration, next to the signing of the Armistice, was the return of surviving mem-

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bers of Company B, on May 14, 1919.

Boonville was among the first communities in Missouri to organize the American Legion, born in St. Louis. The Boonville Post was formed in 1919, and was named in honor of Leonard Thoma, a Boonville boy and the first Cooper Countian to die in service. He was in cavalry of the regular army.

LEONARD THOMA POST, NUMBER 52, has been active, progressive and public-spirited.

It bought about three acres on Morgan street, just west of the Missouri Reformatory grounds, and eliminated an automobile graveyard. The hilly tract has been beautified and eventually may become a park or state property.

In the fall of 1935 the Post acquired a Boonville mansion, the former Sombart-Coulter home, at 629 Morgan street, as a Legion club house. The Post has made improvements and is renting most of the space. Part is reserved and eventually more will be used for Legion activities. The Post has had a membership as high as 423, and is in a prosperous condition, having a comparatively small debt on the newly-acquired home.

Officers for Leonard Thoma Post, Number 52, elected for the year ending in October, 1937, are: Commander, S. Garth Clinkscales; vice-Commanders - L. J. Sanders, T. B. Good, A. L. Meredith, Ewing Hurt; adjutant, Henry C. Neef; finance officer, E. A. Williams; historian, E. J. Melton; service officer, Monte C. Coulter; chaplain, John H. Windsor; and sergeant-at-arms, Harry P. Trester.

During the previous year C. H. Huber was commander and W. Roy Utz was adjutant.

The Post has sponsored numerous entertainments, including minstrels, fairs, carnivals, turkey shoots and social gatherings, the latter usually for members and guests.

Post membership during the past two years has included the following:

W. L. Abney, Henry F. Back, Charles Bain, A. F. Bartman, David E. Barkley, Colonel J. B. Barnes, Charles Bechtold, W. W. Berger, William Buckley.

Harry Berry, A. C. Bentley, Albert F. Blanck, R. W. Bozarth, Arthur Bradley, W. L. Brown, O. C. Brown, Leo A. Bonen, Rev. I. D. Borders, Newt Bowmer, W. L. Barrett, John W. Brengarth, George G. Biesemeyer, Curtis K. Brozing, W. A. Burger, V. C. Buchanan, O. R. Butts, John Burke, R. L. Burchfield, Rolla L. Biltz, W. L. Braum, Harry L. Beck.

Dr. A. B. Cooter, Stanley H. Crain, Edwin G. Carl, Monte C. Coulter, Pete Christus, S. G. Clinkscales, William M. Crane, John H. Crawford, E. W. Crews, G. D. Cowine.

J. Clem Davis, Warren T. Davis, R. E. Dent, M. T. Devine, George Dietrich, S. B. Dysart, Urban A. Dumolt, Lewis C. Davis, George L. Ebersole, W. C. Earickson, Alva

Eaton, Adolph Immele, August AV. Frevert, Leo N. Felten, R. A. Forderhouse, John M. Geiger, J. J. Gerling, F. L. Gerlach, O. M. Garrison, Frank T. Galwith, U. A. Gantner, Joe C. Grigsby, Newt Goode, O. H. Grebe, Laurence Greer, Edward Gross, L. F. Guymon, Ray T. Hobrecht, W. S. Hull,

Ewing Hurt, V. E. Hurt, Charles H. Huber, Frank Hill, Jasper L. Hill, Monte C. Haller, R. W. House, Paul B. Huffman, M. B. Hudson, W. L. Hudson, John M. Jenry, S. C. Jenkins, S. L. Jewett, Albert Jaeger, Jr., William I-1. Jenry, Leslie Johnson, F. N. Kahle. W. A. Kelsay, Fred A. Kimlin, Herman Knabe, Clarence Kneuen, Fred H. Krohn, Leslie C. Kuhn, Orr V. Lotspeich, Earl Lauer, Peter B. Light, H. C. Liggett, E. J. Lawrence, Carl A. Miller, R. B. Mize, Sam Mock, Winters II. Martin, William Meyer, A. B. Maddox, R. Maupin, George T. Mellor, E. J. Melton, Dr. A. L. Meredith, J. J. Mersey, Elmer Mersey, W. H. Mersey, John L. Miller, George E. Moehle, Carl Mock, L. J. McShane, Oscar Niebruegge, Sherman Noland, F. S. Needy, L. J. Neimeyer, J. E. Neubauer, John D. O'Bryan, Frank J. Oerly, Earl Powell, Raymond H. Prigmore, Marion L. Phipps, Irvin H. Prior, Ray Palmer, John B. Payne, G. W. Phipps, W. B. Piatt, Jabe Potter, Edwin H. Prior, E. J. Poertner, Ray R. Poindexter, William Quint, George Quint, Herman Ries, John Roberts, O. R. Reed, Robert Renfrow, William Schupp, L. J. Sanders, Joe Stegner, Hillard Selck, Dr. W. E. Stone, H. L. Schmidt, E. A. Schroeder, Hal C. Scholtzhauer, Dr. F. L. Shields, Sanford Shipp, William F. Short, Dr. L. I. Shuck, C. M. Skinner, Dr. Howard S. Smith, D. M. Smith, Raymond J. Soph, Harry Stretz, Wilbur F. Stretz, Re. M. Strutz, Wilbur J. Schuster, Fritz Schupp, Clyde P. Stevens, Joseph H. Schwartz, John C. Schwartz, Harry P. Trester, John Trester, R. II. Thomas, J. L. Thomas, John G. Toennes, John

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Trester, Harry Pete Trester, Eugene W. Tucker, Roy Utz, Ray H. Vanderhoof. Dr. C. It. van Ravenswaay, J. N. von Canon, Lawson Weathers, E. H. Williams, Dr. A. P. Wolfe, John H. Windsor, E. A. Williams, H. J. Walterschied, Donald E. Wass, Henry Whitlow, James F. Wilhite, W. L. Willers, F. R. Washburn, R. N. Windsor, C. A. Wooldridge, John E. Wendleton, W. C. White, Elliott Whitlow, John B. Widel, O. J. Young, Frank Zoeller, Robert Zahringer, Robert Zimmerman and Dr. W. H. Zeigler.

A past state commander of the Department of Missouri, Jesse W. Barren, also is a former attorney general of Missouri and was the 1936 Republican nominee for governor of the state. His opponent, Lloyd Stark, is the first veteran elected governor of Missouri.

COOPER COUNTIANS who sacrificed their lives in the World War are honored with their names in granite on a monument erected on the Cooper County courthouse lawn. Their names:

Stanley Ira Bell, Oscar H. Bishop, Merritt H. Boswell, Mack L. Blackstone, William O. Diel, John Edwards, Sidney E. Embry, Harry English, Lon S. Fairfax, Richard William Haller, Emmett W. Hamilton, George C. Harlan, Ephraim Harmon, William K. Johns, Charles E. Jones, Albert F. Junkerman, J. Leonard Larry, Walter T. Langkop, Henry R. Meyer, Leroy F. Miller, Otto Poertner, Roy W. Redd, Jesse Reed, C. C. Richardson, James Ross, Joe Smallwood, Perry L. Smith, Walker Spry, Leonard Thoma, George E. Taylor, J. L. Windsor, George Klein, Emmett F. McRoberts and Arthur T. McAllister.

Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the Missouri Historical Society, soon after the war compiled the following list of Cooper Countians wounded in service

Robert Annley, Lucien Barnes, Wayne R. Berry, Rolland Bietz, Wayte J. Coleman, Monte C. Coulter, Ray Cramer, Jonathan O. Dickinson, Raymond Felix Diel, Pierce J. Dishion, Herbert Duncan.

Tyre Fowler, William Harris, Henry Herman Knabe, Elmer T. Knorp, George H. Kreeger, John P. Logan, Charles C. Long, Sylvanus W. Malott, Charles H. Mayer, Carl A. Tiller, George True Miller, John L. Miller, Samuel A. Mock.

Hugh B. Odneal, Henry E. Ohlendorf, William M. Robey, Thomas P. Sanders, Thomas J. Salmon, Ernest Cecil Sears, Charles C. Simmons, Henry T. Simmons, Rodney E. Simmons, Webster J. Simmons, Neal F. Speaker, Walker Spray, Clyde P. Stephens, Robert Stephens, August W. Stock, Curtis Stoner, John Franklin Straub.

William Thomas, Harley P. Vaughn, George W. Watson. Henry C. Whitton, Arthur C. Wilson and Frank S. Zoeller.

Others who served from Cooper County, not mentioned in the foregoing, include:

Earl Arnold, Douglas Anderson, Earl IT. Allison, William H. Alpers, C. E. Ausemus, John Armstrong, Eugene Earl Amick, Jesse Albin, John William Alpers, Hy Anderson.

William Arthur Burger, Henry Boswell, Thomas J. Boggs, Oliver Carl Brown, Earl F. Brent, Paul Barnes, Connie Burnham, James V. Bell, Jaine Martin Burke, Earl James Banty, James Beatty, Louis Alvin Brown, Arthur L. Bradley, Clark E. Bower, John Brockman, Newton Bowmer, James R. Bowmer, Orville Ray Butts, Leon Norrite Brandt, John H. Brooks, Carl A. Buckley, Franklin Berry, Alfred Bonham.

Ervine W. Brown, Lawrence Bottom, Coleman C. Banks, Frank G. Buchanan, Henry L. Brengarth, Veit Brownfield, Ben E. Burrell, Lee Ernest Bauman, Wallace Walker Burger, Frank R. Bradley, Lloyd Bryan, Henry J. Baker, Harry Baugh, Charlie Burd, William Elmer Baker, Harry Lon Berry, Auburn C. Baker, Joseph A. Burger, Elaska Butler, Amos Bruce, Robert H. Byler, Hallie Buckner, John Milton Burus. Garland Byler, Harry E. Brewster, Edgar L. Barnert, Harvey E. Brown, James Binkley, Ira C. Baldwin, .Tames T. Blalock, Rolla Biltz, Albert. Blanck, Leo Albert Bonen, William Carl Brandes, Charles Virgil Bryan, John Joseph Burke, David Albert Barr, Earl James Bamby.

Edward G. J. Carl, John Cave, Calvin Coleman, Raborn Lee Conway, James H. Coleman, George W. Croft, John Clawson, John Richard Conway, James F. Conway, John H. Chase, Clarence Cornwell, William F. Copas, Willie Crawford, James Clawson, John H. Crawford, Sherman Crump, Wilbur Coats, Omer E. Cordry, Leonadus Chamberlain, James F. Crockett.

Nelson Coleman, Roy Campbell, Charlie Clay, Charlie Cassell, Linn Cooper, Dudley B. Cardin, William J. Cochran, Charles D. Cramer, Leonadus M. Clark, Charles C. Coleman, Charles E. Cardin, Allen

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Cox, John B. Clark, Martene W. (Bill) Corum, John Robert Conway, H. M. Cash, Charles W. Coleman, F. F. Corder, H. E. Cart', E. D. Cramer, E. Callegari, F. L. Cole. Clarence D. Chenault, D. W. Cosgrove, Arthur Harrie Campbell, James Nelson Cannon, Ernest Dewitt Cramer, Charles Betteridge Cole, Ernest Collegan.

J. E. Dohn, Joseph Dunfield, Samuel Davis, John Diefendorf, Porter E. Davis, John Henry Dick. Emil E. Derendinger, Harry Deurmeyr, William Diehl, Lot Elbert Draffen, Harry Davison, McKinley Drew, Raymond Douglass, Lewis C. Davis, Arthur E. Diggs, Ray H. Decker, Lewis William Dick, Michael Thomas Devine, Harland H. Davis, Walter Davis, Isaac Drew, Lewis G. Diemler, Roy Oliver Daniels, Urban A. Dumolt, Pearlie Lee Dix, J. E. Davis, William Henry Driver, Albert Deimber.

Arnold J. Earley, Herman 13. Evans, Loney Evans, Lewis Al. Enloe, Louis A. Eubank, Milton R. Eichman, Charles IL. Eades, Robert S. Edwards, Otto W. Ernst, George S. Enquist, Roy H. Embry, Henry Edson, Virgil F. Embry, Benjamin F. Evans, Riley B. Edwards, Clay W. Ellis.

John R. Fry, Leo H. Felton, Ben Fetters, Nuckols Farris, William Carl Brandes, Elmer Leon Fry, William W. Fairchild, Herman B. Friedrich, Carl Friedrich, Jesse A. Fry, Jacob W. Friedrich, Francis Richard Felton, Edward C. Friedrich, Lewis J. Folkerts.

Victor R. Griffin, George F. Gargus, Vanmeter Gross, Ernest Gooseberry, Walter E. Gantner, Joseph Lewis Gravell, Addie Golden, Oscar B. Groves, William Gronstedt, Bryan B. Givens, George C. Gillum, Ira E. Gilson, Urban A. Gantner, John Gerke, Clarence A. Givens, J. P. Gunn, Clay Carl Givens, John W. Green, Hickman Golden, Mack J. Goode, Julian Green, Earl Jerome Gantner, Isaac N. Good, Sherman Grazier, Joseph J. Gerling, Hugh K. Gilbreath, Lawrence Geiger.

Morgan Gavisk, Martin Gromstedt, Harry B. Griffin, Robert Leroy Gibson, Finis Glen Gilmore, Thomas Gensler, Ferdinand Grotzinger, John Wilbur Geiger, Roy Jord Gump, Joseph Gantner, James W. Grose, Olaff Gray, Homer Garland, William M. Gibson, Samuel Emery Gabriel.

John R. Hirst, Jesse J. Ilepler, Lenwood Hogan, Charles W. Hopkins, William Holmes, Herman V. Heisler, Alfred Ho-an, Charles C. Henderson, August Hoellerich, Loy E. Harris, Arthur L. Holliday, P. T. Hutchinson, Joel Haley, William Seborn Hull W. L. Haley, Barney Holmes, Herman P. Hilden, Hobert M. Hutchinson, Houston Harte, Charles D. Harris, Edgar W. Harris, Oliver A. Hogan, Wilbur L. Huth, Albert Hausser, George F. Houcker, Charles J. Hupp, Raymond P. L. Huff, James Otey Hogan, Walter P. Harned, William Hardiman. Claud Howard, Ernest Holliday, Frank O. Hale, Edward L. Hoff, Herbert A. Hector, Robert George Hedgpeith, Samuel T. Huckaby, Irl H. Hotsenpiller.

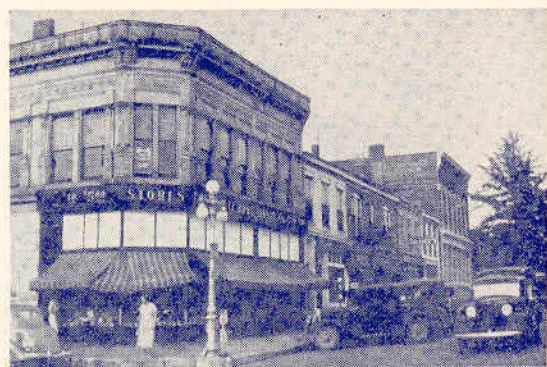
Jesse Hopkins, Elbert E. Helmrich, Robert V. Hunt, Terry E. Harris, Jasper L. Hill,

Charles S. Hickam, Ewing Hurt, Ernest Hammonds, John P. Hale, Marion C. Harris, Porter Marion Hurt, Aaron W. Haunsen, S. John Haller, William J. Harris, Pearl Huckaby, George John Hain, Joe Howard, Isaac Gill Hupp, Virgil Holliday, Lon M. Hedrick,

Ray Hoberecht, William Thomas Hutchinson, Paul Bush Huffman.

John T. Irvine, Leslie Smith Johnson, Brent Jones, William A. Jegglin, Johnny Johnson, William H. Jenry, Richard C. Jones, John 11. Jerry, Ellis Johnson, Walter Jackson, Robert Perry Johnson, Ulmont Jegglin, Phillip Jerkins, Roy E. Jones, Andrew D. Johnson, Clyde Gail Johnson, Roy Lindsay Jones, Albert Jaeger, Jr.

Charles Kallian, Frederick A. Kraus, Lester L. Kirschman, William T. Klenklen, John G. Knorp, Frederick H. Krohn, Herman Henry Kosfield, William Theodore Kaiser, Fred A. Kimlin, George F. Kaiser, William Walter Kibler, Karl Kistenmacher, Lawson Larder King. Peter J. Knipp, Jr., Victor S. Klenklen, Elmer Henry Klein, Judd King, Dorset' Kinney, Frank L. Koontz, Herman F. Kahle, Jewel



Northeast corner of Main and Morgan streets, Boonville. To and from the courthouse, drafted men saw it as one of the busy corners of their county seat, a familiar and friendly scene little changed since the war brought so many changes.

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Al. Kinney, Homer E. Korte, Dr. R. Q. Kelly.

Verner C. Langlotz, John T. Long, George Henry Lowing, John W. Layne, Marshall B. Lusk, Charles H. Lyle, William A. Lovick, Edward Lewis, George Lance, George Whit Lacy, Barnet E. Lawson, William Lee, Roy Lawson, Harry Lewis, C. D. Leuckert, Edward Charles Langkop, Urbie James Logan, Oscar Irving Lamm, Nelson Lee, James Forrest Lamm, Harrison G. Lee, William H. Larrimore.

Homer Miles, Lenwood McKinley, Elmer E. Mersey, Jeff T. Moore, Eugene Miles, William H. Mersey, Hogan Minor, Thomas E. Meller, Floyd IT. Manning, Gilbert Mallory, John McIlveny, William Owen Meredith, LeRoy Moose, George H. Meredith, Clay Morris, Hillard H. Moore, H. J. Miller, Ernest Madison, Warren Cole Morris, Paul Brooks McDonnell, James McCleary, August Meyer, William F. Mochel, George E. Moehle, Sid McDowell, Rudolph Marshall, J. W. Minor, Paul Morrison, Hugh Shelborn Moore, Archie Miller, William Montgomery, Forest Meyers, Richard B. Mize, R. D. Meisenheimer, Robert Muessig, Frederick William Myers, Jr., Silas A. Morrow, Hiram Meeker, Leo James Meagher, Charles Willey McElroy, William Matheny.

Forrest Needy, Willis Nichols, John A. Nookerman, William, Nelson, Henry Carl Neef, Ruben C. Nelson, H. Niederwimmer, William Nelson, Emil Neubauer, Monroe Lee Neale.

Frank J. Oerly, Walter S. Oak, Jan Anderson Odil, Radford F. Odour, Samuel Amos O'Neal, J. George Poindexter Odneal, William T. Owings, Robert Lee Olendorf, W. W. Oak.

Herman Pepper, Harold Peeples, Frank D. Palmer, Oscar H. Pare, William B. Piatt, John H. Paxton, Paul W. Phillips, Calvin Platen Willie Porter, Alfred Poindexter, Clarence Pulley, George A. Parkhurst, Carl C. Pearson, Elmore Powers, James E. Philpott, George William Phipps., James Parrish, Arthur L. Poindexter, Marion Lee Phipps, James W. Patterson, John William Poindexter, Leonard B. Pulley, Thomas B. Putman, Fred A. Parkhurst, A. Zabe H. Potter, Charles F. Poindexter, Ellis Poole, Ernest J. Poertner, Earl Powell, Oscar W. H. Pethan, Elmer J. Perry, Noah Phillips, Lilburn A. Potter, Hiram Perry, Charles Porter, John Pfeiffer.

William Quint, Henry Vernon Quinley, William Oliver Quigley, George Quint.

Charles Read, Lee. Albert Ronan, Henry F. Reavis, Arthur Rassmussen, Howard AL Rawlins, Louis G. Roth, Charlie Richey, Charles Redmon. Alphas N. Richey, William K. Rankle, H. W. Reynolds, Clarence Richardson, George S. Reynolds, Press Robinson, John H. Richter, Carter Robinson, Ray Rocker, Roy Daniel Roberts, Samuel D. Rentschler, Herman Ries, John W. Reed, Sidney R. Rolfe, George E. Riggs, Cecil C. Roberts, Oscar Riggs, Frank Joseph Rau, Nolan Potter Reed, Virgil Lee Reynolds.

Wilbur J. Schuster, Edgar E. Smith, Francis Oscar Schilb, Wilbur F. Stretz, Roy 1B. Sims, Guy E. Spillers, John W. Simms, Edward Joseph Schmidt, Luther Simmons ' Lloyd E. Stegner, Ralph Stephens, Walter R. Smith, William Schupp, King George Stacy, Walker Sexier, R. Schupp, Lon V. Stephens, James Sanders, Jesse E. Stuart.

Joe B. Smalley, Raymond Soph, John W. Sharp, Joseph H. Schwartz, Joseph L. Stephens, Willie M. Scott, Henry A. Sloth, Robert J. Shaw, Frank S. Schoen, John Shackelford, Ovey Schlup, David Sweeney, Jr., Russell B. Smith, Frank Schultz, Samuel T. Steinmetz, Thomas B. Smith, John C. Schwartz, Lester J. Sanders, Morrison C. Simms, Carl F. Scheibner, Harry L. Schmidt, Whitney A. Stephens, Elsa Victor Sullins, William H. Schrader, Hilliard Selck, Alva E. Schilb.

Lee F. Snyder, Norbert Stretz, Reid Stephens, Daniel Sparks, Harry E. Sombart, Wilhelm Sieckmann, Conrad Schupp, Arthur Smith, Fritz Schupp, Lewis H. Sutton, Albro Scholle, Alex Snider, Timothy Sanders, George Strickfadden, Russell Simon, Enslie Irvin Schilb, Winston Stapleton, Hallie C. Schlotzhauer, Roy E. Simmons, Henry Shinn, Charles Schoen, William Lee Sites, Douglass Smith, Walter Stephens, J. A. Smith, Jacob John Schwartz, Thomas A. Simms, Sylvester Simpson, James Stephens, William O. Shafer, George Shemwell, Frank L. Stockard, Edward B. Smith, Joseph William Stegner, Elvie Elmer Skinner, Wilbur Stewart, Urban Frank Schmitt, Samuel Smith.

Herman Thompson, John C. Turley, John Trester, Frank G. Toler, William B. Toley, Julius Taylor, Clem Arnold Thompson, Joseph A. Toler, John G. Toennes, Lawrence Theiss, Lewis Thomas, William C. Turner, Frank Todd, Henry Turner, Floyd A. Tolbert, Albert H. Twenter, Paungistis Tuirtcis, Louis G.

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Taliaferro, John Cheatham Tompkins, George DT. Thomas, Joseph Morton Tattle, Frank J. Thoma, Burke Teel, Joseph Thompson, Edward Templemire, Harry Peter Trester, William H. Tummy, John L. Thomas, Arthur Terrell, Henry G. Tuff.

Winfield Roy Utz, F. R.. Varnum, August William Vieth, Robert E. Varner, Joseph L. Verts, Harry Lee Verts, Chalos Isaac Verts, George W. Varnum, Roy R. Vaughn.

Ernest Westerman, Lewis E. Wolfe, Fred A. Wiemholt, Lawrence Williams, Wilbur C. Windsor, Harry Wright, Henry Woodhouse, Willis Wilson, Roscoe A. Wallace, Albert Woodhouse, Peter M. Walterscheid, Howard Williams, Oral W. Wolfe, Grover C. Williams, Edward H. Windsor, Charles Williams, John F. Wilhite, John B. Widel, Theodore Watkins, Clarence Wright, William Arthur Wall, Charles W. Wilson.

William M. Wolfe, Morgan L. Weyland, John H. Windsor, Roy Williams, Edwin A. Williams, John E. Wendleton, Charles A. Williams, Jeroid Lee Witt, John B. Wisner, Elliott W. Whitlow, Onion F. Wassman, Elea S. Wilhite, Ernest B. Walje, Arthur F. White, Walter C. White. Fred W. Wilson, Douglas Kyril Williams, Elliott Waller, Frederick W. L. Yeager, Rudolph H. Young and Robert Zimmerman.

VETERANS were at an economic disadvantage when discharged. They had gone through hell for about a dollar a day while wages at home were high.

The returned soldier also must find a job, if he could immediately forget the horrors of war and return to a normal existence. Many never were able to do that.

Recognizing these economic handicaps, Congress passed the Adjusted Compensation Act, providing additional pay of \$1 a day for home service and \$1.25 for foreign service, in the form of insurance to mature in 1945.

The American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Forty and Eight and other service men's organizations early began agitation for immediate payment in full. After numerous battles with congresses and presidents, the veterans won over a presidential veto in 1936. They were paid in \$50 bonds and cash balances for less than \$50. The bonds were delivered June 15, 1936.

As universal conscription dipped into every condition of Americans, veterans are a complete cross section of American life. Many were exuberant convention playboys and people said they would squander the "bonus".

On the contrary, service men in Cooper County and throughout the nation have been conservative in disbursing their "windfalls". The veterans have attained the age of discretion.

BESIDES supplying more than her quota of men, due to many volunteers; Cooper County made heavy financial contributions. It subscribed \$2,598,481 in Liberty Bonds and donations, including \$97,131 to the Y. M. C. A., Salvation Army and United War Work.

These do not include gifts for Armenian relief, war orphans and tobacco funds.



PHOTO BY REHMEIER.
The American Legion Home on Morgan Street, Boonville.

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Woolen sweaters, socks and mittens were knitted by the thousands and sent with cakes and other dainties to the boys over there. Some went to next of kin while much went to those who had no relatives but were "adopted" in those brave days of stifled sighs, and tears shed secretly by women who waited.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS IN COOPER COUNTY

DANIEL BOONE CAMP, Number 42, United Spanish War Veterans, is Cooper County's organization of veterans of the war with Spain. Every man was a volunteer. Each added lustre to American valor. Membership of the local camp has included

Frank I. Diring, deceased; Frank H. Hirlinger, Walter S. MacAaron, William A. Taylor, Henry L. Day, of Blackwater; John Bryson Barnes, Dr. Fulton B. Williamson, of Nelson; William A. Lieber, Guy C. Million, Joseph B. Schultz; J. J. Hoffman, W. B. Davison, of Blackwater; Charles A. Roecker, Henry W. Winklemeyer, Bruno E. Jaeger, and Guy E. Long, Pilot Grove.

These men saw service in the army, navy or marines during the War with Spain, the Filipino Insurrection or the Boxer Rebellion in China. Many of them were in the 5th and 6th Missouri Volunteers. The others served in widely scattered regiments and ships of the regular land and sea forces.

Serving in the tropics when many scourges had not yet yielded to medical science, victims of poor sanitation and spoiled food, and unfamiliar with native treachery and varied forms of bush warfare, the men who served under the Stars and Stripes in steaming jungles and fever-plagued camps, suffered more than men in the World War, according to Colonel John B. Barnes, U. S. Army, retired, of Boonville. He should know; he served in both wars.

In the Filipino Insurrection the Mores slipped up, cut tent ropes at night and, in the confusion and darkness, mowed down Americans with bolo knives. Yellow fever and hopeless home-sickness took thousands of others. Their lives were a sacrifice for primitive, subject peoples unfamiliar with the workings of democracy. Their service is summed up in the following verse, portraying the spirit of the regular

SOLDIER

By Capt. C. T. Lanham, U. S. Regular Infantry.

The stars swing down the western steep,
And soon the east will burn with day,
And we shall struggle up from sleep
And sling our packs and march away.
In this brief hour before the dawn
Has struck our bivouac with flame
I think of men whose brows have borne
The iron wreath of deadly fame.
I see the fatal phalanx creep
Like death across the world and beck,
With eyes that only strive to keep
Bucephalus' immortal track.
I see the legion wheel through Gaul,
The sword and flame on hearth and home,
And all the men that had to fall
That Caesar might be first in Rome.
I see the horde of Genghis Khan
Spread outward like the dawn of day
To trample golden Khorassan
And thunder over fair Cathay.

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I see the grizzled grenadier.
The dark dragoon, the gay hussar,
Whose shoulders bore for many a year
Their little emperor's blazing star.
I see these things and still am slave
When banners flaunt and bugles blow.
Content to fill a soldier's grave
For reasons I shall never know.

CHAPTER 22
THE BANDWAGON DECADE IN COOPER COUNTY

Rich Uncle Sam Sees His Nephews and Nieces Unleash a Spending Spree, a 10-Year Celebration of Signing of the Armistice-Prohibition Doesn't Hamper the Party, for Many Boast of Having "Pre-War Stuff"-Farmers and Merchants Make Money "Hand-Over-Fist" and Laborers Work in Silk Shirts-Building Booms and Boonville Is Especially Progressive-New Inventions Enrich Life and Woman Has New Freedom-Farm Prices Slump While Industrials and City Real Estate Prove Popular Investments, Creating a One-Sided Prosperity-Jim Reed, Samson of Missouri Politics, Disciplines Democrats and Triumphs Over Republicans With a Two-Edged Issue -New Businesses and Changed Store Fronts in Boonville-Bank Conditions Reflect a Weaker Agriculture, but Colonel T. A. Johnston Comes to the Rescue and Everything Remains Lovely.

THE United States was a creditor nation at the end of the World War. After eating cornbread and abstaining from sugar, Americans who had stayed at home and bought Liberty Bonds unleashed an orgy of spending. Government securities were cashed and there was a prolonged celebration of the Armistice. Laborers wore silk shirts in factory and ditch.

Prohibition, a war emergency measure, became a constitutional amendment, and illicit liquor became popular. Many socially prominent boasted that they had pre-war stuff. They were aped by climbers while the "under crust" bought moonshine. Gradually it became apparent that there was not enough public sentiment for strict enforcement of national prohibition.

The anti-tobacco crusade was killed in action in the World War. Buddies needed "smokes" before going over the top. European girls puffed on "fags" and the fashion spread to women in the United States.

Following the World War, Cooper County was tremendously prosperous. Farmers made huge profits from purebred livestock and high priced grain. Merchants bought and sold on high markets with wide margins. Boonville subscribed liberally to establish the Hamilton Brown shoe factory in Boonville. It steadily expanded personnel. The Missouri River Sand and Gravel Company shipped much material.

BOND ISSUES for new schools and other public buildings and hard roads were numerous. Many returned veterans married and there was acute demand for houses, as internal development had practically ceased during prosecution of the war.

The Boonville Development Company was formed, providing moderately priced dwellings. Boonville landscaped Harley Park and provided a huge baseball bowl, paved miles of streets and extended water mains. The Missouri Power and Light Company built a new generating plant.

A highway bridge across the Missouri, started in 1922, was completed in 1924, and put a national trafficway through the Boonville business district. Rents rose. Some merchants owning their own buildings retired, living comfortably from rentals.

The Southwestern Bell Telephone Company put an underground cable across U. S. Highway 40 and built a magnificent building in Boonville to house a booster station for intensifying sound along transmission wires.

The Boonville Commercial Club, reorganized into the Chamber of Commerce, greatly increased its membership. Merchants formed a Retailers Association and sponsored window carnivals and dollar days, highly successful.

WOMAN enjoyed new freedom. She had won the vote. The war put her farther into business and industry, so now she had both economic and political independence. Improved machinery brought increased production in factory and more leisure in the home. The radio arrived. Motion pictures became more artistic and were improved mechanically. Organizations increased in numbers, especially for women.

A brief business recession in 1920, with a buyers' strike in protest to continued war prices, precipitated general deflation in farm commodity prices and land values. Business quickly recovered but farm distress persisted in mortgages made during the period of high prices.

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A one-sided prosperity ensued. Europe, in debt to its ears, could get no further credit and was unable to buy much American goods. Allied and Central powers pushed production toward normal.

Factories, deprived of war markets, maintained production through high pressure salesmanship and installment buying on practically all articles that could be repossessed. Credit was easy. Everyone was successful, with heavy post-war demands for labor and commodities. Many of the newly prosperous went into debt beyond their depth and soon found easy monthly payments practically equaled their incomes.

THE FARMER was unable to promote sales, as did many factories. Farm surpluses grew. This gradually affected food prices. The farmer redoubled his efforts to grow larger yields to make up for depreciated commodity values. This made a bad situation worse. Principal and interest payments and taxes remained high and holders of farm loans became more insistent on liquidation.

Investors preferred to put their money into pyramiding industrials and city real estate. Cooper Countians bought heavily of these. Speculation increased and markets mounted.

SENATOR JAMES A. REED, in 1922, split the Democratic party in Missouri and wrecked the St. Louis Republican organization over his antagonism to the League of Nations and prohibition. He had a large audience at a mass meeting in Viertel's garage, in Boonville, in that campaign, with his friend, Mark Jacobs, Boonville merchant, in charge of arrangements. Few organization Democrats in Cooper County favored Reed then, but he won decisively in August and November.

Later, Mr. Jacobs died and Senator Reed delivered the funeral oration in Nelson Memorial Methodist Church in Boonville.

AN INFLUX of new businesses in Boonville, including several national organizations, brought changes in the business district, including many new store fronts.

Santa Claus, who long had been a partner of Herman Zuzak, joined forces with Jack McLaughlin, of McLaughlin's furniture store, for a time. Later, his visits the day after Thanksgiving were sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce.

A series of bank consolidations reflected declining farm financial strength in a primarily agricultural county and culminated in failure of the Old Trails Bank. Colonel T. A. Johnston, now deceased, who had but recently built a huge and imposing gymnasium and swimming pool at Kemper Military School, came to the rescue. Although not responsible, he assumed frozen assets and paid off every depositor in full, reorganizing the institution into the Kemper State Bank, which, under able management, has grown into a powerful institution.

FROM 1919 to 1929, was the bandwagon decade for America, for Boonville, and, to a lesser degree, for Cooper County. At its beginning, success was rampant everywhere. Later it narrowed to the towns and cities. Farm youths gravitated to industrial centers.

The American taxpayer until late in that period did not doubt but that a satisfactory adjustment of the European debt would be made. Only a comparatively few were not inebriated from a prosperity that artificially stimulated.

A KEMPERITE FLIES FAR, TEACHES AND WRITES

JACK LINCKE, who was graduated from Kemper Military School in 1922, has flown almost 5,000 hours to places scattered from the Mississippi river to throughout the Pacific Coast and to Alaska, Hawaii, Midway, Guam, the Philippines and China. He has served as a United States air-mail pilot and fulfilled a contract with the Chinese Nationalist Government as an instructor of pilots. He also assisted in management of the central air base in China.

He is the author of many articles in aeronautical, travel, and fiction magazines and of script for radio programs. He also has written a book dealing with inspection and care of aircraft engines.

Although health and sanitation conditions were bad during his duty in the Philippines and China, his flight physical examinations still are as good as they were eight years ago.

"This is due almost entirely to the healthful conditions to the superior health conditions prevailing

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in Boonville and the splendid routine and exercise obtained at Kemper, at an age when such things are important", he said recently.

CHAPTER 23
THE DEPRESSION AND THE BANK HOLIDAY

Cooper County Is Cushioned Against the Wall Street Crash by Industrial and Public Enterprise The Populace Is Blissfully Ignorant as to Extent of Losses From Devaluated Investments in Distant Enterprises-Failure of the Boonville National Bank Ushers in Hard Times Officially -Relief Activities Increase, Federal Deficits and Local Distress-The City's "Work Kitchen" for Homeless Transients-Hoover Is Defeated-All Banks Are Closed in a Master Stroke by the New President, Franklin D. Roosevelt-Times Improve, Then Economic Planning Brings Rapid Transitions Until Upset by Adverse Supreme Court Decisions-The Dollar Is Devaluated and Credit Grows Easier-National Deficits Mount and Crop Failures Add to Relief Burden While Unemployment Remains Static-Progress Is Made Toward Recovery, But It Is Slow and the Road Apparently Is Long.

OCTOBER, 1929, terminated the parade of the prosperity bandwagon in the United States. Other belligerents in the World War dipped into the depression earlier. Stunned by the Wall Street crash eight months after President Hoover was elected, many Cooper Countians were financially crippled, but it was a year before the local public felt the effects. Business in Cooper County slipped slowly.

The Government did much river work. Two pipeline companies laid mains, one through the west half of the county; the other through the east half. Boonville voted a gas franchise to the Missouri Power & Light Company for a change from artificial to natural gas, necessitating many new mains. The city of Boonville provided street grading as an emergency measure. All these gave much work and cushioned Cooper County against the crash.

BUSINESS went along fairly well until failure of the Boonville National Bank, June 1932. It carried the Cooper County State Bank at Bunceton down with it. Banks at Prairie Home, Pleasant Green and Wooldridge previously had failed, but had affected mainly their immediate communities.

With the three latter failures, Cooper County began to experience discomforts such as had been general in the United States for nearly two years. Credit was crippled. More than \$600,000 of deposits was tied up in the Boonville National, while liquidation pressed debtors in pinching times.

The community was fortunate in receivers. John W. Carlon, of Brookfield, and later W. L. Koenig, of Boonville, managed a bad situation excellently. Boonville National depositors have received 71 per cent, while every consideration allowed by the United States Treasury Department was extended to debtors. Mr. Koenig eased the credit situation through Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans. He paid dividends, collected more on debts and repaid the RFC loans promptly.

RELIEF AGENCIES were unable to take up the slack of unemployment, as business retrenched. More idle persons called on welfare workers for help, creating heavier tax burdens, while business men and home-owners were pressed to pay even normal levies.

BUYING POWER dropped sharply, further complicating the vicious cycle for factory and farm. Europe continued to default on war debts, with exception of Finland, and President Hoover and Congress could not agree on policies. No longer did the Government retire a billion dollars a year on the national debt, as during the seven years of Calvin Coolidge who did "not choose to run" for a second elective term.

As the Government faced deficits, forced sales of farms and of city properties increased. There was much confusion. Farmers were set off their lands, while unemployed laborers with a rural background left silent city factories to start anew on small tracts, if they had cash or credit, or could rent.

A severe drought in 1930 early aggravated the farm problem. There were later unfavorable crop seasons.

Boonville - on highways, railways and river - saw a rising tide of indigent transients. F. G. Lohse circulated a petition, signed by grocers, cafe owners and the Sisters at St. Joseph Hospital, asking that the city relieve them of feeding wandering unfortunates. The city council provided a work kitchen at the city jail, giving two meals a day and lodging in exchange for nominal work. No transient could remain more

than two days. The institution was economical and relieved citizens of a depressing duty and a constant drain.

CRIME, early during prohibition, built a financial structure on beer, hard liquor and industrial rackets in populous centers. It spread as the depression grew. Organized gangs of bank robbers, kidnapers and liquor runners were mobile and frequently better armed than officers. About twice a week there was a call to guard the Boonville bridge.

Economic conditions showed a slight improvement during the summer of 1932, and then suffered a relapse. President Herbert Hoover, Republican, was defeated for a second term, in November, by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Democrat. From the election until the new President took office, March 4, 1933, uncertainty increased, culminating in general bank failures, March 3 and 4, 1933.

The new President closed every bank in the nation. All were examined, and only those found solvent were permitted to reopen.

Comparatively little money was in circulation during the bank holiday. Business progressed, with barter and checks.

People were calm, even jovial. The ultimate had happened. They felt the worst was over and the new President was acclaimed for a master stroke.

Bank deposit-insurance on accounts up to \$5,000 soon was provided and most banks availed themselves of the service. It brought money out of hiding.

THE UNITED STATES went off the gold standard and the Government took over all the yellow metal. It became a felony for private citizens to own gold certificate's or coins. Former Senator James A. Reed publicly offered to defend without a fee any who would test the ruling. The flurry soon subsided.

The treasury exchanged at par paper dollars for gold dollars but bid up the price of gold. Vaults filled with new dust and with gold from foreign countries.

A higher price for gold automatically increased treasury reserves and made possible issuance of more paper money backed by bullion in the treasury. The Government took 2 billions profit from owners of gold. Then it bought silver above the world market. There is vastly more of it than of gold. The United States soon was swamped with output from the Rockies and from foreign countries. Here, again, an artificially high price made possible more paper money.

This decreased the value of the dollar to slightly less than 60 cents of its former value, put more money into circulation, relieved credit, increased the cost of living and trended toward slightly higher real estate and farm values. Continued unemployment and bad crop years defeated general distribution of cash. Bank reserves piled up, but elsewhere money remained scarce, wages low and unemployment static.

THE GOVERNMENT has faced mounting annual deficits, due to increased federal activity. Widespread droughts in 1934 and 1936, and late rains and early frosts in 1935, have increased imports, Government relief and emergency expenditures for farmers.

The monetary policy has remained substantially the same since the treasury built up huge gold and silver reserves. The increasing deficit brings fear of further devaluation or increased taxes.

THE BANK HOLIDAY and deposit insurance proved highly satisfactory and Government emergency loans to home owners and farmers for refinancing and repairs promoted stability. The Roosevelt administration received support from all parties in these enterprises.

With conditions improved, there is divided opinion as to present policies. Many believe spending should be curtailed, the budget balanced and an effort made to stabilize the dollar either at its present value or at a somewhat higher level.

All agree the country has progressed toward recovery. Fear of more taxes or inflation is blamed for restrained enterprise. Crop failures further retard buying. Thus, the march toward good times is slow.

CHAPTER 24
THE NEW DEAL CHALLENGES THE OLD ORDER

Flushed With the Bank Holiday Victory, President Roosevelt Rushes Repeal, War on Crime and Devaluation of the Dollar for More Government and Individual Credit-Then Comes the National Recovery Administration and the Blue Eagle Over Industry and Bonuses for Farmers to Grow Less-Unemployment Is Tackled in a Big Way With Public Works Jobs-Social Security and Redistribution of Farm Populations to More Fertile Land Is Dabbled in-Huey Long, Father Coughlin and Dr. Townsend Outrun the Professors With Panaceas-Recovery Is Slow, the National Budget Remains Out of Balance, and Taxes Increase While Bad Crop Years and Lack of New Frontiers Complicate the Situation-Americans Have Faith in Future.

THE BANK HOLIDAY was a decisive reverse decision by the United States Supreme Court for the New Deal in its war on complexities of civilization hastened by the World War.

Increased use of labor-saving machinery, more women in industry, centralized production through development of nationally advertised trade-marked brands and overproduction by factory and farm grew increasingly serious after European buying declined.

Distressed agriculture, over-investment during the period of expansion, and growth of crime had added to burdens that bogged down the economic machinery.

AFTER the banks reopened and the government took steps to provide deposit insurance, confidence was restored and business improved in the spring of 1933.

Legalization for 3.2 per cent brew and then repeal of prohibition drove beer barons to kidnapping and other forms of outlawry, forcing a stronger and highly effective Department of Justice. Youth shifted admiration from gangsters to G-Men who rapidly changed hoodlums to public enemies to corpses.

THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION hoped to further improve conditions. President Roosevelt surrounded himself with a group of economists, mostly from Columbia University, in New York City, who desired a planned economy and controlled production.

They arranged a shorter business week, under the National Recovery Administration, better known as the NRA or Blue Eagle, the latter the emblem of the crusade.

A system of reducing agricultural surpluses by limiting acreages of crops was put into effect. Farmers were paid a bounty for limiting wheat and corn acreages and raising fewer hogs. The payments and administration costs were raised by commodity processing taxes that increased consumer prices.

Both of these control programs were purely voluntary but were terminated through adverse decisions by the United States Supreme Court.

The crop-control program was renewed in the spring of 1936, under changed legislation for controlling erosion and increasing crop fertility.

President Roosevelt, because of the national emergency early in his administration, was accorded unusual powers, and Congress appropriated billions to be expended at his discretion through government bureaus, many of them newly organized.

POOR CROPS in 1934, '35 and '36 created feed and food crises, not reckoned on the basis of 10-year averages, and made necessary sharp revision of the crop-control program and relief for destitute farmers.

The administration promoted hydro-electric projects with a view to flood control and cheaper power rates. Prominent among these is the dam on the Tennessee river, administered by the Tennessee Valley Authority. The Supreme Court has upheld the government's right to sell current from this project on grounds it was primarily for national defense. The government may sell obsolete battleships, arms or any other commodity acquired on that basis.

The NRA regime did not increase employment or wages materially. It helped earners in low brackets but did not affect hour rates for the skilled, many of whom were put on a shorter work week. Industries

cut corners to avoid adding new help.

UNEMPLOYMENT has remained near the 10 million mark for about four years. The government continues to give emergency employment to large numbers under the Works Progress Administration, better known as the WPA. It has sought to discontinue direct relief to unemployables—the aged, infirm and incompetent—but has been only partially successful in returning that burden to state and municipal governments.

The administration has made moves toward a program of social security, experimenting in subsistence homesteads and in moving farmers from marginal lands to fertile acres. The success of these experiments cannot yet be determined.

One of the most gratifying accomplishments has been the war on crime. Public enemies have been stamped out. Public Enemy Number One early became an unpopular title all the way round.

As in all periods of distress, many panaceas have been suggested. All seek an easy way to security.

UNTIL Senator Huey Long, erstwhile political dictator of Louisiana, died from an assassin's bullet, he had the country talking of share-the-wealth. He proposed a modern home, a motor car, a radio and considerable cash for every family in the United States on the basis of the first split.

Father Coughlin, radio priest of Detroit, with his Union for Social Justice, proposes a new distribution of wealth.

Dr. Townsend of California advocates a pension of \$200 a month for every person 60 years or older. Each must spend it the same month, if and when he gets it.

The Townsend and Coughlin forces head the radical group with a third political party, the Unionists, in the national elections, November, 1936. Old-age pension advocates are numerous, but the voting strength of the Unionist party still is an unknown quantity. Third parties usually have fared badly. William Lemke is the party's nominee for president. Showings in the August primaries were weak, although there is wide sentiment for a moderate old-age pension.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT was renominated by the Democratic party in convention at Philadelphia. If elected, he is expected to continue along policies as of the past, previously explained.

The Republicans, meeting in Cleveland, nominated Governor Alf M. Landon of Kansas. He is a western progressive who reduced state expenditures and balanced the budget, and cooperated with the Democratic federal administration in its relief program.

The Republican platform favors a continuance of subsidies to farmers but with no restriction of production. It also declares for less centralization of powers within the federal government and urges fewer federal activities and decreased governmental expenditures, with a view to balancing the budget.

As this is written, in August, 1936, it is neither possible nor logical to predict outcome of the November elections. Neither can the strength and weakness of the present administration be accurately appraised.

PROBLEMS of the machine and elimination of the last geographic frontier challenge the finest in American thought and pioneering to overcome unemployment.

New frontiers must be along lines of a revised social order with a view to more equitable division of wealth. Only orderly progress of democracy can accomplish it. Experiments tried by European masses lacking background in self-government are not popular in the United States.

While there is a very uneven distribution of wealth in America, its living standards are the highest in the world and contrasts are not as sharp as where there is class and caste.

WHETHER the United States can return to a civilization based on small factories is problematical. Steel, automobile and railroad operators could not function as efficiently and economically in small, individualized units. And foods, textiles and many other commodities have been brand-standardized and advertised, creating buyer demand not existing for "off brands" by small concerns.

Powerful business organizations can buy highly specialized machines that smaller concerns cannot afford. This gives the large institutions a wide production advantage.

These are big problems growing out of American talent for invention and organization.

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More backward peoples doubtless would resort to the dynamite of revolution.

That is not the American way. Violence merely complicates bad situations. The average American, patient and lone suffering but not docile, has an abiding faith that American problems will be solved as Anglo-Saxons always have met issues by the orderly process of democracy.

CHAPTER 25
MODERN TRANSPORTATION REVIVES OLD GLORIES

The Dream of a Highway Bridge Across the Missouri Becomes a Reality and a Transcontinental Thoroughfare Is Routed Through the Boonville Business District and Across the West Half of Cooper County-Freight Traffic Returns to the River-Boonville Gets an Airport From Uncle Sam, "Indian Giver"-Rail Service Declines in the Face of Competing Carriers-The Union Bus Depot, Tourist Camps and One-Stop Service Stations Are Busy While Few Visit the Railroads to "See the Cars Come In", as of Old-The Versailles Branch, Formerly the Tebo & Neosho, Is Scrapped-More Trailers Hooked to Pleasure Cars Create Homes on Wheels-Regulation of and Better Coordination Between Rival Modes of Transportation Are Likely.

FOLLOWING the World War a general business boom rapidly increased motor cars in the United States. The East already had hard roads. Missouri was in the dust and mud, but increasing tourist traffic brought business by ferry at Boonville, Arrow Rock, Rocheport and Glasgow and over toll bridges at St. Charles and Jefferson City.

Boonville's ferry landing was near the Missouri Pacific railway station. Many tourists missed the business district.

W. G. HOLT, cafe owner, dreamed and schemed and talked of a bridge at the foot of Boonville's Main street. With cooperation of C. M. Harrison, publisher, and E. J. Melton, editor, heads of a corporation publishing THE BOONVILLE DAILY REPUBLICAN, Mr. Holt obtained the cooperation of the community for Thursday noonday luncheons at his restaurant.

These, open to the general public, quickly developed enthusiasm for financing a highway bridge. Mass meetings brought large subscriptions in stock for a toll span. Other communities participated.

After construction was started on the half million dollar project, it developed that the Missouri State Highway Commission would not route roads to new toll bridges.

Colonel John W. Cosgrove and Colonel T. A. Johnston successfully handled legal and diplomatic phases of revamping the program for a free bridge. Subscribers donated one-fourth their original subscriptions, and county and township bond issues provided another fourth.

The state and federal governments paid the remainder and a modern bridge was completed and dedicated, July 4, 1934, with a rousing celebration and the largest crowd ever in Boonville.

IT MARKED a new era for the community and in transportation. The principal east-west artery of traffic across Missouri was routed through Boonville. It was designated, "State Highway Number 2". Later it became U. S. Highway 40.

Bus traffic, a pioneer enterprise west of the Mississippi, grew. Coaches were comparatively small, schedules elastic, and parts of the route unpaved. Several lines had stations in Boonville.

Successive changes in ownership eventually resulted in one trunk line, operating as the Southwestern Greyhound, with branch lines to Fayette, Marshall and Sedalia, all out of the Union Bus Station at Holt's Cafe.

The Missouri Pacific Lines also provide service south, with a ticket office at the Boonville Cafe.

IMPROVED HIGHWAYS brought fleets of trucks and inaugurated pickup and delivery from doors of business houses and overnight service from St. Louis and Kansas City.

Through freight by truck from St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City and other points developed rapidly. Auto transports from northern automobile manufacturing centers followed.

Farmers began hauling their livestock to market. Others hired independent truckers, who, in some instances, became coal dealers, transporting from Boone and Randolph counties' mines.

Boonville streets saw pleasure cars from every state. Tourist cabins were erected at Harley Park. They paid a substantial return. Old Highway 40 passed the park. Many tourists, unable to get housing facilities there, pitched tents. They used the free camp stoves, water and other conveniences.

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Later the route was changed from past the park. All cabins but one have been removed.

TRAILERS, providing living quarters, have been standardized-crowded but convenient homes on wheels, with the world as a front yard.

This has affected tourist camps along Highways 40 and 5, the latter routed through Boonville south across the Lake of the Ozarks over new spans.

Freight trucks, automobile transports, busses and pleasure cars brought rapid decline in rail revenues. In the winter of 1932 '33 the Missouri - Kansas - Texas discontinued its two day passenger trains through Boonville, leaving only one night train each way between St. Louis and the Southwest. Retrenchment reduced executive and shop crews and led to abandonment of the dispatcher's office in the Lyric Theater building in Boonville. It was consolidated with supply rooms and shops at Franklin.

The Missouri Pacific changed its one passenger train, making a round-trip between Jefferson City and Kansas City daily over its river route through Boonville, from steam to a Diesel-powered motor car. Then the Missouri Pacific branch line from Boonville to Versailles discontinued service, April 30, 1936, by authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Scrapping the line started July 1, and was completed in August, 1936.

Reduction in railroad service brought added economic and tax burdens for the public. Boonville missed many labor checks and man power through cuts by the M.-K.-T.; Cooper lost 11 when the Versailles branch was discontinued. The latter has brought a large shrinkage in county and city railroad taxes that must be made up by heavier levies on other property.

DURING the past decade, Boonville formed an airport corporation and acquired an emergency landing field in Howard County, just north of the highway bridge. The Federal government equipped it. Later, as a retrenchment measure, the Government eliminated two-thirds of its emergency fields, including Boonville's. Visions of feverish activity at the field never materialized. Excursion planes had used it, and occasionally craft on long hops descended.

A POLICY of inland waterway development culminated in 1935; in a six-foot channel for the Missouri river from its mouth to Leavenworth. Regular barge traffic was established on June 10, 1935, by the Inland Waterways, Incorporated, a subsidiary of the Federal government.

Boonville gave an enthusiastic reception to the first tow up the river, piloted by a Boonville man, Captain Thomas P. Craig. The Missouri was at flood stage. Cautious navigation under bridges at St. Charles and Glasgow, and the trip was made without mishap. Waterways officials, army engineers, Captain Craig and his crew were royally entertained in Kansas City. The line showed profit from the first.

High water did no serious damage to the channel and subsequent droughts did not leave the river with less than six feet for navigation. The barge service was suspended during the winter because of ice.

Boonville has a Government oil-supply station but no river and rail terminal. It has been talked spasmodically.

THE PAST DECADE has brought transition and uncertainty in transportation. Railroad employees have worked valiantly to maintain freight and passenger revenues.

The most significant development is introduction of Diesel-powered streamlined passenger trains. Faster, luxurious and air-conditioned, they have brought rail progress in line with motor car development. Nearly all roads have speeded schedules and improved service, including air conditioning and popular priced meals served in coaches from the diner.

MOTOR TRAFFIC has increased fatal accidents. Hitch-hikers, including girls, are numerous. Occasionally serious crimes are committed by these new type tramps. Most are harmless, and many are college students economizing or on a lark.

Two decades ago railway stations were thronged with passengers. On Sundays townspeople gathered to see the crowds. Today there is no congestion in railroad stations but there is bustle, activity and color many times a day in Holt's Union Bus Station.

Palatial and brightly colored filling stations and one-stop garages feature service, and lunch rooms and tourist camps, often connected with them, dot highways.

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Prospects are for better coordination of river, rails and trucks. Busses and pleasure cars may predominate for short trips. The railroads, an important factor in developing the United States, should retain supremacy on long hauls of freight and passengers. here is practically no railroad construction, while many short lines are being scrapped.

Parity of regulation for trucks, buses and the rails may help the latter. A more settled condition within the next few years is in prospect.

Boonville is strategically located for river and highway traffic. Cooper County towns on main highways and on railroads, where service has been discontinued or reduced, have been hurt.

SANTA'S NOVEMBER TRAIL BEGAN IN BOONVILLE

SANTA Claus made his 40th annual November visit to Boonville on Friday, the 27th, the day after Thanksgiving in 1936. It was an afternoon of brilliant sunshine when the Saint rolled across U. S. Highway 40 bridge and up Boonville's main street preceded by the Boonville Fire Department and the Girls' Drum and Bugle Corps of Boonville High School. He distributed 1000 pounds of candy kisses and 3500 toy windmills to the crowd, estimated at 4600, that welcomed him.

Boonville claims to have originated the idea of an early arrival of Santa Claus. Mr. T. Zuzak, a present resident who then operated a variety store, conceived the idea of getting shoppers Christmas-minded while Thanksgiving turkey hash still was on the table and children had a Friday free from School

So, in 1897, Santa made his first November visit to Boonville, crossing the Missouri river on a ferryboat. His retinue included horses and sleighs, a brass band and local dignitaries. He threw candy kisses

into a surprisingly large crowd and gave the children toys.

Since Mr. Zuzak withdrew from the mercantile business the Chamber of Commerce has made the annual Santa Claus visit one of its community enterprises. The idea also has spread afar. Its advantages in community advertising and in distributing Christmas buying in more orderly volume were



quickly recognized.

The picture of the crowd around Santa Claus on Spring street after he left the truck and entered a motor car shows but a small portion of the multitude that welcomed him in 1936.

CHAPTER 26
THE PARADE OF 14 DECADES IN COOPER COUNTY

Personalities and Events Leaving Their Impress-Boonville Has a Municipal Powder Magazine Slaves Punished With Stripes and Free Negroes Licensed-Wharfage Charges Are Collected by a Constable Boonville's Harbormaster-Wharf Boats Are Officially Approved-The City Market on Spring Street in Boonville, Open From Dawn to 10 A. M., Its Marketmasters and the Auction of Slaves-Precautions Against Cholera and Smallpox-A Move for Municipal Gas in 1859 -Cemeteries Are Declared Nuisances-Crimes Includes Daylight Bathing and Resisting or Razzing "the Watch"-Sugar Beets Fail in Cooper-Boonville Firms in Many Generations and What They Advertised.

1797-Daniel Boone hunts in this section. 1798-Daniel Boone builds a cabin at salt springs north of the present Boonville. The place becomes known as Boon's Lick.

1799-The Osages cede 30,000 arpens of land to Pierre Chouteau, including Chouteau Springs.

1808-Colonel Benjamin Cooper and his family build a cabin, clear and plant in the Missouri bottoms northwest of the present Boonville, but return east when warned of imminent Indian outbreaks.

1810-The Coopers return with other families. Stephen Cole and the Widow Hannah Cole settle on the south bank, within and near the present Boonville.

1811-Daniel Boone visits his cousins, the Coles.

1812-Settlers are warned to evacuate, but Colonel Cooper writes they'll stay and can defend the community against Indians incited by the British.

1812-15-Indians murder and steal but are unable to dislodge the whites.

1816-Peace; Indians are banished to Grand river; new settlers; Howard County is organized and first court is held at Hannah Cole's Fort.

1817-County-seat is moved to Franklin; government land office is opened there; "New Madrid claims".

1819-The first newspaper west of St. Louis is established at Franklin. The first steamboat on the Missouri ascends to Franklin. Cooper County is organized and Boonville is made its seat of government.

1820-David Burton of Boonville writes Missouri's first Constitution, is elected United States senator and is allowed to name his colleague, Thomas Hart Benton.

1821-Statehood.

1821-Captain William Becknell blazes the Santa Fe Trail from Franklin.

1823-The river menaces Franklin.

1826-Franklin is washed away.

1830-River traffic increases.

1830-Many walnut logs are shipped to France.

1835-Boonville grows, with great river and trail trade.

1836-David Burton resigns as state senator from St. Louis County.

1839-Boonville is incorporated, with a mayor, nine councilmen and a register. City limits are between the branch in East Boonville and near the present Missouri Pacific station.

1839-Numerous entries of saddle horses, brood mares, fillies, jacks, jennets, mules, colts, bulls, cows, heifers, oxen, hogs, vegetables, flannel, linsey and butter made the fall exhibition of the Cooper County Agricultural Society a success, John Garnett, secretary, reports in the October 10 issue of THE WESTERN EMIGRANT Much improvement in livestock is noted. The society awards a \$10 silver tumbler to the secretary for his services.

1840-From advertising in THE WESTERN EMIGRANT: Boonville troops to meet October 9 at the courthouse to form a constitution and by-laws ; R. V. Harvey, department store items; Joseph Megquier's school to open the second Monday in October; W. Benedict & Company, sugar and whiskey; John Colhoun, guns; Boonville Female Seminary, Rev. F. F. Peake, principal; Richard Thompson offers to sell his

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400-acre farm three and one-half miles southwest of Boonville; F. A. Williams, cider by the barrel or gallon; W. B. Calander, Jr., rooms for rent; James Cordry, administrator of the estate of Catherine Cordry, advertises for final settlement; T. E. Draffen, soda water-" Quite a novelty in Boonville, call and try it"; Porter & Harvey, looks; Asa Finley, farm for sale; Collins & Shields, New Orleans sugar, candles, loaf sugar, cotton yarn off steamer Rhine; Melone & Smith, fever and ague mixture; Wilson & Brown, cotton bats; C. H. Smith, general merchandise; George Dorsey, chair maker and house and sign painter. H. A. Massie advertises iron and castings from his Merimac Iron Works and for two Negro foundry workers-"Persons wishing to sell, call at the steamboat landing". F. A. Williams, general merchant; B. W. Levens, land for sale; Wy-an a Trigg, wholesale and retail grocers, forwarding and commission merchants; Stuart & Miller, lawyers; W. B. Calander. Jr., leather.

1845-Temperance societies consolidate.

1847-A meeting is held Thursday evening, January 14, at Mr. Tracy's seminary to form the Boonville Lyceum Library Association Reading Room.

1847-Bids are received February 8 for building a county jail.

1847-Office of THE BOONVILLE OBSERVER is removed to the old theater, on the, west side of Main street one square north of Morgan.

1848-Boonville's council is reduced from nine to five.

1850-Editor Allen Hammond in his March 21 issue of THE BOONVILLE OBSERVER publishes a letter from a forty-nines signing himself "Obe Oilstone, Jr., Shandy Hall, California", with a lengthy enclosure from another, "Peter Zigzag, Fountain Head. California", emphasizing need of the proposed Pacific Railroad from St. Louis, its assured patronage and the offer of Zigzag to employ at \$100 a day all who go to California - and "no fear of glutting the market".

1850-Among Boonville firms: A Bradford & Company advertises "hats, caps and straw goods"; Rutherford & Day, dry goods, home furnishings and department store items; J. H. and R. F. O'Brien, wholesalers and retailers of tin and sheet iron, catering to Californians; A. C. Coddin, offering to buy provisions from the farm to drip by boat-, H. M. Clark, books, music, poems, stationery, toys and "California fixin's"; Mrs. Eliza Crowther, millinery; Charles F. Aehle, queensware, shoes, dry goods and groceries; Heidelberg, Wertheimer & Company, California clothing; A. A. Avery, wagon making, repairing, painting and blacksmithing at his coach shop. 'third and Spring, west of the market; Dr. N. Hutchison, agent for headache remedy prepared by T. L. Stephens, Fulton; G. W. Cook, guns, spectacles, watches, perfumery; Benedict & Steiner, department store items; S. Conrad, saddlery; A. Kuecklehan, wholesale and retail drugs; Peter Pierce, advertising his Mansion House has been enlarged and renovated, stables attended by an excellent hostler and his tapes always furnished with the best the country affords-, Muir & Ward, attorneys; F. S. Peyin, boat store, butchery, bakery and steamboat agency, levee, foot of Main street; R. V. Harvey, wholesaler and retailer of department store items; A. F. Buecker, book binding; Levi Talbot, clothing, Charles Keill, offering to buy a half million pounds of new goose feathers. Kentucky female seminaries and military institutes advertise for pupils, board and room \$80 a semester, from \$10 to \$20 higher than the average, but better fare.

1851-A mass meeting to promote a plan for a plank road from Boonville to Warsaw is held in Boonville, May 24.

1853-Boonville provides penalties on masters allowing slaves to hire their own time or to deal as free persons.

1854-The Anti-Bentons meet to select officers.

1855-Pro-slavery resolutions appear in THE BOONVILLE OBSERVER.

1855-Boonville buys from Robert W. Simpson seven acres for \$350, included now in Paul Jaeger's orchard. The city builds a magazine, "that all gunpowder landed in the city" be placed on storage, except 50 pounds for any licensed merchant, "which shall be kept only in tin canisters".

1857-Cooper County wine this year approximates 6,000 gallons, worth \$12,000. Messrs. Haas, Boiler and Vollrath will average 35 to 40 barrels each, and Messrs. Myers and Neef and Mrs. Miller from

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eight to 10 barrels, all from grapes grown near Boonville.

1857-Boonville borrows \$15,000 for street improvements.

1858-Boonville borrows \$5,000 at 10 per cent, payable semi-annually.

1859-Boonville license fees include: \$15 a year for dram shops, \$10 for ferries, \$25 a day for circuses, \$5 for a theatrical, concert, or exhibition of sleight-of-hand, legerdemain, tumbling or feat of activity. "Thespians and Polyhymnia excepted".

1859-Boonville sets apart Spring street, from Main to Fourth, as a public market, with a market house, open from dawn until 10 a. m., after which hucksters may sell elsewhere. Slaves are auctioned. The marketmaster is appointed by the mayor for 12 months or until succeeded.

1859-Boonville builds a workhouse.

1859-Mayor H. E. W. McDearmon is authorized to borrow an additional \$10,000 for city purposes.

1859-Boonville creates a commissioner of public works to supervise street improvements, installs city scales, and employs a weightmaster.

1859-Boonville's health officer is empowered to segregate and care for cholera and smallpox patients, with especial attention to steamboat passengers and destitute strangers.

1859-Boonville is formed into six wards, divided east and west by Main street and north and south by Morgan and Vine. Each ward is entitled to one councilman "whose mansion or boarding house is within the ward electing him".

1859-Boonville grants a gas franchise to John Goodin, Robert W. Simpson, J. W. Draffen, Edward B. McPherson and David Andrews, provided work on the system is begun within one year. The enterprise fails to materialize.

1859-A cemetery may not be established in Boonville closer than 300 yards of property without the written consent of owners. Cemeteries are declared a nuisance by the city council.

1859-Running horses on streets, riding on sidewalks, selling liquor to slaves, suffering a team to run away, bathing in the river by day and "resisting or abusing the watch" are declared offenses in Boonville. Crimes also include planting posts in the street, except 10 feet from the adjoining lot, and burning shavings in the street. Slaves are punished by stripes.

1859-The Boonville city council, April 1, provides that no free Negro or mulatto "shall hereafter come to and reside in this city; and no free Negro or mulatto more than 15 years of age, now a resident of this city, shall remain without first obtaining a license to do so. Every free Negro or mulatto more than 15 years old, now residing in this city, desiring to remain, and every free Negro or mulatto desiring to come to and reside in this city, shall petition the city council for a license". If applicant is desirable, a license will be granted for \$5 every six months, provided the licensee gives \$100 bond, signed by sufficient sureties resident in the city. It is for good behavior and must include the signature of the applicant's employer The ordinance provides that no free Negro or mulatto be abroad after 9 p. m. and that neither, nor slaves, shall hold any assemblage at night except as provided by Missouri state law.

The ordinance further provides that on proof of a slave hiring on his or her own time, the master, owner or agent shall be fined from \$5 to \$50 for every 10 days the slave was permitted so to act. Anyone furnishing a pass to a slave not his property is subject to a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than the value of the slave.

1859-The Boonville city council enacts an ordinance establishing the following 24 streets: West, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Water, High, Morgan, Spring, Chestnut, Vine, Locust, Arch, Spruce, Walnut, Elm, Sycamore, Pine and South.

1859-Boonville provides for additional revenue through a wharfage ordinance. The city constable is harbormaster, to supervise and control the wharf on Water street. Each steamer docking is to be registered in a book.

No dray, wagon, hackney-coach or other vehicle is allowed to stand at the foot of the street while freight is discharged. Their place is east of the street and above the paving A fee of \$3 is collected from each boat on her upward trip, 10 per cent going to the harbormaster All merchandise, produce,

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manufactures, lumber, scantling, shingles and firewood landed upon the wharf is to be removed within 48 hours, unless landed for reshipping, when 60 hours is the limit. After that, storage is charged. The fee for landing a flatboat is \$1.

1859-A city ordinance by Boonville states

"In consideration of the convenience which wharf boats afford, especially in rainy, muddy weather, full permission is granted any citizen buying a merchant's license to construct and make free use of wharf boats without additional pay, provided the boats are substantial and commodious and do not endanger life or property in transmitting merchandise between steamboats and wharf boats; that owners are prohibited from collecting fees for storage on their boats or to interpose charges or obstacles to regular transmission of freight between steamboats and the wharf; that owners permit free access across wharf boats; and that wharf boat owners not permit use of their property to steamboats refusing to pay for use of the city wharf."

1864-Advertising in Boonville: C. Heim, dry goods; Boonville Monitor, job printing; J. P. Neef, confectionery; 123 sheriff's sale advertisements in the February 27 edition of the Boonville Weekly Monitor; H. L. Wallace, carriage manufacturer.

1868-The Cooper County surveyor and assistants while running a line near 'Moniteau County are mistaken by frightened occupants of two farmhouses for Klu Klux Klansmen.

1868-The county fair began September 29. A grand tournament, the Central Missouri baseball championship and crowning of a Queen of Love and Beauty amid her maids of honor are features. Wear and Cosgrove are secretaries.

1869-Cooper County subscribes \$100,000 capital stock for the Tebo & Neosho Railroad.

1870-Ground is broken for the Tebo & Neosho Railroad, now the M-K-T.

1870-Advertising in Boonville: Lieber & Bechtel, stoves; Nicholas Lauer, stoneware; Boonville Woollen Mills; J. C. Macurdy, photographer; H. Winkelmeier, furniture; Joseph Holzmann, wine, beer and oyster saloon; R. F. O'Brien, stoves; Youts, Merker & Company, carriage-makers; W. L. Marshall, painter and paper hanger; Wald & Aehle, dry goods; McFadden & Griffin, clothiers; E. J. Bedwell, Vermont and Italian marble; John Boehm, boots; F. Swap, dentist; Draffen & Muir, attorneys; A. Kennedy & Son, steamboat agents; William H. Trigg & Company, bankers; Less Smith, livery; Sawtell & Lee, painters and marblers; J. H. Reckmeyer, cigars and tobacco; Boonville Earthenware Manufactory, Charles Weyrich, proprietor; Wenig & Boner, dry goods, groceries and hardware; F. W. Gross, cutlery; George Sahn, shoes; George Boettenger, liquors and wines.

1873-The Grange becomes active.

1873-The Patrons of Husbandry organize and elect officers.

1874-Much coal is being taken from a mine on land owned by Dan Davis, one mile south of Boonville.

1874-Footmen, horsemen and wagons, carriages and buggies converge on Boonville on a fine June day, as the Granges throughout Cooper County lay aside work, to mingle, cement bonds of union, review the good, old days of yore, and to renew friendships and forget differences that rippled the current of good will in days gone by. Banners read: "Honest men, for once, irrespective of party"; "Home manufactures and less freight"; "Equal rights for all men. Bondholders are no better than plow-holders". Speakers include State Master Allen of the Grange and J. T. Price. The latter vainly attempts to arouse prejudice between town and country.

1874-Professor Adolphe Smith of the Missouri Geological Survey, Editor Milo Blair of THE BOONVILLE WEEKLY EAGLE, J. W. Willis and Mayor Hanna, of Boonville, visit lead mines being worked near the Lamine and Missouri rivers by S. R. Collies, John W. Alexander and Austin Hamilton. They do their own smelting. Not far away J. A. Shetland and one Reynolds have more than 20 shafts down, some of them worked 40 years ago and abandoned. Rhodes Marshall's mineral bearing lands near the Saline County line are inspected as are the Marmaduke mines over the line where traces of copper and silver have been found. Mr. Smith is delighted with Chouteau, Springs water, pronouncing it the best he ever tasted and better than the famous Blue Lick waters in Kentucky.

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1878-Dull times and business apathy exist in every part of the country.

1878-Greenback clubs are formed.

1880-An immigration society publicizes advantages of living in Cooper County.

1880-A boar driven by W. D. Adams, mounted, attacks the horse after Mr. Adams struck the hog twice with a whip to hurry him along. Eleven gashes in the steed's stomach and a leg muscle cut in two caused death two days later.

1880-Samuel Cole, 79, of Bell Air, visits Sedalia and is interviewed by THE DEMOCRAT. He has 10 sons and nine daughters. He was born in Virginia in 1801. His father, William Temple Cole, a first cousin of Daniel Boone, was killed by Indians near Loutre Island in eastern Missouri, and his mother, Hannah Cole, soon thereafter removed to the present site of Boonville.

1880-Advertising in Boonville: Trigg & Company, holiday goods; Martin Schieberl, imported and American cassimeres; attorneys-at-law Emmett R. Hayden, Draffen & Williams, J. H. Johnston, J. E. Stephens, D. W. Shackelford, Rice & Walker and Wash Adams & Son; Mexican Mustang Liniment, the best of all liniments for man or beast; George Roeder, photons, buggies, plows, spring and farm wagons; Reinhart, oysters; George Sahn & Son, every style, quality and size boots and shoes; Whitlow & Skinner, livery and sale stables; Joseph Lieber, tin work. H. Smith offers to exchange sewing machines for a horse, cow, corn, pork, beef, ash and hickory lumber, cordwood or other produce.

1880-Boonville funds her entire bonded debt of \$31,800, bearing 10 per cent, to 6 per cent bonds.

1886-Analysis of Chouteau, Springs water by G. C. Swallow, state geologist, shows the following minerals: Carbonate of protoxide of iron, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, chloride of calcium, chloride of potassium, chloride of sodium, carbonic acid and silica. Total weight of the minerals is approximately one-tenth of one per cent of the weight of the water.

1887-Cooper defeats county local option.

1888-Sam Jones lectures for more than two of his five hours in Boonville, May 11.

1889-Saline township stock breeders hold a successful exhibit at Conner's Park, near Overton.

1889-The County Stock Fair at Pilot Grove is highly successful.

1889-Nick, John and Leonard Smith sink a shaft south of Chouteau Springs, seeking gold.

1889-The Cooper County Agricultural Wheel holds meetings in June and December.

1889-Cooper builds more churches this year than any county in Missouri.

1890-Advertising in Boonville: J. C. Varney, dentist; Walter Drue & Company, shoes; Joe Hesel, meats; Louis Weyland, carriages, buggies and spring wagons; Westerman & Stretz, barbers; Lee and Joe Chilton, jewelry; Sam Koontz, dry goods and groceries; D. T. Draffen K, Company, real estate, loan and insurance agents. Railroads advertising -Missouri-Kansas-Texas, Missouri Pacific, Burlington and Wabash; H. Waterman & Son, clothing made to order; C. H. Brokmeyer advertises for 5,000 dozen hens, roosters, ducks, geese and turkeys; and Speed & Lon Stephens, insurance.

1891-The Reverend Father Theodore Kussmann celebrates his 25 years in the priesthood, May 27.

1891-The Clarks Fork Farmers Mutual Insurance Company is organized.

1891-An alligator is found in Nuckols Lake.

1891-Pleasant Grove Graveyard Association's annual meeting is the third Sunday in June. One of the oldest burying grounds in Cooper County, it was the scene of many early camp meetings. During the Civil War its schoolhouse, large shed, camps and other improvements were burned. The site grew up in briars and brambles. The grounds have been restored.

1891-E. W: Stephens addresses the alumni association of Kemper Family School at Thespian Hall, June 2, at the close of the school term.

1892-The Cooper County Fair in Pilot Grove has the largest exhibits of livestock, poultry, fruit, grain and pantry displays in its history. The W. A. Godbey Cornet Band, in new uniforms, and directed by Professor Godbey of Pilot Grove College, proves popular.

1894-Germany bays Cooper County walnut logs.

1896-The Cooper County Farmers :Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Bunceton is incorporated.

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1898-William Adair, 71, and Jeremiah Smith, Perry Taylor, William Work and Washington Johnston, all of near Prairie Home, are among the oldest settlers in the county.

1898-Experiments prove Cooper County soil is not adapted to growing sugar beets.

1899-The postoffice at Dick's Mill is renamed, Cotton.

EARLY OFFICIALS OF THE CENTRAL MISSOURI HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION



Top row, left to right: Charles C. Bell, H. M. Myers, R. T. Kingsbury, Dr. W. F. Howard, Dr. C. J. Ingersoll. Bottom row, left to right: J. F. Boller, J. E. Elliott, W. P. Tompkins, L. S. Geiger, Sr., and W. A. Smiley.

1900-Advertising in Boonville: Sauter Brothers, dress goods; E. H. Roberts, contractor; William H. Trigg & Company, notaries public and insurance; F. R. Smiley, M. D.; Commercial Bank; A. C. Widdicombe, agent for United States Land-title and Abstract Company; Stephens Insurance Company; Central National Bank; Globe Shoe Company; Chilton & Company, gold and silversmiths; Miss Julia Megquier, music lessons; the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company.

1901-New telephone lines.

1904-W. E. Toler, farmer, reports finding a horn or hoop snake in a wheat field, the head and part of the body amputated by the binder sickle when the reptile reared up to protest approach of the machine. The horn at the end of the reptile's tail was too tough for Mr. Toler's sharp knife. Pioneers told remarkable tales of hoop snakes rolling down hill, missing their prey and burying their spiked tails in tree trunks, there to die. Naturalists discount such narratives.

1910-A wildcat is killed on Carter's creek.

1910-Advertising in Boonville: C. W. Nixon & Company, realtors; A. D. Edwards, barber shop and bathrooms; Boonville Ice and Laundry Company; Ed. Stegner, groceries; Central National Bank; F. & A. Victor, clothing; Mitchell's Coal; Huber Brothers Drug Store; W. V. Draffen, attorney; Peyton & Barnes, nurseries; W. N. Geiger, plumber; Central National Bank; the Wabash, Missouri-Kansas-Texas and Missouri Pacific railroads; Stephens Opera House.

1911-Top at Wilbur B. Wallace's Poland China sale in February is \$250, paid by N. Nelson Leonard for Eva 106,852.

1911-Fire from lightning destroys the state capitol in Jefferson City Sunday evening, February 5. Boonville immediately wires offer to give a site and \$500,000 for the capital.

1912-Cooper's second courthouse is razed. The county's third is built.

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1918-Bonds for \$100,000 are voted to build hard roads in Cooper County.

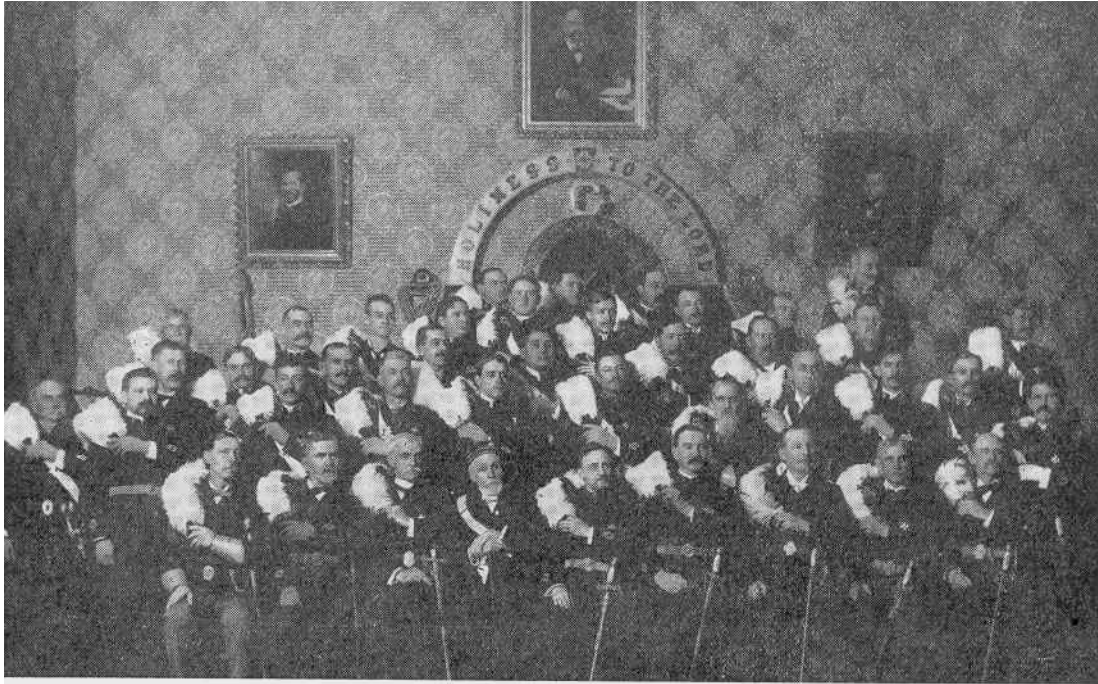
1919-Many wolves in Clear Creek township.

1920-The county buys 20 acres from E. H. Mueller as the site for a county home.

1921-Cooper County's World War memorial is dedicated.

1922-Franklin township, Howard County, votes \$25,000 in bonds to build the north approach to a free highway bridge to Boonville.

BOONVILLE KNIGHT TEMPLARS AT TURN OF THE CENTURY



Front row, sitting, left to right: John H. Zollinger, S. H. Stephens, J. A. Howard, John T. Pigott, W. W. Trigg, W. F. Johnson, W. R. Baker, A. D. Howard, William M. Williams. Second row: Drury L. Davis, Max E. Schmidt, Ferd Arn, D. T. Gentry, Nelson Leonard, William Rissler, O. D. Edwards, Edward H. Harris, Jr., Charles M. Shepherd, J. W. Jamison, W. Speed Stephens; Third row: J. L. Kreeger, Dr. Howard McDonald, Charles Meierhoffer, George Zollinger, Eugene A Windsor, Horace G. Windsor, Dr. G. W. Stiffler, Charles I. Smith, L. D. Drake; Back row: Jackson Monroe, C. S. Blackmar, A. W. Wade, Crockett Hickman, Lee Robertson, Dr. A. W. Nelson, A. J. Fluke. John C. Pigott, Samuel W. Roberts, Dr. C. H. van Ravenswaay, Charles Campbell and E. H. Roberts, Sr.

1923-Ninety stolen cars are recovered in Cooper County.

1924-Boonville's highway bridge is dedicated July 4.

1925-Cooper County has 50 registered farms.

1925-Concrete from the Boonville bridge to Rocheport is laid.

1926-A dairy school conducted by AV. L. Barrett is attended by 114 farmers.

1927-A log cabin in Howard County, owned and occupied originally by Daniel Boone, is moved to Arrow Rock State Park. The home of George Caleb Bingham, artist, is bought by Arrow Rock townspeople, to be restored.

1929-Wall Street's crash hits many Cooper County fortunes.

1930-Drought. Hoover repudiated.

1931-Boonville's Twilight League is formed.

1933-Bank holiday, starting March 4.

1934-Drought and dust storms.

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1935-Late rains, early frost.

1936-Thirty days of sub-zero; drought; 54 days above 100 degrees temperature.

1936-President Franklin D. Roosevelt is re-elected, November 3, by more than 11 million majority, the largest ever accorded.

CHAPTER 27
COOPER LEADS IN MANY AGRICULTURAL LINES

It Has Produced Champions in Every Branch of Farming-The First to Grow 100 Bushels of Corn an Acre on 100 Acres and Pioneers in New Drought-Resisting Grains and Hays-The Oldest Herd of Shorthorns in the World Continuously Under One Management-Coming Herefords and High Class Hogs-Fine Saddle Horses, Past and Present-Bees, Vineyards, and Orchards -Young Bob Mills, Star Farmer of Missouri and Second in the Nation-Thomas Harris, at 18, Produced a Ton of Pork in Seven Pigs Six Months Old-Purebred Herds of the County The Bounty of Southern Baronies, Thrift of New England, and Thoroughness of High Class Emigrants Fleeing Old World Oppression Are Blended in the Civilization That Makes Possible This Rural Development.

IN A RADIO SPEECH over WOS, in 1929, Ben N. Smith told of Cooper County's agricultural achievements, including:

Horace G. Windsor was the first farmer in Missouri to produce 100 bushels of corn per acre on 100 acres. He won the grand champion 10 ears of Missouri, grand champion single ear, highest yielding five acres, and highest yielding acre, in 1916.

C. H. E. Walther, at a later state corn show, had the grand champion bushel of Missouri corn and also the champion bushel, the champion ear of white corn, the best peck of wheat, best peck of oats, and took first, second, third and fourth awards on 90-day corn.

Chris Smith contributed corn to the display that won the gold medal at the 8t. Louis World's Fair in 1908, and won medals on bluegrass, wheat, corn, orchard grass and apples at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The oldest herd of Shorthorn cattle west of the Mississippi and the oldest in the world continuously under one management is the Leonard herd at Ravenswood Farms, founded by Nathaniel Leonard, passed on to his son, Captain C. E. Leonard, and now owned by the founder's grandson, N. Nelson Leonard, and managed by a great grandson, Charles Leonard. This farm produced Mary Ravenswood, 3rd, dam of Americus, a bull that sold in South America for almost \$40,000.

A Poland China sire, Wonder Buster, owned by W. L. Clay of Bunceton, was sold to Head & Gray of Palmyra, Missouri, for \$10,200-a world price record.

A saddle stallion, Missouri King, produced by Trevor Moore and Marvin Moore at Truesdale Stock Farm near Speed, sold for \$5,000.

The Cooper County Shorthorn Association exported to a foreign country a carload of purebred Shorthorn cattle for foundation stock, and sold various other lots in many parts of the United States.

Mrs. J. T. Moore, one mile south of Pisgah, attained national prominence as a producer of Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. She has shipped breeding stock to many states and foreign countries.

Carl Neef of Boonville won nine of 11 prizes at the State Honey Show.

Records show Cooper County has outdone Kentucky on prize-winning bluegrass, and Kansas in acre yields of wheat.

Cooper County has very little marginal land and comparatively limited timber, yet a Cooper County farmer sold one walnut log for \$250.

In livestock and grain production, Cooper County has quantity with quality. In 10 months George Berger of near Bunceton fed and sold 8,000 hogs. Another farmer, a few years ago, shipped cattle and other livestock in trainloads.

IN CONCLUSION Mr. Smith paid tribute to the homes and citizenship of Cooper County.

Much could be said of that. Here lies the key to Cooper County's greatness. That its best crop is men and women is evident from study of the Cooper County Hall of Fame, in this volume.

Favorable climate, high fertility, and accessibility of the area that now is Cooper County early attracted superior citizens. The Missouri river was an important factor. Most transportation then was by wa-

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ter. Early settlers from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and the Carolinas brought the traditions and high standards of the Virginia baronies, promoting a combination of livestock and grain farming, with wide diversification, including early experiments in growing cotton and tobacco.

With settlers from the South came a fair sprinkling from Yankeeland, including the Leonards from Vermont; others from New York, Pennsylvania and the Ohio Valley, but recently the Western Reserve.

PUREBRED LIVESTOCK production thrived. The Leonard herd of Shorthorns was established in 1839. The same year Horace Simeon Windsor of Fairfax County, Virginia, settled in Clarks Fork township. He had been a neighbor of President George Washington, and his wife's father had been associated with Washington in management of Mount Vernon. No more prosperous plantations could be found than in Fairfax County.

Families of this type brought the best that agriculture had produced, and constantly experimented for further improvement. They set an example.

Political persecutions in Germany started a tide of immigration in 1848. The Germans were masters of intensive cultivation on limited tracts. Their background in crowded Europe had schooled them in conservation.

THESE three elements, reflecting bounty of the baronies, thrift of New England, and thoroughness of the Teuton, had not blended thoroughly when the Civil War scourged border Missouri. It lashed the pivotal county of Cooper in fury. Rival armies marched and fought back and forth across the county, appropriating feed, food, livestock and merchandise, while outlaws in their wake took what the armies overlooked or, in their haste under military pressure, had not time to get.

When the war between the states ended, the County was destitute of farm animals. Without cash or credit, and bruised and bleeding, Cooper quickly recuperated. Industry, good management and thrift brought a measure of prosperity in the late '70s. Each decade saw consistent advance in land values, culminating in zooming rises in all farm commodities from 1910 to 1920.

When the World War demanded greater agricultural production, Cooper County, with its highly bred herds and superior grains became a mecca. Her superior grains and livestock sold at premiums.

Headlines from news stories of three livestock sales of that period reflect the times

February, 1920-"Henry Kahle paid \$417.50 for young mule; Total of sale was close to \$10,000 " February, 1920 -"Span of mules, \$777.50, in Ben Smith Sale " February 19, 1919-"Ben Smith Sale, \$11,734".

These prices represented the peak from a steady rise of several decades, during which Cooper County produced bountifully, resulting in commodious, hospitable farm homes, motors, radios and hard roads. Many farms had registered names and some were virtual country estates.

THE BUNCETON EAGLE, operated by Louis, William L. and Edgar C. Nelson, had featured livestock and farm news for some years. The Bunceton Fair had further encouraged rural life. Agricultural colleges stressed greater production. Two blades grew where one had grown.

Colonel Thomas J. Wallace, of near Bunceton, and his son, A. A. Wallace, now of Boonville, were large-scale farmers and stock raisers. At the St. Louis Fair in 1878, Colonel Wallace bought Denmark Chief, not registered, by Gaines' Denmark 61, from J. W. Lail, of Kentucky.

A few years later Colonel Wallace bought in Kentucky Crigler's Denmark, sometimes called Pat. His dam was by Ed. Hawkins, by Sorrel Tom.

The Colonel also owned Blackbird, not registered, by Fayette Denmark 60.

These three stallions, Denmark Chief, Crigler's Denmark and Blackbird, sired many famous saddle horses in Missouri.

JACK HARRISON of Columbia, Missouri, in a book entitled "Famous Saddle Horses and Distinguished Horsemen", published in 1933, says

"Few men did more for saddle horse interests than Colonel Wallace. His son, Mr. A. A. Wallace, of Boonville, Missouri, was a partner with his father in the horse business and they brought King Chester 294 to Cooper County. It is said that King Chester was the greatest saddle and harness stallion by the illustrious

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Chester Dare 10.

"The Wallaces spared neither time nor means in bringing the American Saddle Horse forward."

Trevor H. Moore of Truesdale Farm, near Speed, besides breeding and bringing out Missouri King, previously mentioned, also bred and developed the great mare, Pauline Moore, and many others. Starting in the business as a very young man, he developed more classy saddle horses than any Missourian his age.

COLONEL, BOB HARRIMAN, Dr. Thatcher and Ed Patterson, of a past generation, always had outstanding horses, and George Carpenter produced many noteworthy saddle colts.

Theodore Kuhn, Henry Grissum and John Logan of Clarks Fork, the latter now Cooper County judge from the eastern district, always handled fine stallions and jacks.

Wilbur Wallace, now deceased, and Walter Benton Windsor were among the early breeders of Poland China hogs

S. Y. Thornton and Willard Worts were among the first to breed Duroc Jerseys

Mrs. Jesse McMahan of Blackwater is nationally known for her Bronze turkeys.

W. P. Harned, the Wallaces and the Nelsons accomplished outstanding results with Shorthorns, and Dan McArthur of Speed and Mr. William Hurt, just east of Boonville, have long maintained herds of Herefords. During his middle age, Mr. Hurt shipped train loads of purebred Herefords to Texas, and deserves a large share of credit for supplanting "Longhorns".

DUE to the lengthy agricultural depression, demand for purebred livestock is low. Many have dispersed their herds.

As complete a list of owners and the breed they work with, as we have been able to obtain, is as follows

Ravenswood Farm, owned and operated by N. Nelson Leonard & Sons, Bunceton, Shorthorns; E. W. Sawford & Son, Otterville, Shorthorns and Shropshires; T. A. Harris & Sons, Lamine, Shorthorns; John H. Hein, Bunceton, Shorthorns; Chris Ohlendorf & Son, Boonville, Shorthorns; Porter Burrus and C. E. Burrus, Prairie Home, Oxford sheep; Clark Thornton, Blackwater, Duroc Jerseys; Jacob E. Neef, Boonville, Jerseys; Fred Sombart, Boonville, Jerseys; W. N. Betteridge, Bunceton, Shorthorns; F. C. Betteridge, Bunceton, Shorthorns; V. K. Betteridge, Pilot Grove, Shorthorns; George P. Koonse, Boonville, Shorthorns; Henry Effinger, Boonville, Angus; Eminence Farm, owned and operated by W. L. Nelson and C. T. Nelson, Bunceton, Shorthorns; Veale Brothers, Otterville, Spotted Polands; Willard Worts, Blackwater, Duroc Jerseys; and W. C. Windsor, Boonville, Herefords and saddle horses.

FOR several miles inland from the Missouri river, Cooper and Howard counties have the black loess soil, similar to that along the Rhine in Germany. It is especially adapted to orchards and vineyards.

With an influx of German immigrants starting in 1848, fruit became an important factor in horticulture. Many important orchards have since been developed. The Bell apple orchard near Merna, east of Boonville, is the only one in the world that ships the famed Lady apples in carload lots. Colonel C. C. Bell founded the International Apple Shippers Association and was its first president. Later he was elected honorary president for life.

Other important orchards in Cooper County are those of Paul Jaeger, W. L. Barrett and Dr. F. R. Smiley, and in Howard County Robert Kingsbury, Lilburn Kingsbury, Horace Kingsbury, William Baker, Gross Brothers, Henry Walters, Wayland & Harris and W. S. Alsop.

All of these produce high quality apples on a large scale. This specialty requires skill in care, harvesting, packing and marketing and patience during a long wait between planting and the first harvest.

In the last half of the nineteenth century there were many commercial vineyards about Boonville, and the wine industry thrived. These have disappeared, although many citizens maintain smaller vineyards.

A GENERAL SLUMP in agricultural values came in 1920. There was partial recovery and then gradual deflation, while industrial, commercial and city real estate values rose, culminating in excessive speculation and the Wall Street crash in October, 1929, which precipitated further farm liquidation.

Prolonged and widespread agricultural distress rendered inactive the purebred livestock market. Increased unemployment and diminished buying power pushed down prices of crops on stalk and hoof. Ac-

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cumulated surpluses represented the needs of those who could not buy.

The present decade has been chaotic. Restricted production under Government control has been tried, with a view to adjusting the supply to the demand and to conserving and rebuilding depleted soil fertility.

Added to the pinch of recent low prices, has been a series of unfavorable crop years, rain out of season, floods, droughts and early frosts.

YET, with less Government aid than many counties suffering equally, Cooper County farmers have met the situation with remarkable resourcefulness. New crops have been introduced:

Rye for fall and winter pasture. Fulghum and Columbia oats for heavier yields Missouri Winter Beardless Barley for fall and winter pasture and early harvest, making possible double cropping. . . . May Wheat, just introduced, also for double cropping. Korean Lespedeza and Lespedeza Serecia, drought resisting hays 90-day corn, now in general use, to defeat late spring rains and early frosts.

POULTRY also has become increasingly important for farm revenue. Cooper County has many blood-tested flocks, and the owners have a premium market at the Smith Hatcheries, owned and operated by Dr. Howard S. Smith in Boonville. There also are many commercial poultry and cream-buying agencies in Cooper County, revealed in another chapter listing licensed businesses in Cooper County.

ALONG with evolution in cropping and increased poultry, are significant developments in livestock.

Outstanding is that of Wilbur C. Windsor, east Texas oil operator, who owns the home of his boyhood, Windsor Place, comprising more than a section in Clarks Fork township. Well financed and efficiently managed, this fertile and highly improved farm is the home of a large herd of Herefords, built from the finest foundation stock obtainable. Mr. Windsor, who divides his time between his many oil and civic interests and the enterprise in his home county, also breeds fine saddle horses.

Mr. Windsor's animals have won many prizes in leading shows and he has made a profit in operating the farm and from increases in the herd and horses.

E. W. Sawford & Son of Otterville had the grand champion bull at the Missouri Short horn Breeders Association state show and sale at Columbia in 1936. They also have a fine herd of Shropshire sheep.

T. A. Harris & Sons of Lamine had the grand champion female Shorthorn at the same event in Columbia.

C. H. E. Walther, west of Boonville, has attained national recognition as a producer of pure hay and grain seeds and has pioneered in introducing many of the new crops previously mentioned.

Ben N. Smith is a leader in liming and terracing for improving and conserving soil. He now lives on the old Kueckelhan place, six miles west of Boonville on old U. S. Highway 40.

Morton T Tuttle, in the east part of the county, is a leader in liming, terracing and legumes.

W. J. Keegan, county agent, has done much in promoting terracing and other soil conservation measures, besides heavy duties incident to Government crop control, which he and assisting committees have carried out thoroughly.

AN IMPORTANT TREND in Cooper County agriculture is marked by practical vocational work in Boonville High School, directed by W. L. Barrett for many years.

Purebred swine, as student work projects, have won high awards in important shows. Robert Mills, Jr., of Clarks Fork, was the Star Farmer of Missouri and second in the United States on a basis of work done in connection with Mr. Barrett's classes.

Thomas Harris, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Harris, of Lamine, when 18, fed out seven pigs in 180 days to weigh 2,025 pounds, the only known record of a ton litter of seven within six months.

Achievements of many vocational agriculture pupils leave spurred parents and neighbors to further improve livestock.

Big herds of Hampshire, Oxford and Shropshire sheep are being developed. Rams averaged \$38.74 when 38 were sold in August, 1936, in Boonville. The top was \$52.

COOPER COUNTY is on the threshold of a new era in agriculture. No one can foresee the future

clearly. Distress persists. Radical changes in weather have upset estimates of 10-year average yields and have made necessary sharp revision of Government programs

Prospects are that the Government will be more liberal in its farm policy than in past generations. Soil conservation, coupled with a federal subsidy, will substantially aid farmers. Production control remains a question. In view of the uncertainties of weather and yields, it is probable there will be less restriction in the future, but special inducements to rest weary acres and to plant thin soil to permanent vineyards, pasture, orchard or timber.

With new crops that in the aggregate conserve and increase soil fertility and add to farm income; with a Government policy to encourage and foster agriculture; with opportunity on the land more attractive than in factory or store; the future on Cooper County farms is much brighter than after the Civil War, and modern inventions make possible a more attractive farm life, certain to come with a revival of rural prosperity.

ALSOP STORE IN ONE FAMILY FOR 103 YEARS

WEBB S. ALSOP, a leading citizen of New Franklin, operates a grocery store that is in its 104th year. It has been in the family since it was established by his grandfather, Elliott Alsop, who was born in Scott County, Kentucky, May 12,, 1804, according to THE NEW FRANKLIN NEWS of July 3, 1936.

In 1818, the 14-year-old Elliott Alsop came with his father in a keelboat from Louisville to Franklin, then the largest town between St. Louis and Santa Fe. Three years later the Santa Fe Trail was blazed from Franklin. It was a thriving, booming, building city. The youth learned plastering and bricklaying, saved, and, in 1833, established the present mercantile business.

In 1838, Mr. Alsop married Miss Julia A. Gum, of a pioneer Howard County family. Seven children were born to them, including three sons: John H., Charles C. and Thomas S., the latter; being the father of the present owner. The three sons of the founder engaged in the business with their father, but later the partnership was dissolved and the two older sons entered the clothing and banking businesses. Thomas S. Alsop became owner of the original store and location after the death of his father.

Webb S. Alsop, the present owner, began his business career in 1910.

EARLY BOOKS kept by the owners are well preserved and Leroy McClannahan, editor of THE NEWS, presents this vignette of slave days, from accounts charged:

"One Eyed Boen	37 1/2"
"Edward's Nelson	2.37 1/2"
"Old Womack	25"

CHAPTER 28
BOONVILLE, LONG A LEADER IN COMMERCE

Cooper, an Agricultural Empire, Has for Its County Seat the Original Outpost of Civilization in the Boon's Lick, a Busy and Important Port in Steamboat Days, the Eastern Terminus of the Santa Fe Train That Ran "From Civilization to Sundown"--The Railroad Era Brought a Slump in Boonville's Commercial Importance--Highways and Revival of Freight on the Missouri Have Brought a Return of Former Glories in Modern Form--A Comparison of Business With 60 Years Ago--A List of County Licensed Businesses for the Year Ending With June, 1936--Fewer Small Factories Than a Generation Ago.

COOPER COUNTY is an agricultural community, but Boonville's position as a river port made it an important commercial center at an early day. Decline of river traffic during the railroad era caused a serious recession from glories of the period when Boonville was an eastern terminus of the Santa Fe Trail and one of the most important distributing points for the entire Southwest.

Boonville never fully recovered, but, despite her lost railroad opportunity, she remained strategically located and the Missouri-Kansas-Texas railroad learned early that Franklin, opposite Boonville, was a logical division point. Other division arrangements were tried but the Katy always returned to Franklin.

With the highway-building era and a new traffic bridge across the Missouri, completed at Boonville in 1924, and with revival of freight traffic on the river, a modified return of Boonville's commercial importance brought growth. Trucks supplant covered wagons, busses pass ghosts of stage coaches. Federal barge tows navigate a deep, narrow channel instead of steamboats on a broad, shallow river.

Added to these are hundreds of thousands of pleasure cars traveling U. S. Highway 40 across the river and up Boonville's Main street. Filling stations, tourist camps, cafes and hotels take the place of stage stops and inns of past generations. Businesses incident to this trade have grown rapidly.

BOONVILLE, the county seat and largest town in Cooper County, now has a larger population than ever in its history. A comparison of the institutions in Boonville in 1876, and today is interesting.

In 1876, Boonville had a furniture factory that had employed 50 persons but was not operating then, a cement factory, three potteries going full blast, a tobacco factory putting out both "chews" and "smokes", a woolen mill, a glass factory, three flour mills, a foundry not operating, a machine shop, two gun shops, three breweries, four bakeries, one marble yard, four brickyards, four wagon and two carriage shops, four plow factories, one sawmill, a steam ferry, two title companies, one national and one state bank, ten blacksmith shops and Kemper Family School.

There also were numerous retail stores including several selling shoes, two selling cigars, five clothing, two tin, two jewelry, four drugs, two dry goods, six confections, one agricultural supplies, numerous millineries and dressmaking shops and many handling a combination of groceries and dry goods.

There were ten saloons and seven wine gardens and only two restaurants.

The town had three lumber yards and six carpenter shops.

There were 20 school teachers, six music teachers, 10 physicians, 15 lawyers, 11 ministers, and the United States land office.

Orchards and vineyards flourished on the river hills.

COOPER COUNTY also had several rural mills, usually on streams and operated by water power, Conner's, Jewett's, Rankin's and Gooch's mills live in their communities' names today, although most of their landmarks have disappeared.

In an age of uncertain roads and slow transportation, these neighborhood enterprises were profitable and served a vital need.

In years past, Boonville also had numerous limekilns. Unlimited supplies of raw material are available from stone in river bluffs. Marcus Lohse, now deceased, the father of Fred G. Lohse, Boonville's senior grocer, operated a limekiln in East Boonville for many years. He shipped in wood and shipped out his

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finished product in large quantities, using steamboats and railroads, besides having much local trade, handled by wagons.

BOONVILLE'S POPULATION was slightly more than 3,000, its municipal debt was \$69,000, and its tax rate, in 1875, was \$1.20 on \$100 valuation.

Boonville's tax rate now is 68 cents on \$100 and its bonded debt is \$36,000¹ in each instance an improvement of more than 100 per cent over 60 years ago.

TODAY Boonville has Kemper Military School, one of its most important institutions; the largest corncob pipe factory in the world, a shoe factory employing up to 600 persons, a large and prosperous flour mill, an extensive chick hatchery shipping to every state in the Union, one poultry packing company.

A large wholesale bakery, serving eight Central Missouri counties, a road construction company that has stood fourth in Missouri in value of annual work, a large electric generating plant with electric and natural-gas distributing systems, a large municipally owned water plant.

One state bank, a sand company capable of taking 8,000 cars of sand from the river a year, one newspaper company publishing a daily and two weeklies, an ice and laundry company, two poultry and cream-buying agencies, one creamery.

Two ice-cream manufacturing concerns and two additional wholesale distributors of ice cream, one soda-water bottling company, a farmers' cooperative elevator, produce and supply house, two motion picture theaters, two railroad systems, a Federal barge line, one union bus depot.

Two rail lines and depots, a Government oil storage station for boats, one wholesale grocery and candy company, two commercial printing plants, one monument manufacturing company and another agency for a monument company.

One harness manufactory, two machine shops, one business school, one lumber millwork and supply house, one studio of dancing and dramatics, a swimming pool owned and operated by the Kiwanis Club, one home bakery, one knife-and-implement sharpening shop.

Two tin shops, one abstract company, two lumber yards, 16 restaurants, one millinery, 13 oil distributing plants, one tire shop, four shoe repair shops, six motor companies handling 10 makes of cars, three taxi companies.

Three plumbing shops, seven beauty shops, three photographers, five garages, two confectioneries, 21 filling stations and 10 more in North Boonville, two popcorn stands, eight barber shops and numerous shine parlors.

One florist, 28 dairies, four mortuaries, seven cleaning and pressing shops, one community auction firm, one recreation parlor for bowling, one billiard hall, four coal merchants, several individual coal truckers, and two battery shops.

Stores include: three handling agricultural implements, 20 for groceries, two hardware, one dealing in musical instruments, two liquor, three handling shoes, three for men's clothing, three ladies' ready-to-wear, four for jewelry, two selling electrical appliances, one handling seeds, two furniture.

Two dealing in second-hand furniture, two in paints, one selling books, six for drugs, three handling variety merchandise, and three selling auto parts.

There also are two auto salvage concerns outside the corporate limits.

County licenses issued up to June 30, 1936:

Boonville--Tubby's Lunch Room, Bantrup's Grocery, Barnhart Sisters, Barnsdall Oil Company, Bechtold Brothers Tin Shop, Berger's Tire Shop, Bieber's Shoe Shop, Blanck's Grocery, Boonville Beverage Company.

Boonville Ice and Laundry, Boonville Motor Company, Boonville Mercantile Company, Boonville Cafe, Boonville Cash Liquor Store, Boonville Mills Company, Bozarth Produce Company, Brownbilt Shoe Store, Brownsberger's, The Annex, Burkhart's Cafe, Butcher's Restaurant.

Carl's Grocery, Cash and Carry, Cassing and Thoma, Checker Taxi, Chilton & Company, Cities

¹ Since this was written, Boonville voted \$75,000 to improve its municipal water system

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Service Oil Company, Cochran's Plumbing and Electric Shop, Cotin's Beauty Shop, Coney Island, Continental Oil Company, Cook's Memorial Studio, Cooper County Cremery, Paul F. Craig, dairy.

Darby Seed Company, Dascomb-Daniels Lumber Company, Guy E. Davis Electric Company, Dean's Recreation Company, DeLuxe Studio, Dilthey's Store, W. B. Elliott Company, Esser Motor Company, Evans Laundry, Farmers' Elevator Company, Fetter's Bakery, W. O. Flowers, second-hand store; Fowler Metal Products, Fredmeyer Paint Shop.

C. P. Gabriel, grocery; Ada M. Gabriel, grocery; Gantner's Battery Shop, Geiger's Plumbing and Electric Shop, Gerhardt Implement Company, Glover the Clothier, Gmelich & Schmidt, Goodman & Boller, Gray's Grocery, Grigsby Brothers, Ronald K. Stegner's market.

Hallway Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, Hamlin's Garage, C. J. Harris Lumber Company, Harry's Sales and Service, Heckerman Oil Company, Herman's Beauty Salon, Hirlinger's Confectionery, Hirlinger's Book Store, Hirsch Drug Company, Hoberecht Brothers, Holt's Cafe, Hopkins Grocery, Huber Jewelry Company.

Ice Cream Mart, Jay's Lunch Room, L. D. Johnston, Paints; Jones Motor Company, C. M. Kalb service station, Koontz Grocery, Kroger Grocery and Baking Company, Kemper Military School, L. M. Lacy plumbing; L. & L., beer and lunch; F. G. Lohse, grocery.

Malone & Forbach, Mattingly Brothers Store Company. Mid-Continent Petroleum Company, Midwest Auto Stores Company, Miller's Drug Store, Milton Oil Company, Missouri Beauty Service, Missouri Power & Light Company, Missouri River Sand and Gravel Company, Mont's, Moore's Cash Grocery, C. N. Moser Shop, M. F. A. Oil Company, Meister Funeral Home.

Old Heidelberg Inn, R. D. Patrick, auction, Patterson's Beer and Lunch, Paul's Army Store, J. C. Penney Company, Pete's Candy Shop, Phelps Pharmacy, Phillips Petroleum Company, Phoenix-American Pipe Works, Pieper's Drug Shop, Poole & Creber Grocery, Prigmore Chevrolet Company, Clayton Beauty Clinic.

Rehmeier Studio, Rennison's Cafe, John Ridgeway Store, Ruby Rae Beauty Shop, Safeway Stores Company, Sanders Grocery, Sauter Mercantile Company, Sedalia Coca-cola Company, Wilhelm Schmitt, J. O. Schnuck, Schwitzky-Stegner Funeral Home, Shell Petroleum Company.

Shryack-Givens Wholesale Grocery Company, Shultice Produce Company, Sinclair Refining Company, Skelly Oil Company, Smith's Hatchery, Stammerjohn's flowers; Standard Oil Company, Stock & Thoma, Sunnyday Frocks, N. J. Swift, service station;

Temple Stephens Grocery Company, Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Trout's Bakery, James M. Tucker, Unique Cafe, Victor Clothing Company, Viertel's Storage Garage.

Waller's Boot Shop, Walterscheid Drug Company, Walz Jewelry Company, Warnhoff Sales Company, Weber Ice Cream Company, Wenner Brothers, Wiggle Inn, Weyland & Windsor, White's Grocery, W. W. Woolworth Company.

Bunceton--Bess Coffee Shop, Bunceton Ice and Fuel, Farmers Elevator Company, Five Point Inn, Hardy's Garage, Harris Brothers, Hedgepeth Grocery, C. J. Harris Lumber Company, Hickam Service Station, George Huecker, B. F. Hurt, store; W. B. Kerns, drugs.

Missouri Utilities Company, Moore's Pool Hall, L. G. Parker, furniture store, Shultice Produce Company, Sinclair Refining Company, Standard Oil Company, J. A. Wilson, store, C. A. Wooldridge, grocery.

Pilot Grove--Babbitt Produce Company, Bader's Grocery, Deck's Drug Store, I. M. Doyle, Eichelberger Tin Shop, Farmers Produce Exchange, Farmers Elevator Company, Harris Lumber Company, Hayes-Stoecklein, Heinrich Store, L. H. Judy, Grocery, Kempfs Tin Shop.

Guy Long, store, Long's Garage, R. H. Malott, Mellor's Store, Missouri Utilities Company, Oerly Motor Company, Oerly Transfer Company, Oster & Oster, Pilot Grove Service Station.

C. L. Schweitzer, cafe, Simmons Brothers, Standard Oil Company, W. C. Stevens, Tracy's Cafe, Warnhoff Mercantile Company, Woods & Simmons, Zahringer Shop, L. A. Zeller, elevator.

Pilot Grove Township--J. H. Clawson, W. J. Day, S. H. Edson, Standard Oil Company.

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Clarks Fork Township--J. E. Haley, store, Lone Elm Store.

Blackwater--Ault's Garage, Blackwater Produce Company, Fielden Brown store, Days's Tap Room, H. L. Day, store, Ervine Department Store, Farmers Exchange, M. R. Huffman Store, Hurst Pharmacy.

Marshall Lumber Company, Milton Oil Company, Missouri Utilities Company, R. Morgan, drugs, McClammer's Grocery, McCorkle Grocery, O'Neal's Garage, O'Neal & Son.

Moniteau Township--Joe Albert, J. A. Dick, W. C. Morris, store.

Otterville--Bottom's Shoe Store, Brisley Store, H. H. Everett, J. E. Golliday, N. B. Kirkpatrick Klein Store, W. H. Meyer, Otterville Elevator, Otterville Lumber Company, Otterville Oil Company.

E. B. Reed, shop; Sanitary Market, Scrivener Store, J. A. Shultz, Nelson Smith, Standard Oil Company, Stephens & Straten, White Eagle Cafe.

Lamine--A. F. Vaughan.

Bell Air--J. J. Day.

Wooldridge--G. H. Dulle Milling Company, Knorp's Store, Porter McClannahan, O. J. Roberts Drugs, C. O. Scheibner Shop, Lawrence Sieckman, Stoff's Place, Woodridge Brothers.

Prairie Home--Cheney Store, J. J. Franken shop; Hall's Store, Hornbeck Store, Kuhn Cash Store, Langkop's Drug Store, Prairie Home Garage, Prairie Home Produce Company, J. P. Rordel, Sell's Garage, F. L. Schilb, store; Standard Oil Company; Stemmons Hardware Store, H. C. Wallenmeyer.

Speed--E. M. Allee, store, Farmers Elevator Company, C. G. Gerhardt, shop, J. M. Schubert, store, Standard Oil Company, W. M. Walje, store, R. H. Wendleton, store.

Pleasant Green--Ewing Hurt, store, Herbert Long, garage, Pleasant Green Elevator, Robert Schupp, store, Mrs. W. B. Woolery, store.

Clifton City--J. H. Potter, store, Lester Stone, William Todd, store.

Saline Township--Overton Cash Store.

New Lebanon--A. Rothgeb.

Billingsville--Hoflander, store, Thomas McDonough.

Boonville Township--Henry Crawford, George W. Drennen, store, Frank B. Getz, B. N. Hackley, R. K. Kueckelhan, Henry Lohse, A. L. Phillips, Service Oil Company, E. J. Poertner, Sunset Lodge, W. F. Whitehurse, Lester Zeigle.

Blackwater Township--Arthur Blew, H. L. Davis, J. R. French, Gilbert's Garage, Lite N. Guyman, Edgar Lawler, A. H. Miller, Standard Oil Company, Judy's Service Station.

Otterville Township--L. L. Morris

South Howard County; Franklin and New Franklin Townships--W. S. Alsop, grocery; Locke Amick service station; C. W. Amick, service station; H. E. Arnold, auto salvage; K. W. Ashcraft service station; Cliff Barnhart, garage; Bonne Femme Tourist Camp, Emil Bethke, dry goods and grocery.

George Biesemeyer, service station; R. R. Boone, grocery; Della T. Brown, Katy Hotel; P. A. Bryan garage; Dr. Chamberlain; Lewis Miller, garage; Allison Davis, furniture; C. S. Duncan, undertaker; John Faires, Howard Hardware Company.

Felton Grain Company, Leo Felton and Tom Devine proprietors; Fricke Store, Thad Good, cafe; C. J. Harris Lumber Company; Herbert H. Heckerman, oil company; Hourigan & Shemwell, drug store, Missouri Power & Light Company.

A. E. McCall, grocery; Claude McGavock, cafe; New Franklin Produce Company; J. E. Palmer, hotel and restaurant; Frank Roberts, repair shop; Urban Schmidt, grocery; Shell Petroleum Company; C. C. Snoddy, grocery; and Standard, Skelly, Phillips, Fairplay, and Milton oil companies.

MODERN MACHINERY, national advertising, more package goods and standardization of brands have eliminated many small, individually owned factories. On the other hand, there has been growth of specialized businesses answering demands for new services.

CHAPTER 29
COOPER'S THREE TYPES OF GOVERNMENT

County, Municipal, and School Receive the Interest of a People Interested in Home Rule Since Earliest Pioneer Times-County Officials and Their Duties-City and Village Have Legislative Branches and Pass Ordinances and Regulations Covering Many Local Situations Town and Rural Schools Are Governed by Boards of Directors Who Have Much Power Within the State Statutes-There Is No Politics in School Selections but Partisan Interest Is General in City and County Affairs, but With Much Independent Voting in Favor of Public Servants With Good Qualifications-Efficient, Economical Government Prevails.

AT FIRST, in the Boon's Lick Country there was no organized government. Every man was a law unto himself and there was little crime. Howard County was organized in 1816, and from it Cooper in 1819. From Cooper, 11 counties and parts of five others eventually were carved.

The cradle of all this development in government was the present site of Boonville and communities directly opposite and just northwest of it across the Missouri river. Through the years the tradition of local self-government and self-reliance has remained strong. With general education, interest in municipal and county affairs has been maintained.

Local government is administered by three sets of officials: county, municipal, and school.

BUSINESS AFFAIRS of the county are handled by a county court composed of a presiding judge elected by the entire county and two associate judges, one from the western district and the other from the east half. The money they expend is raised by local taxation, augmented by state school aids and, during the past few years, by minor federal subsidiaries.

The county clerk's office is clearing house for the county court. The court selects petit jurors.

The county assessor canvasses property owners and files valuations that later are approved or adjusted by a county board of equalization. The county court fixes the tax rate. The county collector receives tax moneys. December 31 is the deadline before penalties. His receipts are turned over to the county treasurer, who makes quarterly settlements with the county court. (In 1936, Missouri abolished the office of county treasurer, the duties being assumed by the county collector.)

LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICIES are handled by the prosecuting attorney, who represents the state in prosecution of persons charged with crime. The sheriff, his deputies and constables make arrests, serve subpoenas and attend to executive details. The sheriff selects grand jurors on order of the circuit court, and hoards prisoners at the county jail, where he has living quarters.

Misdemeanors and preliminary hearings are held before justices of the peace. Felonies and civil actions are heard in the Cooper County Circuit Court, presided over by a circuit judge whose duties are divided between several counties.

The probate judge has charge of division and liquidation of estates, and a public administrator protects estates where no heirs or executors function.

The circuit clerk and recorder keeps records of criminal and civil actions and also records deeds and mortgages.

The county superintendent of schools has supervision of village and rural schools, working between diem and the State Department of Public Schools.

The offices of county surveyor and engineer sometimes are filled by one man and sometimes by two. The surveyor is elected; the engineer appointed by the county court.

All officers previously mentioned are elective and are for four years except that of prosecuting attorney, which is for two. The sheriff cannot succeed himself under present Missouri law.

Appointive officers include a county agent to assist farmers, which office is optional with Missouri counties, and a county superintendent of public welfare, who, during the depression, has been a busy official.

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WHILE the county has no legislative branch, municipal governments have a greater latitude in home rule. Boonville has a city council of eight, two from each of the city's four wards, while villages have boards of aldermen. These pass many ordinances and regulations not in conflict with higher authority. They may impose gasoline tax, auto licenses, a municipal tax levy and police, fire, and various other regulations.

Municipal governments in the smaller towns and villages are but slight modifications of that in Boonville. The mayor is the administrative head.

In Boonville a city counselor is the legal adviser for city officials which, beside the mayor and members of the council, include a chief of police and a police judge, both of whom are elected, as are all the foregoing. Each term is for two years.

The city clerk is elected by members of the city council for two years, while the following serve terms of similar length, appointed by the mayor, with approval of the council: fire chief, street commissioner, park commissioner, health officer, dairy inspector, dog tax collector, jailer and, at present, three policemen.

BOONVILLE also has an extensive municipally owned water department, supervised by a bipartisan board of four.

Education, one of the largest enterprises, is entrusted by voters in the Boonville special school district to a bipartisan board of six, each serving three years. One Democrat and one Republican are elected annually. A superintendent is executive head of the public school system. He has a principal in charge of each school under him. The principals, teaching staff and other employees are elected after the superintendent by the board in conference with him.

School systems in other incorporated towns and villages of the county are conducted along this line. Rural schools are governed by a board of directors of three. The district clerk is elected by the board, either from its own membership or outside of it. The board elects the teachers and has full charge of school policies, within state law, and having the cooperation of the county superintendent when desired.

Cooper County has efficiency and economy in local government. An example is the Boonville Special School District. With valuations near \$5,000,000, its present bonded indebtedness is but \$16,000, and its high school standards have been consistently approved by the North Central Association, which passes on credits for entrance to higher institutions.

DURING the first eight of the 10 years of the city administration of Mayor H. D. Quigg, Boonville's bonded indebtedness was reduced from \$98,000 to \$36,000. County finances also are in good condition.

All three branches of government have maintained and improved their physical properties and have rendered efficient, dependable service. There is no partisanship in school elections. There are party contests in Boonville's city government and for county offices, but much independent voting emphasizes the consideration given personal qualifications of candidates. This has promoted good government.

INDIANS GAVE HIM A ROYAL ABODE IN DEATH

HUNTING in the wilderness west of the present Cooper County, in 1818, Joseph Stephens, Major Stephen Cole and William Ross, discovered a corpse sitting upright in a British officer's uniform, entombed in what resembled a large Indian mound.

They had enlarged a hole scratched into a side of the mound by wolves and entered a room about eight feet square, with a log ceiling just high enough for a tall man to stand erect. The floor was about two feet below the ground level. Sod walls three feet thick and a stout roof excluded air and moisture.

The corpse's leathery skin was not decayed. The explorers took a heavy gold-headed cane standing by the hewn log seat where the stiff figure sat in gold and lace-fringed coat, cocked military hat, knee breeches, lace stockings and morocco slippers. Nothing else was disturbed.

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SOON Joseph Stephens, Sr., and James D. Campbell passed that way looking for bee trees. The roof had fallen and wolves had eaten the flesh from the body, leaving only the skeleton and clothing. Stephens took the, gold epaulets as a memento. His mother objected to them, so he melted them into a ball of gold worth perhaps \$20.

The corpse was believed to be the body of a British officer sent from Canada during the War of 1812, to incite Indians against white settlers.

CHAPTER 30
POLITICS IS A MAJOR SPORT IN COOPER COUNTY

Public Policy Is a Passion and Economical Administration a Hard-Ridden Hobby Where Bingham Sees "The County Election"-Cooper Casts More Than a Tenth of Missouri's Vote for First Governor-Party Lines Are Drawn in 1826 and County Is Democratic Until 1840-Whigs, Republicans and Democrats Have Their Innings With Latter Two at Bat for Second Sessions -Both Major Parties Have Strong Organizations, One Controlling the County, the Other Boonville-Smaller Municipalities Have Little Politics, With None in School Elections-"Scratching" and a Fair Balance of Strength Encourage Honest, Efficient Government-A Progressive Conservatism Is Manifest by Small Bonded Indebtedness and High Type Improvements.

ELECTION DAY in early Missouri is immortalized by George Caleb Bingham in a genre or story canvas, "The County Election", depicting sixty figures in the street of a county seat.

The noted artist lived his boyhood on Howard and Saline County farms and then was apprenticed to a cabinetmaker in Boonville. During spare time in the shop he painted panels. Most of his leisure was spent with brush and colors. Many of his early works were done at his abode, the Thomas Nelson mansion on "College hill" at the top of Locust street, later the Steinmetz home, now owned by Mrs. Alice Steinmetz Spieler.

The types about a frontier polling place and the atmosphere of partisan enthusiasm are skillfully depicted in "The County Election". Much material for it probably came from Boonville, his early metropolis.

Election day in territorial times and during early statehood was a gala holiday. The ballot was not secret. Men stepped up to the polling place and voted orally. There was no organization to get out a "full vote". Party lines were not closely drawn in Cooper County until 1826.

THE FIRST ELECTION after Cooper County was organized was in August, 1819. John Scott, candidate for delegate to Congress, received 117 votes while his opponent, Samuel Hammond, got 21, a total of 138 cast in a county with one-sixth of Missouri's area.

There were four townships for voting: Arrow Rock, Miami, Tebeau and Lamine. The latter included Boonville.

The votes in Tebeau were thrown out because the poll book did not show for whom the votes were cast.

Arrow Rock township cast 16 and Miami 14. The remainder, 108 votes, were in Lamine township. Settlements were mainly along the Missouri and thinned rapidly west of Boonville.

The Lamine township election judges were John D. Thomas, John Evans and Jesse Gilliam.

THE SECOND ELECTION was of three days' duration, May 1 to 3, 1820, resulting in selection of Robert P. Clark, William Lillard and Robert Wallace as delegates to the state convention which framed a constitution, adopted the following July without submission to the people. This was more than a year before Missouri was admitted into the Union.

The county vote was 819. Settlers were flocking in.

Less than three months later, the county cast 972 votes to help elect a member of congress and state and county officers, in anticipation of statehood. Cooper County gave an overwhelming majority to the successful candidate for Governor, Alexander McNair of St. Louis. He got 766 and his opponent, William Clark, 196. The total vote in the state was 9,232. Cooper County cast more than one-tenth of the total state vote.

Cooper County was entitled to three representatives in the legislature, and elected Thomas Rogers, Thomas Smiley and William Lillard from a field of 14 candidates.

William H. Curtis was elected sheriff and Bryant Sanders coroner.

In 1822 the total vote was only 520, due to Cole and Saline counties taken from Cooper's area.

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Josh SCOTT, who received a big majority in the county when he ran for representative in Congress in 1820, again carried Cooper County for re-election.

For representatives in the legislature, Benjamin F. Hickox, Jordan O'Bryan and Austin K. Longan led a field of eight candidates. Sylvester Hall was elected sheriff and Thomas Riggs coroner.

In 1824, Cooper voted for Henry Clay for President. All Missouri showed gratitude for his efforts toward admission into the Union.

In November, 1828, the county gave Andrew Jackson a majority over John Quinsy Adams for President, and when Jackson was reelected, in 1832, he received another large lead. The county remained Democratic until 1840, when the Whigs elected their entire ticket.

IN JUNE, 1840, the Whig state convention was held at Rocheport. Seven chartered steamboats brought delegates from all over Missouri. A son of Daniel Webster was present.

The delegation on each steamboat brought its own band, two cannons, a miniature log cabin and barrels of hard cider. There were many flags, banners and inscribed mottoes. "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too", was in the air.

Taking their cue from the state convention, Cooper County Whigs held township rallies, with bands and banners and impassioned oratory by John G. Miller, Jordan O'Bryan, John C. Richardson, Robert C. Harrison and others.

The Whig county majority averaged about 75.

THE WHIGS had attacked national policies during a period of protracted hard times. It was said "Money is close but not close enough to get hold of".

The Whigs promised currency reform and a protective tariff. Cooper County remained Whig while that party existed. The county voted for Clay in 1844, Taylor in 1848, and Scott in 1852.

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR was elected in 1848, but died about a year after inauguration. Millard Fillmore was elevated from the vice-presidency and proved popular. In 1856, Fillmore, running on the American ticket, carried Cooper County by a majority of eight over James Buchanan. There was no ticket in this county for John C. Fremont, who ran as a Republican.

In 1860, Stephen A. Douglass, Union Democrat, carried the county over John Bell, Union, by a small majority. James C. Breckenridge, southern Democrat, got a small vote and Abraham Lincoln, Republican, only 20. The names of those who voted for Lincoln later were published as an item of curiosity. It still was before the secret ballot.

Four YEARS LATER, Lincoln carried Cooper County by a large majority over George B. McClellan, Democrat. Cooper County then Republicans voted. Democrats generally shunned the polls. Many favored the Confederacy.

The Republicans again carried the county in 1868, but in 1870, the "test oath" was abolished, and in 1872, the county became Democratic.

THE TEST OATH was intended as an "oath of loyalty", as the state constitution titled it. But it amounted to virtual political disfranchisement not only of those who bore arms for the Confederacy but of all Southern sympathizers.

If one knowingly had harbored any person opposing the Union, he had committed one of 45 offenses precluding exercise of franchise.

In Missouri, where many families were divided over issues of the Civil War, the oath proved a Pandora's box of trouble. It quickly became unpopular even with many Unionists.

COOPER COUNTY remained Democratic until about the turn of the century. Eventually the county outside Boonville became about equally divided between the two major parties. But, with Boonville developing a Republican majority of several hundred votes, Republicans began electing many county officials.

This prevailed until the late 1920s when the trend in the county became sufficiently Democratic to offset Boonville. Today most of the county offices are held by Democrats and most city offices by Repub-

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licans. Dr. H. D. Quigg, a Republican, is serving his fifth consecutive term as mayor of Boonville. Six of the eight councilmen are Republicans.

Cooper countians are politically minded. Boonville also has strung rival party organizations.

ELECTION HEADQUARTERS, with a system of telephones, automobiles and workers to get out voters function effectively.

In the smaller towns there is less municipal partisanship. There is none in school elections. In all contests good sportsmanship and friendliness prevail.

Many voters "scratch" in favor of friends or "good men" on the opposing ticket. Personal choice enters strongly into local contests. Independent voting and a fair balance between parties encourages efficient, honest administration. Tax rates for many of the political subdivisions are low compared to most communities of like area, population and wealth.

BOONVILLE, a city of nearly 7,000 people, has cut its bonded indebtedness nearly \$60,000 during the past eight years.

Cooper countians shy from heavy public debt. However, the county has physical improvements far above the average in Missouri. County elective officials since statehood to the present are:

County clerks, elected or serving Robert P. Clark, January 8, 1821. Samuel S. Kofield, January 1, 1836. Benjamin E. Ferry, August 8, 1837. Henry C. Levens, January 1, 1854. Jackson Monroe, January 3, 1875. Beverly Bunce. Frank R. Chambers, November 4, 1890. W. W. Williams, November 6, 1894. W. B. Rissler, November 8, 1898. Jesse T. Hays, November 6, 1906-'14. Rolla D. Pealer, November 3, 1914-'34. Fred Renshaw, November 6, 1934. Clay Morris, March 5, 1936.

Sheriffs, elected or serving William McFarland, March 1, 1819. William H. Curtis, July 24, 1819. James L. Collins, July 24, 1822. Sylvester Hall, November 24, 1822. Marcus Williams, July 26, 1824. William H. Anderson, August, 1826. Joseph S. Anderson, August, 1828. John H. Hutchison, August, 1832. Joel E. Woodward, August, 1836. James Hill, August, 1838. Isaac Lionberger, August, 1842. James Hill, August, 1846. Harvey Bunce, August, 1850. C. B. Combs, December 1, 1862. A. J. Barnes, January 6, 1863. William J. Woolery, January 11, 1865. Thomas E. Rochester, May 2, 1865. R. B. Newman, July 1, 1870. F. A. Rogers, November, 1872-'78. Leslie Smith, November 4, 1884-'88. Thomas C. Cranmer, November 6, 1888. Albert Hornbeck, November 8, 1892. James Gault, November 10, 1908. Homer C. Davis, November 5, 1912. Martin Tucker, November 7, 1916. Charles G. Hull, November 2, 1920. Percy B. McMahan, November 4, 1924. Clay Groom, November 6, 1928. Arthur L. Bradley, November 8, 1932.

Collectors, elected or serving Andrew Briscoe, April 11, 1821. John C. Rochester, February 9, 1822. William H. Anderson, February 18, 1824. David P. Mahan, August 2, 1826. Joseph S. Anderson, June 11, 1829. Martin Jennings, February 6, 1832. John H. Hutchison, February 11, 1833. J. E. Woodward, August 14, 1836. James Hill, August 9, 1838. Isaac Lionberger, August, 1842. James Hill, August, 1846. Harvey Bunce, August, 1850. B. F. Ferry, August, 1854. Harvey Bunce, August, 1858. C. B. Combs, December 1, 1862. A. J. Barnes, January 6, 1863. William J. Woolery, January 11, 1865. Thomas E. Rochester, May 2, 1865. R. B. Newman, July 1, 1870. Robert McCulloch, November 3, 1872. Henry M. Clark, November 5, 1878. John D. Starke, November 7, 1882. Lewis P. Starke, November 2, 1886. William C. Scott, November 4, 1890. Joseph A. Smith, November 6, 1894. H. H. Miller, November 3, 1896. Joseph A. Thompson, November 5, 1900. J. L. Spillers, November 4, 1902. William L. Koenig, November 6, 1906. Edward L. Bauman, November 3, 1914. Oscar J. Schlotzhauer, November 7, 1922. Hillard Selck, November 4, 1930.

County Court Judges: James Bruffey, January 8, 1821. Archibald Kavanaugh, January 8, 1821. James Miller, January 8, 1821. James D. Campbell, January 10, 1822. Robert F. Howe, August 16, 1824. John Briscoe, May 2, 1825. Charles Woods, May 2, 1825. Thomas McMahan, May 2, 1825. Joseph Byler, May 2, 1825. James L. Collins, February 6, 1826. Green Seat, February 6, 1826. David Jones, February 6, 1826. Samuel Turley, February 6, 1826. William Bryant, February 6, 1826. John Briscoe, May 7, 1827. Marcus Williams, May 7, 1827. Joseph Byler, May 7, 1827. Rice Hughes, August 3, 1829. Robert Hood, June 17, 1830. Anthony F. Read, May 2, 1831. Green Seat, May 2, 1831. Joseph Patterson, November 6,

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1832. George W. Weight, September 8, 1834. John Briscoe, September 8, 1834. C. H. Smith, February 7, 1837. A. H. Neal, November 21, 1842. A. S. Walker, November 21, 1842. Lawrence C. Stephens, August 5, 1844. Benjamin F. Hickox, September 24, 1844. John H. Hutchison, April 14, 1845. John S. McFarland, November 2, 1846. Robert Stuart, August 3, 1847. Philip A. Tutt, September 13, 1848. Jeremiah Rice, April 5, 1850. Ignatius Hazell, November 4, 1850. William R. Butler, November 4, 1850. Thomas L. Williams, August 28, 1854. Leonard Calvert, August 28, 1854. Jesse Odgen, May 5, 1856. Bennett C. Clark, August 16, 1858. Isaac Lionberger, August 16, 1858. James H. Baker, August 16, 1858. William E. Baird, April 7, 1862. John A. Trigg, June 2, 1862. William J. Woslery, December 19, 1862. C.-W. Sombart, December 19, 1862. Jesse G. Newman, December 19, 1862. Jacob Baughman, November 27, 1866. Joseph Feland, November 27, 1866. Constantine Heim, November 30, 1868. James H. Walker, November, 1870. John M. McCutchen, November, 1872. Robert A. McCulloch, November, 1874. Jacob Crane, November 5, 1878. John D. Starke, November 2, 1880. William P. McMahan, November 2, 1880. William P. McMahan, November 7, 1882. James M. Campbell, November 4, 1884. Frederick C. Wenig, November 4, 1884. John H. Zollinger, November 2, 1886. Franklin Stemmons, November 2, 1886. William Risler, November 2, 1886. Franklin Stemmons, November 6, 1888.

James A. Waller, November 4, 1890. Alfred B. Alexander, November 4, 1890. James H. Hall, November 4, 1890. A. 13. Alexander, November 8, 1892. James H. Hall, November 8, 1892. John E. Thro, November 6, 1894. J. A. Mills, November 6, 1894. James P. Tally, November 6, 1894. J. A. Mills, November 3, 1896. James P. Tally, November 3, 1896. 1V. B. Henderson, November 8, 1898. Thomas A. Harris, November 8, 1898. William S. Heim, November 8, 1898. Thomas A. Harris, November 6, 1900. John A. Fischer, November 6, 1900. Albert M. Hall, November 6, 1906. Ben D. Jewett, November 3, 1908. Andrew Davin, November 3, 1908. Albert M. Hall, November, 1910. B. L. Moore, November, 1910. Andrew Davin, November, 1910. B. L. Moore, November 5, 1912. Andrew Davin, November 5, 1912. John A. Fischer, November 3, 1914. George W. Morris, November 3, 1914. II. J. Hoff, November 3, 1914. George W. Morris, November 7, 1916. Peter G. Meisenheimer, November 7, 1916. Charles Durr, November 5, 1918. Elmer George, November 5, 1918. P. G. Meisenheimer, November 5, 1918. Louis Braun, November 2, 1920. Errett Moseley, November 2, 1920. Gill W. Jewett, November 7, 1922. Louis Braun, November 7, 1922. P. G. Meisenheimer, November 7, 1922. Carl E. Miller, November 4, 1924. W. W. Beckett, November 4, 1924. Thomas Grathwohl, November 2, 1926. S. H. Groves, November 2, 1926. Walter Brickner, November 2, 1926. John A. Brandes, November 6, 1928. Frank Horst, November 6, 1928. R. A. Johnston, November 4, 1930. J. C. Cordry, November 4, 1930. Frank Horst, November 4, 1930. John W. Logan, November 8, 1932. Frank Horst, November 8, 1932. A. L. Pulley, November 6, 1934. John W. Logan, November 6, 1934. Frank Horst, November 6, 1934.

Treasurers, elected or serving Robert P. Clark, January 8, 1821. Jacob Wyan, June 4, 1833. C. D. W. Johnson, February 17, 1842. James Thomson, August 11, 1856. W. P. Speed, December 19, 1862. H. E. W. McDearmon, August 3, 1863. Christian Keill, February 10, 1865. W. E. Baird, January 5, 1870. C. Keill, February 10, 1865. James Thomson, November 14, 1872. George B. Harper, November 2, 1880. Matthew K. Gentry, November 4, 1884. James H. Wooldridge, November 2, 1886. S. H. Stephens, November 4, 1890. Matthew K. Gentry, November 6, 1894. John Cleary, November 3, 1896. W. E. Oglesby, November 6, 1900. Walter Reid, November 4, 1902. Charles Durr, November 6, 1906. J. S. Underwood, November 5, 1912. George J. Garthofner, November 7, 1916. George O. Huber, November 4, 1924. Russell L. Moore, November 6, 1928. Prosecuting Attorneys W. S. Brickey, March 3, 1819.

James Winston, June 26, 1840. J. L. Stephens, May 9, 1851. William Douglass, July 21, 1864. John Trigg, Appointed pro tem. D. W. Wear, June 5, 1865. D. A. McMillan, November 28, 1866. John Cosgrove, January 1, 1873. James H. Johnston, January 1, 1875. John R. Walker, November 2, 1880. Dorsey W. Shackelford, November 7, 1882. George W. Johnston, November 2, 1886. Edwin W. Shackelford, November 4, 1890. E. R. Hayden, November 8, 1892. C. D. Corum, November 3, 1896. Ernest Chambers, November 8, 1898. W. F. Johnson, November 10, 1908. Daniel W. Cosgrove, November 5, 1912. G. D. Brownfield, November 3, 1914. John H. Windsor, November 7, 1922. Walter D. Semple, November 6,

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1928. Charles W. Journey, March 19, 1932. G. D. Brownfield, November 8, 1932. Hampton Tisdale, November 6, 1934.



In more than one sense, bands have played important parts in political campaigns. This Boonville organization, photographed in 1907, previously had won first in state-wide competition-and the title on the drum. Top row, left to right: John Heiberger, Randall Maher, Vic Colin, Frank Deringer John Maxwell, Captain James A. Harris, now bandmaster at the Missouri Training School, Pete Back, Pete Walterscheid; second row, left to right-William Roeschel, Frank Varnum, Paul Wilkins, John Stammerjohn, Otto Aehle, Edwin Specking; seated on the ground-William H. Deck, Ed Colin.

Assessors, elected or serving George Crawford, April 9, 1821. J. Dixon, February 20, 1822. J. Briscoe, February 20, 1822. S. D. Reavis, February 20, 1822. L. Cropper, February 20, 1822. J. C. Rochester, February 19, 1823. William Allison, February 18, 1824. Lawrence Hall, February 22, 1825. J. B. Steele, February 6, 1826. Joseph Patterson, February 6, 1828. Howard Chism, February 9, 1832. George Crawford, February 6, 1833. A. S. Walker, February 6, 1835. W. H. Anderson, February 6, 1836. John Ogden, February 6, 1837. T. L. O'Bryan, August, 1838. William R. Butler, August, 1840. George Crawford, August, 1841. James Hill, August, 1851. Robert II. Turner, August, 1852. Thomas McCulloch, February 16, 1853. Josiah E. Eubank, December 22, 1853. J. T. McCulloch, December 8, 1856. Joseph C. Koontz, January 5, 1858. T. E. Rochester, January 5, 1858. Jesse McFarland, January 5, 1858. R. B. Stoneman, February 1, 1858. James L. Bell, January 5, 1858. N. T. Allison, January 5, 1858. D. R. Drake, January 3, 1859. J. E. Eubank, January 3, 1859. B. R. Waller, February 6, 1860. T. E. Rochester, August, 1860. D. A. Melvin October 6, 1862. T. E. Rochester, February 21, 1865. DI. F. Kemp, May 3, 1865. R. B. Newman, September 4, 1865. R. W. Whitlow, July 2, 1870. J. II. Orr, January 1, 1873. James F. Adams, January 1, 1875. Milliard Don Carlos, November 5, 1878. Albert Hornbeck, November 7, 1882. William H. Long, November 2, 1886. M. Robert Sloan, November 4, 1890. Y. H. Rudolph, November 6, 1894. Walter 11. Windsor, November 3, 1896. New A. Stone, November 6, 1900. Charles G. Hull, November 10, 1908. Edgar Rudolph, November 5, 1916. James A. Laws, November 4, 1924. S. L. Jewett, November 8, 1932.

Public Administrators John M. McCutchen, January 6, 1848. H. A. Hutchison, May 4, 1857. Elisha N. Warfield. February 13, 1860. Harvey Bunce, October, 1862. Veit Eppstein, November 20, 1872. John DI. Huber, November 10, 1908. Crockett Hickman, November 5, 1912. C. E. Schaumburg, November 2, 1920. Henry C. Neef, November 4, 1924. Charles M. Shepherd, November 8, 1932.

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Surveyors, elected or serving William Ross, March 1, 1819. Baxter DT. Ewing, July 9, 1821. John Dixon,, February 22, 1822. George T. Boyd, September 12, 1833. George AV. Weight, February 3, 1836. P. A. Tutt, August 3, 1843. C. H. Allison, November 8, 1859. Charles Atkinson, December 1, 1861. W. W. Trent, December 8, 1872. W. Clark Allison, November 3, 1896. Edgar T. Hale, November 10, 1908. W. E. Harris, November 7, 1912. Edgar T. Hale, November 7, 1916. W. E. Harris, November 8, 1932.

Coroners, elected or serving Peyton L. Hurt, November 7, 1876. John T. McClanahan, November 2, 1880. Waid Howard, November 4, 1884. John T. McClanahan, November 2, 1886. Richard S. Holman, November 6, 1888. Peyton L. Hurt, November 4. 1890. R. L. Evans, November 8, 1892. H. D. Quigg, November 6, 1894. G. W. McClanahan, November 3, 1896. Robert T. Evans, November 6, 1900. E. M. Allee, November 5, 1912. Frank R. Smiley, November 7, 1916. E. E. Chapman, March 9, 1921. Herman Schwitzky, November 4, 1924. T. C. Beckett, November 6, 1928. R. L. Anderson, November 8, 1932.

Probate judges, elected or serving Charles H. Smith, 1847. William R. Butler, 1866. Charles H. Smith, 1872. Bennett C. Clark, 1879. Horace Andrew Hutchison, 1890. James Nimrod Parsons, 1895. Horace Andrew Hutchison, 1899. James Nimrod Parsons, 1903. James Warder Cosgrave, 1904. T. H. Winterbower, 1911. Homer Clark Davis, 1919. O. W. Cochran, 1927. Democrats elected every count-candidate, November 3, 1936.

CHAPTER 31
SCHOOLS PROGRESS 123 YEARS IN COOPER

John Savage Taught 15 Sons of Settlers in Open Air on Lilly's Branch in 1813-Free Education Came Later and Was Less on Defensive Than in Many Sections-Ruffians Were Routed by Militant "Scholars"-Individual Rural Schools Today Grow Stronger With Wide Scope in Courses and Districts Financially Sound-Teachers' Association Is Active and Future Prospects Brighter-A Complete List of Directors, Clerks, Teachers and Pupils by Districts Throughout the County.

RUMBLINGS of the second war with England echoed in the wilderness as the first school within the present limits of Cooper County was taught outdoors in 1813 on Lilly's Branch, just east of Boonville.

John Savage, experienced and competent, sat on a log and faced his pupils on another log, holding their attention in competition with wild life roaming about. He had 15 pupils, sons of settlers about Stephen Cole's fort. They were: Benjamin, Delany and William Bolin, Hiram and William Savage, Hess and William Warden, John and William Yarnell, John and William Jolly, Joseph and William Scott and John and William Roupe. Education was not for girls then.

The \$1 a month tuition was payable in commodities or cash.

The school lasted but a month, as reports grew of Indians incited by the British.

Later Abiel Leonard taught near Bonne Femme creek before Howard County existed.

SUBSCRIPTION SCHOOLS provided the only means of common education until after the Civil War when tax levies for education became general in Missouri. Log schools with puncheon floors usually had a log out for a window, sometimes covered with greased paper. Split logs were the seats. Rudiments of the "three Rs" formed the course. Terms usually were two or three months a year.

Intense individualism was controlled by vigorous use of the hickory. Pupils were called "scholars," although most considered the master a natural enemy and tyrant. They would gang and duck him if he didn't treat and give vacation in season.

Yet, there was an esprit de corps resenting outside insults. Reading and "ciphering" was sissified to many shrewd but unlettered woodsmen who saw little practical in book learning. The crude and ignorant were noisy in scorn.

Besides teacher "warming the jackets" of recalcitrant seekers after truth, monotony of the classroom was broken by an occasional wayfaring ruffian riding through a strange neighborhood. Halting his mount at a safe distance, he would shout

Bread and butter,
Chicken a-flutter,
Your master's a rogue
And the scholars no better.

THOSE WORDS meant fight. Of one accord teacher and pupils ran pell mell out of the building in pursuit.

If horses were hitched outside the school, the disturber usually confined his jibe to a hasty shout of "bread and butter." Then he would dig spurs into flanks for a hot chase down the dusty road.

This juvenile taunt by overgrown ignoramus taken seriously by teachers as well as youngsters aching for action, persisted in remote sections of Missouri into this century.

The handicaps to education on the frontier were apparent. There were few books. Seldom did the settlers see a newspaper or a periodical. Materials for study were limited and school plants crude. Money was scarce and there was economic pressure on every side -from savages, wild beasts, planting, cultivating and harvesting for large families, and conquering forces of nature -usually out of hand in a raw, harsh country.

Added to these difficulties was the defiance of bruisers always anxious to pit brute strength against culture.

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Yet, despite these handicaps, or perhaps because of them, the frontier developed great leadership. Men with but a few months of classroom training, but with native ability and a love of learning were inspired by their early teachers to read and study after their school days were over. They thought with clarity and wrote and acted with a decision that inspired initiative and developed character.

RURAL SCHOOLS of Cooper County have preserved much that was best in its forerunners and have eliminated most tomfoolery and all the inhibitions against academic training.

Until 1931 there was a trend toward consolidation of school districts. A state law providing the state pay \$50 annual tuition for each pupil from a district to a high school, and rapid transportation, have curbed that trend.

Present indications are that the individuality of the small rural school will be preserved.

Gordon Renfrow, of Boonville, is Cooper County superintendent of schools.

The following subjects now are taught

Arithmetic, reading, English, language, grammar ancient and United States history, civics, agriculture, spelling, health, art, music, geography and penmanship.

On odd years classes are conducted for the first, second, third, fourth and seventh grades; on even years for the first, second, third, fourth, sixth and eighth.

EVERY rural school in Cooper County is operated for eight months except rural schools consolidated into a high school district. They run nine months. A graduation diploma is awarded each pupil completing the eighth grade.

Teachers hold third, second or first grade county certificates awarded after county examinations in either March, June or August. A \$3 fee entitles an aspirant to all three chances, if necessary.

Rural schools are of two classifications based on Missouri law. A first class school must rate 90 per cent on every requirement and its teacher must have at least 60 college hours.

A second class school must attain 80 per cent on all requirements and the teacher must have at least 30 college hours.

Every rural school building in Cooper County is paid for in full and none of the districts owe accounts beyond the current year.

Some buildings need minor repairs and there has been general reduction in teacher's salaries since 1930. Teachers received from \$35 to \$85 a month for the 1935-36 term. In 1928 salaries ranged from \$60 to \$125 a month.

SALARIES again are on the upgrade as state aid comes back. Schools now are getting 60 per cent of what the state is supposed to pay. If the state were paying 100 per cent, salaries would reach their former level, as the people of the county have done their share to maintain standards. Directors and clerks are representative of the best in their communities.

Teachers have been loyal to their profession, continuing their education despite lowered in, Cooper County has an active, progressive organization, known as the Cooper County Teacher's Association. Its officers are Chairman, Gordon Renfrow, Boonville; vice-chairman, Harold Joe Esser, Blackwater; secretary-treasurer, Wilbur H. Finley, Boonville.

Of the 141 public school teachers in the county, 134 are members of the association. Payment of \$2 a year as a member of the Missouri State Teachers' Association automatically gives membership in the county organization.

THE COUNTY ASSOCIATION provides five meetings each year, arranged by a program committee composed during the current year of G. F. Hartrick, chairman, Bunceton; J. Woodson Smith, Boonville, and Marvin Thomas, Bunceton. They are held in different parts of the county, making one or more easily accessible to every member.

The county superintendent also conducts an August teachers' plan meeting and a spring school board meeting, which during 1936 was held on February 29.

At the last meeting Cooper County was honored with the presence and leadership of seven executives of the state department of education. They were Mrs. Marjorie Neff Hoy, state supervisor; A. F. Elsea,

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state director of rural education; and Mrs. Blanche G. Griffith, Mrs. Julia C. Mason, Ray W. Dice, Ray T. Evans and Miss Mary Sue Hopkins, his five assistants.

At both the August and the spring meetings round table discussions follow the leading speeches. A fine spirit of cooperation exists.

PARENTS and patrons usually provide a basket dinner at an all-day program of exercises closing the term. Usually the teacher provides awards for proficiency in various subjects.

Taunts of "Bread and butter" by travelers passing rural schools are passe, although an occasional instance of it less than two decades ago is recalled by County Superintendent Gordon Renfrow, who still is in his mid-twenties.

The custom of locking the teacher out and demanding a treat at Christmas still flourishes in quite a few districts, if the teacher is a male.

The teacher has a legal right to force his way into the school but if he can't take a need not apply for a second term. The custom of locking out the teacher is tradition, and parents and patrons not only condone but often encourage it.

If the locked out teacher will shout "Treat," he will be admitted and the pupils get a kick from conquering the man who usually is their master. If the teacher batters down the door or smashes a window and then disciplines the insurgents his popularity is likely to wane. He has demonstrated "he can't take it."

The teacher who can outwit his charges after he once is locked out and then good naturedly volunteers to treat anyway and takes the affair as a sporting event of the year, usually gains in popularity. He is recognized as broadminded and sympathetic to traditions of the district.

SCHOOLMASTERS have used various tricks to gain entrance. Some have removed locks and hinges or returned unexpectedly. One, locked out one afternoon, drove next day to school before dawn only to find a youngster already inside. The boy, thinking early re-enforcements were arriving, opened up after teacher called in a high, thin voice, "It's me."

The ideal setup for pupils is to catch the teacher out of the building without his hat, coat and car keys. His antics provide many a laugh and the news travels across feed lots, fields and woodlands, leaps gulleys and creeks and gains in the retelling in distant districts. But it is all in fun.

Cooper County perhaps has had a more wholesome attitude toward education since early times than most communities in a country that has invested more for public instruction than any nation in any age.

In 1845 education received special impetus in Palestine township when four teachers; Henry C. Levens of Lone Elm school, John D. Stephens of Palestine, Joseph L. Stephens of Harrisburg and George H. Stephens of Round Grove promoted an interschool contest, offering a banner for student proficiency in arithmetic geography and grammar.

EXAMINATIONS were held at Old Palestine at the end of the term for pupils of all four schools. The following day a joint program of speeches and dialogues attracted parents and patrons.

Pupils marched to music, displaying banners and mottos. The girls of each school wore dresses of the same color and badges.

Honors were so evenly divided that it was declared a tie. Interest was stimulated and sentiment created to provide school terms of more than three months a year.

A COMPLETE LIST of school directors, clerks, teachers and pupils in the public schools in Cooper County outside of Boonville are listed by districts as follows:

DISTRICT 1, OVERTON, is taught by G. D. Corwine. Members of the board are: President, F. J. Oerly; clerk, E. H. Ambrose and Otto Seickmann.

Pupils are: Maurice Corwine, Emuel Crane, Carl Ray Fischer, Geneva Seickmann, Mary Hunter, Fred Crane, Milton Seickmann, Mildred Gilbert and Lois Groom.

DISTRICT 2, WOODLAND, is taught by Miss Edna S. Stock. Members of the board are: President, W. S. Farris; John Derendinger and A. W. Finley. B. J. Boillot is clerk.

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Pupils: Charles Branstetter, Buddy Stevens, J. C. Oerly, A. W. Farris, Melvin Reynolds, Junior Mersey, Earl Ray Farris, Mary Jane Farris, Nadine Marie Marrow, Patricia Anne Farris, Helen Fyrn Stevens, Cora Mae Marrow Frank Hunter and Harry Lee Hunter.

DISTRICT 3, BLUFFTON, is taught by Mrs. John Turley. Members of the board are President, Lewis C. Cook; J. W. Hickam and Henry Rapp, clerk.

Pupils: Edna Fisher, James Bornhauser, Alvin Bornhauser, Frances Eager, Paul Gross, Lewis Cook, Estil Gramlich, Cecelia Gramlich, Margaret Gramlich, Margaret Gensler, Gertrude Cook, Deane Bornhauser, Ann Oerly, Boyd Piatt, Raymond Watts, Charles Bledsoe, Beverly Jane Hickam, Winn Bornhauser, Ernest Oerly, Suzanne Bornhauser, Ollie V. Gramlich, Billy Walje and Billie Mae Bishop.

DISTRICT 4, WESTWOOD, is taught by Ottomer J. Stock. Members of the board are President, Carl Neef; Henry Fuser and Jacob Neef. Will Eagon is clerk.

Pupils: Dolly Cox, Ernest Shipp, Georgeanna. Neef, Kenneth Jaeger, Bobby White, I. J. Foster, Junior White, Elizabeth Lymer, Virginia. Fuser, Bertha Perl Johnnmeyer, Nana White, Dorothy Foster, Bertha Lee Shaw-, Thomas Shave and James Foster.

DISTRICT 5, CLEAR SPRINGS, is taught by Miss Gladys Nelle Becker. Members of the board are: President, George P. Koonse; Ernest Drechsel and Louis Widel. Ben N. Smith is clerk.

Pupils: Raymond Lee McGuire, Bennie Smith, Ernest Drechsel, Jr., Robert Martin, Kenneth Koonse, Philip Kueckelhan, Monroe Brickner, Magenta Smith, Charles Embry, Josephine Embry, Harold Webster, Marjorie Sue Strickfaden, Marjorie McGuire, Jean Smith, Arthur Brickner, Melvin Lee Koonse, Roger Krueckelhan, William Webster, Wamba Stewart, Junior Sexier, Anna Lee Simmons, Harold Embry, Mary Sexier, Betty Lou Stewart, Frances Hurd, Billie Joan Kueckelhan and Junior Simmons.

DISTRICT 6, LOCUST GROVE, is taught by Miss Elizabeth Nunn. Members of the board are: President, Gus R. Schuster; Roy Hull and Jack Hill, Mrs. John Davis is clerk.

Pupils: Nadine Korte, Viola Korte, Bennie Korte, Boyd Dean Vaughan, Ralph Shull, Lavenia Green, Calvin Green, Marjorie Bailey, Betty Bailey, Hubert Lee Bailey, Albert Shull, Angus Shull, Lena Mae Shull, Mary Doris Viertel, Minnie Bates, Arnold Topel, Mildred Schuster, Dorothy Davis, Elaine Hull, Pauline Evans, Sara Dean Hill, Billy Turley, Myrtle Bates, Durwood Elgin, J. E. Bailey, Edin Elgin, Brounie Baker, Leroy Hill, J. T. Mills, Junior Bates, Bessie Turley, Estil Evans, Willie Mae Viertel, Vernon Davis, Clara Louise Evans, Ida Belle Hill, Norman Nichols, Dorothy Shull, Catherine Bates, Marilyn Turley, Jo Anita Viertel, Marjorie Lee Allen, Betty Dean Shull, Elnora Nichols, Marjorie Lee Evans, Laura Frances Davis and Lawrence Allen.

Harold Joe Esser. Members of the board are President, Koran J. Brayman; clerk, John H Racy, and J. Oscar Paisley.

Pupils: Mary Paisley, Robert Self, John Reed, Francis Perkins, Henry Perkins, Alice Schuster, Leona Racy, Kenneth Newton, Lee McLaughlin, Jr., Vera Paisley, Tearle Renfrow, Mary Frances Sims, Herman Jobe, R. W. Wolbert, Laughlin Ray Brayman, Eugene Jobe, Gloria Dean Esser, Betty Sue Sims, Franklin Esser, Inez Perkins, Donald Esser and Mary Frances French.

DISTRICT 8, OAKWOOD No. 1, is taught by Miss Lucille Conway. Members of the board are: President, Speed S. Mellor; A. R. Widel and Elwood G. Harris. Elmer Schuster is clerk.

Pupils: Lillian Mabrey, Ernest Schuster, Suzanne Caton, Pearl Mabrey, Anna Margaret Harris, Warner Schuster, Claire Louise Harris, George Taggart, Martin Weekley, Wilbur Schuster, Beverley Weekley, Mattie Belle Schuster, Van Harris, Morris Abney Schuster, Joy Widel, Lewis Weekley, Caryl Caton, Katharyn Ann Mellor and Mary Elizabeth Schuster.

DISTRICT 9, OAKWOOD No. 2, is taught by Carl Heuman. Members of the board are President, J. K. Poindexter; clerk, J. L. Kincheloe, and Lynn Burge.

Pupils: Cora Bell Cole, Katharina Heuman, S. E. Gash, Lee Alan Thorp, Doris Poindexter, Mary Ellen Edson, Albert Cole, William Thompson Burge, Dewey Thorp, Glenva Bell (cash, Carroll West, Evelyn Thorp, Opal Kennedy, Dorothy Mae Cole, Robert Lee Kincheloe and Myrtle Lee Kennedy.

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DISTRICT 10, WILLOW GROVE, is taught by C. H. Ernstmeyer. Members of the board are: President, W. P. Lawless; Martin Hazell and John Jeffress. Roy Jeffress is clerk.

Pupils: Roy Baldwin, Marjorie Sedgwick, C L. Parks, Doris Dodson, Anna Mae Hoke, Orvell Ballew, Mary Hoke, Edward Lee Bagby, Billie Hoke, Junior Stein, J. W. Hazell, Roy Dale Jeffress and Levina Stein.

DISTRICT 12, COTTON PATCH, is taught by Miss Mary Belle Becker. Members of the board are: President, Phillip Widell; Joseph Peterson, and Chas. W. Racy, clerk.

Pupils: Joseph Arnold Peterson, Jessie Frances Racy, James Oscar Younger, Raymond Lawler, B. J. O'Rourke, Carl McMullin, Ruby Frances Dix, Freddie Lee Cornine, Dorothy Landon, Vernon Lawler, Mary Frances Case, Percy O'Rourke,, Marjorie Cornine, Charlie McMullin, Annabel Dix, Barbara Dean French, Douglas Lawler, Charles Nicely, Warner O'Rourke, Kenneth Peterson, Beulah McMullin and Jack Lawyer.

DISTRICT 13, SHACKLEFORD, is taught by L. N. Turner. Members of the board are: President, Will Embrey; clerk, Amos Aldridge and Arlie Reed.

Pupils: Junior Branstetter, Elsie Deen, Hanlin, Katie Marie Griffith, McAdoo Smith, Freddie Lee Griffith, Marvin Aldridge, Thelma French, Peggy Smith, Betty Snyder and Barney Griffith.

DISTRICT 14, BUFFALO PRAIRIE, is taught by Miss Kathryn Cole. Members of the board are: President, Bruno Loesing; W. B. Piatt, and E. L. Hoff, clerk.

Pupils: Opal Case, Dixie June Piatt, Betty Stone, Charles Meyer, Clarence Loesing, Clemus Felten, Cletus Felten, Leo Meyer, Laleta Thompson, Isabelle Twenter, Cecilia Twenter, Bernice Twenter, Frances Walje, Marie Meyer, John Hoff, Dewaine Stone, Glen Meyer, Estil Loesing, Lawrence Meyer, Henry Hoff, Dorothy Walje, Cecil Fitzgerald, Leo Case, Vincent Twenter, Edward Lowing, Norman Thompson, Billy Joe Piatt, Eugene Piatt, Bill Hoff and Marian Thompson.

DISTRICT 15, FRANKLIN, is taught by Miss Virginia Lawler. Members of the board are President, C. C. Alley; Homer Powers and W. A. Bagby, clerk.

Pupils: Marshall Gann Poindexter, Dorothy Sue Whitlow, John Herbert Davis, Harold Simmons, Alma Sue Alley, Lois Dean Whitlow, Dorothy Simmons, Margaret Poindexter, Warner Davis, Jean Whitlow, Sarah Lou Alley, Robert Wayne Davis, Howard Louis Davis, Mildred Simmons, Joanne Poindexter and Joan Alley.

DISTRICT 16, PENINSULA is taught by Miss Ola Smith. Members of the board are: President, John Wilson; Walter Mercer and Charles Marcum. S. H. Alley is clerk.

Pupils: Jim Shelton, John Perkins, C. F. Ausemus, Dorothy Kramel, Bill Cramer, F. W. Mercer, Jim Ferrell, Guy Wilson, Jessie Cramer, Glenna Gurd, Theola Strickfaden, Rosaline Kramel, Mattie Jo Hiems, Eugene Dial, Doris Jean Alley, John Ferrell, Frankie Perkins, William Lee Kramel, Robert Burd, Emma Lee Strickfaden, Charlene Ferrell, Jack Mercer, Babe Hiems, and Betty Kramel.

DISTRICT 17, BECKER, is taught by Miss Helen Cullen. Members of the board are President, A. R. Hartman; Earl Luster and Frank Schulte, clerk.

Pupils are Donald Smith, Doris Smith and Betty Lee Luster.

DISTRICT 18, CHOUTEAU, is taught by Miss Florence Stoecklein. Members of the board are: President, John S. Davis; Herman Lammers and John Schuster. Henry Brownfield is clerk.

Pupils are: Dorothy Davis, Lorena Gatewood, John Edward Schuster, Farrel Gatewood, Jr., Margie Edson, Edna Grace Davis, Ruby Smith, Goldie Nelson, Kenneth Nelson, Bennie Evans, Albert Gatewood, Orville Evans, Mary Schraeder, Albert Leo Imhoff, Alberta Schraeder, Thomas Gatewood, Homer Evans, Alvin Oland and Robert Imhoff.

DISTRICT 19, SIMMONS, is taught by Miss Bernadine Vollmer. Members of the board are: President, Herman Gerke; Joseph Hoff and M. A. Meredith. J. B. Immele is clerk.

Pupils: Henry Simmons, William Simmons, Oscar Simmons, Henrietta Simmons and Ida B. Simmons.

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DISTRICT 20, PRAIRIE VIEW, is taught by Miss Martha Ann Gerling. Members of the board are: President, Edson Haller; Walker Meredith and Henry Aggeler. Orr Lotspiech is clerk.

Pupils: Miles Elroy Tuttle, Roy Layton Pulley, Sara Dean Tuttle, William Howard Bechtel, Harold Earl Haller, Bernard Hoke Eichelberger, Andrew Jacob Haller, Alice Gertrude Haller, Barbara Jean Bryan and Harold Evans Bechtel.

DISTRICT 21, HICKORY GROVE, is taught by Dwight L. Mutti. Members of the board are President, Albert Rassmussen; clerk, E. W. Torbeck; and Lloyd Brickner.

Pupils: Garth Ashpaugh, Orpha Ashpaugh, Hadley Wolfrum, Margaret Frederick, Daniel Schler, Arleen Brickner, Helen Frederick, Charles Schler, Jack Ashpaugh, Ben Branch, Paul Schler, George Branch, Alvin Brickner, Palmer Brickner and Anna Schler.

DISTRICT 22, BILLINGSVILLE, is taught by Miss Edna Davis. Members of the board are President, H. C. Friedrich; Joseph Dumolt and Mrs. Adolph Hilden. A. S. Chamberlain is clerk.

Pupils: Betty Helen Friedrich, Edward Helmreich, Richard Williams, Dorothy Friedrich, Tincture Verts, Archie Williams, Lyle Hilden, Martha Friedrich, Ellen Hilden, Edward Friedrich, Herby Helmreich, Johnnie Williams, Robert Friedrich, Marie Hilden and Barbara Friedrich.

DISTRICT 23, MT. SINAI, is taught by Miss Mary M. Schilb. Members of the board are: President, W. F. Allen, Jr.; Ernest Barlow and Paul Bechtold. Adolph Muntzel is clerk.

Pupils: Emogene Martin, Betty Lou Martin Bernadine Tipton, Emogene Harris, Eugene Pogue, Hubert Martin, Jimmie Aggans, Dorothy Barlow, George Schaffer, Lois Martin, Louis Pogue, Helen Sloan, Roy Bechtold, Charlie Tipton, Billy Kelsay, Edna Mae Friedrich, Eugene Bechtold, Eugene Chamberlain, Effa Jane Barlow, Grace Pogue, Juanita Harris, Alice Barlow, Alreda Bechtold, Ruth Harris, Ernest Tipton, Martha Roberts, John Aggans, Martha Pogue, Kathryn Sloan, Mary Margaret Snider, Ernestine Barlow, Fay Tipton, Virginia Oak, Marie Leathers and Charles Chamberlain.

DISTRICT 24, STONY POINT, is taught by Miss Marie Geiger. Members of the board are: President, John Wassmann; Emery Kirchner, and George V. Geiger, clerk.

Pupils: Amandus Schoen, John Fahrendorf, Frank Fahrendorf, Martha Gramlich, Emma Fahrendorf, Januarious Schoen, Julia Gramlich, Joseph Fahrendorf and Marie Fahrendorf.

DISTRICT 25, CONCORD, is taught by E. G. Moore. Members of the board are: President, Spur B. Vandis; J. F. Case and E. L. Melkersman. George Bowmer is clerk.

Pupils are: Elizabeth Maddox, Maryland Case, Melbourine Martin, Emory Melkersman, Harvey Grissum, D. R. Brandis, Herman Frieling, Dorothy Miller, Betty Grissum, Nellie Sapp, Dorothy Louise Moore, Edgar Frieling, Edward Martin, Junior Grissum, James Grissum, Edwin Crawford, Bill Crawford, Harold Miller, Lewis Miller, Eugene Miller, Lovetta Frieling, Edna May Frieling, Helen Whitehurse and Mildred Frieling.

DISTRICT 26, CRAB ORCHARD, is taught by Miss Margarethe Streit. Members of the board are: President, J. Terrell Mills; G. H. Hoefler and Elmer Windsor. S. J. Windsor is clerk.

Pupils are: G. A. Alleman, Lawrence Morrison, Cornelia Windsor, Robert Edwards, John Edwards, Lou Hummel, Jr., Eugene Morrison, Mary Martha Windsor, Elma Smith, Clyde Morrison, Doris Smith, Marilyn Hoefler, Anna Edwards, Ben Harned III, Frances Smith, Letha Sedgwick and Forrest Morrison.

DISTRICT 27, HAIL RIDGE, is taught by Miss Myrtle Schlup. Members of the board are: President, Charles Lankford; Luther Debo and Edwin Carl. Warner Robertson is clerk. Pupils are: Helen Gensler, Horace Gensler, Grace La Boube, Helen Brockman, John Aubrey Gilman, Jr., J. W. Simmons, John Brockman, Jr., Charles Warner Robertson, Louis Carl and Cleo Gensler.

DISTRICT 28, PLEASANT VALLEY, is taught by Miss Pearl Heimbeaugh. Members of the board are: President, Logan Walters, W. H. Jenry and L. M. Swarner, clerk.

Pupils: William Jenry, Emma Jenry, Opal Mae Jenry, Robert Sidney Walters, Kenneth Morrow, Wilbur Lee Brady, Junior Dilse, Mary Marie Jenry, L. D. Brady, Harold Morrow, Rose Celeste Brengarth, Opal Marie Phipps and William Donald Dilse.

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DISTRICT 29, FAIR VIEW, is taught by Mrs. W. O. Mischler. Members of the board are: President, Eldon Rinehart; R. W. Mills and E. E. Meyer. Joe E. Haley is clerk.

Pupils: Mary Frances Rinehart, Ruth Quick, Harry Wendell Meyer, Hillard E. Meyer, Warren R. Gerlt, Mary Frances Haley, Floyd Truman Swanstone, Robert A. James, James Allen, J. E. Haley, Jr., G. W. Loesing, Ralph Quick, Charles Rinehart and George William Meyer.

DISTRICT 30, OAK GROVE, is taught by Miss Mabel Kirschman. Members of the board are: President, J. T. Morrow, Carl Pfeiffer and Paul Morrow. T. H. Swanstone is clerk.

Pupils: Rosie Mazue, Carl V. Pfeiffer, Nina Doyle, Louise Morrow, Junior Mazur, Tommy Smith, Veva Morrow, Bernice Crawford and Dorothy Mazur.

DISTRICT 31, HIGHLAND, is taught by Miss Ruth Brandes. Members of the board are: President, Anderson Brady, Frank Brengarth and Herman Oerly, clerk.

Pupils: Joseph Kosfeld, Alvin Chrisman, Helen Davis, Lorraine Givens, Florence Kosfeld, Lorene Mochel, Oscar Fred Oerly, Gilbert Mochel, Lloyd Hutchison, Fern Davis, Walter Givens, Willie Kosfeld, Olen King, Van Lawrence Kaiser, Harold Mochel, Alice May Odom, Pansy Kosfeld, Lorea Cooper, Ralph Olson, Hilda Mochel, Marjorie Baze, J. R. Davis, Mary Lee Hutchison, Brookie Kosfeld, William Chrisman, Cleburne Givens, Francis Brengarth, Samma Gray Odom, Elenor Odom, Junior Givens, Forrest Kenney, Charlotte Kosfeld, Samuel Kosfeld, Hazel Oerly, Josephine Chrisman, Raymond Olson, Mary Ellen Davis, Lester Chrisman and Joan Kaiser.

DISTRICT 32, LOWLAND, is taught by Mrs. J. W. Haggard. Members of the board are President, W. A. Oerly, George Friedrich and A. J. Kendrick, clerk.

Pupils: Nadine Kendrick, Alvena Schafersman, Victor Baslee, Lewis Baslee, Jean Kendrick, Harold Oerly, Lawrence Gaston, Helen Kendrick, Ernest Stock, Ora Schafersman, Joe Schafersman, Roy Schafersman, Susie Friedrick, Arthur Bowydston, Josephine Stock, Dempsey Friedrick, Milford Friedrick, Delka Schafersman and J. W. Baslee.

DISTRICT 34, WOOLDRIDGE, is taught by Mrs. Helen Wooldridge, Miss Ola Hickox and Miss Maxine Bruce.

Members of the board are: President, W. J. Wooldridge; clerk, Ira T. Adair, Clarence Bruce, Henry Kaiser, George Lamm and Jake Stock.

Mrs. Wooldridge's pupils are: Frank Allbright, Truman Hopkins, Nellie Samm, Truman Wood, Mildred Diehl, Juanita Ross, Oliver Stock, Junior Pohlmann, Genevieve Renfrow, Robert Bruce, Audrey Oerly, Robert Wooldridge and Aline Diehl.

Miss Bruce's pupils: Roy Heather, Walter Zimmerman, A. L. Bruce, H. S. Lamm, Norman Heather, Robert Fredrick, Ruth Martin, G. S. Bruce, Audrey Newell, Eula Wood, Burcham Hopkins, Virginia Eager, Elizabeth Zimmerman, Jack Newell, Ruth Lois Windsor, Glen) Vaughn and Clifford Vaughn.

Miss Hickox's pupils: Kenneth Martin, Dorothy Martin, Junior Trimble, Lorine Heather, Glenn Eager, Myrtle Jan Eager, Donna Lou Bruce, Junior Newell, Harry Newton Bruce, Henry Alex. Nixon, Eva Friedrich, Junior Vaughn, Dempsey Stover and Raymond Newell.

DISTRICT 35, LIBERTY, is taught by Miss Ruth Roye. Members of the board are: President, Herman Kaiser; clerk, F. A. Schilb, and W. H. Orley.

Pupils: Iris Marie Kaiser, Maxine Oerley, Dorotha Schilb, Richard Moon, Roy McGinnis, A. V. Graff, Wilber Graff, Terry Wilson, Beulah Baslee, John McGinnis, Murrell McGinnis, Amos McGinnis, Betty Shomaker, H. C. Schrader and Horace Hopkins.

DISTRICT 40, ELLIS, is taught by Miss Elsie Bodamer. Members of the board are: President, Roy Edwards, Mrs. Morton Tuttle and Frank Poindexter. Homer Carpenter is clerk.

Pupils are: Joe Gronstedt, Roy Edwards, Jr., Charles F. Poindexter, William Griesbach, Sam Gronstedt, Lloyd Toellner, Elizabeth Poindexter, Billy Tuttle, Eolo Ney Poindexter, Laverne Burrus, Kathryn Burrus, Alice May Bolinger, Isabel Gronstedt, Wilbur Ray Hoback, Josephine Griesbach, Elwood Lee Toellner, Peggy Newell, Lafay Newell, Roy Tuttle, Spencer Ray Toellner and Harry Lee Griesbach.

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DISTRICT 42, WASHINGTON, is taught by Mrs. Urbie J. Logan. Members of the board are President, Ishmael Hosp, Harry Muntzel and Lewis Shannon. Robert T. Byler is clerk.

Pupils: Ruth Hein, Richard Hosp, Anna Margaret Kaune, Emma Marie Newkirk, Frances Hein, Betsy Tackett, Lettie Rodgers, Bobby Hoerl, Gilbert Muntzel, Harold Schmalfeldt, Rosa Mae Harris, Juanita Alpers, Garnett Schmalfeldt, Harold Kaune, Margaret Tackett, Leola King, Wilbur Hein, Edna King, Norbert Hein, Dorothy Kirchner, Mary Elizabeth Crawford, Martin Alpers, Jr., Audrey Kirchner and Earl King.

DISTRICT 43, JEFFERSON, is taught by Miss Mae Raymond. Members of the board are: President, Herman Kahle; William Fricke and L. G. Taliaferro, clerk.

Pupils: Marjorie Smith, Helen Fricke, Marcella Fricke, Marjorie Taliaferro, Maxine Kahle, Howard Fahrinbrink, Lucille Kahle, Norma Fahrenbrink, Bonita Fahrenbrink, Robert Earl Mersey, Leon Kahle, Leroy Kahle, Emma Marie Dilse and Robert Kahle.

DISTRICT 44, LONE GROVE, is taught by Mrs. John L. Coleman. Members of the board are: President, Henry Kahle; clerk William Toellner and Herman, Schlueter.

Pupils: Ida Louise Hoerl, Dorothy Hoerl, Myrtle Smith, Ernestine Pfeiffer, Velma Toellner, George Bosau, Berniece Niebruegge, Marie Kahle, Sam Jewett, Norbert Nauman, Eldred Wieland, Herbert Nauman, Herbert Toellner, Frances Schlueter, John Toellner, Jr., Lorine Wood, Fred Bosau, Jr., Irving Toellner and Ruby Wood.

DISTRICT 45, LONE ELM, is taught by Miss Anna, M. Boone. Members of the board are President, Lon V. Wendleton, A. E. Harness, and Vernon Roach. Harry Hein is clerk.

Pupils: William Cary, Howard Rasmussen, Rimey Cary, Irene Gerhardt, Marjorie Vieth, Ruth Cary, Marine Roach, Georgia Taylor, Gilbert Gerhardt, Roy Sehirls, Jr., Dorothy Jean Vieth, Molly Ann Cary, Dorothy Wendleton, Elaine Rasmussen, Charles Schirls, Kenneth Vieth and Wayne Roach.

DISTRICT 46, INDEPENDENCE, is taught by Mrs. Lottie W. Bittner. Members of the board are: President, Emil H. Carl; clerk, Herman Gerhardt, and Lon Chamberlain.

Pupils: Virgil Joseph Chamberlain, Herman Edward Gerhardt, Ralph E. Robien, Ophelia Ellen Foster, Harold Turner, Kenneth Turner, Hillard Gerhardt, Lowell Hoke Smith, Betty Jo Turner, Rudolph Gerhardt, Mabel Louise Carl, Jack Turner and Edgar Gerhardt.

DISTRICT 47, PALESTINE, is taught by Mrs. W. W. Robien. Members of the board are President, William Schwitzky; Elmer Smith and D. E. McArthur. W. M. Walje is clerk.

Pupils: Watson Cary, Mildred Bryan, Helen Smith, Billy Smith, John Bryan, Herman Stock, Carolyn Stock, Emmarie Stock, Lois Holliday, Arthur Holliday, Edna Holliday, Rose Holliday, George McArthur, Frances Schwitzky, Edwin Schwitzky, Hanna Lou Schwitzky, Evelyn Vieth, Clyde Vieth, Jessie Moore and Virginia Ray.

DISTRICT 48, BELL AIR, is taught by Miss Clairbel Chamberlain. Members of the board are: President, E. L. Clark; clerk, D. P. Stegner, and Les Painter.

Pupils: Billy Painter, Valmer Clark, Anna Stegner, Ralph Branum, Dalmer Clark, Edwin Stegner, Keith Barron, George Elon Gander, Lenora Lammers, Bobby Meyers and Eunice McClure.

DISTRICT 49, MOUNT NEBO is taught by Miss Johnnie Read Kirkpatrick. Members of the board are: President, Horace E. Cole; Walter Schupp and Verne K. Betteridge. Lee Eichelberger is clerk.

Pupils: A. J. Read, Bertrand Eichelberger, Jean Cole, J. T. Woolery, Lucy Lamm, Gilbert Schupp, Harold Lamm, Virgil Schupp, Polly Jane Cole, Rayburn Eichelberger, Lorene Lamm, Joseph Cole, William Dow Cole and Lois Lamm.

DISTRICT 50, COTTONWOOD, is taught by Miss Dorothy Stegner. Members of the board are: President, Forrest Schlotzhauer, Roger Weamer and Leslie Haley, clerk.

Pupils: Marshall Ray Haley, Marjorie Schlotzhauer, Jack Todd, Kathryn Haley, Eugene Greer, Billy Todd, Frank Monks, Leonard Greer, Earlene Schlotzhauer, Arthur Monks, Joe Bill Mannings, Dorothy Haley, Paul Dean Mannings and Anna Maude Schlotzhauer.

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DISTRICT 51, EAST OAKLAND, is taught by Miss Ellen Stites. Members of the board are President, Frank Stoecklein; George Day, Sr., and L. F. Babbitt. Philip Day is clerk.

Pupils are Charles Wallace, Viola Wallace, Robert Walz, Gladys Enos and Marjorie Babbitt.

DISTRICT 53, HARRISTON, is taught by Miss Johanna Eichhorn. Members of the board are: President, Philip Bergman; Roy Schlotzhauer and A. G. Schupp. A. W. Eichhorn is clerk.

Pupils: Glen Harold Eichhorn, Marvin Schupp, Sarah Eichelberger, Leroy Stegner, Prentice Jeffress, Harold Bergman, Henry Stegner, Charles Bergman, Paul Scholtzhauer, Mary Jane Jeffress, Earl Bergman and Wanda Stegner.

DISTRICT 54, PLEASANT GREEN, is taught by A. G. Wolfe. Members of the board are: President, Earl C. Asbury, H. M. Eckerle and H. D. Schlotzhauer, Ewing Hurt is clerk.

Pupils are: Mary Kathryn Burgman, Patsy Ruth Asbury, Doris Deane Hurt, Clarence Bergman, J. W. Walz, Billy Stewart, Henrietta Echerle, Carlis Land, Virginia Walz, Jacob Bergman, L. J. Kempf, O. J. Phillip, Junius Land, Donald Asbury, Betty Eckerle, Marjorie Walz, Mary Morris Wolfe, Jane Wolfe, Earl Argenbright, Herbert Walz, Edith Land and Roy Pollard, Jr.

DISTRICT 55, RHEINHART, is taught by Mrs. Morris Tavenner. Members of the board are President, J. M. Johnson, William Klenklen, and Frank Clevorn, clerk.

Pupils: Dixie Ruth Johnson, Virginia Pabst, Virgil Pabst, Ruby Ashcraft, Mildred Diel, Jo Ella Johnson, Carl Ashcraft, Johnnie Pabst, Challis Coe, Ruth Ashcraft and Robert Pabst.

DISTRICT 56, WEST OAKLAND, is taught by Joseph H. Twenter. Members of the board are: President, Reinhart Schupp; clerk, Frank Horst and Rudolph Young.

Pupils are: Hillard Schupp, Vernon Schneck, Robert Schneck, Lucille Perkins, Eugene Schupp, Patty Jean Simmons and Leo Perkins.

DISTRICT 57, VOLLMER, is taught by Leonard B. Immele. Members of the board are: President Leo Knedgen; Arthur Hays and Frank Vollmer. Fred Eckerele is clerk.

Pupils: Herman Meisenheimer, Francis Vollmer, Vincent Vollmer, Robert Waller, Marcella Young, Virgil Eckerle, Wilbert Vollmer, Betty Waller, Isabelle Young, Ester Meisenheimer, Sylvester Twenter, Edna Young and Estil Young.

DISTRICT 104, LAMINE, is taught by Miss Mary Bidstrup. Members of the board are President, George Deuschle, clerk, Randall Baker; and John Dietmaring.

Pupils: Mary Emma Arnold, Wayne Beel, Estellene Kidwell, Mary Ross, Joe Arnold, Kenneth Cole, Wilma Kidwell, Ernest Arnold, Frances Arnold, Mary Rosemina Shaw, Richard Kidwell, Viola MacKnox, Bobbie Williams, Wanda Lee Foster and Charles Oliver Knox.

DISTRICT 59, CLIFTON CITY, is taught by Miss Margaret Hill and Harold N. Painter. Members of the board are: President, George Grose, Lester Stone and J. J. Potter, clerk.

Pupils: John Taylor, Simon Young, Ellen von Cannon, Viola Rugen, Lucille Reuter, Alma Decker, Fern Todd, Carl F. Gramlich, Charles Taylor, Fred Edwards, Henrietta Twenter, Delburt Hobelmann, Harold Richards, Mabel Eugen, Gladys Todd, Mary Lee Stone; Ruth Hobelmann, Dorothy Edwards, Harold Twenter, William Todd, Esther Reuter, Robert Cave, Margie Pabst, Pauline Gramlich, Barney Taylor, Ralph Young, Betty Jean Dove, Beulah Stone, Billy Grose, Donald Pabst, Emogene Stone, J. W. Twenter, Agnes Reuter, Wilda Hobelmann, Thomas Smith, Margie Edwards, James Todd, Margaret Young, Patty Jean Gramlich, Betty Ann Pabst, Joan Pabst, Gladys Reugan and Claude Todd.

DISTRICT 62, ROCKLAND, is taught by Miss Martha Holman. Members of the board are President, Charles Templemire; Frank Diefendorf and Phillip Templemire. George Tomlinson is clerk.

Pupils: Owen Cramer, Robert Kemper, Marvin Pulley, Eugene Tomlinson, Junior Zimmerschied, June Zimmerschied, Irene Gargus, Alice Diefendorf, J. W. Quint, Ralph Gargus, George Pulley and William Quint.

DISTRICT 63, OAK HILL, is taught by W. F. Heim. Members of the board are: President, A. A. Lorenz; Walter Cooper and Roy Brownfield. Mrs. John Streit is clerk.

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Pupils are: Herman Burkle, Junior Cramer, Sheila Henneman, Barbara Samer, John A. Lorenz, J. E. Closser, Dale Cramer, Bessie Cooper, Betty Jean Closser, Earlene Lorenz, George Closser, Bobby Durbin, John William Heim and Henrietta Greer.

DISTRICT 64, NEW LEBANON, is taught by Miss Virginia Rothgeb. Members of the board are: President, E. W. Hite; J. W. Mayfield, and Edward Templemire. C. L. Thomas is clerk.

Pupils are: Logan Hewitt, Billy Hewitt, Frances Templemire, John Earl Templemire, Ferne Elizabeth Neale and Elsie Hewitt.

DISTRICT 65, MOUNT ZION, is taught by Miss Mildred Kirschner. Members of the board are: President, Tom Rogers; clerk, A. A. Strickfaden; and Bennie Spence.

Pupils are: Richard Spence, Cecil Lemons, Evelyn Mullins, La Vaughn Wittman, Margaret Spence, Jackie Watring, Mary Virginia Cooper, Mary Rowles, Ruby Watring, Mildred Aldrich, Martha Rose Stilwell, Bobby Wittman, Arthur Mullins, Bobby Watring, John R. Rowles, Albert Aldrich, Jackie Wittman, Dorothy Spence, Cecil Mullins, Geraldine Stillwell, Lucille Watring, Alfred Mullins, Doris Rowles, Eddie Watring, Maxine Stilwell and Earl Spence.

DISTRICT 66, WEST FORK, is taught by Miss Dorothy Downing. Members of the board are: President, Jonas Thomas; Speed Boulware and Hence Watring. E. C. Hutchison is clerk.

Pupils: Tolbert Albert Bishop, Robert Monroe Hutchison, Leslie Lee Cook, Mary Katherine Hutchison, Mary Elizabeth Cordry, John Woolery, Margie Lee Wear, Lottie, Mae Cook and Mary Alice Thomas.

DISTRICT 67, BETHLEHEM, is taught by Miss Mary Helen Poage. Members of the board are: President, J. C. Cordry; Maurice Starke and John Sauerhage. D. C. Grove is clerk.

Pupils: Vernon Newell, Eunice Newell, Lawrence Fry, Bonnie Lee Sauerhage, Jennie Lee Poage, Marie Looney, Billy Starke, Helen McGill, Lula Looney, Arlene Sauerhage, Harold Lloyd McGill, Nora Iva Newell and Mary Evelyn Starke.

DISTRICT 68, GILROY, is taught by Miss Vera Allison. Members of the board are: President, R. E. Hitchison; Edgar Monks and Peter Knipp, Jr. S. E. Hurt is clerk.

Pupils: Edward Thiel, Pauline Hutchison, Paul Varner, Alvin Linhardt, Lester Palmer, Jr., Helen Hurt, Dorothy Varner, Rose Thiel, J. D. Knipp, Earl F. Kammerich, Leo Thiel, Melvin Knipp, Edwin Kammerich, Dale Burns and Ray Linhardt.

DISTRICT 69, GLENDALE, is taught by Marvin Thomas. Members of the board are: President, Louis A. Bestgen; clerk, Elmer Fry and Bay Prewitt.

Pupils: Virgil Rowles, Marjorie Bishop, Paul Edwin Anthony, Arthur Lee Bishop, Gerald Klein, Mary June Bestgen, Gladys Prewitt, Reuben Rowles, Melvin Sausley, Thelma Lou Frederick, Dorothy Prewitt, Alvin Rae Lowe, Leonard Frank Klein, Wray Frederick, Mary Nelson, Cecil Bestgen, Helen Sausley, Joan Anthony, Raymond Nelson, Opal Lou Prewitt, J. W. Lowe, Jean Moore, Betty Lou Monks, Patsy Martin, Charles Sausley and Gladys Martin.

DISTRICT 70, FRANKLIN, is taught by Mrs. William Floyd. Members of the board are: President, D. T. Layne; clerk, Riley B. Edwards; and L. V. Gander.

Pupils: Ralph Muessig, Ellen Marshall, Eugene Bittner, Allen Vincil Edwards, Alary Alice Nelson, Paul Goodman, Mary Pearl Marshall, Dorothy Frances Gander, Dorothy Muessig, Lloyd Edwards, Eunice Shumate, Thelma Lou Gander, Martha Marshall, Leroy Muessig, Richard Nelson, Richard Goodman, Anna Laura Edwards, Ralph Muessig, Henry Kirby, Richard Shumate and Nancy Ellen Nelson.

DISTRICT 71, DAVIS, is taught by William E. Arnold. Members of the board are: President, S. A. Harris; Stanley Draffen and Charley Edwards. William E. Draffen is clerk.

Pupils: Henry Dix, Robert Brandes, Fern Salzman, Kenneth Brandes, Ward Draffen, Eula Mae Edwards, Junior Morris, Katherine Draffen, Fern Draffen, V. E. Harris, Dorothy Parkhurst, Norma Morris, Raymond Salzman, Buddy Harris, William Salzman, Tunny Harris, George Stanley Draffen, Irene Arnold and Junior Salzman.

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DISTRICT 72, BAXTER, is taught by Miss Berniece Bishop. Members of the board are President, Ira L. Hall; clerk, Carl S. Furgusen, and Elmer School.

Pupils: Tommy Lachner, J. O. Lachner, Frances Hall, Neomah Dix, Dennis Dunham, Kathryn Dix, Eileen Pulley, Emma Jane Lachner, Iris Jean Richey, Ollie Mae Humfeldt, Charles Oscar Dix, Alma Dix and Clara Ruth Lachner.

DISTRICT 73, DICK'S MILL, is taught by Mrs. Beulah Hudson. Members of the board are: President, T. A. Miller; Lloyd Hodges and T. J. Patterson. Joe Allison is clerk.

Pupils: Donald Hall, Roy Davis, George L. Timm, Kelly York, Charlie Holmes, Bertha York, Viola York, Gladys Hall, Opal Hall, Robert Ray York, Ethel Jean Miller, Hazel Hall, Lillian Hall, Nellie Marie York, Norma Hall, Kathren Fern York, Paul Herman Dick, Leola Fern Long, Aubrey Lee Long, Evalyn Faye Morris, Dorothy Lee Miller, Beatrice Hodges, Hazel Stewart and Jean York.

DISTRICT 74, KEENER, is taught by Miss Elsie Nell Williams. Members of the board are: President, M. L. Baughman; A. B. Miller and George Kaiser. G. F. Williams is clerk.

Pupils are: Clements Hentges, Earle Baughman, Paul Williams, Wanda Bledsoe, Henry Parker and Victor Williams.

DISTRICT 75, LEE, is taught by Percy M. Floyd, Jr. Members of the board are: President, C. E. Scott; clerk, H. W. Rademann; and H. E. Kuester.

Pupils: Robert Scott, Mildred Kuester, George Henry Stewart, Paul Rademann, Leland Vanderhoof, Sumner Vanderhoof, Bertha Rademann, Harold Dean Vanderhoof, Jesse H. Baslee, Jr., Luther Clay Baughman, Henry Kuester, Glenn Dorsey Scott, and Edgar Ray Baughman.

DISTRICT 76, PISGAH, is taught by Miss Mary J. Hill. Members of the board are: President, Lewis L. Morris, W. E. Schnur and W. L. Braun. T. IV. Howard is clerk.

Pupils: Aileen Nutter, Rudy Smith, Robert Harris, Johnnie Harris, Edna, Schnur, Hazel Harris, Mary Tackett, Martha Tackett, Faye Lou Patrick, Francis Klein, Edward Klein, Edwin Klein, Norman Nutter, Charles Klein, Marjorie Nutter, Lillian Mae Tackett, John Tackett, Catherine Klein, Madeline Morris, Norbert Klein, Phyllis Nutter, Ida Marie Harris, Mildred Mae Harris, Walter Harris and Lester Fable.

DISTRICT 77, GREENWOOD, is taught by Miss Velad V. Gump. Members of the board are: President, Albert Class, S. L. Carpenter, and A. L. Birdsong. George Class is clerk.

Pupils: Martha Wisdom, David Class, Marjorie Cox, Ruth Class, Maurice Hurt, Frances Birdsong, Betty Jean Hurt, Albert Birdsong, J. P. Arnold, Jr., Frankie Morgan, Calvin Cox, and J. L. Knipker.

DISTRICT 78, WHITLINGER is taught by Miss Vivian B. Gump. Members of the board are President, C. M. Toler, clerk, H. V. Martin; and L. E. Fain.

Pupils: Vincil Toler, Junior Dick, Kenneth Stewart, Opie Aulbert, Velda June Elliott, Billy Martin, Alice Toler, Frederick Martin, Erma Lou Fain, Abe Zey and Keith Martin.

DISTRICT 79, FELDER, is taught by Miss Marguerite Short. Members of the board are President, T. A. Odneal; E. P. Harris and O. W. Wolfe. L. B. Nelson is clerk.

Pupils: Luther Dick, Martha Schaaf, Truman Henry, Wilbur Wolfe, Dorothy Wolfe, Virginia Lee Hurt, James Baker, Norris Dick, William Strickfaden, Glenn Snodgrass, Esther Dick, Virginia Wolfe, Maxine George, Virginia Snodgrass, Norma Strickfaden, and Junior Odneal.

DISTRICT 81, MOUNT PLEASANT, is taught by Miss Rebecca Zey. Members, of the board are: President, J. G. Vaughan; Henry Holloway and Norman Vaughan. William Hess is clerk.

Pupils: George Albin, Lester Vaughan, Leland Toler, Cecil Howard, Faye Baker, Virgil Baker, Ralph Vaughan, Francis Toler, Evelyn Herndon, Helen Holloway, William Simmers, Orlyn Marcum, Lloyd Vaughan, Helen Baker, Della Mae Simmers, Roger Baughman, Victor Albin and Earl Vaughan.

DISTRICT 82, GILL, is taught by Robert G. Gump. Members of the board are: President, William Theiss; E. F. Snodgrass and L. R. Milligan. J. A. Birdsong is clerk.

Pupils: Elnora Clark, Truman Simmers, Paul Birdsong, Lula Pearl Thomas, Mary Lee Birdsong, J. B. Milligan, Mae Lillith Williams, Obe Kendrick, Evelyn Russell, Ray Milligan, George Kenneth Birdsong, Lloyd Theiss, Sarah Margaret Birdsong, Eugene Davis and Betty Ruth Birdsong.

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DISTRICT 87, BYBERRY, is taught by Mrs. Gladys Miller. Members of the board are: President, B. E. Solomon; G. H. Salmons and George Stemberger. Miss Agnes Starke is clerk.

Pupils: Elmer Allee, Raymond Stemberger, Junior Robinson, Ruth Oswald, Tommy Joe Putnam, Jewell Robinson, Mary Stemberger, Juanita Salmons, Lawrence Fisher, Mack Oswald, Gladys Bess Putnam, Oliva Decker, Charles Allee, Wilbur Fisher, Virginia Oswald, Ray Junior Lowrey, Nina Marie Fisher, Helen Oswald and Connie Louise Putnam.

PRAIRIE HOME SCHOOLS are guided by the following Board of Education: President, Dr. A. L. Meredith; treasurer O. O. Blank; L. B. Morris, R. W. Lace, C. P. Kirschman, O. L. Kirschman and A. C. Dishion. L. L. Williamson is clerk.

The faculty is composed of: O. Raymond McDaniel, superintendent, Mrs. Ruth C. Arnold, principal, Miss Wilma Jackson, Miss Virginia Lee Cagey and Forrest Carpenter.

Mr. Carpenter's pupils in the intermediate grades are: Edgar Wolfe, Mary Lee Gilbreath, Helen Kuhn, Ruth Love Kirschman, Marjorie Baker, Andrew Franken, Glen Korsen, Junior Lachner, Ralph Wallenmeyer, Bonnie Wolfe, E. W. Kuhn, Beulah Mae Langkop, Roy e Blaylock, Carol Deuel, Leon Medlin, Mary Sells, Norris Wear, Stella Marie Hale, Helen Heisler, Marjorie Williamson, Evelyn Hutchison, Herbert Lee Huth, Elaine McDaniel and Louise Ritchie.

Miss Carey's pupils are: George Emil Ritchie, Earl Franklin Wolfe, Mary Lee Scott, Marian Williamson, Edward Baker, A. W. Bodamer, Jr., Dwight Fricke, Pauline Heisler, Lewis Odneal, Bobby Butcher, Betty Jean Chenault, V. L. Green, Joella Poindexter, Danna Williamson, Helen Scott, Jeanne Reve Poindexter, Doris Kuhn, Nellie Deuel, Mary Anna Williams, Norman Odneal, Melita Butcher, Lavern McDaniel, Virginia Wolfe, Sherman Chenault, John Frederick Dick, Marcella Huth, Mary Agnes Heisler, Danzella Wolfe, Billy Green, Virginia Lee Crosswhite, Lyle Chenault, Betty Gale Yost, Rosemary Kuhn, Herschel Kempfer, Jackie Butcher and Kelly Odneal.

Freshmen are: Clay Belle Bodamer, Robert Byler, Lewis Chappell, Gordon Hornbeck, Dorothy Kirschman, Dorsey Knorp, Helen Medlin, Hilda Morris, Virginia Lacy, Charles Schnur, Frieda Schulze, Norman Stephens, Leona Wallenmeyer, Helen Wolfe, William Wyss, Velma Mae Snodgrass and Laura Edwards.

Sophomores are: Uel Blank, Donald Carpenter, C. D. Chenault, Geraldine Chenault, Novella Clay, Dorothy Dick, Alberta Dishion, Golah Edwards, Winona Hamlin, Georgia Lee Harris, Nancylea Hunt, P. M. Hurt, Jr., Loren Allen Hutchison, Earl Kirkpatrick, Audrey Lena Kirschman, Mac Kuhn, Dorsey Morris, Adella Patrick, Audrey Hazel Pfeiffer, Earl Schaaf, Edward Scott, Anna Belle Tackett, Mary Virginia Toler and Joe Tuttle.

Juniors are: Margaret Blank. Norma Byler, Agnes Mae Don Carlos, Elza Harris, Bernadine Honerbrink, Ray Kirkpatrick, Jr., Opal Kirschman, Thelma Kirschman, Harry Knierim, Etta Lee Korsen, J. C. Korsen, Ruby Larimore, Leslie Medlin, Virginia Meredith, Bernadine Mersey, Alice Nelson, Verna Schilb, Helen Schoenthal, Thomas Shipp, Barbara Lee Simmers, Iola Mae Sullins, Arthur Lewis White and Hugh Edwards.

Seniors are: Homer Blank, Gertrude Bottom, Lillian Bruce, Nadine Dishion, Oscar Hoffman, Kenneth Hornbeck, Mary Jewett, Clorene Kirschman, Glen Kirschman, Irene Kirschman, Curtis Schaaf and Amos Stock.

PROVIDENCE WARD is taught by Miss Frances Bruce. Pupils are: Joe Dungan, Ruby Chappell, Jean Pfeiffer, Hubert Wolfe, Lewis Wolfe, Nana Mae Wolfe, Juanita Kirschman, J. L. Pfeiffer and Dorothy Wolfe.

ROBINSON WARD SCHOOL is taught by Miss Anna Pearl Howard. Pupils are: Norma Kirschman, Loran Wilkes, James Knierim, Ruth Knierim, Ralph Blank, Wilbur L. Schilb, Dorothy Knierim, Hilton Kirschman and Oscar Knierim.

NEW SALEM SCHOOL is taught by Miss Vouise Jewett. Pupils are: Ellis Cramer, Wanda Cramer, Clarence Joe Cramer, Rupel Cramer, Don Calvin Bottom, Billy Bottom, Wanda Bell Bottom, O. F. Bottom, Jr., John David Bottom, Helen Ruth Adair, Florence Hope Adair, John Hillard Adair, Louise Adair, Betty

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McDaniel, Le Roy McDaniel, Logan Pfeiffer, Warren Pfeiffer, Ozella Ritchie, A. J. Lacy, Louise Hundley, Emma Jane Hundley, Walter Hundley, Jr., Harry Lee Henderson.

The Board of Education for the Prairie Home Consolidated district functions for all the schools.

OTTERVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS are guided by the following board of education: President, Judd Galladay; T. F. Nichols, Wherley Cline, August Wear and Otto Pepper. T. R. Cramner is clerk.

The faculty is composed of: Superintendent, Herbert M. Crews, principal, Ruth McGeehan, Francis Nowlin, T. E. Chambers, Oscar Goechneur, Alma Case and Amy Case.

First grade pupils are: Ophelia Faulwell, George Romig, Shirley Burris, Dorothy Jean Meyer, Edna Frisby, Gene Hoerman, Billy Needy, Lawrence Ward, Emil Gerke, Frank Swanson, Donald Zumateg, Betty Ann Hale and Mariana Bottom.

Second grade pupils are: John Everett Klein, Billy Burris, Glen Bottom, George Marcum, Nadine Bane, Betty Lou Bishop, Richard Mills, Bonnie Jean Hopkins, Nancy Ellen Bishop, Billy Schilb and J. W. Howard.

Third grade pupils are: Ira Leone Morris, Talmadge Thomas, Clellan Moore, Kenneth Romig, Betty Lou Meyer, Anna Marie Meyer, Anabel Oswald, T. L. Gerke and Betty Lou Swanson.

Fourth grade pupils are: John Moad, J. A. Bane, Betty Jo Bishop, Clyde Bishop, Lionel Henderson, Bobby Hoerman, June Hale, Warren Swanson and Donald Burkhalter.

Fifth grade pupils are: Harold Bryan, Hugh F. Baker, Ellis Bishop, Leon Burkhalter, Geneva Gerke, Marion Marcum, Beverly J. Mills, Leo Bottom, Arthur Edwards, Phillip Frisby, Mary M. Romig and Harrietta Needy.

Sixth grade pupils are: Marianna Hotsenpeller, Susan Duvall, Lula Mae Glenn Arthur Deuschle, Jr., Max Vane, Robert Wilson, Dorothy Bishop and Irvin Ward.

Seventh grade pupils are: Virginia; Burris, Ena Lee Bond, B. B. Baker, Virgil Bryan, Billy Bottoms, Russel F. Cole, Doris Ruth Edwards, Dannie Glenn, Mary Evelyn Hopkins, Junior Klein, Guss Marcum, Virginia Meyers, Getty Quint, William Ray Reavis, Marjorie Speaker, Arthur Snider, Esther J. Stratton, Sarah Alice Scrivener, Lee Thomas, Betty Joe Watts, Junior Walje, Bruce Williams and Etta Katherine Oswald.

Eighth grade pupils are: Oscar Bishop, Catherine Burford, Junior Fairfax, Charles Hopkins, Robert Lee Klein, Margaret Belle Klein, Marjorie Needy, Anna B. Reed, Glen Wear, Billy Wilson and Lucille Henderson.

Freshmen are: Nova Belle Caton, Ray Cook, Billy Durham, Clarence Edwards, Eugene Hall, Diary Hogel, Georgetta Homan, Ray Homan, James Mayfield, Des Page, Joe Potter, Helen Ropers, Mildred Ropers, H. C. Rugan, Granville Schilb, Clay Schroeder, Wray Schroeder, Junior Wear, Dorothy Williams, Harold Wittman and Jewell Worthly.

Sophomores are: Gertrude Castle, Farrie Cole, Nellie Glenn, George Hall, Francis Hopkins, J. D. Hatsenpiller, Nolan Howard, William Moad, Marie Rovers, Jewel Schilb, Lloyd Speaker, Charles Snider and Alma Oswald.

Juniors are: Edna Ruth Ars, Arnola Bishop, Grace Bishop, Dean Brunkhorst, Louise Coffman, Beulah Cook, Lloyd Deuschle,

Knierim, Etta Lee Korsen, J. C. Korsen, Ruby Larimore, Leslie Medlin, Virginia Meredith, Bernadine Mersey, Alice Nelson, Verna Schilb, Helen Schoenthal, Thomas Shipp, Barbara Lee Simmers, Iola Mae Sullins, Arthur Lewis White and Hugh Edwards.

Seniors are: Homer Blank, Gertrude Bottom, Lillian Bruce, Nadine Dishion, Oscar Hoffman, Kenneth Hornbeck, Mary Jewett, Clorene Kirschman, Glen Kirschman, Irene Kirschman, Curtis Schaaf and Amos Stock.

PROVIDENCE WARD Is taught by Miss Frances Bruce. Pupils are: Joe Dungan, Ruby Chappell, Jean Pfeiffer, Hubert Wolfe, Lewis Wolfe, Nana Mae Wolfe, Juanita Kirschman, J. L. Pfeiffer and Dorothy Wolfe.

ROBINSON WARD SCHOOL is taught by Miss Anna Pearl Howard. Pupils are: Norma Kirsch-

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man, Loran Wilkes, James Knierim, Ruth Knierim, Ralph Blank, Wilbur L. Schilb, Dorothy Knierim, Hilton Kirschman and Oscar Knierim.

NEW SALEM SCHOOL is taught by Miss Louise Jewett. Pupils are: Ellis Cramer, Wanda Cramer, Clarence Joe Cramer, Rupel Cramer, Don Calvin Bottom, Billy Bottom, Wanda Bell Bottom, O. F. Bottom, Jr., John David Bottom, Helen Ruth Adair, Florence Hope Adair, John Hillard Adair, Louise Adair, Betty McDaniel, Le Roy McDaniel, Logan Pfeiffer, Warren Pfeiffer, Ozella Ritchie, A. J. Lacy, Louise Hundley, Emma Jane Hundley, Walter Hundley, Jr., Harry Lee Henderson.

The Board of Education for the Prairie Home Consolidated district functions for all the schools.

OTTERVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS are guided by the following board of education: President, Judd Gallacly; T. F. Nichols, Wherley Cline, August Wear and Otto Pepper. T. R. Cramner is clerk.

The faculty is composed of: Superintendent, Herbert M. Crews, principal, Ruth McGeehan, Francis Nowlin, T. E. Chambers, Oscar Goechneur, Alma Case and Amy Case.

First grade pupils are: Ophelia Faulwell, George Romig, Shirley Burris, Dorothy Jean Meyer, Edna Frisby, Gene Hoerman, Billy Needy, Lawrence Ward, Emil Gerke, Frank Swanson, Donald Zumateg, Betty Ann Hale and Mariana Bottom.

Second grade pupils are: John Everett Klein, Billy Burris, Glen Bottom, George Marcum, Nadine Bane, Betty Lou Bishop, Richard Mills, Bonnie Jean Hopkins, Nancy Ellen Bishop, Billy Schilb and J. W. Howard.

Third grade pupils are: Ira Leone Morris, Talmadge Thomas, Clellan Moore, Kenneth Romig, Betty Lou Meyer, Anna Marie Meyer, Anabel Oswald, T. L. Gerke and Betty Lou Swanson.

Fourth grade pupils are: John Moad, J. A. Bane, Betty Jo Bishop, Clyde Bishop, Lionel Henderson, Bobby Hoerman, June Hale, Warren Swanson and Donald Burkhalter.

Fifth grade pupils are: Harold Bryan, Hugh F. Baker, Ellis Bishop, Leon Burkhalter, Geneva Gerke, Marion Marcum, Beverly J. Mills, Leo Bottom, Arthur Edwards, Phillip Frisby, Mary M. Romig and Harrietta Needy.

Sixth grade pupils are: Marianna Hotsenpeller, Susan Duvall, Lula Mae Glenn, Arthur Deuschle, Jr., Max 'Vane, Robert Wilson, Dorothy Bishop and Irvin Ward.

Seventh grade pupils are: Virginia; Burris, Ena Lee Bond, B. B. Baker, Virgil Bryan, Billy Bottoms, Russel F. Cole, Doris Ruth Edwards, Dannie Glenn, Mary Evelyn Hopkins, Junior Klein, Guss Marcum, Virginia Meyers, Getty Quint, William Ray Reavis, Marjorie Speaker, Arthur Snider, Esther J. Stratton, Sarah Alice Scrivener, Lee Thomas, Betty Joe Watts, Junior Walje, Bruce Williams and Etta Katherine Oswald.

Eighth grade pupils are: Oscar Bishop, Catherine Burford, Junior Fairfax, Charles Hopkins, Robert Lee Klein, 'Margaret Belle Klein, Marjorie Needy, Anna B. Reed, Glen Wear, Billy Wilson and Lucille Henderson.

Freshmen are: Nora Belle Caton, Ray Cook, Billy Dunham, Clarence Edwards, Eugene Hall, Mary Hogel, Georgetta Homan, Ray Homan, James Mayfield, Des Page, Joe Potter, Helen Rogers, Mildred Rogers, H. C. Rukan, Granville Schilb, Clay Schroeder, Wray Schroeder, Junior Wear, Dorothy Williams, Harold Wittman and Jewell Worthly.

Sophomores are: Gertrude Castle, Farrie Cole, Nellie Glenn, George Hall, Francis Hopkins, J. D. Hatsenpiller, Nolan Howard, William Moad, Marie Rovers, Jewel Schilb, Lloyd Speaker, Charles Snider and Alma Oswald.

Juniors are: Edna Ruth Ars, Arnola Bishop Grace Bishon. Dean Brunkhorst. Louise Coffman, Beulah Cook, Lloyd Deuschle, J. P. Dunham, John Glenn, Edna Edwards, Norma Homan, Earlene Mayfield, Catherine Mullins, Emma Lucile Pepper, Oliver Retherford, Eugene Sanders, Helen Sanders, Kenneth Schilb, Etheridge Scrivner and Lillian Doris Schults.

Seniors are: Naomi Craig, Hazel Licklider, Carl Finley, Sammy Potter, Genevieve Pepper, Paul Pepper, David Schilb, Carrol Sanders, Magarette Schilb, Emajeane Shy and Winona Wear.

THE BRICK SCHOOL is taught by Miss Lula Hainan. Pupils are: Beula Catherine Armstrong,

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Norma Prances Brodersen, Esther Frances Brodersen, Judd Frank Payne, Elwood Troy Payne, Lloyd Burford, Jr., Carl Ferdinand Gertz, Cassie Lornea Page, Ruby Ellen Bottom, Carrie Ellen Cook, Ada Beatrice Sanders, Mary Elizabeth Parsons, Arthur Monroe Cook, James Edwin Gertz, William Stanley Bottom, Lena Marie Lewis, Gladys Lucille Payne, Juanita Lee Worthley, Norman Clarence Worthley, Cleo Clay Page, Nancy Lee Burford, Mary Elizabeth Crecelius, Stanley Eugene Gertz, Etta Fern Page, Dolta Fay Homan, Irma LaVera Worthly, Phyllis Dean Holman and Harmon Ted Lewis.

CLINE SCHOOL is, taught by Miss Margaret Harlan. Pupils are: Naomi Retherford, Wilbur Repper, Kenneth Young, Norman Klein, Joe Young, Tom Klein, Billy Cline, Claude Klein, J. C. Burford, Charles Young.

The Board of Education for Otterville Consolidated district functions for all three schools.

BLACKWATER SCHOOLS are guided by the following board of education: President,

C. Eichman; Dr. C. D. Lueckert, Bird Griffith, Willard Marshall, Paul Huff-man and L. E. Pettit. C. E. Steele is clerk.

The faculty is composed of: C. M. Stephens, superintendent, Howard Boswell, Miss Josephine Townsend, Miss Dorothy Rohr, Miss Lucille Burlingame and Mrs. C. M. Stephens.

Pupils in grades one, two and three are: Johnny Chain, Jack Eichman, Buddy Griffith, Billy Larkin, Pauline Meyer, La Vonne Pettit, Viola Schuster, James Donald Smith, Moseley Turley and Margaret Williams.

Fourth and fifth grade pupils are: Lee Earl Birdsong, Robert Birdsong, Sudie Lee Birdsong, Jean Geiger, Jerry Geiger, Billy, Irvin, Edward Kella, Betty Jean Kelly, Carl La Boube, Betty Lueekert, Junior McCorkle, John Henry Meyer, George Root, Paul Root, Ruth Adele Shemwell, Virginia Lee Shores, Pearson Turley, Betty June Whitlow and Virginia Lee Williams.

Sixth, seventh and eighth grade pupils are: Doris Chain, Virginia Chaiii, Charles Lloyd Davis, Doris Jean Day, Turley Fenical, Peachie Griffith, Gerald Huffman, Paul B. Huffman, Martha Lee Jones, Laura Kelley, Mary Frances Kelley, Betty Love Lewis, Jack Lueckert, Louise Nowlin, Joan Pettit, Eva Mae Price, Lila Root, Charles Henry Schuster, Donald Shemwell, Theodocia Shemwell, Hubert Shemwell, Mary Ann Shores, Donald Thomas, Marvin Townsend, Billy Brown Turley, Joseph Reid Turley, Warner Lea Whitlow, Betty Jo Williams, Jerome Wolfe and Kathryn Sue Eichman.

Freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors are: Alma Wolfe, Agnes Wolfe, Martha Townsend, James Ray Thomas, Dale Turley, Harriet Turley, J. D. Turley, Cecil Schupp, Harold Schuster, Mary Ann Shouse, Ethelene Reed, Wilbur Reed, Gerald Price, Elizabeth Price, Bobby Poindexter, Woodrow McGuire, Junior Marcum, John Mollet, Frank E. Meyer, Virginia Meyer, Helen Miller,) Gladys La B-cube, Bill La Boube, Lewis Dee Lueckert, Willis Lawler, Anna Marie Larkin, Dorothy Larkin, Maryn Wylie Lewis, Charlotte Ann Kella, Margaret Jeffress, Betty Jones, Verna Lee Irvine, Helen Huffman, Renabelle Heim, Nora Sue Griffith, Garnette Gensler, Rosemary Eichman, Paul Dial, Ralph Day, Irene Cary, Isabelle Cramer, Anna Mae Cramer, Mary Clair Burlingame, J. D. Anderson, Martha Alley, Cread Baker Alley, Floyd Alley and Glenn Alley.

BUNCETON PUBLIC SCHOOLS are guided by the board of education: President, Dr. W. H. Elliott; Dr. J. B. Rand, J. A. Wilson, J. B. Daniel, E. P. Harned and F. E. Filler. E. R. Scott is clerk.

The faculty is composed of: G. E. Hartrick, superintendent of schools, Mrs. G. E. Hartrick, principal, Roy B. Gerhardt, Miss Marguerite Hutchison, Mrs. J. D. Scott and Miss Louise Kerns.

Mr. Hartrick's pupils: Vera Huecker, Coleta Kopp, Frances Marshall, Frances Poage, Marcia Ellen Richey, James Barron, John Barron, Tommy Boyd, Charles L. Callahan, Charles R. Friday, Harry Lee Friday, Leonard Gerhardt, E. B. Jeffress, Robert Kirkpatrick, Rhalland Rhinehart and Gomer Richards.

Mr. Gerhardt's pupils: Dorothy Betteridge, R. L. Biltz, Jr., Franklin Branum, Cecil Branum, George Brumfield, Harvey Edwards, Mary Lee Eichelberger, Robert Fahrenbrink, Esther Fahrenbrink, Marion Foster, Gilla Anna Gander, Leland Jeffress, Lucille Hutchison, Thelma Marshall, Jimmie Moore, Thomas Nelson, Walter Roehrs, Mary Alma Shrou, Robert Thorpe, George E. Whitney, Calvin Woolery, Raymond Tetley, Eldred Brandes, Erling Brandes, Janet' Blank, Charles C. Foster, Anna Janchyshyn, Anice McCoy,

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Grant Richards, Joy Dell Rhinehart, Helen Roehrs, Herbert Shoeck, John Henry Timm, Harry Whitney, Emma Jane Wooldridge and Glendine Richey.

Miss Hutchison's pupils: Dewey Burrell, Lalah Dement, John L. Dement, Annie Harmon, Helen Huecker, James Rand, Sarah Roehrs, Alice Schler, Martha Shins, Wesley Weekly, Cecil Wilson, Margaret Blankenship, Fern Gander, Douglas Rhinehart, Lela Ritchie, Eleen Schler, Virginia Stevenson, Orval Blankenship, Veucil Blankenship, Elwood Daniel, Martha Beall Filler, Gladys Hodges, J. B. Hodges, Betty Loo Sims, Lillie Belle Sims, Mary Thorpe and Donald Wooldridge.

Mrs. Scott's pupils: Alice Morris, Martha Jane Tetley, Charles E. Roehrs, Marjorie Ritchie, Mary Peyton Meeker, Dora Dean Stevenson, Margaret E. Foster, Elizabeth M. Gerhardt, Ben Hurt, Glenn Friday, Jessie Margaret Blank, Mary Virginia Whitney, Allen W. Ritchie, George Will Shirley, Hazel June Ellison, Ruth Ann Cook, Howard Lee Richey, L. E. Shreck, Mildred White, Eugene Heeler, Jr., Pauline Sims, E. J. Byler, Jr. and Bertha Maye Hodge.

Miss Kerns' pupils: Nellie Mae Blankenship, George Andrew Etter, Jamie Jean Hedgpeth, Leola Virginia Hedgpeth, Paul Henry MacDonald, Earl William Peyton, William Harrison Suns, Jr., Raymond Edwin Daniel, Hill Dement, Jr., Donna Jane Eicheleberger, Walter Henze, Jr., Dorothy Mae Huecker, Williard Lindsey McCoy, Mary Phyllis Wilson, George Woodrow Ellison, Leonard Lee Ellison, Barbara Jo Etter, William Bailey Layne, Jr., J. N. Moose, Jr., Eleanor Jean Hepler, Anna Mae Sims, Mary Ellen Weekly, Margaret Ann Wooldridge and Samuel DeForest Rhinehardt.

NEW DIRECTORS elected within the past year and the districts they represent are: Ed. Newell of District 1; Martin Johnmeyer of 4; Ben IV. Smith of 5; Jasper Hill of 6; Adam Esser of 7; Virgil Doty of 10; R. D. Landon of 12; Dora Heim of 15; Willie Crammel of 16; Raymond Vollmer of 19; Floyd Stone of 21; E. L. Barlow and Fredmond Friederich of 23; Henry Grathwohl of 24; John Whitehorse of 25; A. A. Allemann of 26; William Loessing of 29; Emil Bittner of 30; Herbert Diehl of 32; Fred Kueffer of 35; DT. E. Bechtel of 45; Raymond Davis of 47; C. T. Stegner and Joseph Schlotzhauer of 50; Lewis Hurt of 54; Harry C. Simmons of 56; Herman Renter of 57; Eunice Pabst of 59; Frank Shultz of 62; Orval Bilderback of 63; A. C. Wittman of 65; Virginia Bestgen and Ernest Fredrich of 69; P. L. Long of 73; John Barron of 75; Lewis B. Nelson and Martin Odneal of 79; William Johnmeyer and J. G. Vaughan of 81; J. B. Gachenour of 87; F. E. Filler of Bunceton; Bud Griffith of Blackwater; T. T. Nichols of Otterville Consolidated District No. 2; Earl Bruce, August Frederick and Lawrence Seickman of Wooldridge.

A FIERCE INDIAN WAR THAT DIDN'T MATERIALIZE

A PRANK in 1832, sent hastily organized volunteers in Cooper County out to fight Indians.

A report spread like wildfire that Indians were attacking settlers within the present Penis County and the west part of Cooper. Horrors grey- as rumors flew from tongue to tongue.

It all started when several men for amusement and excitement, disguised themselves in paint and feathers, approached a cornfield, gave Indian yells and fired guns in the direction of plowmen, who promptly fled.

MANY ANECDOTES revealed Cooper Countians in a ludicrous light. A wealthy farmer is said to have buried his bacon to save it from the savages. He then went to a field, shouting to his slaves, "Put out! Put out! The Indians will be upon you!" The Africans stampeded.

Other families gathered up their more valued chattels and galloped to centers of refuge.

The company of defenders who marched away on a fool's errand was chagrined as well as relieved. For months no one would admit he was in the expedition.

CHAPTER 32

BOONVILLE'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS MAKE RECORD

Through the Depression the Board Never Lowered Standards or Deferred Salaries, Although Tax Rate Was Cut in Face of Lower Assessed Valuations-Astute Financing Is Coupled With Broadened Educational Opportunities and Highest, Standing for Entrance to Colleges and Universities-The City's Cultural Background Goes to Many Private Academies Built During Territorial Days and Early Statehood-Mass Education During Last Two Decades Brings New Problems and Superintendent L. E. Ziegler Sees Beginning of Marked Departures-More Religious Training to Develop Mental, Physical and Spiritual Possibilities-"The Power of Knowledge Is In Its Use"-Schools Seek to Instill Proper Attitudes, Often Lacking Since Flush Times Following World War-Names of Board Members and Superintendents Since Free Public Education Was Provided in 1867-Present Teaching Staffs and Personnel of Student Bodies.

THE depression went deep in 1933. For a year folks had thought it was scraping bottom. But it kept going lower. Boonville's Board of Education faced a huge question mark-amount of shrinking state moneys.

Valuations had declined, tax collections had slumped and, to relieve general distress, the school levy had been cut 10 cents.

To keep school expenditures within income made variable by the unknown quantity of state aid, the board, assisted by L. E. Ziegler, superintendent, made no yearly contracts. Executives, teachers and employees were hired at 10 per cent less for the first month than the year before. They were subject to additional cuts if emergency dictated.

NONE were necessary. The following fall salaries were restored in full. Standards were maintained continuously with the district "in the black."

The policy-makers thus reflected the age old temper of Boonville people not to spend money they didn't have. And, when state aid increased, they augmented courses to include more music, with orchestras and a high school girls' drum and bugle corps that is the pride of school and town. These improvements, too, were in line with Boonville tradition.

With one of the lowest school levies for a town its size in Missouri, now \$1 on \$100 assessed valuation, Boonville schools have highest ratings with state and North Central Association accrediting agencies. Boonville perhaps has produced more highly successful, distinguished and famous men and women than any community of its population in the United States. The school system has clicked.

A conservative tax policy has encouraged wealth. The district's 1936 valuation is \$3,563,824. The city's population has grown consistently-30 per cent during the decade ending with 1930. This has cramped playground and campus facilities, the only real weakness in the school system. Efforts to remedy it have been unsuccessful.

OUTPOST of civilization, busy river port and start of the Santa Fe Trail, Boonville early attained wealth and culture. Private academies were started a half century before Missouri had public education. Of the many that flourished, only Kemper Military School remains. It has attained national prominence.

A state legislative act March 16, 1867, empowered municipalities to organize for school purposes. Immediately a petition for an election was signed by 12 freeholders: C. W. Sombart, H. P. Wallace, John Bernard, Thomas Plant, J. L. Stephens, Nich Walz, Stephen Weber, J. P. Neef, Joe Zimmer, E. Roeschel, J. F. Gmelich and John Fetzer.

Schools were authorized by a vote of 29 to 1 and the first term was begun September 23, 1867.

January 2, 1868, Mr. Sombart suggested immediate action to build schoolhouses, and presented a plan. It was referred to J. L. Stephens, C. W. Sombart and Franklin Swap as a committee on January 31.

In 1870, wings were built to the original building at Sixth and Walnut streets, bought from C. H. Allison for \$5,250 and used for white children. Enrollment the first year was 377 whites and 199 negroes, with a daily average attendance of 207 and 77. In 1896 new construction replaced the original Allison building between the wings.

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March 3, 1914, the district voted 587 to 219 for a \$65,000 bond issue and completed September 1, 1915 an \$85,000 high school. Its site on Main street, valued at \$10,000, was donated by Colonel John S. Elliott, since deceased. The building is a memorial to his wife, Laura Speed Elliott, who preceded him in death.

In 1921, the district voted \$40,000 to improve Central School building. W. J. Cochran obtained the contract.

ATTENDANCE, especially in high schools, has mounted in recent years much faster than population increases. The Boonville district has kept its plant sufficient to care for the heavier demands.

Originally public education was purely academic and was designed for the few. Standards were comparatively steep and many not disposed to the studious life failed. Others, often good students, quit in the grades to work, including many of Boonville's most successful business men today.

But during the past 15 years high school enrollments in the United States have increased twelvefold. The natural pressure of democracy has made education unanimous. It also has provided a wider variety of subjects, among them vocational training in agriculture, occupations, home economics and business courses.

More emphasis also has been put on activities: athletics, club work and practical application of the arts in competitive and social programs.

WITH MASS EDUCATION came new school problems. All individuals got the same dosage, regardless of peculiarities or limitations.

Increasing numbers of graduates failed to fit readily into the business world. This may have been because of changed conditions. Eventually the post-war depression was blamed for much of it.

Yet, educators felt something was lacking. Pioneers mastered their environment, they argued, and frontier difficulties were as real and severe as those of a general business depression, although of different aspect.

So A NEW MOVE in education is gaining momentum. It still is in its early stages. Its aim is to adapt the program to the child instead of the child to the program. One evidence is establishment of many specialized public schools to meet the specific needs of certain groups. St. Louis has an open air school for the tubercular.

"It looks like we are headed for a long time ungraded program, planned to meet needs of ages from, 4 to 20 years," Superintendent L. E. Ziegler of the Boonville, Public Schools said recently.

He, with the aid of his teaching staffs, pioneered in 1934 in evolving a new system of grading in the Boonville schools. It has attracted attention of leading educators and textbook publishers and is being widely copied. It emphasizes attitudes rather than comparing abilities of individuals.

THUS, a pupil with a high intelligence quotient who loafs behind his capacity for achievement is marked unsatisfactory in a subject while another of more limited ability who strives determinedly and consistently for perfection receives a satisfactory mark. The system has proven popular with parents and teachers, as it spurs all pupils toward their best.

"Every phase of life will be considered in the new plan of education now being evolved by leading educators," is the opinion of Mr. Ziegler. "Controversial subjects will be discussed. In the past we have blinded ourselves to them. There will be more religious training, for there trill be emphasis on the mental, physical and spiritual."

Now education is considered not merely a preparation for life but a part of life. Young people are likely to continue after school very much as they were trained. Children who live right most likely will live right as adults. And, since youth lives most intensely, childhood is recognized as a most important part of life.

SCHOOLS now teach less, and inspire doing. They strive to encourage appreciation of any worthy accomplishment. So-called extra curricular activities are just efforts to practice attitudes that teachers hope pupils are developing.

In the lower grades practical application of activities begin with playing store as an aid to arithme-

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tic. In high school the student council provides training in leadership, the Parliamentary Club teaches conduct of public meetings, and leagues and clubs are proving grounds for development of citizenship practices.

The old adage, "Knowledge is power," has been amended: "The power of knowledge is in its use." Al Capone had tremendous power-and he has much talent. He lacked only the right motive.

DURING the flush decade immediately after the World War it became increasingly evident that many people lacked proper attitudes. Impressionable, youth, maturing in an atmosphere of easy money, sloth and extravagance, generally fell short during trying times following the "bandwagon" era.

Today study and practice are augmented with lyceum programs, including everything from Shakespeare to instrumental music, from science to success stories in person. All students are exposed. They absorb in varying degrees.

The new development is believed a step in the right direction. Mr. Ziegler points out that the schools alone cannot save democracy. The home is of prime importance. The church, industry and the state also must help.

Mr. Ziegler and other school leaders are not pessimistic. America pioneered in public education. Its latest phase is universal learning.

SUPPOSED CULTURE was on a mass production basis. "Leaders" were turned out like a factory product. This was undemocratic. Freedom presumes that government was created for people, not people for government. It follows that education is for people; that schools are not an end in themselves.

The Boonville Public Schools since their inception have offered the best the age afforded. Today the system is far ahead, in outlook and practice, of most in the country.

THE BOONVILLE BOARD OF EDUCATION during the 1935-36 term was composed of the following: President, F. G. Lohse; vice-president, T. Smith Simrall; secretary, T. F. Waltz; treasurer, O.B. Kelley; and T. C. Beckett and H. C. Johnston.

The executive and teaching staff headed by L. E. Ziegler, superintendent, included: High School Faculty-George H. Ryden, principal and teacher of biology; Jean Alnutt, English; Harold Barnett, music; W. L. Barrett, vocational agriculture; Robert Blankenbaker, social science and physical education; Marie Brennecke, mathematics and Latin; Mildred Brown, social science; Bonham Chancellor, science; Dorothy Johnson and Helen Johnson, vocational home economics; Nadine E. Leonard, English; George Morris, vocations and guidance; Mary Shackelford, social science and arithmetic; Orlo W. Smith, commercial subjects; and Dorothy Whitaker, literature and guidance.

Central School elementary teachers - Principal, J. W. Smith; kindergarten, Miss Nina Craig; first grades, Mable Schwabe and Elizabeth Boehm; second grades, Elizabeth Hayden and Corine Grathwohl; third grades, Ernestine Blakey and Sarah Phillips; fourth grade, Lucille Gray and Ora D. Hayes; fifth and sixth grades, Barbara Chrane, Jennie Lee Starke and Wilbur Finley.

Boonville school superintendents to the present: J. C. Mason, from 1867 to 1870; E. A. Angell, 1869; R. P. Rider, 1871, 1872; William A. Smiley, 1873; S. H. Blewett, 1874, 1875; R. R. Rogers, 1876; D. A. McMillan, 1877 to 1883; H. T. Norton 1883; G. W. Smith, 1884 to 1889; F. W. Ploger, 1889 to 1895; D. T. Gentry, 1895 to 1899; W. A. Annin, 1899 to 1903; M. A. O'Rear, 1903 to 1913; C. E. Chrane, 1913 to 1931; and L. E. Ziegler, since 1931.

Mr. Chrane was abducted and slain by an escaped inmate of the Missouri Reformatory, Tony Vrisky, now serving a life sentence in the Missouri penitentiary.

FORMER MEMBERS of the board of education from establishment of the public school system:

Joseph L. Stephens, Joseph A. Eppstein, C. W. Sombart, John Bernard, H. A. Hutchison, Franklin Swap, John Fetzer, John O'Bryan, John 13. Holman, J. F. Gmelich, George Sahn, E. Roeschel, D. D. Miles, C. H. Brewster, John N. Gott, Sam Acton.

W. W. Taliaferro, John Cosgrove, W. Speed Stephens, Charles J. Burger, S. H. Stephens, R. W. Whitlow, William Mittelbach.

W. A. Smiley, J. T. McClanahan, Richard Hadelich, C. P. Gott, R. L. Moore, William Gibbons, C.

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C. Bell, W. F. Johnson, F. R. Smiley, John C. Pigott, M. E. Schmidt.

A. C. Jacobs, William B. Talbott, Mark Jacobs, George A. Weyland, Mrs. Emily W. Russell, Mrs. Margaret R. Nixon, R. L. Evans, Fred Renshaw, R. D. Williams, Edgar C. Nelson and R. C. Turner.

The class rolls on October 19, 1935, were

Seniors - Alfred Allen, Mary Margaret Barnhart, Vonda Barrett, James Bauer, Edith Bock, Alice Bornhauser, Helen Brommer, Jack Brott, Vernon Bryan,, Helen Bueker, Jeanette Chamberlain, Mamie Dilthey, Virginia Drinkwater, Harold Earley, Edward Eichelberger, Welton Frakes, Lily Freeman.

Frances Gerhardt, Helen Gerhardt, Kenneth Gregg, Angalia Haas, Frances Herfurth, Wayne Hickam, A. B. Hirsch, Alice Blanche Hirsch, Idabelle Hornbeck, Bill Hull, Phyllis Jones, Allene Kelley, Julia King, Ernest Kramer, Charles Lewis, Ira McClammer, Jerry McClure, Martha Jean Mische.

Ella Morrison, Allen Neale, Thomas Norris, Ruth Odil, Howard Pickering, Kathryn Piatt, Helen Porter, John Potter, Daureen Reynolds, Burnice Richards, Flava Lee Ruble, Anna Schmidt, Randolph Schmidt, Major Shackelford, Marjorie Sharpe.

Crystal Simmons, Anne Simrall, Eleanor Smith, Bill Stock, Virginia Townsend, Clara Bell Turley, Nadeen Vaughan, Woodrow Whitlow, Lucille Webster and John Wilson.

Juniors - Maxine Awbrey, Mildred Bailey, Charlene Barrett, Roy Boggs, Helen Boone, Roy Bradford, Kathryn Brady, Earl Brownfield, Frances Marie Bryan, Helen Burch, Victor Buschmeyer, Frances Cary, George Henry Carey, Ila Fern Cheathem, Laban Cooper, Vincent Day, Fred Derendinger.

Wilbur Diehl, Mary Drinkwater, Margaret Eager, Leonard Eichelberger, Alvin Esser, Lacy Farris, Harold Floyd, Bob Fredmeyer, Gladys Marie Fritz, Mary Margaret Fritz.

Oliver Geiger, John Gerding, Jr., Gordon Haley, Vinita Howard.

Mary Gowan, John Harter, David Hann, Kathryn Hayes, Leon Heuman.

Mary Ellen Huckabay, R. W. Hundley, Wilma Hurt, Eugene Klatt, Wilhelmina Koenig, Harold Lee, Annabelle Lowing, Bob Laitner, O. K. Long, George Lowe.

Edward Jewett Martin, Lela McClammer, Wilbur McGuire, Eugene Mersey, L. M. Mersey, Norbert Meyer.

Harry Miller, Jr., Rosena Moore, Ethel Morton, Doris Muntzel, Helen Muntzel, Gertrude Murdock, Orville Neale, Gloria Palmer, Marie Painter, Earl Poindexter, James Pollard, Jessie Mae Renfrow, Ray Reynolds, Herbert Rippley, Virginia Robertson.

C. J. Ruble, George Schler, Gertrude Schmidt, Henry L. Schuster, R. A. Shannon, Frances Shearer, Mildred Shearer.

Buddy Sombart, Helen Stegner, Audrey Swartz, Irvin Lee Taylor, Lorraine Tipton, Clara Torbeek.

Arlene Trout, Bobby Turner, Roy Utz, Jr., James Wendleton, Eddie Williams, Chloe Lee Windsor and Eugene Castle.

Sophomores - Hugh Amick, Melvin Amick, Charles Atkinson, Jr., Mary Evelyn Baer, Mildred Brodersen, Bill Brommer, Mary Frances Brott, Edwin Bruns.

Charles William Buckley, Virginia Calvert, John Conrow, Lloyd Cook, Audrey Cooper, Billie Cooper, Evelyn Corwine.

W. A. Diehl, Earl Eichelberger, Don Fowler, Ruth Freeman, Elmer Friedrich, Aubrey Gash, Ed Gensler, Wallace Gensler, Hubert Gerhardt, Mary Gillespie, Hazel Gilmore, Helen Gilpin, Margaret Ann Gilson.

Kermit Glover, Martha Lou Gray, Colbey

Groom, Lynn Grow, Cecil Hackley, Virginia Harris, Paul Harter, Earl Jaeger, Elmer Jaeger, Estel Jenkins, Marjorie Jenry, William Johnson.

Janet Kelley, Virginia Kelley, Margaret Kelsay, Frank Kockritz, Marjorie Maxwell, Nadine McCart, Sarah McClammer, Wallace McDaniel, Eugene Miller.

Georgia Morris, Marcella Norman, Samuel Oerly, Harry Ohlendorf, Lewis Pennock, Lily Lee Reimler, Helen Renfrow, Sterling Rentschler, Juanita Rhine, Velma Robien, John Schilb.

Mary Frances Schouten, Woodrow Selsor, Colleen Shearer, Emmadelle Short, Jessie Mae Short,

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Eloise Smith, Eugene Smith, Margaret Ellen Smith, Tyke Smith, Thomas Smith, Dannie Stegner, Margaret Stock.

Phoebe Ellen Tearle, Lyla Gail Thoma, Jane Tucker, Doris Viertel, Billy Walker, Mildred Ward, Warren George, Junior Washburn, Frances White, Challace Willers and Lois Williams.

Freshmen - Norris Allen, Elizabeth Amick, Dorothy Bartman, Naomi Bechtel, Billy Boone, Sam Bornhauser, Harry Brickner, Frances Brown, Henry Bryan, Margie Bryan.

Marguerite Buckley, Robert Buschmeyer, Monte Coulter, Wade Davis, Billy Deck, Ernest Derendinger, Ora Marie Derendinger, Joyce Dickey, Oscar Dilthey.

Martha Dix, Ruth Drinkwater, Kenneth Engle, Helen Esser, A. L. Farris, Jr., Mac Farris, Roger Fowler, Lona Freeman, Ewing Friederick, Frank Fusco, Calvin Gabriel, Kathryn Garrett, Ruth Gerding, Paul Gilmore.

Edgar Griffith, Betty Sue Grow, Lorraine Grow, Beatrice Hagemeyer, Betty Haley, Jack Haley, Billy Haller, Dennis Hampton, Ruth Harter, Gordon Hayes, Lena Hayes, Meta Marie Helmreich.

Robert Herfurth, Ralph Hill, Billy Hosford, Wanda Hosford, Eula Mae Huckabay, Clarence Hurt, Maxine Jenkins, Elizabeth Kenney.

G. H. Lamm, Nellie Lauer, Lucille Leathers, LaVerne LeGrant, Paul Loethen, Lee McClure, Marjory Mellor, Paul Miller, Gene Mitzel.

Edward Mueller, Harry Muntzel, Edward Murray, Clarence Neckermann, G. W. Norris, Jr., Emmett Odil, Duane Palmer, Ralph Palmer, Lewis Pennock, Dorothy Poertner, Dolores Prior.

Mildred Quint, Emmett Renfrow, Verna Renken, Jeanette Rhine, Junior Richards, Ralph Rowe, Mary Jane Schneider.

G. H. Schupp, Jr., Junior Schuster, Page Simrall, Hal Smith, Bobby Snider, Kathryn Sombart, Paul Sombart, Anita Spaete, Ethelene Stevens, Ralph Strickfaden.

Betty Toennes, Jack Turner, Junior Watson, Paul Welch, Billy White. Buddy White, Virginia Widel, Joan Windsor, Virgie Windsor,

Martha Lou Wing, Reva Wright, Lois Mae Yager, William Yarnell.

Eighth grade pupils - Marjorie Allen, Leona Amick, Richard Arnold, Bobby Jeanne Bittner, Quincy Brownfield, Maxine Burks. Marjorie Bueker, Ancel Burnett.

Max Cassing, Muril Earley, Mary Louise Freeman, Mildred Gantner, Esther Gerhardt, Harry Griffith, Winifred Grimes, Gene Haller, Leola. Harris, Edna Hickam, John Hosford.

Steve Jackson, Bennie Jewett, Catherine Johnson, Edward Jones, Murlin Kelsay, Helen Louise Kimlin, Marion King, Clelland Lamm, Betty Lee Lowry, Helen Miller, Mildred Miller.

Sammy Mische, Brownie Neiineyer, Harry Odil, Gwenyth Potts, William Ravenswaay, Goldie June Reed, Marguerite Renfrow, Shirley Rice, Raymond Rippley.

Donald Schaumburg, Eugene Scholle, Cecil Sears, Anna Fern Selsor, C. M. Shearer, Gordon Shields, Lester Streight.

Bob Strutz, George Thurman, William Thurman, Charles Perry Towson.

Marianne Trout, Helen Tucker, June Utz, Sidney Vanderford, Jesse Viertel, Jr., Charles Ward, David Ward, Helen Jane Welch. Sonny Williams and Alene Morrow.

Seventh grade pupils - Billy Abele, Billy Joe Barnhart, Mary Margaret Back, Henry Back, Billie Joe Barrett, Bill Brown, Lorene Brown, Mary Ann Clinkscales, Doreen Craig. John Crawford, Helen Davis, Wilina Dickey. Ruth Davis, Donald Doyle, Smiley Embry, William Estes, Ortell Gilmore.

Clarence Glover, Earl Grissum, Hazel Grissum, Mazie Haley, Doris Mae Haley, Laura Harter, Edward Hill, Billy Huber, R. A. Johnson, Dorothy Kelley, Milton Klein, Walter Kyle, Jean Louise Lauer, Billy McClammer, Earl Meyer, Harriet Morris, Susan Morris, Clyde Norman.

Edward O'Bryan, Mildred O'Bryan, Margaret Sue Oerly, Quentin Oerly, Roselle Old, Norman Pickering, Harold Renfrow, Lloyd Richards, Raymond Sanders, Viola Scott, Hel en Spry.

Anne Stegner, Marilyn Taylor, Dortha Thomas, Patty Trout, Juanita Watson, Barcellen Weathers, Hagen Windsor and R. L. Johnson.

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Sixth grade - Brian Kent Birge, James Bantrup, Marion Baker, Otis Bullard, Howard Copas, Lewis Dysart, W. Lee Billy Fredmeyer.

Carl Fowler, Blaine Haas, Alvin Hill, Stanley Jones, Mason Murray, Harold Thurman, Junior Williams, M. Lee Arnold, Menthol Arnold.

Dorothy Ann Cochran, Mary Ellen Haley, Maruine Jackson, Lucille Kelley, Juanita Palmer, Eula Mae Pickering.

Jean Pieper, Margaret Rhine, Mildred Simmons, Ruth Strutz, Charlene Thoma, Nina M. Wright, Clinton Prior, Marion Prior, Ruby Maupin, Constance Jenkins.

Ina Belle Henderson, Harry Gensler, Wilbur Lee Adkins, Edgar Bradley Barnert, Eugene Boehm, David Clark, W. J. Cochran III, Morton Craig.

Edgar Lee Derendinger, Sonny Gantner, John Robert Garrett, Glen Griffith, Robert Hutchison, E. J. Johnson, Clarence Meyer, Jr., J. P. Miller, George Edward Neale, Bobby Van Ravenswaay.

Billy Reed, Andrew Rowe, Gerald Shearer, Marvin Haley, Anna Mae Butcher, Jackie Fitts, Lillian Ann Jenkins, Anna Rose Kramer.

Hazel Lutz, Lillian Mellor, Drucilla Norman, Betty Ruth Oerly, Kathryn Mae Schnell, Sue Catherine Stone, Barcia Jane Williams, Juanita Williams, Bettie Windsor, Juanita Haley.

Fifth grade - Frank Campbell, Jr., Wilbur Carmichael, Robert Carmichael, Sammie Cochran, Paul Copas, Jack Hosford, Charles Johnson.

Eugene Johnson, Harold Kelley, Eugene Kent, Billy Poertner, Joe Rochus, Hillard Selck, Jr., Bobbie Haley.

Lois Ann Barnhart, Mary Ellen Butcher, Lois Jean Frasier, Gloria Fusco, Anna Lee Gantner, Wilma Lou Grimes.

Dorothy Haley, Pauline Harris, Lillian Johnson, Marjorie Miller, Lillian Schnieder, Virginia Taylor, Willis Underwood.

Billy Bullard, Melvan Cauthon, Richard Cochran, Jack Embry, Douglas Emmel, Billy Garrett, Ira Gilson, Eugene Haas.

Roger Hutchinson, Virgil Langlotz, Bruce Lowry, J. T. Mills, George Neckerman, Tommy Rowles, Harold Sears.

Dickie Windsor, Georgann Beaver, Helen Brockman, Eleanor Diehl, Mildred Gerhardt, Mary Frances Golden, Martha Gowan, Marian Haley.

Marilyn LeSieur, Joan Mische, Josephine O'Bryan, Clara Jean Pierceall, Mary Soph.

Fourth grade - Helen Allen, Dorothy Arnold, June Fischer, Rosemary Gentry, Martha Sue Golden, Joyce Gowan, Helen Haferkamp.

Anna Lee Holt, Norma Jean Hopkins, Marilyn Miller, Ann Moehle; Dorotha Odil, Betty Lou Reed.

Betty Jean Shepard, Betty Ann Tucker, Martha Jean, Wilhite, Vonda Zimmerman, Frederick Bantrup, August Lee Bauer, Junior Brockman, Billy Boehm.

Jack Childers, Edsil Cosgrove, Finis Gensler, Charles Haley, Eugene Korte, Dean Little.

James Lutz, J. W. Norman, Floyd Shearer, Billy Smith, Robert Sweniger.

Betty Lou Brightwell, Mary Elizabeth Buckley, Signa Mae Craig, Irma Dickey, Dorothy Harris, Dorothy Kent, Betty Lou Murray, Dorothy Mueller, Jane Pickering.

Mable Travis, Joan Ziegler, Lowry Caton, George Derendinger, Harry Drinkwater, S. L. Jewett, Marshall King, Donald Oerly.

Grover Palmer, Bobby Short, Junior Swartz, Durwood Thurman, Billy Thoma.

Billy Watson, Eddie Windsor, William Zimmerman, Clarence Lee ShROUT.

Third grade - J. E. Allen, Marion Allen, Harry Beck, Wesley Ed Gingrich, Fred Haas, Melvin Haley.

Harry Eugene Hall, Floris Heyssel, Carl Johnson, James Kelley, Robert Langlotz, Lymon Maupin, John McClammer, Bobby Little.

Kenneth Pierceall, William Robinson, Junior Wareham, Edwin Warneck, Mary Louise Brueckner.

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Fay Dean, Elsie Hickam, Martha Jackson, Stella Lebbing.

Mary Melton, Mary Ann Neal, Nancy Anne Neef, Martha Ann Quint, Marie Renfrow, Juanita Renken, Martha Runkle.

Gussie Jean Schnell, Betty Lou Sutton, Phyllis Trester, Peggy Vaughan, Willie Mae White.

Helen Ziegler, Eugene Blank, Dorothy Burks, Mary Catherine Campbell, Helen Christus, Sammy Clawson.

Phoebe Gene Cochran, Margaret Craig, Mildred Dedrick, Billy Gene Desmond, Charles Ray, Don Carlos.

Frank Floyd, Jerry Fowler, Frieda Gerhardt, Mary Estelle Gilmore, Adeline Haley.

Dorothy Helmreich, Marvin Hill, Bobby Joe Johnson, Billy Lieneke, Eloise Lindsey, Wanda Lee Lowe, Audrey Ludwig.

Robert Mische, Charles O'Bryan, Mary Louise Pickering, Billy Rowe, Ruth Rowe, Donald Shelnett, Lloyd Shelnett.

Donald Ray Sims, Phoebe Verts, Lucille Skidmore, Marjorie Williams, John Windsor, Jackie Wolfe.

Second grade - Raymond Beck, Richard Bohling, Hillard Branch, John Brunett.

Forrest Gantner, Charles Lee Gilmore, Howard Gilmore, Derrick Hill, Lester Hill.

Carl Hutchison, Roger Lee Kelley, W. L. Kurtz, Eugene Mitzel, Jimmy Renken, G. W. Robinson, Junior Selsor, Bobby Travis.

Gillis Windsor, Billy Ross Simmons, Mable Carmichael, Lois Maxine Daniel, Dorothy Dedrick, Jolene Diringer.

Velma Evans, Barbara Golden, Margaret Grissum, Mary Margaret Lowry, Helen Morris, Dolly Potter, Wilma Rhine, Earlene Selsor, Cammie Sue Stevens, Ada Lorene Reichel, Mae Williams.

Dorothy Louise Brandes, George Adkins, Paul Adkins, Gene Brightwell, Bobby Brown, Clarence Bullard.

John Christeson, Earl Cosgrove, James Paul Crain, David Dysart, Earl Haferkamp.

Billy Harter, Billy Hayes, David Jones, Harold Kelby Ronald Moore, Bernard Odil, Forrest Lee O'Brian.

Gene Toennes, Porter Tummy, Jack Windsor, Wendall Haley, Bennie Henderson, Frances Allen, Emma Jeanne Brown, Mary Jean Cobb.

Mary Lou Gingrich, Opal Garrison. Ola May Garrison, Doris Hopkins, Nadine Meyer.

Carolyn Neef, Ruby O'Bryan, Virginia Porter, Gloria Dean Purdy.

Betty Skinner, Clara Soph, Virginia Stephen%, Florence Windsor, Shirley Hull.

First grade - Billy Allen, Fenlow Arnold, Bobby Ballew, Norbert Blank, Bobby Bryan, Edward Cosgrove, Opal Lee Gilmore, Harold Grissum.

Billy Harris. Laurence Hutchinson, Marvin Jenkins, Louis Mahoney, Robert Miller, Clarence Richard O'Bryan, Billy Odil, E. J. Quint.

Don Scholle, Jack Terrell, Albert Waller, Lou Ward, Dorothy Mae Boehm.

Barbara Bousman, Thelma Brueckner, Betty Ann Brooks, Betty Mae Burnett, Edith Crawford.

Marjorie Dedrick, Stella Hawkins, Mary Haves, Darleen Hill, Irene Kelley, Emma Morris, Elizabeth Morris.

Betty Ann Ohlendorf. Helen Smith, Viola Smith, Dorothy Ann Weber, Margaret Zimmerman, Gwendolyn Haley.

Roger Bantrup, Hobart Barnett, Bobby Bobbin, Teddy Beckett, Clyde Bohling, Bobby Campbell.

Jim Bob Cochran, Mitchell Cochran, Donald Lee Dahlor.

Bobby Geiger, Harold Golden, Drover Lee Golden, Donald Hinman, Bobby Gene Humphrey, Glen Hinds, Dick Mitchell, Henry Neiderhelm, Frank Robinson.

Billy Stone, Billy Skinner, L. J. Sutton, Harland Stretz, Jack Thoma.

Dorothy Cram, Margaret Caton, Jean Marie Fowler, Suzana Gentry, Patricia Haley, Gloria Dean

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Johnson, Frances Johnston, Ola Ann Mikel.

Allene Meyer, Donna Jane Miller, Esther Lou Oerly, Vera Lou Ohlendorf, Laverne Pickering.

Wanda Renken, Mary Schnell, Mollie Ann Weathers, Doris Williams, Betty Allene Yaeger, Katherine Ziegler.

Kindergarten - Ardelle Bittner, Barbara Ann Beckett, Betty Jean Brownfield.

Mary Alice Craig, Mary Eunice Daniel, Helen Frances Forsee, Helen Marie Griesbach, Ann Haller.

Jane Greg-Lucas, Elizabeth Ann Miller, Patty Jean Meyers, Lois Jane Oerly, Dorothy Van Spry, Marjorie Helen Travis.

Betty Ann Vaughn, Mary Jane Waters, Doris Lou Wilkerson, Wanda N. Williams.

Elizabeth Jean Wass, Sarah Ann Zimmerman, Ethel flay Fricke, Phyllis Jeanne Lindsay, Celeste Joanne Panzer, George Robert Allen, Pat Jerome Allegria.

Robert. Gene Dysart, Charles D. Derendinger, Daniel Merle Earhart, Bob Hogan, Orval Lloyd Henderson, Raymond Myrl Henry.

J. W. Hurt, Jr., Teddy Jones, John Charles Kralovec.

Daniel Dean Ludwig, Joe McClammers, Frederick James Marston, Jimmy O'Brien, James Robinson, Joseph Richard Smith, Bradford Tummy.

George Olive Thomas, Jr., Lyle Van Ravenswaay, John Francis Viertel, Ralph Henderson, Charles McClelland.

PUBLIC EDUCATION is a bulwark of democracy. A well informed population is less radical than a backward people.

Since the World War there have been many upheavals in most civilized nations. The United States has suffered a long depression. It has profoundly influenced the lives of Cooper Countians. Fortunes lost, living standards revised downward and actual want became common.

Yet, through foul economic weather America has stood the test, and nowhere in the Union has a community met a multitude of financial reverses more calmly than in Cooper County.

With universal education, people realize solution by revolution would merely aggravate a complicated situation. America today is seeking by an economic evolution to meet changing conditions. The public school system, coupled with other agencies of enlightenment encouraged by literacy, has made this approach possible.

BOONVILLE has a fine school system. The character of its citizens achieving at home and in far fields is evidence of success of the school system. No city its size offers better living conditions; no, population has contributed to the world such a large percentage of outstanding leaders.

In present classes of Boonville Public Schools are many who will achieve high success and a few renown, possibly fame. The school system gives them their opportunity. Their future is in their own keeping.

CHAPTER 33

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS STRESS SPIRITUAL GROWTH

Added to High Scholastic Standings, They Provide Moral and Religious Growth Recently Recognized by Public Schools as Vital to Young People if They Are to Have Character and Use Their Education Rightly in a Cooperative Society-Boonville Catholic High School Has an Imposing Building and Plant and Offers Courses in Commercial and Cultural Lines as Well as Academic Subjects-Four Others in County Have Adequate Facilities and Offer Approved Courses for Advancement of Youth in Their Communities.

FOUR Catholic Churches - at Boonville, Pilot Grove, Martinsville and Clear Creek maintain parochial schools providing religious as well as scholastic training for children of the parishioners.

These schools exert influence daily akin to work in Sunday schools, young people's religious societies, and Boy Scout troops.

The need of more consistent training along religious and moral lines is so keenly felt today that leading public school executives are including religious training and study of the Bible from a nonsectarian standpoint. They are even encouraging doctrinal discussions, until recently considered dynamite.

BOONVILLE CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL has a magnificent building and fine equipment, and its courses are fully approved by the North Central Association which determines ratings for entrance to colleges and universities.

The other three schools mentioned have less pretentious plants but maintain high educational standards, serving their people well.

The personnel of Boonville Catholic schools is as follows:

High School Teachers - Sister Mary Calasanctius, Sister Mary Caroline and Sister Mary Honoria.

Other Teachers - First and second grades - Sister Joseph Helena; third and fourth, grades - Sister Mary Eucharista; fifth and sixth grades - Sister Mary Christopher; seventh and eighth grades - Sister Mary Irmina; music - Sister Mary Frances.

Pupils enrolled during the term ending in May, 1936, at Boonville Catholic High School are:

Seniors - Marie Beger, LeRoy Darby, Bernard Donahue, Bernice Donahue, Joseph Esser, Laura Fetters, Dorothy Meyer, Cecil Oswald, Alice Retherford, Mederese Sena and Andrew Sinclair.

Juniors - Anna Bechtold, William Brewer, Catherine Connor, Rosemary Bryan, Louise

Gross, Martin Fuser, Rose Horst, Margaret Miller, Mary Frances Morton, Marguerite Neff, Lawrence Schmidt and Leon Stretz.

Sophomores - Ellen Bechtold, Mildred Connor, Joan Darby, Jessie Dedrick, Norbert Gantner, Yvonne Hayes, Ernest Lammers, Joan Meyer, Robert Meyer, William Miller.

Harold Oswald, Frances Oswald, Charles Perry, Sam J. Phillips, Lucille Retherford, Rose Marie Sena, George Sinclair and F. L. Stretz.

Freshmen-Bill Bechtold, Norbert Bleckman, Wilbur Brewer, Dorothy Donahue, Edgar Grauer, Mildred Harris, John Korte, Mabel Lammers.

Thomas McDonough, Kenneth Peeples, Leon Peeples, Grace Helen Schmidt, Robert Stretz, Marshall Sloan, Lucille Young and George Zoeller.

Pupils in the grades enrolled during the year were:

First grade - Mary Bryan, Martha Bryan, Joan Day, Martha Lee Johnson, Dorothy Maxine Kempf, John Henry King, James Dean Lang, Irma Loethen, Dorsey Lightner, Ronald Roy Nye and Rita Zoeller.

Second grade - Mabel Barringhaus, Virginia Bechtold, Joseph Beger, Lulu Ann Blanck, Louis Brewer, Helen Bryan, Charlotte Devine, William Esser, Janet Forck, Edward Gantner.

Earl Gross, Georgia Lee Haney, John Hoff, Robert Lang, Marion Jane Lewis, Helen Loethen, Robert Meistrell, William Meistrell. Geraldine Schuster, Lawrence Stretz and Rachel Lee Vanderhoof.

Third grade - Louis, Barringhaus, William Dedrick, Robert G. Esser, Robert McShane, Lealla Ann

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Muessig, Theodore van Ravenswaay, Dorothy Mae Sena, Cecilia Vanderhoof, Theresa Belle Vanderhoof, Bernadine Wiemholt and Francis Young.

Fourth grade - Alice Bechtold, Mary Frances Blanck, William Blanck, Clara Brewer, Mary Ann Brewer, Harry Brownsberger, Anthony Forck, Hubert Gross, William Harris.

Clyde Gale Johnson, Raymond Maupin, Mary Margaret McShane, Maurice Muessing, Joseph Perry, Eva Schmidt, Nilda Jean Stretz, Bernard Young, Frances Zoeller and Francis Zoeller, Jr.

Fifth grade - Max Bechtold, Paul Cherches, Francis Esser, Richard Esser, Urban Gantner, Ralph Gross, Louise Imhoff, Mary Alberta Kempf, Wilfred Loethen, Maurice Meyer, Walter Potter, Hazel Ann Stretz, Cecelia Marie Thomas and Bonita Vanderhoof.

Sixth grade - Margaret Ann Bryan, Joseph Dedrick, Patricia Devine, John Gantner, Jr., Geraldine Hilden, Mary Loethen, Florence Maupin, Walter McDonald, Thomas Miller.

James Morton, John Oswald, Donald Phillips, Charlene Sena, Marilyn Steuterman, Bernice Tezon and Roberta Tavers.

Seventh grade - Albert Blanck, Betty Ann Brownsberger, Becky Jean Darby, Agnes Dedrick, Harold Esser, Margaret Marie Forck, Kenneth Lightner, Patrick McShane.

Gerald Oswald, Jerome Oswald, Betty Mae Schmidt, Alice Muessig, Norma Thomas, Winona Vanderhoof, Edward Wiemholt and Marjorie Zoeller.

Eighth grade - James Bechtold, Louise Beger, Dorothy Jane Bozworth, Raymond Diehl, John Esser, Jr., Harold Gross, Adolph Hilden, Vivian Korte.

Julia Meistrell, Mary Ann Meistrell, Dorothy Morton, John Muessig, Stanley Perry, Mary Louise Schuster, Helen Young and Agnes Zoeller.

The Sisters teaching St. Martin's School at Martinsville, southwest of Boonville and northeast of Pilot Grove, are: Sister M. Alphonsa and Sister M. Ottilia. They are of the St. Francis Sisterhood, at Nevada, Missouri.

The school is conducted in an imposing modern brick building, entirely adequate from every standpoint. Pupils are:

First grade - Roy Eichelberger, Lena Gramlich, Lawrence Lang, William Lang, Jr., Florence Martin, Wilbur Schuster, Augustine Schrader, Edward Schrader, Leonard McKenzie.

Second grade - Dorothy Bonen, Charles Lammers, Dorothy Jeanne Oswald.

Third grade - Donald Esser, Raymond Lang, Raymond Martin, Mary Schrader, Alberta Schrader, Suzanne Wesselman, Joan Widel.

Fourth grade - Lawrence Gramlich, Edward Lang, Edith Lang, Earl McKinzie, Mary Margaret Oswald, Lee Edward Roth, Earline Wesselman.

Fifth grade - Harold Lang, Emil Martin, Estel Oswald, Jr.

Sixth grade - Bernard Eichelberger, Kenneth Horst.

Seventh grade - Edna Martin, William McKinzie, Jr.

Eighth grade - Isabel Schuster, Mildred Diel, Mildred Hoff, Gertrude Lammers and Frances Martin.

Teachers at St. Joseph's School at Pilot Grove are: Sister M. Augusta, seventh and eighth grades; Sister M. Mercedes, fourth, fifth and sixth grades; Sister M. Constance, first, second and third grades.

The 100 pupils attending the 1936-37 term, by grades are:

Eighth Grade - Charles Klenklen, Norbert Zeller, Frank Imhoff, Gerald Lammers, Christopher Straub, Leo Day, Wilbert Twenter, William Cullen, Ernabelle Mellor, Dolores Zeller, Ruth Nelson, Mildred Lang.

Seventh Grade - Sylvia Kempf, Clara Salmon, Mildred Kempf, Ann Fahrendorf, Geraldine Klenklen, Edna Stoecklein, Dorothy Klenklen, Gertrude Kraus, Herbert Meyer, Jr., Vincent Cuttler, Ferdinand Meyer, Harold Kempf, Richard Smith.

Sixth Grade - James Lorenz, Junior Mellor, Glenn Neckerman, Charles Zeller, Jerome Kempf, Catherine Day, Florence Salmon, Dorothy Gramlich, Irene Gerke, Irma Vonderahe, Mary Helen Imhoff, Raymond Meyer.

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Fifth Grade - Kenneth Kempf, Le Vern Klenklen, Edward Klenklen, Joe Cullen, Frances Vollmer, Roy Day, Earl Quinlan, Johnny Imhoff, Joan Gramlich, Geraldine Lang, Le Vahn Klenklen, Doris Quinlan, Lou Ellen Zeller, Mary Margaret Muessig, Esther Gerke, Corene Kempf, Emogene Kempf.

Fourth Grade - Donald Bonen, Estil Young, Roy Stoecklein, Ray Stoecklein, Leonard Meyer, Betty Joe Meyer, Joan Salmon, Catherine Cuttler, Rebecca Meyer., Alice Marie Zeller.

Third Grade - Albert Imhoff, Thomas Kraus, Bobby Twenter, Kenneth Zeller, Marceline Dap, Mary Louise Gerling, Marjorie Hoff, Anna Marie Klenklen, Rosemary Schuster, Mary Salmon, Gertrude Vollmer.

Second Grade - Anthony Arth, Leonard Gerke Francis Gramlich, Robert Imhoff, L. J. Zeller, Clara-belle Imhoff, Thelma Lammers, Mary Lee Neckerman, Winifred Reynolds, Norma Lee Tweeter.

First Grade - Bobby Gramlich, James Hoff, Eugene Hess, Robert Lang, Clarence Lammers, Roy Lammers, Jr., Ralph Tweeter, Donald Tweeter, Rosemary Arth, Martha Mae Gerke, Wilma Quinlan, Betty Salmon, Dorothy Stoecklein, Mary Ann Schuster, Debris Kempf.

St. John's School, Clear Creek

Teachers - First through fourth grades, Sister Mary Consuella; fifth through eighth grades. Sister Mary Cecilia.

Children who attended from September, 1936, to May, 1937:

Graduates - Edgar Schibi, Virgil Kempf and Loretta Tweeter.

Seventh Grade - Kenneth Young, Silas blessing, Adolph Gramlich, Ralph Felten, Delphinus Kraus, Virginia Rentel, Viola Mae Tweeter, Veloris Tweeter, Agues Marie Bauer and Pauline Kraus.

Sixth Grade - Agnes Marie Kempf, Lavina Kempf, Gerald Larm, Gilbert Tweeter and John Earl Young.

Fifth Grade - Loretta Kempf, Dorothy blessing, Rorer Twenter, Wilfred Gerke, William Tweeter and Alfred Tweeter.

Fourth Grade - Ethel Kraus, Elmer Twenter, Henry blessing, Earl Twenter, Albin Bauer, Walter Wessing, Norbert Kempf and Earl Francis Kammerich.

Third Grade - Elizabeth Kraus, Earline Felten, Dorothy Kempf, Julius Tweeter, Vernon Knedgen, Homer Tweeter, Harold Kempf and Elwood Gerke.

Second Grade - Edna Mae Wessing, Betty Lou Young, Lyle Felten, Clyde Tweeter and Harold Bauer.

First Grade - Alice Marie Tweeter, Bessie Jean Twenter, Therisa Kraus and Edwin Kammerich.

Supporting a parochial school as well as bearing their share in supporting the public school is indeed a heavy burden on the people of a Catholic parish; but they are willing to bear it, that the principles of religion and duty to God and man may be infused into the hearts and minds of children in their tender age.

Thus the people of St. John's Parish at Clear Creek have a modern school building and equipment and well-trained instructors, members of the Sisterhood.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS FLOURISHED IN BOONVILLE

ATTAINING early wealth from river and Santa Fe Trail trade, Boonville became a center of culture, with many private schools.

Professor Tracy's school, Adelphai College for young women, was attended by students from all parts of Missouri and from several other states prior to the Civil War, writes Dr. Henry Winston Harper, native of Boonville and professor of chemistry and dean emeritus of the Graduate School of the University of Texas, in Austin.

The college was located on the west side of Fourth street near the present Episcopal Church site. Professor Tracy's home was on the east side where the church now stands.

Later, Kemper Family School was established by Professor F. T. Kemper. It grew into the present Kemper Military School.

Allison's was another place of learning, for boys.

Still later, the Boonville Male Academy was operated by the Reverend S. M. Marston, who was succeeded by Professor E. P. Lampkin. First it occupied the building previously used by Adelphai College, and later was moved to Sixth street, into the building earlier used by Buckner's College, for girls.

MR. PHIL STAHL, of Boonville, recalls that the Reverend S. M. Marston, early master of the Boonville Male Academy, had three attractive daughters, Nellie, Fannie and Ella, and a son, Edgar, now prominent in New York City. Edgar's daughter is the wife of Lawrence Tibbett, Metropolitan Opera baritone and motion picture star.

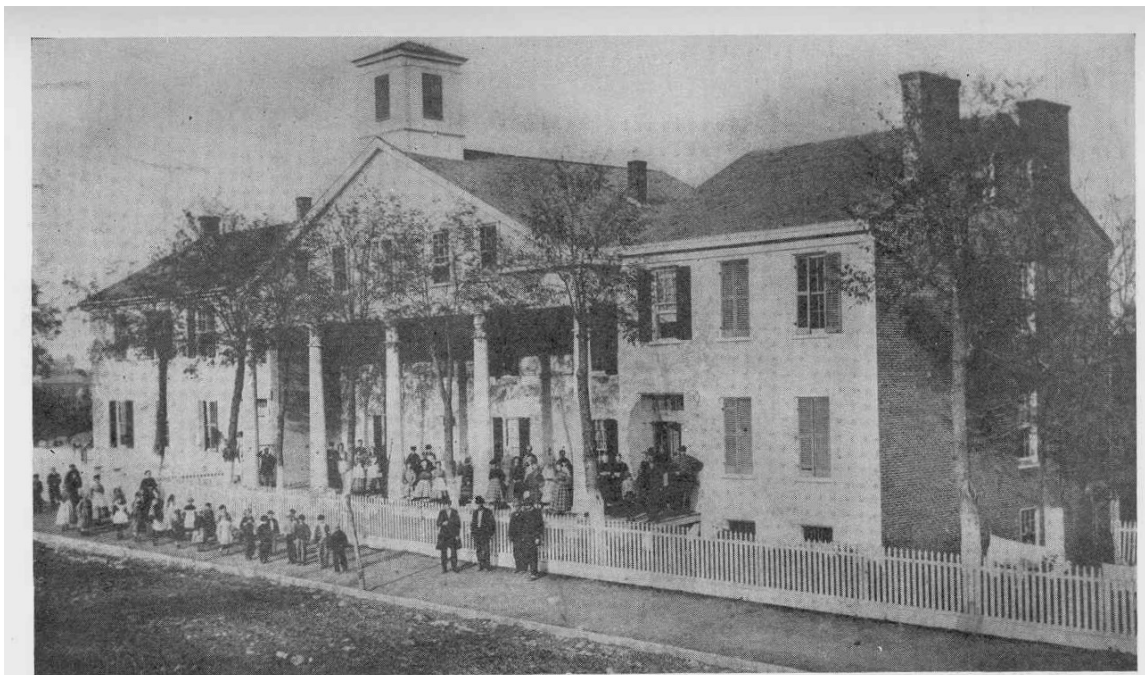
CONTEMPORANEOUSLY with Buckner's College, the Missouri Female Seminary was opened on Sixth street by the Reverend Peter G. Rea, Cumberland Presbyterian minister and father of the late Mrs. T. A. Johnston.

Cooper Institute was established by Professor Anthony Haynes who erected the brick building opposite the Missouri Female Seminary on Sixth street and conducted there a successful school for many years.

Other private schools that flourished for many years included Professor J. P. Metzger's Business and Commercial College, a male academy conducted by Professor M. M. Singleton, and the Megquier Seminary for girls.

Information about many other private schools that endured generally for shorter periods than the afore-mentioned is hazy. Education offered a fruitful field for men and women of culture. But many were not trained for business, and their enterprises languished and died. Development of public schools after the Civil War made success for the private academy more difficult.

KEMPER MILITARY SCHOOL, 93 years old, has grown steadily and has few equals in the nation. Boonville has a commercial school, Dunkle's Business School, of many years standing. It has trained practically all of the community's leaders and many who have succeeded elsewhere. The Laura Estelle



The Missouri Female Seminary, from a picture loaned by Mrs. A. M. Hitch, a granddaughter of the founder and headmaster, the Reverend Peter G. Rea. This was one of the larger private schools that flourished in Boonville before the Civil War. The Reverend Mr. Rea may be seen standing on the porch, well out from the entrance nearest the reader. Dr. W. H. Trigg wears a tall hat in the group of four gentlemen outside the fence. The school was located on Sixth street. The building was razed years ago. It occupied the site of the dwelling of Dr. H. L. Harlan and adjacent residences in the 700 block.

Myer Studio of Dancing and Dramatics has grown steadily for years, and there are many private teachers of music.

CHAPTER 34
KEMPER MILITARY SCHOOL INSPIRES IDEALS

It Reflects in 93 Years of Success the Dreams of Two Great Men-the Founder, Professor Frederick T. Kemper, and the Builder, Colonel Thomas A. Johnston, the Latter a Cooper Countian Who Devoted 64 Years to It and to Advancement of His Town-His High Devotion to Principle Met the Acid Test Late in Life and He Unhesitatingly Jeopardized His Personal Fortune to Save His Community-Two Strong Businesses and a River Bridge Stand as Monuments in Brick, Stone and Steel-Still More Enduring Are Influences He Set in Motion in Lives of Students and Associates, to Continue Through Generations Yet to Be-"He Who Loses His Life for My Sake Shall Find It:'

A CENTURY AGO a studious, painstaking, young Virginian, influenced by a group of churchmen, left the Old Dominion and entered Marion College, a Presbyterian school, at Hannibal, Missouri. It died long ago but it gave the young student, Frederick T. Kemper, a broad, classical education.

In 1844, he came to Boonville with an aunt, Mrs. Mary Allison, and her two sons, and opened Kemper Family School in May, 1844. He started with five pupils, including his two cousins.

The Missouri river was the main artery of traffic. There were no railroads. Boonville was the principal port for distribution throughout the southwest quarter of Missouri and thrived on Santa Fe trade.

MORGAN STREET and the area north was congested with wholesale houses, hotels and other businesses catering to pioneer commerce. Warehouses lined wharf hill, down the street to where the Boonville Hills now stand. Merchants and Santa Fe traders became wealthy. The community was a cultural center.

District public schools were not to arrive until after the Civil War. The University of Missouri, in 1844, graduated its first class, of four.

The wealthy employed private tutors. Churches and individuals established institutions of higher learning. Male academies and female institutes and colleges sprang up in Boonville. Many were loosely organized and short-lived.

PROFESSOR KEMPER started his school in rented quarters at the site of the Kemper State Bank on Main street. Soon he moved to a more commodious abode at Sixth and Court where Hotel Herman now is located. The school prospered. Within a year he bought a lot on Third street and erected a brick building, the walls of which are still part of the present school plant.

Kemper Family School accepted pupils to board and also day students living in town. Mrs. Allison headed the home until Professor Kemper married Miss Susan Taylor in July, 1854. She was from Vermont and had taught in a girls' school in Boonville.

The Kemper system stressed knowledge, unfailing industry, obedience and integrity, with no sham or pretense tolerated. Because of his exacting standards, Professor Kemper found satisfactory assistants only among the most select students he trained. This limited growth but produced high standards in culture, unity and loyalty. The school prospered while others failed.

In August, 1856, after having organized for the fall term, Professor Kemper was chosen for the chair in Greek at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri. Such church pressure was brought to bear that he accepted. He sold his school and for five years was a member of the Westminster College faculty.

THE BOONVILLE SUCCESSORS quit, and during the summer of 1861, he returned, amid the turmoil of the Civil War, and reorganized his school.

Through four years of hardship, uncertainty and bloodshed in Cooper County, Professor Kemper kept alive the smoldering fires of education, unmolested by either side. Only during three weeks, when hostile armies menaced each other, was student interest too low to maintain classes. Often there were so few pupils that, after the evening meal, study was limited to around the cleared dining table.

After the war a revival of interest brought many new students, some of them approaching maturity.

IN SEPTEMBER, 1867, after having served for the South in the war, Thomas Alexander Johnston,

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a native of Cooper County, enrolled. He and Professor Kemper saw eye-to-eye. Teacher and pupil became close friends.

After Thomas Johnston was graduated, in 1872, with high honors, from the University of Missouri, he refused a University appointment and returned to Kemper Family School as an assistant and business partner. This association continued until Professor Kemper's death in March, 1881, when young Johnston acquired control.

He was greatly assisted by his good wife the former Miss Caroline Rea, daughter of a prominent Cumberland Presbyterian minister. She maintained the family atmosphere in a growing institution. She was housekeeper, nurse and mother to the boys. She did the daily marketing, driving downtown each morning in her carriage to select vegetables, fruits and staple groceries, that good food, well prepared under her supervision, be served to lusty young appetites.

KEMPER grew steadily. More ground was acquired. Finer and more commodious buildings were erected. Additional equipment and more instructors were added. Colonel and Mrs. Johnston were the busiest of people. The work became too much for her and she retired.

The school was reorganized with stewards, chefs and a barracks system, but retained close contact with pupils through personal instruction, with a heavily staffed faculty and many special features looking to development of the individual. This policy has been continued.

BASIC PRINCIPLES of the Kemper educational system are

1. It is limited to high school and junior college training of boys.
2. Boys at this stage should be kept separate from girls, and under men teachers.
3. The school is conducted as a business, not as a charity. Rates are charged sufficient to pay all expense of operation and upkeep and to make a profit insuring success.
4. The entire personality of the boy-body, mind and character-must have competent care. Therefore, the teachers and officers must be men of adequate education, character and experience.
5. Each boy entrusted to the school must be studied, treated, controlled and inspired, within his capacities and needs.
6. Military training is the most complete system for developing obedience, responsibility, honor, duty, care of property, regard for others, and devotion to duty, country and the noble things of life; and it reduces the glamorous influence of war. It is a valuable adjunct of education.

MRS. T. A. JOHNSTON died, August 18, 1933, and Colonel Johnston died, February 5, 1934. During the last few years of his life he acted in an advisory capacity, with Colonel A. M. Hitch succeeding him as superintendent. Colonel Hitch joined the Kemper faculty in 1899, and became principal in 1907.

During his last years, Colonel Johnston performed two noteworthy services for his community. Throughout his career he had shown a rare combination of abilities. He was a classical scholar, an idealist, and a practical business man. The school's success was deeply grounded in his principles of industry, perseverance, and an honesty embracing the highest integrity.

Through his stability and thoroughness, a highway bridge across the Missouri at Boonville became a reality. But it was in reorganization of the defunct Old Trails Bank, in 1928, that Colonel Johnston revealed the depths of his character. Although not legally responsible for the bank's failure, he mortgaged his school to pay every depositor in full, taking in payment frozen paper from the bank's note case.

Shortly before the bank failed, Kemper had built its huge gymnasium and swimming pool. The added financial burden of the closed bank jeopardized Colonel Johnston's personal fortune, but he practiced the high ideals he taught.

"There is a right and a wrong way for everything", he told the author of this book. "I think this is the right way."

THE SCHOOL not only stood the financial strain but, continued to prosper and to grow throughout the ensuing depression. This despite the fact that the general slump came less than a year after Colonel Johnston had paid off depositors and had given the community a strong, new bank.

It has prospered, trebling its deposits since it was opened. The bank and Kemper stand as monu-

ments to Colonel Johnston's idealism and to the ability of his associates and successors. .

Parents appreciate a school where traditions are grounded in courageous self-sacrifice and devotion to principle above security. Kemper is one of three military schools continuously on the War Department's honor roll since such designations were begun in 1914.

Kemper has continued to grow. For several years its annual enrollment has shown increases. It now approaches that of the abnormal attendance during the war and postwar years. It is on a strong financial basis and has a bright future.

Kemper's graduates for 93 years have numbered thousands, among them many leaders known throughout the world. Most prominent of its former students was Will Rogers. A chapter in this book is devoted to his two years in Boonville and his subsequent relations with the school. The idealism of Colonel Johnston was a lasting influence in his remarkable career.

It is written: "He who loses his life for My sake shall find it." The spirit of sacrifice for ideals, as exemplified in the life of Colonel Thomas Alexander Johnston and in the generosity and kindness of his "worst pupil", is proof to a cynical civilization that man cannot advance without the homely virtues, that he cannot be great without simplicity. Shakespeare wrote:

"How far that little candle throws its light; So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

WHEN MILLIE COOPER RODE TO SAVE THE FORT

WHEN Indians attacked Cooper's Fort in the Howard County bottoms one daybreak in 1815, the whites decided they could not hold out long against 'the superior number of savages. Word must be carried to Fort Kincaid, seven miles down the river, opposite Boonville.

All the men were needed to hold the fort. Miss Millie Cooper calmly volunteered, and asked that her favorite horse be brought.

Amid tears and prayers, she dashed from the inclosure. A shower of arrows fell about. Blood trickled down her horse's sides. She urged him on, and gained Fort Kincaid in safety. A relief force soon helped the garrison at Fort Cooper to rout the redskins.

Miss Millie Cooper was a sister of Joseph Cooper, who died in Howard County in 1875.

CHAPTER 35
WILL ROGERS, KEMPER "VALEDICTORIAN, '98"

"Swarthy" Brings Prairie Breezes Into Gay Nineties and Noises of Barnyard and Forest Into Classrooms-He Sees Through Red Lemonade, Makes a Lucky Guess in Latin and Announces a Meeting in "Chin" Williams' Room-As a Soldier He Is a Rabbit Hunter, But as a Cowboy He Bites a Wild Horse's Ear-He Misses Seeing Famous Stage Stars When the Bull-ring Proves a Treadmill-He Makes His Mark in School, But in the Wrong Place, and Pays for It-He Christens His Roommate in Cherokee but Refuses to Explain-Dancing Is a Chore but the Negro Bugler Accompanying the Pianist Intrigues Him-He Explains the Sheaf of Hair Down His Forehead Is a Mark of Indian Courtesy-Two Years of School and He Yields to the Open Range When Spring and Wanderlust in 1898 Get Him Down to the Rio Grande -Six Years Later He Entertains Former Messmates in "St. Louie, St. Louie, at the Fair"-He Predicts the Kind of Farmer a Lawyer Would Make-Truth and Humor on The Pike-His Slant and Philosophy Are Distilled From Background and Breeding-His Ancestors' Westward Trek-The Jolly Rogers -A Definition of Happiness-With Tolerant Debunking of White Civilization, His Classroom Noises Echo Again, Like Virile Ghosts Returning to Taunt Taskmasters of His Youth-The Nestor and His Worst Pupil Rekindle Friendship-Letters of a Self-made Philosopher to His Teacher -The "Old Man" Despairs, but the "Uncivilized" Becomes "One of the Highest Expressions of American Civilization".

WILL ROGERS, in January, 1897, then 17 years old, escorted a herd of steers from his father's ranch near Oologah, Indian Territory, to Kansas City. He sold them and used the cash to pay his tuition to Kemper Family School, now Kemper Military School, in Boonville, Missouri.

He wore a white ten-gallon hat with a braided horse-hair cord, a flannel shirt, multi-colored vest, a red bandana handkerchief at the throat, and high-heeled, red-top boots, with spurs. He carried coiled ropes outside his luggage.

Arriving in the drowsing Missouri river town, he breezed into the staid, little military academy on January 13, and teachers soon counted that day unlucky. Things began to happen.

THE HEADMASTER and owner was a gentleman and a scholar, an educator and a business genius. But more confirmed he had a mild sense of humor. A farm boy, he had read Homer and Shakespeare while he plowed. His seriousness overshadowed gaiety.

In the war between the States he fought under the Stars and Bars of the Confederacy. Once his scouting party was trapped.

"Come out of there, you damned little Rebel son of a !", a Union captain shouted, waving his saber.

The lad arose from behind a fallen tree, meticulously brushed off his uniform, stepped forward and saluted gravely. Clearing his throat nervously, he announced

"Sir, I am not the creature to whom you referred. I am Thomas Alexander Johnston, of General Sterling Price's command."

THAT was nearly 40 years before Will Rogers arrived at Kemper, wild as his native prairies. With the years, Colonel Johnston had become in a studious, precise, well ordered life.

"Not a mental type", he appraised, after antics of the energetic new boy, a nine thirty-seconds Cherokee. Will inherited Indian blood from both his father and mother. Schoolmates promptly nicknamed him "Swarthy".

Students in the West then considered teachers their natural enemies. Often ink bottles and fists flew. Many a strapping youngster from the Panhandle was three-timed by pedagogues, two holding while the other thrashed.

BUT WILL ROGERS was not a tough. He never bullied teacher nor student. He did contribute boisterously and hilariously to the gay nineties at Kemper. Individualist and non-conformist, in him was Indian wildness and animal restlessness.

E. J. Melton's *History of Cooper County, Missouri*

He bubbled over with fun and activity. In classrooms, sounds of wild and domestic animals, difficult to locate, dispelled cloistered quiet.

He was not awed by the new life, the glamour of soldiering or days crowded with well-ordered work and play and drills. In corridor and on campus he twirled a lariat, vertically and horizontally, stepping in and out.

“Run by me, Dan, and bawl like a calf.” And Dan Cosgrove, the corporal of Will's squad, was roped.

Sometimes, when Will's non-com. superior or some other chum was not available or not so disposed, Will hired a cadet during a half holiday to play steer, lassoing him by the hour-roping either or both feet, either or both arms, or body-with remarkable skill. Teachers confiscated many lariats. Then Will dug up another trunk rope.

Kemper kept three horses in a pasture back of the school. They pulled a mower over the campus and Mrs. Johnston's carriage each morning to market for fresh provisions for the school. Will Ropers often invaded the pasture, and his lariat made life miserable for the steeds.

WILL AND Darn joined in two student rebellions over now-forgotten grievances. On Lilly's Branch, in East Boonville, flanked by forest and cornfield and facing the rolling Missouri river, they camped until chill nights and slim forage conquered them. Will was in his element there, with fellowship around a campfire.

IN SCHOOL, Cadet Ropers took to history, elocution, letter-writing and political economy but showed no interest in courses where opinions were unimportant. He was erratic. One month he got 100 in history and the next 68. He was just as happy with a zero as with a perfect grade, according to Mac Koontz, of Boonville, a fellow student who, as officer of the day when Will first arrived at Kemper, was impressed from the first with Will's unique personality.

“Swarthy” often cut class to hop freights on the tortuous climb of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas, as it swings from the Missouri river past the Kemper reservation toward the Southwest. Or he would throw stones through smoke rings rising from the mogul's stack.

Farmers and stockmen often drove cattle down Third street past Kemper to pens at the railroad yards. To Will it was like meeting old friends. He would spring astride a steer and hold to its horns while it bucked and bellowed. When the animal was “convinced”, Will leaped off and perhaps picked another to conquer.

For sins of omission and commission, Will walked the bull-ring, one hour for each demerit. He wheedled the student officer of the day out of much of it, for he was a favorite. Years later, he wrote that his most effective weapon was summer vacation. Then, regardless of how much time he hadn't marched off, the slate was cleaned.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM A. HOGE, a chemistry instructor, one circus day asked Will to define H₂O.

“There's lots in town now”, Swarthy smirked.

Asked to explain, he added, “Red lemonade”.

Cadet “Chin” Williams had a hooked, descending nose that approached a prominent chin. Will wrote on the blackboard

“There will be an important meeting at 7:30 this evening in room 17.”

When the curious assembled, Will announced: “This is the meeting-Cadet Williams' nose meets his chin.”

Will had nicknamed Williams, and was responsible for many titles thrust upon other students. When J. W. Wooldridge rescued a drowning boy from Kemper Lake, Will dubbed him “Frank Merriwell”. He also was responsible for “Hurt” Payne, “Street Car” Johnson, “Pig” Johnson, and many others.

AFTER “TAPS”, Will and two accomplices played firemen. They simultaneously set off an alarm clock, yelled “FIRE”, and sent water from a faucet through a small hose over a cadet's room, soaking him

and his belongings.

Will's stock answer to questions in Latin, according to Dan Cosgrove, was "Don' know".

Professor W. A. Annin had a sense of humor. So, "Mr. Rogers, what is the Latin for give?" Following Will's usual listless admission, Annin, registering pleased surprise, exclaimed: "That's right! Mr. Rogers, *Dono*."

No one was more surprised than was Will.

"ROUGH HOUSE" often broke out in Kemper. Locked out of the second story of the dormitory, Professor Annin once climbed a ladder to a window where the culprits stood pointing at him and making faces. He smashed the pane with his fist, cutting his arm but ending the lock-out.

Then there was extra work for Gottleip Hamel, the janitor. Paper dolls of weird design fluttered from chandeliers, baskets of knickknacks and rubbish hung from gas jets, and floors were littered with paper wads and home-made confetti.

There were no classes Saturday afternoons then, and many in authority had a half-holiday. Mischief-makers found it a fruitful season. Often at nightfall the school was without lights in halls or mess. Tips had been taken from gas jets and paper was stuffed in the receptacles.

Will Ropers was in rebellions and lockouts, as one of the boys but not as a ring-leader, and he perhaps never had any part in Saturday mischief. He managed to get away from the school then, usually A. W. O. L. He liked the Saturday crowds in Boonville, with the atmosphere of excitement and carnival.

Nodding toward a copy of "Caster's Last Fight", hanging in a Boonville business building, Will commented: "I sure like that; it's the only picture that shows my people getting the best of it."

Always sympathetic toward the under-dog, his nine thirty-seconds Indian blood dominated the Caucasian.

CADET ROGERS lacked soldierly snap. His appearance then was quite similar to that of later years. He brushed a broad sheaf of hair often from his eyes.

"Why don't you have that forelock cut off?" Dan Cosgrove asked.

"Then I wouldn't be a good Indian," he explained with his whimsical smile. "Scalplock, Indian courtesy and rules of war! Savvy?"

ONE COLD NIGHT Will was snug in the warm, cheery study hall while a close chum, a Mexican named Puente, was out on guard duty. Will was restless. He so disheveled his always unruly hair that a ripple of merriment swelled to a general disturbance.

"Mr. Ropers, you are excused", said the teacher in charge. "Report for guard duty."

"Good!" whispered Will, "I'll be out there with old Puente".

They had been in much mischief together, and, no matter how the storm raged, the glow of warm friendship fortified them against the north wind.

Will usually managed to get the beat past the kitchen. His quick smile and good-natured cajolery made him a favorite with cooks and pantry girls. He had a round-up appetite but divided handouts generously with comrades.

Will's cultivation of the kitchen became intensive after Mrs. Hamburg, of the town, was requested by Colonel Johnston not to sell any more pies at gates of the school. Eating between meals ruined cadet appetites and made the boys sluggish mentally, he observed.

PUENTE AND ROGERS were typical of the happy-go-lucky diamonds in the rough sent from the provinces to Kemper for culture. Gottleip Hamel recalls that one of his duties was to escort to trains boys going home. At the end of a school year he took Puente at 2:30 a. m. to catch the Katy Flyer.

Puente had a pistol and started to shoot it among the shade trees and deep silence of sleeping Third street. Hamel remonstrated:

"You'll get arrested and go to jail, instead of home."

He persuaded him to desist.

There was nothing vicious about Will or Puente, but they were rough and ready, according to Hamel.

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A NATIVE of Wurttemberg, Gottleip served in the German army when a young man. He liked the discipline maintained at Kemper, Later, he worked for another military school but was dissatisfied because the authorities were unable to keep the boys under control. He quit, and for nearly 30 years has worked near Nelson, Saline County, for Holland Scott, a schoolmate of Will Ropers at Kemper.

Will's personality included a combination of boisterous humor and shyness. He had no desire to flaunt authority, and he was kind to the lowly. He cultivated the janitors, cooks and waiters. He found fellowship in common people. He was self-effacing outside his own circle. His friends bore the brunt of his pranks.

"KNOCK, KNOCK" is supposed to be a modern game. But Will is said to have arranged with a confederate an effective presentation of the pastime. The confederate, with new boys in a room, scrambled to attention at an official rap on the door to the dormitory hall.

"Who's there?" the confederate called.

"The Major" - in deep, gruff tones.

"Major who?"

The door opened and Will poked in his grinning face and yelled: "Made yer feet tired on the bull-ring". Then he gave the horse laugh in a mighty bellow, reminiscent of the wide open spaces.

On another occasion his high-pitched answer was "Flora". Then, after the usual question, "Floor a pork-and-beaver and fight the champion".

His fertile imagination and agile mind found such plays on words mental rope-throwing to hog-tie "dumb, driven cattle".

On THE BULL-RING Will loitered like a weary rabbit hunter, the hammer of his Springfield rifle carrying most of his weapon's weight, until, soon it wore holes in the right shoulder of his blouse. He seldom wore it correctly except at inspection. If no buttons were missing, some were not buttoned.

Will carved on a desk and was assessed the initial cost. Toiling under it with a screwdriver, he was asked what he was about. He replied: "I'm taking it. I bought it."

OVER IN TOWN the Thespian Hall, built before the Civil War, was remodeled and enlarged, becoming the Stephens Opera House. Then came road shows with DeWolf Hopper, Walker Whitesides, Edna May, Louise Sylvester, Margaret Clark, Ethel Barrymore, Eva Tanquay, James J. Corbett, Alan Doone, George E. Chaplin and Charlie Rogers, the comedian.

That parade of talent began in Will's time at Kemper. It is not recorded that he ever set foot inside the opera house, now the Lyric Theater, where all his pictures have been shown.

Penalties kept Cadet Rogers at school. His brief respites in town, legitimately or A. W. O. L., were spent mostly at Buckingham's Confectionery, 422 Main street, now Phelps' Pharmacy. The building is owned by E. A. Windsor.

Occasionally he visited on the street with farmers, talking of cattle, crops, horses, weather and roads. And he filled up on chili and onions.

He had all the earmarks of a future cowman. On the other hand, he had a flair for showmanship. Colonel Johnston called on students in assembly to stand when he wished to address them. Will's manner of rising and saying "Yes, sir", always got a laugh and frequently won a smile from Colonel Johnston.

Will liked elocution but not in the manner of that day. Professor Annin, trained for the ministry-a Princeton man-was precise as to gesture and modulation. Most boys did "Spartacus to the Gladiators" as a chore. But Will, who had a marvelously quick and retentive memory, liked oratory for the laughs he got. He quickly mastered the art of Misplacing emphasis and of overdoing gestures.

Every Saturday one-fourth of all students must give a declamation. Every fourth week Will brought down the house. Professor Annin, a good sport, gave Will the highest grade when he stole the show.

Miss LOUISE WALZ, now deceased, taught dancing at Kemper, and her sister, Miss Julia Walz, was pianist. Boonville belles were partners for the cadets.

At every opportunity Will strolled over to the piano, and would josh and wisecrack until Miss Louise herded him back into the dance.

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Edward, a Negro bugler, helped out the piano. He also blew the calls that students lived by in those days before cadet buglers. He knew his place and was popular with the boys, especially with Will and his friend, Henry G. Walz, now of St. Louis, a brother of the Misses Walz.

The last Sunday Will Rogers was in Kemper, Misses Louise and Julia Walz walked briskly, near dusk, toward home through a chill, dismal spring rain. Trudging toward them, and toward Kemper, was Edward. They recognized his wide hat, his long coat.

He was bent forward, brim pulled low and collar high, against the drenching, slanting shafts. Apparently he did not see them at a distance, but there was no excuse for his bumping into Miss Louise. That was not like Edward!

Indignant, she turned to put him in his place, to threaten to report him.

Then, presto! Her anger was washed away. She faced the sheepish grin, the disarming countenance of one in whom there was no guile.

“Why, ‘Swarthy!’”

“Not a word!” he, cautioned. “I ain't allowed out. This is Edward!” and he chuckled.

With a smile, he was gone. Next time they saw him-on the screen.

THE WEEK of his Sunday masquerade in livery like a colored menial's-in 1898spring and wanderlust, the open range and the wide sky, lured him to Texas to punch cattle.

He had written each of his two married sisters for a loan of \$10, without explaining. He used the \$20, to leave school. He and “Street Car” Johnson ran away together. Will worked on a ranch at Higgins, Texas.

BEFORE his flight, Will bought a new trunk at the Victor Clothing Company and transferred his more valued belongings to it.

“Now, you can have the old one, Dutch”, he told Gottleip Hamel. The janitor took it to his quarters, along with some castoff clothing and trinkets Will no longer wanted.

When Will had disappeared, it dawned on Hamel that it was unusual for a cadet to buy a new trunk before end of the term. But Will was so off-hand and casual at the time that Hamel thought nothing of it. Gottleip still has the trunk, but he junked the other mementos before Will gained fame.

MR. HAMEL, now 73, worked at Kemper from 1895 to 1904, and perhaps is its only living employee of that period who, until this is read, knew the mystery of Will's masquerades in citizens clothes.

Will was friendly with Edward, the Negro bugler, who had keys to the trunk room. Edward had served with the American Army in Cuba immediately before that and knew all the old army games. He was not averse to a greasy palm or to cajolery. Will had the pick of the wardrobes. He dressed for whatever role the spirit of the occasion prompted, and all the world was a stage. He was content to strut his hour upon the board walks and the unpaved streets of Boonville.

Sometimes Will's absences were discovered, but he never was caught “with the goods on”.

“He was much too slick for that”, says Gottleip Hamel. “And he sure was a good fellow-always laughing and cutting up but respectful of me and the others and never playing mean tricks, but just joking with the boys. Everybody liked him; you couldn't help it”.

Gottleip knew, and Edward knew, how Will obtained always a new disguise. And perhaps other Kemper employees knew. They were loyal to the school but they just couldn't turn in “Swarthy”.

Next year he breezed into Kemper, an “old boy” back for a visit. Wearing a derby well back on his head, a bright vest and a flashy tie, he looked prosperous and worldly, and was free as the wind.

Kemper was hungry for pupils. It had 52 during Will's first year and 72 his second. But no official tears had been shed when he fled. Now no overtures were made for him to resume his studies. He had been a problem, ever requiring new solutions.

He had entered Kemper for work that now would be the sophomore year in high school. His previous education had been irregular, due to ranch work and lack of standardized courses in Indian Territory. He attended no school after Kemper.

BOONVILLE next heard of him at the St. Louis World's Fair, in 1904.

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"Say, you remember 'Swarthy' Rogers? He's barking on The Pike and bustin' bronchos for the Wild West show. Does his rope tricks, too."

Roy D. Williams of Boonville had sat near Will at Kemper. Will and a cousin, also at Kemper then, gave Roy a Cherokee name but never would tell its meaning. It ees what you call ze mental torture.

Judge Williams recalls that Will worked wisecracks through his ballyhoo on The Pike. The poised smiled indulgently and the giddy giggled, but interest in his humor generally was apathetic. Will didn't mislead; everything he claimed for the show was presented. Will invited Roy to dinner.

"He was the same, carefree, unambitious youngster I had known in school", Judge Williams said. "His chief worry was a certain wild horse. 'I'll ride him-I'll bite his ear!' Will declared."

Ear-biting to discipline mustangs was common among plainsmen.

WHILE DAN COSGROVE gazed at wonders along The Pike, a rope leaped out of space, looped over his frame, and, instantly it was taut. Dan was hog-tied. His swift, startled glance met the homely, half-apologetic grin of Will Rogers, and he heard a gentle taunt

"Bawl like a calf, Dan."

Will introduced Dan to the boys in his outfit, loaded him with passes to everything on The Pike and had him to dinner.

"What are you going to make of yourself, Dan?" Will asked.

"I may become a farmer."

"Yeah", observed Will, "you'll be like my uncle, old Chief. He sits on his porch barefooted and wants to know, 'Who the hell planted all those weeds?' "

Cosgrove was a Boonville lawyer when Will helped dedicate Kansas City's Liberty Memorial. There appeared to be a small building at each side of the tower.

"Dan, they ought to put up a sign for 'Men' on one and for 'Women' on the other."

He was hustled away by a committee.

"I sure want to see you later, Dan", he called, over his shoulder. Perhaps he yearned to live over the time he walked on stilts on the lawn of John Cosgrove, member of Congress, and, stepping on a soft spot, fell over the fence, flattening a paper sack of crackers carried by a passing Negro boy.

Dan's father paid for the crackers.

WILL ROGERS was proud he was of Cherokee blood-aristocrats of American Indians. He grew serious and indignant once at Kemper when someone referred to a "thoroughbred chief". In high-pitched resentment, he explained the term should be "full blood".

In Georgia and Tennessee the Cherokees early were exposed to white civilization. The Rogers were of distinguished tribal lineage. Their name and strain of Caucasian blood came from a British officer of the Revolution.

John and James Rogers were boys with Sam Houston when he lingered in their pagan temples in sylvian solitude on an island in the Tennessee river where the yellow Hiwassee boils down from the Big Smoky Mountains. Houston-towering, studious and contemplative-was adopted into the tribe of Chief Oo-loo-te-ka, and was named The Raven.

Later, representing President Andrew Jackson, the eloquent Houston persuaded the Cherokees to relinquish their lands in the salubrious climate of their hazy southern mountains for the more extreme temperatures and the parched plains along the Arkansas river.

After Sam, Houston's marital troubles and his resignation as governor of Tennessee, he sought sanctuary in the wigwam of Oo-loo-te-ka and took to wife Tiana, a half-sister of his boyhood chums, John and James Rogers, and a daughter of Old Headman Rogers, chief counselor to Oo-loo-te-ka. She was tall, slender and beautiful-a Diana, according to impartial white judges.

WILL ROGERS was Tiana's nephew, three generations removed. The Rogers were related to most of the principal families on the Arkansas, including the Bushyheads, the Blackcoats, the Rattling gourds, the Little Terrapins and Chief Oo-loo-te-ka.

Captain John Rogers succeeded Oo-loo-te-ka, and his grandson, William Charles Rogers, was the

last ruling chief of the Cherokee Nation.

The Cherokees are a bright, lively people, fond of jokes and given to social gatherings. But beneath the gaiety is character. Victims of white diplomacy, their chiefs made bad bargains, but the tribesmen kept the covenants. Sustained by a saving sense of humor, they grew tolerantly cynical of white civilization.

The Rogers and many other Cherokees clung to their pagan religion, full of poetry, pageantry and dramatic appeal. Long before, Sam Houston was struck by its beauty, as he was with Homer and Horace. And the Cherokees abided by its tenets better than the whites lived Christianity.

So, in the early days, the young heathen from homes of the Rogers took teachings in mission schools lightly. At Dwight School, at Dwight, Oklahoma, Cynthia, a niece of Tiana, was described by a straight-laced missionary as active and amiable, but vain, giddy and impatient of wholesome restraints.

Betsy Rogers, another niece, according to a teacher, excited more mischief than all the other pupils.

Eliza Rogers was active mentally and physically and improved rapidly. Her progress, however, was neutralized "by the wicked example of her father's house"

THE JOLLY ROGERS were wicked because they didn't accept the new faith reverently. For countless centuries the Cherokees' gods had protected their ancient hunting grounds. Time had no calendars but was marked merely by seasons, by birth, life and death. With the white man's religion, they lost their lands and were cramped within space and hours.

As an independent nation, the Cherokees negotiated for many years, a sovereign people, with leaders of the American republic. Now, a subject race, their young Rogers were "impatient of restraint" and "excited mischief".

MISSIONARIES ON the Arkansas induced some Cherokees to try Christianity as a safeguard against witches. But they discovered hell-fire and quickly returned to the minor discomforts that witches might inflict.

Will Rogers' philosophy sounds like the following from Washington Irving's journal, written while among the Cherokees

"Old Father Vail addressed the Indians on the necessity of industry as a means to happiness. An Indian replied: 'Father, I don't understand this kind of happiness. You say cut down tree, lop it, makes fences, plow. This you call happy. I no like such happiness.

"When I go to St. Louis I go see Chouteau, or Clarke. He say hello, and Negro comes with great plate with cake and wine, and he say eat, drink. If we want anything else he say hello - three, four, five, six Negro come and do what we want. That I call happy. He no plow. He no work. He no cut wood.' "

WILL ROGERS wrote lightly, sometimes disrespectfully, of his final finishing school. Once in his daily feature he recounted that he flew over Boonville, Missouri, where he had attended Kemper - on the west side of town. He recognized the old place because the other reformatory was on the east side.

Missouri has a state penal institution for boys located in Boonville.

A former employee at Kemper used to tune in on the network, listen, shake his head and say: "Think of Will Rogers being paid big money for saying the things he got demerits for saying in the mess hall".

In school Will's homely language and quaint personality had heightened his humor. When he got a new catching mitt he had yelled

"Burn 'em in; I've just had my fingers half-soled "

Kemper now pointed with pride to the former student who had made his mark in the world, since marking on desks and walls.

Will eternally poked fun at himself. He said he had spent two years at Kemper-one in the guard-house and the other in the Fourth reader, and one was as bad as the other. When he ran away, he left 150 hours to do on the bull-ring but demoting himself to the Fourth reader was just another Rogers prank.

But when he poked fun at himself he ridiculed the school. According to him, from time to time, he had been fired, had quit by request or was a fugitive from the bull-ring.

COLONEL JOHNSTON was Boonville's foremost citizen. He headed a movement that built anew

bridge and brought U. S. Highway 40 across the Missouri and through Boonville's business district. "The Main Street of America", the Chamber of Commerce called it.

He jeopardized his personal fortune to pay in full depositors in a bank that failed, taking frozen paper in payment. As chairman of the board he was not legally responsible, but he felt morally bound. And he made possible a strong new bank.

Idealistic, yet practical, Colonel Johnston was a prophet honored in his own country. But "Swarthy" Rogers' animal noises of the classroom, now amplified by press and radio, irked as of old.

THE COLONEL invited Will to visit Kemper, and got a reply in this vein

"Dear Colonel Johnston:

"No letter could have made me happier than yours. I sure like the book, too. I guess I wouldn't recognize the old place, if your catalog is at least 50 per cent truthful.

"I am sorry I can't make it for your celebration. But sometime on my way from the Coast to New York I will stop, and talk to your gang, if you promise not to make me walk off all that time I left.

"Yours, WILL ROGERS."

Will never returned. But, after correspondence had stirred old memories, his references to his "alma mater" were more frequent in the public prints, and as blithe and irreverent as ever.

Colonel Johnston went to California on vacation in 1930, was entertained in Will's home and Will was the life of the party at a dinner given for Colonel Johnston by former Kemper pupils.

AFTER, that, Will never wrote slightly of Kemper. Rather, he went out of his way to pay tribute. He would not knowingly hurt the benevolent tyrant and task-master of his youth. Like boy, like man. He never did a mean or vicious act, according to his mates at Kemper, including Colonel R. A. Johnston, Major Harris Johnston, J. Terrell Mills, Holman Lee, Henry Michel, W. J. Hurt and Herman Meyer, all of Boonville, Holland Scott, of Nelson, and E. V. Mills, of Indiana City, Indiana, but formerly of Cooper County. In later years Will said he never met a man he didn't like.

Will gave to Colonel Johnston an autographed photo: "To a great benefactor and a man I greatly admire, Colonel T. A. Johnston, from his worst pupil. Will Rogers".

Mac Koontz said, "Will knew he wasn't exaggerating".

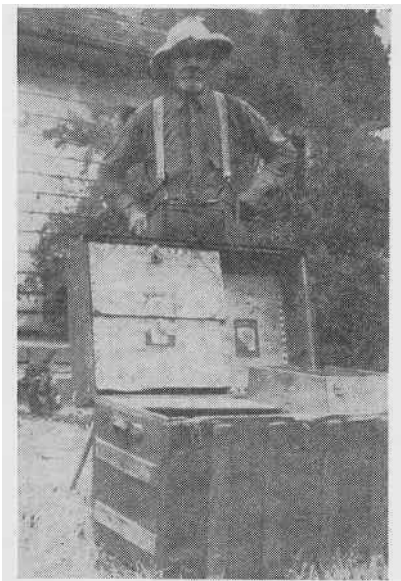
Will took a day off to show Colonel Johnston through Hollywood studios. He introduced him as his old teacher, adding "I didn't agree with him on how to run the school, so I quit".

On December 13, 1933, Will wrote to Mrs. A. M. Hitch, a daughter of Colonel Johnston, and wife of the superintendent at Kemper:

"I bet you think I have gone looney, or high hat, but do you know I read letters every six months and answer 'em every year. I remember you. You was there when I was. Didn't you marry a professor? Professors are having quite a run during this administration . . . Now about your dad, tell him for me that I often, real often, think of him. He has been a great benefactor. He implanted much in our dumb skulls that we retained through life. Gosh he is a remarkable man, what a mind and what vitality. I am going to get by there some time on my goings east and west. I want to see the wonders you have worked since my day, but most of all I just

want to see him. I will send you that picture soon as I dig one up. I am getting so old I won't have any more taken, but the children's mother has one of me in Kemper full dress hanging in her room, and one of our kids when a little tot says, Mama, I knew daddy had been everything, but I never knew he was a bell hop.

"Well, love to all of you, and much to your father,



Gottleip Hamel, 73, janitor at Kemper from 1895 to 1904, with a trunk Will Rogers gave him when Will discarded it for a new one.

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"Yours, WILL ROGERS,
" Valedictorian, Class of '98.

WHEN COLONEL JOHNSTON was in Beverly Hills, Will confided: "I sure would like to have a copy of Lyman's Historical Chart that we used to study. It sure had all the countries in pretty colors. And I'd like to brush up on the seven wise men of Greece. You know, I never got past Solon of Athens".

Solon was second of the seven.

There, with his teacher, Will had fallen into his old showmanship habit of self-depreciation. In 1925 a Kemper schoolmate, "Pub" Dunn, met Will, the first time since 1898.

Will couldn't call his name but said: "Call the Kemper roll, and I'll stop you when you come to your name". He did - and then called the remainder of the roll without faltering.

"And that ain't all I know", Will added, with the familiar glint in his eyes. Then he rattled off the names of the seven sages of Greece.

John Payne, Will's roommate at Kemper, said the comedian had a remarkable memory. He often learned his elocution lesson by listening to a classmate preceding him. He could casually read the list of books of the Bible and then recite them perfectly.

When Will Rowers spoke at Washington University, St. Louis, a former schoolmate, Henry Walz, went forward with many others after the lecture and Will recognized him immediately.

"Sure! You're Henry Walz," Will declared. "I ought to know you; we sat together at Kemper. Remember, we used to chew tobacco and spit in the ink well?"

Will liked Lyman's Historical Chart best of all books at Kemper. It was a high, broad shield to hide mischief. And its treatment of the rise and fall of nations greatly interested him.

Two STRANGERS, who had attended Kemper at different times, met on opposite sides of a bank cage. One induced the other to cash a check on identification by the seven wise men of Greece. Their names were passwords to the alumni association.

AFTER diligent inquiry, Colonel Johnston sent to Will Rogers the only known remaining copy of the chart and its key of answers. Mac Koontz unearthed them in his attic.

Later, Colonel Johnston stopped at Mr. Koontz's grocery store to personally hand him a note Will had enclosed with a letter to the Colonel, all in one envelope.

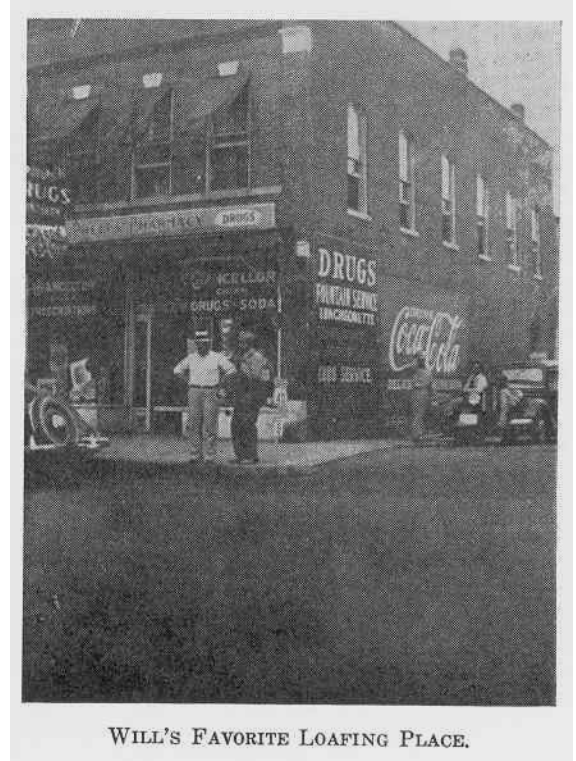
"You'll see from that, Mac, that Will hasn't changed", the Colonel said, a little stiffly, and walked out.

There were several errors in the short but warmly appreciative missive. Will mentioned his previously expressed desire to renew acquaintance with the seven sages, adding "Old Man Johnston could name 'em yet."

"WILL didn't mean to be disrespectful of Colonel Johnston", Mr. Koontz explained, "but he was no stickler for rank or title. He remained irrepressible, joshing kings and keeping the common touch."

After Will's death, a foreign newspaper referred to him as one of the highest expressions of American civilization. Will! Will, who had been the uncivilized cadet! Descendant of original Americans who met the Mayflower, he became a symbol of Uncle Sam.

LONG AGO the Stone the builders rejected became the head of the corner. Teachers at Kemper despaired of Will Ropers. But Colonel Johnston's influence projected itself beyond school days.



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Toward sunset, the Colonel's shadow became longer and longer. The unimpressed "Swarthy" became the awed Will.

The Colonel's weight of wisdom was ballast on a storm-tossed voyage, before the young captain of his soul had determined toward what ports to steer. Arrived, the clowning master of wisdom found that his cargo had been enhanced by the words of the wise that had been as goads from "the master of assemblies".

Teacher and pupil received of each other. Will probably would claim his contribution was further development of patience by Colonel Johnston.

Here were two great souls with divergent views. Both became rich men, but laid up treasures in heaven, too. They were of the truly great, who scarce had need to slough the dross of earth before entering the presence of The Most High.

CHAPTER 36
MANY LANDMARKS GIVE DISTINCTION TO AREA

The Old Tavern at Arrow Rock Has a Museum Rich in Relics of the Past, While That Community Vies 'With Old Franklin and Boonville in Noteworthy Personages-Cooper County Has Many Historic Places and Buildings and Memories of Great Men That Lift the Community Above Drabness Common to Many Rural Communities of the Middle West.

PHYSICAL LANDMARKS and mileposts of history and biography abound in Cooper County and its immediate environs, lifting this area above drab lack of individuality in many mid-western communities.

Just out of Cooper to the west, but once a part of this county, Arrow Rock's Old Tavern and state park are widely known.

Rich in legend, history and personalities, the village, with its modernized hostelry, has become a shrine.

A young brave won a chief's daughter by shooting an arrow clear across the Big Muddy to the limestone bluff, Indians told early fur traders.

As an overnight stop on the Saute Fe Trail, the community became important and was laid out as a town in 1829. The surveyor was Meredith M. Marmaduke, afterwards governor of Missouri.

Joseph Huston built the tavern in 1830, of brick burned by slaves and of black walnut from his farm. The steamboat bell in its roof that calls guests to dinner was given to Mr. Huston by a river captain.

THROUGH efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution, funds were raised by private subscription for restoration of the disintegration tavern, and in 1924 the state purchased it, making Daughters of the American Revolution custodians. A state park adjacent to the tavern is being improved.

At the tavern guests may enjoy delicious food and stay overnight, having all modern conveniences, but with the flavor of a pleasant past strong about them. Steam heat, electric fans and modern baths enhance the comfort of ample and elegant period furniture, including a bed in which George Washington once slept.

Dixie biscuits, fried chicken, country ham, richly cooked vegetables, spicy salads and sour cream pie, prepared by three colored women and served by a courteous black boy, delight the visitor. An airy dining room looking out on river hills, with woods, ancient homes and spring-houses, gives zest to the repast spread on snowy linen amid shining silver and glistening crystal.

The old tap room is a museum housing oil portraits, prints, spinning wheels, kettles, cannon balls, rare chairs, early walnut furniture, flags and hundreds of other treasures.

ARROW ROCK was the home of three Governors: Meredith M. Marmaduke, Claiborne Fox Jackson and John S. Marmaduke. It was the home of George Caleb Bingham, famous Missouri artist whose home, built with his own hands for his Boonville bride, is being restored by the state, with a lookout built on the bluff, giving a view of the bottom and river.

Arrow Rock also was the home of Dr. John Sappington, famous for his quinine fever pills. Four of his daughters married governors of Missouri. M. M. Marmaduke married one and Claiborne F. Jackson married three.

Arrow Rock was Saline County's first seat of government. The original courthouse is now a residence, near the tavern.

Explorers, fur traders, steamboatmen, Santa Fe traders, scouts, statesmen and writers passed in a long procession through the tavern.

One of the most memorable occasions was the meeting there by appointment of Washington Irving and Kit Carson. Irving, going west for literary material, wanted advice from a reliable scout. There was none better than Carson, a product of Franklin, opposite Boonville. He had become famous on the plains and in the Rockies. Modesty, truth and honor were parts of his simple; straightforward personality.

ALMOST opposite Arrow Rock, the site of Cooper's Fort, mentioned much in earlier chapters of

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this work, is marked by Daughters of the American Revolution, and farther down on the north side of the Missouri, opposite Boonville, is the site of Old Franklin, vanished metropolis, to which one chapter of this book is devoted.

WITHIN Cooper County's present borders is much hallowed ground and many distinctive settings. Harley Park, in Boonville, provides one of Missouri's seven most beautiful vistas Kemper Military School, in its ninety-third year, Boonville's highway bridge and the Kemper State Bank are three monuments to Colonel T. A. Johnston. He made a profound impression on thousands of students, including Will Rogers, whose favorite loafing place was Buckingham's Cafe, in the store room now occupied by Phelps Pharmacy.

U. S. Highway 40, one of the most important of east-west national trafficways, is routed through Boonville's business district and across the west half of Cooper County. It follows closely the route of the Santa Fe Trail that went west from Boonville. The unwallled and campus-like grounds of the Missouri Training School in Boonville gives feudal beauty to that penal institution for boys, a modern industrial and agricultural community.

The Twilight League's church-sponsored baseball games under floodlights are free at Harley Park in Boonville Eastwood and Ravenswood farms near Bunceton are vast country estates with flavor of the Old South.

Memories of a Missouri governor, lieutenant governor, United States senator and stalwarts of the stage abound at the Lyric Theater in Boonville, 79 years old, most venerable playhouse west of the Alleghenies Bell's View, Park, Boonville, a point of scenic vantage, is a monument to a monumental life, Colonel C. C. Bell, deceased, long the apple king of America.

Missouri's first state fair and the Second Battle of Boonville were on the site of St. Joseph's Hospital in Boonville The Prairie Home Fair, without benefit of admission fees, for two decades has served Cooper and Moniteau counties-an unique institution.

The Adams Home, a crumbling wreck six miles east of Boonville, was a focal point in the First Battle of Boonville, which kept Missouri in the Union. It was the first land battle of the Civil War.

Chouteau Springs calls up shades of Pierre Chouteau and the Osages ceding him 30,000 arpens of land. Its mineral springs and scenery were famous before the time of white men . . . The grave of Hannah Cole near Bunceton recalls the founding of Boonville in 1810, and visits from her husband's cousin, Daniel Boone.

Christ Episcopal Church in Boonville is more than a century old and its original building still is used The Boonville National Bank building was the office of George G. Vest, United States senator best known for his "Eulogy on the Dog".

Riverscene, the Kinney mansion, is a private museum with furniture 600 years old and rare art, just north of Boonville.

The Jenry Taxi Company, 512 East Morgan, Boonville, occupies one of the (first brick buildings built west of St. Louis.

The highest altitude along the Missouri river between St. Louis and Kansas City is marked by a towering tree on a bluff near Highway 40 viaduct over the M.-K.-T. tracks east of Boonville Knobby bluffs east of Otterville mark Jesse James' holdup of a Missouri Pacific passenger train.

The Boonville Mills, a thriving modern industry, was established in 1856, by the Sombart Brothers, "forty-niners" The Phoenix-American Pipe Works in Boonville is the largest cob pipe factory in the world and ships to every nation on the globe.

Arrowheads still may be found on a bluff east of Boonville on the Stretz farm where Stephen Cole built the first fort on the south side of the Missouri west of the Osage.

Santa Claus first left footprints in late November snow at Boonville, Herman T. Zuzak started the now nation-wide custom of the Saint's appearing the day after Thanksgiving in sundry costumes and in varied states of obesity and emaciation, much to the confusion of children.

COUNTY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION WINS YOUTH

MY BOY gets enough exercise walking to school and doing home chores" a stock argument against athletics - is heard less and less in Cooper County. More parents recognize that chores are not fun and that youth must romp, too.

However, there is little organized play on rural school grounds. A few have basketball courts. Baseball and townball are played on many crudely marked diamonds. Blackman, tag and drop-the-handkerchief are popular. Some teachers conduct health exercises.

But it is in the high schools throughout the county that sports and cultural activities have been advanced uniformly during the last decade.

The Cooper County High School Athletic Association is composed of all the county high schools having smaller enrollments than Boonville High School. Members of the association are: Boonville Catholic, Blackwater, Pilot Grove, Prairie Home and Bunceton high schools.

The organization is in its eleventh year and always has functioned with a minimum of friction, yet generating widespread interest.

A BASKETBALL SCHEDULE starts early in the fall on outdoor courts with late games usually played at Otterville and Boonville Catholic high schools, the only members having indoor courts.

Literary and forensic contests are held in late winter, with finals usually in March. In 1936 they were held in Pilot Grove.

A track meet on Kemper Field in Boonville, usually in April, includes 100, 220 and 440yard runs, 120 and 220-yard hurdles, half mile relay, pole vault, javelin, discus, shot and running high and broad jumps for boys, and many events for girls.

The year is concluded with music contests, held in 1936 at Otterville.

Each year three silver trophies are awarded boys and three of similar size and value to girls' basketball teams. Individual medals or ribbons and team trophies are given winners in all the other contests, including a trophy for the winning relay four, a team within a track team.

Two HUNDRED or more girls and boys participate in the contests annually, besides competition in tournaments outside the conference.

The program has been enlarged with the broadening scope of education and construction of hard roads and modern motors. The association is well organized. Rules are revised by coaches of the six member schools and eligibility usually is enforced honorably within each school.

The oldest coach in point of service is Harry Stretz, Boonville garage proprietor, who during the 1936 season completed nine years as mentor for Boonville Catholic High and still is going strong. His teams at the close of 1935 had won five conference championships, besides numerous firsts in invitation tournaments and meets.

CHAPTER 37

**TWILIGHT LEAGUE AIDS HEALTH AND RELIGION
BY CHARLES HIRLINGER.**

Ministerial Alliance Sponsors Baseball Between Seven Church Teams Idea Originated With E. J. Melton Who Provided Trophy and Banquets Honoring Winners-Christians, Evangelicals and Methodists Have Won Championships-Sport Popular With, Thousands at Harley Park for Six Years.

PLAY BALL!" And 2000 persons at Harley Park in Boonville are thrilled.

Few took more than passive interest in the national sport prior to establishment of the TWILIGHT LEAGUE, participated in by the Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Evangelical, Lutheran, Methodist and Presbyterian churches.

In May, 1936, the league started its sixth year, with a schedule into September. First two games a week are played; later three.

EARLY in 1931 E. J. Melton, publisher of THE BOONVILLE REPUBLICAN, offered to provide a silver trophy if the Ministerial Alliance would sponsor a baseball league open only to all religions organizations. His suggestion that eligibility be based on Sunday school or church attendance was followed and a commission composed of a representative from each participation church was formed to govern the organization.

Games start at seven o'clock. To avoid calling any because of darkness, the second year artificial lighting was provided. The steadily improved equipment now compares favorably with that in the best ball parks.

Attendance was good from the start. Frequently motor cars are parked double about much of the huge bowl. Most of the crowds are made up of entire families, with a preponderance of church people.

A horsehide sphere very near the regulation hard ball is used. It is number 1 C-9, weighing about four ounces. In 1935 most of the scores were, close, and few errors were made. Seven innings are played.

TEAMS play with spirit and heart, providing a brand of entertainment that is contagious. Friendly rivalry and sportsmanship reflect credit on the churches. There are razzings and occasional arguments but no riots and "nary" a pop bottle has been thrown.

The seven squads total about 150 players from mid-teens to middle age. No admission is charged; a free will offering at each game defrays expenses.

In 1931 the Christians won the championship, in 1932 the Evangelicals and the Methodists in 1933, '34 and '35, obtaining permanent possession of the trophy as originally provided by Mr. Melton.

A BANQUET honoring the winning team and with representatives of the other teams and of all churches also as guests was given each year by Mr. Melton while he published THE REPUBLICAN and THE DAILY REPUBLICAN-SUN. After he merged them with THE BOONVILLE DAILY NEWS that paper continued the banquets and has provided a new trophy.

Besides providing competitive sport under wholesome conditions, the Twilight League has stimulated church attendance, especially among young people. Tolerance and closer friendships have grown. Greater appreciation and use of Harley Park are reflected in more picnics there.

The community has gained in cooperation, the churches in vitality and influence. Many regular attendants at religious services got the habit through league influence.

THE TWILIGHT LEAGUE personnel for the 1935 season was as follows:

League Officers: President, W. A. Kelsay; vice-president, F. P. Rehmeier; secretary and treasurer, Charles F. Hirlinger; custodian, Lon G. Thoma; scorekeepers, William Kirton and Walter Roberts; park overseer, Charles Lauer.

Chief Umpire - A. L. Vaughan.

Umpires - O. B. Kline, Louis Peeples, L. B. Burton, L. Brandes, Emil Schneider, O. P. Hickam, Lee. Eager, Harry Stretz, A. T. Dix, deceased, Urban Dumolt, Paul Moehle, E. C. Stammerjohn, J. A. Tackett,

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Walter Toellner, Karl Rack, Earl Diehl, Frank Campbell, F. L. Wendleton.

Captains- Emil Rippley for the Evangelical; Walter Roberts, Baptist; "Bud" Lightner, Catholics; James Wissman, Christians; Edwin Moehle, Presbyterians; E. L. Rentschler, Methodists; O. Twillman, Lutherans.

Sunday School Superintendents - L. O. Schaumburg for the Evangelical; G. H. Shore, Baptist; Smith Simrall, Presbyterian; Clarence Diehl, Lutheran; Don U. Wilson, Christian; E. G. Lannon, Methodist.

Pastors - The Rev. I. D. Borders, Presbyterian; Rev. Father H. Schilling, Catholic; the Rev. E. F. Abele, Evangelical; the Rev. W. C. Broderson, Baptist; the Rev. Kring Allen, Christian; the Rev. J. E. McDonald, Methodist.

Governing commission - Kenneth Hirlinger for the Evangelical; George Davis, Presbyterian; G. W. Alexander, Methodist; Steve Jackson, Baptist; Clarence Diehl, Lutheran; John Esser, Catholic; Lon Thoma, Christian.

Managers - J. G. Stegner, Evangelical; Ray Pollard, Presbyterian; D. E. Barkley, Methodist; Powell Clayton, Baptist; A. F. Bartman, Lutheran; Wilbur Stretz, Catholic; E. P. Marschel, and E. B. Heiberger, Christian.

Baptist team- Catchers: R. Williams, P. Harris; pitchers: W. A. Kelsay, C. Daniels, R. Bradfield, W. A. Johnston; first base: R. Anderson, A. Johnson, R. Gilmore; second base: E. Anderson; third base: L. Johnson, P. Cox; shortstop: R. Derendinger, L. Jefferies; left field: J. Knettles, M. Leach; center field: W. Roberts; right field: C. Leach, E. Miller, M. Bozarth; and manager, Powell Clayton.

Evangelical team-Catcher: V. Nicewarner; pitchers: J. Soph, C. Jaeger; first base: E. Rippley; second base: R. Knabe, W. Derendinger, W. Wohlt; third base: L. Rippley, S. Mock; shortstop: P. Angerman, T. Niemeyer; left field: E. Turner; center field: E. Niemeyer; right field: J. G. Stegner, Jr., H. Wilmesher; - utility: H. Miller, Jr.; manager J. G. Stegner, Sr.

Presbyterian team - Catcher: Herschel Rastorfer; pitcher: R. McKee; first base: W. Kirton; second base: H. Hull, Harold Rastorfer; third base: R. Williams; shortstop: J. Rippley; left field: E. Moehle, O. Dilthey; center field: J. R. Pollard, E. Jaeger; right field: H. Rippley, P. Hull, A. Carey.

Methodist team - Catcher: C. M. Kalb; pitcher: E. B. Windsor; first base: C. Allen, N. Goode; second base: E. L. Rentschler; third base: E. Allen; shortstop: B. McClanahan, L. Wolfe, N. Allen, R. Blankenbaker; left field: W. Hoffman; center field: J. Tackett; right field: A. Myer; coach: W. Davis; manager: D. E. Barkley. Melvin Moehle also served as utility man, playing either as pitcher or shortstop.

Catholic team - Catchers : J. J. Hoff, M. Retherford; pitchers: L. Bestgon, W. Diehl, G. Stretz, L. Seren; first base: B. Esser; second base: W. Cleary, R. Schweitzer; third base: E. Cleary field manager, shortstop: B. Lightner; left H. Stretz; center field: J. Esser; out L. Aggler, A. Aggler, A. Lammers; W. Stretz.

Lutheran team - Catchers: O. Twillman, H. Twillman; pitcher: L. Brandes; first base Rev. D. R. Ludwig, C. Smith; second base W. Bruns, R. Vivian; third base: L. Timm; shortstop: A. Twillman; left field: N. Smith, Arthur Hein, C. Wipers; center field: N. Toellner; right field: H. Saathoff, E. Bruns; utility: E. King, Albert Hein; coach: O. Schmalfeldt; manager: A. F. Bartman.

Christian team - Catcher: L. Swartz; pitchers: W. Smith, E. Clowen; first base: C. Lange; second base: F. Swartz; third base D. Ray, R. Brown; shortstop: J. Wissman : left field: L. Thoma, E. P. Marschel; center field: J. Wright; right field: J. Wesselman, L. Hill; coach: O. Brown; manager: E. B. Heiberger.

WHEN SITTING BULL RODE A BOONVILLE BOAT

SITTING BULL, nemesis of General Caster, after his capture by United States troops was brought from Fort. Benton, Montana, to civilization as a captive on the boat of a Boonville riverman, Captain A. J. "Bird" Spahr.

Crowds met the craft at every landing, asking for Mr. Bull's autograph. The crafty, unlettered chief

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asked guards to teach him to sign his name. He practiced until he was able to scrawl "S. Bull", collecting a dime at first, but gradually raising the ante until,

Bad Spahr was six feet six inches tall, beautifully proportioned, agile and handsome. He had great courage and a temper. He was on the river 50 years - 40 as a master. He spent his winters in Boonville, and his widow resided in the Cooper County seat after his death.

Captain Spahr's run on the Missouri was from St. Louis to the head of navigation, operating a craft of shallow draught for the "mountain trade".

CHAPTER 38
COOPER COUNTY IS RICH IN ENTERTAINMENT

A Temple of Temperate Pleasure for 80 Years, a Boonville Movie House Now Used 365 Days a Year Stands a Sturdy Monument to the Thespians Who Reared It, a Stately Example of Architecture of the Old South and a Reminder of Noted Statesmen and Soldiers Whose Oratory and Action Echoed Significantly Within Its Walls-Kraentzehens of the Turn and Gesang Verein Sparkled With Talent and Supplanted Neighborliness for Civil War Hatreds-DeWolf Hopper, Walker Whitesides, Edna May, Ethel Barrymore, James J. Corbett and Many Other Notables Trod Its Boards When Crockett Hickman and Alex. Stephens, Sr., Managed It as the Stephens Opera House-Scores of Diversions Are Offered in Cooper County Today, Heightening a Metropolitan Atmosphere in Boonville.

CONTRASTING with Whittier's school house by the road, "a ragged beggar sunning", Boonville's Lyric theater rises lofty and commanding, a sentinel pointing, back for 80 years to the Thespians who reared it.

They included George G. Vest, later a United States senator, Colonel Joe L. Stephens, father of a Missouri governor, Dr. E. Roeschel, C. W. Sombart and many others.

Except when it garrisoned Union soldiers and then for two years after the Civil War when it was dark, this massive monument to architecture of the old South has served constantly as a temple of temperate pleasure.

JACOB F. GMELICH later a lieutenant governor of Missouri, in 1867, leased it for a German singing and athletic society he headed - The Turn and Gesang Verein. "The Turners" kept the building until 1895, when they bought and remodeled the old Baptist Church and made it Turner Hall, which they now rent to the Four Square Church.

The Turners are inactive but Thespian Hall, which they operated 38 years, is used 365 days a year as a motion picture house. Originally the largest and most, ornate theater west of St. Louis, it was once enlarged and thrice remodeled. During the interim between the Turner regime and the movies it was the Stephens Opera House. DeWolf Hopper, Walker Whitesides, Edna May, James J. Corbett, Louise Sylvester, Margaret Clark, George E. Chaplin, Miss Pennoyer, Charlie Rogers, Alan Doone, Ethel Barrymore, Eva Tanguay and many others trod its boards.

AFTER frontier problems subsided and Boonville became an important center, youthful cavalier stock of Virginia and Kentucky origin formed the Thespian society, producing drama of quality and bringing outside talent. An improvised stage in the courthouse was used. Maggie Mitchell, noted star, appeared on the courthouse stage.

In 1854, the Thespian Reading Room and Library Association paid \$500 for the site at Main and Vine streets and on March 7, 1855, a plan was adopted for a \$10,000 building. July 25, the cornerstone was laid and in 1857, the building was dedicated.

About that time leading German immigrants formed a singing society, rented a room and employed an instructor. They chorused refrains of the Fatherland with the gusto of Heidelberg students. German youth also formed a separate athletic society and hired a teacher.

THE CIVIL WAR lapsed nearly all pastimes, but in 1867, the two German societies merged and, under leadership of the Blankenmeisters, Wettendorfs, Bollers, Eppsteins, Gmelichs, Hubers, Sombarts, Sauters, Dr. E. Roeschel, F. C. Wenig and others, leased Thespian Hall.

For decades the Turn and Gesang Verein was the leading social organization in Boonville. American born gradually were admitted, including Speed Stephens, John Cosgrove, John S. Elliott and Alex. Stephens of an older generation, and John H. Windsor, Monte Coulter and many others now in their prime.

The Turners' heyday, extending into the present century, was tranquil, happy and prosperous. The frontier moved west, the nation waxed wealthy. Thrift, frugality and simple virtues prevailed. Expansion and optimism were in ascendancy. Virile and eager, America leaped to conquest, and laughed and sang in

the freedom of a bountiful land, unfettered by Old World traditions.

SLEIGHING, coasting, skating, taffy pulls and parties where charades were played and quadrilles were danced gave variety to an age of decorum, elegance and gentility.

Overshadowing all these, however, were the monthly kraentzchens of the Turn and Gesang Verein. The kraentzchen, like Caesar's Gaul, was divided into three parts. Part 1 was a concert, featuring group or community singing and recitations. Part 2 was devoted to amateur theatricals of infinite variety. And then, toward midnight, part 3 was the dance.

The theater building's main floor was level then and the kraentzchen had some of the aspects of a night club. There were tables about the walls where beer, sodawater, pretzels and sometimes sandwiches were served. All performers, except occasionally an orchestra, were home talent, and among young and old there was the cordiality of a family reunion.

THRICE A YEAR the Turners put on a super entertainment. The annual July 4 picnic and the margraves dance just before Lent attracted many from afar. Sometimes a costumer from St. Louis was present to rent regalia for the masked ball, but usually costumes and masks were homemade, women and girls thrilling over their needlecraft for weeks in advance.

The New Year's eve dance also was a big occasion. When the dancers swayed through the last waltz to the strains of Stephen Collins Foster's "Home, Sweet Home" frequently a belated winter sun rose red over glistening hills.

The musical, theatrical and social features of the kraentzchens were but highlights in the kaleidoscopic and colorful picture of the Turner society. There was a maenner chor or men's chorus and other groups of vocal and instrumental artists.

THE society's first music teacher was Albert Wettendorf. He was succeeded by Professor Karl L. Mayer, youthful and handsome son of a bandmaster to his majesty, the King of Bavaria. The third and last of the music teachers was Professor A. H. Sauter, who, after the Turners passed from the scene, was a moving spirit in the MacDowell Club.

The first athletic director for the Turners was August Boller, uncle of Gus F. Boller. His assistants were Nick Walz, father of Charles Walz, and John Durr, father of Judge John Durr.

Bars, rings, dumbbells, Indian clubs and a "horse" were used, and tumbling, acrobatics, wrestling, boxing and group games were popular.

WHEN theatrical troupes and stock companies began to include smaller cities in their itineraries, the Turners diverted their Thespian Hall from time to time to its original purpose. The Ben Debar stock company during summer left St. Louis and for a week each of many seasons enlivened Boonville with Shakespearian plays.

Membership in the Turn and Gesang Verein cost \$3 a year, records of the masters of finance show. E. J. Huber held that office from 1896 to 1917. Dr. G. A. Russell then held it until 1919. Emil H. Mueller has served since then.

Near end of the Turner regime at Thespian Hall there was at Kemper Military School an irresponsible, irrepressible Cherokee cadet named Will Rogers, destined to become the brightest star of his generation in the entertainment world. Although he has been seen often on the screen in the theater building, it is believed he never was in Thespian Hall for any entertainment during his two years at Kemper. Much of his time away from studies was used walking the bull ring and his little leisure was spent at Buckingham's Confectionery.

ABOUT 1871, Professor G. Farringer conducted a boarding school attended by 100 girls. Several had excellent voices and inspired him to present the opera "Martha".

Professor A. H. Sauter offered to train the maenner chor for the male parts. Each group rehearsed more than a year. A tenor from St. Louis was paid \$100 to sing the leading male part.

Miss Lona Freeman, now Mrs. Newt George, sang the feminine lead, "Martha". Miss Elizabeth Pendleton, now Mrs. R. M. Embry of California, Missouri, had an important role, as did Miss Fannie Collins, later Mrs. Sam Thornton, and Miss Sallie Wheeler of Rocheport.

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Presentation of the beautiful and difficult opera was a bright spot in the colorful history of Thespian Hall and a highlight in the lustrous annals of the Turners. The year of preparation was a series of joys in song and social contacts.

The Turners allowed use of their hall for many special events. The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waterman was a great occasion. There were 250 guests. Entertainment, favors and repast were elaborate. Mr. Waterman, at 80, was a splendid tenor. E. J. Huber was one of Boonville's most handsome men then.

WHEN the Turn and Gesang Verein acquired a new home, Carl Gross took over management of Thespian Hall. He had been a magician, acrobat and comedian on the road, and knew the show business.

Then D. Walker Wear, now chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission, became manager. He was only about 18 but a live wire and a successful manager.

Crockett Hickman and Alexander Stephens, Sr., then leased the playhouse and soon thereafter, in 1901, Speed Stephens and Lon V. Stephens, who had inherited it from their father, Joe L. Stephens, remodeled the building and added the portion now occupied by the stage and wings.

Two companies of home guards or militia gave up their armory in the basement when a sloping floor in the main auditorium cut deeply into the east end of the basement.

IMPROVEMENT of Thespian Hall was a community enterprise. A \$3,000 seat sale for the opening play, "The Minister's Son" helped. Each seat sold for \$5. W. E. Roeschel paid \$100 for a row. Many others took their families. The new Stephens Opera House was jammed but the entertainment was a disappointment. A return engagement a year later got a box of only \$78, Crockett Hickman recalls.

The title, "The Minister's Son", was sure fire for an opener, as it placated church people, prone to condemn the theater.

For more than a decade many road shows appeared. James J. Corbett, former heavyweight boxing champion of the world, appeared in spotless white as interlocutor in Honeyboy Evans' minstrel. Evans was noted for his tenor voice.

BEAUTIFUL EDNA MAY, starring in "The Belle of New York", as a salvation Army lassie, still is a cherished memory for her musical lament, "I tell them to follow, follow Jesus, but they always follow, follow me".

Hi Henry's Minstrels brought the first automobile ever seen in Boonville and a colorful band and stage show.

"The District Leader" hit high with its feature song "Things Always Are Just the Same", Willard Sims sparkled in "Pickings From Puck", and "The Governor's Son" dramatized oratory that made every boy in the house aspire to be a chief executive.

"The Wizard of Oz", fresh from long runs in New York and Chicago, was one of the big musical comedies. "Are You a Mason", "Hoyt's Bench of Keys", "Puddin' Head Wilson", and "Quincy Adams Sawyer" furnished good entertainment.

THERE also were mediocre and weak plays. After "Was She To Blame" was presented, D. W. Jones, editor of THE DEMOCRAT, who had had trouble with Alex. Stephens about passes, printed an opinion that she wasn't that Stephens and Hickman were at fault for booking it.

With advent of motion pictures good road shows became more and more scarce and the Stephens Opera House was remodeled for movies and the name was changed to the Lyric Theatre. Jacob Deck, Jr., Mark Jacobs, F. C. Brickey, and W. C. Scars were among the independent operators. Eventually it was acquired by an exhibitor's chain. Several changes in financial setup and managers have occurred. C. P. Forbes, Steve Souttar, John Mienardi and John Johnson, the last four managers, bat high in popularity.

AS A SYMBOL the Lyric stands for most popular entertainment in each generation.

From jumpy, flickering films to smooth silents, the celluloid drama gained in popularity for a decade and a half, then slipped as radio receiving sets neared the saturation point.

Sound pictures brought a rebirth. Producers went whole hog on musicals. Opera and stage stars deserted Broadway for Hollywood.

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Talking pictures were children of the "magic lantern" and phonograph. Sometimes the record stuck or got out of time with action or lip movement. But sound now is on the film with the action.

There are 72 pictures to a foot of film. The photograph has been narrowed by a gnat's heel for a sound track. The recorded sound is reproduced by a beam from an "exciting lamp" shining through a tiny aperture onto the track and through to a photo-electric cell wired to an amplifier. There is scarcely a trace of the rain-barrel ring or megaphone shout in the high fidelity reproduction.

HOLLYWOOD AND BROADWAY brought to Main street afford a constant flow of high quality entertainment by select groups of highly paid stars. Yet there are many taboos. Local tastes can't be considered. Censorships hamper. The banker who finances movies and owns steel, munitions and shipyards bonds vetoes films portraying the horrors of war.

Even the casual patron senses propaganda in many news reels, and resents it.

To forestall a feared slump in box office receipts the present year finds several color pictures on the production schedule of every major company.

The first, "Trail of the Lonesome Pine", differed from past technicolor productions in that pigment was subordinated to action and dialogue. Previously more was spent on the spectrum than on acting.

The talkies and the radio predominate in entertainment. Amateur hours on the air notably that of Major Edward Bowes is reviving vaudeville.

Scientifically perfected but awaiting flush times, television waits. Radios equipped to receive the scene in fourth dimension will be rented, as Western Electric now leases sound systems to movie houses.

THE ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL OPERA, the little theater movement in many cities and vaudeville in movie palaces point the way for the successful theater man of the future, in the opinion of Abe Rosewall, stock-company comedian, producer, theater owner and Hollywood script writer and editor.

Rosewall, a native of Warrensburg, has played central Missouri towns for 21 years. He signed a contract to appear in Hollywood comedies but, instead, wrote and edited for 18 months. His first assignment was on a story for Buster Keaton, a "quickie" on which cameras clicked only five days. It also clicked with the boxoffice.

Rosewall revived his tent show in 1936. After six weeks of "dogging", including a week in Boonville, his stock company played all summer at Springfield, Missouri, where he also is program director of a broadcasting station.

Rosewall's is one of the few stock companies showing in tents in Missouri. Theaters, leased by chains that are subsidiaries of producers, are closed to stage plays. But in the East, actors released from Broadway for the summer, play in stock, using barns and tents.

"MODERN PLAYS well produced, a localized appeal and clever salesmanship win back to flesh a public jaded by the synthetic," Rosewall says.

Will Rogers on a Los Angeles stage in "Ah, Wilderness", packed them in because his personality made no two nights the same.

Rosewall, a comedian of Chic Sale type, puts into curtain talks the individuality that lifts Major Bowes' amateur programs.

Divorced from commercial entertainment, the Laura Estelle Myer Studio of Dancing and Dramatics, early develops poise and appreciation. More than 100 pupils a season in several recitals testify eloquently to the work accomplished.

No little-theater movement is agitated in Cooper County. In some larger communities it is a municipal or civic enterprise to reemploy local musicians and actors.

In Cooper County many diversions bid for support. Night baseball, sponsored by seven Boonville churches; junior league baseball and swimming, sponsored by the Boonville Kiwanis Club, owner of the pool; and golf on a superb nine-hole course owned by the Boonville Country Club are community enterprises in the broad sense.

PRACTICALLY all forms of athletics are sponsored by Kemper Military School, with considerable of the public attending swimming, wrestling, boxing, tennis, football, baseball and indoor and outdoor track

contests. Cadet golfers have access to the nearby Country Club course.

Auction and contract bridge are featured by the Knights of Pythias Lodge and by a large group that meets in the banquet room at Hotel Frederick.

Lodges have large memberships, but to maintain attendance they must compete with a multiplicity of attractions. An age of larger leisure has few of the leisurely aspects of a past when people worked more hours but looked forward to just a few diversions.

CONFECTIONERIES and tourist hotels have dance floors. Dance pavilions squat at highway junctions. Night clubs along the slab dish out food, cold drinks and hot tunes.

Some of the roadside dance places are well conducted. Others are sought by one crowd from 10 p. m. to perhaps 1 a. m. with another group drifting in after midnight and all but wrecking the premises by dawn.

Distance set at naught, any particular strata of society can go places to find rough stuff of exactly the desired texture. Strange faces usually predominate in direct ratio to the toughness of a roadhouse. Public necking, mauling and fights are common at the worst resorts on Saturday and Sunday nights.

A small but noisy minority frequents the joints but the number of weekend pleasure seekers during warmer months exceeds Sunday worshipers. Fishing on the Lake of the Ozarks and in nearby streams, golf, movies and swimming in season predominate among lovers of wholesome recreation.

Semi-professional Sunday baseball faded after Boonville churches sponsored week night games. An amateur Cooper County League now plays Sunday ball.

The Boonville Twilight League, conducted by churches has fostered appreciation of Harley Park, one of Missouri's most beautiful spots. Family and organization picnics there sometimes number four or five an evening or on Sunday. Many come long distances. Last summer a caravan from Iowa drove to Boonville expressly to spend the weekend at Harley Park.

CHOUTEAU SPRINGS also is popular for picnics, fox hunts and outings. Mineral water springs and a mineral water pool attract many.

Boy Scout and Campfire Girl organizations provide worthy activities and annual camps for youth. The Central Missouri Boy Scout Area has an exclusive and well appointed camp near Moberly while the girls' groups utilize the splendid facilities of beautiful and historic Chouteau Springs.

Weekly luncheons of Notary and Kiwanis bring groups of Boonville leaders together. Members of the Boonville Chamber of Commerce have a banquet and business meeting each year. Directors of these organizations usually hold their business sessions in connection with luncheons. Community affairs are often interwoven with gastronomical bait. Lodges and American Legion posts tie important meetings to "free feed".

The Boonville Outboard Motorboat Club stimulates motorboating and surf-board sports and for several years has staged annual late summer races that pack 10,000 spectators along a half-mile of Boonville waterfront.

THE OLD TIME COUNTY FAIR Came back to stay in economical form two decades ago when Prairie Home and vicinity inaugurated fairs free to spectators. The two-day session in late July or August is popular with all Cooper County and is sustained by revenues from concessions.

County high schools have basketball and track meets and literary and musical contests and some have baseball teams but no tournaments in that sport. Added to these teams, Boonville High also has golf and rifle squads.

THE MACDOWELL CLUB presents musicales during fall and winter and music-loving Boonville attends in large numbers the concert series presented at Brewer Field House at the University of Missouri each season. Noted opera stars are presented.

A summer tennis club in Boonville is independently sponsored.

During the past decade the St. Louis Cardinals have won world or league baseball championships or consistently have been near the top. Many Cooper Countians tune in as games are broadcast. The number grows as the season climax approaches.

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Not a few make trips to St. Louis to see the Cardinals of the National and the Browns of the American League and some go to Kansas City to see the Blues of the American Association.

EACH AUTUMN football games at the University of Missouri bring long motor caravans down Boonville's Main street over U. S. Highway 44, and Cooper County joins the trek in tribute to the Tiger. To a lesser degree Missouri basketball and track attract rooters.

Hiking is almost a lost art. Scouts, Campfire Girls and a few people of mature years strike out occasionally on Sunday afternoons along the riverfront or up byways, but most choose to ride in high power, streamlined motor cars that reel off miles of a ribbon of concrete.

Plenty of rabbits provide hunting in winter but squirrels in summer and quail in the fall have been scarce in recent years. Missouri's game and fish department has stocked state parks with deer, wild turkey, pheasants and more quail. Some Cooper Countians have gone to the Ozarks for the short open seasons on deer and turkey. Fish hatcheries put trout, bass and other fish into Missouri streams, but no faster than anglers increase. There are many mighty fishers in Cooper County. Most of them are orators, with gestures.

Street fairs were popular early this century. In recent years carnivals have been sponsored, usually at Harley Park, by the American Legion. Circuses in recent years have been few and often weak financially.

Numerous small groups meet regularly for card games, but the old-time quilting bee and sewing circle are past except in rural communities where various farm club meetings also have a distinct social flavor. A hayride today is on a motor truck.

BESIDES monthly missionary meetings, which have their social features, and an annual Sunday School picnic, the more active churches have brotherhood meetings with social features to interest men.

Vanished pastimes include steamboat excursions, moonlight dances aboard floating palaces, the showboat and the Chautauqua. Boonville High School has Lyceum numbers for pupils, and club activities.

Since repeal of national prohibition there has been more drinking by women and men in public. Before prohibition, drinking parties were stag affairs and occurred in connection with picnics or hunting and fishing expeditions to isolated retreats.

A Boonville business man recalls a Sunday of yore when the stags chartered a small steamboat used to bring wheat down the river. With plenty to eat and drink they navigated the Missouri and the Lamine to a beautiful grove on David Castleman's farm. A runty picnicker got tighter than the rest, and became a nuisance.

Having no rope, the others stripped bark from pawpaw saplings and tied up the culprit back in the woods. He was too drunk to undo the knots. He remained so. Thoughtful attendants made frequent pilgrimages from the keg, thrusting frothy steins and cans to his face. He drank deeply and felt his wrongs the less. The episode furnished merriment at his expense for days.

Recreation and entertainment, sports and the chase exalt life above existence.

A CIVILIZATION may be judged by its recreations. Rich and cultured from pioneer times, life in Cooper County has been more colorful and savory than in most communities its size.

This summer for the second year play has been supervised at Harley Park for children. The Junior Chamber of Commerce raised the necessary funds. Last year the service clubs, the Chamber of Commerce and the Business Women's Club contributed the amount needed. The Business Women also have sponsored literary reviews and lectures and competitive vaudeville.

Boonville is metropolitan but most of her varied diversions are Wholesome. Churches crusade little unless nuisances develop. Two years ago a skating rink set up on a lot opposite the Boonville Baptist Church. It was agreed skating should not start Sunday nights until after services and Wednesday evenings the canned music should be toned down during prayer meetings. Both church and rink got along without inconvenience or without either hurting the other.

CHAPTER 39
A PRINTER'S "DEVIL" WHO ATTAINED RENOWN

Walter Williams, the University President Who Never Attended College, But Who Extended His Benign Influence Into Every Civilized Nation, Remaining a Vital Force Today, Was a Native of Boonville and Started His Newspaper Work in His Home Town-His Influence on Modern Times Compares Favorably to Benjamin Franklin's in Colonial Times and Through the Revolution and Early Days of the Republic-Cooper County Has Also Had Many Other Distinguished Editors and Exceptionally Fine Newspapers-An Account of Cooper County Journalism.

WALTER WILLIAMS, founder of the first and foremost school of journalism in the world-at the University of Missouri in Columbia-went from printer's devil to editor in Boonville. Later he became editor of THE HERALD-STATESMAN, at Columbia, working for E. W. Stephens, and made it the best rural weekly in America.

He dreamed of a school to teach practical newspaper training and ethics. He obtained the backing of the Missouri Press Association. He had been its youngest president. His dream became a reality.

Many schools of journalism since have been founded in other universities, and departments of journalism have grown in colleges, and even in high schools, as an offshoot of English. But Missouri trains and graduates far more than any other school.

These young men and women serve on newspapers and in press associations throughout the world. In them the ideals of Dean Walter Williams mature for international good-will and peace.

Dean Williams believed the best safeguard against war was a fair presentation of news, and a free press. He traveled throughout the world as an educator and journalist, preaching this doctrine and building more good-will and understanding for America throughout the world than possibly any other private citizen except Will Rogers, whose Cooper County culture also influenced during his two years at Kemper Military School.

WALTER WILLIAM S was dean of his school of journalism from its founding until his death in 193. Although not a college or university graduate, he served during his latter years with distinction both as president of the University of Missouri and as dean of the School of Journalism.

Walter Williams possessed a magnetic personality; a wide command of pure English and a zeal for ideals made practical by a rare fund of common sense.

As an after-dinner speaker and as a lecturer, he could lift audiences to spiritual mountain heights.

His influence continues also in his "Journalist's Creed" and in numerous writings, including a History of Missouri, other full length books, and scores of bulletins and pamphlets issued under auspices of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri.

Walter Williams is Cooper County's greatest contribution, to world journalism. A native of this county and of Boonville, a graduate from the public schools, printer, local editor, and exponent of community service, he grew up in an atmosphere of free traditions.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER in Louisiana Territory, west of St. Louis, was established opposite Boonville in Franklin, in 1819. Its editors had vision and were progressive. More about it appears in the chapter on Franklin, in this work.

Preceding, somewhat, Walter Williams in Boonville, was Colonel Horace A. Hutchison, best remembered for his small volume of selected poems, "Old Nick Abroad", copies of which may still be found in Cooper County. A few years after Walter Williams left Boonville, George W. Ferrel was poet laureate of the Missouri Press Association and, like Hutchison, was noted for his exquisite phrasing in prose and verse.

Ferrel, who is buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery, in Boonville, named Boonville "The Vibe Clad City" and, besides being a top-notch newspaperman, edited and published "The Vine Clad Magazine". The quality of its content and typography equaled national periodicals. It was issued the first of every month from the office of Mr. Ferrel's MISSOURI DEMOCRAT. The Confederate number of March, 1904, was

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loaned to this writer by Dr. Henry Winston Harper, of Austin, Texas, a Cooper Countian, who is one of 175 leading chemists in the United States.

BOONVILLE'S FIRST PAPER was THE BOONVILLE HERALD, established in 1834, by James O. Middleton, with Benjamin E. Ferry as editor. Robert Brent bought a half interest and changed it to THE WESTERN EMIGRANT, April 8, 1838.

He sold his half, March 7, 1839, to C. W. Todd, who, on April 30, 1840, became sole owner and changed it to THE BOONVILLE OBSERVER.

Todd sold a half interest, February 3, 1842, to J. W. Boggs, and Todd & Boggs sold to J. S. Collins and F. H. Caldwell.

In 1844, Allen Hammond bought Collins' interest and became publisher, with Caldwell editor, until June 9, 1846, when Caldwell sold to Hammond and returned to Virginia, due to illness of his wife.

He returned to Cooper County, and on November 7, 1850, again acquired a half interest.

Several years later, Augustine W. Simpson bought THE OBSERVER from Caldwell and Hammond. In 1861, it ceased publication because of the war. It had been Whig until the party died, in 1854, when it became Democratic.

THE MISSOURI REGISTER was the next newspaper in Cooper County. It was published by William T. Yeoman, beginning in July, 1840.

Edgar A. Robinson bought a half interest, April 22, 1841. Ira Van Nortwick purchased it, August 9, 1843. It was owned successively by Quisenberry, Price, Ward & Chilton and one Bowie, the latter using it as a temperance organ. Bowie then sold to Allen Hammond, who soon ceased publication.

THE BOONVILLE PATRIOT, established in 1856, by one Gill, was purchased by F. M. Caldwell and his brother-in-law, L. H. Stahl, with Caldwell as editor. In 1864, Federal forces seized the equipment. Later it was returned and publication was resumed.

Caldwell & Stahl founded THE BOONVILLE ADVERTISER, June 15, 1862. Drury & Selby owned it, 1869 to 1871, with A. P. Selby as editor.

It was owned by Captain Joseph L. Stephens, capitalist, banker and leading citizen, from 1872 to 1874. Captain Stephens aspired to the Democratic nomination for governor of Missouri. The paper was his mouthpiece. He added elaborate equipment, including a wood-engraving department, and provided spacious offices and many additional employees. It had the atmosphere of a large publishing house. His first editor and publisher was J. G. Pangborn.

Caldwell, Stahl & Hutchison were publishers from 1874 to 1876, with Colonel H. A. Hutchison as editor.

CAPTAIN STEPHENS again became owner from 1876 to 1878, and hired a succession of Kansas Citians as editors: Charles E. Hasbrook, Walter Bacon and George Frame. Later he employed as editor a local lawyer, Judge Benjamin E. Tompkins.

Captain Stephens did not get the Democratic nomination for governor, but later his son, Lon Vest Stephens, became governor, from 1897 to 1901.

S. W. Ravenel was publisher and editor of THE ADVERTISER from 1878 to 1884, and from then to '87 F. M. Caldwell, L. H. Stahl and P. W. Stahl were publishers, with Walter Williams editor.

Williams succeeded Mr. Caldwell as a publisher and as editor in 1887, but in 1888, he severed his connection and went to Columbia, to begin a career that continued throughout his life.

L. H. Stahl and P. W. Staid continued as publishers of THE ADVERTISER until the death of L. H. Stahl in 1904, and retirement of P. W. Stahl in 1905, when C. J. Walden became owner and editor. He retired in 1922, selling to Preston & Black, of Marshall. Mr. L. E. Preston of this partnership is at present director of publicity for the game and fish commissioner of Missouri. In 1923, Edgar C. Nelson bought THE ADVERTISER.

THIS led to the merging of two lines of newspapers; the second going back to 1868, when Milo Blair walked from Grand Rapids, Michigan, landed in Boonville with practically no means, established THE BOONVILLE EAGLE and became highly successful and prominent. His virile writings attracted

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wide attention, and he held political appointments.

In 1874, Mr. Blair moved his mechanical equipment to Sedalia and continued publication of a Republican newspaper until his death several years later. He is buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery in Boonville.

From 1874 to 1884, Cooper County had no Republican newspaper. In 1884, THE CENTRAL MISSOURI REPUBLICAN was launched by one Moser, with Ed Redman as editor. Subsequently E. J. Haller became its publisher and John E. Watson its editor.

Other publishers and dates of their succession were: Harry Mitchell, 1904; John Grimes, 1908; Elihu N. Meador 1912; Harry Mitchell, 1914; Harte & Ferguson, 1915; C. M. Harrison and E. J. Melton, 1920; Harrison, 1923; Perry Grimes, 1927.

HOUSTON HARTE bought the interest of his partner, Mr. Ferguson, soon after coming to Boonville. When Harte entered the army during the World War, in which he was commissioned a captain, he left the paper in charge of C. E. Gross, now deceased.

In September, 1919, after Harte's return, he established THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, continuing the weekly.

This was the only successful attempt in Boonville to establish a permanent daily news paper. Before launching it, Mr. Harte obtained community cooperation, with advertising contracts and pledges to patronize no other daily that might be attempted within 16 months.

The Boonville Daily Republican was less than five months old when Mr. Harte sold to a corporation headed by Harrison & Melton, with many local stockholders. Harrison was publisher and Melton editor.

Mr. Harte went immediately to the Texas Panhandle and bought the only daily paper, THE EVENING STANDARD, in San Angelo, then a town of 8,000. It has trebled in population and Mr. Harte owns solely or in partnership, nine large Texas dailies and five radio stations. He is one of the most prominent men in West Texas and reputedly a millionaire. He was one of Dean Walter Williams' early graduates from the School of Journalism. He married a Cooper County girl, Miss Isabel McCutcheon, of Pilot Grove.

C. M. HARRISON was appointed superintendent of the Missouri Reformatory for Boys in Boonville, in 1921, by Governor Arthur M. Hyde, and continued in that capacity throughout the administration of Governor Sam A. Baker. He was continued for a third term by Governor Henry S. Caulfield, but later resigned. During his second term, Colonel Harrison sold the publication to Mr. Grimes, who later sold to Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Nelson continued the daily and the weekly Advertiser with separate plants in buildings on Main and Morgan streets.

IN APRIL, 1929, E. J. Melton, who had owned a paper at Caruthersville, returned to Boonville and established a weekly, THE BOONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

In 1931, Mr. Nelson sold his newspapers to the W. J. McGiffin Newspaper Company, of Kansas City, which operates dailies in several states.

In May, 1933, E. J. Melton changed THE BOONVILLEW REPUBLICAN from a weekly to a daily, calling it THE DAILY REPUBLICAN-SUN, which he operated through January, 1934, when he merged it with THEOONVILLE DAILY NEWS of which he became editor.

On November 1, 1934, the McGiffin organization sold to a corporation headed by H. R. Winsor of Kansas City, with Mrs. Winsor and E. J. Melton as the other stockholders. Mr. Winsor, the following April, bought the stock of Mr. Melton, who then severed relations with the company.

The corporation, with Mr. Winsor as its executive head, is the present publisher of THE BOONVILLE DAILY NEWS, and THE COOPER COUNTY REPUBLICAN, located in the McGiffin building on Main street, and of THE BOONVILLE ADVERTISER, located in a building owned by E. J. Melton at 523 East Morgan.

Jack Adams is editor of THE DAILY NEWS and E. W. Sowers of THE ADVERTISER. The Daily News is Republican and the Weekly Advertiser is Democratic.

COOPER COUNTY has two other long-established newspapers, THE BUNCETON EAGLE and

THE PILOT GROVE RECORD.

G. F. Richards, publisher of THE EAGLE, also prints other newspapers and does much commercial job printing. THE EAGLE has a distinguished history. Past editors include Dr. J. B. Norman, of Tipton, Congressman W. L. Nelson of the second Missouri district; Louis Nelson; and Edgar C. Nelson, chairman of the state workmen's compensation commission.

GEORGE B. HARLAN, for 20 years owner and editor of THE PILOT GROVE RECORD, was Cooper County's representative in the Missouri Legislature and was campaign manager for Missouri's Republican nominee for governor, Jesse W. Barrett, who served with distinction as attorney general for Missouri from 1921 to 1925. Mr. Harlan is known for his editorials.

Much could be said about the many strong personalities who have owned or edited Cooper County newspapers. The county has a heritage from the days of personal journalism and these traditions still are reflected in public taste for aggressive editorial policy and clear exposition. A larger per cent of Cooper Countians perhaps appreciate well written news, editorials and features than the population of the average community.

A paper born of a Democratic factional fight had for a time as its editor Colonel W. F. Switzler, mentioned in the Hall of Fame chapter of this volume.

J. G. PANGBORN, a native of New York City, imported by Captain Stephens to boom his candidacy for governor, was the most spectacular of editors and publishers after the Civil War Judge Benjamin Tompkills was ponderous and unique. His editorship was Captain Stephens' recognition of an old friend Colonel Hutchison, a brilliant writer, was a typical genius.

Walter Williams got all the facts, wrote beautifully, but, above all else, emphasized accuracy and public service through the newspaper Ferrel was virile in prose and poetry, and, like Hutchison and Williams, won wide recognition Ed Redman was noted for his Republican editorials, and C. J. Walden, a Confederate veteran of the First Battle of Boonville, for his sharp shafts from the Democratic ranks. Colonel C. M. Harrison had a state-wide reputation as a paragrapher and an editorial writer before coming to Boonville. Community work and public life kept him from writing as prolifically in Boonville as he did in Gallatin and Sedalia, but his occasional efforts always were well received and he was popular as a delightful personality and a public man. He depended much on his editor, E. J. Melton, whose "Pen Pointers" were quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST, sold as a feature service to two dozen newspapers in 10 states, and reprinted in book form.

The Nelson brothers, at Bunceton, were best known for their interesting treatment of farm news. In Boonville, Edgar C. Nelson established the custom of issuing an annual edition of THE BOONVILLE ADVERTISER in magazine form. This has been continued. Its features usually emphasize farm successes.

COOPER COUNTY NEWSPAPERS have a record of public service. The BOONVILLE DAILY REPUBLICAN under leadership of Colonel Harrison, played an important part in building Boonville's highway bridge, completed in 1924.

Boonville's Twilight League, sponsored by seven Boonville churches, was fostered by THE BOONVILLE REPUBLICAN in 1931. Since then the sponsorship has passed to THE BOONVILLE DAILY NEWS. The awarding of a silver trophy and a banquet honoring the champions, provided by the sponsoring newspaper, comprise an annual post-season event.

CHAPTER 40
FOUNDING FAMILIES AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

At the Grave of Hannah Cole, Typical Pioneer Mother-She Was Born 14 Years Before the Revolution a tour of Walnut Grove Cemetery With L. S. Geiger, Who Has Buried Half of the 3,000 in That Beautiful City of the Dead-Leaders in Many Generations and Terse Accounts of Their Achievements, Traits and Scions-.Here Let Us Keep Their Memories Green and Be Inspired by Their Mighty Works-Pioneers Sleeping in Boonville's City Cemetery.

JUST west of State Highway 5 and north of the farm-to-market road to Pleasant Green, Briscoe Cemetery, used by a few pioneer families, is the resting place of Hannah Cole, first white woman to settle within Cooper County, and within the present Boonville. On granite boulder mounted on a tinted concrete foundation is a bronze plaque placed there by the Pilot Grove Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in 1932. It marks the big mound under which "Aunt Hannah" sleeps.

Hannah Cole, 1762-1843, was a towering, powerful woman and boss of her brood. She was a hard worker, and asked only that her children follow her to field or feed lot. For this widow and for her brother-in-law, Stephen Cole, and their families, Cole County, with the capital of Missouri within its confines, was named. She was truly a "pioneer mother ". Sleeping in the cemetery where Hannah Cole rests are members of several other early families.

ANDREW BRISCOE, 1770-1858, "*served in the wars of 1812 and 1814, and under Harrison*", and rests near his wife, Anna, 1780- 1858.

Margaret Smallwood 1799-1853.

Susan, wife of William M. Taylor, 1810-65, "a Baptist for 25 years. When asked about death, she said, 'I am not afraid to trust my Lord ' ".

Elizabeth Calvert, wife of John Taylor, 1814-45, a Baptist, the slanting slab proclaims.

Rebecca, wife of John Morton, 1825-83.

GOING from the stoutly-fenced rural burying ground where the tall grasses ripple, to the green carpet of Boonville's Walnut Grove Cemetery, one learns from Mr. L. S. Geiger, the sexton who has buried more than half of the 3,000 sleeping in that silent city, Walnut Grove has pioneers born near the birth date of Hannah Cole.

A trip through Walnut Grove with Mr. Geiger required several days, just getting brief data on the best known of other generations. Lawrence Geiger is nearing four-score years. When he is gone no one, without studying this chapter, can stroll through that beautiful city of the dead and declare their virtues.

ON THIS PILGRIMAGE to the past, the author paused with Mr. Geiger at hundreds of graves of leaders in their generations:

Samuel Wooldridge, 1819-1902, and Matilda Turley, his wife, 1818-1901. He was a farmer, then a furniture dealer, and built the building occupied by Albert Blanca's store and owned by Clarence Hurt.

John Cochran, 1833-98, born in Mayo County, Ireland, and his wife, Mary E. Cochran, 1835-1911, born in Poplar Plains, Flemington County, Kentucky. Parents of W. J. Cochran. John Cochran, a contractor, was a kindly man and his wife a wonderful woman.

Thomas George, 1826-98; his wife, Lucy A. McCulloch, 1826-93, daughter of Colonel Robert and Patsy McCulloch. Thomas and Lucy George were the parents of Miss Maggie George.

Peter Pierce, 1794-1871, genial Virginian, operated a fine hotel, now the Colonial, in Boonville. Elizabeth J. Pierce was born and died the same year as her husband.

THE REVEREND C. L. GREINER, 1810-77, was a missionary in India, and for 20 years was pastor and teacher for the Evangelical congregation in Boonville. They couldn't raise \$400 a year, so he said: "I'll go on with the work, and you pay what you can."

Dr. Milton McCoy, dentist, died in 1886.

Chester H. Brewster, river captain and tobacco factory operator with Spahr Brothers. Father of Hil-

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lard Brewster and of Mrs. John Combs, Shreveport, Louisiana.

John W. Cosgrove, 1838-1925, Vermonter. A prominent lawyer, community builder, and member of congress.

CHARLES CHRISTIAN BELL, 1848-1931, founder and honorary president for life of the International Apple Shippers Association. His biography appears in this volume.

William Rankin, 1806-95, founder of Rankin's Mill. His sons, R. S. Rankin, 1847-1923, and Silas Rankin, 1849-1915, succeeded him at the mill.

Frederick Thomas Kemper, 1816-81, founder of Kemper Military School, and his wife, Susan Holton Taylor, 1829-1905. He was from Madison County, Virginia; she from Barre, Vermont.

Captain David DeHaven, 1826-76, Virginian, wholesaler. His wife, Mary T. DeHaven, 1838-1912, taught in the public schools.

H. L. Wallace, 1808-80, mayor of Boonville in 1865. His second wife, Malvina, 1819- 1909, was of the Bunce family.

O. D. Edwards, 1836-1911, photographer, and his wife, Sophia, 1842-1919. Their son, Lewis, was a politician.

REUBEN WYATT WHITLOW, 1843-1932, G. A. R., abstracter. Witty, brilliant, wealthy, charitable. His wife, Harriet R. Whitlow, 1843-1932.

George W. Ferrel, 1852-1906, poet laureate of the Missouri Press Association. He named Boonville the Vine-Clad City. He published *The Topic* and *THE VINE-CLAD MAGAZINE*.

Leslie Ferrel, harness manufacturer.

William D Muir, 1825-72, Virginian, grandmaster of Masons of Missouri, 1869-70.

John Bernard, 1815-99, manufacturer and retailer of cigars. His wife, Mary, 1823-1902. Their son, Louis Bernard, resides in Boonville.

FRANK GIBBONS, 1838-1907, and Corporal William Gibbons of Company F, 2nd Nebraska Cavalry, ran a sawmill near the Katy bridge for many years. They were prosperous and popular. Frank Gibbons was the father of Mrs. F. G. Lohse.

Louis Weyland, 1824-1905, manufactured carriages, buggies and spring wagons on High street, west of the Boonville bridge. His wife was Katherine Weyland. They were parents of George A. Weyland, of Weyland & Windsor.

F. W. Gross, 1835-1925, early confectioner. His wife, Rosa, 1841-1905, was from Baden, Germany. They were parents of Ed Gross, of Hot Springs, and of Herman, George, John, Katie and Rose Gross, of Boonville.

John G. Gross, 1826-83, confectioner and baker. He was the father of C. Emil Gross, former postmaster, and of Henry Gross, both deceased, and Charles F. Gross, a present resident of Boonville, and the grandfather of Mrs. Matt Meredith and of Miss Gertrude Gross of Boonville, and of Mrs. C. R. Sebastian of Santa Fe, New Mexico.

John Boehm, 1826-83, leading boot and shoe manufacturer.

COLONEL Joseph G. Koontz 1801-67, grocer. His wife, Mary, 1802-83. Their sons, Hiram, George, DeWitt and David, deceased, and one living in Boonville, A. M. Koontz, past 90 years old.

George Buchanan, 1831-1912, Scotsman, bachelor. A wealthy farmer, and kind to the poor.

E. J. Bedwell, 1821-82, monument man. His wife, Nancy, 1820-73. They lost two daughters from cholera in 1873. A son, George McClellan Bedwell, is in the monument business at Shelbina, Missouri.

John Adam Bell, 1803-65; his wife, Catherine Sophia Gross, 1810-68. They were from Aldstadt, Germany, and parents of Colonel C. C. Bell.

John Peter Neef, 1836-87; his wife, Caroline, 1838-1917. His bookstore was the predecessor to Hirlinger's.

Anton Muehlschuster, 1845-83, brewer, and Sophia K. Muehlschuster, his wife, 1853-1932. Prominent and good people. Parents of Mrs. Richard Hadelich and of Miss Matilda Muehlschuster.

NICHOLAS WALZ, 1838-92, and his wife, Julia, 1839-1914, parents of Charles and Miss Julia

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Walz and of Mrs. Ernest Sombart, all of Boonville, of Henry, St. Louis, and of a former mayor, John E. Walz, deceased, and of Miss Louise, deceased. Nicholas Walz operated a big drygoods and grocery store and was a leader among the Turners.

Alexander H. McArthur, 1827-1919, prominent farmer, and his wife, Jane Mariah Buchanan, 1832-1900, parents of Dan McArthur, president of the Bank of Speed.

Austin P. Speed, 1851-89, a huge man and the first conductor on the Missouri Pacific from Boonville to Tipton. His wife, Susan Jeter Speed, 1853-1925.

Harvy Bunce, 1816-93, for whom Bunceton was named. Banker, gentleman. His son, Beverly, county clerk for several terms, also was highly successful. A younger son, Mortimer, moved to Henry County. Mrs. Reid Quarles, Boonville, is a granddaughter.

Milo Blair, editor of the Boonville Eagle and a power in Missouri journalism. His daughters, Millie and Claudia were popular.

John N. Gott, 1833-1912, a Union captain.

James M. Nelson, 1816-1902, and his wife, Margaret J. Wyan, 1821-1919, age 98; grandparents of Dr. A. W. Nelson, deceased, Democratic nominee for governor of Missouri in 1924, and of N. Nelson Leonard.

Jacob Wyan, 1772-1842, and his wife, Nancy, 1771-1882, for whom additions to Boonville are named.

RICHARD HADELICH, 1842-1901, and his wife, Wilhelmina, 1843-1924, parents of the present Richard Hadelich, prominent Boonville citizen. Richard Hadelich, Sr., was an accountant and capitalist. He was kind, but an appointment at two p. m. meant exactly then. His wife was noted for her charities.

Adam Eckbard, 1828-1914, and his wife, Catherine, 1831-1900. He was a meat packer.

Wesley Wyan; no dates given.

Horace G. Windsor, 1860-1923, the first man to grow an average of 100 bushels of corn on 70 acres; president of the Missouri Corn Growers Association for many years and the state's outstanding farmer. The father of John H. Windsor of Boonville and of Wilbur C. Windsor of Tyler, Texas.

John Zollinger, 1841-1913, and his wife, Margaret, 1845-1910.

S. L. JEWETT, 1833-1916, and his wife, Martha, 1834-1893, founders of the numerous and prominent Jewett family. He owned and operated Jewett's Mill and farmed extensively.

William Atkinson, 1837-1922, and Sarah, his wife, 1836-1917, prominent farmers and parents of well-known citizens today.

Robert Miller, 1825-1914, and his wife, Rachel, 1838-93. Parents of William Miller, a present resident of Boonville.

Kate, only daughter of Joshua L. and Catharina G. Tracy, 1837-54. Her parents conducted Adelphi Seminary previous to the Civil War. It was located at the site of the Henry Goodman and Veit Eppstein homes.

Isaac Lionberger, 1805-62, a grandfather of Mrs. C. H. van Ravenswaay. D. B. Lionberger, 1846-73.

Ferd A. Rogers, 1829-73, once sheriff. A Grandfather of Mrs. T. F. Waltz.

Dr. W. S. Hutchison, 1857-83, splendid son of Editor Horace Hutchison, poet and author of "*Old Nick Abroad*".

Edward B. McPherson, 1805-69, Marylander and proprietor of the City Hotel, lauded by Senator Vest. His widow ran it for many years after his death, and maintained its fame. Their son, Captain Henry McPherson, 1835-1907, river captain.

Truman V. Hickcox, 1822-1900, bachelor. Jolliest man of his generation and adored by young people. A crowd always collected around him to swap stories.

Dr. HENRY GIBSON and his wife, Mittie, who died in 1857. He cared for David Barton when other friends forsook him. Dr. and Mrs. Gibson were grandparents of Mrs. George T. Irvine, of Boonville.

Colonel Joseph L. Stephens, 1835-77, banker, lawyer, sponsor of the railroad to Tipton and friend

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of Jay Gould. He feared pneumonia, and died of it at 42. Martha Gibson, his wife, was good as gold. She nearly always wore calico.

John Combs, 1800-57, prominent farmer.

Alfred Slack, 1821-90, general merchant, the father of Mrs. Campbell McFarlane, of Houstonia.

Captain William E. Baird, 1804-92, a jolly retired farmer. Because he carried a parasol, rain or shine, he was known as "the umbrella man". His wife, Evaline, 1807-76.

Janus White, and his wife, Mary, both from Bullet County, Kentucky. Each was born and died the same years, 1810-78.

DAVID BARTON, 1783-1837, of Tennessee, and father of Missouri's constitution. Missouri's first United States senator, and the equal of Daniel Webster in debate.

John G. Miller, 1812-56, born at Danville, Kentucky; served three consecutive terms in Congress.

Thomas Russell, 1796-1854, and his wife, Eliza, 1798-1868, ancestors of the Harrimans.

The Reverend William Gilmore Bell, 1812- 80; born in West Alexander, Pennsylvania, died at Coleman, Texas. No relation to C. C. Bell.

John James Hoge, 1832-1904, and his wife, Mary Colhoun, died 1913.

DR. WILLIAM M. QUARLES, 1831-61, killed in the First Battle of Boonville. Father of Reid Quarles, prominent citizen living west of Boonville.

Colonel James Quarles, D. D., 1809-74.

Washington Adams, Missouri Supreme Court judge, owned property about the site of Boonville's Lutheran Church.

Major William Harley, 1796-1891, Santa Fe trader; donated site of Harley Park, Boonville.

Andrew Adams, 1812-86, and his wife, Sarah Ann Flourney, 1830-89. Wealthy, they lived leisurely.

Carl Franz Aehle, 1829-1910, operated a queensware and music store. He helped to establish Walnut Grove Cemetery.

Dr. A. W. Kueckelhan, 1812-93, and his wife, Margaret, 1817-94. The Doctor helped to establish Walnut Grove.

C. H. Smith, 1801-80, probate judge; related to the Triggs. His wife, Emily - "*The gospel of a life like hers is more than books and scrolls.*" Their daughters were considered Missouri's most beautiful. One is the widow of the Reverend Maderia, Kansas City.

John Viertel, 1822-1903, native of Bavaria; a money-maker; his wife, Maria, 1818-1904, from Hanover. Grandparents of Walter A. Viertel.

GEORGE ROEDER, 1833-1911, and his wife, Wilhelmina, 1827-1902. He was a carriage manufacturer. Very high-type people. Parents of Louis Roeder, Boonville capitalist.

Blasius Efinger, 1830-1904, and his wife, Louise F., 1826-1905, prominent farm people. Parents of Henry and George Efinger.

John P. Huth, 1820-96; his wife, Mary, 1829-1909. Descendants numerous about Prairie Home.

Duncan A. McMillan, 1840-80, New Yorker, victim of tuberculosis. Malcolm, his brother and partner in law, also, was afflicted, and sought a dry climate.

Dr FRANKLIN SWAP, 1830-1902, mayor, member of school board. Mary, his wife, a charter member of the Christian Church. Parents of Dr. Charles Swap.

A. H. C. Koontz, 1833-93, operated a big grocery store and dealt in many commodities. Once when he put up signs - "*Koontz wants to buy oats*", boys changed the first letter of the last word to "c". His wife, Mary, 1837-73, and he were deservedly popular.

George Koontz, 1840-1912, accountant, had whiskers to the floor. He was a good man. His wife, Laura Ellen, 1830-1912, was a milliner.

John G. Durr, 1837-1918, operated a saddle and harness factory. His wife was Mary Augusta Durr, 1841-1901.

COLONEL THOMAS ALEXANDER. JOHNSTON, 1848-1934, and his wife, Caroline Rea, 1846-

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1933, builders of Kemper Military School. The Colonel was Boonville's foremost citizen for two generations and a great benefactor.

Margaret Barnett Johnston, 1748-1836, and Alexander Johnston, 1789-1839, ancestors of Colonel T. A. Johnston.

George Sahn, 1832-1915, and his wife, Catherine, 1833-1909, parents of Mrs. Henry Sombart. He operated a shoe store at 316 Main, Boonville, and developed a large factory, employing about 50 men.

WILLIAM SOMBART, 1796-1881, native of Hattingen, Prussia. Known as "Uncle William", he was universally loved. He was a heavy-set man. He was the father of William and Julius Sombart, founders of the Boonville Mills. Five daughters and four sons-in-law of Uncle William are buried near him: Andrew Hosp, 1825-1916, prominent farmer, and Amelia H. Sombart, 1828-1904, parents of Julius Hosp; Stephen Weber, 1813-84, blacksmith and foundryman. and his wife, a Sombart; John D. Sanger, 1842-1925, merchant at Pilot Grove and Marshall, and his wife, Mary C. Sombart, 1845-1928; Charles Force, expert carpenter, and his wife, a Sombart; and Mrs. Durr.

Captain Joseph Kinney, 1810-92. He lived where Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wallace now reside, but built "-Rivereene" in Howard County, opposite Boonville, to avoid what he considered excessive taxation. About the same time, Dr. W. H. Trigg built several houses outside the city limits, just beyond the present Edgar Hale home, and Boonville promptly extended its area to take in the property built as a protest to city levies. Captain Kinney was a wealthy riverman, with a large fleet bearing the names of his children.

Robert B. Bacon, 1809-95, had a hardware store where Walterscheid's Drug Store now is. He built the large brick house on Main street where C. P. Malone resides. He married twice. Amanda Hayden, 1820-52, and to Sarah (no family name given) 1841-95.

Dr. JOHN FETZER, 1825-84, surgeon 5th regiment, Missouri State Militia, of the Union Army, built three business houses on Main Street, starting north from Stretz's barber shop. He was the father of Mrs. J. F. Rutherford.

David Andrews, 1810-93, tinner and hardware merchant where Tearle's now is located, and his wife, Margaret, 1817-1901, founded a prominent family in Cooper County. Charles Edward Andrews, 1849-1917, became wealthy. His wife, Jennie Dobyns, died in 1925. Three brothers: Alonzo, Hardage and David, died before Charles. Florence Andrews, 1846-86, was the wife of John T. Heard, of Sedalia, member of congress.

Willis Wilson Trent, 1835-1912, county surveyor, and Nancy Medora Hix, his wife, 1845-1930. He was a brother of E. A. "Carter" Trent, printer.

JAMES AUGUSTUS HOWARD, 1842-1918, druggist and salesman, and his first wife, Alice Albertson Howard, 1844-74, parents of Mrs. L. L. Chilton and of Gus Howard of Laredo, Texas. Mr. Howard married a sister of his deceased wife. She was Laura Albertson, 1842-78. A daughter, Laura, was born of that union.

Louis Bendele, 1806-89, Bavarian; operated a furniture store in a frame building on Wharf Hill; his wife, Marianna, 1808-79.

Peyton R. Hayden, Sr., 1796-1855, native of Bourbon County, Kentucky. He and his wife died the same year. Miss Ruth Chambers is a descendant. He was the father of Emmett Hayden, brilliant attorney, and the great-great-grandfather of Frank Chambers of the attorney general's office, Washington, D. C.

The Reverend Almon D. Corbyn, first rector of Christ Church, Episcopal. He has a son prominent in Oklahoma.

MARCUS WILLIAMS, 1816-90, from Rockbridge County, Virginia. He was Boonville's first mayor and a contractor, steamboat captain and factory operator. His wife, Mary J. Muir, 1822-85, was brilliant, widely-read and of great spiritual strength. They were grandparents of Dean Walter Williams, founder of the first and foremost school of journalism in the world, and of William Muir Williams, a judge of the Missouri Supreme Court.

Michael Dumolt, 1849-1920, and Katherine Esser, 1856-1921; parents of Mrs. Joe Oswald.

Henry Zeigel, 1843-1913, and his wife, Malinda, 1850-1925; parents of Mrs. Richard Rothgeb,

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New Lebanon.

J. Ad Mills, 1855-1911, and Dora B., 1861- 1929. He was presiding judge of the county court. He owned the Spieler farm, now in southeast Boonville.

ARTHUR W. NELSON, 1878-1932, physician, gentleman farmer, breeder of fine livestock, banker and Democratic nominee for governor of Missouri in 1924, was drowned in the Lake of the Ozarks with his son-in-law, Walter D. Semple, 1900-32, prosecuting attorney, when their boat was engulfed in rough water.

Captain Charles E. Leonard, 1839-1916, and his wife, Nadine, parents of N. Nelson Leonard. See *Leaders in Agriculture* in Hall of Fame chapter.

T. W. Hale, 1833-1907, and Mary E. Hale, 1843-1911, parents of Edgar T. Hale, city engineer, and for many years county surveyor.

William H. Martin, 1864-1911, died at Versailles in discharge of duty as judge of the fourteenth judicial circuit of Missouri. Governor Herbert M. Hadley and many other notables attended his funeral, one of the largest ever held in Boonville. His widow, Mrs. F. R. Smiley, resides in Boonville. Two of their five sons are lawyers.

Gideon A. Broomfield, 1860-1925, prominent stock buyer and shipper, died October 17, four days before his wife, Anna, who also was born in 1860.

JAMES WILLIAM HARPER, 1821-67, born in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, was the father of Henry Winston Harper, distinguished educator, dean of the Graduate School of Texas University and noted chemist. James W. Harper and his brother, George Branch Harper, conducted a wholesale drug house where Tearle's now is. Theirs was the only wholesale institution of its kind in the West.

Virginia Crenshaw, 1838-1932, widow of James W. Harper, married John Holland in 1884, and wrought nobly at Springfield, Missouri, their home. She was a great-grand-daughter of Patrick Henry. See biography.

George Branch Harper, 1826-95, a Confederate captain. See biography and Hall of Fame chapter.

Sarah Worsham Moore, 1801-57, became the wife of William Holloway Thweatt Harper, October 22, 1818.

The Harper monument has more than eight hundred letters on it, more than any other in Walnut Grove Cemetery, including mention of William Worsham Harper, 1857-1932; George Muir Harper, 1861-63; James Crenshaw Harper, 1863-65; Sallie Worsham Harper, 1828-76; Harriet Rebecca Harper, 1829-76; and Henry Winston Harper, born in 1859, and residing in Austin, Texas.

Alexander Adolphus Howard, 1840-1906, and his wife, Fannie Lionberger Howard, 1848-79.

George Vollrath, 1809-65, Boonville's first potter, was a great uncle of Miss Bertha Vollrath of Boonville and the father of Miss Emma Vollrath, Sedalia.

FRED MITTELBACH, 1826-1902, operated a shoe store where Lohse's grocery is.

William Mittelbach, 1856-1930, son of Fred Mittelbach, was a druggist where Pieper's Drug Shop is, was secretary of the Boonville Board of Education for many years and did much for improvement of Cooper County cemeteries. His first wife was Mollie Sahn, 1857-95. His widow, now residing in Boonville, is the former Miss Sophia Reinhart, of a prominent family.

Lawrence Geiger, Sr., 1827-99, native of Baden, Germany, operated the first soda-water factory in Boonville, beginning in 1865. Deliveries were made by steamboat and wagon. He was also a physician. His son, Lawrence Geiger, Sr., is sexton at Walnut Grove Cemetery.

William H. Harrison, 1842-1915, and Laura, his wife, 1845-1921, were parents of Mrs. W. J. Cochran, and he was an uncle of J. Bart Harrison. William H. Harrison was a road overseer. He had a kind word for everyone.

M. ADDISON SMILEY, 1828-1916, of West Middleton, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Mary B., 1836-1905, from Ohio County, 'West Virginia, were the parents of Dr. F. R. Smiley, Boonville physician, and Miss Anna Smiley.

George F. Fluke, 1850-1929. His first wife is buried near Overton. His second wife, and widow, is a member of the Tucker family.

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A. W. McFarland, 1834-1910, and his wife, Mary C., 1833-1927, prominent farmers, were the parents of Mrs. J. Terrell Mills.

George W. Johnston, 1856-1904, and Robert Johnston, 1847-1908, were brothers of Colonel T. A. Johnston, builder of Kemper Military School. Alice J. Johnston, widow of Robert, resides in Cooper County.

Joseph L. Hesel, 1849-1915, and his wife, Louisa P., 1850-1935, were parents of the Hesel Brothers, former bakery operators, and of Miss Louise Hesel.

CLAUS STAMMERJOHN, 1842-1931, and his wife, Emma, 1851-1933, were the parents of E. C. and Ben Stammerjohn, and of Mmes. Opal Heiberger, John Durr and Ed Holtman, all of Boonville, and of Mrs. Arthur E. Barnes, Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Another son, John Stammerjohn, was Boonville's postmaster at the time of his death.

Marcus Lohse, 1848-1924, and Carrie Stuben, 1857-93, were the parents of F. G. Lohse, Boonville's senior grocer and president of many important institutions. Marcus Lohse operated a lime kiln in partnership with Peter Miller, 1844-1915, who, with his wife, Emma, are buried nearby. They were the parents of Fred Miller, now deceased.

G. H. Winkelmeyer, 1825-71, cabinetmaker and furniture dealer, and Christina Winkelmeyer, 1826-1906, were the parents of Mrs. L. O. Schaumburg.

Martin Tucker, 1865-1925, sheriff, and Martha D. Tucker, 1864-1922, parents of James Tucker, grocer.

Charles P. Moore, 1826-1909, and his wife, Martha Ann, 1834-1908. He was a farmer and veterinarian. They were the parents of Return L. Moore.

J. S. McFadden, died when 70, tailor and clothier, was an uncle of Miss Ella Summers. He is buried by his wife, Cecilia E., 1823-1905.

DR. PEYTON LEONIDAS HURT, 1845-1913, who married Miss Cora Kinney, did much for the poor, and Dan Wooldridge, 1848-1908, druggist, filled their prescriptions on credit.

John F. Viertel, 1851-1927, father of Jesse Viertel, was industrious and wealthy.

JAMES EDWIN TALIAFERRO, 1849-1936, was circuit clerk and a Boonville undertaker for many years. His wife, Frances Monroe, 1857- 1932, sleeps beside him. They were the parents of Monroe Taliaferro. Grand Rapids, Michigan, manufacturer, and of Jack Taliaferro, publisher.

Frank Lionberger, 1842-1913, and his wife, Emma Talbot, 1850-1924, prominent farmers, parents of Mrs. C. H. van Ravenswaay.

John E. Thro, 1842-1924, lumberman, and his wife, Sarah E., 1847-77.

JOHN A. HAYN, 1832-1861, and his wife, Pauline Thro, who died in 1879. He died of wounds sustained in the Second Battle of Boonville. The Cooper County camp of the Grand Army of the Republic was named in his honor.

Thomas M. Campbell, 1809-70, river captain.

George Hain, 1804-77, grocer and drygoods man. His widow, 1824-1908, became the wife of C. W. Sombart.

Jeremiah Rice, 1785-1855.

Edward H. Harris, 1865-1926, and Alma Windsor, 1866-1926. Edward was a younger brother of Henry W. Harris, Sedalia banker.

Frederick Sauter, 1840-1918, and his wife, Julia Massie, 1842-1919; and Professor A. H. Sauter and his wife, Mary, were prominent in business, and interested in music.

Henry A. Massie and his wife, Anna D., died in 1867 and 1850, respectively. He was small of stature but big as an iron merchant.

Samuel M. Lyon, 1803-40, physician.

JULIA MEGQUIER, 1844-1905, president of Megquier Seminary, conducted for many years at Sixth and Locust streets in Boonville.

Leslie Smith, 1834-94, and his wife, Mary, 1847-86.

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Dr. P. W. G. Thomas, 1796-1871. Jolly, he joshed with children.

Richard Thompson, 1776-1844. Richard R. Thompson, 1817-86, undertaker, made caskets. His wife, Mary E. Kelly, 1826-1907. Her parents, John Kelly, 1793-1882, and Bitha Kelly, 1799-1892.

Theodore Corum, 1847-1902, a successful farmer, and America A. Corum, 1847-1916, were parents of Crutchfield Drew Corum, 1870-1922, brilliant lawyer, and Robert Wyan Corum, 1872-1929, Boonville postmaster and father of Bill Corum, New York sports columnist.

Joseph Barnhart, 1850-1906, and his wife, Mary, 1853-1932, parents of Miss Leona Barnhart, the milliner.

John Beckett, 1835-1912, and his wife, Caroline, 1838-1910, grandparents of Earl Beckett, now of Kansas City.

John Lutz, 1826-90, and Anna C. Lutz, 1822-92, prominent farmers and grandparents of Henry Fuser, and his paternal grandparents, Bernard Fuser, 1815-75, and Susanna M. Klarm, 1813-1900.

GEORGE H. MEYER, 1853-1908, and Elizabeth H. Meyer, 1856-1925, parents of George and Herman Meyer.

Frank George, 1857-1930, and his wife, Virginia, 1859-1922. He was a Boonville undertaker for many years.

John M. Brueckner, 1824-1904, and Margaret, his wife, 1827-1916, both born near Coburn, Germany. Their son, William L. Brueckner 1860-1927, sleeps near them. He was a successful farmer, specializing in pure-bred hogs. His son, Walter Brueckner, is a former county judge.

Casper Manger, 1830-93, leading butcher, and his wife, 1832-1905, parents of Louis, August, Philip, Charles, Will and Julius Manger, and of Mrs. Laura Meyer. Three of the Manger brothers established a great chain of hotels. See Hall of Fame chapter.

E. H. Roberts, 1830-1907, prominent lumberman, and his wife, Mary, 1832-1923, parents of Hugh, Sallie, Dora and Hattie Roberts. Hugh, deceased, was a member of Boonville's board of public works.

EDWARD M. JEWETT, 1863-1918, farmer, and a brother of Judges Ben and Gil Jewett. His widow resides in Cooper County.

Charles Hirlinger, Sr., 1841-1906, wagon manufacturer, and his wife, Mary Ann, 1841-1917, kindly, generous people.

Colonel Robert McCulloch, 1820-1905, and his wife, Louisa George. He was born in Albemarle County, Virginia. He could have any county office he desired, and was a public servant for many years. Two daughters reside in Dallas.

Jacob L. George, 1831-98, and his wife, Mary Elizabeth, parents of Mrs. Lee Debo.

J. W. Byler, 1834-1922, and his wife, Susan, 1850-1915, have many descendants about Prairie Home.

JACOB HIRSCH, 1851-1919, founder of Boonville's wholesale grocery, was highly successful and would go his full length for friends. His wife, Leah Alice Asbury, 1854-1931, sleeps beside him. They were the parents of A. B. Hirsch, druggist.

James T. Hickam, 1861-1934, prominent farmer, ardent Democrat, and hale fellow well met. His widow, Laura Belle Hickam, resides east of Boonville, and their children are prominent in Cooper County.

E. H. Rogers, 1843 (Date of death not given), became wealthy farming, specializing in sheep. Mary Elliott, his first wife, born in 1843, died in 1916. He married again when 85 years old.

August Bauman, 1836-1915, wagonmaker, and his wife, were the parents of Ed Bauman, formerly county collector.

JOHN S. DAUWALTER, 1829-1913, tanner and upstanding citizen, and his wife, Katharine, 1835-1912. Miss Clara Dauwalter, bookkeeper at Victor's, is a daughter.

Julius Sombart, 1825-1915, and his wife, Louise, 1838-70. A forty-niner, he helped to found the Boonville Mills and managed it for many years. He was a capitalist and public-spirited citizen. Two sons and a daughter, George and William Sombart, and Mrs. Nora Goodman, reside in Kansas City.

Octavia V. Cochran, 1862-1930, and William Owen Cochran, 1888-1916, wife and son of Dr. O. W.

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Cochran, probate judge.

Theodore Brandes, 1850-1926, and Annie Marie, his wife, 1858-1923, parents of Mrs. John Barron of the Jefferson School neighborhood.

DAVID G. NUNN, 1856-1934, and son, Grover C. Nunn, 1885-1935, of near Blackwater. The widow and mother resides in the home community.

William Foreman Johnson, 1861-1925, lawyer, grand master of Missouri Masons and author of *Johnson's History of Cooper County*.

FREDRICH A. NEEF, 1835-1934, father of prominent citizens. His widow resides on Locust Street, in Boonville.

L. L. Chilton, 1863-1934, jeweler, Baptist leader and father of Arthur Chilton, owner and manager of Southern radio stations. Mrs. L. L. Chilton resides on High street, Boonville.

Charles Vollrath, 1858-1935, bookkeeper for years at the Boonville Mills, justice of the peace and police judge of Boonville. His widow and daughter, Miss Bertha Vollrath, reside on High street in Boonville.

Henry C. Fischer, 1827-77, and his wife, Anna, 1826-1925, political refugees from Germany and parents of Judge John Fischer.

CURTIS EARLE CHRANE, 1886-1930, superintendent of Boonville Public Schools for 19 years and until his death by an escaping reformatory inmate who made Mr. Chrane drive him in the Chrane car, then shot him on U. S. Highway 40 in Howard County. His widow and two daughters, Barbara and Jacqueline, and a young son, Curtis Chrane, Jr., are residents of Columbia. Barbara teaches in Boonville. The daughters are talented musicians. See Hall of Fame chapter.

Otto Schaumburg, 1854-1934, brickmaker, father of L. O. Schaumburg, Boonville's city attorney. Mrs. Otto Schaumburg resides in Boonville.

P. M. Strutz, 1871-1932, son of the founder of the Phoenix-American Pipe Works and father of the present head, Reg M. Strutz. Berend Vieth, 1839-1923, and his wife, Lizzie Seleck, 1848-1936. An impecunious immigrant from Germany, he became well-to do, and was a popular farmer. His children reside near Bunceton.

Fred W. Miller, 1833-1910, from Prisen, Germany, and his wife, Jessie, 1844-1898, parents of James R. Miller, former Boonville chief of police and a Boonville realtor who opened important residential additions to Boonville.

Lon Vest Stephens, 1858-1923, governor of Missouri from 1897 to 1901, and his wife, Margaret Nelson, who died in 1929.

Ernst Roeschel, 1824-99, leading druggist.

CHARLES W. SOMBART, 1820-98, and his wife, Catharine, 1823-85; wealthy and charitable. Their daughters, Kate, 1854-86, and Fannie, 1858-86, died of tuberculosis on successive days.

Jacob P. Gmelieh, 1839-1914, and his wife, Doris, 1841-1992. See article on Gmelich & Schmidt Jewelry Company, in biographical section; also Hall of Fame chapter.

Charles Henry Brokmeyer, 1845-1902, leading merchant, and his wife, Johanna, 1852- 1926, parents of Henry and William Brokmeyer, prominent Boonville citizens.

J. W. Draffen, originally of Charlottesville, West Virginia, 1824-96. He was a law partner of George Graham Vest and of William Muir Williams.

Morris J. Wertheimer, of Jewish background and from Bavaria, his life span was from 1826 to 1907. He was a leading merchant and prominent in the Episcopal Church.

DR. WILLIAM H. TRIGG, 1808-98, founder of the distinguished Trigg family in Cooper County. Near him are buried the following kin: John Thomas Pigott, 1823-1904; Josephine Trigg Pigott, 1838-1907; William H. Trigg, 1845-1929; William M. Lionberger, 1844-1924; Anna Trigg Lionberger, 1842-1915.

John Stewart Elliott, 1844-1915, banker, and his wife, Laura Speed Elliott, 1856-1912. for whom Boonville's high school building is named.

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Ed Redman, 1856-96, editor. Eugene Haller, editor of German and English language newspapers. His widow resides in Boonville. His son, Monte Haller, is represented with a biography in this volume.

Nicholas Vollrath, 1814-67, and his brother, George, and John M. Jegglin, owners of early day pottery shops.

DR. J. H. WOOLDRIDGE, 1832-95, was prominent as a grain and livestock buyer. His wife was an ardent prohibitionist.

William Speed Stephens, banker and insurance man.

John Godfrey Boller, 1828-64, killed by bushwhackers, and his wife, Matilda Boller Stuart, 1831-99, grandparents of G. P. Boller, Boonville undertakers and of Mrs. Frank Hirlinger and Miss Matilda Boller.

Christian Krohn, 1821-64, slain by bush-whackers.

William Muir Williams, 1850-1916, grand master of Missouri Masons, state supreme judge, and father of Judge Roy D. Williams and of Mrs. T. S. Simrall, of Boonville, and of other prominent people, including Mrs. Jessie Cosgrove, Mrs. Monroe Taliaferro and Mrs. Scott Wilson.

MRS. ANNIE L. MILLS, 1864-1920, wife of Erle S. Mills, prominent farmer. Hunter N. Mills, 1849-1915, and his wife, Mary, 1855- 1912.

Kathrina Fessler Gertz, 1836-95, twice married; mother of Mrs. Jacob Deck, Sr.

Newton A. Gilbreath, 1834-1910, and wife, Ann Logan, 1841-88. His second wife, and widow, Mrs. Miriam E. Gilbreath, resides with a son near Prairie Home.

James M. Bowmer, 1832-1906, and his wife, Catharine, 1810-87, parents of George Bowmer of Mount Hermon.

GEORGE RUDOLPH, 1841-1920, and his brothers, Adam and John. From their line have descended many honored and successful citizens.

Maggie Rudolph Muntzel, 1869-1904, wife of Henry Muntzel, and J. H. C. Muntzel, 1840-86, whose widow resides in Cooper County.

Andrew Steigleder, 1829-1909, and his wife, Mary Elizabeth, 1834-1921.

The Reverend William Prottzman, pioneer Methodist minister of Boonville, and his wife. He was a circuit rider and founder of early churches, a stalwart of Methodism.

ALL of the aforementioned were leaders in their generations. Walnut Grove was established long after Boonville's City Cemetery, and was first restricted for slave-holders and the aristocracy. Many prominent pioneers are buried in the City Cemetery, as the following reveals:

F. Houx, 1783-1866; Robert Brent, 1787- 1852. Lewis Rose, 1777-1852, and his wife, Martha, 1793-1856. Emanuel Harnsborger, 1792-1849. Isaac N. Bernard, 1792-1860, and his wife, Susan, 1805-63.

Peter Shelby, 1815-98, the lantern man previously mentioned and his wife, Adaline, 1826-1909. John Sites, 1784-1853, and his wife, Martha, 1802-48.

Sarah, wife of William Harvey, 1789-1850, Ellen Peyton, 1800-47. Casandria, wife of James Garter, 1786-1851. Frances Prowd, 1790-1842. Charles Hutchison, 1785-1848. Frances Tomlinson, 1786-1868.

JAMES BUCHANAN, 1799-1844, native of Renfrew Shire, Scotland. Anton Fuchs, 1795- 1843. William R. Piper, 1822-52, an Odd Fellow.

Johanna Winston, 1794-1891, age 97.

Allen Hammond, publisher of the BOONVILLE OBSERVER in the 1840s, and two infant sons.

Mary, wife of Joseph Eckhard, 1803-45. Julius Schmidt, 1800-67. Margaret, wife of J. B. Beck, 1800-82. William T. Almond, 1815-42. Andrew Wilson, 1805-45. Catherine Morgkel, 1802-79. The Reverend John Koelle, 1823-70.

Charles F. W. Schierholz, 1823-91, native of Prussia. Paul Stegner, 1803-56, and his wife, Mary, 1810-57, both of Sachsen, Coburg. Rosina Fuchs, 1800-62, born in the Dukedom of Baden. Louis Bernard, 1830-63. David Bernard, 1833-72.

Samuel B. Hocker, 1813-51. Richard Tuckley, 1826-59, "native of England". Susan Barcus, 1799-

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1855. Levi Mills, 1815-79, from Carrol County, Kentucky.

ROBERT T. BRENT, born in Warrenton, Virginia, in 1823; killed by Apache Indians at Dead Men's Spring, New Mexico, 1851. His tall monument bears a Masonic emblem.

George Moeller, 1823-56, has two monuments, one erected in 1924.

S. E. BINGHAM, 1819-48; possibly a brother of the famous painter, George Caleb Bingham, whose father conducted a hotel at Franklin when it was the largest city between St. Louis and Santa Fe. The family moved to Arrow Rock. Later George was apprenticed to a cabinetmaker in Boonville. He married Miss Elizabeth Hutchison, sister of Colonel Horace Hutchison, noted editor and author of a volume of verse, *"Old Nick Abroad"*.

OLD CONCORD CEMETFRY, one of the oldest and one of the best kept rural burying grounds in Cooper County, is the resting place of many pioneers:

Hugh Rogers, 1788-1850, and his wife, Mary, 1803-59. Hugh Rogers, 1837-1917, and his wife, Bettie Chilton Rogers, 1843-90.

Philip A. Tutt, 1794-1871. Gabriel Tutt, 1787-1853, and his wife, Jane, 1797-1879. George E. Tutt, 1865-90, son of J. H. and H. E. Tutt.

Cyntha E. Elkin, 1791-1870, native of Clark County, Kentucky. Martha L. Reed, 1796-1877, also of Clark County, Kentucky, and the mother of E. T. Woodward, and Mary J. Woodward, 1828-73, wife of E. T. Woodward.

Sara Tucker, 1784-1879, wife of Joseph Tucker. At death she was 95 years, 3 months and 29 days old. Thomas Tucker, 1812-89, and his wife, Mary, 1824-90.

John Crawford, 1816-89, and his wife, Maria, 1840-1910.

Elizabeth Taliaferro, 1816-1906.

Jesse Nave, second lieutenant, Company F, 7th Missouri Infantry, C. S. A.

William Pulley, 1801-86; Lorenza D. Pulley, 1810-89; Elizabeth Pulley, 1805-72; Nathaniel O. Pulley, 1837-1916, native of Madison County, Kentucky; C. W. Pulley, 1850-96, relatives of Judge A. L. Pulley of the Cooper County Court.

Benniga Hurt, 1816-55; his wife, Nancy, 1824-71; and their daughter, Mary A. Holstein. Malinda Hurt, 1842-1909, wife of Alexander E. Hurt.

A. H. Samuels, 1814-98, and Martha T. Samuels, 1816-90.

Parmelia J. Dorsey, 1827-1911.

Mary Gullers, 1795-1869, from Page County, Virginia.

Bettie A. Chamberlin, 1852-1907, wife of Albert M. Chamberlin. John W. Chamberlin, 1811-81.

Lucretia Sellers, 1825-85, from Virginia.

Conrad Harness, born 1811 in Hardy County, Kentucky, married Elizabeth Ann Tucker, 1835; died in 1895; his wife Elizabeth, 1817- 97; Edward Bates Harness, 1856-1901.

Nancy Callahan, 1810-80.

Andrew Buchanan, 1826-97, and Lucy C. Lawrence, 1833-79.

Eliza Ann Ormrod, 1812-92, and Mary Ellen Hickman, 1829-94.

Henry L. Crawford, 1850-1916, and his wife, Jennie, 1852-92.

Leander Amick, 1809-80, and his wife, Melissa, 1829-1900.

James T. Dickson, M. D., 1820-71, and his wife, Sarah E. Wills, 1830-87.

Benet C. Allison, 1863-81, son of J. H. and E. H. Allison.

IN MOUNT HFRMON CEMETERY, southeast of Boonville:

Cornelius Edwards, 1810-87; Mary A. Edwards, 1831-96.

Joseph Rennison, Sr., 1813-96.

John Miller, 1825-92. John Fray, 1810-78, Joseph Byler, 1826-91 Jaynes L. Crawford, 1806-73.

Harriett F. Hurt, 1828-1906, wife of Joel Hurt.

Emily Runkle, 1821-87.

Mary J. Pearson, born in 1842.

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IN SHOEMAKER CEMETERY, established in the 1830s, at Billingsville, Henry Hoeflander found graves of several pioneers:

Charles Shoemaker, 1798-1876; Harriet Shoemaker, 1815-55.

Sybilla, wife of George W. Helmreich. She was born in Bonhof, Germany, in 1819, and died in 1875.

Mrs. W. L. G. Stephens, 1836-80.

John Knettle, 1844-1900, Civil War veteran.

Johann Dumolt and wife and their three sons, Frank, Friedrich and John, all prominent in development of the county.

IN BOONVILLE, CATHOLIC CEMETERY:

Joseph Memmel, 1842-1932, and his wife, Frances, 1850-1928, parents of J. F. and Miss Rose Memmel; William R. Miller, 1887-1930, druggist; Edward Cleary, 1860-1931, and his wife, Laura Boehm, 1866-1932; John Cleary, 1858- 1930, and his wife, Lou Stephens, 1860-1902.

Michael R. Barron, 1800-91, from County Killkenney, Ireland, and his wife, Mary, 1820- 70, from Walterford, Ireland; Walter Barron, G. A. R., 1840-1922, from Walterford, Ireland; and William Pope Barron, 1820-94, native of Cooper County. William Dwyer, 1835- 1908, from Tipperary, Ireland, and his wife, Mary, 1842-1916. John E. Walterscheid, 1864- 1936, capitalist. The Garthoffners, dating from 1825.

Frank Xavier Blanck, 1832-98, and Elizabeth, his wife, 1830-93, natives of Germany. Peter Brummel, 1829-97, and his wife Mary, 1837-1911. Joseph W. Miller, 1855-1-927. Henry R. Huber, 1871-1915, and his wife, Rose, 1871-1923. Patrick Darby, 1838-1917, and his wife Ellen, 1835-88; John P. Darby, 1864-1933. Frank Bechtold, 1854-1925. John Leo Meistrell, 1889-1932.

Peter J. Trester, G. A. R., 1843-1932, and his wife Katherine, 1865-1928.

CHAPTER 41
THIS IS A GENERATION OF SHARP CONTRASTS

A "Softy" Philosophy in Hard Times-Easy Courses in School Life and Rough Teachers in Life's School-Modern Conveniences and the Fiddler to Pay-Higher Incomes and More Demands on the Purse-More Variety in Foods and Many Unable to Buy-Finer Plumage and Some Down to Pin Feathers-More Vitamins and Calories and Worse Teeth-Lives Saved From Disease and Sacrificed in Traffic Accidents-More Christians and Less Influential Churches-Faster Trains and Fewer Railroads-More Service From Governments and Less Individual Enterprise-Hard Times, First From Surpluses, Now From Crop Failures-Installment Buying Under Control but Family Surpluses Still Small-Invention Has New Wonders but Waits for the "Pay-off"-Past Panics and Depressions Prove Prosperity is Overdue.

A FAVORITE STORY several years ago related that a man bought eggs on credit, sold them for cash and bought gasoline to keep his wheezing car going. It is well known that many objects of public charity have been ordered to dispose of their motor cars if they wished continued help.

This is a generation of a "softy" philosophy and hard times. Many have preached unsound doctrine: "Get an education and have an easier job", instead of "education will make you more efficient and valuable".

Pioneers adjusted themselves to hardships of the wilderness and conquered savages, wild beasts, and overcame environment's handicaps with ingenious inventions and practices.

This theory of adjustment was carried out in education where youth was molded to the course of study rather than the course being molded to the individual. This eliminated many from scholastic pursuits and learned professions, but those who stuck developed will-power and character. Those who dropped by the wayside recognized their limitations and were content with less ambitious places in life.

The present educational system has exalted the individual. If he cannot make the grade in one subject, it is possible in most schools to substitute a course easier for him. Today there are many graduates looking for white collar jobs-and not enough jobs.

HABITS of living have changed. There is more physical luxury and more financial hardship. In Cooper County towns with water systems, few wells are used. Nearly everyone has city water in his home. The moderate fee in a few years would pay for a well, but the family is saved the chore of carrying water.

Kerosene lamps are a novelty. Electricity is general, and its price has been steadily reduced to within reach of practically all.

In towns very little wood is burned. Coal, fuel oil and gas are popular for heating, and nearly every kitchen has a gas range.

Housing has been improved, but many owe much on their dwellings. Weather-stripping to keep out cold air and better ventilation to let in pure air are provided in the newer dwellings as are also cedar closets, built-in kitchen furniture, breakfast nooks, chutes to the basement laundry, luxurious baths, hardwood floors, telephones, radios and many electrical devices that perform the work of a staff of servants.

INCOMES, while much lower than in the previous decade, are high compared to those of the '90s, but there are many more demands now on the family purse. Past luxuries have become modern necessities.

America has emphasized education and Cooper County offers wide opportunity to gain knowledge. While Boonville's school taxes and those for other schools throughout the county are generally under the average in Missouri and the nation, the levy for school purposes far exceeds any other item in the tax budget. Personal expenditures for continuing children through the public-school system also are larger than a generation ago, because the spirit of the times demands better clothing and more activities.

Many parents also spend additional money on private instruction for special accomplishments in the

arts.

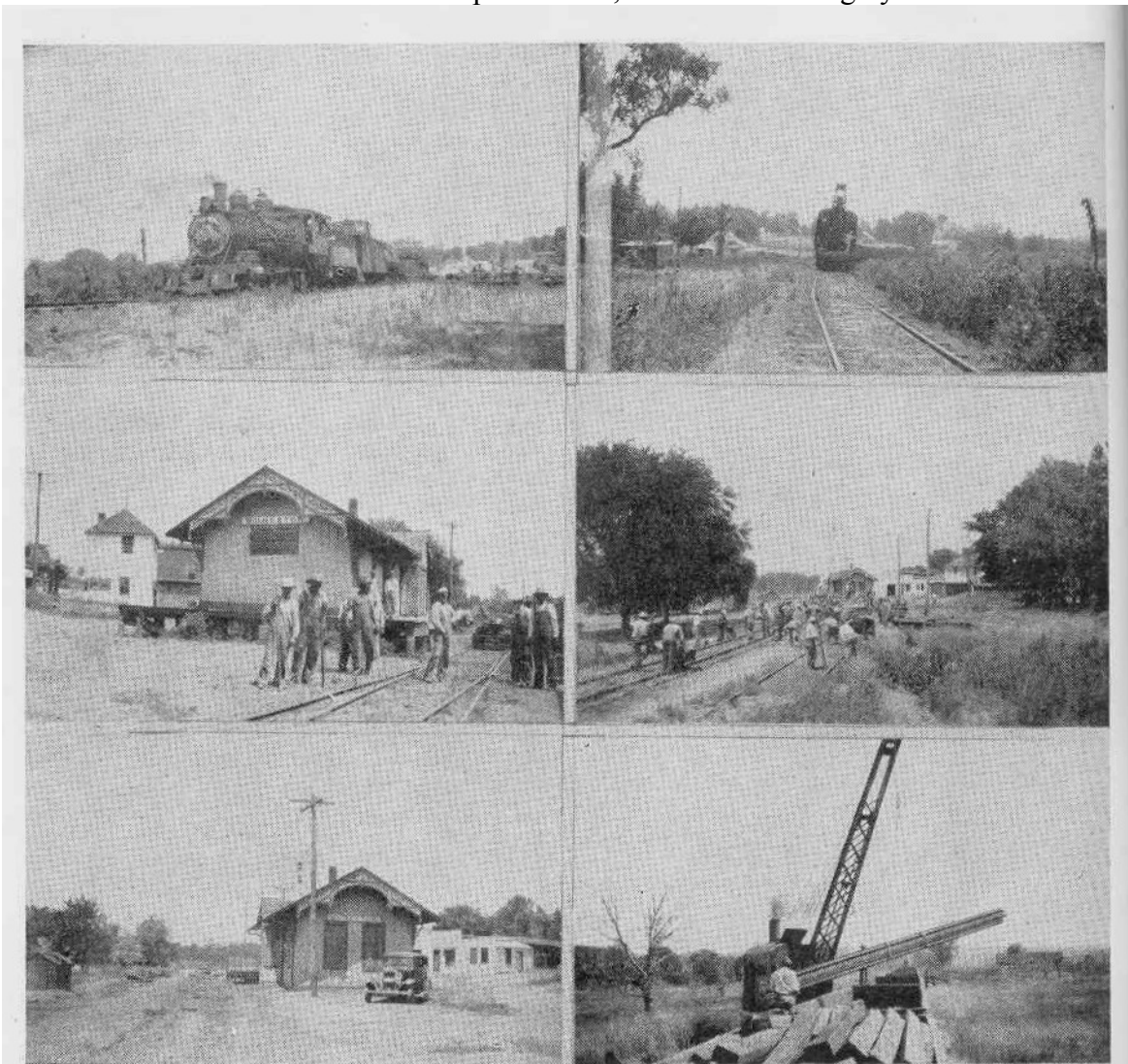
Entertainment and recreation make much larger demands than early in the century when there were no movies, motors or radios, no golf links in small towns, fewer dances, holidays and vacations-and fishing meant an afternoon on the creek; not a trip to the Ozarks or to northern lakes.

There is wider variety in foods today. Transportation brings fresh fruits and vegetables out of season. There is greater sanitation, with 27 dairies serving Boonville from bottles. The milk pail taken to the neighbor owning a cow is a novelty. While there is wider selection and more sanitation, many needy people are unable to buy.

Also, finer fare, with counted calories and vitamins, are blamed for poor teeth. People need more cornbread and other coarse foods, say the dentists.

People have more style, comfort and finery in garments, practically all factory made, and dressmakers, numerous in the past, have practically vanished. There also are more people in rags and tatters. Here, again, is contrast beyond recent generations.

THIS CENTURY has marked great advance in medical science, with many diseases now conquered or controlled. Boonville offers the best in hospitalization, medicine and surgery.



LOANED BY THE BUNCETON EAGLE.

"FEWER RAILROADS." SCENES AT THE SCRAPPING OF THE MISSOURI PACIFIC THROUGH BUNCETON.

Yet, more today cannot pay physicians, and hospitals have financial difficulties while doing much

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charity work. While all this saves many lives, highway traffic accidents in the United States kill annually as many as America's losses in the World War.

Time is saved but eternity draweth nigh. Minutes are clipped from distances and automobile and plane crashes snuff out careers.

The church has a larger membership and less influence. Christians are tolerant of the world.

The nation has faster and more luxurious trains and fewer railroads. Many branch lines have been discontinued, including the Boonville-Versailles route, scrapped in 1936.

The public has demanded and received more and more services from federal, state and local governments and has seen a corresponding increase in numbers of administrators, appointees, boards, bureaus and authorities, with more taxes and less individual enterprise. Government also competes with business in many lines.

THE SOCIAL ORDER still is in a state of flux.

Times have shown some improvement but not sufficient to overcome conditions first blamed on surpluses and now on shortages due to several crop failures.

The past decade has been a period of transition and distress with adjustment still unsolved and the public looking eagerly to a period of less change and more stability.

Necessity has forced the poor to a lower living standard and others to more conservatism and new economies.

Installment buying is no longer abused, but the average citizen still lacks the substantial margin of capital that prevailed before the World War. Epidemics of worthless checks are common.

There are instances of return to some of the habits of past generations, with some families owning cows and chickens and growing more fruit and vegetables at their homes. Many new inventions that would enrich life await more prosperous times: When they will come is problematical, but Americans, studying the facts of past panics and depressions, know they are overdue.

CHAPTER 42
HARRY RUSKIN KNOWS THE TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA

He Should, He Was Born and Grew up There, A Subject of the Czar-He Fled to Avoid Military Service for a Government Persecuting His Race, the Jews-27 Years Later, in 1931, He Returned With a Letter From Senator Borah, Which Proved "Password to the Lodge"-It Lifted Him on a Magic Carpet to the Acting Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Whom He Pleas'd With Talk of Hard Times in America and Imminent Revolution-Capitalist Ruskin in the U. S. A. Was Communist and Electrical Engineer Over There, Salving Officials With Honeyed Words and Greasing Guides With Butter, to Roam Footloose and Compare the New Red With the Old White-Familiar With the Language, Customs and Geography, He Nevertheless Talked Fast in "American" When They Wanted Him to Unsnarl Tied-up Production in an Airplane Factory -Half-baked Blasphemies in the Former Chapel of the Romanoffs-Easy Divorce and No Worries About the Children-Ivan Takes It Easy, Down on the Farm-Cheap Lives Hungering for Beauty Are Sold for Trinkets While the "Big Boys" Make Merry in Nightly Revels-Mr. Ruskin's Estimate of Results of Recognition Is Better Than Borah's.

Harry Ruskin, as he appeared when he ran away from Russia to avoid military service for the Czar, and as he appeared when he returned to visit the Soviet. Despite his well-fed, capitalistic appearance, he posed as a communist, and, without technical knowledge, he made Russian state executives in an airplane factory believe he was an electrical engineer. His comparison of white and red Russia, as told in this article, is an eloquent argument for continuing the American system in America.

Evading supervised sightseeing by blarney and bribes, Harry Ruskin, Boonville merchant, went footloose through Russia in 1931, a returned native-after 27 years in America. Shrewd and resourceful, and familiar with the people, language, customs and geography, he was able to compare the old and new orders as few visitors. Holding no brief for the past and its persecutions, his observations are the strongest argument we know; for a continuation of the American system in America.

WHEN he was 18, HARRY RUSKIN fled Russia to avoid military service for the czar.

Being a Jew, he held no brief for the Romanoffs, for they had discriminated against his race. However, he entered the land with misgivings.

He had been advised by the American ambassador in Paris not to attempt it. But he knew the language, customs and geography, and he was armed with letters from Governor Caulfield of Missouri, Secretary Stimson, and Senator Borah.

IN Moscow he found Caulfield and Stimson had no influence, but Borah was "password to the lodge".

In the Kremlin he sought W. Litvinoff, commissar of Foreign affairs. Litvinoff was in England, so the Borah magic carpet landed Mr. Ruskin with dispatch into an easy chair at the desk of the second in command.

Harry Ruskin explained himself as a Communist of years of service and also an electrical engineer out of work. He painted a darkly smeared picture of American conditions that made Michaelson seem an amateur.

Litvinoff's lieutenant leaped at the bait.

"We are starving, too", he declared, "but not because of communism. We produce, but sell on world markets for money to overthrow capitalism. When we grind Hoover under foot we will have the world. The United States is the worst. When it is overthrown, capitalism everywhere goes."

IT WAS EVIDENT the Russian conception of America was that if the President were destroyed the government would fall. Knowing only dictatorship, the Russian mind can't conceive of the functioning of a democracy.

After a reception that warmed to his buildup, Mr. Ruskin was shown through that vast citadel containing imperial palaces, former cathedrals and churches and a huge arsenal the Kremlin. He was provided

a permanent guide, as are all tourists, so they will see only what the government wants them to see.

And there in the Kremlin he met a boyhood companion. Zelig Caplan, Hebrew, had lived in Mr. Ruskin's native village. Never zealous for study or work, his father finally apprenticed him to a cobbler. Ordinarily trades are not favored by Jewish parents as careers for their sons. Most can earn more as merchants or bankers.

From problem child, Zelig became a problem man, agitating revolution. The Cossacks would have solved him permanently had he not gained the German border. In Berlin he became a friend of Lenin.

When the czar's assassination was flashed, Kaplan was in the group of refugees who returned with Lenin. Among the first men of Russia, he lived in the Kremlin, sleeping in a prince's bed.

THAT explained much. The Romanoffs had bogged down Russia. Now the Communists were trying to pull the heavy load over a muddy road with Shetlands.

Mr. Ruskin's guide smirked when he asked if the visitor wanted to see the czar's private chapel. It was defiled with manure distributed about the floor. There was a moustache on the face of the Virgin Mary's picture, and disfigurements on likenesses of the saints. Other silly blasphemies were numerous, such as a hat upside-down on a statue of a stalwart from Holy Writ.

Under a figure of Christ on the cross was written: "His myth kept its in slavery." The Greek Orthodox Church had taught loyalty to the czars.

Horses grazed in the cemetery where royalty and nobility are buried, and rubbish was dumped about. Gravestones had been marred by chiseling morons. The finest cathedral was a public toilet.

DURING his five days in Moscow, Harry Ruskin paid \$200 in American money for accommodations in the Grand Hotel, best in the Soviet then. There was but one toilet and bath on his floor. Five others shared his room. It would have cost a king's ransom in rubles to have stayed there. Yet the "big boys" of the Soviet held secret revels there nightly with wine, women, and imported foods.

The bellboy hadn't possessed soap since the revolution, and was overjoyed when Mr. Ruskin gave him a bar and some French cigarettes. The guide had children, 11 and older, who never had tasted butter or bologna, white bread or sugar. The visitor bought a pound of butter, a loaf, a hunk of the sausage and a little sugar, in all costing \$6, and in the privacy of his hotel room presented the food to the startled guide.

Fearing violence from hungry human wolves if a fortune in food were discovered on him, the guide made several trips to his home in another part of the city, carrying the gifts concealed under his clothing.

"I have favored you", Harry Ruskin then told the guide. "Now you do something for me. Quit accompanying me. I want to go by myself."

The guide demurred. He feared the firing squad. But, knowing his generous "brother" as a Communist favored by the foreign office, persuaded by eloquent, though rusty, Russian, and "greased" by butter and other gifts, he yielded.

MR. RUSKIN then departed for the village where his mother lived in the Ukraine. The journey required 48 hours in a slow, crowded, evil-smelling railroad carriage.

His mother, then 92, with four others lived in a one-room but facing a communal yard bounded by a mud fence and other huts. A small table was their only furniture. They slept on the floor.

The head of the family, a regimented laborer, had a food card allowing 12 ounces of black bread each day he worked and somewhat less when idle. It had to suffice for the family.

Harry Ruskin, on arrival, unpacked six loaves of white bread, rice, butter, sugar, bologna, rye bread, cocoa, stockings and large red handkerchiefs that Russian women like for headdress. His frightened mother exclaimed:

"Do you want us killed!"

They hid the food.

AFTER it was consumed, Harry Ruskin refused to permit the family to share their meager fare with him. He stood in line for bread, but was refused because he had no worker's card. It was the one place Senator Borah's letter didn't work.

He went 60 hours once without food. He and one of the family walked five miles to woods and ate

wild strawberries. It was June.

Harry Ruskin made headquarters in the Ukraine for nine weeks. He made several trips to Charkov, capital of the Ukraine then, and a city of 600,000. He also went frequently to Kiev, the present capital.

In them he could dine at about \$10 a plate -a meal inferior to one for 35 cents to 50 cents in America. And that was before the value of the American dollar had been depreciated.

Mr. Ruskin was unable to take food from Charkov or Kiev to his mother. Only in Moscow then was there a Torgsin store, operated by the state, of course, and featuring foods for American money.

WHEREVER Mr. Ruskin was accosted by Soviet officials he presented Senator Borah's letter and said he was an electrical engineer. There was a dearth of technicians. An engineer was next to Lenin, and Lenin was a god.

In an airplane factory at Charkov the state's bosses had mechanical problems and asked Mr. Ruskin's advice. They hinted he was welcome to untangle the snarls.

He began speaking rapidly in English of such technical terms as he knew, nodding sagely and gesticulating enthusiastically. Then, in Russian, he was asked if they understood. They admitted they didn't.

Well, he would be back soon with his family and an English-Russian dictionary. Then everything would be lovely. He glad-handed, back-slapped, bowed and smiled out of the picture-a busy American engineer hurrying to conclude his affairs so he could help The Cause.

That a merchant could bluff the state factory operators seems ridiculous. But machinery was new in Russia. Unlike America, it had no hosts of Yankee mechanics. Officials were appointed for political expediency rather than because of personal efficiency. Mr. Ruskin perhaps knew as much about planes as they. He had seen more fly.

AFTER nine weeks in Russia, Harry Ruskin joined his daughter, Miss Dorothy, in Paris. She studied advanced piano at Fontainebleau, a suburb, during his sojourn in the Soviet states.

They waited in vain for his mother to join them. He had paid \$1600 to officials at Charkov for a promised passport. They were 10 months delivering it. When 93, she traveled alone through Latvia, stopping at Riga; through Poland, resting at Warsaw; through Germany and France and across the Atlantic. She was met in New York City by Mr. Ruskin. Now 97 years old, she lives in her son's home. She is in good health.

Mr. Ruskin has received many letters from persons who have failed to get relatives out of Russia. He succeeded because he went personally, spoke the native tongue and posed as a Communist. Red leaders have no interest in old people. They play to youth. But they do not intend to let the aged leave to compare the new regime unfavorably with the old.

The Reds look to the day when there will be none living to recall the "good old days".

IN Moscow, Harry Ruskin saw a long line of youths and girls paired in a double line and advancing at snail's pace. He traversed its length around a corner and into a building.

Russian-speaking Chinese onlookers, answering his queries, explained these were couples joining in wedlock, without benefit of clergy, of course. Each simply signed his or her name in a book. A barefoot lout, 16 years old, sat at a table supervising registrations.

There is no marriage or giving in marriage in the Soviet paradise. Joining up is not referred to as nuptials, wedding or marriage. The term used means "to write".

Nearby, another line, another book and another lout were for those weary of double harness. The galled dissolved bonds with a stroke of the pen. The system encourages education. The unlettered are out of luck. Education is rampant in Russia. But it is of partisan inspiration.

The system encourages consecutive polygamy. A woman need not worry whether her child is of one week's marriage or another. The state is anxious to support and rear all children, its way. This releases women to do men's work-a part of the program of equality.

FAMILY LIFE is discouraged through economic pressure. Food is issued only to workers. Thus, if babies are dumped into state nurseries both they and their parents receive more nourishment.

With practically all adults of both sexes working, the 160 million Russians, in their vast, rich, unde-

veloped country, should support themselves bountifully and have much to sell on world markets. But communism's leveling process leaves no incentive for individual enterprise. A peasant farming individually produces only his immediate needs. He is passive, refusing to toil for a surplus that would be confiscated by a small minority.

With no surplus for tax collectors to seize, the peasant is in jeopardy after a crop failure. The state worker in a city is constantly on the brink of starvation. The ragged masses trudge entranced, like sleep-walkers. The younger never have known better, and the state proclaims them fortunate compared of other times and lands.

Failing to get enough food from the peasants, Soviet leaders established state collectivist farms of vast acreages. Mr. Ruskin doesn't know how they are working out, but suspects they are little improvement over the airplane factory.

COMRADE HARRY RUSKIN over there, Capitalist Ruskin over here, was born December 26, 1884, in Russia, and landed penniless at Boston when 19 years old. After working six months at odd jobs, he got regular employment in Swift & Company's packing plant in St. Joseph.

Two years later he opened a store in Sedalia, prospered and acquired considerable property. He married Miss Yetta Chasnoff of Sedalia in March, 1906. They have five children: Roy, Dorothy, Leaf, Florence and Samuel.

Roy married Miss Ida Rosenbloom of Carthage, Missouri.

Dorothy is the wife of Mr. Samuel Woll of New York City. They are residents of Boonville, where he is associated with Mr. Ruskin.

Leah is the wife of Mr. Abe Rosenblatt of Omaha, where they reside.

Miss Florence and Samuel are of the home.

All have talent as musicians. Roy paid his way over much of Europe playing a violin.

Harry Ruskin has had wide business experience. He has operated food markets, oil companies and a mercantile business, and has been a partner in a loan company.

He has prospered under the American system, and he observes that even the poorest in the United States have more than "brothers" of the Soviet. In their frenzy to abolish class distinctions under the Romanoffs, the provincial Russians, unprepared for democracy, have imposed on themselves a tyranny of ignorance, force and incompetence far worse than the old order.

WHILE at the Grand Hotel in Moscow, Mr. Ruskin became acquainted with a German engineer, sharing his room. Growing confidential one night over steins of beer at 75 cents "a throw", the engineer showed Herr Ruskin how he had smuggled from Germany six pairs of silk stockings and two ladies' wrist watches within the lining of a raincoat. These constituted a fortune in Russia. They would buy Russian men and women like glass beads bought America from the Indians.

A little finery or cosmetics turns the heads of Russian women. Mr. Ruskin says an American cannot understand how they thirst for beauty and hunger for color, or why they would sell their souls for a trinket, unless he were able to go footloose about Russia and realize their drab and desolate existence, their cheap and futile lives.

It will be a long, hard trail, he believes, before Russia lifts herself by her bootstraps. And it will not be accomplished by the present system.

MR. RUSKIN'S LETTER from Senator Borah was potent because the Idahoan had urged that the United States recognize Russia. Later, the United States did recognize the Soviet Government.

After Mr. Ruskin's return and before United States recognition, he told many persons on numerous occasions that recognition would be a mistake. It would bring trouble instead of trade, he said.

Subsequent developments are well known, and Americans can judge for themselves on Mr. Ruskin's prediction of four years ago.

CHAPTER 43
COOPER COUNTY'S ILLUSTRIOUS HALL OF FAME

Giants Among the Pioneers--The Noted of Recent Generations--Sons and Daughter Who Have Received Important Recognitions--Those the World Has Acclaimed With Large Success in Widely Varied Fields of Endeavor--Leaders in Agriculture Who Have Stood Second to None in Development of Purebred Herds, Saddle Horses and Better Grains, Greatly Enriching Civilization --And Cooper Countians Who Have Won Unique Distinctions for Unusual and Valuable Services and Leadership on Wide Fronts and New Frontiers.

Beneath a lofty, wide-encircled shaft, voted by the legislature, sleeps alone in Boonville's Walnut Grove Cemetery the bachelor father of Missouri's Constitution.

His commonwealth's first United States senator, *elected unanimously by acclamation*, DAVID BARTON then was allowed to name his colleague, an unprecedented honor. His was a career of eloquence, conflict, triumph and defeat.

Farther toward the now civilized sunset lies all that is mortal of WILL ROGERS. *His book learning and inspiration were mostly from a schoolmaster in Boonville.* In Cooper County he imbibed that which changed buffoonery to amiable, revealing philosophy. Comedian, humorist and political economist, he persuaded the hurried and harried world to pause and laugh--to think sanely again, and to have faith.

David of the old, old dead and *Will* of yesternight, each in his generation a giant, are two of more than 200 Cooper Countians by birth, education or adoption that the world has acclaimed. In this illustrious company are many of the living, some in the morning of life, with bright promise ahead.

The history of a nation or of a locality is the story of people. Perhaps no county of like population and age approaches Cooper in contributing leaders in practically every field of endeavor.

This Hall of Fame chapter should inspire present and succeeding generations. It is hoped it will perpetuate the spirit of great hearts and souls as far beyond our earth confines and souls as far beyond our earthy confines as man may strive toward immortality.

"THERE WERE GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS"

Famous Frontiersman. DANIEL BOONE during his latter years built a cabin at Boone's Lick, salt springs near Boonville, and made it his temporary abode for many months at a time near the end of the eighteenth century and early in the nineteenth. Two of his sons, Nathan and Daniel M. Boone in 1807, manufactured there the first salt made west of the Mississippi and floated it down the Missouri to St. Louis. Daniel Boone visited his first cousin, Stephen Cole, and Hannah Cole, widow of Stephen's brother, at the Cole forts near and at the present Boonville.

Cooper County's First Pioneer Mother. HANNAH COLE, after her husband, William Temple Cole, was killed by Indians, joined the first pioneers who pushed into the wilderness of the Boon's Lick Country in 1810, and settled on the present site of Boonville. The second fort on the south side of the Missouri west of the mouth of the Osage, was begun at her home, December 15, 1814. It stopped a long series of Indian outrages. Her descendants are numerous in Cooper and Howard counties.

Indian Fighter. COLONEL BENJAMIN COOPER, first white settler in this vicinity, became widely known as an Indian fighter. His quarrel with General Henry Dodge over whether surrendered Miami Indians should be treated as prisoners of war or hanged as murderers created national interest. Colonel Cooper's brother, Captain Sarshall Cooper, had been murdered by an Indian. Frontier justice was stern.

Statesman, Explorer and Soldier. GENERAL WILLIAM H. ASHLEY, deceased, a former Cooper Countian, was lieutenant governor of Missouri and a member of congress. He led an expedition into Utah, built forts, discovered the South Pass through the Rockies, and established a wide fur trade. "Ashley beaver" designated highest quality.

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The Original Trail-Blazer. CAPTAIN WILLIAM BECKNELL left Franklin, September 1, 1821, on the first overland haul to Santa Fe, thus becoming the father of the Santa Fe Trail, stretching nearly 1,000 miles "from Civilization to Sundown", and one of the world's most famous highways.

Noted Indian Scout. KIT CARSON was reared a few miles north of Boonville. In the heyday of the metropolis of Franklin, opposite Boonville, he was apprenticed to a saddler there. He quit the work for a colorful career on the plains and in the Rockies. He was resourceful, courageous and modest. His collateral descendants are numerous in this vicinity. General Fremont of the United States Army said: "With me, Truth and Kit Carson are one".

In Two Constitutional Conventions. COLONEL W. F. SWITZLER, Boonville editor, was the only delegate to both Missouri's state constitutional conventions in 1865 and 1875.

Law-giver. DAVID BARTON, pioneer Cooper County lawyer, was president of Missouri's first constitutional convention and wrote much of the document. He was unanimously elected the first United States senator and the legislature signally honored him by asking him to choose his colleague. By legislative act, the state placed an imposing monument at Barton's grave in Walnut Grove Cemetery, Boonville.

An Early Supreme Judge, ABIEL LEONARD, pioneer lawyer in Franklin, became a justice of the Missouri Supreme Court.

Four Early Governors. LILBURN W. BOGGS, CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON and HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, early governors of Missouri, were residents of Franklin, opposite Boonville, when Franklin was the metropolis west of St. Louis. Boonville succeeded it in importance after the Missouri river washed it away in 1826. JOHN MILLER, another Missouri governor, lived on the Herman E. Schnuck farm near Overton, Cooper County. He was the only man who served two terms as governor.

Statesman and Churchman. JORDAN O'BRYAN, who served under General "Hickory" Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans and who located in Cooper County soon thereafter, was state senator during the thirteenth and fourteenth general assemblies, 1844, and 1846, after having been county representative in the third, fourth and eighth general assemblies in 1824, 1826 and 1834. He was a Baptist leader known throughout Missouri. On the committee to locate William Jewell College, he deadlocked it in an effort to establish it at Boonville. Liberty finally won by one vote.

Relatives of Jordan O'Bryan well known in Cooper County include a granddaughter, Mrs. Nannie Glazier, Boonville; seven great grandchildren: Mrs. Henry Neef, Boonville; Laura Finley Hoberecht, deceased, Waite Finley and Cornelia Finley Farris, deceased, all of Cooper County; Mrs. Mary Elliott Kitt, Chillicothe, Missouri; and H. E. Elliott and Judge Miles Elliott, St. Joseph, Missouri; and 10 great-great-grandchildren: Ray, Milton and Glazier Hoberecht, Nancy Ann and Caroline Neef, Wilbur, Ray, Albert and John William Finley and Mrs. Katherine Finley Pyles, all of Boonville.

A Pioneer Burbank. JOHN HARDEMAN, in 1819, established northwest of Boonville and Franklin, Hardeman's Botanical Gardens, and attained national recognition through Senator THOMAS HART BENTON and THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. The gardens, embracing 11 acres, contained fruits, plants, vines, ornamental shrubbery and 600 varieties of grapes, many imported from Europe.

Popular Supreme Judge. JOHN F. RYLAND, highly distinguished supreme judge of Missouri, was a pioneer resident of Franklin.

Renowned Painter. GEORGE CALEB BINGHAM, artist, was reared in two adjoining counties but, when 16, was apprenticed to a Boonville cabinetmaker and did much of his early art while residing in Cooper County. He married a Boonville girl, Miss Elizabeth Hutchison. Before the wedding he built with his own hands a brick house in Arrow Rock for their dwelling. Later, he studied in Philadelphia and in Europe, chiefly in Dusseldorf. Interested in politics and river life, he served in the Missouri Legislature and painted story canvases including "The County Election", "Stump Orator", "Jolly Flatboatsmen", "Fur Traders Descending the Missouri", "Raftsmen Playing Cards", "The Verdict of the People", "Canvassing for a Vote" and his widely copied "Order Number 11".

Immortalized Hound. GEORGE GRAHAM VEST, Boonville lawyer and United States Senator from Missouri, an orator of great power, is best remembered for his courtroom "Eulogy on the Dog". He

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was a law partner of James W. Draffen. Senator Vest has no descendants in Cooper County. Mrs. Fred Pigott of Boonville is a daughter of Mr. Draffen and the following sons survive him. Edward Draffen, New York City; Wellington and Martin T. Draffen both of Los Angeles; and Frank D. Draffen, Boonville.

His Life Is Renewed in Childhood. PAUL WHITLEY, deceased, a resident of Cooper County in pioneer times, left an estate of about \$13,000 interest from which is used to help educate poor white children of Moniteau township, Cooper County.

THE NOTED AND DISTINGUISHED OF RECENT GENERATIONS

He Built Institutions and Inspired Men to Greatness. COLONEL THOMAS ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, deceased, a Cooper Countian by birth, education and life-long residence, is best remembered in Boonville as builder of Kemper. It has been continuously on the War Department's honor roll of the leading 10 military schools since the designation was started in 1914. Next, Colonel Johnston is known as the leading builder of a highway bridge across the Missouri and for saving a bank. Although he was not legally responsible, he jeopardized his fortune to put up cash and assume frozen assets.

Nationally, Colonel Johnston is best known as the teacher who moulded the character of the late Will Rogers. Thousands of successful men give similar credit.

Relatives of the late Colonel Johnston well known in the vicinity include four children: Mrs. A. M. Hitch, Colonel R. A. Johnston, and Major H. C. Johnston of Boonville and Mrs. R. J. Foster of Washington, D.C.; a sister, Mrs. William Hurt, east of Boonville; a brother, James Ewing Johnston, of Denver; five grandchildren: Charles and Tom Hitch, now in England, Captain William Johnston of Boonville, Mrs. Marjorie Beaver of Chicago and Mrs. Curtis Reeves of St. Louis; three great grandchildren: Frances Evelyn and Nancy Rea Johnston of Boonville and Georgann Beaver of Chicago; four nieces: Mrs. Carrie Kapp of Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. James W. Farris of Boonville, and Mrs. Luther Swarner and Miss Margaret C. Hurt of near Boonville, and a grandnephew, James William Farris of Boonville.

An Immigrant Boy Who Became Lieutenant Governor. HON. JACOB F. GMELICH, native of Germany who located in Boonville in 1860, when 20 years old and remained a resident of Cooper County until his death 54 years later, served Missouri as state treasurer from 1905 to 1909, and as lieutenant governor during the splendid administration of Governor Herbert S. Hadley. Governor Gmelich, a Union veteran of the Civil War, a merchant bank president and four times mayor of Boonville, contributed in many ways to success of the Hadley administration.

Descendants of Governor Gmelich well known in Boonville include his daughter, Mrs. Louise Schmidt, of Boonville, three grandchildren: A. J. Schmidt, of Boonville, Mrs. Alexander J. Stephens of Minneapolis and Lieutenant Maximilian Schmidt of the U. S. Navy; and four great-grandchildren: Randolph and Gertrude Schmidt of Boonville and Russell and Adda Louise Stephens of Minneapolis.

A Supreme Court Justice. JUDGE WILLIAM MUIR WILLIAMS, deceased, a native of Boonville, served Missouri as a justice of the Supreme Court. He also was president of the board of managers of the Missouri Reformatory from its establishment until his death and was State Grand Master of Missouri Masons. Surviving Judge Williams are his widow and six children: Mrs. Bessie Cosgrove, Muskogee, Oklahoma; Judge Roy D. Williams, Boonville; Mrs. H. M. Taliaferro, Grand Rapids, Michigan; Mrs. T. Smith Simrall, Boonville; Mrs. T. E. Troxell, Columbia, Missouri; and Mrs. Scott Wilson, St. Louis.

Fifth Governor From This Vicinity. LON V. STEPHENS, of Boonville, Missouri's chief executive from 1897 to 1901, was a Cooper Countian by birth, education and residence.

World's Most Beloved Humorist. WILL ROGERS, actor, writer, humorist and lariat-twirling philosopher, got most of his book learning during three years at Kemper Military School in Boonville, 1896 to 1898. He was profoundly influenced by his master, the late Colonel T. A. Johnston, to whom he often paid tribute. Will was as wild a little Indian as ever came from the Territory to Kemper. Teachers then didn't think the education he was exposed to took. But this last school Will attended became a stabilizing and vital force, deepening his great character. Cooper County claims him by education.

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A World Journalist. WALTER WILLIAMS, deceased, native of Boonville, founded the first and foremost school of journalism in the world and was its dean for more than a quarter century, until his death in 1935. Although not a college or university graduate, he served with distinctions as president of the University of Missouri the last few years of his life, at the same time also being dean of his school of journalism there. He led in forming a World Press Congress and was its first president. He sowed himself and his ideals through his graduates throughout the world, a vital influence for international understanding and world peace. His "Journalist's Creed" inspires loftiest endeavors for service to mankind through a free press and honest handling of the news. Relatives in Cooper County include Judge Roy D. Williams, a nephew, and Mrs. T. Smith Simrall, a niece both of Boonville.

Federal Official in Alaska. LOUIS WILLIAMS, deceased, a native of Boonville, was United States commissioner and U. S. marshal of the Territory of Alaska. He was an uncle of Judge Roy D. Williams and of Mrs. T. Smith Simrall, both of Boonville. A daughter, Miss Mary Williams, lives in Kansas City.

Indian General. BLACKHAWK, a Sac brave who lived in the east part of the present Cooper County in 1810, when the first white settlers arrived, became a chief and an English general during the second war with England from 1812 to 1815, and was a national thorn in the flesh in 1832, when his Blackhawk War spread over much of the Mississippi Valley. *Abraham Lincoln* and *Jefferson Davis* were among the volunteers who fought Chief Blackhawk's tribesmen. The two Cole families, first settlers in Cooper County, stimulated Blackhawk's early desire to attain white culture.

A Confederate Captain. AUGUSTUS L. ZOLLINGER, deceased, a native of Cooper County, commanded a company of Confederate cavalry during the Civil War and distinguished himself for gallantry in many engagements. Relatives well known in Cooper County include three nephews, Walt and Eugene Windsor of Boonville and Dr. Norman M. Windsor of St. Louis; a daughter, Mrs. Alma Ferguson, of Columbia, Missouri, and two grandnephews, John H. Windsor of Boonville and Wilbur C. Windsor of Tyler, Texas, and Windsor Place, Cooper County. Mrs. Fogle of Otterville, widow of Conrad Zollinger, is a daughter-in-law.

IMPORTANT HONORS TO COOPER COUNTIANS

He has Headed National groups of Educators. COLONEL ARTHUR MARTIN HITCH, president and superintendent of Kemper Military School, is a past president of the American Association of Junior Colleges and of the Association of Military Colleges and Schools of the United States and a past vice-president of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. He has resided in Boonville for 36 years. Relatives include two sons, Charles Johnston Hitch, instructor in Queens College, Oxford University, England, and Thomas Hitch student at the University of London, England.

National Agricultural Leader. DEWITT C. WING, native of Lamine township, Cooper County, who started a journalistic career as editor for Colonel W. F. Switzler of THE MISSOURI DEMOCRAT, was for 26 years editor of the BREEDERS GAZETTE, Chicago, and then of the RURAL NEW YORKER, New York City. He now is an information specialist for the Federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration. He owns a ranch in New York State. He is a brother of Mrs. L. I. Shuck of Boonville and of the late O. K. Wing, who was secretary-treasurer of the Phillips Petroleum Corporation, Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and a member of the board of directors.

A State Official. LESLIE RUDOLPH, native of Cooper County and a son of Adam Rulolph, was warden of the Missouri penitentiary at Jefferson City during the Baker and Caulfield administrations and was a member of the state penal board.

A Leader in State Affairs. GEORGE B. HARLAN, Pilot Grove publisher for the past 21 years, was superintendent of the Confederate Home at Higginsville, Missouri, during the administration of Governor Henry S. Caulfield, managed the campaign of Jesse W. Barrett for the Republican nomination for governor in 1936, and, as Cooper County's representative in the state legislature distinguished himself as a correspondent writing a weekly letter reporting the session. Mr. and Mrs. Harlan have two sons; Ridge, attend-

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ing the University of Missouri, and Lane, in high school.

Representative in Congress. JOHN COSGROVE, deceased, long a Boonville attorney, was representative in the national house of representatives one term, from 1883 to 1885. He also had many local distinctions. He and the late Colonel T. A. Johnston were largely responsible for building Boonville's highway bridge. Colonel Cosgrove also was a charter stockholder of leader in forming electric, gas and water companies for Boonville and made possible the first paving of Main street and establishment of a sewerage system by agreeing to buy the tax bills at 100 cents on the dollar. Relatives well known in this community include a daughter and two sons; Miss Gertrude Cosgrove, New York; James Warder Cosgrove, Muskogee and Tulsa, lawyer; and Daniel W. Cosgrove, who holds a government position at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Four Prominent in One Family. CHARLES G. MILLER, deceased, former city clerk of Boonville, served several terms on the finance committee of the Grand Lodge, and as Grand Lodge trustee, Knights of Pythias. He was one of the earlier pupils at Kemper Family School. His son, Edwin B. Miller, outstanding publisher at Plainview, Texas, is the father of two daughters, Misses Jane and Jo Ann, who are achieving on the New York stage. Both girls appeared in Harry Bannister's show.

State and National Pythian Honors. REV. A. B. JACKSON of Jefferson City, former resident of Bell Air, has been grand chancellor for the Missouri Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and now is a member of the Supreme Lodge, the national governing body.

Two Districts Elect Him Often. W. L. NELSON, native of Cooper County who owns the old home farm near Bunceton where he was born and reared, represented the old eighth district of Missouri in the national congress of 10 of the 14 years from 1919 to 1933. In November, 1934, he was elected from the new second district of Missouri. Representative Nelson also was one of the first rural weekly editors in the United States to regularly feature farm and livestock news. Relatives well known in Cooper County include Edgar C. Nelson and T. A. Nelson of Boonville, L. O. Nelson and Clyde T. Nelson, of Bunceton and A. J. Nelson, of Syracuse, all brothers.

Provided a Highway Bridge. J. HENRY GUNN, twice senator from the fourteenth district of Missouri, fathered legislation providing for a State Highway Number 5 bridge across the Lake of the Ozarks. Senator Gunn is president of the Bank of Otterville.

Recognition From Surgeons. DR. W. E. STONE of Boonville is the first Cooper County surgeon to be elected to a fellowship in the American College of Surgeons, an honor attained after High professional achievement in the field of surgery.

A Leader in Education. LOUIS A. EUBANK, a native of Otterville, is dean of the State Teachers College at Kirksville, Missouri. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Eubank of Otterville.

A Head in a State Institution. DR. ROBERT E. HOWLETT, deceased, a resident of Otterville nearly all of his long life, was a surgeon in the Confederate army and later physician at the Confederate Home at Higginsville, Missouri. Relatives in this section include Addie Nolton Howlett, a daughter, and A. N. Howlett, a son, both of Otterville.

Headed State Group. DR. O. W. COCHRAN, a Cooper Countian for many years and now probate judge, has served as president of the Missouri State Association of Probate Judges. His relatives in Cooper County include three children: Mrs. Frank Bornhauser, Mrs. E. C. Oerly and Samuel Victor Cochran.

Former Congressman. DORSEY W. SHACKLEFORD, deceased, of Jefferson City, who represented the old eighth district of Missouri in the congress of the United States for many years, originally lived in Cooper County and practiced law in Boonville. He was father of the Federal road law providing for U. S. participation in cost of state highway projects federally approved. His sponsorship of the bill won him the nickname "Dollar Bill" Shackelford. John Shackelford of Pilot Grove is a nephew.

Banker and Industrialist. GROVER C. WEYLAND, of Racine Wisconsin, a native of Boonville and son of George A. Weyland of Boonville, is president of the American Trade and Trust Bank of Racine. Formerly he was president of the J. I. Case Plow Company. When it was merged with the Massey-Harris Company, he became president of the Massey-Harris Company, later resigning that position to become

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president of the American Trade and Trust Bank.

Lawyers of Missouri Honor Him. JOHN H. WINDSOR of Boonville, a Cooper Countian by birth, education and residence, has received important distinctions in peace and war. He was elected president of the Missouri Prosecuting Attorneys Association for 1926. He is now a member of the bar committee of the fourteenth judicial circuit, a disciplinary committee, appointed by the supreme court. As a captain in the World War he was appointed judge advocate for his division. He is a graduate of the University of Missouri, LL. B., '12.

Besides his family, including three children Joan, Betty and John H. Windsor Jr., other near relatives well known in Boonville include his mother, Mrs. Anna Cunningham Windsor, of Boonville; his brother, Wilbur C. Windsor, Tyler, Texas; and two uncles, Walter Benton Windsor and Eugene Allison Windsor, of Boonville.

England Honors a Boonville Boy. CHARLES JOHNSTON HITCH, who at the age of 25 has A.B., A.M. and Ph.D. degrees is a professor of economics in Queens College, Oxford University, in England. He is a Cooper Countian by birth, rearing and earlier education. The maternal branch of his family has almost a century of residence in the county. He attended public schools and Kemper Military School in Boonville and the University of Arizona and Harvard. He was a Rhodes Scholar.

Professor Hitch is a grandson of the late Colonel T. A. Johnston and Mrs. Caroline Rea Johnston. He is a son of Colonel and Mrs. A. M. Hitch of Boonville. Other relatives in Boonville include Colonel R. A. Johnston and Major H. C. Johnston, uncles, and Captain William Johnston, a cousin. He also has a brother Tom, a student in the University of London.

Head of Missouri Masons. GUY C. MILLION of Boonville has served as Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons of Missouri, and also as Grand Patron of the Order of Eastern Star of Missouri.

Heads Relief Program. GOVERNOR WALLACE CROSSLEY, formerly lieutenant governor of Missouri and a native of Cooper County, born at Bell Air, was federal fuel administrator during the World War, member of the State Constitutional Convention, 1922-23, and now is director of Missouri's federal relief program. He also is highly successful as owner and publisher of the Warrensburg Star-Journal.

Many Honors. JUDGE ROY D. WILLIAMS, native of Boonville where he resides, was chairman of the Missouri State Tax Commission during the Gardner administration and later was commissioner of the Kansas City Court of Appeals. He is a lecturer in the Kansas City School of Law and a trustee of the Missouri State Historical Society.

Relatives well known in Cooper County include his mother, Mrs. W. M. Williams, a widow of a former supreme judge of Missouri, and five sisters: Mrs. Bessie Cosgrove, Muskogee; Mrs. H. M. Taliaferro, Grand Rapids, Michigan; Mrs. T. Smith Simrall, Boonville; Mrs. D. C. Troxell, Columbia; and Mrs. Scott Wilson, St. Louis.

A Missionary. THE REV. JOHN McARTHUR, of Punjab, India, and a native of Cooper County, has been preaching and practicing Christianity before Hindus for more than 30 years. His wife is the former Laura Celland. They have three children: Jan, Harvey and Kenneth. Rev. McArthur is a brother of Dan McArthur, president of the Bank of Speed.

Inventor. THOMAS KIRSCHMANN, a native Cooper Countian, invented the self-tying haybaler, the cyclone "stacker" on threshers, the ouija board and improvements on the steam engine. He has many relatives in the vicinity of Prairie Home.

Political Writer. S. A. O'NEAL, native of Blackwater who was reared in Boonville where he was graduated from high school, is THE ST. LOUIS STAR-TIMES' Washington correspondent. He started on the sports desk. Relatives well known in Cooper County include his mother, Mrs. S. A. O'Neal; an aunt, Mrs. W. N. Embry, and an uncle, E. B. Reynolds, all of Boonville; a sister, Mrs. H. C. Minard, Houston, Texas, and four uncles, Lee and Silas O'Neal, Blackwater; G. B. Reynolds, Excelsior Springs; and E. E. Reynolds, Dallas, Texas.

U. S. Army and Navy and French Honor His Gallantry. ORR V. LOTSPIECH, of Boonville, route 3, received the French Medille Militaire and Croix de Guerre with palm and star, the Distinguished Service

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Cross of the U. S. Army and the Navy Cross for conspicuous gallantry in action on a number of occasions while he was assigned to liaison and reconnaissance duties from January to July, 1918, in Belleau Wood and about Soissons. Mr. Lotspiech is unmarried. Relatives well known in Cooper County include his mother, Mrs. Addie Lotspiech and his brother, Roy, who reside with him; a brother, Ray, Clinton, Missouri; and a sister, Mrs. Hunter Smith, Prairie Home. His father was the late C. H. Lotspiech. Orr was a marine loaned by the navy to the army for service on the Western front.

Cinderella's Dream Home Comes True, SAM T. STEINMETZ, a Cooper Countian by birth and education, during his presidency of the Denver Real Estate Exchange, originated the idea of a Cinderella House, a \$25,000 enterprise which his leadership in and out of his organization made possible of materialization. The plan won the whole-hearted support not only of realtors, material dealers and the building trades but also of picture show, grocers and many others. It brought a revival in building and increased appreciation of homes. Mr. Steinmetz owns the Small Homes Company in Denver.

Among Mr. Steinmetz's relatives well known in Cooper and Howard Counties are: Louis Roeder, an uncle; and Mrs. Gillis Windsor, George Huber and Minnie Huber, cousins, all of Boonville; Mrs. Augusta Manger, an aunt, of New York City; Mrs. William Meyer, an aunt nearly 100 years old, of Glasgow; and a sister, Mrs. Alice Spieler, of Denver.

Nation's Oil Men Recognize Him. WILBUR C. WINDSOR of Tyler, Texas, a Cooper Countian by birth and education, in the fall of 1935 received the unsolicited honor of election to the board of directors of the Independent Petroleum Association of America. He is one of the big independent operators in the central and east Texas fields. Many honors have come to him in the city and state of his adoption. He also owns the home of his boyhood, Windsor Place, comprising more than a section of highly improved and richly productive Cooper County land where blooded saddle horses and herds of Herfords bid fair to bring him further national recognition.

Relatives in this vicinity include his mother, Mrs. Anna Cunningham Windsor; his brother, John H. Windsor; and two uncles, Walter Benton Windsor and Eugene Allison Windsor, all of Boonville.

Helped Consolidate Colleges. DR. J. E. McDONALD, pastor of Nelson Memorial Church, Boonville, was a member of the conference committee that merged all Methodist institutions of higher learning in Missouri into one strong school, Central College, at Fayette. He also served many years on the board of Scarritt-Morrisville College, of Central College at Lexington, of Kansas City University and of the Advocate Publishing Company at Memphis and as trustee for the Western Methodist Assembly. He also delivered weekly radio sermons for four years over WOS while pastor in Jefferson City. Relatives include two sons, John Rush McDonald, Jefferson City, and Huston McDonald, Lexington. The latter married Miss Mary Blakey of Boonville; a small granddaughter, Susan Mary McDonald, is of Jefferson City.

Headed State Department. DR. H. D. QUIGG, five times mayor of Boonville, was superintendent of the Missouri Colony for the Feeble Minded at Marshall during the administration of Governor Herbert S. Hadley. Dr. and Mrs. Quigg have one son, H. D. Quigg, Jr., with the Cleveland Bureau of the United Press Association.

High Pythian Honors. WILLIAM MITTELBACH, deceased, for many years a Boonville druggist, was long honored on the finance committee of the Knights of Pythias Grand Lodge of Missouri. He was honored locally for his many years service as secretary of the Boonville Board of Education and for leadership in restoration of Boonville's city cemetery and improvement of rural cemeteries of Cooper County. His widow and a daughter, Mrs. Lenore Durland, reside in Boonville. Miss Leola Mittelbach, another daughter, teaches in Kansas City.

In Mathematics and Military. LIEUTENANT W. F. H. GODSON, JR., who attended Kemper Military School in 1909 and 1910, and whose father was professor of military science and tactics at Kemper, has attained prominence in teaching. A graduate of West Point, he was professor of military science and tactics at Bordentown Military Institute, Bordentown, New Jersey, and headed the mathematics department at Chestnut Hill Academy. He now is head of mathematics at Glen-Nor High School, in a Philadelphia suburb, and recently was elected to Phi Delta Kappa, honor society for graduate students. He has earned

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degrees of Master of Science and Doctor of Education at Temple University.

Rehabilitated Boys. COLONEL ALBERT G. BLAKEY, native of Cooper County, was superintendent of the Missouri Reformatory for Boys at Boonville during the administration of Governor Frederick D. Gardner and was a member of the state penal board during the regime of Governor Arthur M. Hyde. Colonel Blakey emphasized play, work and Christianity, and accomplished much toward reformation of inmates. Mrs. Hillard Selck, Boonville, and Mrs. Robert Jewett, Prairie Home, are daughters, and Mary Jewett, Prairie Home, and Hillard Selck, Jr., Boonville, are grandchildren.

Chairman of A State Department. EDGAR C. NELSON of Boonville, a native of Cooper County, is chairman of the Missouri Workmen's Compensation Commission. While editor of THE BOONVILLE ADVERTISER he originated an annual rural life edition in magazine form which has won wide acclaim for quality of content and attractive presentation. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have one daughter, Miss Edwina Nelson, of Boonville.

Gold Medal for Saving a Life. W. T. ROWE, native of Boonville, was awarded a gold medal in Washington, D. C., in May, 1936, by the National School Boy Patrol, for his rescue of Robert Cole, on roller skates, who fell in front of an oncoming motor car in Boonville.

Mr. Rowe is a son of Mrs. William Rowe and her late husband. He is one of seven children, the others being Edwin Rowe, Chicago; Kenneth Rowe, Boonville; Mrs. Paul Souder, Chamois, who was Miss Alverta Rowe; and Mrs. Woodard Hopkins, the former Erna Rowe, and Miss Vera Rowe, both of Boonville.

State and National Recognitions. MRS. MARY ELLIOTT KITT, wife of Paul D. Kitt, prominent attorney at Chillicothe, Missouri, has been Missouri state regent and national vice-president of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was born, reared and educated in Cooper County and at Christian College, Columbia. She and Mr. Kitt have two sons, Randall R. Kitt and Elliott Kitt.

Mrs. Kitt is a granddaughter of Henry Elliott and a great-granddaughter of Jordan O'Bryan, mentioned elsewhere in this chapter. She is a sister of Henry Elliott and Judge Miles Elliott, prominent in St. Joseph, Missouri, and both natives of Cooper County.

Officer for State Group. E. A. WILLIAMS, Boonville postmaster, during his incumbency as secretary of the Boonville Chamber of Commerce was secretary of the Association of Missouri Commercial Secretaries. He also achieved important objectives in the Boonville Chamber. Committees from similar bodies visited Boonville to study methods employed. Mr. Williams was secretary of the county relief and re-employment committee, appointed by Wallace Crossley, state director. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have a son and two daughters, Charles, Lois and Barcia Jane Williams.

Heads New York Commission. D. WALKER WEAR, a former resident of Boonville, is chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission as its senior member. He is a power in Empire State Politics. He is also president of the Stow Manufacturing Company, Inc. He started his career as a Boonville newspaper reporter and correspondent.

Financier and Civic Leader. EUGENE EARLE AMICK of Kansas City, native of Cooper County and formerly a Boonville banker, is a prominent Kansas City financier and community worker. He was chairman of the general charities drive for Kansas City that raised more than a million and a quarter dollars in 1930 and is now chairman of the Jackson County Relief Committee.

Relatives well known in Cooper County include his mother, Mrs. Alice G. Amick, and an aunt, Mrs. Mary E. Zeigle, both of Bunceton.

Poetry and Advertising. PAULINE BENNETT SLOAN, who was born and reared on a farm south of Boonville and who was graduated from Boonville High School, is a copy writer in the Johnston Advertising Agency in Dallas, has published a volume of poetry, "*Random Rhymes*" and her verse has been published by newspapers and magazines in the United States and Mexico. Beautiful sentiment and a vein of quaint humor give her works marked individuality.

Decorated. J. CLEM DAVIS, deceased, long a resident of Boonville, was cited and decorated for gallantry under fire in the Argonne. As mess sergeant he daily brought through supplies to his company,

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caught in enemy cross-fire and harassed by a barrage from American artillery while communications were broken. Relatives well known in Cooper County include three brothers: Charles Davis, Gruber, Texas; and Warren Davis and George Davis of Boonville, and two sisters, Mrs. Bessie Mills, Neosho; and Mrs. J. S. Cobb, Salem.

Heads Missouri's Master Bakers. BEN H. TROUT, Boonville wholesale baker, was elected in October, 1935, as president of the Missouri Master Bakers Association. He has been a director in the state association for some time. He has been president of the North Missouri Bakers Club for the past two years. Mr. and Mrs. Trout have four children: Donald and Misses Mable Arlene, Marianne and Patricia Ellen.

On International Committee. GEORGE WADE MORRIS, of Boonville, is a member of the vocational committee of Kiwanis International, an honor accorded in recognition of his work in vocational guidance in the Boonville Schools and as a member of the Boonville Kiwanis Club, of which he is a past president.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris have three daughters: Misses Helen and Georgia of Boonville, and Mrs. J. Emil Summers of Brainerd, Minnesota, formerly Miss Mildred Morris, Boonville.

Prominent Judge. WILLIAM HARRISON MARTIN, deceased, Boonville lawyer, was the first Republican ever elected judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit of Missouri, and is believed to have been the first Republican ever to sit on the circuit benches of Howard and Randolph counties which are outside the fourteenth circuit. Judge Martin's brilliant mind, judicial temperament and deep humanity made him widely popular and greatly beloved. Relatives well known in this community include his widow, Mrs. F. R. Smiley, Boonville, and five sons: Winters H. Martin, Boonville attorney; Robert H. Martin, furniture merchant at Windsor; John T. Martin, Sedalia attorney; and W. K. Martin and Richard L. Martin, with the Missouri Power & Light Company in Jefferson City.

Decorated by France. CAPTAIN J. S. GALLAND, a former resident of Boonville and instructor at Kemper Military School, was awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor by the president of France. Captain Galland is now dean of romance languages at Northwestern University, Chicago. He has translated for publication many French and Spanish books. Mrs. Galland is a native of Boonville, the former Miss Margaret Michels, sister of Henry Michels, of Boonville.

Headed a State Board. DR. LAWRENCE S. GEIGER, a native of Cooper County, was chairman of the Missouri State Board of Optometry during the administration of Governor Henry S. Caulfield. Relatives well known in Cooper County include: Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Geiger, his parents; Noble Geiger and Robert Geiger, brothers, all of Boonville; John Geiger of Denver and Charles Geiger, St. Louis, brothers; and Mrs. Fred Miller, Boonville, and Mrs. John Payne, Nashville, sisters. Nephews and a niece are: Lloyd Elliott Geiger and Lionel Meyer Geiger and Robert Geiger, Jr., and Billie Geiger, all of Boonville; Charles Allen Geiger, St. Louis; and John Payne, Jr. and Mary Margaret Payne, Nashville.

Prominent Educator. DEAN THEODORE WILLIAM HENRY IRION of the School of Education at the University of Missouri and director of summer sessions, is a former resident of Cooper County. He formerly was principal of Boonville High School.

National, State and Local Honors. O. F. KELLEY, president of the Boonville Mills Company, was a director of the Millers' National Federation, 1932-33; president of the Missouri Millers' Club for several years; director in the Missouri River Navigation Association for several years; a Missouri State Fair commissioner, 1925-26; and a director in the Missouri State Chamber of Commerce for several years. In 1917, he organized the first Home Guard Company in Central Kansas. It became the nucleus for a regiment. Mr. Kelley also has held many key positions in Boonville, including city councilman and chairman in charge of construction of the Boonville highway bridge approach, member and treasurer of the Boonville School Board from 1925 to the present, president of the Chamber of Commerce, 1927-28; and president of the Kiwanis Club 1925-27.

Pioneer and Patriot. CAPTAIN GEORGE BRANCH HARPER, who settled in Cooper County in 1839, with his brothers, Dr. John Peterson Harper and Thomas Burwell Thweatt Harper, fitted up a caravan in Boonville in 1849, and traveled overland to California in the gold rush. He returned to Boonville in

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1855, and engaged in the drug business with another brother, James William Harper, and in 1859 was employed in the Boonville branch of the Bank of St. Louis. At outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Confederate Army as captain, fought in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged throughout the war and was severely wounded at Wilson Creek. He was promoted to colonel near close of the war but his commission was intercepted by Federal lines. After the war he was a broker in St. Louis, a banker at Pleasant Hill and later treasurer of Cooper County. The Confederate camp of Cooper County was named for him. He is buried in Walnut Grove cemetery in Boonville. He died July 8, 1895.

A prominent Educator. J. C. MILLER, dean of the faculty at Northwest Missouri Teachers College, Maryville, formerly was on the staff at the University of Missouri, and for seven years was dean and one year acting president of Christian College, Columbia. He declined the presidency of the college to accept his present position. He was superintendent of schools at Otterville for several years and is a son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Harlan, of Otterville.

A Gifted Lawyer. JAMES WARDER COSGROVE, "Ward" in Boonville where he was born and reared, is an eminent railroad and corporation attorney in Muskogee and Tulsa. He is a son of John W. Cosgrove, deceased, leading Boonville citizen who represented his district in Congress and was a leader in every public enterprise of his generation, including the highway bridge across the Missouri at Boonville.

On Important Mission. DR. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, a native of Cooper County and an assistant professor in the College of Arts and Sciences, University of Missouri, went during the summer of 1936, with a Canadian government survey group to Hudson Bay, Baffin Land and Ellesmere Island to study natural resources and living conditions of Eskimos. This supplements other surveys made by Dr. Adams in southern Alaska, Hudson Bay basin and Newfoundland.

A General Electric Executive. HARDAGE LANE ANDREWS, a native of Boonville, is vice-president of the General Electric Company, with offices in New York. He is a son of the late Colonel Charles Edward Andrews, for many years a prominent financier, industrialist, land owner and head of an oil and gas company.

Postoffice Inspector in Charge. CHARLES W. PFAFFENBERGER, born and educated in Boonville where he entered the United States Postal Service as a city letter carrier in June, 1908, was appointed postoffice inspector, January 16, 1917, and assigned to the Denver division. While there he served as acting postmaster at Pueblo and on special assignments in Washington, D. C. Effective July 1, 1934, he was promoted to postoffice inspector in charge of the San Francisco division, with supervision over all postoffice inspectors, postmasters, employees, mail contractors and masters, employees, mail contractors, and operations of the postal service in Arizona, California, Nevada, and on the islands of Guam, Hawaii and Samoa.

He is a son of the late Reverend E. W. Pfaffenberger, of Boonville. His mother, formerly Miss Sophia Otten, daughter of John Otten, deceased, of Boonville, resides with her two daughters, Mrs. Laurence (Emma) White and Mrs. Milton (Martha) Hoberecht, in Boonville. Another daughter of Mrs. Pfaffenberger, Mrs. Donald Gordon, Long Beach, California, formerly was Miss Alice Pfaffenberger.

Prominent Public Servant. MILES ELLIOTT, of St. Joseph, a former police judge and city attorney of Boonville, also has been accorded many other honors. He has been official reporter for the thirty-sixth judicial circuit of Missouri, with office at Chillicothe, probate judge of Livingston County and city counselor of the City of St. Joseph. Born, reared and educated in Cooper County, he is a grandson of Henry Elliott and a great-grandson of Jordan O'Bryan, both deceased and both mentioned in this chapter.

A Giant for Jehovah. JOSEPH F. RUTHERFORD, a native of Missouri and a Boonville lawyer who practiced in his home state 18 years, became a member of the New York Bar in 1910, and served as special judge in important cases. A close student of the Bible, he delivered a religious lecture in the Stephens Opera House, now the Lyric Theater, while still a resident of Boonville.

He is an independent, undenominational Christian, his only creed being the Bible. Since 1917, he has been president of the *International Bible Students Association* and of *The Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society*, publishers of Jehovah's Witnesses, an important and world-wide Christian organization.

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Judge Rutherford has written numerous Bible commentaries which have exceeded in circulation that of any other writer--more than 200 million, translated into 70 languages. A consistent broadcaster, he often uses 240 radio stations simultaneously to carry his messages instantly to practically all countries of the earth. His addresses also are reproduced on phonograph records.

Mrs. Rutherford is the former Miss Mary Fetzer, of Boonville. Her father, Dr. Fetzer, built business buildings in the Fetzer Block on Main street, Boonville. Judge and Mrs. Rutherford have one son, Malcolm.

A United States Senator. HARRY L. MYERS, a native of Boonville, now a resident of Billings, has served as United States senator from Montana, and a justice of the supreme court of that state. He is an outstanding lawyer and a noted orator.

A State Officer for Masons. MAJOR HARRIS CECIL JOHNSTON of Boonville was Grand Pur-suivant and now is Junior steward in the Grand Lodge of Missouri, A. F. & A. M. He also holds many positions of trust locally and as manager of athletics at Kemper Military School, Boonville, has developed many stars of reginal magnitude.

Aided Missouri Taxpayers. HILLAIRD SELCK, Cooper County collector, was president of the Missouri County Collectors' Association for four years and helped a committee of senators and representatives draft legislation to reduce tax penalties on farms and real estate. Relatives well known in Cooper County include: his mother, Mrs. Fred Selck, and a son Hillard Selck, Jr., Boonville; three brothers: Albert Selck, Boonville, and William and Harry Selck, of Wooldridge; and two sisters, Mrs. Fred Neef, Houstonia; and Mrs. Teel Adair, Larkspur, Colorado.

Commands a Regiment. COLONEL R. A. JOHNSTON, of Boonville, on January 16, 1936, became regimental commander as well as executive officer of the 128th Field Artillery, Missouri National Guard. He had been lieutenant colonel from January 10, 1924, until advanced to regimental commander in 1936. At the insistence of William A. Raupp, Johnston organized the National Guard in Boonville after the World War. He has had many local distinctions, including being mayor of Boonville and president and secretary-manager of the Boonville Chamber of Commerce for several terms, and presiding judge Cooper County Court. He has many important business connections. Relatives well known in Cooper County include two sisters, Mrs. A. M. Hitch, Boonville, and Mrs. R. J. Foster, Washington, D. C.; a brother, Major H. C. Johnston, Boonville; and a son Captain William Johnston, Boonville. Colonel T. A. Johnston, deceased, builder of Kemper Military School, Boonville, was his father.

Was Receiver for Five National Banks at Once. WILLIAM L. KOENIG, native of Cooper County and a former county collector, served the United State Treasury Department as receiver for five national banks, one each in Boonville, Versailles and Windsor and two in Sedalia. He paid large dividends to depositors in times of general financial stringency, yet did not force liquidation burdensome to borrowers. Relatives well known in Cooper County include two brothers, George W. Koenig, Chicago, and Lon V. Koenig, Los Angeles, executives for the International Harvester Company, and who are mentioned in this chapter.

Much Foreign Service. DR. ALFRED J. ASELMEYER of the United States Public Health Service, now stationed at the quarantine station, Gallops Island, Boston, has served the department in Poland, Italy, Alaska, and Czechoslovakia. His mother, Mrs. Herman Aselmeyer, is a resident of Boonville, Dr. Aselmeyer is a native of Cooper County.

Handles Advertising in Spanish. GEORGE E. KENDALL, former resident of Boonville and son of Mr. and Mrs. Ford Kendall, Boonville, handles advertising in Spanish, Portuguese and Russian, and edits house organs for the International General Electric Co., Inc., Schenectady, New York. George Kendall has three brothers, Forrest, Joe, and Charles, and a sister Miss Martha.

Attorney General. JOHN UNDERWOOD, deceased, was attorney general of Colorado, at the time of his death. He was prominent in the Democratic party in that state, and had been frequently spoken of as the next Democratic candidate for governor. As a young man he came to Boonville where he obtained his legal education. He was admitted to the bar in Missouri where he started his legal career. He served one

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term as treasurer of Cooper County. He left four daughters, one of whom is Willie Underwood, a resident of Boonville.

Supreme Court Judge in Tennessee. D. W. DEHAVEN, a former resident of Cooper County, after serving for ten years as judge of the Chancery Court, at Memphis, was, in January, 1935, appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. In May, 1936, he was nominated by the State Democratic Convention by acclamation to succeed himself in that office. He is without opposition in the general election. He married Anna H. Hays of Bunceton. Relatives in Cooper County are a sister, Mrs. Jessie T. McMahan, and a niece, Mrs. W. L. Abney, both of Blackwater; a nephew, P. B. McMahan, and a grand-niece and grandnephew, Miss Ann McMahan and J. T. McMahan, all of Boonville.

She Receives Many Honors. MRS. GUY C. MILLION of Boonville is a past president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy for Missouri. She also is grand electa of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of Missouri and is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Honored by Three Governors. COLONEL CLIFF M. HARRISON, former publisher of Boonville daily and weekly newspapers, was superintendent of the Missouri Reformatory of Boys at Boonville during the administrations of Governor Arthur M. Hyde and Governor Sam A. Baker. Colonel Harrison tendered his resignation to Governor Baker's successor, Henry S. Caulfield, who continued Colonel Harrison in the office for 10 months before acting on the resignation.

Colonel Harrison also helped organize and was the first president of the *Republican Editorial Association of Missouri* and is a past president of the *Missouri Press Association*. He also has been accorded numerous local honors, in communities where he resided, including representative in the state legislature from Worth County and thrice postmaster at Gallatin. He presided over the first noonday luncheon in Boonville at which plans for a Missouri river highway bridge were discussed. He was one of three instigators of the meeting that led to U. S. Highway 40 bridge being built.

Writes Humor. WILLIAM MAURICE HARRISON, formerly a resident of Boonville, is on the sports and city desks of *The Kansas City Star* and frequently pinch hits in the literary department, writing paragraphs for *Starbeams*. He writes a weekly column of humor for the Gallatin North Missourian under the nom de plume, *Hon. Null N. Void* and *The Scout*.

High Among School Executives. L. E. ZIEGLER, superintendent of Boonville schools, served one year as chairman of the Missouri group of the Department of Superintendents in the Superintendents' Division of the National Educational Association. He evolved a new system of individual education to fit various types of pupils. It has been widely copied in other schools and is being treated in many new textbooks on teaching. Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler have two children, Ruth Joan and William Leslie.

Officer in Union Army. CAPTAIN ALBERT MUNTZEL, deceased, commanded a company of Federal soldiers during the Civil War. Relatives well known in Cooper County include a daughter, Mrs. George Meyer, and a son, Harry Muntzel, both of Boonville.

Officer in French Military Honor Society. COLONEL JOHN B. BARNES, U. S. Army, retired, of Boonville, is an officer of *C'Toille Noir*, a branch of the Legion of Honor of France. He also was awarded the Croix de Guerre, with palms, by the French government, and the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States. He has three citations for gallantry in action. He is author of "*A Plattsburg Patriot*" and of short stories published in several magazines. He formerly was professor of military science and tactics at Kemper Military School in Boonville.

Many Honors. WILLIAM T. PIGOTT, a native of Boonville and a graduate of Kemper Military School, has been accorded many honors in Montana. He has been thrice justice of the Supreme Court, twice appointed, once elected; member of the State Board of Law Examiners, vice-president for Montana of the American Bar Association, president of the Bar Association, member of the State Board of Education and member of the Historical Library Board. Three brothers, Frank W., John and Fred Pigott, reside in and near Boonville.

Detailed in Diplomatic Service. WILLIAM T. PIGOTT, JR., a native of Boonville who attended Kemper Military School from 1901 to 1903, Yale A. B. 1911; is a major in infantry and was assistant mili-

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tary attaché at Tokio, Japan, and at the United States Embassy, London, England, for many years, and until retired in September, 1935, because of his health.

Long Service to State Group. EMIL P. NEEF, a native of Cooper County and a Sedalia banker, is assistant secretary of the Missouri State Bankers Association serving thus for 21 consecutive years. Mr. Neef has served seven years as president of the Sedalia Country Club, in 1923 and '24, and from 1930 to 1934 inclusive. He also served as Exalted Ruler of the Sedalia Lodge of Elks for the year 1931-32. Relatives well known in Cooper County include his mother, Mrs. Fred A. Neef, and a brother, Henry C. Neef, both of Boonville, and the following sisters and brothers: Mrs. William H. Zeigel, Cleveland, Mississippi; Peter J. Neef, Kansas City attorney; Fred E. Neef, Houstonia, Missouri; and Mrs. William H. Selck, Wooldridge.

Author and Radio Pastor. THE REVEREND FATHER RICHARD FELIX, O. S. B., pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Pilot Grove, is author of six books: "*What Is the Catholic Church?*", 60,000 sold; "*Church or Churches?*", "*What?*", "*Psychology and the Sacramental System of the Church*", and "*The Apostle's Creed*". He has delivered extended series of lectures over three radio stations: KFRU, Columbia, Missouri; WHB, Kansas City; and WLWL, New York City. Father Felix has three degrees: A.B., A.M. and B.D. He took his theological work at St. Vincent's Seminary, Latrobe, Pennsylvania; and then attended the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., and Harvard, at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Practice Before U. S. Supreme Court. JOHN L. SWEENEY, corporation lawyer at Winslow, Arizona, on October 4, 1926, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. He has a large clientele in Arizona and California. Born at Clifton City, he is a brother of P. D. Sweeney, Boonville, of M. D. Sweeney, Jefferson City, and of Mrs. Thomas L. Fairfax, Mrs. John S. Dove and Mrs. Oscar Dove, all of Clifton City.

Author. MRS. J. MAYNARD KEECH, the former Edna McGuire of Bunceton, has sold literary work to several leading magazines, including Atlantic Monthly. She is the wife of the professor of political science at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, and is the mother of a small son, J. Maynard Keech, Jr.

A High Federal Official. FRANK CHAMBERS, JR., a Cooper Countian by birth and education, is an assistant United States attorney in Washington, D. C., to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings. Early in his career he was registrar at the University of Missouri and later was assistant U. S. attorney of the New York district. He has transacted business for the federal government in many states and has been on diplomatic missions to Italy, Germany and France.

Relatives well known in Cooper County include Mrs. Frank Chambers, Sr., Boonville; three sisters: Mrs. Hall Turley, Blackwater; Mrs. Leslie Cowan, Columbia; Miss Alice Chambers, Cameron, Texas; a cousin, Joseph Chambers, Warrensburg; and Miss Lizzie Hayden, an aunt, Boonville.

An Authority on Books. WARD EDWARDS, native of Boonville, was twice president of the Missouri Library Association and was president of the Missouri Library Commission during most of his years on that board from 1918 to 1935.

Mr. Edwards was graduated from Boonville High School in 1896, and received A.B. and A.M. degrees at William Jewell College in 1903 and 1912. He did special work at the University of Pennsylvania in 1912. He taught English at William Jewell from 1903 to 1912, and then was professor of Modern English and librarian there from 1912 to 1922.

He has been librarian at Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg, since 1922, where he also is chaplain. During the summer of 1918, he was in charge of the American Library Association Library at Camp Funston.

He is the author of "*The Parts of Speech*" and is co-author with Dr. H. A. Phillips of "*The State of Missouri*". Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have an extensive library, including many rare collections. He owns 122 copies of Izaak Walton's "*Compleat Angler*" and one of the best Walt Whitman collections west of New York. Mrs. Edwards has more than 500 cookery books, including a 1503 *Apicius* and many volumes printed in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

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Educator and Noted Chemist. DR. HENRY WINSTON HARPER, dean emeritus of the Graduate School of the University of Texas where he continues as senior professor of chemistry, has been in every edition of *"Who's Who in America"* and is listed as one of 175 leading chemists in the United States and among 1,000 outstanding men of science. He revised all the dentifrices and cosmetic formulas for the Pond's Extract Company and has investigated clays suitable for fire-brick, the production of lithopane and "blanc-fixa" from barite, and many other materials in commercial chemistry, introducing a floor wax of vegetable origin. His accomplishments for advancement of the race have gone far on many fronts, but he is best known for always wearing a necktie of arterial blood red, noted in O. O. McIntyre's column, and his interest in the movies. John Boles, formerly was his pupil and is a warm admirer. Dr. Harper is universally beloved on the campus at Austin.

Born and reared in Boonville, Dr. Harper started his career in the Howard Drug Store, located for many years where Malone's now is. It was established by his father, James Harper, and an uncle, succeeded by R. H. Howard, all deceased, and was continued by J. A. Howard, son of one of the founders and the father of Mrs. L. L. Chilton, of Boonville, who is a second cousin of Dr. Harper. Miss Eliza Howard, Boonville, is a first cousin.

State and National Honors. MRS. MARSHALL RUST, Pilot Grove, was state historian of the Missouri D. A. R., 1930-33, and then, because of outstanding accomplishment, received for life the title of Honorary State Historian of Missouri D. A. R. She was national vice-chairman for the preservation of historical spots, 1932-35, and is now serving a second term, 1935-38, on the Arrow Rock Tavern Board. She formerly was Mary Lou Harris, and is a sister of C. J. Harris, also mentioned in this chapter.

Honored With Sam Houston. JUDGE ALEXANDER WATKINS TERRELL, deceased, who grew up in Boonville and was graduated from Kemper Family School, is honored in the Texas statehouse in Austin next to General Sam Houston as "the father of more good laws for Texas than any man living or dead. Judge Terrell was minister to Turkey during the second Cleveland administration, fathered legislation that financed the Texas capitol and endowed the state university, drafted a law making literacy mandatory for jury service and performed many other mighty works. A son, Howard Terrell, married Miss Dora Trent, of Boonville, a twin of Mrs. John Pigott, Boonville. Howard is deceased. His widow resides in Texas.

Lumber and Building Material Merchant. KENNETH J. BALDRIDGE, a former student at Kemper Military School, is vice-president of the Mountain States Lumber Dealers Association, and is active in fraternal, service and commercial groups.

Oklahoma State Official. REFORD BOND, a former student at Kemper Military School, and who is listed in *"Who's Who in America"*, has attained many honors. He attended Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia; and Columbian, now George Washington, University, and the University of Missouri where he received his LL.B degree in 1897. He married Miss Janet Quigley Ware, of Sedalia, Missouri, in 1902. They have one son, Reford.

Mr. Bond successfully represented the Chotaw and Chickasaw nations in cases involving 50 million dollars. He was a member of the Commission of Review and Revision of the constitution of the state of Oklahoma; president of the state election board, was appointed chairman of the co-coordinating board for unifying the system of higher education in Oklahoma, was appointed as special justice of the state supreme court and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1932. He is a member of the Grady County, Oklahoma and American bar associations, of the Chickasha Chamber of Commerce, of Kappa Alpha and Phi Delta Phi, honorary legal fraternity. He is active in the Christian Church and in fraternal orders.

Mr. Bond was appointed corporation commissioner for Oklahoma in 1934. In 1935 he was made chairman of the corporation commission. In 1936 he was nominated for corporation commissioner in the Democratic primaries and received the highest primary vote cast for corporation commissioner in Oklahoma since statehood.

Indiana State Official. JOSEPH E. BARCE, a graduate of Kemper Military School, is a deputy attorney general of Indiana, and lives at Fowler, Indiana. He also was state's attorney, 1931-33 for the 73rd

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judicial circuit of Indiana.

Has University Chair. DR. WILLIS H. BOCOCK, a graduate of Kemper Military School, is a professor in the University of Georgia.

Landscape Designer for Highways. HILLARD BREWSTER, a former Boonville resident and student at Kemper Military School, is landscape designer for the Missouri State Highway Department.

Prominent Teacher. GAINES T. CARTINHOOR, graduated from Kemper Military School in 1921, is assistant professor of banking and finance in New York University, New York City.

Military Instructor. CAPTAIN JOSEPH P. CLELAND of the United States Army, who was graduated from Kemper Military School in 1921, and from the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, now is Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Kemper. He has served in the Philippine Islands and at five posts in the United States.

In Michigan Politics. L. MILLER DUNCKEL, who was graduated from Kemper Military School in 1916, now a resident of Three Rivers, Michigan, is a state senator. He also is a past president of the Three Rivers Chamber of Commerce and a member of other civic organizations.

Representative in Congress. PHILIP C. FERGUSON, a student at Kemper Military School from 1918 to 1920, now represents the eighth Oklahoma district in Congress.

In Mathematics and Military. LIEUTENANT W. F. H. GODSON, JR., who attended Kemper Military School in 1909 and 1910, and whose father was professor of military science and tactics at Kemper, has attained prominence in teaching. A graduate of West Point, he was professor of military science and tactics at Bordentown Military Institute, Bordentown, New Jersey, and headed the mathematics department at Chestnut Hill Academy. He now is head of mathematics at Nor-Glen High School, in a Philadelphia suburb, and recently was elected to Phi Delta Kappa, honor society for graduate students.

Heads Oil Men's Association. WILLIAM M. HARRISON, graduated from Kemper Military School in 1909, now a resident of Fort Worth, Texas, is secretary of the Texas Indian and Oil Men's Association and is president of the star Refining Company.

Promoted in Reserve. THOMAS S JEWETT, JR., a graduate of Kemper Military School, now prominent in Kansas City, was one of the youngest second lieutenants at the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, 1917, and recently was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in the Military Intelligence Reserve. He is active in the Reserve Officers Club of Kansas City, Missouri, and other service men organizations, is a member of the Masons, Kappa Alpha, and is a member of the National Advertising Department of the Kansas City Star.

Oldest Living Kemper Graduate. ROBERT T. KINGSBURY, New Franklin, Missouri, was graduated from Kemper Military School in 1865, and was the first commercial orchardist to ship from this section. His son, Robert T. Kingsbury, Jr., was made a master farmer for 1930, having as his project 20 acres of apples.

In Public Service and Education. THOMAS CLAFFEY LAVERY, who was born at Liberal, Missouri, in 1893, and was graduated from Kemper Military School in 1912, has received many honors as an educator and a barrister. He is a member of the bar of the District of Columbia and of the state of Ohio, and is a member of the American and Cincinnati bar associations. He has been attorney with the Federal Trade Commission, the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the Board of Tax Appeals at various times. He was professor of law at George Washington University, 1920-23; University of Minnesota, 1924-27; and was Rufus King professor of constitutional law, University of Cincinnati, College of Law, since 1928. He was professor of law at Cornell University at the summer session, 1928. He has been legal adviser to the Tax Commission of Ohio since 1932. He received A.B. and LL.B degrees from George Washington University, Washington, D. C., in 1920 and 1923. He is married and has one son.

Decorated by France. THOMAS AMORY LEE, a graduate of Kemper Military School who served with the 26th U. S. Infantry, First Division, in the World War, was wounded in battle and now is a major, Reserve, U. S. Army. He was decorated with the Silver Star, Order of the Purple Heart, Medaille commemorative of France. He holds A.B. and M.A. degrees from the University of Kansas and an LL.B from

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Harvard.

Teaches Surgery. MERRILL K. LINDSAY, a graduate of Kemper Military School who now lives in New Haven, Connecticut, is a professor of surgery at Yale University. His background includes studies at Washburn College, Kansas and Columbia universities and the Army medical schools in Pennsylvania and Washington, D. C. He is a member of many medical and patriotic organizations and Masonic orders.

Instructor, Military Science, Oklahoma. HENRY BURR PARKER, graduate of Kemper Military School, 1912; now Major, Field Artillery Regular Army, is Senior Instructor, Field Artillery, Oklahoma National Guard; office, State Capitol, Oklahoma City. He served approximately two years in France and Germany, Air Service and Field Artillery. Regular Army since 1916.

His Paintings Bring Recognition. HENRY L. McFEE, a graduate of Kemper Military School, is an artist whose canvases are in many leading galleries and private collections.

Instructs West Pointers. RICHARD K. McMASTER, graduated from Kemper Military School in 1922, is an instructor in the United States Military Academy at West Point. He also served in Panama.

Honored by Government. HARRY H. PIGOTT, a native of Boonville and a former student at Kemper Military School, has served as secretary of the Agriculture and Loan Agency and on the War Finance Corporation, and later as managing director of the Helena, Montana, branch of the Federal Agricultural Corporation. He resides in Helena.

Prominent Californian. JOHN T. PIGOTT, a native of Boonville, and a graduate of Kemper Military School, is a widely known lawyer in San Francisco, and has received many recognitions.

Authority on Metals. M. CURTIS PIGOTT, a native of Boonville and a graduate of Kemper Military School, is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and for many years was metallurgist with the American Smelting and Refining Company.

A Kansas Senator. PAYNE H. RATNER, a graduate of Kemper Military School, now a resident of Parson, was elected in 1928, to the Kansas state Senate. He is a prominent lawyer. He was county attorney of Labette County for four years and Federal Court referee in bankruptcy for the third district of Kansas for four years.

Oklahoma tennis champion. JERRY B. SASS, graduated from Kemper Military School in 1924, has won 16 state tennis double titles during the past six years. He is general manager for the General Raolite Corporation and is distributor for the Kinner Airplane and Motor Corporation. He holds a pilot's license and owns and flies his own plane.

Authority on Patent Law. RICHARD SPENCER, graduated from Kemper Military School in 1918, formerly was on the faculty of Northwestern University and then was first assistant commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C. In 1936 he resigned, to practice law in Chicago. He has written many articles on patent law, is a member of various boards of law and has received numerous awards for distinguished service in his profession.

In Federal Service. WILLIAM H. TRIGG, a native of Boonville and a graduate of Kemper Military School, is an attorney in the office of Solicitor of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., where he has been for many years.

Honored by Three Nations. JESSE W. WOOLDRIDGE, a native of Cooper County and a graduate of Kemper Military School, commanded the 1st Battalion, 38th Infantry, 3rd Division, during the World War and received medals and crosses from the United States, France and Italy. He has written many articles, essays, brochures and books on the war and other subjects. Since retiring from the Army, he has been connected with the California National Bank. He resides in Sacramento.

A Federal Judge Named by Cleveland. JOHN R. WALKER, born near Pleasant Green and a student at Kemper Military School in the '60s, was United States District Prosecuting Attorney for the western district of Missouri, appointed by President Grover Cleveland. A son, E. B. Walker of Mobile, Alabama, is a prominent lumber company executive and a graduate of Kemper Military School, and a grandson, E. Brevard Walker, Jr., entered Kemper in September, 1936.

Prominent Texan. A. EWING WINSETT, graduated from Kemper Military School in 1914, was

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captain of the Medical Department Detachment 131, F. A., the Texas National Guard. He is well known as an Amarillo physician. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

LEADERS IN AGRICULTURE WHO BECAME WIDELY KNOWN

Developed Fine Saddle Horses. COLONEL THOMAS J. WALLACE, deceased, and his son, A. A. WALLACE, now a Boonville manufacturer and owner of the Wallace ancestral farm near Bunceton, were partners in buying, breeding and developing famous saddle stock. They owned four of the finest stallions in the country; *Denmark Chief*, not registered, by Faines' Denmark 61; *Crigler's Denmark*, sometimes called *Pat*; *Blackbird*, not registered, by Fayette Denmark 60; and *King Chester 294*, said to be the greatest saddle and harness stallion by the illustrious Chester Dare 10.

Twice Headed State Association. BEN N. SMITH of Boonville was president two years of the Missouri Farm Management Association. His farm has stood second among the best managed farms in the state. He is a pioneer in liming and erosion control.

Champion Grain Grower. CHRIS SMITH, a Cooper Countian by birth and life-long residence, won the grand championship for a single ear of corn and for 10 ears grown in Missouri in 1915. He received the gold medal for blue grass seed and the silver medal for corn at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. He has gotten many other important awards, including second prize in Missouri 5-acre yields in 1915. Relatives include a son, Ben N. Smith, of Boonville; and five daughters, Mrs. H. A. Langkop, Jefferson City; Mrs. Arthur Smith, Bunceton; Mrs. E. H. Fricke, New Franklin; and Mrs. J. W. Roehrs and Mrs. D. N. Hedgpeth, both of Bunceton.

Knows Good Sheep and Beef Cattle. TOM GROVES, native of Cooper County who now operates a livestock and grain farm just outside of Cooper and two miles southeast of Tipton, is nationally known as a breeder and importer of Cotswold and Oxford sheep and has a well known herd of Shorthorns. His animals have taken many prizes at the Missouri State Fair and other shows.

A Hog Worth a Fortune. COLONEL R. L. HARRIMAN, deceased Cooper Countian, in 1920, owned the highest priced Poland China boar in the world, valued at \$10,200. He also was prominent as a Shorthorn breeder.

Made Rare Apples Plentiful. COLONEL C. C. BELL, deceased, life-long resident of Boonville, planted the only orchard in the world producing carlots of *Lady Apples*, a rare delicacy commanding fancy prices. His plantings were from his own graftings to Ben Davis roots. The orchard still is in its prime. Colonel Bell, long active in public affairs, was on the notification committee for the Republican, national convention that nominated Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid, and he attained many local distinctions, including mayor of Boonville several terms and member of the board of education many years. He helped establish Walnut Grove Cemetery and donated to Boonville Bell's View Park.

Besides his widow, he is survived by five children: Mrs. F. Stanley Piper, Bellingham, Washington; Mrs. Roscoe Stewart, Springfield, Missouri; Charles Christian Bell, Jr., Houston, Texas; Mrs. J. H. M. Klinch, Hubbard Woods, Illinois; and John J. Bell, of the home; and six grandchildren: Lawrence Wells Piper, Anna Louise Stewart, Robert Bell Stewart and Jean Stewart, and Frances Bell Klinch and J. H. M. Klinch V.

Bred \$5,000 Saddle Champion. TREVOR H. MOORE, at his farm near Speed, bred and trained *Missouri King 2960*, two-year-old champion that also defeated horses of seasoned age. Missouri King was state champion in 1911 and 1912, and was sold for \$5,000. Mr. Moore also bred the great mare, *Pauline Moore*, and others. He bred and developed more great horses than any Missourian his age.

A State Farm Leader. CHRIS OHLENDORF of near Boonville is a member of the state board of the Missouri Farmers Association, serving as a director for many years.

Developed Champion Horseflesh. STEVE SMITH, deceased, resident of Cooper County, owned *Royal Cross, 2221*, who sired *Miss Royal*, dam of *Spindle Top Chief*, who won first in the National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden in 1934 and 1935, and is considered the best gelding in America.

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Grain Seed Specialist. C. H. E. WALTHER, of Boonville, introduced the first winter barley in the United States and is a pioneer in developing improved varieties of oats and other grains and hays. He served twice as president of the Missouri Corn growers Association.

Officer in State Association. M. C. CHEATHAM of Boonville is vice president of the Missouri Shorthorn Association and has judged Shorthorns in many state shows. He formerly was manager at Ravenswood Farms, Bunceton.

A Foreign Trade Representative. CHARLES BORNHAUSER, Prairie Home, formerly represented the International Harvester Company in Germany and Russia.

A State Senator. JUDGE JOHN D. STARKE, deceased, senator from the fourteenth district of Missouri, was a highly successful livestock farmer of Otterville. He also was warden of the Missouri penitentiary. Relatives well known in Cooper County include two daughters, Mrs. Len Spillers, Otterville, and Mrs. C. E. Tieman, California, Missouri, and Morris Starke and Roger Starke, Otterville.

Pigs That Were Pigs. E. H. RODGERS, deceased, Cooper County farmer and hog breeder, won the gold medal for Poland China boar pigs under six months old at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1904.

Develops Fine Shorthorns. G. A. BETTERIDGE, Bunceton, and W. A. BETTERIDGE, Pilot Grove, have developed a strain of Shorthorn cattle, the *Betteridge Orange Blossoms*, noted for their thick flesh. They are highly valued as beef producers. Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Betteridge have a daughter, Mrs. David Lane, and a son, Nelson Betteridge. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Betteridge have one son, V. K. Betteridge, Pilot Grove.

Produced Fine Sheep. TOM BURRUS, deceased, Cooper Countian who specialized in breeding Oxford sheep, owned the grand champion ewe at the American Royal in Kansas City in 1931. It also was grand champion at the Western show in Denver and was second at the International in Chicago.

Prominent Apiarist. CARL NEEF of Boonville has won outstanding awards over a number of years at the Missouri State Fair and other agricultural shows for honey and orchard products.

Founded First Shorthorn Herd West of the Mississippi. NATHANIEL LEONARD, in 1839, established on his vast Cooper County estate the first pedigreed Shorthorns in Missouri. The herd has continued on the Leonard lands 97 years, four generation of owners consistently improving the stock. CAPTAIN C. E. LEONARD, deceased succeeded his founding father and N. NELSON LEONARD, the grandson, now is master at Ravenswood, the ancestral estate, with his younger son, CHARLES LEONARD, a great-grandson of the founder, as business manager. The Ravenswood Shorthorns comprise the oldest group of that breed in the world, continuously under one ownership.

Besides Charles Leonard, two other great grandchildren of Nathaniel Leonard are well known in Cooper County: N. Nelson Leonard, Jr., of California, and Mrs. Nadine Leonard Darby, Boonville.

Texas Owes Him a Debt. WILLIAM HURT, owning a section of land just east of Boonville, still has Herfords from a purebred herd he developed when he acquired and managed 1,000 acres in a tract that touched the Boonville city limits. He shipped trainloads of his Herfords to progressive breeders in west Texas and, gradually, Herfords supplanted longhorns.

Star Farmer of Missouri. ROBERT W. MILLS, JR., of Boonville, was Star Farmer of Missouri in 1933, a designation and award given by THE KANSAS CITY WEEKLY STAR to the outstanding junior farmer of the state. Mr. Mills also was second in the United States. He was valedictorian of Boonville High School in 1933, and during his freshman year at the University of Missouri won the Danforth Award in competition with freshmen from all agricultural colleges in the United States. In his junior year he won the Danforth award for juniors.

He served as president of the University of Missouri chapter of Future Farmers of America and as secretary of Alpha Zeta, honorary scholastic fraternity. He is also a member of the Pan-Hellenic Council, Blue Key and of Q. E. B. H. He is editor of THE COLLEGE FARMER during his senior year, 1936-37.

Mr. Mills is active in religious work, serving as president of both the Christian Student congregation and of the Student Religious Council and on the board of directors of the University Y. M. C. A. for two

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years.

Mr. Mills is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Mills, Clarks Fork.

A World Record in Corn Growing. HORACE GEORGE WINDSOR, deceased, in 1915, harvested more than 7,000 bushels from 70 acres of corn, a world record. A Cooper Countian by birth, education and life-long residence, his Benvenue Farms, comprising more than a section, were nationally known for pioneering toward improved agricultural practices, and their owner for his farm journal articles. He was president of the Missouri Corn Growers Association for many years. He was named by THE SATURDAY EVENING POST and THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN as Missouri's best farmer. He originated the benefit assessment plan for road financing. "*Master Farmers of the U. S. A.*", a book published by Doubleday-Doran & Company, Garden City, New York, devoted a chapter to the H. G. Windsor farming methods, and carried his picture.

Relatives well known in Cooper County include his widow, Mrs. Anna Cunningham Windsor; a son, John H. Windsor; and two brothers, Walter B. Windsor and Eugene A Windsor, all of Boonville; and a son, Wilbur C. Windsor, of Tyler, Texas, and Windsor Place Cooper County, Missouri.

EMINENT SUCCESSES

Founded a Noted School. FREDERICK T. KEMPER, a Cooper Countian for many years, established Kemper Military School. It has been continuously on the honor list of the War Department ever since the designation was started in 1914. Kemper School is 92 years old.

An Early Manufacturer. HENRY ELLIOTT, a New Yorker who settled in Cooper County in 1835, was an extensive manufacturer of wheat fans with factories in many cities on water-courses of the Middle West before the railroad era. One of the largest landowners in Cooper County and Central Missouri, he was an ardent abolitionist and freed his slaves in 1858. He represented Cooper County in the twenty-third general assembly in 1864. Descendants well known in Cooper County are three grandchildren: Mrs. Mary Elliott Kitt of Chillicothe, Missouri; and H. E. Elliott and Judge Miles Elliott, both of St. Joseph.

A Composer and Singer. WENDELL HALL, radio entertainer who sings many of his own words and music compositions, is a Cooper Countian by education, having attended Kemper Military School.

Achieves in South America. ROY MITZEL, born one and one-half miles north of Pilot Grove, and who moved to Bell Air in 1911, is assistant manager of the International Harvester Company of Argentina, with headquarters at Rosario, Argentina. A brother, C. H. Mitzel, is a banker at Speed. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Mitzel, and a sister, Mrs. Henry Grathwohl, are prominent Cooper Countians.

On Broadway. RUTH HAZLETON, dancer with the Ziegfeld Follies for several seasons, in private life is Miss Ruth McClanahan, formerly of Boonville.

Public Relations Executive. A.K. MILLS 111, New York City, formerly of Cooper County, is director of publicity for the *March of Time on the Screen*, *March of Time Radio Program*, *Architectural Forum*, and is assistant director of publicity for TIME magazine. He was public relations counsel for Amelia Earhart when she flew across the Atlantic, in 1928, preceding her by boat to London. He later served for two years as director of publicity for the first Byrd Antarctic Expedition and was sent abroad twice in 1931, when Ruth Nichols contemplated flying the Atlantic. In 1933 he toured America with Wiley Post following his solo flight round the world. He served for four years with Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, one of the largest advertising firms in New York City.

Owns Big Publishing House. VEIT GENTRY, who was born and reared in Boonville where he received his elementary and high school education, established and operates a large catalog, and magazine printing plant, the Gentry Printing Company, at Polk and Sherman streets, Chicago. Relatives well known in Cooper County include Mrs. V. C. Eppstein, of Boonville.

Noted Character Actor. WILLIAM J. McCARTHY, proprietor of a Boonville Book store for many years, played important parts in leading New York stage productions after he left Boonville. He now resides in Cincinnati.

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Well Known Hotel Operators. JULIUS MANGER, with his brother WILLIAM MANGER, now deceased, founded the Manger Hotel chain, including some of the largest and most luxurious in the East, located in New York City, Chicago, Boston and Washington, D. C. The Manger brothers were born and reared in Boonville where both attended public school. William finished his education at Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana, and Julius was graduated in law at Tulane, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Manages Foreign Trade. GEORGE W. KOENIG, native of Cooper County, is manager of the foreign trade department of the International Harvester Company, Chicago. Relatives well known in Cooper County include W. L. Koenig of Boonville and Lon V. Koenig of Los Angeles, both mentioned elsewhere in this chapter.

Influential in Oklahoma. MISS SARA AMELIE DAVIDSON, society editor on the staff of THE TULSA DAILY WORLD, is one of the most successful newspaper women in that city. She is a native of Cooper County. She has been society editor of THE WORLD for 11 years and is now on a year's leave of absence.

GEORGE H. SOMBART and WILLIAM J. SOMBART, brothers residing in Kansas City, Missouri, who were born and reared in Boonville, now own a number of farms in Cooper County.

Communications Chief. SHIELDS R. SMITH, native of Otterville, is general manager for the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, with headquarters in St. Louis. Relatives well known in Cooper County include his father, Nathan A. Smith, Otterville.

College Teachers. MISS DORA HENNICKE and MISS ESTHER HENNICKE, natives of Boonville, are instructors in the Southwest Missouri State Teaches College, at Springfield.

Chemical Manufacturer. IRVING W. KURTZ, a native of Boonville who started his business career in the drug store of William Mittelbach, now Pieper's Drug Shop, is president of the Blue Line Chemical Company, St. Louis. It is one of the largest in the middle West. Relatives well known in Cooper County include his mother, Mrs. August F. Kurtz, and two sisters, Mrs. Charles O. Botz and Miss Ida Mae Kurtz, all of Sedalia, formerly of Boonville.

Prominent in Grain Trade. JAY WOOLDRIDGE, a native of Cooper County, is a leading grain broker in Kansas City. Mrs. H. C. Johnston, of Boonville, is a sister.

Southwestern Editor Owns Nine Newspapers and Five Radio Stations. HOUSTON HARTE, founder of Boonville's daily newspaper, in 1919, has achieved on a wide scale in west Texas. With Bernard Hanks of Abilene, Texas, Mr. Harte owns morning and afternoon newspapers in Abilene, Corpus Christi, San Angelo and Marshall, and afternoon and Sunday newspapers in Paris, Big Springs and Sweetwater. Mr. Harte's home is in San Angelo.

Harte & Hanks also own radio stations in all those cities except Corpus Christi. Mr. Harte is a past president of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, a former regent of Texas Technological College and in 1935 was elected vice-president of the Associated Press.

Mrs. Harte is the former Miss Isabel McCutcheon of Pilot Grove. They have two sons, Edward Holmead and Houston Harriman.

Judge Ed S. Harte, deceased, father of Houston Harte, was president of the Boonville Mills Company. The family still is financially interested in the Boonville Mills.

A Power In The Ozarks. ROBERT HARVEY, born in South Moniteau township, Cooper County, long has been the leading figure in Eldon, Missouri, capital of the Lake of the Ozarks region. Successful first as a lumberman, he also is well known as a banker and a merchant. He is 80 years old and retired, spending much time with his son, Bert T. Harvey, Pomona, California, realtor. Robert Harvey is very influential in Central Missouri, and especially in the Miller County.

Publishers. REUBEN E. LUCAS, a graduate, and BOYD W. LUCAS, a former student, of Kemper Military School, are publishers in Columbia, Missouri, and owners of the Missouri Store there.

Heads Large Contracting Firm. ELLIS W. DAVIS and COLONEL R. A. JOHNSTON were president and secretary-treasurer respectively of a road construction firm the Davis construction Company,

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which last year stood fourth in the amount of work done in Missouri. This Boonville institution, established and built within a few years by Boonville men, has done many millions of dollars of road work, Colonel Johnston recently bought Mr. Davis' interests and has succeeded him as president.

A Federal Attorney. WALLACE COCHRAN, a native of Boonville and graduate of Boonville High School, is a Government attorney in the United States patent office, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Cochran is the former Rilla Williams, daughter of Mrs. Jack Williams and sister of Mrs. Aubrey Tackett, both of Boonville. Mr. Cochran is a nephew of Mrs. Homer Davis, Boonville.

Donated High School Site. COLONEL JOHN S. ELLIOTT, deceased, prominent capitalist, presented the Boonville School District the Hayden lot on Main street, also on Federal Highway 40, and Laura Speed Elliott High School was built as a memorial to his wife, who had preceded him in death.

New York Financier, EDGAR WALLACE, highly successful Wall Street broker, is a native of Cooper County and a brother of A. A. Wallace, Boonville manufacturer.

Prominent Insurance Man. C. DAYTON ADAMS, a graduate of Kemper Military School, is the leading insurance agent in Denver.

Insurance Executive. HAYDEN W. AHMANSON, a graduate of Kemper Military School, is assistant secretary of the National American Fire Insurance Company.

Advertising Executive. I. N. ATTERBURY, a graduate of Kemper Military School, handles national and foreign advertising for THE READING TIMES, Reading, Pennsylvania. Formerly he was with the Sinclair Oil Company, in offices in New York, Georgia and Havana, Cuba, for 14 years, resigning because of his health.

Serves in War and Peace. CHARLES C. BELL, JR., a native of Boonville and a son of Colonel Charles C. Bell, apple king of America, was a captain in the World War and operates extensively as a contractor, builder and realtor in Houston, Texas.

A Man of Many Talents. BILL CORUM, of New York, "Tenie" in Cooper County where he was born and reared, entered the World War as a private and came out the youngest major in the A. E. F. He was cited for gallantry in action several times by superior officers. His sports column appears daily on the front page of the NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL and is syndicated for dailies from coast to coast. He is a sports commentator for movie shorts, is featured on many radio broadcasts and writes for magazines. Relatives well known in Cooper County include: Mrs. Kellie English and Mrs. Eva Grooms, aunts of Bunceton; Mrs. Madeline Berry, Columbia, an aunt; Mrs. A. C. Goode, Pilot Grove, a great-aunt; and Mrs. Vida Corum, New York, his mother.

Prominent Wholesaler in West. LESLIE LOHSE, native of Boonville, owns an interest and is head of a large wholesale grocery business at Tucson, Arizona. Relatives well known in Cooper County include his brother, Fred G. Lohse, Boonville.

Well Known Financier. JOHN SPEED ELLIOTT, native of Cooper County and graduate of Kemper Military School, Boonville, from whose gridiron he went to the University of Virginia to become an All-American end, has long been prominent in New York financial circles. Starting with Avil W. Harriman & Company, he later spent 18 months in Russia where he successfully negotiated magnesium concessions for an American syndicate. He then became a partner in the Morgan Belmont brokerage business. He is now associated with the G. M. P. Murphy Company at 52 Broadway, New York.

Young Bank President. WILLIAM T. KEMPER, JR., better known as "Bill" Kemper, a Cooper Countian by education, was 25 years old when he became president of the Kemper State Bank in Boonville, opened as a new bank November 24, 1928. He continues as president of that highly successful institution, and also has many other financial interests. He is a graduate of Kemper Military School, Boonville, and of the School of Business at the University of Missouri.

Among relatives of Mr. Kemper known to many Cooper County people are his father, W. T. Kemper, and Bill's brothers, James M. Kemper and R. Crosby Kemper, all of Kansas City, and all very high in the financial world.

Well Known Lumberman. C. J. HARRIS, Ferguson, Missouri, owner of a string of lumberyards in

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east and Central Missouri, including Boonville, Bunceton, New Franklin and his home town, Pilot Grove, also operates his own mills and timber lands in the South. Relatives well known in Cooper County include a sister, Mrs. Marshall Rust, Pilot Grove.

Three Brothers Attain Affluence. C. C. BRONAUGH formerly was district manager of the Bemis Bag Printing Company, Springfield, Missouri. One brother is a St. Louis broker and another managed a large carpet wholesale house there. The three formerly lived in Boonville.

Developed Saddle Horses. CLIFFORD GREENLEASE, now deceased, a former resident of Boonville, owned many prize-winning horses, with a large stable at Marshall. Mrs. Greenlease was Miss Julia Vollrath, a sister of the late Judge C. L. Vollrath of Boonville. A son of Clifford and Julia Greenlease, R. C. Greenlease, owns the Greenlease Motor Car Company, the Cadillac agency in Kansas City, Missouri.

Prominent Lumberman. E. BREVARD WALKER, a former student at Kemper Military School, is a widely known lumber operator in the South, with Headquarters in Mobile.

Military, Civil and Trade Honors. JOHN M. LYDICK, a graduate at Kemper Military School, now a resident of Oklahoma City, in 1934 was made a captain of infantry and was assigned as plans and training officer of the 90th Infantry Brigade. He is also executive secretary of the Oklahoma Fruit Jobbers Association and was on the Oklahoma Committee to draft the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Code under the NRA.

Naval Lieutenant. M. G. SCHMIDT, a native of Boonville who was graduated from Kemper Military School in 1927, is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis and is a lieutenant, first grade, in the Navy. He is a grandson of Jacob F. Gmelich, deceased, a former lieutenant governor and state treasurer of Missouri, and a son of Mrs. M. E. Schmidt, of Boonville.

Officer in Navy. HOLMAN LEE, JR., a native of Cooper County and a graduate of Kemper Military School in 1931, is an ensign in the navy, after having completed the course at Annapolis. He is a son of Holman Lee, and a brother of Mrs. D. O. Allison, both of Boonville.

Electrical Engineer. JAMES E. JOHNSTON, a native of Cooper County, a student of Kemper Military School and a brother of Colonel T. A. Johnston, deceased, is a prominent electrical engineer in Denver.

In World's Largest Surgical Instrument Company. DAVID B. ALOE, a former student at Kemper Military School, is vice-president of the A. S. Aloe Surgical Instrument Company, largest organization of its kind in the world. Mr. Aloe's headquarters are at 1819 Olive street, St. Louis. The company has branches in many cities, including Chicago, Los Angeles and Kansas City.

A Leader in Sedalia. WILLIAM H. CLONEY, a former student at Kemper Military School, is a business and civic leader in Sedalia, Missouri.

A New York Publisher. WALTER G. BRYAN, a graduate of Kemper Military School, is head of the W. G. Bryan Organization, newspaper counselors, and president of the Bryan Publications, Inc., 10 West 13th street, New York City.

Contractor. WILLIAM A. COLT, of Lyons, Colorado, a graduate of Kemper Military School, is a prominent road contractor and builder. At 80 he enjoys perfect health. He married two Boonville girls, Miss Bettie Ragland McPherson, and after her death, Sadie Douglas, a cousin of his first wife and a daughter of Captain Douglas. After her death he married in Independence, Missouri, a daughter of the famous Confederate, Captain Schuyler Lowe.

A Former State School Inspector. WILLIAM M. HOGE, born in Virginia in 1856, reared on a farm near Bunceton and graduated from Kemper Military School in 1874, and from the University of Missouri in 1880, returned to Kemper as an instructor and was one of Will Rogers' teachers there. In 1900, he was appointed as in inspector of Missouri schools from the University of Missouri, which position he held until September, 1903, when he became associate superintendent at Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, and then superintendent. In September 1916, he became an instructor at Culver, continuing until his retirement in September, 1929, for age.

Handwriting Expert. RALPH C. BECKER, document examiner and expert witness for the Department of Justice and Postoffice inspectors for Missouri and Illinois, was graduated from Kemper Military

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School in 1910. He is also president and treasurer of the Mechin & Voyce Title Company, with offices at 12 north Eighth street, St. Louis, Missouri.

Heads Legal Department. VICTOR R. CROUCH, a graduate of Kemper Military School, is head of the law department of the Eastern Division of the Pure Oil Company, and lectures on petroleum production. He also is active in civic affairs and is a Boy Scout-master.

Prominent Banker. WILLIAM A DALLMEYER, a graduate of Kemper Military School, is an executive with the Exchange Bank, Jefferson City, Missouri, and is prominent in civic affairs.

Heads Sales Department. HAROLD L. DEBENHAM, a graduate of Kemper Military School, is general sales promotion manager of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, with headquarters in New Rochelle, New York.

Author. PERCY C. FIELDS, a former student at Kemper Military School, and a prominent Kansas Citian, has written several books.

Oil Producer. KIROL R. HOLM, a graduate of Kemper Military School, is a well known oil producer in Oklahoma.

Sales Executive. ARTHUR G. LOTHGREN, a graduate of Kemper Military School, is manager of the Addressograph Sales Company of British Columbia, with headquarters in Vancouver.

Railroad Executive. CLARENCE B. MOORE of St. Louis, son of R. L. Moore, Boonville, is auditor of disbursements for the Missouri Pacific Lines. Russell L. Moore, treasurer of Cooper County, is a brother.

Aviator and Author. JACK R. LINCKE, a graduate of Kemper Military School in 1922, has had careers in naval aviation, the United States air mail and as an instructor of pilots for the Chinese Nationalist Government, with whom he made a contract to teach and to assist at the central air base. He is the author of many articles in aeronautical, travel, and fiction magazines; and radio programs; and a book dealing with inspection and care of aircraft engines.

Honored by St. Louis Group. MILTON B. STRAUSS, a graduate of Kemper Military School and now president of the Milstrand Motor Company, was president for 1935, of the Greater St. Louis Automotive Association. He is prominent in civic, social and commercial groups, being president of the Greater St. Louis Auto Association for 1936 and president of the Advisory Council of the Automobile Dealers Association of Missouri. He is a member of Sunset Hill Country Club, St. Louis; Spring Lake Country Club, Spring Lake, Michigan; and of the Key Club, St. Louis.

Honored by California Masons. CHESTER H. WARLOW, graduated from Kemper Military School in 1906, is Assistant Grand Lecturer with 16 Inspectors and 85 Masonic lodges in Central California under his supervision. He is Fresno Trust Officer for the Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles; lives in Fresno and has charge of all the trust business of nine branches of this bank in the San Joaquin Valley.

Building and Loan Executive. JOHN K. RAGLAND, a graduate of Kemper Military School, and a certified public accountant in Minneapolis, is a former president of the Northwestern Building and Loan Association.

Executive in Many Corporations. H. LEIGH WHITELAW, a student at Kemper Military School from 1904 to 1907, is the former general manager of the A. H. Wolff Gas Radiator Company; past vice-president and director of the American Gas Association, and on its advisory board; president of the Gas Heating Boiler and Furnace Association; vice-president and general manager of the American Gas Products Corporation; chairman of the board of the Weymann American Body Company; and now an officer and director with Weymann Corporation and with Weymann Motor Bodies, Incorporated.

Founded a Hospital. DR. C. H. VAN RAVENSWAAY, Boonville, made the initial donations that started St. Joseph Hospital, a fully approved and modern institution.

Originates Popular Chemical. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, JR., of Minneapolis, member of a prominent Boonville family, compounded *Soot-Blast*, and owns the copyrights, patents and formula. It is a chemical soot remover and chimney fire extinguisher. The United States government and more than 600

fire departments in the United States use it as regular equipment. It is sold in every state of the Union, and in Canada, Sweden and other foreign countries. Mr. Stephens, an oil company sales executive, has the product marketed through distributors. Mr. Stephens' parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Stephens, Sr., are residents of Boonville, and Mrs. Alex Stephens is the former Miss Doris Schmidt, daughter of Mrs. M. E. Schmidt, and sister of A. J. Schmidt of Boonville.

UNIQUE DISTINCTIONS ATTAINED

Helped Establish an Unusual Fair. DR. A. L. MEREDITH, beloved practitioner of Prairie Home, was one of a small group of citizens in east Cooper County who established the Prairie Home Fair which has operated each year for 22 years without benefit of an admission charge, yet has prospered. Dr. Meredith has been secretary-treasurer, president and director in the organization continuously. The association owes only \$200 on its property.

Missionaries in Africa. MR. AND MRS. KENNETH OGLESBY, of Pilot Grove, Baptist missionaries in Ethiopia, remained at their mission throughout the Italian invasion and retained the confidence of both belligerents. Relatives well known in Cooper County include his mother, Mrs. Charles Oglesby, the former Miss Eva Cordry; and two sisters, Mrs. Charles E. McCutcheon, Pilot Grove, and Miss Daphne Oglesby, Columbia.

Lured Santa Claus Into the Open. HERMAN T. ZUZAK, of Boonville, started in 1886, the modern vogue of an early arrival of Santa Claus. The custom has spread afar. Originally the saint was shy as an elf. Mr. Zuzak prevailed on him to be an annual visitor at Zuzak's Wonder store the day after Thanksgiving. The trek from the North Pole has become an institution in Boonville and elsewhere. Old Nick now is bold as a Romeo and throws barrels of "kisses" with oceans of love.

Buys for Huge Corporation. LEON STRETZ, native of Boonville, is clothing buyer for Montgomery Ward & Company at Oakland California. He is married and has one son, Donald, and a daughter, Lois. Relatives well known in Cooper County include his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Stretz, who recently celebrated their golden wedding; a sister, Mrs. Louis Peeples; a brother, Wilbur Stretz, and two nephews, George and Kenneth Peeples, all of Boonville; a brother, Norbert Stretz, and a niece and nephew, Mary Ann, and John, all of Denver.

Pioneers in Fox Hunting Class. WALTER BENTON WINDSOR, a native of Cooper County who resides in Clarks Fork township, was a leader in development of blooded animals for fox hunting in Central Missouri. He imported fast red foxes to Cooper County because the native gray foxes were too slow. Then he introduced superior breeds of Kentucky hounds to supersede the original Missouri "pot lickers" of "houn' dawg" verse. Associated with Mr. Windsor in the effort, started in the '80s of the last century, were Dr. Sam Teel, Colonel Robert Downing and Colonel A. A. Walker, all deceased. They were responsible for a gallant succession of July Hodoes, Walkers, Clem Shavers and Hub Dawsons, the forerunners of "Bugle Ann", owned by Sheriff Tom Bash of Jackson County, himself a native of Cooper.

Founded on Sand That Stands. CHARLES MEIERHOFFER, established and for many years operated a plant in Boonville that took sand from the Missouri river. He also operated the steam ferry in Boonville for 20 years. Later he owned two similar concerns in Kansas City. The sand that went into construction of the St. Louis freight terminal was taken from the Missouri at Boonville by Mr. Meierhoffer. He is now retired in Kansas City.

Fostered Idea for Free Highway Bridge. W. G. HOLT, cafe owner in Boonville for the past 21 years, first suggested a weekly gathering of town builders with a primary objective of building a free bridge across the Missouri river at Boonville. The idea took root and soon materialized, after much hard work by Colonel T. A. Johnston, now deceased, and many others. The bridge greatly advanced Boonville's importance. Relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Holt well known in Cooper County include two daughters: Mrs. Harold DeLude, Boonville, and Mrs. Steve Souttar, Brookfield; and a son, Wallace Holt, Jr., Boonville.

Early Day Contractor. JUDGE JOSEPH MINTER, deceased, of Otterville, had grading contracts

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for the M.-K.-T. railroad from Boonville to Texas, including the cutoff near Kemper Military School. He was a Cooper County judge when the flood in the fall of 1906 made it necessary to lift 11 bridges in the county. The fine steel span north of Otterville is named in his honor.

Highest Among 108. MRS. ROBERT LONG, formerly Miss Mary Katherine Pieper, in June, 1936, was first among 108 who took examinations given by the State Board of Pharmacy. She got her training in Boonville at Pieper's Drug Shop, owned and operated by her father, W. P. Pieper. Mr. and Mrs. Pieper have two younger daughters, Misses Margaret and Jean. Miss Flora Pieper, a sister of W. P. Pieper, also assists at the Drug Shop.

An Outstanding Servant of Boonville. FRED GEORGE LOHSE, Boonville's second oldest business man in point of service, having operated a grocery store on Main street for 40 years, has held more key positions longer than any man in the community. He is president of Walnut Grove Cemetery Association, of the Board of Education, of the Boonville Building and Loan Association and of the board of stewards of Nelson Memorial Methodist Church. He was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School for 30 years and is a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias lodge. His mother, Mrs. Peter Schler, resides in Boonville, and a brother, Edgar C. Lohse, in Kansas City.

Author. DR. EMILE R. PAILLOU, former Boonville resident is author of "*Home Town Sketches*", intimate closeups of town characters of a past generation. It has had a wide circulation. Dr. Paillou, now a citizen of St. Louis, was a boyhood friend of the late Dean Walter Williams and of Dr. Charles Swap and Dr. G. A. Russell. This group whimsically call "the four musketeers", held an annual get-together dinner for more than 40 years after their separations as youngsters.

Author of Three Volumes. MRS. E. R. PAILLOU, who died in 1929 in St. Louis, and who before her marriage to Dr. Paillou was Miss Frances Bechtel, a native of Boonville, gave the world three books; "*A Handful of Songs*" "*The Kingdom of Callaway*" and "*A Pageant of Peace*". Her husband, who survives her, is author of "*Home Town Sketches*" relating to incidents and personalities in Boonville.

At Home in a "Foreign Legion". PETE D. CHRISTUS, a native of the ancient city of Corinth, Greece, located in Boonville in his mid 'teens and when the United States entered the World War he enlisted for service with the A. E. F., although he had not taken out his "first papers" and, as an alien, was not obligated to bear arms.

On Radio Broadcasts. CHARLES PERRY TOWSON, 14, a native of Boonville, plays the piano frequently as a guest artist at Station KRFU, Columbia. His parents are Milton K. Towson and Zada Malone Towson. His maternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Malone, of Boonville.

Author. IGIE PULLIAM WETTENDORF, Kansas Citian, who is a native of Cooper County, is the author of a volume of four inspirational essays, "*Four Doses*" a popular and successful work.

Buyer for Big Organization. NORBERT STRETZ, Denver, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Stretz, Boonville, is shoe buyer for Montgomery Ward & Company. Mrs. Louis Peeples, of Boonville, is a sister.

Commands a National Organization for Fun. MAJOR WALTER SCOTT MacAARON of Boonville, a Cooper Countian since 1911, is national commander of the Military Order of the Serpent, fun organization of United Spanish War Veterans. He helped to found the order and wrote its secret ritual. Relatives well known in Cooper County include three daughters, Misses Ethel, Mildred and Jean MacAaron, and one son, Kenneth MacAaron, all of Boonville.

Makes Historic Retreat More Popular. EUGENE ALLISON WINDSOR, owner of Chouteau Springs Park whose mineral springs were popular with the Osages when they ceded it to Pierre Chouteau in 1799, has beautified, modernized and made accessible a sequestered retreat now known to thousands of tourists as an American beauty spot. He has perpetuated fox hunting there in approved Missouri style.

Federal Probation Officer. EARL F. BECKETT, formerly an instructor at Kemper Military School, is federal probation officer of the Western Missouri district. He has been highly successful in restoring paroled convicts to useful citizenship. His mother, Mrs. W. S. Beckett, is a resident of Boonville.

He Chased John Brown. JUDGE JOHN A. WALLER, deceased, of Cooper County, was one of a posse that pursued John Brown from Kansas to Canada. His friendship with Mark Twain dated from be-

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fore the humorist became famous. Judge Waller had many local distinctions. Teacher from 1855 to 1863, and public official for nearly 30 years, he organized the Cooper County Bank at Bunceton and was its president--for the remainder of his life. He was a successful farmer, stockman and writer.

Succeeded in Two Professions. DR. NORMAN M. WINDSOR, a native of Cooper County, was a highly successful lawyer retained by the street railways company of St. Louis to defend damage suits. To attain technical information to better combat plaintiffs' contentions he attended night medical school and became so interested that he not only finished the course and received his degree but eventually quit the bar for a newer and greater love. He is a prominent St. Louis surgeon. Relatives well known in Cooper County include two brothers, Walter Benton Windsor and E. A. Windsor, both of Boonville; and two nephews, Wilbur C. Windsor, Tyler, Texas, and John H. Windsor, Boonville attorney.

He Piloted a Return of River Traffic. CAPTAIN THOMAS P. CRAIG of Boonville, as master of the Franklin D. Roosevelt and now of the General Ashburn, has been in charge of freight traffic on the Missouri river, operated by the Inland Waterways since inauguration of federal barge service on the Missouri during the summer of 1935. The venture proved financially profitable from the first and Captain Craig, one of the best known navigators in the middle West, has made an outstanding record of efficient operation. Mr. and Mrs. Craig have three daughters, Misses Doreen, Sigma Mae and Mary Alice.

Develops Future Farmers. W. L. BARRETT, vocational agriculture teacher in Boonville High School for many years, has taught many pupils who have won state honors in live stock and grain judging. One of his pupils, Robert Mills, Jr., was Star Farmer of Missouri, an award made by THE WEEKLY KANSAS CITY STAR, and went from high school to further honors at the University of Missouri.

COOPER COUNTIANS ACHIEVING IN VARIED FIELDS

STEVE ROGERS, St. Louis attorney and long a member of the Knights of Pythias Supreme Lodge, is a well known civic leader.

CAPTAIN E. L. MOEHLE is master of a government steamboat on the Missouri river.

HENRY W. MICHELS, JR., is investment analyst, trust department, of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

MARJORIE JOHNSTON BEAVER is an executive in the Thompson Advertising Company, Chicago.

FRANK BROSIUS and CLARENCE BROSIUS are prominent realtors in Wichita.

WILLIAM KINGSBURY is telegraph editor of the *Nashville News and Banner*.

SCHUYLER DAUWALTER is a prominent insurance executive in Chicago.

CLETUS CORDRY is a geologist for the Gulf Oil Company at Fort Worth.

W. LOUIS SIMMS is Kansas City branch manager for the International Harvester Company.

S. L. JEWETT, Cooper County assessor, is district lecturer for the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri.

HERBERT BRUBAKER is the Springfield, Illinois, branch manager for International Harvester Company.

ERNEST G. BUCKINGHAM, a native of Cooper County, is house superintendent for Parke, Davis & Company, wholesale drug company in Kansas City, Missouri. His parents operated a popular confectionery in Boonville many years, the favorite gathering place of Kemper cadets and town boys during the generations of Will Rogers and Bill Corum.

The foregoing is perhaps far from complete. It is as replete as humanly possible, with fullest public cooperation sought through the press, public schools and other agencies. Cash awards by the author and community spirit motivated wide cooperation.

Many nominations were rejected. The yardstick used was recognition by the outside world. Purely local honor, unless coupled with unusual distinction, was not enough to merit inclusion. There were some borderline cases.

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Undoubtedly in distant generations deeds of many eminent individuals are buried with their dust. No witness came forward to testify for them.

**CHAPTER 44
INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND INSTITUTIONS**

A HURRICANE toppled gravestones in an abandoned cemetery. Soon the fallen slabs blended into the shaggy terrain. A practical person, but of dwarfed sentiment, later removed them as debris and made a walk, leaving the dust of many fruitful lives to sleep in oblivion.

The busy world, and youth in particular, has little time for age. Stories of old-timers are heard with one ear, and do not register. The pursuit of pleasure, the quest for power, and the deceitfulness of riches, distract. The average man ponders his presence here as little, perhaps, as the composer of a darky hoedown who wrote

Where did you come from? Where did you go ?
Where did you come from, Cotton-eye Joe?

However, when shadows slant toward the east, many men in the midst of success or disillusionment, pause to wonder about those he never knew. But the old-timers and their tales are gone. From memory's grab-bag he pieces together a crazy-quilt of antiquity, unless he has ample documentary evidence that others more thoughtful than himself preserved.

Since the number of ones ancestors doubles every generation, a comparatively short walk toward Adam adds to the confusion of the composite family- picture where detailed data is lacking.

All flesh is grass. Man is a flower that flourishes and is cut down. The wind passeth, and the place he was is not known. But sometimes his deeds live after him. His endeavors may be translated into accomplishment of transitory or even lasting good.

This accumulation of results comprises civilization, imperfect and sometimes unfair, but, we like to believe, a vast improvement over most ages of the past.

A little progress in any line is the fruit of great toil and sacrifice. Man's eternal struggle challenges interest. His defeats and triumphs find parallels in the lives of all who have contributed largely or humbly to the building of America.

Biography is the most inspirational of literature. Accounts of individuals, families and institutions typical of Cooper County, as they appear on following pages, form a personalized history of a large cross-section of the community. Primarily, subscribers wanted to preserve in convenient and permanent form for posterity family information that will be prized more and more as generations come and go.

MOST mothers weep the first day their young go to school, or when daughter marries and son goes out into the world on his own. Doting fathers wish they could protect, their children throughout all their years. But if life is good to both generations that cannot be. The best that parents can hope for is the sentiment expressed some years ago by an Irish tenor, one Chauncey Olcott, who sang of a mother: "Your love has kept me, and guided me right."

May accounts on following pages instruct and inspire youth of today and help as guideposts to show the future that we met and struggled with problems, as must posterity. As a father pitieth his children, may they forgive us our debts that we bequeath them.

THE HARRIS FAMILY COMES FROM PIONEERS

Ancestors of Mrs. Marshall Rust and C. J. Harris Helped to Defend Bryan Station, Kentucky, During the American Revolution, Against Indians and British-The Story of Bryan Station Women Who Faced Savages at the Spring, That the Garrison Might Have Water to Withstand Siege, Brief Sketches of Henry Wilson, Frances Faulkner, and Their Descendants Who Have Helped Develop Cooper County, Missouri-Dr. Nathaniel Wilson Harris, Henry Wilson Harris Nathaniel Ralph Harris, Mrs. Rust and C. J. Harris, With a Tribute to Anna Meriwether Jones Harris, Mother of the Last Two Mentioned.

CORNWALLIS had surrendered at Yorktown, but the news had not filtered into the sylvan solitude of Kentucky, 600 miles west of the farthest settlement in the Old Dominion proper.

August, 1782, was green and gold in the broad Elkhorn Valley. Sun and shadow wove changing patterns on nature's verdant carpet as the south wind stirred leaves. The earth yielded her increase from virgin soil in the clearings about Bryan Station. Tall corn, hemp and a large vegetable garden flourished. Flocks and herds had increased. All about were evidences of peace and promised plenty.

Crops were laid by, and the frontiersmen again hunted and fished a-plenty, but with a weather eye for Indians and British.

BRYAN STATION, established in 1779, abandoned, and later reoccupied by new settlers, consisted of 40 log cabins and four blockhouses, the buildings set at irregular intervals on the long sides of a parallelogram 150 by 600 feet, enclosed by a stout stockade. Roofs of the cabins sloped but one way-in.

Built on ground high enough to command the surrounding territory, the stockade did not have within it a water supply. Women and children carried filled noggins and piggins from a spring under the hill. The clear, cold draughts were even sweeter from a gourd dipper. A noggin is a wooden bucket with two upright staves for handles. A piggin has a handle made of but one upright stave.

Bryan Station settlement was the home of 43 hardy woodsmen, five old men, 32 women and 64 children. A few lived outside the walled enclosure, down by the sheds sheltering huge, homemade tanning vats and crude contrivances for making rope.

THIS little outpost of empire drowsed through the golden afternoon of August 14, 1782. Babies slept in cradles made from hollowed logs. Pioneer mothers spun or wove, or tidied up the 14-foot-square cabin, with its wide fireplace at one end and, in a corner, its one-poster bed of spicy pine boughs, spread with bear pelts and buffalo robes.

Toward sunset, when most of the hunters had returned, Hardy Goodfellow, riding fast from Hoy's Station, came as express, as messengers often were called, to warn that Indians had captured two youths from that settlement. Settlers had been defeated at Upper Blue Licks. British officers with the Indians added fears of cannon in anticipated further attacks. Reinforcements from Bryan Station to join the relief party from Hoy's in pursuit of the Indians were asked and immediately assured.

The day's tranquility was followed by excitement and feverish activity. Lead was melted and molded, and "Monk", the slave, mixed more powder, using saltpeter he had mined from a cave. Powder horns were filled. Guns were cleaned-long, small-bore, accurate rifles with which the owners could hit a squirrel's eye at 100 yards.

BETSY CRAIG, wistful and in her early 'teens, assisted her mother to mold bullets and insisted on melting her gold beads because Simon Girty, the renegade, sometimes called the white Indian, had boasted he never would be killed by lead.

Late at night preparations were completed and the relief party turned in for an early start next morning. The fighting men slept the sleep of exhaustion.

But before dawn, one by one they were awakened by the ominous hush of wild life in the forest about them. The pioneers who lighted our Saxon fires on the shadowy frontier knew immediately that cornfield and woodland teemed with naked savages.

As day came tense and pale, there was as little sign of activity within the stockade as outside. The woodsmen instinctively knew the Indians wondered if their ruse at Hoy's Station had deprived Bryan of its garrison. They would keep to cover until they could determine the settlers' strength.

Quietly, Thomas Bell and Nicholas Tomlinson slipped away to go to Lexington for aid. The Indians did not molest them, hoping still to hide their presence.

THERE must be plenty of water if the garrison was to withstand a siege. Toting it from the spring was traditionally the work of women and of the older children. For men to play the knightly part would invite certain disaster.

Without ceremony the women and girls formed a party and straggled casually from the wide gate near the center of one of the long walls of the stockade. There was one such gate one each side.

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Down the hill they carried their wooden buckets, conscious of a thousand savage eyes upon them. At the spring they took their turns. It was shallow, not permitting a quick dipping of the pail. Then, with their backs to the unseen enemy, they walked in little groups back up the steep incline. One by one they gained the safety of the enclosure, and hopes rose like an incoming tide.

Later the settlers in Bryan Station were to learn that the force against them numbered about 600, including 560 Indians and 60 Canadian Rangers and Tories. This force had descended upon the settlement, hoping to find it practically defenseless.

The British had ordered all settlements south of the Ohio river annihilated. Lieutenant-governor Hamilton had delegated Captain William Caldwell to direct the gory task. He had gathered a company of British and Canadian rangers and had enlisted the aid of Simon Girty, the cruel and cunning renegade who had turned against the colonies in 1777.

To DRAW out the men, and thus determine the strength of the garrison, the enemy sent its smaller force to make an attack from the side of the station opposite to where the larger force lay hidden near the spring.

Suspecting a ruse, Captain John Craig, commanding the garrison, sent Elijah Craig, 17, with a small force out to meet the attackers.

This little band made much noise, firing rapidly and creating the impression that they were the sole defense.

The Indians retreated rapidly, leading, as they thought, all the men from the station.

Then the vast multitude swarmed from around the spring to storm the opposite side of the stockade.

A withering fire from the long hunting rifles of the keen-eyed defenders shot to pieces the wavering advance, and forced savages and rangers to seek shelter behind trees and rocks.

The smaller force commanded by Elijah Craig raced back through the stockade's quickly opened gate and re-enforced the defenders.

The fighting continued through the afternoon, the enemy firing from forest and fields dense with corn, hemp and cane.

IN THE MEANTIME, Bell and Tomlinson, the messengers to Lexington, had learned the men there had gone to the aid of Hoy's Station near the present Richmond. They overtook the force and headed them back toward Bryan Station.

As shadows slanted toward the east, a cavalcade of 16 horsemen and hunters on foot approached Bryan Station along the narrow trace toward Bryan Station gate while the deadly silence warned them of imminent danger.

A hasty conference; then action. The column of 16 mounted men rode madly along the trace toward Bryan Station gate while the footmen scurried for it through the tall corn.

SAVAGE YELLS and rifle shots served only to notify the garrison to open the gate-and every horseman dashed safely into the enclosure. The riders, passing close to the savages, were poor targets, and the dust kicked up by the flying steeds along the earthy surface of the trace where wild animals had worn away the grass as they traveled to watering places, had helped to create a smokescreen.

The footmen in the corn encountered many savages. There was hand to hand fighting with rifles used as clubs. The hordes of savages cut off their approach to the stockade. Disorganized and every man for himself, two were killed. The rest escaped back to Lexington, four survivors being wounded.

With night descending and the garrison reinforced by 16, the Indians shot lighted arrows, aimed at the cabin roofs. Several of the cabins burned but a favorable wind kept the flames from spreading. Boys too small to handle a rifle were placed upon the inward slanting roofs to throw off the blazing brands as fast as they fell.

A flaming arrow fell upon the infant Richard M. Johnson, a future vice-president of the United States, as he lay in a sugar-trough cradle.

SIMON GIRTY then decided to try his powers of persuasion in the arena where force had failed. Hiding behind a stump near the stockade, he hailed the garrison, demanding surrender.

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He commended their courage but deprecated their judgment, saying he expected momentarily reinforcements with artillery that would blow up the cabins. When the station was taken by storm, he would be unable to save the settlers' lives, but if they surrendered immediately he promised not a hair in their heads should be hurt. He announced his name and inquired if they knew him, assuring they could trust his honor.

The garrison had listened in silence. A youth named Reynolds, noted for his courage, energy, and frolicsome gaiety, promptly replied that they knew the enemy commander and that he (Reynolds) had a worthless dog that he had named Simon Girty because of its striking resemblance to the namesake; that if Girty had either artillery or reinforcements to bring them on and be damned; that when Girty and his rascals gained the fort the settlers would throw away their guns and drive them out with switches; and, finally, the settlers themselves expected reinforcements, as all inhabitants were marching to the assistance of Bryan Station, and the scalps of Girty and his cutthroats soon would dry on the cabin roofs.

Simon and his savages vented their wrath by destroying the garden and crops, killing livestock and appropriating horses outside the stockade. With their campfires still burning, they slipped away before dawn on August 17.

ABOUT 40 Indians were killed, according to Daniel Boone, who arrived with a relief party and then joined the growing army of settlers who pursued the Indians and British and fought the disastrous last battle of the American Revolution at Blue Licks two days later, August 19, 1782.

Being overly eager, the frontiersmen attacked too hastily and the outcome was almost a massacre.

Because many horses had been stolen from Bryan Station, few men from there participated in the Battle of Blue Licks. Pursuit of the erstwhile besiegers had been by mounted frontiersmen.

Included in the list of heroes on the memorial monument erected on the Blue Licks Battle Field is that of Henry Wilson.

WILSON, a native of Virginia, lived near Culpepper Courthouse until 1779, when he moved to Kentucky with his father, and settled at Wilson's Station, helping to build it, Bryan Station and Harrodsburg. The Wilsons moved to Kentucky with Daniel Boone.

Henry Wilson helped to defend Bryan Station during its memorable siege. He married Frances Faulkner there. He wore an officer's uniform, and she was married in a calico dress that cost 50 cents a yard.

A great-granddaughter of Henry Wilson, Mrs. Mary Lou Harris Rust, of Pilot Grove, Cooper County, Missouri, has made possible the inclusion of the foregoing material and that which follows in this chapter. She is a member of the Missouri State Historical Society, and is responsible for providing a commodious cabinet placed in the Missouri State Historical Society archives in Columbia, for volumes relating to American, Missouri, and D. A. R. History.

Mrs. Rust served as state historian for the Missouri D. A. R. 1930-33, and then the 33rd annual state conference of the Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution conferred upon her for life the title of Honorary State Historian for the Missouri D. A. R.

DR. NATHANIEL WILSON HARRIS, the father of Mrs. Rust, was a prominent Cooper Countian for whom the community of Harriston, on the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines, is named.

Dr. Harris was a son of Richard C. Harris and his wife, Frances Wilson Harris, and was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, May 30, 1789. Documental records show that his great-grandfather, Harrison Harris, was a landed proprietor in Virginia in 1765. The traditional family genealogy gives Harrison Harris as the son of Frederick Harris and Eliza Terrell.

Frederick was a son of William Harris and his wife, Temperance Overton. Temperance Overton was a daughter of William Overton and his wife, Peggy Garland. This William Overton was a grandson of Colonel Overton who served under Oliver Cromwell and commanded a brigade of "Iron Sides" in one wing of the Battle of Dunbar. For some cause he was put into the Tower of London, by Cromwell, and died there.

William was a son of Robert Harris and his wife, Vary Rice, a widow, and daughter of Colonel William Claiborne who came from England with Governor Wyatt in 1621. Colonel Claiborne became secretary

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of state in the colony of Virginia in 1625, treasurer for life in 1642, and lieutenant-governor in 1753. An imposing bronze tablet honoring Colonel Claiborne is set in a wall of the little chapel at Jamestown, Virginia.

CHOOSING the medical profession, Nathaniel Wilson Harris took lectures in Cleveland but received his M. D. Degree at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky. He began practice in Fleeting County, Kentucky, and there he married his first wife, Amanda Ricketts. Of this union four children were born, three dying in infancy. After a few years, obeying Horace Greeley's advice, the Harris family moved westward and settled in Linneus, Missouri. Dr. Harris became a leading physician in Linn County.

Amanda Harris died July 14, 1855. On January 4, 1857, Dr. Harris married Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Ralph, widow of R. R. Ralph. One son, Nathaniel Ralph Harris, was born of this union. Sarah Harris died in 1858. On April 5, 1860, Dr. Harris married Miss Anna Meriwether Jones, daughter of the Reverend Meriwether Lacy Jones and his wife, Sophia Ely Snead of Henrico County, Virginia. Two children were born of this marriage: Mary Lou (called Lula) Harris and Charles Jones Harris.

NATHANIEL WILSON HARRIS was a warm sympathizer with the South in the war between the states, and conditions forced him to leave North Missouri in the 1860's. He located in Boonville and became associated in the drug business with Dr. William Roeschel, a proficient German chemist.

Elsewhere in this volume is a feature story of a Civil War incident at Laclede in which Dr. Harris severely criticizes the "loyal Methodists" who sought to arouse drunken soldiers against a minister in his pulpit. Dr. Harris and an officer of the Union Army thwarted the demonstration with a column of Union soldiers. The data for this story were furnished by Mr. Wilbur C. Windsor, Tyler, Texas, oil operator. It originally appeared in "Martyrdom in Missouri", a volume compiled by the Reverend Dr. Leftwich, a distinguished Methodist minister in the 1870's.

In 1867, Dr. Harris purchased a farm 15 miles southwest of Boonville. He became a country merchant and a gentleman farmer. He ceased general practice of medicine but participated in many consultations and made charity calls. He was an active member of Cooper County Medical Society until his death.

When the Missouri-Kansas-Texas railroad was projected, Dr. Harris cooperated warmly and gave the right-of-way through his farm. A depot was located there and officially named Harriston.

DR. HARRIS possessed strong native intellect and true culture; he was an omnivorous reader who delighted in current events and the classics. He was a man of strong convictions with the courage to express them and the ability to do it concisely and effectively.

He was uncompromising with sham, injustice and entrenched wrong. Frank of speech, he had a scorn for subterfuge and pretense. He most cordially disliked ostentatious show. He was recognized by all with whom he associated as a man of impeccable integrity and honesty. Possessing a kind heart and a generous nature, he was especially considerate of the needy and the lowly. No tramp ever went from his door hungry, for lavish hospitality was dispensed at the Harris home to both the rich and the poor.

Dr. Harris was one of Cooper County's most esteemed and valued citizens. He was a Democrat and a Mason. The William D. Muir Lodge of Pilot Grove officiated at his burial in Pilot Grove Cemetery, June 3, 1885.

HENRY WILSON HARRIS, son of Dr. Harris and his first wife, Amanda Ricketts, was born in Kentucky. He was educated in private and public schools, including Kemper Military School in Boonville, and a business college in St. Louis.

He entered the general mercantile business in Pilot Grove and was early recognized as a leading citizen of Cooper County. With a broad grasp of business, and attention to minutest details, and aided by conservative judgment, he achieved definite success as a merchant and lent prestige to his chosen field.

Mr. Harris married on October 25, 1875, Miss Leona Boggs, beautiful daughter of Thomas Boggs and Lavinia Kingsbury Boggs, of Howard County, Missouri. Of this union were born seven children, two dying in infancy.

In 1895, Henry W. Harris sold his business and established his residence in Sedalia, becoming identified with the business and social life of that city. He accepted the presidency of the Third National Bank.

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His loft ideals as a business man and his successful administration of the institution won him prominence and the admiration of assistants and of the public. He died on December 1, 1923.

AMONG the eulogies paid him in the funeral sermons by his pastor, the Reverend Doctor R. M. Inlow:

"He was never too absorbed to be interested in the other man's story", and "He carried with him a dignity that was at once attractive and noble".

Henry Wilson Harris was a member of the Baptist Church and of the Blue Lodge and Knight Templar organizations of the Masonic Order.

Henry W. Harris was survived by his wife and daughters Nina and Maurine of the home address and sons Henry R. Harris, who succeeded his father as president of the Third National Bank, Sedalia, and John Boggs Harris, of Kansas City, Missouri.

NATHANIEL RALPH HARRIS, a son of Dr. Harris and his second wife, Sarah E. Ralph, was born January 8, 1858, and was educated in private and public schools, including Culley Military Academy. He specialized in German, speaking that language fluently.

He was handsome, and delighted in brilliant repartee. His keen sense of humor and overflowing love of life and fun, combined with his kind heart and tender sympathies, made him much sought after and popular.

In 1882, he married Miss Belle Layne of Syracuse. He had barely entered business as a merchant in Pilot Grove when he died, January 11, 1884. There were no children. His widow survived him only a few years.

Nathaniel Ralph Harris was a member of the Methodist church and of the Masonic Lodge, and was buried with Masonic honors.

MARY LOU HARRIS RUST, called Lula, who resides in Pilot Grove and is the widow of the late lamented Marshall Rust, is a daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Wilson Harris and his third wife, Anna Meriwether Jones.

Mrs. Rust traces her relation on the paternal side not only through Harrison Harris and his son, Nathaniel, of Virginia, but also to Henry Wilson of Virginia and Kentucky, previously mentioned earlier in this chapter in connection with the defense of Bryan Station, August 15 to 17, 1782.

Henry Wilson's total time of actual service as a soldier of the Revolution, according to records in the War Department was 23 months. He served in many capacities – as private, Indian spy, sergeant and captain.

HENRY WILSON volunteered to join Captain John Allison's company, a unit in the regiment of Captain George Rogers Clarke. He served in the expedition three months against the Indians on the Ohio and Miami rivers.

He immediately reenlisted and served three months as sergeant in Captain Charles Gatliff's company of Colonel Trigg's regiment. He was on guard at Bryan Station when it was commanded by Lieutenant James Ray and Lieutenant James McCulluh, during the absence of Captain Gatliff at his home.

IN THE FALL of 1781, Henry Wilson was employed with Thomas Wilson and James Ledgewood as scouts against the Indians. They discovered a tepee village up the Kentucky river. Henry Wilson was appointed captain of a company to march against the camp. In a battle with the Indians he lost three men.

Henry Wilson again volunteered, in August, 1782, for three months' service under Captain Silas Harlin in Colonel Trigg's regiment. During this period of enlistment he fought at Bryan Station and Blue Licks.

Soon thereafter news came to the wilderness that the Revolution was over and that the colonies were victorious. The Indians, however, still were on the warpath. Henry Wilson, as a sergeant served in Captain Simon Kenton's company and helped to burn the Indian town of New Chillicothe, or Pequa. Simon Kenton and Henry Wilson were associates of Daniel Boone.

FRANCES FAULKNER, who became the bride of Henry Wilson in 1782, at Bryan Station, was one of the women who carried water to withstand the siege there. Frances Faulkner was a daughter of John

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Faulkner and his wife Joyce Craig. Joyce Craig was the daughter of Taliferro Craig, Sr. (born 1704, married 1730, and died 1795) and his wife, Mary (Polly) Hawkins Craig (born 1716, married 1730, died January 6, 1795). Thus Frances Faulkner was closely related by ties of blood to most of the men and women who resided at Bryan Station between 1781 and 1783. Visitors to the Memorial Wall at Bryan Station Spring erected by the Lexington Chapter D. A. R. in 1896, are impressed with the number of Craigs who so gloriously served Kentucky at the siege of Bryan Station. Barton Stone Wilson, who was a prominent citizen of Boonville during the 1850s and '60s was a son of the Henry Wilson who married Frances Faulkner.

Henry Wilson had entered a large tract of land on Cane Ridge near the present Paris, in Bourbon County, Kentucky, during the Revolution, but marauding Indians made it impossible for him to improve it. Later he entered 2400 acres and built a cabin near a living spring on Brush creek, in the fall of 1782. Soon this cabin was replaced with a stone mansion, built with portholes, so occupants might defend themselves from Indians. The house was built around a clear, cold spring with a springhouse under the dining room.

Henry Wilson and his wife, Frances Faulkner, were the parents of 12 children. As the sons and daughters married, each was given 200 acres and a horse and saddle. The neighborhood became known as "Wilson's Colony".

SALLY OWEN HARRIS GRAYSON, born May 30, 1826, and who died October 29, 1922, when more than 96 years old, was a granddaughter of Henry Wilson. She lived in Pilot Grove from 1904 to 1921. She recounted thrilling events of her grandfather's war career, as she had heard him relate them. She recalled that he used his pension money to buy presents for his grandchildren, and remembered that he wore a stovepipe hat, carried a gold-headed cane and rode behind a coachman in livery.

A much treasured heirloom, prized greatly by descendants of Henry Wilson, is a large, almost quart-size, solid silver cup, that family tradition says was used by Henry Wilson for his daily draught of buttermilk. The Misses Mamie C. and Clara Belle Wilson, of Kansas City, great-granddaughters of this patriot of the Revolution, are the fortunate owners.

ON THE maternal side, Mrs. Mary Lou Harris Rust is a descendant of Robert Snead, who fought in the Battle of Yorktown. Robert Snead's mother was a Miss Wynne, a daughter of John Wynne (or Winn) of Henrico County, Virginia. The Wynne lineage includes distinguished soldiers in the Revolutionary and Colonial wars.

Mary Lou Harris was reared at Harriston in Cooper County. She attended Mount Vernon district school, Pilot Grove Collegiate Institute, the Boonville Seminary, and the Baptist College at Lexington, Missouri.

She specialized in music, and was a student at Sherwood's Conservatory of Music in Chicago.

On October 28, 1885, Mary Lou Harris became the bride of Mr. Marshall Rust, son of Dr. John Bushrod Rust and his second wife, Julia Ann Burgess, of Warren County, Virginia. Mr. Rust was a prominent construction contractor. An account of his life and career is included in this volume.

MRS. RUST for many years was treasurer of the Pilot Grove Baptist Church. She always has taken an active interest in church work.

She organized the Pilot Grove Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in June, 1923, and after three years as its regent, the chapter conferred upon her the title of honorary regent for life. She was elected state historian of the Missouri D. A. R., serving from 1930 to 1933. At the expiration of her term, the 33rd annual State Conference, Missouri D. A. R., "expressed their appreciation of her capable leadership and high standard of literary excellence by conferring upon her for life the title of Honorary State Historian of Missouri D.

Mrs. Rust served as national vice-chairman for the preservation of historical spots, 1932-35. She was elected chaplain of the State Officers Club of the Missouri D. A. R., 1932-35, and president of the same organization for 1935-38.

Mrs. Rust served as a member of the Arrow Rock Tavern Board, 1933-35, and now is serving her second term, 1935-38.

She is a member of the U. D. C., U. S. 1812, D. A. C., O. E. S., and of the Missouri State Historical

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Society. She is also vitally interested in civic and social activities.

Mrs. Rust has traveled extensively in the United States and in foreign lands. Baptist in religion and Democrat in politics, she maintains a sustained interest in many activities for the upbuilding of the community and of the nation, and has a wide acquaintance and many warm friends resulting from her sincere interest in people.

THE other child born to Dr. Nathaniel Wilson Harris and his third wife, Anna M. Jones, is Charles Jones Harris, who was born in Boonville.

"C. J." as he is familiarly known, attended Mount Vernon district school, Pilot Grove Collegiate Institute, State University of Missouri, and later a year at the Military Academy in Oxford, Maryland.

From a fun-loving but industrious youth he developed into a serious minded, ambitious man, preferring commercial business to a profession, though his father was anxious that this son should study medicine and become a physician. Immediately after leaving school he entered the railway mail service, but six months later resigned to enter a business that proved to be his life-work.

In 1888, he and his friend, Shaw Roe, purchased the Rust-McVeigh lumber yard in Pilot Grove; a few months later Mr. Harris acquired his partner's interest.

THOROUGHLY progressive, endowed with foresight and working with splendid precision he decided to enlarge the business. He had tired of his limited field of action. Sitting in his Pilot Grove lumber office one hot day, looking down the dusty Boonville road, he said to himself, "I am not going to be content with this little business and look down that road always. I am going to branch out." Accordingly, he established a yard in New Franklin and later another on Main street in Boonville. This yard still remains at its original location.

The C. J. Harris Lumber Company was incorporated in 1905. There followed an expansion program in which numerous yards were purchased over a period of years.

Mr. Harris' conservative judgment and broad knowledge of the lumber industry, combined with his inexhaustible energy, diligence and perseverance, enabled him to develop a business that is recognized as one of the foremost lumber companies in Missouri. His company now owns 12 yards in central and eastern Missouri, and controls a yard in Biloxi, Mississippi, the Fitzroy-Harris Lumber Company. The C. J. Harris Lumber Company also owns and operates a large super service station in St. Charles, Missouri, that has the historic name of Station Duquette. It contains a restaurant and is one of the most modern, up-to-date service stations in Missouri.

MR. HARRIS was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Holman, December 27, 1894. She is the accomplished daughter of Dr. John B. Holman and his wife, Mildred Sebree Holman, both deceased, formerly of Boonville. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have two sons, John Charles (Jack), and Marshall Meriwether. Both are connected with the C. J. Harris Lumber Company.

The Harris family moved from Pilot Grove to St. Louis in 1900. Their residence now is in Ferguson, a suburb, where they moved in 1923.

ABSOLUTE INTEGRITY and consecrated loyalty to his high ideals are the very essence of "C. J.'s" nature. The keynote of his success has been the esteem and affection in which he is held by his employees. He is constantly guarding against taking advantage of anyone. It has been said of him, "he is so honest that he is inclined to cheat himself".

His is a strong personality that wins and holds friends, and combines in rare fashion, great personal dominance with gentle meekness, with a positive and pronounced aversion to the limelight (this latter doubtless an inheritance from his father, who also eschewed publicity). From his earliest days he has been distinguished by unusual consideration for the weak, the poor, the under-privileged, exercising a protective care over anyone or anything (especially dumb brutes) in distress.

C. J. HARRIS is essentially a home-loving man. He cares little for clubs or amusements; he would rather build a lumber shed than take a trip to Europe.

He frequently has been urged to accept offices in lumbermen's organizations and in banks, but invariably declines. His competitors unanimously honored him by choosing him as code authority for North-

east Missouri during the NRA period.

At the May 1936 session of the Missouri State Lumbermen's Association in Jefferson City, C. J. Harris, over his protest, was elected president of that organization. With characteristic aversion to holding office and to the limelight, he immediately resigned, assuring his fellow members, however, that he greatly appreciated the honor they desired to bestow upon him.

In politics, Mr. Harris is a Democrat; in religion, a Baptist.

ANNA MERIWETHER JONES HARRIS, the third wife of Dr. Harris, was born in Henrico County, Virginia, November 12, 1835, and died in Kansas City, Missouri, July 21, 1914.

In the daily life of Anna Meriwether Jones Harris, who resided many years in Cooper County, we saw exemplified many Christian virtues. Quoting from a memorial written and published by her daughter, we read "'Not to be ministered unto, but to minister', was especially applicable to her. She possessed adaptability and in a marked degree, inborn dignity, well defined self-control and exquisite poise of character which we call serenity.

"Hers was a strong character that could not assume a semblance of sincerity, but her genuineness, her absolute dependability, her loyalty, endeared her to family and friends while she lived and made her example worthy of emulation for all times.

"The beautiful influence of her life was testified to by many letters written to her family after her death. A loving friend wrote: 'Mrs. Harris' very presence was a benediction. I doubt if you have ever known how much her friendship meant to me. In the past as in the present (for the aroma of those sweet days lingers as the fragrance of a flower) Mrs. Harris was the personification of goodness, gentleness and refinement, and it was soothing and helpful ever to be in her presence'.

"A niece-in-law wrote: 'I wish it were easy to speak one's love and that I could put into words the wonderful impression dear Aunt Anna's presence always gave me-that of a nature so pure, so gentle, with the humility of the truly great heart, so finely sensitive, and so unselfish-ah, it is a rich heritage she has left us.' And yet another: 'I believe the dear Lord never sent a choicer soul to dwell upon this earth. During our dark days of poverty and distress, which at times seemed to almost engulf us, she always greeted us with a smile, a word of encouragement, and a helping hand. I am sure she never realized what this meant to us. I only hope she understands now.'

"In all relations of life she bore well her part. As a daughter, wife, mother, stepmother and friend she more than satisfied the demands made upon her. She was one of the rare mothers-in-law who was beloved, and her household of children, children-in-law and grandchildren will hold in perpetual and grateful remembrance their loving relations.

"She has entered into life imperishable and wondrous, yet the influence of this gentle, yet brave and purposeful soul lives on."

DR. HARRIS WROTE OF OUTRAGES

by irresponsible persons in Missouri during the Civil War were common. Crimes were committed by fools, knaves and brigands under the guise of advancement of the cause of one side or the other.

Copy of a letter by Dr. N. W. Harris, written from Pilot Grove, April 25, 1869, to the Reverend F. M. Pinckard, St. Louis, later was published in "Martyrdom in Missouri", "A History of Religious Persecution and Seizure of Churches", compiled by the Reverend W. M. Leftwich, D. D., and published in St. Louis, is possessed by Mr. Wilbur C. Windsor, of Tyler, Texas, and of Windsor Place, Cooper County.

Dr. Harris in his letter recounted that in the summer of 1863, a group of drunken Union soldiers were incited by "loyal Methodists" to attempt to ride on a rail the Reverend D. B. Cooper at Laclede, Missouri, then the residence of Dr. Harris.

The physician said in his letter: "Reverend Cooper is one of the purest of men and remarkably reticent. He never preached nor talked politics, even to intimate friends. I knew him well, being his physician."

Dr. Harris was in Reverend Cooper's congregation during the service when the soldiers appeared

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outside, intent on a rail-riding after the service. Dr. Harris heard the rumor and went out, trying to dissuade the mob. The men were too intoxicated for reasoning. He re-entered the church and whispered to a lieutenant of Colonel McFerran's Union regiment, stationed in Laclede. Dr. Harris wrote:

"The lieutenant hurried to McFerran. There was no time to lose. The service was nearly ended and pastor and congregation had no inkling of impending trouble.

"As the congregation left the church, the rowdies, ready with their rail, were prepared to seize the pastor when, lo! two files of soldiers wearing uniforms similar to theirs advanced with fixed bayonets, marching down to encompass the entire crowd.

"As no violence had been done, no arrests were made. The miserable tools of bad-hearted fanatics slunk away like whipped curs, leaving their instigators gnashing their teeth and calling down curses upon McFerran and myself. I think their prayers never were answered.

"These maudlin soldiers were not to blame. They were clay in the hands of the basehearted men and women who instigated the outrage.

"I am no professor of Christianity, but if such people are Christians, or your union with them could compose a Christian body, I pray the Giver of all good to incline my heart to heathenism rather than to such a mongrel abomination.""

Dr. N. W. Harris was the father of C. J. Harris, prominent lumberman, and of Mrs. Marshall Rust, of Pilot Grove.

COOPER CONTRIBUTED TO TELEGRAPH TRAILS

COOPER'S CONTRIBUTIONS to navigation and overland travel in winning the West are better known than her part in baling the continent with telegraph wire.

Charles M. Stebbins, born in Hampden, Ohio, of poor parents in 1839, located in Boonville in 1854, and for a time lived with the parents of William J. Homan. He claimed to have received messages by sound in 1848. He became the Boonville manager for the telegraph line out of St. Louis. Gradually he acquired considerable stock in the corporation.

Then he built the first telegraph line to St. Joseph and the first to California. He got into a legal fight with the Western Union and settled by becoming a partner. Later he claimed that he was beaten out of \$3,000,000.

He located in Atchison, Kansas, and accumulated a colossal fortune as a wholesale grocer, freighter and banker. Retiring, he traveled leisurely over the world. He died in Berlin, leaving \$700,000 to a Denver orphanage by terms of a will excluding members of his family from inheritance. He had been disappointed in the way his children had turned out.

MARSHALL RUST WAS A TRULY GREAT MAN

A Prominent Contractor with Offices in Large Cities, He Maintained His Legal Residence in Cooper County and Contributed to Support of Government by Unselfish Public Service; a Polished Virginian, He Was Loved by Uncouth, Wandering Workers, for in Every Way He Measured up to the Standards.

COOPER COUNTY gained' an eminently valuable citizen in 1881, when a son of Virginia, Marshall Rust, located in Pilot Grove. The county sustained a long-felt loss when he died, October 28, 1916.

Marshall Rust was a son of Dr. John Bushrod Rust and his second wife, Julia Ann Burgess of Warren County-, Virginia. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Rust, who came from England in about 1650, and settled in what is now Westmoreland County, Virginia.

This William Rust married Jane Gray, and their great-great-great-grandson, John Rust married Elizabeth Marshall, a relative of Chief Justice Marshall. The subject of this sketch was named Marshall for this a paternal grandmother. Various members of the Rust family participated in the Colonial, Revolutionary

and Civil Wars.

MARSHALL RUST located in Pilot Grove in 1881, and was head of the firm, Rust & McVeigh, first and only lumber merchants in Pilot Grove, with branch yards in Bunceton and Knobnoster.

Later Mr. Rust disposed of the lumber business and began what proved to be his life vocation, construction work.

He ranked high as a successful contractor, and for years made a specialty of revetment work, executing contracts for river improvement on the Missouri and Mississippi for the government and railroads. His extensive bridge and river revetment contracts necessitated his maintaining headquarters in the large cities of Missouri, but he retained his legal residence at Pilot Grove.

Perhaps his most notable work was connected with the Chicago Canal, in 1895, uniting the waters of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi. He built the Walker branch of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas railroad and later was engaged in revetment work on the Missouri river between Kansas City and St. Louis and on the Mississippi between Rock Island and St. Louis. He also did other important construction work in Missouri, Illinois, Oklahoma, Minnesota and other states.

MR. RUST was a man of vision and of action; his decisions were made quickly. He delighted to aid in progressive movements and at all times he was ready to lend his influence and financial cooperation in enterprises meeting the approval of his judgment.

Marshall Rust was treasurer of Hogg Harris Lumber Company of St. Louis, 1911-15; vice-president of the C. J. Harris Lumber Company, 1905-16; and president of the Mexico-Santa Fe Electric Line, 1913-16.

Despite his multitudinous business interests, he found time for public service; having a keen sense of civic duty, Marshall Rust was ever interested in politics and was loyal to Pilot Grove and Cooper County. He was presiding judge of the county court for two years and represented Cooper County in the Missouri State General Assembly, 1911-12. In the legislature he was chairman of the committee on eleemosynary institutions and was a member of the committees on roads and highways and municipal corporations.

He was a Democrat, a Baptist and a member of three Masonic orders, the Blue Lodge, Knights Templar and the Shrine. He was broad-minded, and in all his business dealings he was generous and the embodiment of honesty and integrity. An ardent desire to help the unfortunate, combined with a generous purse, made him a friend of the friendless and a public benefactor. His indomitable zest in life, his unfailing optimistic enthusiasm and buoyancy compelled the interest and respect of all who knew him. Purity of ideals and loyalty to all trusts were dominant traits. Love of his country and his duty as a citizen thereof were with him paramount. His executive ability and his masterful control over men were characteristics that contributed largely to his successful career in business.

Marshall Rust was married to Mary Lou Harris (called Lula) on October 28, 1885, at Harriston, the home of her mother, Anna Meriwether Jones Harris, widow of Dr. Nathaniel Wilson Harris. Mr. Rust died in Kansas City, October 28, 1916, and is buried in Pilot Grove Cemetery.

WHILE recognized as a man among men and sought after as a genial companion, Marshall Rust was uncompromising in his attitude for temperance, and in his own life exercised total abstinence.

One instance is cited when Marshall Rust, thoroughly exasperated with a valued pick and shovel worker who had imbibed too freely, exclaimed, "I wish every drop of liquor in the world was in the ocean!"

Pat, with his keen Irish wit, replied, "Be Jabers, would ye have me drowning meself going after it?"

One faithful, efficient handy man who had a weakness for liquor, sorely tried his generous and forgiving boss. Finally, Mr. Rust discharged him. Several days later Marshall Rust visited another of his construction camps, some miles distant, and found the erring employee at work there.

When discovered, the sheepish sinner begged to be retained, and Mr. Rust readily forgave him. The seemingly futile firing proved effective. The man climbed aboard the water wagon, determined to merit retention on Mr. Rust's payroll.

During the political campaign in 1910, Mr. Rust and another candidate were offered drinks by admiring constituents. The other candidate was fond of a highball, but on this occasion he resisted and re-

fused, saying, "Judge Rust and I are running in this campaign on the water-wagon".

As a construction contractor, Marshall Rust employed hundreds of uncouth, untutored men. He, the polished Virginia gentleman with broad human sympathy and understanding, saw much good in them, and, by fair dealing and kindly consideration, won not only their respect and friendship but also their unswerving devotion. Marshall Rust could walk with kings, nor lose the common touch. Such is the true measure of a truly great man.

THE LATE JOHN H. WINDSOR WAS HUMBLY GREAT

A Rich Man's Son, He Added to His Inheritance, Gave Thanks and Loved the Lord-His Descendants Have Similar Capacity for Achievement.

AN ABIDING FAITH in the goodness of God and enthusiasm in His service in daily life were outstanding characteristics of the late JOAN H. WINDSOR, native of Virginia who was a Cooper Countian from early childhood. At death he left a large estate, including 1700 acres, mostly in Clarks Fork township.

Other farmers and feeders marveled at Mr. Windsor's success with livestock. To their queries he invariably replied

"I have never lost anything by feeding, as the Lord gave me the corn and the Lord gave me the cattle."

He always gave God credit. However, he recognized that faith without works is dead. His life was crowded with activity, confined mostly to his farm and to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He reared a large family. All his sons were taught agriculture, and were encouraged in it to the extent of the gift of a good farm to each when he attained his majority.

THERE were tenants to supervise, and a multitude of details incident to effective management of nearly three sections of land. But Providence gave the late John H. Windsor the strength and judgment to achieve on a vast scale. Prosperity and happiness were his. He was an elder in his church and was superintendent of the Sunday school for many years.

Of Cavalier stock, he was by nature Puritan. On matters of principle and character he was oak and rock; as a neighbor and friend he was vine and flower.

Mr. WINDSOR was a descendant of Thomas Windsor, born in England near Old Sarum Castle, May 14, 1714. Many of his relatives were members of the nobility. One branch built Windsor Castle and later presented it to the Crown. It retains the Windsor name in honor of the donors.

Thomas Windsor during his early manhood immigrated to Virginia, settled in Fairfax County and acquired a large plantation which he successfully operated. It was but four miles from Mount Vernon, home of George Washington. The families were friends.

Thomas Windsor married Sarah Warden.

They had 12 children. The Windsors of Cooper County are descended from the youngest, Richard, born March 15, 1778.

RICHARD WINDSOR married Elizabeth Numan, who bore him 10 children. The youngest, Horace Simeon Windsor, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He married Anne Matilda, Allison. They had but the one child.

He was born September 4, 1832, on the Mount Vernon estate and came to Cooper County in 1839, after his father had acquired 320 acres of virgin, uncleared land in Clarks Fork township in 1838. Here the lad was reared in the traditions and manner of the Virginia planters. Slaves brought from Virginia helped to clear, till and harvest and the enterprise became immediately profitable.

HISTORY records that George Washington's foremost ambition was to be known as the best farmer in America.

This spirit and atmosphere of the Virginia baronies have been evident in the outstanding success of the Windsors of Cooper County. Horace Simeon Windsor became wealthy and his son added greatly to the

estate he inherited. It was divided among five living children after the death of the late John H. Windsor, and they and their descendants have conserved and increased their portions.

John H. Windsor married Eleanor Zollinger, born in 183, at Hagerstown, Maryland. She died in 1890. She was a daughter of George Zollinger, who settled near Clarks Fork store in 1844.

Of the union of John H. Windsor and Eleanor Zollinger were born six children

Horace George, deceased, who was champion corn grower of Missouri, head of the State Corn Growers Association for many years and was named by THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN as Missouri's most successful farmer; Walter Benton Windsor, who with his sons, owns 720 fertile acres in Clarks Fork township; John L. Windsor, who died in 1882; Alma deceased, who was the wife of the late E. H. Harris, Jr., Sedalia banker; Eugene A. Windsor, Boonville realtor and owner of Chouteau Springs Park; and Dr. Norman M. Windsor, St. Louis physician.

NUMEROUS, INCIDENTS illustrate the inherent ability of many generations of Windsors in England and America to adapt themselves and prosper. Two must suffice here.

When the late John H. Windsor was of pre-school age and lived near Mount Vernon estate with his parents, his mother punished him frequently by tying him to a bed post in an upper room.

Spring brought wild flowers and enthusiastic visitors to Mount Vernon. John H. Windsor early developed a love of flowers and money. Sentimental tourists to a national shrine often bought woodland posies.

So he would untie the tether, slip down to a glade, harvest daisies, stick most in a nearby spring and loiter along the pike with a few bouquets. When they were sold he would return to the spring for more.

Eventually he would slip back to the house and tie himself.

DR. NORMAN M. WINDSOR is both a lawyer and a physician. His clients included the street railway company in St. Louis. There was an epidemic of damage suits against the street car company, brought mostly at behest of shysters.

Certain medical witnesses were adept at technical dissertations that confounded defense lawyers.

The company asked Attorney Norman Windsor to attend medical school long enough to gain superficial knowledge to combat plaintiff's "expert" testimony.

The Barnes Medical School allowed him immediately a year of credits for his college chemistry, and in no time the young lawyer was well advanced in medicine and surgery.

FELLOW STUDENTS prevailed on him to continue his night school course. In due time he was graduated and became a licensed physician.

He found the profession more to his liking than law, in which he already was eminently successful. Eventually he quit his original profession and has since practiced medicine exclusively. He has prospered. And he practically billed the once prevalent damage suit racket.

Boy or man, history dating to William the Conqueror records generations of Windsors adjusting themselves to changing conditions and prospering with remarkable consistency.

The late John H. Windsor died June 17, 1906. All but seven of his 74 years were lived in Cooper County. A rich man's son, and blessed with many talents, he was a true steward in the broadest sense. He accumulated much worldly goods, laid up treasures in heaven and his fruitful life continues by precept and example, and in descendants

HORACE GEORGE WINDSOR CREATED WEALTH

He Loved the Soil and, Made It Yield Earth's Increase; His Example Lives on in an Enriched Rural Life.

FEW MEN left as lasting an impression on Cooper County as did the late HORACE GEORGE WINDSOR, who began his career on 240 acres deeded to him by his grandmother, Mrs. Anne Matilda Alison Windsor, and who increased his holdings to 650 acres.

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He made it one of the most highly improved and well equipped tracts in the county and won national attention through his management of it. In 1915 he produced on 70 acres an average, of more than 100 bushels of corn per acre, believed to be a world record.

The following year, a dry season, he grew 119 bushels and 10 pounds on one acre, the best corn yield in Missouri.

Not content merely with maintaining soil fertility from large herds and flocks, Horace G. Windsor pioneered in soybeans. Before the World War he planted soybeans with corn, using a bushel of bean seed on 12 acres. After corn harvest he pastured the soybeans.

MR. WINDSOR was a working dreamer, a practical country gentleman who loved the soil and was not afraid to get it on his hands. He loved his fellow men, too. He stood for progress, especially to enrich farm lives.

Through him mail route number 1 from Boonville, was established, the second in Missouri. He led in obtaining the first rural telephone line in the county. He originated the benefit assessment system of road building, a parent of modern highways.

Mr. Windsor was president of the Missouri Corn Growers Association many years and until his death.

THE WINDSOR FAMILY in England dates from the tenth century. The stars and bars in its coat of arms represent branches too remote to trace. The griffin represents the Olive family and the deer head the Windsors. These families intermarried and the present Lord Robert George Windsor Olive came into the title August 27, 1878. He resides at Cardiff, Wales, being the 14th Lord Windsor of the family of the Earl of Plymouth. The lordship was created during the reign of William the Conqueror.

The Windsor family has been active in British state affairs from that time, many of them being lords, barons and earls.

The present ruling house of Britain bears the name of Windsor, the late King George having changed his name from Wettin, a German name, during the World War. However, the original Windsors and members of the royal family are not blood relatives.

THE AMERICAN BRANCH of the Windsor family settled in Virginia in early colonial times and helped to establish a civilization patterned after the manors of rural England.

The Windsors lived in Fairfax County, Virginia, and were neighbors and associates of George Washington. Later a descendant owned Hayfield, a 1000 acre farm that passed by deed from a half brother of George Washington to an older brother of the first Windsor to come to Cooper County, Horace Simeon Windsor, grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

For 70 years Windsors resided in a house built in Alexandria, Virginia, by Lord Fairfax.

HORACE SIMEON WINDSOR established the family in Cooper County in 1838 when he purchased a half section now a part of the farm of Walter Benton Windsor in Clarks Fork township. Prior to leaving Virginia he married Miss Matilda Allison, at Mount Vernon.

The young couple probably was attracted to Missouri because her brother was employed in the government land office at Franklin.

Horace Simeon Windsor and Matilda Allison Windsor and their infant son, John H. Windsor, were accompanied by two slaves. They also brought blooded live stock and the customs and living standards of the Virginia plantations; coupling thrift with bounty. Gradually the wilderness was cleared and virgin soil yielded richly.

Profiting by past knowledge and open-minded toward experiments, the Windsor methods set an example in a raw, new land and helped to develop Cooper County as a wealthy grain and live stock area.

No individual won more distinctions than Horace George Windsor. Besides his research and development of faster-maturing and heavier-Melding varieties of corn, he specialized in livestock. He fed from 150 to 250 cattle annually, 200 to 250 hogs and 1000 to 1500 lambs.

His lands he equipped with three sets of improvements, including three bungalows for assistants, a silo 18 by 64 feet; four barns, the largest 90 by 54 feet, and three windmills.

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HORACE GEORGE WINDSOR was the oldest of six children born to John H. Windsor and Eleanora Zollinger Windsor. He was born December 4, 1860. His mother was a daughter of George Zollinger, veteran of the Mexican War, and a grand daughter of Peter Zollinger, soldier in the American Revolution.

Horace George Windsor was educated at Kemper Military School and at the Boonville Academy. He married Miss ANNA K. CUNNINGHAM October 6, 1886. She is a native of Cooper County and a daughter of the late John W. Cunningham and Ellen Spencer Cunningham, natives of Virginia. She is now a resident of Boonville.

Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Windsor: John H. Windsor, Boonville attorney, and Wilbur C. Windsor, oil operator living at Tyler, Texas, and owner of Windsor Place, the farm originally developed by Horace George Windsor. Accounts of the careers of the sons appear in other chapters of this work. Others deal with the lives of two of Horace G. Windsor's surviving brothers, Walter Benton Windsor and Eugene Allison Windsor, and their father, the late John H. Windsor.

Horace George Windsor was a member of the Presbyterian Church and of Masonic orders, including the Shrine. He was listed as Missouri's most outstanding farmer by THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN which reviewed his achievements and those of the leading farmer of each of the other states of the Union. A book, "Master Farmers of the U. S. A.," published by Doubleday-Doran, devoted a chapter to the H. G. Windsor farm methods and carried his picture.

In his individual success and his leadership, Horace George Windsor lived up to the highest traditions of his English and Virginia ancestors. His line goes back to a people who from one small island spread their empire far. There the idea of individual freedom first flowered and today it still shows no sign of the rot of decadence.

THOSE QUALITIES in English character gave birth to the Virginia baronies which in a short time produced perhaps more famous leaders than any similar area on earth. There American freedom became articulate and fiery words were translated into decisive, intelligent action.

A few great doers are effective writers Julius Caesar had that faculty, and for 2,000 years Latin students have known that all Gaul was divided into three parts.

Horace George Windsor had ability as a writer as well as a doer and leader. He contributed to THE MISSOURI RURALIST and other farm papers and was an advanced thinker on farm practices and rural economics.

Kipling tells of a man whose "words became alive and walked up and down in the hearts of all his hearers." After the man was dead they found the magic of his words lived on and influenced lives and all civilization.

Horace George Windsor passed to his reward January 16, 1923, but his examples of accomplishment, his ability to impart to others knowledge gained and the inspiration he generated continue to live and influence country life.

WALTER BENTON WINDSOR AND FOX HUNTING

He Speeded Sport by Importing Red Runners and Swift Hounds From Kentucky-His Family Cooperates on Big Farm.

THERE was a triumphant note from fox hunters' horns in the quiet hills near headwaters of the Clark's Fork a mild evening in the '80s. Raw-boned farm boys and some of their dads were rounding up prize packs.

Purebred hounds from Kentucky exultantly gamboled, frisking about mounted hunters silhouetted against fading glories of the western sky. Dogs were from nearly all nearby farms. The purebreds included those of James "Duke" Wellington Drafen, Colonel Robert McCollough, James M. Hurt, Martilis Douglas, Dr. Sans Teal, Bill Edwards and Walter Benton Windsor.

Soon the pack struck the trail, followed by their hard-riding masters. Sans society togs and frills, it

might otherwise have been a hunt in Merrie England.

And why not? WALTER BENTON WINDSOR, a farm youth in his late 'teens whose ancestry goes back to English nobility, had stimulated in rural Missouri the sport his forbears enjoyed through the woodlands and across the meadows along the Thames.

Young Walt Windsor, finding native gray foxes too slow, imported red foxes. Then he speeded up the chase with better hounds from Kentucky. He and Bill Edwards bred dogs that were no libel on the Houn' Dawg State.

John Horace Windsor, father of Walt, smiled indulgently and waved as the hunters galloped through his lower pasture toward timber along the creek where the pack was baying excitedly. Walt would ride and hunt all night but next day he would "make a hand" with the best of them. Fellow workers delighted in "pouring on" him salty banter and menial tasks but he kept right on working, hunting, joking and laughing.

THAT SPIRIT of joyful living persists in Walt Windsor today as he continues on the old home place where he was born. Although 74 years old, he is active, hearty, hale and well-met. A royal welcome awaits his many friends who drive into the broad lawn of the well-kept Windsor home on Rankins Mill road six and one-half miles southeast of Boonville.

There Walt Windsor and his family have a modern barony with 730 acres rolling gently in a broad valley. The head of the house owns 335 acres and his twin sons, Elmer and Jewett, and their "baby" brother, Dorset', hold title to the adjacent lands.

Walt Windsor does not ride to hounds any more. But he attends horse shows and fox hunts and can spin yarns all night. Famous for his methods of barbecuing mutton, beef and pork and curing country ham, he has delegated those arts to Elmer and Jewett. Not cc joint of meat has spoiled since they took over the job.

MRS WALTER B. WINDSOR before her marriage was Miss Elizabeth A. Jewett, daughter of S. L. and Mathilda Dorset Jewett, descendants of old Cooper County families. She became the bride of Walt Windsor in May, 1888.

Of this union five children were born: Elmer and Jewett, twins; Anna, Alma and Dorset. None are married and all live at the parental home the year round except Alma who next term will teach her 16th year at the Frances Willard School in Kansas City.

Elmer and Jewett do general farming, specializing in grain. As most of the acreage is bottom land and its fertility has been conserved since it was obtained as virgin soil when it came into the Windsor family nearly a century ago, it produces bountifully.

The twins have a heritage to live up to. Their uncle, the late Horace George Windsor, on his fine farm in that same neighborhood produced both in quantity and quality Missouri's champion corn and served long as president of the Missouri Corn Growers' Association, holding the office at the time of his death.

Their father, Walt Windsor, was a trusted co-worker of his brother in developing high type seed corn. He is an authority on it. Last season he experimented successfully with a 60-day corn. This variety is of added importance during dry seasons followed by early frosts. During dry weather in July and August development may be halted without serious damage to the yield, provided enough growing days before frost follow good rains.

NEXT TO FARMING, the twins are interested in politics. Although they never have sought office, they discuss issues with gusto and are close students of the times.

Since Miss Anna finished school, Mrs. Windsor has had no household worries. The daughter relieves her mother of home management. Balanced meals are planned. The nearly perfect repasts are not diet in a sense of scarcity, for asparagus is gathered by the bushel and other foods are produced on corresponding scales.

Miss Anna also cares for a profitable flock of White Barred Rocks.

Mrs. Windsor keeps busy sewing, mending and assisting.

Dorsey's specialty is high grade sheep. He also has a bent for mechanics. He is a tractor and separator man, owning his own outfit and threshing throughout his part of the county.

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Walter Benton Windsor maintains and cares for the fine Poland China hogs and graded White Face cattle. The latter's annual increase is about a carload and about an equal number of feeders are bought. The pastures easily support two carloads a year for market.

VISITORS sense that nothing is overdone at the Windsor farms. The soil is not robbed by over-cropping or erosion. The family produces most of its needs and has much to sell, avoiding severe pressure of hard times.

Life is restful, yet stimulating. It moves at a lively tempo frequently but there are times for relaxation, reflection and experimentation looking to improved agriculture and life stock. There is banter that keeps the men "on their toes" and a joke is always in order.

The Windsor coat of arms and original oil paintings adorn the living room walls and the spacious interiors have the gentility, if not the grandeur of those gorgeous and vast chambers and ballrooms in Windsor Castle, England, presented by ancestors of the Cooper County Windsors to the British Crown centuries ago.

Life in rural Missouri must be more practical than where royalty reigns. On the Walt Windsor farm even the pets are profitable. A collie's puppies find a ready market and Wilbur Windsor, Jr., of Tyler, Texas, who owns her, and Walt Windsor, who cares for her, divide the revenues.

For nearly a century this pastoral peace has been part and parcel of the Windsors' lives. John Horace Windsor, father of Walt, located there as a child with his parents in 1838. They were from Fairfax County, Virginia. The Windsors were plantation neighbors of George Washington and lived five miles from Mount Vernon. Walt's maternal great grandfather, a Mr. Allison, was a business associate of Washington at Mount Vernon.

Walt Windsor's mother was Eleanor F. Zollinger Windsor. Her family was from Hagarstown, Maryland.

WARM HOSPITALITY of southern aristocracy and the bounty, grace and leisure associated with it, suffuses the visitor to the Walt Windsor home. Farm life is real but never too earnest there.

The day the author visited there he carried a message from Eugene Allison Windsor just before a fox hunt to be held at Chouteau Springs. As the writer departed, Walt said

"Thank Gene for me and tell him I'll be glad to serve on the salty story committee at the hunt."

But beneath his merriment Walt Windsor's life is purposeful. He has used his talents well and unselfishly. He has enriched his fellows with gifts, good works and buoyant laughter.

EUGENE ALLISON WINDSOR LOVES THE LAND

When of Age He Forsook Farming but Later Bought and Developed Historic and Beautiful Chouteau Springs.

WHEN EUGENE ALLISON WINDSOR was 14 years old he decided to quit the farm when 21. Feeding cattle in a half dozen pastures on winter days as he cut across lots to Crab Orchard School and repeating the chore as he returned did not appeal to him. Snow from fodder shocks filtered down his sleeves and into his shoes.

On his twenty-first birthday he kept the promise to himself. He spent a year taking life easy. He visited Denver. Returning, he lived in a Boonville hotel.

His father had given him a farm he still owns and he had accumulated \$10,000 in cash from herds he developed and fed.

Mr. Windsor was born January 4, 1870, and he quit the farm January 4, 1891. From 1892 to 1894, he was in the shoe business in Boonville. Then he tried banking for six months with his brother-in-law, Ed Harris, at Pilot Grove. Banking did not appeal to him.

So on January 1, 1895, he entered the real estate business in Boonville. He has been a realtor ever since and for some years has been the oldest in Boonville in point of service, 41 years. He owns several

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business properties, dwellings and farms.

EUGENE ALLISON WINDSOR was one of six children born to John Horace Windsor and Eleanor F. Zollinger Windsor at Windsor Park farm in Clark's Fork township, seven and one-half miles southeast of Boonville. There were five brothers and one sister.

The 320 acres in the home place was named Windsor Park because in 1838 Eugene Windsor's grandfather fenced a large area about his home with high rail barriers sloping in sharply. Deer easily leaped in over the fence sloping away from them but couldn't jump out.

Thus the original Windsor in Missouri always had plenty of venison, He could step into his back lawn and kill a fat buck as easily as a fryer is lifted from a roost at night.

Such ingenuity in management seems a characteristic of the Windsor family as far back as history goes. And it goes back to the tenth century in England. Many Windsors were prominent in state affairs with titles of earls, viscounts, lords and barons.

WINDSOR CASTLE on the Thames was built by members of the family and presented to King Henry VII. In honor of the donors the family name was retained. The author of this volume had the rare privilege of being one of 20 American service men who visited Windsor Castle shortly after the World War, and were received by a princess of the ruling house and by ladies of the nobility.

WINDSOR CASTLE is built on a scale magnificent. It is an Arabian Nights fairy tale, a petrified air castle. The splendor of the throne room, the jewel room where crowns, scepter and rare stones repose, the mirrored distances of the royal ballrooms and the vast, high ceilinged grand chamber where Knights of the Garter meet evoked as excited "ah's" and "oh's" from hard-boiled military men as ever a betrothed maid accorded an engagement diamond.

The present ruling house of Britain bears the name of Windsor, changed from the German name of Wettin during the World War.

On this side of the Atlantic the Windsor family has been as closely identified with development of the country as their ancestors were in merrie England.

E. A. Windsor's paternal grandparents, Horace Simeon Windsor, born November 22, 1808, and Matilda Ann Allison Windsor, located in Cooper County in 1839. Horace Simeon Windsor was a Fairfax County neighbor of the Washingtons at Mount Vernon and then made considerable money in business in the deep south before bringing his wife and their son, John Horace Windsor, seven, to Cooper County to live.

Horace Simeon Windsor made a trip to Cooper County in the fall of 1838, and acquired a half section of land in Clarks Fork township, now part of the farm of Walter Benton Windsor. The Virginian returned the following spring with his family. They brought slaves, blooded live stock and other material and cultural heritages from plantations of the Old Dominion. Clearing of the virgin soil was begun and the family prospered. Horace Simeon Windsor loaned much money.

The family now is numerous and prominent in Cooper County.

E. A. Windsor after finishing at Crab Orchard school attended Cooper Institute in Boonville.

Mr. Windsor has two sons: Eugene Allison Windsor, Jr., of Los Angeles, adjuster for the Pacific Indemnity Corporation which insures automobiles, and Horace H. Windsor, with the American Tobacco Company in St. Louis. Eugene recently married Miss Virginia Thomason of Los Angeles, formerly of Missouri and member of a prominent family near Kansas City.

LOVE OF BEAUTIFUL LANDS, strong in the Windsors since time immemorial, had much to do with E. A. Windsor's purchase September 1900, of Chouteau Springs Park, eight miles west of Boonville. Mr. Windsor bought it from James E. Young of Kansas City, Kansas. But its first transfer was in, 1799. Pierre Chouteau bargained there with the Osages for 30,000 arpens. An arpen, a Spanish measure, is seven-eighths of an acre.

William H. Ashley, a representative in Washington for the territory before Missouri became a state, got, the title perfected and then bought it from Chouteau.

CHOUTEAU SPRINGS PARK proper comprises about five acres, including salt, sulphur and mag-

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nesia springs bubbling from the earth.

A swimming pool, dance pavilion, cabins, swings, outdoor stoves and ovens and natural beauty of the valley grove surrounded by heavily wooded hills, make the retreat inviting. It is popular with central Missourians for picnics and increasing numbers of tourists travel the mile of gravel road south from federal highway 40 to the park.

E. A. Windsor, who enjoys a steak, a story and good fellowship, with his brother Walt has sponsored fox hunting in central Missouri.

Eugene Allison Windsor is a Knight of Pythias, a Mason and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a delightful gentleman, a constructive thinker and a sound economist.

He is public spirited and his improvement of Chouteau Springs Park and the road to it has been almost solely an individual enterprise. The completed enterprises have been valuable to the immediate area and of much advertising worth to Boonville and Cooper County.

JOHN R. REAVIS AS SIR RALEIGH FOR MISS LIBERTY

JOHN R. REAVIS, a Cooper Countian educated for the ministry, after a pastorate at the Warrensburg Christian Church, entered newspaper work, and during his career raised a fund of \$300,000 to provide a base for the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor.

Reavis, while associate editor of THE NEW YORK WORLD, induced his employer, Joseph Pulitzer, to assume the campaign. Pulitzer placed Reavis in charge.

His idea for many small contributions included presenting to each donor of \$1 a bronze replica of the statue, mounted on an alloy base.

Reavis worked on Mr. Pulitzer's ST LOUIS POST DISPATCH before going to the New York paper. His duties ranged from writing Missouri politics at Jefferson City to an assignment in Europe covering an English-Irish outbreak.

WHEN his health failed, he went to the Pacific Northwest and dabbled in journalism to the extent of establishing newspapers in Washington and British Columbia. In 1900, he returned to Warrensburg where he died in 1914.

Of handsome mien and conspicuously a gentleman, he influenced instructors at the State Normal School to found a literary club for men and women. In semi-retirement he wrote for various publications as his health permitted.

JOHN H. WINDSOR IS A COMMUNITY BUILDER

Boonville Attorney Has Held City, County, Civic and Service Posts-Is Honored by Alma Mater and State Groups.

WHEN the Boonville Chamber of Commerce in April, 1934, elected JOHN H. WINDSOR its president for a year's term his first declaration was to promote closer cooperation between farmers and townspeople.

The Chamber already had a creditable record relating to agriculture. It had encouraged the breeding of better swine by underwriting loans to vocational agriculture pupils, had entertained county soil conferences and aided farm communities many ways.

All these Mr. Windsor proposed to continue. But he would add to the program. He is the fourth generation of his family with a rural Cooper County background and his sympathies are with the people of his county. If the Chamber helped the farmer it would help everyone, he reasoned, for agriculture is the most important of the county's enterprises.

His enthusiasm and earnestness won hearty response from board and membership. Assured of warm cooperation, Mr. Windsor gave much thought to selecting committees, trying to place members where they

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would work with greatest interest and effectiveness.

HE SET AN EXAMPLE in work. Nearly every business day he visited the Chamber of Commerce offices two or three times, taking up various matters with E. A. Williams, the secretary. He made his first order of business each morning to stop at Chamber headquarters before going to his law offices.

Committees became extremely active and fruitful. At the end of Mr. Windsor's term in April, 1935, an impressive list of accomplishments were reported and are a matter of record in the press. Only a few will be mentioned here.

Of prime importance was inauguration of weekly community auctions that continue to flourish. They are held each Monday in Boonville. They attract crowds often from as many as eight counties, with checks clearing through two dozen banks. The auctions have established a reliable market for live stock and other farm commodities.

Development of this market has made Monday almost as heavy a trade day for merchants as Saturday, with a good increase for the week. Retailers and wholesalers are pleased and chamber membership has been maintained without drives.

THE FARMER benefits. Every week he can attract at small cost far more buyers than if he spent much more to sponsor an individual auction. These savings return promptly into trade channels. And the area served by Boonville is broadened.

Thus a cooperative enterprise of permanent importance grew from an idea by a man who has the best interests of his community ever in mind.

The Chamber during Mr. Windsor's presidency also first introduced cooperative merchandising events participated in usually by about 60 retailers. They drew huge crowds for bargains and gifts. Several series have been held usually in the spring and fall. They emphasize the heavier shopping seasons and help advertise Boonville.

JOHN H. WINDSOR also has served his community and state in many other capacities. He is a past president of the Boonville Rotary Club, of the Missouri Prosecuting Attorneys Association and of the Kemper Alumni Association. He is now a member of the Bar Committee of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, appointed by the Missouri Supreme Court.

Mr. Windsor was the leader in establishing Leonard Thoma Post, Number 52, the American Legion, and was its first commander. He has been active in it throughout the years and has seen it grow to one of the larger and more substantial posts in the country. It owns two fine pieces of city property and its membership is progressive and civic-minded.

John H. Windsor's interest in the progress and prosperity of Cooper County is deeply rooted. The family has had nearly a century of history here where the fifth generation now lives. Mr. Windsor's great grandfather, Horace Windsor, in 1838 bought a half-section of land in Clarks Fork township, southeast of Boonville, now owned by Walter Benton Windsor, an uncle of John.

THE WINDSOR FAMILY history dates from the time of William the Conqueror in Great Britain. Many of the family were members of the nobility. One branch built Windsor Castle at Eton on the Thames. When it was presented to the Crown the family name was retained in honor of the donors. During the World War the late King George V changed the name of the ruling house from Wettin, of German origin, to Windsor. He was buried at Windsor Castle where several other monarchs sleep.

The branch of Windsors that came to America located in Virginia before the Revolution. The original Windsor in Cooper County was a native of Fairfax County, Virginia. The Windsor plantation was only five miles from Mount Vernon and its owners were friends of George Washington. A maternal ancestor of the Windsors was a business associate of Washington at Mount Vernon.

Horace Windsor of Virginia, with his wife, Matilda Allison Windsor, and their seven year-old son, John Horace Windsor, settled in 1839, on the land he bought in Clarks Fork township in 1838. They brought to Cooper County the customs, ideals and sound policies of the Virginia baronies and considerable material wealth, including slaves. Prospering on the virgin soil, their land holdings increased. The family is numerous and prominent in Cooper County.

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HORACE GEORGE WINDSOR, father of John, was champion corn grower of Missouri several years and was president of the Missouri State Corn Growers Association when he died. He was designated by THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN as Missouri's best farmer and was included in a published list of the nation's outstanding agriculturists. His biography appears elsewhere in this volume.

John H. Windsor was born December 13, 1888, at his parents' home at Benvenue Farm, now Windsor Place, in Clarks Fork township. His mother, Mrs. Anna Cunningham Windsor, is now a resident of Boonville. John has a younger brother, Wilbur C. Windsor, of Tyler, Texas, wealthy oil operator recently elected to the directorate of the Independent Petroleum Association of America.

John attended Crab Orchard district school, the high school department at Missouri Valley College in Marshall and Kemper Military School in Boonville where he was graduated. He and his brother Wilbur were the third generation of Windsors to attend Kemper. John then studied at the University of Missouri where he received his degree law.

HE BEGAN practicing law in Boonville in 1912. Five years later he closed his office to volunteer to serve his country in the World War. From an officers' training school at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, he went overseas as a first lieutenant of infantry in December, 1917. He was assigned to headquarters of the Second Army Corps.

He was gassed in June, 1918, on the Albert front. He was promoted to captain. After release from base hospital he was transferred to the Service of Supply. He also was made special judge advocate at Headquarters, Service of Supply, and was placed in charge of Company 1 at Tours.

After 13 months overseas he returned to Boonville and resumed his profession. He served Cooper County three successive terms as prosecuting attorney, leading the Democratic ticket. He retired voluntarily, his private practice requiring more time.

Later he was drafted for city attorney and again led his ticket, being one of two Democrats elected in a Republican landslide. He was a popular official and served the municipality with distinction but would not seek a second term.

THOROUGHLY GROUNDED in the law, conscientious to the extreme and with the interests of his clients always in mind, Mr. Windsor has infinite capacity for detail, leaving no ambiguities in contracts or agreements. His complete preparation of cases for trial has won wide courtroom recognition. He has participated in many very important litigations. His sincere personality, command of English and fairness readily wins the respect and confidence of juries.

June 18, 1920, Mr. Windsor married Miss Caroline Lionberger Potter, member of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in Missouri. She is a descendant of General Robert E. Lee, General Turner Ashby, General George Pickett, Chief Justice John Marshall and Vice-president Thomas Marshall. Mr. and Mrs. Windsor have three children: Joan Clarkson, 14; Betty Pickett, 11; and John H. Windsor, Jr., 8. Mrs. Windsor, an attractive, charming lady, is active in church and social organizations but her primary interest is education of their three talented children, lively youngsters of pure Saxon type.

SUBSTANTIAL, conscientious and thorough, John H. Windsor has served faithfully and with distinction in the many positions of honor accorded him. His consistent morning calls at 7:30 o'clock at the Chamber of Commerce offices when he was president took the secretary to work 30 minutes early.

"That went on for a year, and I'll never forgive John," E. A. Williams says.

SLAVES LONG DEAD STILL TOIL FOR SCHOOLS

TO A NORTH CAROLINIAN Of Scotch descent, born during the American Revolution, and to a slave woman who brought gold and also presented herself a living sacrifice, the white children of Moniteau township in south Cooper County owe an eternal debt of gratitude.

Paul Whitley, the liberal Scot by blood, born in North Carolina in 1782, when 15 years old joined a company that traveled the western wilderness of the young republic to the Spanish domain west of the Mississippi in 1797, according to Waldo P. Johnson of Jamestown, Missouri.

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WHITLEY, with Adam Martin and family and others of the expedition, located in the present St. Louis County. In 1807 Whitley and two of the Martin boys were in a scouting expedition headed by Daniel Boone. Navigating the Missouri as far as the site of Boonville, the frontiersmen had a running fight with Indians.

In 1813 Whitley married Miss Elizabeth Martin, a daughter of Adam Martin, in St. Louis County, and came up the Missouri by keelboat, locating near the present Sandy Hook in Moniteau County. Governor William Clark appointed him territorial sheriff. After statehood Cole County was carved from Cooper in 1823, and Paul Whitley became sheriff of Cole.

The overflowing Missouri caused him in 1828, to trade his bottom land to George Jones for a farm one mile southeast of Prairie Home where he died in 1835. He was buried near his old home at Sandy Hook.

PAUL WHITLEY willed his property to his wife for her life and, at her death, it was to go to the public schools of an area now comprising Moniteau Township, Cooper County.

The widow, with her nephew, Lewis Reed, moved to Texas in 1851. Returning in 1855, she died on a steamboat of cholera and was buried on a bank of the Mississippi near Vicksburg.

Before her death she entrusted to a slave woman she owned \$2000 in gold. The woman, with a Negro man, later known as Alex Crum because he was bought by Anderson Crum of Moniteau County, and several slave children, returned to Pisgah, Cooper County.

There the Negro woman turned over to David Jones, executor of the Whitley estate, the gold she had carried in a belt about her waist, and surrendered herself and the children to be sold. Proceeds from the slave sale were applied to the fund, in all amounting to about \$13,000.

INTEREST collected from the Whitley School Fund is disbursed by the Cooper County Court to help educate poor white children of Moniteau Township. Thus, the slaves, long dead, continue to work for white children trying to bring about a better tomorrow.

The Cooper County Court in 1910, appropriated \$1,000 to remove Paul Whitley's body to Harris Cemetery south of Prairie Home and to erect an impressive monument. The court also set aside \$300, interest from which is used for permanent upkeep of the grave.

About a dozen school districts benefit from the bequest of Paul Whitley, a memorial into which master and slave poured their lives, exemplifying the teaching of the Master: "He who would be greatest among you, let him be your servant."

DR. E. I. SCHILB LIVES CAREER OF SERVICE

Of Great Professional Ability, He Also Gives Unselfishly of His Time to Civic Affairs, Having Served as Mayor of Pilot Grove and Is Now a Member of the Board of Education.

THE world usually recognizes ability. The people of Pilot Grove are proud that many former residents who have achieved in distant cities return regularly to the home town for dental work.

Many also have told friends who now make special trips for dental service.

And so DR. ENSLIE IRVIN SCHILB of Pilot Grove is kept very busy in his modern office. He is seldom available except by appointment. He keeps up with clinics and latest developments as outlined in professional periodicals and he maintains up-to-date equipment.

Dr. Schilb has served his community in many ways. He has been mayor of Pilot Grove and now is a member of the board of education. He is respected as a leader and honored as "a workman who need not be ashamed."

ENSLIE IRVIN SCHILB was born April 1, 1893, on a farm near Otterville. He is one of three children of Francis Schilb, now deceased, and Sophie Spieler Schilb. One brother, Ernest A., is dead and a sister, Emily, now Mrs. Ray Lotspeich, resides at Clinton, Missouri.

Francis Schilb was born at Gooch's Mill in 1861, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Schilb, the former

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being a native of Germany who immigrated to the United States when a young man. He located in Kentucky and later to Cooper County. He farmed until 1899 and then was a hardware merchant in Pilot Grove until his death in 1911. He was a substantial farmer and a successful merchant.

Dr. Schilb's mother, who now resides in his home, was born six miles east of Boonville in 1866. She is a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Spieler. Mrs. Spieler's maiden name was Graff. She and her husband were born in Germany and came to the United States with their respective parents in the late 40s of the last century.

Enslie I. Schilb attended the Pilot Grove public schools and was graduated from the Pilot Grove Academy. He entered the dental school at St. Louis University in 1912 and was graduated in June, 1915.

IMMEDIATELY thereafter he began practicing his profession in his home town. In January, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks he enlisted in the army as a private in the dental detachment. The following June he was called to service at Camp Pike, Arkansas, and later was promoted to first lieutenant, which commission he held when he was honorably discharged December 21, 1918.

He returned to Pilot Grove, reopened his office and has since enjoyed a steadily increasing practice.

He married Miss Kathryn May Scott of Pilot Grove December 17, 1919. She is a daughter of W. A. Scott and Birdie Lee Scott of Pilot Grove and is an attractive, talented young woman. Of this union were born two children: Ensue Irvin, Jr., born January 31, 1925, and Patricia Lee, born May 19, 1928. Both children were born at St. Joseph's Hospital in Boonville.

Son and daughter show much promise in music. Ensue Irvin, Jr., is advanced on the clarinet and piano. He plays the clarinet in the Pilot Grove Band and Orchestra. Patricia Lee plays the violin and piano.

DR. SCHILB is active in the Presbyterian Church and in Masonic bodies, being identified with both the Chapter and the Commandery. He has been a member of Leonard Thoma Post Number 52, the American Legion, for many years. He is very active in the Parent Teachers Association, having contributed much to its success and is also a member of the Central Missouri State and American Dental Associations and Psi Omega, dental Fraternity.

He also finds time to play solo cornet in the Pilot Grove Band and in the Pilot Grove Orchestra. Those organizations, directed by Mr. William Deck of Pilot Grove, have been outstanding for a decade.

Dr. Schilb, although still a young man, has attained a high degree of professional success. As a civic leader he has helped to maintain Pilot Grove thriving and progressive, second in importance in Cooper County only to Boonville.

His professional skill has accumulated for him a wide acquaintance and a reputation of the highest ethical standing. He is modest, conservative and substantial.

WILBUR C. WINDSOR FOUNDS HEREFORD HERD

Native Cooper Countian, Now a Texas Oil Operator, Pioneers on Farm Where Father Achieved Noted Success.

WHY are Hereford cattle the most popular in the West?" WILBUR C. WINDSOR asked a veteran cow-hand at a roundup in the Panhandle.

"Wal, Stranger," the puncher replied, as he rolled a cigarette, "we started with all breeds one fall. By spring the coyotes had et up ever' thing but the Hurfords. So we just stayed with the Hurfords."

When Mr. Windsor purchased the farm of his boyhood in Clarks Fork township where his father, the late Horace George Windsor, produced Missouri's champion corn for years, he established a herd of Herefords, building from the finest foundation stock available.

Herefords are good rustlers. Because they are hardy and can take care of themselves under all conditions they are popular on the unfenced prairies and ranges. Mr. Windsor looks mostly west for sales.

Herefords often have a market "edge." Some commission houses in quoting markets on stockers state: "White faces \$1.00 per 100 higher."

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A banking career interrupted by the World War was changed by Wilbur C. Windsor to a career in oil after his return. It has brought to him a high degree of success. He has many business interests, but none cherished more than his Herefords and saddle horses in Cooper County.

THE HEREFORD HERD has grown to 180 head of registered cattle as this is written in December, 1935. It is headed by Junior Prince Domino 164th, sired by Junior Prince Domino and out of a daughter of Prince Domino, one of the most intensely bred Prince Domino bulls in the country, and Publican Rupert by Hazford Rupert 25th of the Hazlett herd.

Females were obtained from leading Hereford breeders. At the Fred Thompson dispersion sale at Thetford, Nebraska, Mr. Windsor bought all the straight bred females-24 cows and calves. Others are from herds of Robert H. Hazlett at Eldorado, Kansas; J. P. Osborne, Miami, Texas; Will Smith, Columbia, Missouri; and G. L. Mathews, Kinsley, Kansas.

In the 1935 American Royal show in Kansas City, Mr. Windsor bought Rosa Tone from the Hazlett herd at the Royal sale before her class was judged. When her class was shown she won first. No other sold cattle were judged higher than sixth.

Cooper County was a pioneer in developing purebred livestock. Young men like Wilbur C. Windsor are helping to maintain its importance in this most profitable branch of the oldest of mans fruitful callings, agriculture.

WILBUR C. WINDSOR was born January 14, 1891, at Windsor Place, in Clarks Fork township. He is the younger of two sons born to Horace George Windsor, now deceased, and Anna Cunningham Windsor, now a resident of Boonville.

Horace Simeon Windsor of Virginia established the family in Cooper County, Missouri, in 1838 when he bought a half section now included in the lands of Walt B. Windsor, uncle of Wilbur. Horace Simeon Windsor was a great grandfather of Wilbur C. Windsor.

The father of Wilbur C. Windsor, Horace George Windsor, state champion corn grower for several years, was president of the Missouri Corn Growers Association at the time of his death.

Wilbur C. Windsor's maternal grandparents were J. W. Cunningham and Eleanor Spencer Cunningham, natives of Virginia who settled originally at St. Charles, Missouri. They later purchased a farm and settled east of Boonville.

Wilbur Windsor was educated at Crab Orchard district school, Kemper Military School in Boonville and the University of Missouri.

During Mr. Windsor's last year at Kemper, he was given the highest honor accorded by the military department. He was ranking cadet of the school. For several years a likeness of Wilbur C. Windsor in cadet uniform was used extensively in Kemper advertising.

His first business experience was in the Harris Bank at Pilot Grove, in Cooper County, where he worked one year without salary to learn the business. His first position with salary was in the Bartlesville National Bank at Bartlesville, Oklahoma. He secured it through recommendation of Kirol Holm, a classmate at Kemper.

Mr. Windsor resigned later to enter Officers Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, in 1917. He served overseas as a first lieutenant with the 335th Infantry, 84th Division. He was discharged in April, 1919.

HOME FROM THE WAR he discussed the immediate outlook for the oil business with Mr. Frank Phillips, who later helped found the Phillips Petroleum Corporation. The rapidly expanding industry appeared more attractive than banking, so Mr. Windsor located at Okmulgee, conducting a general trading business in oil properties.

While at Okmulgee he met Colonel A. E. Humphrey, discoverer of many oil fields and also discoverer of the great, Masaba iron range on Lake Superior. When Colonel Humphreys discovered the Mexia pool at Mexia, Texas, Mr. Windsor was invited to head his land department. In that position he supervised and passed on purchase of all lands and mineral interests acquired.

After the Humphreys interests were sold to the Pure Oil Company Mr. Windsor opened offices in

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Dallas and set up again as an independent operator. In 1928, shortly before the East Texas Field was discovered, he moved to Tyler, Texas.

He holds interests in numerous fields in central and eastern Texas. In most instances he owns the mineral fee rather than the lease.

In Tyler, a city of 35,000, he is widely active. He is vice-president of the East Texas Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America and has been chairman of its finance committee for three years. He is a director in the East Texas Fair Association and vice president of the Chamber of Commerce in charge of oil. He is president of the Men's Bible Class of the First Presbyterian Church and is a member of the board of trustees, Tyler Carnegie Library.

He has memberships in the Willow Brook Golf Club, the Greenbriar Lake Club and the Tyler Saddle Club.

HIS NATIONAL PROMINENCE In the oil industry was recognized recently by election to the directorate of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, an unsolicited honor. He is a member of the American Petroleum Institute.

In 1916 Mr. Windsor married Miss Gertrude M. Buckley, daughter of Mr., and Mrs. William D. Buckley of Poteau, Oklahoma. Mr. Buckley was district attorney of Eastern Oklahoma. Mrs. Buckley formerly 'was Miss Gertrude Moore of Cooper County.

MRS. WINDSOR is a graduate of Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri. She is a past president of the Tyler Garden Club and is a director of the East Texas Rose Festival. She is now president of the Tyler Forum, an affiliation of women's clubs. Its membership is about 400.

Mr. and Mrs. Windsor have two children: Gertrude Ann, born October 30, 1918, a student at Hockaday School for Girls, Dallas; and Wilbur C. Windsor Jr., born November 5, 1921. He entered Kemper-Military School in September, 1936. He is the fourth generation of Windsors to attend Kemper.

Wilbur C. Windsor besides owning a section of rich and improved farm property in Cooper County, maintains his Masonic membership in Cooper Lodge Number 36, A. F. & A. M. in Boonville and belongs to Leonard Thoma Post, Number 52, the American Legion, founded by his brother, Captain John H. Windsor, who, was its first commander.

BESIDES general farming and Hereford cattle, Wilbur Windsor specializes in saddle horses at Windsor Place. Cooper County once produced some of the best saddle stock in America. He is preserving and improving some of that blood. It requires time and perseverance, but he learned patience from the two men who most influenced him—his father, Horace George Windsor, and his teacher for four years, Colonel T. A. Johnston.

Mr. Windsor's chief hobbies are collecting Americana, particularly of the West; archeology, especially pertaining to America and Hereford cattle and saddle horses.

BOONVILLE'S CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PROSPERS

A Program of Conservation and Development of the Community's Resources and Talent at Hand Rather Than Following Will o' the Wisps of Distant Visionaries Promotes Prosperity for the Area It Serves and Maintains Membership and Enthusiasm It is a Clearing House for Progressive, Substantial Activity.

WITHIN the past year, a group of St. Louis promoters sold jobs to several Cooper Countians who paid an aggregate of about \$750 for places they were to hold in a proposed organization to buy farm products.

Farmers were to pay \$25 each for memberships, on promise they would get St. Louis prices for poultry, eggs, cream and other commodities picked up at their farms.

The promoters had not gotten round to selling farmer memberships but were getting the larger fry.

After paying \$200 to \$100 each for prospective places as office manager down to truck driver, some of the job buyers sought information from the **BOONVILLE CHAMBER of COMMERCE**. They investi-

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gated after they invested.

E. A. WILLIAMS, secretary and office manager for the Chamber, checked on the organization and read to those interested a report from the Better Business Bureau in St. Louis. It stated the enterprise was in its infancy and detailed individual records of the sponsors. One of them had written checks for large amounts before the money was in the bank to cover.

Representatives of the St. Louis promoters vigorously protested presentation of the Better Business Bureau report. The farmers went to St. Louis later to try to obtain refunds. In September, 1935, none of the deposits had been restored.

Had the program proceeded, in Cooper County as the promoters planned, about \$3,000 in deposits for jobs would have been paid by men in consideration of promises for employment. Then there would have ensued a campaign to sell memberships at \$25 each to farmers. The appeal was to be the price margin between the St. Louis and Boonville produce markets.

NO EXPLANATION was forthcoming as to how an organization could pay transportation costs and salaries and absorb losses from shrinkage, breakage and accidents while permanently guaranteeing the farmer a price that would mean a loss to the buying organization on every item handled. The kindest and most charitable explanation is that the sponsors were engaged in a foolhardy undertaking. However, it is difficult to estimate how many thousands of dollars from Cooper County might have lined the pockets of the St. Louis promoters.

In stopping the projected adventure the Boonville Chamber of Commerce performed one of numerous services that the public seldom hears about. Manifestly there is legal dynamite in impugning motives. The public knows little of numerous services by the Chamber to safeguard merchants, farmers and consumers against exploitation or imposition.

OTHER activities are better known. The Chamber's program stresses agriculture because it is the primary industry in this territory. Services to farmers include Monday auctions instituted in October, 1933. During the 12 months ending with September, 1935, about \$135,000, changed hands at 52 sales. About 15 counties were represented. Counties usually include Cooper, Howard, Moniteau, Morgan, Saline and Pettis.

The farmer disposes of his surplus at a small fee which goes toward paying the cost of maintaining the sale. The prospective buyer finds the largest possible market at prices based on general demand. The sales tend to widen Boonville's trade area.

Each February the Chamber of Commerce is host to the Cooper County Clover and Prosperity Conference. Delegates from every school district are guests at a luncheon paid for by the Chamber. The conferences inspire up-to-date farm methods.

For several years the Chamber has underwritten loans for purchase of purebred brood stock by members of vocational agriculture classes at Boonville High School. It has never lost a penny by that accommodation.

The boys are honorable, progressive and efficient, and make profits.

SPRING and fall sales events to promote retailing have proven popular under sponsorship of the Chamber.

Immediately following the election of Earl F. Porter as president of the Chamber during 1935, a program for recognizing the farm industry with four directors on the board was put into effect with revision of the organization's constitution. It seems likely that more than 100 farmers eventually will join.

Closer contacts with the farm have been established through Chamber of Commerce dinners in rural churches. Each business man attending from Boonville takes a farmer as his guest. A helpful program on some phase of agriculture is featured. During the summer and fall of 1935 meetings were held at Clark's Chapel in Howard County and at Walnut Grove Church at Clarks Fork and at Bell Air.

The organization's major activities have stressed conservation and development of local resources rather than efforts toward attracting new industries, as few substantial enterprises in recent years have expanded.

THE CHAMBER has sponsored Fire Prevention Week each October in conjunction with National

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Fire Prevention Week. Incidentally, Boonville's fire losses have been exceptionally small during the past few years. This is written with fingers crossed, pausing to knock wood between each word.

In October, 1935, the scope of fire prevention activities was widened to include all towns and many rural schools in Cooper County.

Another important activity of the Chamber of Commerce is maintenance of a state auto license department. From \$50,000 to \$60,000 of licenses are sold annually. It brings people from distances.

There are many other valuable services maintained, such as investigation of advertising schemes. Merchants who invoke this service save annually several times the amount of their dues.

Membership in the Chamber for several years has remained constant. No publicized membership drives have been made. The present Chamber has been active since before dedication of the highway bridge.

E. A. Williams, the recently retired secretary, has had a valuable background of business experience. For many years he was assistant manager at Hotel Frederick, in Boonville. He also served as secretary of the Cooper County Works Relief Committee. He is a native of Versailles, Missouri, but has been prominent in Boonville for many years.

In 1934, the Chamber moved back into office quarters in the courthouse, after an absence of several years. When the present Cooper County courthouse was built, provision was made for permanent quarters for the Chamber. Later, during a period when the organization was comparatively inactive, the quarters were surrendered to the Boonville Public Library. When a change from coal to gas heat, released space for two rooms in the southeast corner, first floor space was given the Chamber as a permanent home. This has many benefits both for the public and the Chamber.

Miss ROSEMARY STRETZ, who has held her present position for five years, ably assists in conduct of the Chamber of Commerce office.

The board of directors for the fiscal year ending in April, 1936, was composed of: E. R. Porter, Andrew Gingrich, A. J. Bozarth, T. F. Waltz, A. J. Schmidt, Ferd Schuth, Harry J. Miller, L. J. McShane, B. H. Trout, Arthur Tearle, T. Smith Simrall, and L. E. Ziegler. After Mr. Tearle's death in January Mr. Garth Clinkscales was elected by the board for the unexpired term.

Directors for the fiscal year from April, 1936 are: President, T. F. Waltz; first vice-president, A. C. Gingrich; second vice-president, A. J. Bozarth, and F. A. Schuth, H. J. Miller, B. H. Trout, L. E. Ziegler, Garth Clinkscales, G. T. Irvine, Hampton Tisdale, John G. Toennes, the immediate past president, E. R. Porter, and C. H. E. Walther, Henry Grathwohl, Al Webster and Morton Tuttle.

When secretary E. A. Williams became Boonville postmaster the board elected Percy M. Floyd to complete his unexpired term.

B. F. JONES WAS AN EARLY-DAY CONTRACTOR

CENTRAL SCHOOL the Catholic Church and many other Boonville buildings were erected by B. F. Jones, an uncle of Dr. A. W. Frost. Jones and his wife came to Boonville with the parents of Dr. Frost before the Civil War.

Frank Harris, aged Negro, worked for Mr. by B. F. Jones, an uncle of Dr. A. W. Frost. Jones in the construction business more than Jones and his wife came to Boonville with 60 years ago. He still is active.

COLONEL AND MRS. JOHNSTON, FIRST CITIZENS

Character-building Reared a Great School--The Headmaster, When 80, Solved the Hardest Problem of His Life--His Self-sacrifice Reassures in a World of Much Confusion, and Perpetuates His Greatness.

Among Cooper County's early families were the Johnstons, from North Carolina. Boonville had

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been founded 38 years, but back from the river the prairies still were being settled when on November 13, 1848, a son was born at the well-established farmstead of John Benoni Johnston and Margaret Harris Johnston, 11 miles southeast of the historic river town.

Pioneer farming, frugality, thrift, a few months a year at New Salem district school, an occasional visit to the stage stop near the homestead, and rare trips to Boonville, with its steamboats and prairie schooners, unfolded life to the small boy, THOMAS ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.

Missouri's "growing pains" were overshadowed by state rights and slavery. When Thomas was 12, the first land battle of the Civil War was fought on the bluffs east of Boonville. School languished while armies fought back and forth across Cooper, a strategic county in a border state.

The issues aroused the youth's thirst for education. Resting at his plow, he read lines from a classic, then pondered their meaning as he tilled. The crops he helped to raise often were appropriated for military use. Behind the armies rolled a rising tide of banditry, pillage and murder. The Johnston home was *cleaned of victuals* by "bushwhackers", then Union authorities arrested the head of the house for surrendering the food.

Southern men who early voted against secession, thus keeping Missouri and the West in the Union, were driven early from middle ground. In October, 1864, when "Price drew nigh with redemption", Thomas Johnston not yet 16, joined the thousands of Missourians who flocked to his standards. When Price retreated, most of the volunteers returned to their homes. Young Johnston served until spring brought peace and a united nation.

Home, he determined to get an education. He attended a private academy at Prairie Home for two years, then, on September 13, 1867, enrolled at Kemper Family School in Boonville. Frederick T. Kemper had kept alive the flame of learning through four drafty years of conflict, a gentleman unmolested by either side.

Under the influence of Professor Kemper, Thomas Alexander Johnston developed rapidly. He absorbed easily the tranquility of mind and soul of his master. They saw eye-to-eye.

In 1871, T. A. Johnston took examinations and was admitted to the senior class at the University of Missouri. After receiving his A. B. degree in 1872, he returned to Kemper as assistant to his former teacher.

On June 27, 1877, T. A. Johnston married Miss Caroline Rea, daughter of the Reverend Peter G. Rea, Cumberland Presbyterian minister who, before the Civil War, conducted in Boonville the Missouri Female Seminary, a large boarding school that attracted students from several states. A page-size picture of the school building appears on page 179 in this volume.

Professor Kemper died March 9, 1881. Thomas A. Johnston succeeded him. Public education had come to Boonville 13 years before that. Dozens of academies and seminaries had died. The new proprietor faced crucial years, but his and his bride's backgrounds had disciplined them for self-denial, industry and serenity. Prior to her marriage, she had taught rural schools for several years, experiencing the hardships of poor housing, bad roads, and isolation. She also knew something of private school management from the success of her father.

Professor Johnston was successful in his predecessor's system of personalized education. The new owner also proved exceedingly judicious in business. Year by year, enrollment climbed.

Mrs. Johnston's influence extended beyond her household of growing children; she hired cooks and waiters, nursed sick students and mothered the little fellows. She made Kemper truly a family school. Every morning she drove downtown and selected vegetables, fruits, meats and staples. She knew values but was pleasant and gracious, grocers and butchers recall.

For years she also carried the whole burden of Boonville charity. Living simply and frugally, she gave wisely to those less capable, or less fortunate.

For a quarter-century she achieved richly, but was self-effacing—a gentle woman proud of her husband's success. Then Kemper out-grew the family system, was organized as a military school, and she retired to the Johnston home within the school, ever close to the courtly Colonel Johnston.

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Kemper attracted students from all parts of the nation, but Colonel Johnston's wide reputation did not diminish his interest in his native county. With increasing prosperity, he assumed added responsibilities, although well past man's allotted three score years and ten. He took the lead in a half-million dollar campaign for a highway bridge across the Missouri. The sum subscribed, he ironed out numerous legal difficulties to making it toll-free. The task took him twice to Washington to confer with the War Department. The bridge was dedicated in his honor, July 4, 1924.

He met many other demands on his resources, cheerfully assuming more than his share in talent and treasure.

In 1928, when 80, he faced the most severe test. He was chairman of the board of the Old Trails Bank. Carrying many community burdens, he was unable to give the bank his undivided attention. It failed. It was the only failure he ever had experienced personally. Although not legally responsible, he assumed the frozen assets and jeopardized his personal fortune, paying every depositor in full and providing a new bank that has more than justified his idealism.

His sacrifice turned out all right for all concerned. Kemper Military School prospered through the depression years that followed, and recent terms have brought enrollments exceeded only by the years made abnormal by the World War. Kemper is one of three schools in its class continuously on the War Department honor-roll ever since the designation was begun in 1914.

Rich in years and good works, in the esteem of men and in favor with God, Mrs. Johnston and the Colonel passed to their rewards within less than five months of each other. She departed this life on August 18, 1933, and he on February 5, 1934. Four children survive. They are:

Mrs. Bertha Hitch, wife of Colonel A. M. Hitch, superintendent of Kemper Military School. Colonel Rea Alexander Johnston, commanding a regiment of the Missouri National Guard and president and manager of the Davis Construction Company, an account of which appears in this volume. Major Harris Cecil Johnston, director of athletics, quartermaster, and member of the board of directors at Kemper. Mrs. Alice Ewing Foster, wife of Colonel R. J. Foster, Washington, D. C.

In the four children, conspicuously successful, and in their descendants, the lives of Colonel and Mrs. Johnston are reflected. Many physical aspects of Boonville are reminders of the builders of Kemper--the expanded school plant, itself, the Kemper State Bank, the Presbyterian Church, the bridge, and the national highway it brought. Colonel Johnston preached and practiced investing at home.

But the school and community-builder will be still more remembered as a builder of men. His life, is sown broadcast in careers of thousands who came under his benign influence. Will Rogers, the most beloved character of modern times gave much credit to him as teacher and friend.

Back of the master schoolmaster, business genius and molder of men, the devoted and devout wife sustained and encouraged while she worked purposefully with him that their ideals might be translated into reality. Two lives were blended into harmony--with each other, with nature and mankind, and with their Maker.

COOPER HELPS TO SUPPORT A CONCERT SERIES

MANY COOPER COUNTIANS attend numbers ,of the University of Missouri Concert Series each fall and winter in Columbia. Noted opera stars and symphony orchestras are presented.

The director of the series is Professor James Quarles, of a prominent Cooper County family. William J. Young is in charge of public relations.

The 1936-37 series was opened in Brewer Fieldhouse on November 18 with a program by the Moscow Cathedral Choir. For its fourth consecutive year the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra appeared on February 22.

SPONSORSHIP by a big university and rapid and easy transportation bring representatives of the best in the world of music to Central Missouri in person. Boonville, 26 miles from Columbia, or about 30 minutes, is no farther than many suburbs from metropolitan opera centers. But, of course, Boonville is not a

suburb of Columbia.

COL. ARTHUR M. HITCH IS WIDELY KNOWN

President of Kemper Is One of Two Boonville Persons in "Who's Who"-High Among School Executives.

SOWING ideals throughout the nation in personalities of his students ARTHUR MARTIN HITCH, superintendent and president of Kemper Military School in Boonville is one of the community's most influential men. He is one of two residents of Boonville listed in "Who's Who in America."

He is a past president of the American Association of Junior Colleges, of the Association of Military Colleges and Schools of the United States and a past vice-president of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. He is a past president of Central Missouri Area, Boy Scouts of America.

ARTHUR M. HITCH was born February 26, 1875, at Cuba, Missouri. His parents, Charles R. Hitch and Ruth E. Martin Hitch, were cultured people in moderate circumstances. They had four daughters and the one son. Both branches of his ancestors were of old American stock, the paternal side settling in Delaware in 1731 and his mother's people also locating in that colony in the eighteenth century.

RECEIVING his A.B. degree at the University of Missouri in 1897, Hitch taught two years in the high school at Louisiana, Missouri. He went to Kemper in 1899. He has been continuously connected with it since. He became principal in 1907, superintendent in 1927 and has been both superintendent and president since 1934.

He received his B.S. in education at Missouri in 1907 and his A.M. there in 1934.

He was married on June 27, 1908, to Miss Bertha Johnston, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. T. A. Johnston, of Boonville. Her ancestors came from North Carolina to Cooper County in 1841.

Colonel and Mrs. Hitch have two sons. Charles Johnston Hitch, born January 9, 1910, recently completed work as a Rhodes scholar. He has been made a don, or instructor, in Queens College at Oxford University at Cambridge, England. Few Americans have; been accorded such an honor. The younger son, Thomas Kemper Hitch, born September 16, 1912, is a student at the University of London. BOTH sons attended the Boonville public schools and Kemper Military School before entering American universities. They possess unusual capabilities.

Colonel and, Mrs. Hitch are Presbyterians. They are active in many phases of Boonville life. He is a Rotarian and a member of various Masonic bodies, including the Shrine. He is active in the Chamber of Commerce.

From a small family school Kemper was built to one of the most important military and academic institutions by the late Colonel T. A. Johnston, assisted by his life companion, Caroline Rea Johnston, also deceased. In his latter years Colonel Johnston depended more and more on his organization and especially on Colonel Hitch.

Kemper Military School has progressed and prospered during the recent difficult past when many similar schools lost ground. Enrollment this year is one of the largest in its history. An organization augmented by Colonel Hitch and the board of directors has made continued achievement possible.

MAJOR HARRIS C. JOHNSTON IS A FRIEND

Manager of Athletics Spurs Youth to Success by His Quiet Encouragement.

FLASHY athletes and plodders alike are encouraged at Kemper Military School by MAJOR HARRIS CECIL JOHNSTON, manager of athletics and quartermaster since January, 1904.

Even tempered, thoughtful and kindly, Major Johnston, assisted by his head coaches, Captain D. O. Allison and Captain John Kralovec, develops winning teams without subsidies or special concessions to

stars.

As director of the intra-mural program at Kemper Major Johnston has won nationwide distinction in putting on an athletic activity project which includes every boy in school, regardless of age, size or advancement. He set out to provide opportunity for every boy in physical education. This has been accomplished on paper and in actual practice.

USING the Dr. Charles Swap trophy as an incentive the Kemper cadets are organized for athletic competition on a company basis, with inter-company games in football, basketball and baseball. The winning company at the close of the year holds the Swap trophy until the conclusion of the next school year, points being awarded for championship teams in each sport.

Minor sports, including swimming, tennis and golf, are emphasized at Kemper with a view, to developing an interest for every boy in some sport continued after school days. The emphasis given these by Major Johnston fosters worthwhile leisure time Bobbies often followed throughout life.

Major Johnston's leadership also is counted on beyond the school where he is on its governing board. He is a director of the Boonville board of Education, of the Walnut Grove Cemetery Association, of the Cooper County Building and Loan and of the Kemper State Dank, four of the most substantial institutions in the community. He is an elder and trustee in the Presbyterian Church.

HIS ABILITY is recognized in Masonic circles throughout the state. He is an officer of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, A. F. & A. M. He is identified with many Masonic bodies, including Ararat Shrine and the Red Cross of Constantine.

He is a member of the Rotary Club and of the Chamber of Commerce.

Harris Cecil Johnston was born February 12, 1883 in Boonville. He is one of four children of the late Colonel Thomas Alexander Johnston and Caroline Rea Johnston. The late Colonel Johnston was Boonville's most distinguished citizen. Besides building one of the greatest military schools in the nation he was Boonville's leading benefactor. He made possible the building of a highway bridge across the Missouri river and personally saved a bank and its depositors.

Harris Cecil Johnston married Miss Georgia Walker Wooldridge June 27, 1905. They have two daughters, Mrs. Marjorie Walker Beaver and Mrs. Curtis Reeves.

Mrs. Beaver is an advertising executive in Chicago. She has a small daughter, Georgann Beaver, who is beautiful and talented.

Major Johnston is a graduate of Kemper Military School and attended Western Reserve University.

WHEN the Johnston children were small they played often on the big farm of their aunt, Mrs. William Hurt, east of Boonville. Harris soon would tire of playing cowboy, Indian or soldier and would be found reading a book or alone in the orchard aiming a bean shooter at birds.

He still is self-effacing, studious and contemplative. But he also is cooperative by nature. He is a pleasant person to work for or with, and a track man who turns in a faster quarter than was expected is sure of a word of approval from Major Johnston. He likes people and people like him.

MAJOR A. B. BATES LOOKS AFTER FINANCES

Boonville Development Company Shareholders Were Pleasantly Surprised.

BOONVILLE needed houses during its boom years when the Hamilton Brown Shoe Factory and a highway bridge across the Missouri at the foot of its Main street were being built.

Public spirited citizens subscribed to stock in the Boonville Development Company to finance construction of additional dwellings. It would be "a good investment," but most were unimpressed. They bought shares from civic motives. One could be free-hearted then, if it helped to make his town grow.

After the depression swooped down in 1929 nearly all types of securities were hard hit. Real estate was no exception. The "donors" to the Development Company found many of their investments had gone sour.

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But the thing they had bought in a spirit of charity proved "sure-fire." The Boonville Development Company has paid dividends consistently and has increased its assets.

MUCH CREDIT for its success is due MAJOR A. B. BATES of Kemper Military School who since 1924 has been secretary-treasurer, director and business manager of the Development Company.

Likewise, as business manager for Kemper Military School since 1921 his acumen, thrift and enterprise have proven bulwarks appreciated by President A. M. Hitch and other stockholders.

Archie Burr Bates was born at Churdan, Iowa, on January 6, 1883. He had three brothers and three sisters. His parents were Emmett Waters Bates and Hattie Melvina Easter Bates.

His father's family moved from Illinois to Decatur County, Iowa, and later to Greene County, Iowa. His maternal grandparents lived on a farm near VanWert, Decatur County, Iowa. Both lived to be more than 90 years old.

AFTER finishing grammar and high schools at; Churdan and Ogden, Iowa, he was graduated in 1904 from Simpson College's School of Business at Indianola, Iowa. He then completed a course at Iowa Business College in Des Moines.

He taught at Pendleton Business College, Pendleton, Oregon, and Mount Vernon Business College, Mount Vernon, Washington. He then returned to teach at Iowa Business College in Des Moines where he had been a student.

In 1906 Major Bates headed the commercial department at Kemper. He continued in that capacity until 1931. He became a stockholder in 1909, serving from then until 1921 as secretary of the school corporation. He then became secretary-treasurer. In 1934 he was elected vice-president and treasurer, which positions he now holds.

Major Bates was married to Martha Frances Breiner of Churdan, Iowa, on July 31, 1907. They have two daughters: Ida Frances, who is Mrs. Howard Dyer of Boonville, and Miss Martha Burr Bates, a student at Stephens (college, Columbia, Missouri. Mr. Dyer is manager of Mattingly Brothers' Boonville store. He and Mrs. Dyer have a small son, Howard Bates Dyer.

WIDE RECOGNITION has been given in Boonville organizations to Major Bates' business ability. He was chairman of the finance committee of the city council during his two terms as a city official. He has been secretary, treasurer, director and business manager of the Boonville Airport Corporation since its organization in 1928.

He was a member of the board of directors of the Boonville Country Club, is a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, is treasurer of the Rotary Club, was recording secretary of the board of stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church south, and is now secretary and treasurer of the board of trustees. He was a member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce for several terms.

MAJOR W. S. MacAARON LIVES NEAR YOUTH

Fire of Scottish Clans and Humor of Irish, Make Him a Forceful, Pleasing Personality.

WHEN the Scots swarmed south into the English lowlands on forays from their border county of Dumfriesshire to 1913. Since then he has been commandant there was no more colorful warrior in the clan than Jock MacAaron.

Respectable yeomanry were the MacAarons - tavern-keepers, squires and magistrates. But they were strong for every fight and frolic.

They must have been very much that way about war and fun, for they were ancestors Of MAJOR WALTER SCOTT MacAARON Of Kemper Military School in Boonville. True, he perhaps inherited some of that fire and blarney from certain forebears who lived in County Tyrone, Ireland.

On the other hand there is the calm and sedate influence from the maternal side, the Bush family that entered Hertfordshire, England with William the Conqueror in 1066. A branch sailed on the ship "Alexander" to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1635, where it produced editors, magistrates, clergymen, farmers,

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soldiers, including the noted Elbert Hubbard of East Aurora, New York. The Hubbard paternal branch traces back to the Norse invaders and Canute's reign in early England.

A PROFOUND STUDENT and a man of deep emotions, Major MacAaron has passed most of his life where boys had done something uproariously funny or were planning to do it. He has kept close to his youth, agreeing with Cicero that "he who goeth from his youth goeth from the gods."

Of Scottish Canadian Ancestry, a son of loyal subjects of the queen, Walter Scott MacAaron was born September 7, 1877 at Sandusky, Ohio, the only son of Frank James MacAaron and Lucy May Bush MacAaron. He had two sisters: Laura, who died in 1883, and Alice, who died in 1934.

Major MacAaron's military experience of 40 years goes back to his 'teens when he joined the Ohio National Guard. He served in Cuba in the war with Spain and has a long record in the Reserve Corps.

A fluent, forceful speaker and a brilliant humorist, MacAaron practiced law from 1902 to 1905. Then he accepted the post of military instructor at the Ohio State School for Soldiers' Orphans, remaining there for six years, until 1911.

DUTIES combining high degrees of physical and mental energy appealed to him. He was assistant commandant at Kemper from 1911 to 1913. Since then he has been commandant and is one of the five directors of the Kemper corporation.

He is a member of the Episcopal Church, of the Kiwanis club, and of all Masonic bodies and their appendant organizations. He has received numerous honorary Masonic degrees and holds presiding rank in all the Masonic bodies except the Scottish Rite.

He has been adjutant general of United Spanish War Veterans and national commander of the Military Order of the Serpent, the fun organization of Spanish Tar groups. He wrote the organization's secret ritual.

Major MacAaron was married on June 14, 1905 to Miss Ada B. Abbott. They have four children: Ethel, born in 1909; Mildred, born in 1912; Jean, born in 1914; and Kenneth, a cadet at Kemper, born in 1916.

MRS. MacAARON'S paternal ancestors were the Abbotts of Massachusetts. She is a close kinswoman of the famous Lyman Abbott. The family produced many leaders from Colonial times. Her maternal ancestors include the German Revolutionist, Hauker, noted schoolmaster.

Major MacAaron once described himself as a "Scotch toad with an Irish sense of the ridiculous and incongruous."

He has deep convictions and is a man of action. He saved from desecration a prehistoric mound on city waterworks property when it got into the path of "Progress."

GEORGE TODD IRVINE KNOWN FOR ABILITY

His Entire Career Has Been in Military Schools, 36 Years Being at Kemper.

A CAREER devoted entirely to military schools has occupied the energies of GEORGE TODD IRVINE, alumni secretary and custodian at Kemper Military School.

Major Irvine, who was born October 25, 1876, at Wakeman, Ohio, began his fruitful career as an educator on September 1, 1898, teaching at Cayuga Lake Military Academy at Aurora, New York. Later he was connected with New York Military Academy at Cornwall-on-Hudson. He became identified with Kemper on January 2, 1900.

His ABILITY and even temperament won recognition and promotions. He is one of the five directors of the school corporation.

Major Irvine was one of three children born to Edward Duncombe Irvine and Ellen Georgianna Irvine. He has a brother living. A sister is deceased.

His paternal ancestors left Islington, London, England, in 1858 and settled in Springfield, Ohio. His grandfather Irvine was a merchant. His father was an Episcopal minister.

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Major Irvine's maternal grandparents were pioneers from Connecticut to the Western Reserve of Northern Ohio in 1838. They settled on a farm.

On June 18, 1919, Major Irvine was married to Mrs. Mittie G. Mahon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David B. Gibson of Cooper County. Mr. Gibson was a well known merchant.

MAJOR IRVINE is a graduate of Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and is active in the Masonic Lodge, being a member of all the York Rite Masonic bodies, the Shrine and the Eastern Star. He is a member of the Boonville Country Club, the Rotary Club and of the Chamber of Commerce. He is secretary and treasurer of the Episcopal Church and a director in the Boonville Mills Company.

ONE of Major Irvine's outstanding achievements has been, in the field of social activity. Conducting dancing classes and supervising various social functions at Kemper has been the exclusive interest of Major Irvine for many years.

Miss Louise Walz assisted Major Irvine in the dancing classes many years. More recently Miss Laura Estelle Myer has been in charge of the beginners and advanced group, teaching correct social deportment. Many Boonville girls got their first thrill by attending one of Major Irvine's dancing classes. And they still do!

Kemper's social functions have a reputation, thanks to Major Irvine, which places Kemper on a higher plane than most institutions. No rough stuff goes. Cadet dances are attended regularly by the better class boys and girls.

WHILE not occupied with details of a "prom" Major Irvine considers improvements for school grounds and buildings, writes checks for the local chapter of the Red Cross and attends meetings of the Chamber of Commerce board, being elected to it recently. He conducted an educational tour in 1936, taking 38 Kemper cadets to Washington, New York, Boston, Niagara Falls, and Detroit for a 10 day sight-seeing excursion.

Major Irvine possesses the sound, solid qualities that have made the Anglo-Saxon race the influence it is in our modern world. In Boonville, as at Kemper, he is a valuable asset.

COL. REA A. JOHNSTON HAS MANY ACTIVITIES

He Commands a Regiment, Has Industrial, Financial and Farm Interests and Is a Political and Lodge Leader.

AFTER the World War one of Missouri's first problems was reorganizing its national guard. Adjutant General William A. Raupp sent a representative from his office in Jefferson City to request that CAPTAIN REA ALEXANDER JOHNSTON form a national guard unit in Boonville.

Captain Johnston declined and suggested that someone else assume that responsibility. About a month later the representative returned and told Captain Johnston, "General Raupp said to tell you to go ahead and organize the national guard here. He will not take 'No' for an answer."

Captain Johnston - now Colonel Johnston - finally agreed.

So, on March 29, 1921, Boonville had the searchlight battery of the 203rd Anti-aircraft Coast Artillery with Johnston as captain in command.

WITHOUT uniforms or armory, he had recruited a full-strength unit and had drilled the men regularly, meeting in the courthouse corridors and drilling on the streets.

Colonel Johnston originally started his military career in the national guard as a private in the infantry August 18, 1913. He became captain March 17, 1914. His efficiency as a military man brought him rapid promotion.

The searchlight battery, formed in 1921, attained high proficiency and won many honors. Later it became a unit of the 128th Field Artillery. On January 10, 1924, Captain Johnston was promoted to lieutenant colonel and on January 16, 1936, he became commander of the regiment, rank of lieutenant-colonel.

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His military career is but one of his many activities. He has much energy and is extremely resourceful. His community and various organizations have honored him by utilizing his various abilities. He has served as mayor of Boonville, presiding judge of the Cooper County Court and as both president and secretary-manager of the Boonville Chamber of Commerce, besides being at present a stockholder in Kemper Military School, a director in the Kemper State Bank and formerly an officer at the Missouri Training School for Boys. The military service developed at the penal institution by Colonel Johnston proved highly beneficial to the inmates. He is now chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias and the lodge is thriving.

Colonel Johnston's love of military life is inherited. Many of his ancestors were Scots and participated in the battles between the clans of Caledonia when it was a habit for highlanders to make forays across Solway Firth to harry the Englishland.

IN AMERICAN HISTORY, Colonel Rea Johnston's great great grandfather, Alexander Johnston, native of North Carolina, fought at the Battle of Cowpens and other important engagements when the Continental troops here struggling against England for independence of the American colonies.

After the Revolution, Alexander Johnston, with his wife and four sons: Gavin, Robert, James, and Alexander, Jr., settled in Warren County, Tennessee, at the foot of the Cumberland Mountains, where he died.

The youngest son, Alexander Johnston, Jr., who was born in South Carolina June 16, 1789, with his mother and two brothers, James and Robert, then migrated west in 1817 to the frontier to what is now Cooper County. In the fall of 1817 they located on the present farm site of P. W. Lowing in Clark's Fork township, where the mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Barnett, died August 18, 1836. She, too, was of Revolutionary stock.

Alexander Johnston, Jr., farmed in Clark's Fork township until his death February 22, 1839. He was survived by his widow, who before her marriage was Rachel Thaxton, and eleven children.

The oldest child, John Benoni Thaxton Johnston, born August 30, 1812, was twice married. His first wife, Elizabeth Ann Robinson Johnston, died December 18, 1844, and was the mother of five children. His second wife was Margaret Harris, whom he married June 1, 1846. She was born January 31, 1821, and died August 6, 1913.

Of this union were born six children. The second was Thomas Alexander Johnston, who acquired Kemper Military School when it was a small family- institution and built it into one of the foremost in the United States a school that has been listed continuously by the War Department as one of the honor military schools of the United States ever since the designation was started in 1914.

COLONEL THOMAS A. JOHNSTON, who was born November 13, 1848, on his father's farm eleven miles east of Boonville, was the father of the subject of this sketch. His mother was Miss Caroline Frances Rea, who was born in Saline County, Missouri, September 20, 1846.

Colonel T. A. Johnston died February 4, 1934, only a few months after the passing of his beloved life partner on August 18, 1933.

Rea Alexander Johnston was the second of four children born to Colonel and Mrs. T. A. Johnston. All four have attained positions of honor and importance in their respective fields in keeping with the outstanding achievements of their illustrious parents.

Colonel Rea Johnston's older sister, who was Miss Bertha Johnston, is the wife of Colonel A. M. Hitch, superintendent of Kemper Military School. She is the mother of Charles and Tom Hitch.

Colonel Johnston's younger brother, Major Harris Cecil Johnston, is quartermaster at Kemper. His wife was Miss Georgia Walker Wooldridge. They have two daughters: Marjorie, who is Mrs. Herbert Beaver, and Ann Caroline, who is Mrs. Curtis E. Reeves.

Colonel Johnston's younger sister, Alice Ewing Johnston, is the wife of Colonel R. J. Foster, an army officer stationed in Washington, D. C. Rufus Jackson's History of Missouri Democracy says in part:

"COLONEL REA A. JOHNSTON was graduated from Kemper Military School in 1896 and attended the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, from 1897 to 1899. This training enabled him

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to capably assist his father in the work of instructing cadets at Kemper Military School, where he taught from the fall of 1899 to June, 1909. For two years thereafter he cultivated a farm near Oneida, in Knox County, Illinois. Returning to Boonville, he was with the Missouri Training School for Boys from the fall of 1911 until June 1919, and filled the position of assistant superintendent during the last two years of that period. He then resumed work at Kemper Military School and until 1928 was an instructor in that institution which ranks with the oldest and best of its kind in the middle West.

"Meanwhile, Colonel Johnston had won prominence in the Missouri National Guard, which he joined August 18, 1913, becoming a member of Company 1, attached to the old Sixth Regiment of Infantry. Commissioned captain March 17, 1914, he was placed in command of Company I, which was transferred to the Third Regiment of Missouri Infantry and redesignated as Company B. From March 29, 1921, to November 1, 1923, he was captain of Searchlight Battery of the 203rd Anti-Aircraft unit at Boonville. His battery was transferred to the 128th Field Artillery and on January 10, 1924, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of that regiment.

"Active in local politics, Colonel Johnston was the successful candidate for mayor of Boonville in April, 1926, enjoying the distinction of being the only man elected to that office on the Democratic ticket in forty-two years, and gave to the municipality an efficient, business-like administration productive of much good. He retired from the office in April, 1928, and for two years thereafter was a councilman, continuing to work for the best interests of his city. In November, 1930, he was elected presiding judge of the Cooper County Court and has been strongly commended for his equitable administration of the affairs of that court.

"Colonel Johnston was married August 20, 1902, to Miss Grace E. Mosher, who was born July 15, 1879, a daughter of William J. and Sarah Wetmore Mosher, of Oneida, Illinois. William Alexander, the only child of this marriage was born January 3, 1905, and has already advanced far in the line of work followed by his father and grandfather, at the age of 28 years serving as assistant commandant of the Missouri Training School for Boys. He married Miss Frances E. Martin, a daughter of John W. and Frances Martin, of Callaway County, Missouri. They have two children, Frances Evaline, who was born April 5, 1929; and Nancy Rea, born August 2, 1931.

"Judge Johnston is a Presbyterian and a liberal contributor to the support of his church. He has earnestly cooperated in movements for the advancement of his city along both material and moral lines and served as president of the Boonville Chamber of Commerce from March, 1928, to March, 1929, when he was made its secretary, continuing in that capacity until May, 1933. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and enjoys more than state-wide prominence as a Kiwanian. During 1929 he was lieutenant-governor of his division and in 1931 rendered to the Kiwanians of Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas service as district treasurer. He is a charter member of the local Kiwanis Club, of which he is a past president, and in all of its activities he has taken a leading part."

NO MAN in Boonville has greater capacity for physical and mental activity or has coordinated them to accomplish so great a variety of important achievements as has Colonel R. A. Johnston. As public official always open-minded for better ideas, he studied first hand methods of other governing bodies and incorporated their best into his work. As national guard leader, he inspires his subordinates with an enthusiasm to make their units outstanding. As chamber of commerce executive, he accomplished much to advance Boonville. And his participation in many phases of the religious, fraternal and social life of the community is a source of power for many organizations.

An ardent Democrat, he is active and influential in the councils of his party.

Besides these public services, Colonel Johnston is financially interested in several important enterprises, including the Davis Construction Company, highway contractors, and the Kemper State Bank. He also manages the vast acreages of farm lands in the T. A. Johnston estate.

HE WROTE 367 MILES WITH A FOUNTAIN PEN

WRITING 367 miles of lines with a fountain pen in eight years to friends in 36, foreign countries,

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has brought to HAROLD JOE ESSER, 23, vice-president of the Cooper County Teachers Association, his greatest pleasures and his chief claim to distinction.

His achievement has been recorded in Ripley's "Believe It or Not" cartoon, he has been the subject of a magazine article appearing in the October, 1935, issue of THE OPEN ROAD FOR BOYS, and he was presented a typewriter by a nationally-known manufacturer.

Mr. Esser estimates he used 176 bottles of ink. But he attained an intimate knowledge of geography and he learned first-hand that all peoples are friendly, intelligent and anxious for peace.

HE HAS ACCUMULATED a valuable collection of stamps, coins, curios, picture postcards and foreign periodicals. He has about 40 coins from about 35 countries. His stamp collection is worth several hundred dollars.

Mr. Esser continues to write to 70 boys on six continents and in the following countries:

Europe-Holland, Denmark, Germany Danzig, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Luxemburg, Portugal, Ireland, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, France, Sweden, England.

Australia-New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, West Australia, New Zealand.

North America - Canada, Mexico, Costa Rica, Porto Rico, Hawaii.

Asia-Japan, India, Siberia, Ceylon.

South America-Colombia, Uruguay, Argentina, British Guiana.

All the correspondents write English. It is taught in the larger, more important schools over the world. Nearly all the writers are boys or young men. The list includes a girl in England, another in Germany and one in Australia. The girl in England lived in a 500-year-old manor house until last year, following death of her parents.

The correspondents are from prosperous, educated classes. Most write fluently, although they sometimes fall into error in trying their wings on slang. They desire to keep pace with the American tempo. Most of them also read, write and speak French.

MR. ESSER, who lives on a farm near Blackwater with his parents, was lonely because no boy his own age lived closer than two miles. Then his father gave him as a Christmas present a subscription to THE OPEN ROAD FOR BOYS. In his first issue, in 1927, he found a list of youths in foreign lands who wanted to correspond with American boys.

Life never was dull after that. His foreign correspondents became his friends. In the Esser family circle they were called by their first names, like neighbors.

Mr. Esser's average letter in long-hand was eight pages. On the typewriter it is three pages, single spaced.

COL. JOHN BRYSON BARNES AROSE FROM RANKS

Semi-Orphaned When Eight, He Worked at Many Lowly Tasks, Taught Mountain Children and Finally Joined the Army, a Private in the Rear Rank. He Advanced Through Every Grade Including Colonel, and, When Near the Top, was Retired Because of Physical Disability Incurred in France-He Is One of Boonville's Favorite and Most Valued Citizens.

JOHN BRYSON BARNES, an outstanding citizen of Boonville, has risen from humble station to high military honors in our country and to a leading position in the civic life of our town. After attaining unusual prestige in the Army, and when within reach of the top, he was retired because of physical disability incurred in France.

His record is typical of the opportunity for every ambitious, hard-working boy in America, the record of great characters who have achieved national fame, and dominated the history of America. Starting as an enlisted man, not a graduate of West Point, his native ability, courage and perseverance enabled him to pass in rank and accomplishment many who had superior opportunities and advantages.

In April, 1901, at Fort Monroe Virginia, as a private detailed as kitchen police and busy peeling po-

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tatoes, he was called to headquarters and given his commission, signed by President Theodore Roosevelt and Secretary of War Elihu Root-official recognition of his merit and his worth as a soldier.

FIVE YEARS of stern, hard military service had preceded the promotion of Private John Barnes from an artillery battery to second lieutenant, United States Infantry. Twenty-one years later he was retired with rank of colonel.

In his total service, 26 years, he had passed through every grade from private in the rear rank to colonel of the General Staff of the Army. A brief sketch affords slight opportunity to record the highlights of a colorful career; attempt will here be made to give only the outstanding events of an active and romantic life.

SEMI-ORPHANED when eight years old by death his father, and with no resources nor influential friends, young Barnes had little opportunity to attend school. He worked as farm hand, factory laborer, dishwasher, stevedore, and coal-heaver on a lake steamer. At times he was a homeless wanderer looking for a job. The single-handed struggle would have broken one of less spirit and determination to achieve.

He studied nights and at odd times, and when 17 qualified for a certificate to teach in his native West Virginia. A four months' school term at \$28 a month teaching illiterate mountain children was neither attractive nor promising.

After two terms he started out, with \$6 in his pocket, to look for another job. But in the panic times of '95, jobs were scarce.

HE ENLISTED in the Army. The pay was \$13 a month and keep.

Originally assigned for station to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, he was transferred soon to a cavalry regiment on the Texas border during the turbulent days of the Garcia Revolution in northern Mexico. Patrol duty in a semi-desert country did not offer the opportunities flatteringly pictured by the recruiting sergeant, but he-man service did not entirely eliminate chances for continued study and self-improvement.

Three years later young Barnes was in an expedition sent from San Francisco to capture Manila in the Spanish-American War. He encountered the hazards and hardships of jungle warfare against the wily Filipinos during the Philippine Insurrection that followed.

INVALIDED back to the United States in 1899, and discharged because of pernicious tropical disease contracted in the line of duty, he again tried his hand at civil pursuits. But the spirit of adventure and the lure of the army were stronger than his desire to settle down to humdrum civilian life. In the fall of 1900 he again enlisted.

Six months later, without adequate academic coaching or assistance of any kind, he passed 10 in a class of 35 for his commission as second lieutenant.

COLONEL BARNES' CAREER Of following the flag must have been replete with stirring incidents and personal experiences in out-of-the-way places, during peace and war, but he declines to talk of them. Only official War Department records are available to tell of his service.

After becoming an officer, he served at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. In 1902, he went again with his regiment to the Philippines for a two year tour. When not actually in the field against the fierce Moros of the southern islands, he was stationed with a detachment in isolated outposts surrounded by semi-civilized and generally unfriendly natives. Smallpox, cholera, and tropical diseases took heavy toll of his men.

He returned in 1904, for station at Fort Douglas, Utah; then served at Fort Leavenworth in 1905 to 1907, when he was transferred to Fort Ontario, New York. In 1908, he was in Cuba, and in 1908 and 1909, with General Goethals in the Panama Canal Zone. From 1909 to 1912 lip was stationed at Plattsburg Barracks, Governors Island, New York, and in Burlington, Vermont.

In 1914, he again went to the Canal Zone, this time with his regiment. In 1917, he was adjutant of a mobilization camp and went to France, remaining there through 1918, and through the World War.

He was back in Washington in 1919. In 1920, he served at Fort Benning, Georgia, and at Camp Columbia, South Carolina, preparing our boys for overseas duties. He was back in Washington in 1921, and was retired from active service in 1922. He was detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Kemper Military School, Boonville, and continued in that capacity until relieved in 1934, clue to operation

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of law precluding further service. He continues as a resident of Boonville.

During his connection with Kemper Military School, Colonel Barnes was active in development of the military department along West Point lines. His influence has been a factor in the continued growth of that institution.

JOHN BRYSON BARNES has been listed in "Who's Who in America" since 1927. The latest edition says of him:

Born, Pensboro, West Virginia, 1876. Distinguished graduate Army School of the Line, graduate Army Staff College, Army War College and Expeditionary Staff College, Langres, France. Married Caroline Rayfield Bitting, Washington, D. C., 1904 . . . Son, John Bryson, Jr., . . . Served in the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection and Cuban Pacification . . . Assistant Chief of Police, Panama Canal Zone, Inspector-Instructor, National Guard of Vermont. Assistant Chief of Staff (Operations) 5th and 80th Divisions, and 9th Corps, American Expeditionary Forces, General Staff with troops and War Department General Staff . . . Awarded Distinguished Service Medal (U. S.), Officer Etoile Noir (France), Croix de Guerre with Palm. (France) . . . Methodist, Shriner, Soujourner, Rotarian, member Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C. Author: "Elements of Military Sketching" ; "A Plattsburg Patriot".

COLONEL BARNES was one of 20 officers selected by General Pershing to accompany him to France in 1917, as the nucleus of the American Expeditionary Forces General Staff. Although illness prevented his going with this advance contingent, he later served on the staff of the commanding general of our forces abroad.

For "exceptionally meritorious service" as operations officer of two major combat units, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by our own government, and was twice decorated by France. One of the two combat units mentioned was commanded by General Cronkhite, commanding an army corps on the Western Front. Cronkhite was captain of the company in which young Barnes was serving when he was promoted from the ranks to second lieutenant.

BEFORE the World War Colonel Barnes served on the staff of General Leonard Wood as an instructor at the famous Plattsburg Camps. He also was on the staffs of two general officers, General Summerall and General Hines, both of whom later commanded the Army.

Colonel Barnes was selected in the fall of 1917 as adjutant of a mobilization camp of 60,000 men, and was promoted during the war over many who had been senior to him. A member of the first Army War College class after the war, he was one of 40 officers selected from the roster of 14,000 for the initial general staff list.

As a lieutenant, he served as assistant chief of police in the Canal Zone in the early construction days. However, most of his service was with troops, including field duty, both during peace times and in three major wars.

FEW citizens have had more varied experiences than Colonel Barnes; few have served so long, so conscientiously; few with so remarkable a record. No citizen of Cooper County has had the variety and number of contacts with prominent men or has participated in so many events of historical importance as has Colonel Barnes. Yet he is modest, unassuming, kind. He is a favorite citizen of Boonville, well liked by all with whom he comes in contact.

Upon assuming his duties at Kemper Military School, Colonel Barnes immediately evinced interest in civic affairs. His counsel is being sought, and he has served in various capacities, to the honor of the town of his adoption. His wife, Mrs. Carolyn Barnes, is a social favorite, and his son is a personable young chap with a future.

Colonel Barnes has served as president of the Boonville Rotary Club and for years has been active in the Chamber of Commerce. He has been county chairman of the American Red Cross, and is responsible for inauguration of the present county-wide nursing service. He has actively sponsored the public library. He has a state-wide reputation for his accomplishments in organizing the Cooper County Crippled Children's Society, of which he is president. He is intensely interested in all community activities, is an ideal citizen and is beloved by all.

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COLONEL BARNES always has regretted that he did not have the advantage of early West Point training. Yet, he maintains that the lack of that military experience is not the serious handicap generally supposed by those unfamiliar with the facts. As a tribute to the fairness of the Service in recognizing professional and social equality of officers, he cites his own experience-in every respect he was accorded equal opportunities and given the same rewards as Academy men for duty well performed.

Hobbies: Historical research, travel, amateur writing, bridge, and community service.

PIONEER PREACHER BUILT AND RAN STEAMBOAT

JUSTINIAN WILLIAMS, born in Bath County, Virginia, married in Kentucky and then settled in Howard County, became a resident of Boonville in 1818, and that year established the first Methodist church in this locality. It is now Nelson Memorial Church.

He worked at his trade, cabinet-making, and preached and organized churches during his spare time. He was the Boonville Methodist pastor for several years. In 1834, he built the first steamboat constructed in this community, about two miles above the mouth of the Bonne Femme creek in Howard County. He became its captain and operated it on inland waterways. The same year he built the "Far West", he died in Tennessee.

REV. W. C. BRODERSEN WINS MANY CONVERTS

There Were 148 Additions to the Boonville Baptist Church During His First 19 Months as the Pastor.

FIVE degrees below zero on a Sunday morning at Sabetha, Kansas and the REVEREND W. C. BRODERSEN'S busiest day. His car would not start, so he borrowed one to drive at eight o'clock in the morning to Fairview, nine miles away, to conduct a funeral. Then he returned to Sabetha to conduct the morning church service from his own pulpit beginning at 9:30 o'clock.

Immediately after that he returned to Fairview for an 11 o'clock worship service and a basket dinner and a business meeting of the congregation. At 8:30 he was back in Sabetha to conduct another funeral and he was at B. Y. P. U, and then preached the evening sermon. Later he was roused from bed to marry a couple.

Reverend Brodersen has had an active, fruitful life. During his first nineteen months as pastor of the Boonville Baptist Church there were 148 additions to the congregation.

Prior to coming to Boonville, Reverend Brodersen was pastor at Sabetha, from the summer of 1927 until January 10, 1934. At Sabetha he remodeled an old church. Later he razed it and built a new \$30,000 edifice.

STILL less than forty, Rev. Brodersen had never read an English newspaper until he was grown. Born in Morgan County, Missouri, of German parentage, he heard only German spoken in his father's house. He went to a rural school and learned to read English, but he had no chance to read the language outside of text books, and his schooling was limited. And, while he could talk "low" German, he could not read it.

When he went to William Jewell College he had to start in the academy, instead of the college proper. He worked his way through school after he was married. October 24, 1914, to Miss Grace Margaret Randoll of Florence, Morgan County.

Walter Christian Brodersen came of sturdy, thrifty stock. He was born June 30, 1896 and was one of a family of nine children, having three brothers and five sisters. His father, Jacob Brodersen, came to America before he was 21 years old and settled in Morgan County. All of his relatives lived in Germany. He soon became one of the most substantial and prominent farmers in that section.

Reverend Brodersen's mother, Martha Klein, was a daughter of John Klein, a native of Germany.

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She was born near Florence. The descendants of Jacob and Martha Brodersen are prominent and numerous there and near Syracuse and Otterville.

Reverend Brodersen is active in the Masonic lodge and is a past master of the blue lodge. He is a member of the chapter and the commandery, a member of the Eastern Star, and a past patron of that order. He is also a Knight of Pythias.

IN KANSAS he was honored as moderator of the Northeast Kansas Association and secretary of the Kansas Baptist State Association. He was active in the Sabetha Chamber of Commerce.

Reverend and Mrs. Brodersen have three daughters: Violet Marie, 16; Mildred Louise, 14; and Glenna Lee, 4.

Reverend Brodersen's energy and zeal are matched by his broad sympathy, tolerance and tact. He has the spirit of the Master who said. "He who would be greatest among you, let him be your servant." Mrs. Brodersen aids her husband in many phases of church work.

THE DAVIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC., GROWS

Road Contracting Corporation Headed by Ellis W. Davis Tops a Million Dollars of Road Work Annually-Joe Memmel and R. A. Johnston Are Its Other Officers, and G. J. Stoelting Is General Superintendent.

NOTE-Since the following was put in type, Mr. Davis sold on December 7, 1936, all of his stock and interests in The Davis Construction Company to Colonel R. A. Johnston, who has been financially interested and an officer in the organization for nearly eight years. Colonel Johnston assumed the active management of the corporation immediately after his purchase of the controlling stock. The big enterprise will continue under its original name, The Davis Construction Company.

ONE of Cooper County's biggest businesses, yet comparatively little known, is THE DAVIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC., the offices of which are located at 602 East Spring Street, Boonville.

ELLIS WADE DAVIS, president, has been in the road construction business since 1922, starting as an individual and then forming a partnership with John Haller, of Boonville. They dissolved in 1924, and each went into business individually. On March 1, 1929, Mr. Davis incorporated.

The company was incorporated with \$25,000 of common stock, all owned or controlled by Mr. Davis, and with \$145,000 of six per cent preferred stock. Of this, \$53,000 has been taken up, leaving \$92,000 to mature and to be paid off within the next 10 years.

Assets of the company make actual value of each \$100 share now \$178. Since every preferred share has a pay-off date at par, the stock does not command book value.

MR. DAMS, the president, is also executive head of the company. Other officers are: Vice-president, Joe Memmel; and secretary-treasurer, R. A. Johnston. G. J. Stoelting, the general superintendent, came from Illinois, and has been with the company for more than 10 years.

The present year, 1936, is the fourth in five that the company has done more than one million dollars of work annually. The other year grossed \$883,000.

The company grades, gravels, and concretes highways and does bridge construction. Its present contracts are all in Missouri, but much work also has been done in Illinois and Arkansas.

THE DAVIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC., usually works on from 10 to 12 contracts at a time. As this is written, in September, 1936, it has employed 700 men. Its three largest contracts now are: One for \$342,000 on U. S. Highway 40 in Callaway and Montgomery counties, one for \$150,000 in Pettis and another for \$130,000 in Camden between two bridges spanning arms of the Lake of the Ozarks.

ELLIS WADE DAVIS was born in Pettis County in 1885. He has two brothers and two sisters living. His father, B. D. Davis, was born in West Virginia. His mother, Emma Tavener Davis, was from Ohio.

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B. D. Davis moved to Pilot Grove and operated a livery business. Ellis attended school there. Later the father operated a livery business in Boonville.

Ellis W. Davis began his career as a plumber for the Boonville Mercantile Company, staying there nine years. Then he owned his own business eight years, working a considerable crew. He quit plumbing after entering highway construction.

Mr. Davis married Miss Lola Smith of Boonville in June, 1910. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Smith, of Boonville.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have one son, Wade, born August 11, 1921. He is a sophomore in Boonville High School, and for several years has been outstanding among pupils at the Laura Estelle Myer Studio of Dancing and Dramatics.

Mr. Davis is a substantial, high-type business man. He and his splendid family are esteemed by all who know them.

THE DAVIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC., is a Cooper County organization. Its offices are in Boonville, where its officers reside; it does its banking in the Cooper County seat, and all but three of its scores of shareholders reside in this county. Its profits represent outside money enriching this community.

The Davis Construction Company, Inc., has made consistent progress and has prospered during a trying period when many other firms were going out of business. This reflects credit particularly on the officers and general manager.

For several years the company has stood either third or fourth among Missouri road construction firms in amount of contracts fulfilled.

SINCE transfer of the stock of Mr. Davis to Colonel Johnston, the organization of The Davis Construction Company is as follows

President, R. A. Johnston; vice-president, Joe F. Memmel; secretary-treasurer, G. J. Stoelting. They and Mrs. Grace M. Johnston and J. D. O'Hara compose the board of directors.

ORIGINAL BOOSTERS FOR BOONVILLE'S BRIDGE

ORIGINAL BRIDGE BOOSTERS in Boonville - the men signing to attend the first and subsequent Thursday noonday luncheons at Holt's Cafe, in Boonville, as revealed by the original document, written by E. J. Melton and circulated by W. G. Holt and the late lamented C. E. Gross, were:

Colonel T. A. Johnston and Colonel John W. Cosgrove, speakers at the first luncheon, with Colonel C. M. Harrison presiding.

A. A. Wallace, C. A. Harrison, W. C. Sears, A. H. Stephens, Jr., Colin & Roesler, T. W. Long, Sam Berwitz, Fred T. Renshaw, Ellis W. Davis, Dr. R. L. Anderson, Lawrence White, Harry Ruskin, Monte C. Coulter, Hall & Harris - "The two Genes", G F. Boller, W. L. Tanner, L. O. Schaumburg, M. E. Schmidt.

H. T. Zuzak, A. B. Hirsch, Albert H. Myer, J. L. Hosford, Fred Lohse, Walter E. Gantner, Charles Durr, Edgar T. Hale, Boston Candy Company, operated by John G. Toennes and Kelly Brommer.

H. C. Johnston, B. M. Lester, Charles W. Journey, R. A. Johnston, A. E. Williams, Preston Black, Robert Corum, E. L. Camp. George H. Klenk, W. E. Sombart, Wilbur R. Wallace, Whit V. Draffen, C. W. Nixon, John H. Windsor.

John C. Pigott, Shoe-craft Shop, operated by Harry Sombart, John E. Walz, the mayor; William C. Brokmeyer, E. J. Melton, Felix Victor, E. A. Windsor, W. J. Cochran, C. J. Harris, Harris Lumber Company.

Jacob Deck, William P. Pieper, V. A. Colin, the Citizens Trust Company, Oscar Simms, Dr. Charles Doerrie, Horace G. Windsor.

Ed S. Harte, Arthur L. Bradley, Dr. J. A. Barnett, Dr. C. H. van Ravenswaay, Alex W. van Ravenswaay, E. J. Muntzel, H. W. Meyer, Dr. P. A. Brickey, Dr. D. E. Hooper, Dr. H. D. Quigg, W. A. Pe-

ters, M. E, Schmidt.

J. C. Barnhart, E. M. Darby, William Mittelbach, Wilbur Johnson, Charles G. Miller, T. A. Johnston, John Cosgrove and the Reverend W. Hooper Adams.

Many have passed to their rewards; others have moved away.

The noonday luncheons were instantly successful, with attendance ranging from 85 to more than 400, the peak being reached when Arthur M. Hyde, then governor of Missouri, was the guest speaker. Sam A. Baker, state superintendent of public schools and later governor, and Jesse W. Barren, then attorney general and the Republican nominee for governor in 1936, were among the other distinguished orators who addressed the luncheon audiences.

KEMPER STATE BANK MEETS FOUNDER'S IDEAL

NOVEMBER 24, 1928, was an important day for Boonville. The KEMPER STATE BANK opened for business with deposits of \$454,998.11, assumed from reorganization of the Old Trails Bank.

The late Colonel T. A. Johnston, chairman of the boards of the old and the new banks, interested a former pupil, Mr. W. T. Kemper, Jr., of Kansas City, and he accepted the presidency of the new institution when he was 25 years old.

Mr. Carl H. Schupp, a native Cooper Countian, at the same time began a successful career as vice-president and cashier, capably assisted by Mr. Harry J. Miller as vice-president. Mr. Miller also is a native of this county. Assistant cashiers were Miss Mary Margaret McKinley and Henry J. Oswald.

THE KEMPER STATE BANK was organized with \$50,000 capital and \$10,000 surplus. The years immediately following brought increasing numbers of bank failures culminating in the banking holiday in March, 1933, when every financial institution in the nation was closed by presidential edict.

But despite the times, the Kemper State Bank showed a wonderful and consistent growth from its first day. Gains in deposits were recorded at the end of each year and after the banking holiday it was one of the first in Missouri to reopen.

Deposits on December 31, 1935, were \$1,666,054.39. On July 1, 1935, the capital stock was increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000, and the surplus from \$10,000 to \$20,000. Capital, surplus and undivided profits as this is written in February, 1936, total approximately \$150,000.

Present officers and employees are: President, W. T. Kemper, Jr.; vice-president and cashier, Carl H. Schupp ; vice-president, Harry J. Miller; assistant cashiers, Harold J. Stretz, Charles Hirlinger and Bernadine Garthoffner; stenographer, Faye Harms; and bookkeepers, Robert Lee, Martin Deuschle and J. W. Farris, Jr.

Members of the board of directors are: W. T. Kemper, Jr., C. H. Schupp, Harry J. Miller, Dr. R. L. Evans, Colonel R. A. Johnston, Major H. C. Johnston and J. S. Neely, the latter vice-president of the City National Bank and Trust Company of Kansas City.

THE INVESTMENT POLICY of the Kemper State Bank always has been to place money in community enterprises. The management takes special pride in its loans secured by real estate, now totaling more than \$125,000, on which no interest is delinquent for a period of six months.

Surplus deposits above what is needed for local investments are placed in the following channels: A small amount in government bonds and other sums in federal farm mortgages, Home Owners Loan Corporation bonds, Federal Land Bank bonds, and state, municipal and special road district bonds.

The Kemper State Bank always has made loans on a conservative basis. This was more the case before the banking holiday in 1933. Prior to that there were increasing numbers of bank failures all over the Union. Perhaps history never will record a finer tribute to substantial character than that reflected in the faith of Boonville people who increased their deposits in the Kemper State Bank right through that period of uncertainty and fear. The bank then maintained its assets about 80 per cent liquid.

When Federal Deposit Insurance became available the Kemper State Bank immediately applied for it. The bank then loosened up somewhat in its loan policy. In this it was a leader in Central Missouri. From

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its inception it has taken care of the community's needs adequately, consistent with sound banking.

W. T. KEMPER, JR., known as "Bill" to his many friends, proved a happy choice for president. The late Colonel T. A. Johnston was as pleased in that as he was the highway bridge across the Missouri river which is largely a monument to Colonel Johnston.

Mr. Kemper is of a family of bankers. His father is chairman of the board of the Commerce Trust Company in Kansas City, the tenth largest bank in the United States. One brother, James M. Kemper, is president of the Commerce Trust and another, R. Crosby Kemper, occupies a similar position in the City National Bank and Trust Company in Kansas City.

W. T. Kemper, Jr., was educated at Kemper Military School and then majored in the School of Business at the University of Missouri. He has a warm, cordial personality, is alert and interested in people and is universally popular.

CARL H. SCHUPP received his first banking experience as a bookkeeper for the Third National Bank in Sedalia. From 1919 to 1923, he was cashier of the Citizens Bank in New Franklin.

From 1923 to November 1928 he was cashier of the Cooper County Bank of Bunceton. With a rural background and wide experience in town and small city banking, he is an ideal executive. He is well informed on a multiplicity of subjects, has a pleasing personality and is helpful in many ways to patrons and the public.

Mr. Schupp is president of the Men's Bible Class of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He has been treasurer of the Kiwanis Club since soon after he located in Boonville. He is a Mason and is a member of the Boonville Country Club and of the Chamber of Commerce.

HARRY J. MILLER was treasurer of the city of Boonville. He is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a Rotarian and a member of the Evangelical Church. He is a director in the Chamber of Commerce. He had much banking experience in Boonville before the Kemper State Bank was founded. He is a son of James R. Miller, prominent Boonville citizen.

These executives and other members of the board have instilled in the bank's employees the sound principles and high ideals of Colonel T. A. Johnston whose services in connection with bank reorganization and many other constructive enterprises won the enduring affection of a grateful people.

Kemper State Bank stock is owned entirely by individuals and it is purely a local corporation. Its personnel has the same kind of pride in its solidarity and service that Colonel T. A. Johnston had. Colonel Johnston never missed a board meeting until his last illness. He also made a daily call at the bank.

WHEN the public's nerves were on edge from failure of several nearby, institutions prior to the banking holiday, Colonel Johnston increased his visits to the bank to usually two a day. One evening he telephoned to Mr. Schupp.

"Have any runs developed?" he inquired.

"Not particularly," Mr. Schupp replied. "A few have withdrawn but the total sum is small."

Thanking him for the information, Colonel Johnston added: "I wish they would make a run, so we could show them that we can take it."

Colonel Johnston was proud of the Kemper State Bank. He dared and sacrificed much to bring it strong and robust into the financial world. Could he read one of its recent financial statements he would be even more pleased. It has justified his confidence as a successful enterprise and has measured up to ideals of service.

RAVENSWOOD, FOR 111 YEARS IN ONE FAMILY

For 98 Years It Has Been a Shorthorn Shrine, Developing and Preserving Much That Is Best in Man's Progress With Evolving Livestock of Better Blood--Its Masters and Their Ladies Have Played Important Roles--The Leonard Family and Their Connections Have Been Conspicuous in the County's Growth and in the Annals of Missouri--The Fifth Generation Give Further Promise of a Great Future for the Barony of Some 1800 Acres in One Tract, a Future Limited Only by the Extent of America's Develop-

ment.

Motorist speeding along State Highway Number 5 through Cooper County pass Bell Air community and historic and palatial *Ravenswood*, the ancestral country place of five generations of the Leonard family, Cooper County pioneers whose relationships include many early families of Boonville and a first family of Missouri.

RAVENSWOOD was established in 1825, by Nathaniel Leonard of Vermont. The state of Missouri was but four years old and had less than 100,000 population then. The founder's program of improvement included establishment of the Shorthorn herd in 1839, about two decades after the first authentic importation of the breed from England. It was only 17 years after publication of the first volume of the *English (Coates') Herd Book*.

The Shorthorn breed was young but was being developed by several of the cleverest authorities on animal husbandry. By concentrating on the finest individuals and by close breeding, they developed strong blood lines. Shorthorn history today goes back about 200 years, but this chunky, rugged beef type has every indication of a history of 1000 years or more of continued improvement.

The work accomplished in England by such pioneers as Robert Colling, Thomas, John and Richard Booth, and Thomas Bates, and the start made in America with importations by Colonel Powel, George and Felix Renick, and by Francis Rotch, Enoch Silsby and Walter Dun have been carried forward since 1839, with great success at Ravenswood.

The Ravenswood herd was established from Shorthorn stock purchased in England in 1834, by Felix Renick, buying agent for an Ohio importing company formed the previous November. He was empowered to buy cattle of any breeds, but he confined his purchases to Shorthorns--12 females and seven bulls. Landed in Philadelphia in 1834, they were driven for 600 miles over the mountains to Chillicothe, Ohio.

Renick's trip was timely. Prices were extremely low in England and he made wonderful buys of choice foundation stock, including animals whose descendants became famous. Among the females were *Young Mary*, by *Jupiter*, bred by J. Clark, and the afterwards celebrated roan *Rose of Sharon*, bred by Thomas Bates and sired by *Belevedere* (1706) out of *Red Rose 8th* by *2d Hubback* (1423). This was the "family" with which Abram Renick of Kentucky practiced his in-and-in system of breeding, and which made his fame more than that of any other strain of breeding.

In Ohio, Thomas Bates bought two heifers and two bulls.

Through his brother, Benjamin G. Leonard, of Ohio, Nathaniel Leonard purchased a Shorthorn bull and heifer and purebred hogs at Chillicothe, Ohio. They were shipped by steamboat to Cooper County, in charge of an English herdsman, Thomas Boyen. The shipment was started from Portsmouth, on a canal boat, May 22, 1839, for St. Louis and thence to Boonville.

The bull *Comet Star* cost \$600, and the heifer *Queen*, \$500, being purchased of George Renick.

Benjamin G. Leonard, writing to his brother Nathaniel on May 23, 1839, said in part: "The heifer can scarcely be excelled in the state, and she would be very low at \$500 cash."

"On the first page you have the pedigrees of two most beautiful animals I have purchased on my own account, for which I gave \$300. The bull is far superior (I think) to *Comet Star*, and perhaps none in the state more beautiful has been calved. He is full blood according to the Kentucky rule, though not thoroughbred, and is, as well as the heifer, in part of Kentucky stock. The heifer *Minna* is a most beautiful animal likewise. But they have not the full blood and therefore do not fetch the high price. The bull *Accommodation* was imported quite recently by Walter Dun. I can scarcely tell why I purchased these, but Dr. Watts and Mr. G. Renick talked of sending stock to your state, and Watts was willing to abandon the idea and let me go in with Mr. Renick, and I thought it best for you to get and take the lead in this matter. If you wish to make money in this business you must have the lead."

About four months after the cattle arrived at Ravenswood, the bull *Prince* and the bull *Accommodation* were among winners at the state fair in Boonville.

Nathaniel Leonard formed a partnership with James S. Hutchinson, who owned a farm adjoining

Ravenswood. The Hutchinsons came from Kentucky at an early date. Nathaniel Leonard married Margaret, the widowed sister of James S. Hutchinson.

About three months before Nathaniel Leonard purchased the imported Shorthorns on March 27, 1839, his fourth child, Charles Edward Leonard, was born. He followed in the footsteps of his founding father, and succeeded him in management of the estate, one of the greatest livestock farms from the breeder's standpoint in the world.

Charles Edward Leonard was educated at Kemper Military School in Boonville and was valedictorian of his class at the University of Missouri. He was the first of three generations of Leonards to attend Kemper. Returning from the State University, his work at Ravenswood made him internationally known. He was a leader in financing the *American Herd Book*, rights to which later were purchased by the American Shorthorn Breeders Association in 1883. Captain Leonard was an active member of the association and served as a director in it from 1882 to 1906, when he requested his retirement. He was president from 1898 until 1902. He was conspicuous and influential in the American Royal and International Livestock shows in Kansas City and Chicago respectively.

In 1871, Captain Leonard, then in his early 30s, visited New York Mills, New York, and invested \$3,500 in three Shorthorns to introduce new blood into the herd. Two years later New York Mills was the scene of the most famous Shorthorn sale ever held on this side of the Atlantic. Again Ravenswood was leading the way.

On one of his trips to Europe, Captain Leonard visited the famous jack stock producing area about Cordova, Spain, and purchased fine foundation animals for Ravenswood.

Captain Leonard lived to see a descendant of one of his Shorthorns sell for the highest price ever paid anywhere for a Shorthorn. *Americus*, a bull auctioned in the National Show of the Argentine Republic at Palermo, in 1913, brought 80,000 pesos, equivalent to \$38,983.

There have been scores of other sensational triumphs for Ravenswood. In July, 1918, *Lavender's Lord*, donated for an American Red Cross sale, was purchased by President Woodrow Wilson and resold to four Alabama breeders for \$10,000. It was the prize bull of the sale. After the purchase, it stood for 24 hours in the lobby of the Tutwiler Hotel in Birmingham.

Captain Leonard was president of the Central National Bank in Boonville. He was a Methodist and a liberal contributor to every worth enterprise.

CAPTAIN CHARLES E. LEONARD married Miss Nadine Nelson, October 27, 1872. She was the daughter of James M. Nelson and Margaret Wyan, members of two of Cooper County's early families. James M. Nelson was an eminent Boonville banker, and his wife, Margaret Wyan, was a daughter of Jacob Fortney Wyan, a prominent early settler for whom several additions to the City of Boonville are named.

Of the marriage of Charles E. Leonard and Nadine Nelson was born one child, a son, Nathaniel Nelson Leonard, on December 6, 1876, in Boonville.

During the same month, Nathaniel Leonard, founder of the great farm, died at Ravenswood, December 30, 1876.

N. NELSON LEONARD was graduated from Kemper Military School in 1896, and in 1898, from Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, where he completed the law course. He traveled extensively in Europe, then returned to Ravenswood to be associated with his father until the death of Captain Leonard on March 8, 1916.

N. Nelson Leonard married Miss Roselia Willard of Chicago on January 20, 1909, in Chicago. She was a daughter of Henry G. Willard and his wife, Anne Rafferty. Henry G. Willard, born at Newtown, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1846, was a manufacturer of gas and electric fixtures in Chicago. His wife, Anne Rafferty, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, of Irish ancestors. After her death, Mr. Willard retired and spent his last years at Ravenswood.

Of the marriage of Nathaniel Nelson Leonard and Roselia Willard were born three children: Nathaniel Nelson, Jr., born February 5, 1910; Charles Willard, born January 18, 1912, and Anne Nadine, born July 25, 1913.

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Nathaniel Nelson Leonard, Jr., was graduated from Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana, and from Purdue University where he took the course in mechanical engineering. He married Miss Jane Bagnell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bagnell of Nelson, Saline County. The Bagnell mansion faces U. S. Highway 40, several miles east of Marshall Junction. Mr. and Mrs. N. Nelson Leonard, Jr., reside in Santa Monica, California, where he is employed at the Douglas Airport. It is connected with Douglas Motors, a large manufacturer of aircraft.

Charles Willard Leonard was graduated from Kemper Military School and from Central College, Fayette. He is associated with his father at Ravenswood and has succeeded him in the active management of that vast institution. He is keenly interested, alert and aggressive. Much progress is being made under his direction. During a recent visit by this writer to Ravenswood, Charles was directing terracing to conserve soil.

The building of good land with livestock and its conservation always have been policies of the Leonard family. There is one pasture of 160 acres on the estate that never has felt a plow. Luscious grasses from virgin soil and expert handling by herdsman who love the animals have played important parts in conditioning.

One of the noted managers at Ravenswood was Colonel Ed. Patterson, now deceased. Born at Clarksburg, Indiana, of Kentucky parents, he was reared on a Lone Elm Prairie farm in Cooper County. For more than 40 years he was manager at Ravenswood. His industry, judgment, sobriety, kindly disposition and consummate tact endeared him to employers and subordinates and won him wide following in breeders' circles and at shows.

On May 3, 1935, Charles Willard Leonard married Miss Mary Ellen Schlotzhauer, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Schlotzhauer, prominent residents of Bell Air. Of this union was born on July 3, 1936, a son, named Charles Edward for his great grandfather, Captain Charles E. Leonard.

This representative of the fifth generation of Leonards at Ravenswood and of the fourth generation born there, is a husky, blue-eyed, smiling youngster who weighed more than 10 pounds at birth. He more than doubled his weight in four months.

Miss Nadine Leonard is the wife of Mr. Romie "Jack" Darby. Mr. and Mrs. Darby reside in Boonville and are the parents of a daughter, Roselia Marie, named for the baby's maternal grandmother, and born April 20, 1936. She is a bright, lively, attractive infant.

Roselia Willard Leonard, the wife of N. Nelson Leonard, Sr., died on November 11, 1918.

On April 26, 1928, N. Nelson Leonard married Miss Kate Nelson Hill, of Fort Worth, Texas, and she has since presided with him at Ravenswood where lavish hospitality is dispensed with the easy freedom that is traditional at that modern barony.

The Ravenswood mansion stands tall and stately on the summit of a long, gentle slope. Its stately, gleaming white columns catch the eye of the motorist far distant. The mansion, in architecture of the Old South, is set far back in a great grove.

Ravenswood is resplendent in glory that comes with long, rich background. It is one of the finest rural mansions in the nation, with a rich collection of paintings, plate, tapestries, rugs and furnishings, arranged with rare good taste. There are oil portraits of its masters and their ladies and other distinguished kin, and much rare furniture, including a great canopy bed in a guest room.

A love-seat in the adjacent hall is from the White House and was purchased by Mrs. Charles E. Leonard in Washington, D. C., possibly in the '80s. The sale followed renovation of the White House, necessitating removal of some of the older pieces.

Rooms at Ravenswood are decorated in special designs to fit wall spaces measured by an interior decorator from Chicago.

The Ravenswood clock, made in Paris, Kentucky, in 1790, is a cherished possession.

A huge silver trophy, given by Armour Packing Company and presented by the Shorthorn Breeders Association at the American Royal Live Stock Show in Kansas City for the best bull, any age, won with *Lavender Viscount* of the Ravenswood herd, is but one of many impressive cups, while a large glass wall

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case is resplendent with ribbons won at the American Royal and at the International. A museum room is filled with many curios.

Included among the oil portraits is that of the Reverend Abiel Leonard, Episcopal clergyman, born in Massachusetts in 1742. He died in Connecticut in 1777. He was chaplain for General George Washington early in the Revolution. He was the father of the Nathaniel Leonard, who was born in Vermont in 1768, and who died in Fayette, Missouri, in 1844. His portrait, too, hangs in the Leonard mansion as does that of his son, also named Nathaniel and the founder of Ravenswood. This Nathaniel was born in Windsor, Vermont, June 12, 1799, and died at Ravenswood, December 30, 1876.

There are two portraits of Captain Charles E. Leonard and one of his son, Nathaniel Nelson Leonard, the present proprietor.

Jacob F. Wyan, a maternal great-grandfather of N. Nelson Leonard and father of Margaret Wyan Nelson, is represented in the gallery. He was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, October 14, 1772. He married Nancy Shanks of Crab Orchard, Kentucky, January 16, 1817. Jacob Wyan died at Boonville, April 20, 1842. He built the dwelling at 513 east High street in Boonville, one door east of Hotel Frederick. The brick in its construction was imported from England.

Two other oil paintings are of James M. Nelson, the banker, and his wife, Margaret Wyan Nelson, maternal grandparents of N. Nelson Leonard.

Another oil portrait is of Margaret Hutchinson, wife of the founder of Ravenswood, Nathaniel Leonard.

Others are of Nadine Nelson, wife of Captain C. E. Leonard, and of her sister, Margaret Nelson, wife of Lon V. Stephens, who was governor of Missouri, 1897-1901.

Canvases by George Caleb Bingham are included in the portrait gallery.

Valuable original letters and pedigrees written and signed by George Renick and other pioneers in Shorthorn history are prized. These documents formed the basis for an impressive and comprehensive 158-page volume that Nathaniel Nelson Leonard, Sr., has preserved for posterity. "Historic Ravenswood", a limited edition artistically printed and sturdily bound, goes back to the beginning of the breed.

N. Nelson Leonard commissioned John Ashton to write it, and sent him to England for research. Other sources for data in the United States were combed. Original copies are in the New York Public Library and select agricultural colleges and private collections. The text was reprinted by permission of the author and publisher and was made available to the general public by the Missouri State Board of Agriculture.

Thus, Ravenswood, the Shorthorn shrine, preserves its history and also the earlier annals of the breed. It has added lustre to agriculture, man's oldest and most honorable occupation, and has demonstrated that animal husbandry is agriculture's most profitable branch.

Among contributions by the Leonard family to Cooper County, aside from its prosperity and example, are a splendid church and school building at Bell Air and \$10,000 to help build Nelson Memorial Methodist Church in Boonville.

Ravenswood was founded 111 years ago. The achievements of four generations of her proprietors have enriched tens of thousands of farms, building better herds throughout Missouri and the nation, and contributing to livestock improvement in many foreign countries.

The United States still is young. It should develop and prosper. Ravenswood's future is limited only by extent of America's future glories.

HAMPTON TISDALE MAINTAINS THE LAW

Cooper County's Prosecutor Handled 175 Cases Without an Acquittal During His First 18 Months in Office.

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A LONG with clean-up by federal "G" men, Cooper County peace officers during the past three years have made an excellent record against crime.

City and county police and the judiciary share honors with Cooper County's prosecuting attorney, WADE HAMPTON TISDALE, who has made an enviable record in handling over 175 criminal cases without an acquittal during his 18 months of office. Since this was put in type, Mr. Tisdale was reelected in November, 1936.

Mr. Tisdale was elected prosecuting attorney in November, 1934, after having been previously appointed by Gov. Guy B. Park to fill out the unexpired term of the late George D. Brownfield.

QUIET and modest, Hampton Tisdale has gone about the duties of his office without ostentation, but with full confidence in the cordial cooperation of all enforcement officials. He is well grounded in law and has a keen conception of justice and its workings. These assets are tempered by judgment and a subtle sense of humor.

Mr. Tisdale was born September 9, 1906, at Sweet Springs, Saline County, Missouri. He is the only child of Forrest H. Tisdale and Martha Reavis Tisdale. His father is a druggist in Sweet Springs.

The Tisdales came originally from Fairfax and Louisa counties, Virginia, and were among the early pioneers and big land-holders in Saline County.

Mrs. Martha Reavis Tisdale is a daughter of Wade Hampton Reavis, the first white child born in the southwest part of Saline County. The Reavis family came to Missouri from Kentucky but originally was from Virginia and South Carolina. The ancestors include Wade Hampton, South Carolina's chief executive, whose home was in Clemson.

Mrs. Hampton Tisdale was Miss Elizabeth Neely, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Neely of Franklin, Tennessee, and later of Nashville.

Hampton Tisdale was graduated from Sweet Springs High School, received an A. B. degree at the University of Missouri and the degree of LL.B. at Vanderbilt University Law School in Nashville. He was admitted to the bar in 1931, a year before his graduation in 1932 from Vanderbilt.

IMMEDIATELY after his graduation he entered upon the practice of law in Boonville in June, 1932.

He is a member of the Boonville Chamber of Commerce, of the Kiwanis Club and of the Cooper County and Missouri State Bar associations.

He is a member of Phi Delta Phi, honorary legal fraternity, and of Phi Gamma Delta, social fraternity.

Mr. Tisdale is civic minded and was reared with a sense of individual responsibility to aid in forming sound public policy.

Hampton Tisdale's first interest in life is performance of his duties as prosecuting attorney. Sheriff Arthur Bradley and Chief of Police Clay Groom have found him extremely adroit in questioning suspects held for investigation. Many criminals have come to grief matching wits with this young, scholarly, mild-mannered official.

Proprietaries dictate that proceedings against criminals are most effective when given a minimum of publicity; so many dramatic and amusing incidents known to the author in the course of investigations must remain unprinted. Everything from the recovery of petty cash and country hams identified by the rich aroma of sassafras and hickory to the prosecution of bank robbers and murderers has resulted from investigations Mr. Tisdale has directed against various malefactors.

THE BOONVILLE MILLS, FOUNDED BY "49-ERS"

C. W. and Julius Sombart, Sturdy German Immigrants, Got Their Start Mining Gold in California, Then Came to Boonville and Bought an Old Frame Mill in 1852-The Business Steadily Grew, and the Sombart Plant Was the Second in Missouri to Change From the Burr System to Rollers - Recollections by W. A.

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Sombart - The Founding Family Still Owns an Interest in the Modern Mill Which Continues to Expand - O. F. Kelley Is President and Manager.

TWO sturdy German immigrants, C. W. Sombart and Julius Sombart, in 1849 joined the forty-niners in the gold rush through Boonville and across the plains to California. They did placer mining and worked for one Colonel Suter, a prominent German industrialist near Sacramento.

In 1851, they had accumulated a considerable fortune from mining and through their business connections with Colonel Suter, and they decided to return East. Suter was disappointed. He was fond of them, and there were few sons of the Fatherland then living in the Golden West.

The Sombart brothers returned to New York City by water, crossing the Isthmus of Panama. Returning to their original American home community in Pennsylvania, they thought often of business opportunities they had seen in Boonville, Missouri, on the Missouri river where many wagon trains bound for Santa Fe or for the gold fields were outfitted.

WITH their California gold, they again turned their faces westward, but stopped when they arrived in Boonville.

In January, 1852, they bought an old frame mill at the foot of Ninth Street. Neither had previous milling experience, but Julius had unusual ability as a mechanic and possessed a memory so retentive that it often astounded.

C. W. Sombart was a business genius. While his brother Julius quickly mastered the technicalities of milling from their employees, C. W. Sombart immediately put the enterprise on a strictly business basis. The antiquated equipment in the dilapidated building ground seemingly with new purpose, and the establishment made money from the start.

The brothers continued to operate it until 1859, when they leased or sold to Marcus Williams, great grandfather of Judge R. D. Williams, a present resident of Boonville. Marcus Williams was a steamboat captain, the operator of several industries, including a pottery, and owner of much town real estate and farms.

In 1863 the Sombarts again obtained possession of the mill and conducted it until 1866 at the original location.

DURING their first period of operation another mill was established on the Boonville river front. George and Nicholas Vollrath purchased, in March, 1856, lots at the foot of Fifth or plain street, and began erecting the first section of the present Boonville Mills.

In 1865 C. W. Sombart and Julius Sombart bought a half-interest in the Vollrath Mill from George Vollrath, the senior partner. In 1867, the Vollraths sold their other half.

Charles Vollrath, who died in 1935, and who had been prominent in business and politics in Boonville for two generations, was bookkeeper at the Boonville Mills for many years after the Vollrath families no longer retained financial interest in the institution. He was a son of Nicholas Vollrath, and the father of Miss Bertha Vollrath who resides with her mother at 519 east High street.

The Sombarts operated the mill under the name of C. W. and Julius Sombart until 1876, when the business was incorporated as The Sombart Mill and Mercantile Company. At that time they sold to the Boonville Packing Company a lot on which the Boonville Mills' new elevator now stands. They had bought the lot in 1856, nine years before they bought the Vollrath Mill adjacent to it.

WHEN the founders incorporated the milling company, seven new shareholders were given stock. They were C. A. Sombart, F. S. Sombart, R. N. Sombart, H. E. Sombart, and W. A. Sombart, sons of C. W. Sombart, and W. J. Sombart and G. H. Sombart, sons of Julius.

W. A. Sombart, prominent resident of Boonville, is the only surviving son of C. W. Sombart. His two cousins, W. J. and G. H. Sombart, now reside in Kansas City and own a number of Cooper County farms.

F. S. Sombart died in 1890. In 1895, C. A. Sombart and H. E. Sombart bought the interest of their uncle, Julius Sombart.

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C. W. SOMBART died in 1898, and C. A. and H. E. Sombart then bought the interests of W. A. and R. N. Sombart, putting the ownership entirely in the hands of C. A. and H. E. Sombart.

This ownership continued for about two decades. In 1914 or 1915, there was a change in the corporate title from The Sombart Milling and Mercantile Company to The Sombart Milling Company. In 1918, the Sombarts sold to the present corporation, The Boonville Mills Company.

When the Charles A. Sombart family retired from the business, the widow of Henry E. Sombart, and her two sons, William Sombart and Harry Sombart, the latter now deceased, acquired blocks of stock which that family continues to hold. Thus, the Sombart family has been identified with the mill continuously from its founding in 1852, to the present-almost 85 years.

W. A. SOMBART, the last surviving son of C. W. Sombart, was bookkeeper at the mill for many years. When he first entered the business the burr milling was done exclusively

In 1882, the Sombart Mill was the second in Missouri to install a roller system. The first was in St. Louis. After the mechanic had completed installation there, he came directly to Boonville and modernized the Sombart Mill. For several years the institution in Boonville was one of the few roller mills in Missouri. A very select and profitable patronage resulted from its being able to offer a superior product and improved service.

A wealthy Englishman, David Nicholson, operated a fancy grocery store in St. Louis, catering to the city trade. Highly successful, he also entered the wholesale business, pleasing buyers of fancy quality merchandise. For many years the Sombart Mill supplied the Nicholson wholesale and retail institutions exclusively with flour and other mill products.

THE SOMBARTS were pioneers. Their resourcefulness and energy sent them in the first wave of the westward stampede for gold. In business they were leaders on many frontiers. During the Civil War, C. W. Sombart and Julius Sombart bought from William Rankin, Rankin's Mill on Petite Saline Creek, six miles southeast of Boonville.

It was the first water mill they had owned. The old plant at the foot of Ninth street, acquired in January, 1852, was operated with steam, as was the mill at their newer location.

The Sombarts operated the Rankin Pull for several years, then sold it back to its founder, William Rankin. In the latter '60s, they bought from S. L. Jewett, Jewett's Mill, farther down the Petite Saline. Later they sold it back to Mr. Jewett.

Muddy roads and slow transportation made neighborhood mills a necessity. They were quite profitable.

W. A. SOMBART recalls that for many years The Sombart Milling and Mercantile Company did a considerable loan business, adding to the company's profits while accommodating customers. Between sowing time and harvest, many farmers called for a loan of perhaps \$100. The Sombarts took their notes and never thought of asking for a chattel mortgage.

When the new crop of wheat was brought in they deducted the amount due from the cash paid for the grain. In 10 years, doing an average loan business of from \$10,000 to \$20,000 annually, the Sombarts did not lose a total of \$2000, it is estimated by Mr. Sombart.

There was no eastern money in Boonville then, but there was plenty of local capital. Many fortunes had been built from the Santa Fe, California, and steamboat trades.

Much toll milling was done. A farmer reserved enough wheat from his harvest to provide a year's supply of flour. In the fall he brought perhaps 20 bushels and had it ground. The miller took his fee in wheat, giving the balance to the customer in flour. It was a satisfactory arrangement.

The Sombart Mill did not ship in wheat from distant markets. It depended on its supply from wagons of farmers who hauled sacks to its door and on cargoes from flatboats that plied the Lamine river and then the Missouri to Boonville. Only winter wheat was used at that time.

AFTER the mill was changed to the roller system in 1882, the Sombart Mill experienced its greatest prosperity. W. A. Sombart said to his father:

"This big demand will not last. Other mills will put in roller systems. Until they do, we have an

unusual market. Why not ship additional wheat from Kansas City and operate the mill from midnight Sunday until midnight Saturday, with extra shifts, and take care of just that much more business."

The elder Sombart vetoed the idea. Even so, the profits were more than gratifying.

In the days of burr milling, cornmeal was not bolted. It had many husks, and usually was worked through a sifter by the housewife before being used. It was as palatable as meal today, and its gritty texture provided good exercise for teeth and gums.

C. W. SOMBART and his brother, Julius Sombart, were prominent in the affairs of Boonville for many years.

Julius, being the miller, remained more in the background, while C. W., as the business manager, was in the forefront of many community enterprises. He was a director in the Central National Bank and did much trading in farms and city property. He was a good trader, but eminently fair. In all of his years of varied activity he never had a case in court. He was one of the most public spirited and progressive of Boonville's citizens.

THE mill always was at the forefront of progress. His successors continued his policies, and in 1914 or 1915, the mill was remodeled. Practically all of the old equipment was removed and was replaced with new, up-to-date machinery.

In 1918, when the present corporation purchased the mill, further improvements were made. This policy has been continued. Judge Ed. S. Harte, originally of Knobnoster, was president of the Boonville Mills Company until his death in 1928. He was succeeded by O. F. Kelley, then vice-president, who continues as president and manager. In 1923, steam equipment was replaced by electrical power, and numerous other modernizations and improvements have been made.

A large elevator that greatly increased grain storage capacity was built in 1935, and new scales with electrified dumps serve wagon and truck customers many times faster than prior to their installation in 1936.

The Boonville Mills Company plant covers several times the area of the original Vollrath and Sombart mill. It includes the sites of several vanished industries, including a packing plant and a woolen mill.

THE BOONVILLE MILLS COMPANY now operates day and night. Providing a ready market for all locally grown wheat, the management obtains the bulk of its supply from several counties in central and western Missouri, since its capacity far exceeds this area's grain producing possibilities.

The mill pioneers in improved equipment, methods and products. The management adjusts itself to changing conditions almost before the changes occur. Its executives have proved keenly alert. They have anticipated trends, or perceived changes in their earliest stages. Products in smaller packages more convenient for the housewife; flour containing shortening, thus simplifying baking and cooking; and feeds scientifically balanced for meat and work animals and for poultry and dairy stock, were early evolved.

Thus, the Boonville Mills Company maintains the progressive spirit and program of its founders. C. W. Sombart and Julius Sombart, when but briefly from the Fatherland, and in a new and different country, adjusted themselves to their new environment, joined in the typically American gold rush, and succeeded where many natives failed. Their gold from the sluices was transformed into an institution where golden grain has flowed in an ever-increasing tide for nearly 85 years.

MILLING METHODS GRADUALLY HAVE IMPROVED

THE first mills for grinding grain in Cooper County were operated by horses attached to sweeps. The power was communicated to the upper burr by a rope or twisted band running around pegs in the beam into which the sweeps were mortised.

Later many water mills were established along creeks and were quite an improvement over the horse mills that ground about a bushel of meal an hour.

Burrs were supplanted by the roller system late in the last century, and water power gave way to steam. Now electricity is generally used for power.

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MEAT and flour ground between burrs was very coarse, and was not bolted. However, they were superior to the original pioneer method of cracking corn in a hominy block or of grating corn too soft for keeping in a crib and too hard for roasting. The meal from the grated corn was for mush and johnnycakes and hoecakes.

Wheat flour was scarce in pioneer times. It was for special occasions, such as biscuits for Sunday dinners.

RANKIN'S MILL WAS A POPULAR INSTITUTION

RANKIN'S MILL, six miles southeast of Boonville, on the Petite Saline, was a landmark for many years, even after it ceased operating in 1912.

Robert Rankin, one of its operators and a successor to his founding father, William, was the most kindly of men, loving not only his fellows but also nature and the wild creatures of the forest. He whistled and sang at his work. He loved children and welcomed young anglers with apples and advice as to where the fish were biting. He was an expert mechanic-could dress a corn burr or handle most any other machine problem.

The Rankin's Mill Road perpetuates the name of the institution and the family that founded and so long operated it.

PYTHIAN BUILDERS LEAD IN BOONVILLE GROWTH

Three Buildings That Have Occupied the Lot on Which the Imposing Home of Golden Gate Lodge, Number 91, Knights of Pythias, Is Located, Exemplify Progress in Cooper County-The Order, Founded During the Dark Days of Civil War, Is Typically American, and the Boonville Organization Has Pointed the Way in Many Forward Movements, Giving the City Two of Its Most Handsome Edifices; Talk Sun-Crowned Towers Dominating the Business Skyline; Emblematic of the Far Vision of Its Sponsors.

BOONVILLE'S PROGRESS is typified in the three kinds of structures that have occupied the lot on which the present Knights of Pythias building stands.

The order itself is the first and only fraternal society operating under a charter granted by an act of congress. It was founded at Washington, D. C., February 19, 1864, by Justus Henry Rathbone and four others, "to promote the principles of friendship, charity and benevolence".

The fundamental tenets of the order are "toleration in religion, obedience to law, and loyalty to government". Accepted candidates are advanced through the three ranks of page, esquire, and knight. The governing body is known as the supreme lodge.

THE ORDER was born in the national travail of Civil War, when the future of the Union was dark. Hatred, prejudice and lawlessness were at high tide. The teachings and practices of the rapidly growing fraternity during the period of reconstruction helped to heal the hurts from the war and to promote mutual understanding and good will. A lodge that displays the Holy Bible and the American Flag and that is opened with prayer and a salute to the Stars and Stripes is typically American. And a lodge that has accomplished as has Golden Gate Lodge, Number 91, Knights of Pythias, is typical of Cooper County, one of the most substantial, cultured and forward-looking communities in the nation.

Golden Gate Lodge has given Boonville two of its most imposing buildings, each a dominating edifice on the Boonville scene. The present structure is the business district's closest approach to a skyscraper, being five stories, counting the basement.

GOLDEN GATE LODGE, was granted a charter from the supreme lodge, October 18, 1883. Two charter members are living: Charles Meierhoffer, of Kansas City, and Louis D. Bernard.

Fifty-year veterans are: W. A. Sombart, John Durr, Dan M. Earhart, Sr., Peter Back, G. W. Stiffler of Denver, A. W. Nicol, Louis D. Bernard, Charles Meierhoffer and Dr. Charles Swap.

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Present officers are: Chancellor commander, R. A. Johnston; vice-chancellor, W. R. Lake; master of work, A. W. Frost; prelate, Eugene Frederick; master-at-arms, J. E. Ploger; inner guard, O. R. Reed; outer guard, Martin Johns; keeper of the records and seal, C. M. Kalb; lodge deputy, H. S. Bieber; master of finance, F. V. Holmes; master of exchequer, Edwin B. Heiberger; financial trustees: E. H. Mueller, A. B. Bates and H. T. Zuzak.

THE present membership is 265. Most of them are quite active in some of the many features of the broad program of the order in Boonville. In 1935, a class of 100 was taken into the local lodge. It was known as the E. C. Hamilton Class, honoring the present grand chancellor of Missouri, who resides at Independence.

This and other large classes, composed largely of young men, have poured a steady stream of new blood into the local lodge, giving to the solidarity of age and established background the enthusiasm and restless accomplishment of junior adults, thus constantly renewing the oath of the organization and keeping it a pulsating, vital force in community life.

The teachings, work and environment attract youth and age alike. The castle hall or lodge home occupies the entire third floor of the Knights of Pythias Building, and includes parlors, regalia and ante-rooms, kitchen and an assembly room magnificent in spaciousness and luxurious in appointments.

MODERN EQUIPMENT includes tricolor lights red, yellow and blue, the colors emblematic of the order. The handsome Bible on the altar is a gift from the Harry W. Reed Bible Class of Nelson Memorial Methodist Church. A portrait of J. H. Rathbone, founder of the order, painted by F. W. Swap, an artist member of the local lodge, adorns a wall. The regalia includes elaborate plush robes.

The fourth floor is devoted to a recreation room, with pool and billiard tables and other accessories for recreation. Knights and ladies and the public enjoy bridge parties regularly in it during the cooler months.

THE present Knights of Pythias Building was erected in 1920, replacing a three-story brick structure that was built in 1898 and destroyed by fire in 1920.

The first floor of the present building houses a store and a theater. The second floor is devoted to offices and to the Laura Estelle Myer Studio of Dancing and Dramatics. The third and fourth floors are used exclusively by the lodge.

Charles G. Miller, C. A. Sombart, A. H. Sauter, William Mittelbach, John E. Walz and E. A. Windsor were among those active in the past. Mr. Windsor still is a leading spirit.

OTHER PYTHIANS of the past, who were recognized as among the most prominent men of the community in their generations were

Charles F. Adams, Ernst A. Back, William S. Beckett, C. H. Brokmeyer, Ernest Chambers, E. W. Chilton, R. W. Corum, Fred Dauwalter.

August Dengolesky, Dr. A. C. Donahue, Whit V. Draffen, Homer Edson, Frank H. Fox, James Gault, Levi W. Gibson, John B. Glazier.

C. E. Gross, A. B. Hews, George Jacobs, Morris Johnson, James W. Jones, August Kurtz.

Elmer C. Meyer, Charles G. Miller, William Mittelbach, Albert H. Flyer, Charles W. Powell, Fred Pralle, C. E. Chrane, H. W. Reed, E. H. Roberts.

W. E. Roeschel, A. H. Sauter, Fred Sauter, Irene Shubert, Clarence Shears, Frank H. Smith.

Charles A. Sombart, Henry E. Sombart, A. H. Stephens, W. Speed Stephens, Edward G. Thoma.

John E. Thro, James A. Tuttle, John S. Underwood, Charles L. Vollrath, Dr. J. C. Varney, Adolph Victor.

John E. Walz, L. C. Walz, J. A. Wettendorf, Starke Koontz, F. M. Strutz, A. W. Nelson, W. D. Semple, F. M. Malone.

Arthur Tearle, I. Cooper Moore, Dr. W. H. Steele, Wilbur Simms, Peter Schler.

W. W. Kinney, E. B. Bunce, L. C. Knehner, William L. Henicke, Russell Harriman.

THE present membership includes 20 past chancellor commanders:

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A. B. Bates, H. S. Bieber, G. F. Boller, Jacob Deck, Jr., A. W. Frost, J. H. Goodman, E. B. Heiberger, F. V. Holmes, W. A. Kelsay, Fred G. Lohse, C. P. Malone, Charles Meierhofer, Henry C. Neef, Walter Reed, Frederick Sombart, E. C. Stammerjohn, Charles Swap, John G. Toennes, E. A. Windsor, Charles W. Whitlow and H. T. Zuzak.

Others of the present membership include:

Harry Lee Adams, J. R. Adams, F. E. Alcorn, George W. Alexander, W. F. Allen, J. T. Amick, R. L. Anderson, Harvey Atwood, Don Awbry.

Peter Back, Fritz Bantrup, Harold Barnett, Fred Barth, C. J. Bauer, Louis D. Bernard, H. S. Bieber, Charles Birge, R. F. Blankenbaker, O. A. Blume, Jesse Boillot, Goodman Boller, A. J. Bozarth, George Brandes, Hillard H. Brewster, Roy D. Brightwell, Roy E. Brightwell, W. C. Brodersen, C. H. Brokmeyer, W. C. Brokmeyer, Drury Brommer, Clark Brown, C. M. Browning, R. P. Burge, C. Butcher, Earl Brownfield.

J. F. Carpenter, Haskell Casey, G. L. Chamberlain, Garth Clinkscales, C. H. Cochran, S. V. Cochran, H. L. Cook, S. H. Crain, E. L. Colin, J. W. Custis.

O. L. Dahler, R. M. Darby, J. M. Darling, Ellis W. Davis, Guy E. Davis, H. C. Davis, J. L. Davis, Grover Debo, Truman Debo, Jack Deck, Chet Dedmon, C. F. Dennis, L. V. Dickson, Charles F. Durr, John W. Durr, C. Dyer, Howard Dyer, S. B. Dysart, Lewis Debo.

D. M. Earhart, Sr., D. M. Earhart, Jr., M. B. Early, Smiley Embry, J. Fred Evans, N. Henry Evans.

J. W. Farris, George B. Foster, Garnett Fowler, Kenneth Fowler, W. D. Fowler, C. A. Friederich, Eugene Freiderich, B. J. Fredmeyer, Roy A. Frost.

Noble Geiger, J. F. Gerhardt, W. H. Gillespie, A. C. Gingrich, W. E. Gold, G. L. Gowan, J. Roy Greg, Clay Groom, C. F. Gross.

J. C. Haeberle, J. E. Haley, W. E. Hall, M. C. Haller, Gottleip Hamel C. W. Hanna, L. E. Harris, J. B. Harrison, E. B. Heiberger, R. Heitz, Fred Henger, Charles Hesel, Herman Herzog, P. L. Hill, Charles Hirlinger, Kenneth F. Hirlinger, A. B. Hirsch, George Hoefler, Jacob Haerle, E. C. Holliday, F. V. Holmes, F. G. Hopkins, Woodard Hopkins, Floyd Hosford, J. L. Hosford, W. S. Hull.

Martin Johns, A. F. Johnson, Paul R. Johnson, R. A. Johnston, W. A. Johnston, Raymond Jones.

Marvin Kalb, Fred Klug, George Koppel, Fred Krohn, John F. Krohn, W. L. Kurtz.

W. R. Lake, E. G. Lannon, N. N. Leonard, M. B. Little, Edgar C. Lohse, R. E. Long, Marvin Lucas.

E. P. Marschel, J. A. Mathers, Bill Hauck, L. M. McClanahan, H. Meisenberg, E. J. Melton, J. M. Meredith, H. W. Meyer, Carl A. Miller, Fred C. Miller, Harry J. Miller, J. P. Miller, Guy C. Million, Harold Mills, J. H. Mischie, T. S. Mitchell, R. L. Moore, Jr., John Morris, E. H. Mueller, A. H. Myer, Jr., A. W. Nicol.

W. B. O'Bryan, Curtis Oerly, Dewey G. Oerly, O. L. Oerly.

R. D. Patrick, F. M. Phelps, W. O. Dickering, C. H. Ploger, J. E. Ploger, Carl Pohl, R. E. Pollard, E. R. Porter, Nelson Potter, R. H. Prigmore, Jerry Pulliam.

Fred Quick, H. Woodard Quint.

O. R. Reed, F. P. Rehmeier, Gordon Renfrow, Dan Roberts, W. E. Roberts, Henry Rommelman, Kenneth Rowe, W. T. Rowe, Harry Ruskin, H. W. Rymer.

L. O. Schaumburg, J. M. Schieberl, Houston Schilb, H. H. Schler, O. J. Schlotzhauer, A. J. Schmidt, Albro Scholle, C. H. Schupp, Floyd Swartz, W. J. Seace, Hillard Selck, E. W. Shannon, Fred Shields, T. S. Simrall, L. W. Sloan, Ben N. Smith, J. D. Smith, J. F. Smith, M. D. Smith, O. W. Smith, J. E. Solomon, Maurice Solomon, W. A. Sombart, Raymond Soph, E. W. Sowers, Ben Stammerjohn, L. B. Stavely, J. J. Stegner, Lewis T. Stegner, G. W. Stifer, O. J. Stilson, H. W. Stock, Vernon Straight, Charles Swap, Jr., F. W. Swap, Floyd Swift.

J. A. Tackett, W. A. Taylor, Clarence Thoma, Rudolph Toennes, M. K. Towson, Tom Trimble, Ben H. Trout, J. B. Tuttle.

F. W. Ulrey, Roy Utz, Alex van Ravenswaay, C. H. van Ravenswaay, G. W. Varney.

E. E. Waller, Charles Warnhoff, B. F. Washburn, John Weamer, Joe Wenner, B. W. Weyland, H.

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Wilkerson, E. A. Williams, R. D. Williams, John H. Windsor, W. B. Windsor, H. R. Winsor.
A. H. Yager, Charles A1. Zander.

FOUR representative members of the state order have been elected as honorary members of Golden Gate Lodge: Dan V. Herider, of Slater; W. D. Settle, Fayette; Leroy H. Kelsay, Kansas City; and E. C. Hamilton, the present grand chancellor of Missouri.

Several members of Golden Gate Lodge have been elected to offices in the State Grand Lodge. Among them were Charles G. Miller and William Mittelbach, both deceased, and Charles W. Whitlow, now a resident of Los Angeles, California. H. T. Zuzak for some years has been a member of the Pythian Home Board, which supervises the magnificent home maintained for the aged and for orphans, at Springfield, Missouri.

Steve Rogers and A. B. Jackson have been members of the Supreme Tribunal.

FOR more than 50 years Golden Gate Lodge has been a potent influence in the life of Boonville. It has taken an active part in all movements for advancement of the community and for benefits to its members. It is a leader in teaching and practicing charity. Its members are representative of the civic and commercial leadership of the city.

In its castle hall the rich and abundant memories of stalwarts of the past challenge manhood in its youth and prime to maintain in this changing world the old, old virtues that are fundamental, and that form the foundation of any great nation.

Vibrant with eager man-power, the order nevertheless looks to the Divine Ruler of the Universe for guidance, opening and closing every session with prayer. Next to God, the order honors country, saluting the flag of the Union, always prominently displayed in a place of honor. With such ideals, it is not surprising that the lodge has waxed powerful.

MATTHEW COX GOT THRILLS FROM A "BLUFF"

TOM DEVINE of Boonville, reared near Clifton City, recalls that the dam for the old mill on the Lamine river near there was blown out about 1908. Near its site is a bluff several hundred feet high. It has many jagged crags.

In early days a hunter, Matthew Cox, was known for fabulous tales. He recounted that he shot and slightly wounded a bear on the bluff.

The enraged animal attacked and, clinched in the bear's hug, they rolled over the cliff. On the sickening drop into the abyss, they landed on several of the projecting rocks down the face of the precipice. Fortunately, according to Cox, each time they hit, the bear was on the bottom, which was also the case when they reached the valley.

The bear then released his hold and closed his eyes in death. Cox escaped with scratches and bruises. He told many similar stories.

DR. WILLIAM E. STONE ACHIEVES HONORS

He is First in Cooper County Elected to a Fellowship in AMERICAN College of Surgeons.

AS A PHYSICIAN it has been the lot of DR. WILLIAM E. STONE of Boonville to serve mankind in many climes.

Born at La Grange, Missouri, the only son in a family of three children of William H. Stone D. D., and Lulu Cook Stone. William E. Stone finished Boonville High School in 1909, completed the four year academic, course at William Jewell College in three years while working his way through school, and received his A. B. Degree in 1912, took two years of medical study at the University of Missouri, and was graduated in medicine at Washington University in 1918.

First a lieutenant in the Navy, Dr. Stone now is regimental surgeon in the National Guard with rank of major.

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HE ENTERED the navy and reported in June, 1918, at United States Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Virginia, later serving in naval hospitals at Charleston, Virginia, and in Santo Domingo, in the Dominican Republic on the Isle of Haiti. In December, 1918, he was transferred from the United States Naval Reserve Force to the regular navy.

In February-, 1921, when he was a senior lieutenant, which is equivalent to the rank of a captain in the army, Dr. Stone resigned and began private practice in Kansas. He then came to Boonville in August, 1924, and in 1930 formed a partnership with Dr. T. C. Beckett.

Besides his work as physician and surgeon, he has been active in the Missouri National Guard. Major W. E. Stone is the commanding officer of the Medical Detachment, 128th Field Artillery, and is also regimental surgeon.

HIS OUTSTANDING WORK as a surgeon was recognized in 1932 when he was admitted to the American College of Surgeons, being the first surgeon in Cooper County to be elected to a fellowship in that organization.

Dr. Stone is the son of a Baptist minister and is active in the affairs of the Boonville Baptist Church, being a member of the board of deacons. He also is a member of the Masonic lodge and of the Kiwanis Club.

His professional connections include membership in the Cooper County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, associate chief of surgery on the staff of the St. Joseph Hospital in Boonville, his fellowship in the American College of Surgeons, and his rank and title in the medical detachment and regiment of the National Guard.

Dr. Stone's father was pastor of the Baptist Church in Boonville from 1906 to 1909. His mother was a daughter of Joshua F. Cook who was president of La Grange College at La Grange, Missouri, from 1866 to 1894. An uncle of Doctor Stone, J. E. Cook, D. D., was treasurer of William Jewell College for many years.

MRS. STONE formerly was Miss Manie Simmons, daughter of Eph Simmons, a prominent farmer near Clarks Fork, who died in 1906. Her mother originally was Miss Elizabeth Williams of near Prairie Home. Mrs. Stone taught for several years in Boonville's grammar schools before her marriage to Dr. Stone on November 15, 1918.

Dr. and Mrs. Stone have a daughter and a son, Sue Catherine, 11; and William Meriwether, 6. They are talented and attractive. The Stones are active in the religious and cultural life of the community and have a wide acquaintance.

DR. THEODORE C. BECKETT IS NEAR ANCESTORS

His Paternal Great-Grandmother, a Kentuckian, Came With Her Family to Missouri in 1809, Living First at New Madrid and Later at Cooper's Fort, Then the Farthest Outpost of Empire, and Located at the Site of Cooper's Chapel, at Petersburg, in Howard County - His Ancestors Were Prominent in Development of This Section-After Completing His Education in Medicine, Dr. Beckett Located in Boonville, Taking an Active Part in Civic Life and Serving as a City, County and School Officer - Mrs. Beckett Is a Kansas Citian of Pioneer American Stock - They Have a Son and Daughter-Dr. Beckett Enjoys Hunting.

ON AUGUST 1, 1925, when DR. THEODORE COOPER BECKETT located in Boonville, he returned to within a few miles of where some of his ancestors located more than a century earlier.

And almost immediately he was given recognition that marked him as a leader in his generation. He served as Boonville's city health officer from 1926 to 1928, as Cooper County Coroner from 1928 to 1932, and has been a member of the Boonville Board of Education since 1932.

Dr. Beckett's paternal great-grandmother, Margaret Cooper, was born in Kentucky and came to Missouri in 1809, when her family settled at New Madrid. Following the death of her father there, the family moved to Howard County and lived in Cooper's Fort, established by her uncles, Colonel Benjamin

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Cooper and Captain Sarshall Cooper.

COOPER'S FORT was located at the site of Cooper's Chapel at Petersburg, in the Missouri river bottoms northwest of Boonville. This was one of the first outposts in the Boon's Lick country, and it was to this new country, still threatened with savage depredations, that Margaret Cooper came as a child to live.

In 1827, she became the bride of Bland Ballard Beckett, who was born April 18, 1791, in Albemarle County, Virginia, near Richmond, and who had come to Howard County, Missouri, in 1819, to live. He was one of 10 children of Humphrey Beckett and Susan Ballard Beckett, both of these having been born in England about 1760, and had come to America and settled near Richmond, Virginia, in 1787.

Bland Ballard Beckett and Margaret Cooper Beckett, his wife, spent all their married years in Howard County and are buried in Mt. Zion Cemetery a few miles south of Fayette. The old part of the cemetery is no longer used as a burying ground and is seldom visited by this generation. Dr. Beckett discovered the gravestones of his paternal greatgrandparents there a few years ago and the inscriptions on the stones are still quite legible. The death of Bland Ballard Beckett was given as December 29, 1846, and that of his wife as May 10, 1835. These early pioneers built firmly for the future with cornerstones of honor, industry, thrift and perseverance.

To the union of Bland Ballard Beckett and Margaret Cooper Beckett were born four children, one of whom was John Cooper Beckett. He was born February 3, 1828, and died January 13, 1910, and was of twin birth. He was Dr. Beckett's grandfather.

JOHN COOPER BECKETT married Elizabeth Collins, member of a prominent Howard County family, an account of whom appears in histories of Howard County. John Cooper Beckett and Elizabeth Collins Beckett were the parents of nine children, one of whom was William Gates Beckett, born April 26, 1867. He is the father of Dr. T. C. Beckett.

William Gates Beckett married Lilian Minor, January 25, 1893. They have spent all their married life near Salisbury, in Chariton County, Missouri. To this union were born five children: Lura Edith, who is Mrs. Lura Hayward, born December 17, 1895; William Bryan, born March 11, 1898; Theodore Cooper, born November 1, 1899; Leo Francis, born June 30, 1901; and Joseph E., born May 30, 1903.

Dr. Beckett's mother, Lilian Minor, was born January 24, 1868, and was the eldest child of Excelmans Minor and Eliza Ann McCrary Minor. Excelmans Minor was born July 10, 1839, and died March 21, 1882. He was the son of James Minor and Elizabeth Tooley Minor.

Dr. Beckett's maternal grandmother, Eliza Ann McCrary, was born July 27, 1843, and died March 20, 1911. She was the daughter of John McCrary and Mariam Witt. John McCrary was born January 31, 1819, in Cocke County, Tennessee, and was brought to Howard County in 1820, by his parents. Much of the history of the McCrary family is given in histories of Howard County, as it was one of the prominent pioneer families to settle in this locality.

DR. THEODORE COOPER BECKETT was born in Chariton County, the third of five children born to William Gates Beckett and Lilian Minor Beckett. He attended rural school, was graduated from Salisbury High, School and then entered the University of Missouri in 1918. He matriculated for the two-year premedical course and then entered the Missouri University Medical School in 1920.

He received his A. B. degree from Missouri in 1922. He then transferred to Northwestern University Medical School in Chicago, in September, 1922, and received from there the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1925. He spent a one-year internship at General Hospital in Kansas City from July 1, 1924, to July 1, 1925. A year's internship is required for graduation from Northwestern University Medical School.

One month later he located in Boonville. June 1, 1930, he formed a partnership with Dr. W. E. Stone. This association has become one of the best known in Central Missouri. Both members of the firm of Stone & Beckett are recognized as physicians and surgeons of highest rank.

DR. BECKETT married Miss Gladys Gray Watson of Kansas City on June 1, 1928. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Watson of Kansas City and is a descendant of early pioneer American stock. Two of her paternal great-great-grandfathers were young settlers in Kentucky during the American Revolution. The story of their capture, and captivity by Indians for three and one-half years, appears in a

chapter dealing with Indian life in the general historical section of this volume.

Dr. and Mrs. Beckett have two talented children: Theodore Charles, born May 6, 1929, and Barbara Anne, born November 5, 1930. Barbara has shown ability as a reader, appearing on numerous programs and in recitals directed by Miss Laura Estelle Myer.

BEING a descendant of pioneers, it is but natural that Dr. Beckett should enjoy hunting. It is his favorite hobby. He has no preference as to the game to be bagged. Rather it is his love of the chase and of the out-of-doors. It is a case of "just anything to shoot at", according to his own admission.

BOONVILLE INDUSTRIES IN THE LONG AGO

AMONG Boonville's vanished industries was the tobacco factory established by David Spahr, who was succeeded by Spahr Brothers & Brewster. Its Peach Juice plug was popular. The sons and Mr. Brewster, the father of Hillard Brewster, sold it to John N. Gott & Sons who later sold to Liggett & Myers, of St. Louis.

Other industries of the '70s and '80s were Gaunt's woolen mill, Gibbons Brothers' sawmill, Charles Meierhoffer's cooperage works, and Marcus Lohse's lime kiln. All are gone, as also is the Star Line warehouse.

Long ago the Missouri Pacific branch to Tipton removed its turntable and substituted a Y. And in 1936 the road itself was scrapped.

Surviving along the riverfront are the Sombart Mill, now the enlarged and prosperous Boonville Mills, and Charles Meierhoffer's sand works, now the Missouri River Sand & Gravel Company, a progressive and well equipped enterprise, capable of dredging huge quantities of sand from the river.

OTTERVILLE BOOMED WHEN THE PACIFIC CAME

OTTERVILLE was first called Elkton. It was laid out by Gideon R. Thompson in 1837. William G. Wear, in 1836, entered the 40 acres of the original townsite. There was no postoffice until 1848. Prior to that, mail was supplied from Arator. W. G. Wear was the first postmaster; Thomas J. Starke succeeded him. Mail was carried twice a week by a small boy riding "Tom", a gray pony.

The Pacific railroad reached Otterville in 1860. While the town was its western terminus, there was a business boom.

The Mansion House was built by one Pork, and Embree House by George W. Embree and Chris Harlan.

BEN TROUT WAS PREPARED FOR A SUCCESS

Until Age 30 He Resisted Chances to Go in Business, Spending the Years in Learning All About Baking.

FOR three days and two nights before July 4, 1924, BENJAMIN HARRISON TROUT never left his 18 by 18-foot bakeshop on the cobblestone alley just west of the postoffice building in Boonville.

The heat from an ancient side-draft oven raised the July temperature in his voluntary prison to around 110 degrees. Meals were brought in by his family. He ceased work only for food. He worked feverishly to keep the oven loaded with bread, buns and pies while frying doughnuts and potato chips also demanded attention.

The daily capacity of two hundred loaves was multiplied several times as the young proprietor, unassisted, drove energetically toward his objective - complete service to Boonville grocery stores and eating establishments during a period of unusual demand.

"DEDICATION of the highway bridge put the bakery over," Ben Trout often says.

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For fifteen months before that Ben Trout found building a new business difficult. Starting from scratch with a plant composed of some old pans, a work bench and an oven that some years before were used in W. J. Hirlinger's retail bakery, the ambitious Mr. Trout made it serve the small wholesale trade that he obtained.

His first employee was Frank Waltz, Jr., then a school boy who put in spare time delivering to grocery stores, using a large basket. Later they rigged up a homemade cart, using two rubber-tired wheels from a baby buggy.

Now Ben Trout has manufacturing and storage floor space of 7456 square feet, has 27 regular employees and a fleet of seven trucks delivering to 360 retail outlets daily in a radius of 60 miles of Boonville. Nine counties provide an appreciative field for sale of the daily production of 6,000 loaves and 20 other bakery products, including doughnuts, rolls, pies, cakes and other pastries.

The bakery remains in the same location but there have been so many changes that it is not recognized as the original hole in the wall.

Even the narrow, cobblestone alley has been improved until it isn't called an alley any more. Real estate owners and tenants in the vicinity, including employees at the postoffice, call it "Grand Avenue." It was widened and concreted through efforts launched by Mr. Trout. He interested Postmaster John L. Esser and through him the postoffice department of the federal government. The city of Boonville was glad to cooperate for the improvement.

That is the way Ben Trout gets things done. So it is not surprising that in October, 1935, the Missouri Master Bakers Association elected him president, of their state-wide organization, after he had served several years effectively as a member of the board of directors. For the same reason he is serving his second consecutive year as president of the Northeast Missouri Bakers Club.

BEN TROUT is a builder. He is recognized as such in his own community and in the baking industry throughout Missouri.

After he had proved to himself that Boonville offered a field for a wholesale bakery he proved to Boonville business men that he could take care of their peak demands for bakery products.

From the beginning he offered an unusually large loaf of high quality bread for the money. More and more people began to ask for Trout's bread by name. Grocers who had seen the steady stream of superior products issue from the one-room plant with its ancient equipment began to say: "That young fellow, Trout, is a hustler-and a mighty good baker."

Increased volume called for more help and additional equipment. Ben Trout began building an organization of Boonville people.

"A local organization is the more permanent," Ben Trout said. Besides, being trained by him, the home town youths learned his ways of doing things and made the institution truly representative of the owner.

Along with the personal element, Mr. Trout developed a modern baking plant. There are automatic dough mixers, providing automatic makeup of bread.

ALL OVENS are gas fired. Their heat is controlled by thermostat. All are "traveling ovens," literally baking each batch of bread to a "turn."

Then the bread is automatically sliced and wrapped.

There are many other pieces of special equipment to care for other features and auxiliaries of the business. For instance, two electrical refrigeration units preserve all prepared doughs and perishable materials.

There have been many changes in the baking business since Ben Trout started in Boonville in April, 1923.

The old time loaf contained only flour, yeast, salt, sugar and lard. Science has provided many additional ingredients during the past six years. All improve flavor and have food value, building stronger bodies.

TROUT'S BREAD now includes fourteen items. One of the most important is vitamin D whole

milk. This and other palatable substances cause many persons to eat perhaps one more slice at a meal than they did of the bread that "mother used to bake."

In recent years the baking industry also has faced many new problems. Besides additional items that run up the content cost of a loaf, prices of many materials have risen because of government control. Part of that increase has been passed on to the consumer but bakers also have absorbed considerable.

This means that the margin of profit for the baker is smaller. The baker who stays in business is faced with either reducing his operating costs or increasing his output sufficiently to make up for the thinning margin.

Ben Trout has maintained an aggressive sales policy. Increased production has justified his plant on its present scale. Major Otto "Bob" White, formerly executive officer at the Missouri Training School for Boys, is sales manager. He is doing a good job. He has added responsibilities since Mr. Trout has been loaded with more state and civic organization work.

EACH YEAR MR. TROUT attends a special school held to teach the latest developments in preparing and baking bread, pastry and rolls. He then imparts to his assistants improved methods and departures he wants to practice. Trade journals are studied carefully at his plant. There is a spirit of progress, youth and achievement in the Trout Bakery.

Ben Trout grew up in the bakery business and took the advice of an early boss, Joe Kempfer, of Carrollton, Missouri, not to go into business until he was thirty years old.

Mr. Trout started working in a bakery after school when he was twelve years old in his native Carrollton. He is the only son of Elias Abbott Trout and Ellen Huffman Trout. He has one sister. He was born July 1, 1892.

His father's family was of English and Dutch descent and lived in New Jersey before moving to Missouri. His maternal great grandparents were natives of Holland, his mother being the second generation of the family in America.

After Ben Trout had worked for some time at odd hours in the bake shop at Carrollton, he quit school and learned the trade, staying in the same shop for five years. Then he worked for a while in another Carrollton shop.

TAKING Joe Kempfer's advice to get wide experience, he worked a year each in Lawrence, Ottawa and Newton, Kansas, and in Kansas City, Chillicothe, St. Louis and Macon. He moved from the latter to Boonville.

From those experiences he had learned the trade of the master baker from bottom to top and from A to "Izzard."

Mr. Trout had been married nearly seven years when he brought his family to Boonville. Mrs. Trout before her marriage was Miss Leila Myrtle Perreten, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Perreten, who lived ten miles north of Carrollton. Her parents were natives of Switzerland. They were sweethearts there and were reunited and married in America. Each was eighteen years old before leaving Europe. Both were highly educated. Mrs. Perreten spoke several languages fluently.

Mr. and Mrs. Trout have one son and three daughters. Benjamin Donald Trout, after finishing Boonville High School in 1935 entered the junior college department at Kemper Military School where he is making a good record. He is learning the bakery business during vacations.

The three daughters are Mable Arline, Marianne and Patricia Ellen. Besides being good students they are talented readers and dancers. For several years they have been outstanding in recitals presented by the Laura Estelle Myer Studio of Dancing and Dramatics. All three are pupils in the Boonville public schools.

MR. AND MRS. TROUT are popular in social and church groups and find time for numerous contacts. However, Mrs. Trout's main interest is her family. Four well-mannered, unspoiled children in a home of more than ordinary opportunity reflect credit on the parents and especially on the mother who is their companion much of the time.

Mr. Trout is a member of the Methodist Church, a member of Masonic orders, including the Shrine,

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and of the Knights of Pythias. He is a director in the Boonville Chamber of Commerce, having served several terms.

He has been a member of the Associated Industries of Missouri for the past 10 years and belongs to the American Society of Bakery Engineers.

Duties devolving from those memberships, coupled with the presidencies of state and district industrial groups and management of a business that has continued to grow and prosper right through the longest depression in the history of America, keeps him mighty busy. However, he is energetic and alert. Intense activity and numerous associations are food and drink to him.

MAINTAINED as his chief aim, Ben Trout has stood steadfast for high quality products. He is not content to bake a loaf just as good this year as last but to strive always for improvement. That way lies growth and progress, he believes. To that end he utilizes the fruits of science and improved industrial practices.

He hires young men and personally trains them. He observes a "live and let live" policy in his relations to employees, competitors, retailers and consumers.

Mr. Trout had three opportunities to go into business for himself before he was thirty years old but each time he resisted the temptation. He wanted to be thoroughly prepared.

To succeed he believes a young man first must discover work that he enjoys. If his work is his play he will find it absorbing and will enter into it with enthusiasm. The greatest tragedy of a career is a time-server held by invisible bonds to a hateful job, Ben Trout believes.

After a young man may have tried several lines of work he should discover himself and the job for which he is best fitted. If he is intelligent he will learn his limitations and keep within them.

Mr. Trout once tried candy-making. He soon decided he would be a rather ordinary candy-maker. He just couldn't "get the swing" of it.

Not every young man who tries baking is "cut out" to be a baker. He must be able to "get the feel" of just what is the right way. The youth that has that ability advances. The one who lacks it finds the job a treadmill.

Holland has produced many remarkable bakers, just as France is supreme in cookery. Dutchmen and their descendants seem to instinctively take to baking.

All good tradesmen are not suited to managing a business. Again, Ben Trout advises young men to discover their limitations and to play the game within the boundaries.

Of Dutch and English origin, Ben Trout nevertheless gives credit to the Irish potato.

"Potato chips kept me in business until the bridge dedication put the baking trade proper on its feet," Mr. Trout says. "During my early days in Boonville I fried a 100 pound sack of potatoes into chips every day."

TO MAKE A SUCCESS in business one must become a part of the community in which he lives, always boosting one's town even if some things done in it do not meet your approval. This spirit carried out by Ben H. Trout in his business and personal contacts is proof that the cooperative community booster also profits personally from helping others.

DR. HENRY WINSTON HARPER LOVES BOONVILLE

The Beloved Dean Emeritus of the Graduate School and Senior Chemistry Professor at the University of Texas Is Noted for Wearing Only Red Neckties and for His Pleasing, Whimsical Eccentricities-Most Beloved Man on the Campus at Austin - To Science and Industry He Is One of 175 Leading Chemists in the United States, a Professor Who Is a Practical Worker in Industry, and Has Handled Raw Materials at Every Stage in Manufacture - He Is a Pharmacist, Chemist, Physician, Surgeon, and Scientist-He Finished Four Heavy Courses at the University of Virginia in One Year - His Interests Are Varied, but Most of All He Is Fond of People and Is Anxious to Help His Fellows Along Life's Way-A Native of Boonville, He Is Proud of His Home Community and Loyal to His Loved Ones-He Is a Direct Descendant of Patrick Henry

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and Governor Spotswood of Virginia and of the Norman and Plantagenet Kings of England.

FRIENDS, ROMANS, COUNTRYMEN ", declaimed President H. Y. Benedict of Texas University, addressing the assembly honoring the seventieth birthday anniversary of DR. HENRY WINSTON HARPER.

"That is faculty, regents and coeds: I shall not deal in plain, unbiased history: my remarks will be colored by Harper's tie!

"Henry Winston Harper comes straight from Adam through Alexander Spotswood and Patrick Henry, governors of Virginia. His immediate family moved to Boonville, Missouri, where he was born and where his father and uncle engaged in the book and drug trade.

"Numerous doctors and the habit of mutual self-sacrifice have characterized his family. Eugenics, not accidents, made Harper so druggist, so M. D.'y, so bookish, so honorable, so generous, so notably devoted to his family."

The great president of a great university, regents, faculty and student-body found pleasure in mixing humor with homage to a friendly little man that the world has acclaimed. All found him very human, with more pleasant eccentricities than common.

DR. HENRY WINSTON HARPER was born, September 20, 1859, in Boonville, at 510 Main street. He has been a member of the faculty of the University of Texas continuously since 1894. He rose to head of the chemistry department and dean of the Graduate School.

He became dean emeritus of the Graduate School and senior professor of chemistry on three-fourths time, effective September 1, 1936.

Dr. Harper is best known for always wearing a bow tie of arterial blood red. This was noted recently by O. O. McIntyre in his column, "New York, Day by Day".

To the student-body on the Texas campus he is known as the friend of every student.

In his departments he is recognized as a "stimulating teacher, the upholder of high standards, and the painstaking, courteous, and even-handed administrator".

TO SCIENCE and industry, Henry Winston Harper is one of 175 leading chemists in the United States. He is so listed in the first and subsequent editions of Cattell's "American Men of Science".

Dr. Harper's biography has been published in every edition of "Who's Who in America", in the "Encyclopedia of American Biography", in "Men of America - A Biographical Dictionary of Contemporaries", and in Herringshaw's "National Library of American Biography", and other biographical volumes. He received an honorary LL.D. degree from Baylor University in 1914.

In 1899, Dr. Harper was made a Fellow of the Chemical Society of London. He formerly was a Fellow in Der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft, Germany. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Texas Academy of Science, and of the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Society of Chemical Industry, London, and of the American Chemical Society, and a Fellow of The American Institute of Chemists.

Dr. Harper was president of the Texas Academy of Science in 1900, and attended the fifth, seventh and eighth meetings of the International Congress of Applied Chemistry.

Henry Winston Harper is a son of James W. Harper and Virginia Crenshaw Harper, and is a lineal descendant, through his mother, of Alexander Spotswood, governor of Virginia, 1710-23, and of Patrick Henry, governor of Virginia, 1776-79 and 1781-86. His mother was a great-granddaughter of Patrick Henry.

DR. HARPER'S FAMILY is traced back to 1066, when his ancestors entered England with William the Conqueror. He is directly related to Lord de la Warr, for whom Delaware was named, and to Martha Washington, and is a descendant of the Norman and Plantagenet kings of England. It is believed the de la Harpe who went to England with William the Conqueror became the progenitor of the Harper family in England.

Dr. Harper's father, James W. Harper, was reared on a plantation in Dinwiddie County, Virginia,

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under the tutorage of an Oxford graduate. He early imbibed an appreciation of literature.

After the death of his father, James W. Harper accompanied his mother, three brothers and four sisters to Cooper County, Missouri. One daughter died during the journey.

The family purchased a farm near Boonville and, with slaves and other property brought from the Old Dominion, established a home. One brother practiced medicine until 1849, when he went to California to practice until his death.

JAMES W. HARPER and another brother, George Branch Harper, engaged in the book and drug business in Boonville, where Malone's store now is located, at 323 Main street. Boonville was a busy port and the eastern terminus of the Santa Fe Trail. Wagon trains were loaded at the wharf and started overland some for the southwest, others for California.

There were only five drug-compounding houses then in the United States, mostly in the east. Transportation was slow and uncertain. There were no railroads. Ice blocked the river in winter.

Harper Brothers bought huge quantities of tinctures, ointments, conserves, sugars, perfumes, fluid and solid extracts while the river was open, and made them up into medicines throughout the year, supplying the entire west and southwest.

George Branch Harper entered the Confederate Army as a captain and fought through the four years of the Civil War. His biography appears elsewhere in this volume.

With doubled responsibility in the business and new problems arising in bleeding border Missouri, James W. Harper fell ill and died, April 2, 1867.

Married when 17 and a widow at 28, Virginia Crenshaw Harper was faced in war time and the following difficult "adjustment" years with support and education of two sons, William Worsham Harper, 10, and Henry Winston Harper, 8. The war brought financial loss and instability. Hatred, debauchery and murder stalked through an erstwhile cultured community.

VIRGINIA CRENSHAW HARPER, the daughter of a naval officer who also was a Virginia planter, had a complete classical education and delighted in good literature. She became a teacher.

The bounty of before the war was supplanted by lean living. The companionship of a generous and indulgent husband and father was gone. Two little boys sensed and shared their mother's burden of loneliness, of sub-conscious listening for a voice forever stilled.

But there were compensations. Although slaves had been freed, those connected with the Harper household remained loyal and in the family service. The body-servant of Henry Winston Harper remained in his master's employ until the servant died in 1881.

THE HARPER BOYS attended, successively, Boonville Male Academy, Cooper Institute, and Mound City College, all in Boonville. In the evening their mother tried to make up to them the companionship they had been deprived of by her teaching duties and by death of their father. After lessons were prepared

ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH HAS BUILT ENDURINGLY

Father Richard Felix, Its Present Pastor, Is Author of Six Books and of Series of Radio Addresses on Religious Subjects.

ONE of the outstanding Catholic parishes in rural Missouri is St. Joseph's, in Pilot Grove. Its present pastor is FATHER RICHARD FELIX, O. S. B. He was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, March 31, 1890; attended the public schools there, received his high school and college work at Conception College, Conception, Missouri; his seminary training at St. Vincent Seminary, Latrobe Pennsylvania; and took post-graduate work for two years at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and at the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

Father Felix is an energetic and enthusiastic worker for the Master, and possesses a warm, magnetic personality. He holds A. B. A. M., and B. D. degrees, and is the author of six widely read books: "Psychology and the Sacramental System of the Church", "The Apostle's Creed", "Church or Churches", "What is

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the Catholic Church?", "What About the Bible?", and "After Death - What? "

He has delivered series of broadcasts on religious subjects over Station KFRU, Columbia, Missouri; WHB, Kansas City; and WLWL, New York City, and by means of electrical transcription is now heard every week over more than a score of stations in the United States and Canada.

Father Felix joined the Benedictine Order in 1913. He was ordained a priest in 1918. He was rector of Conception College, 1920-27; pastor at Maryville, Missouri, 1928-31, and has been pastor at Pilot Grove since 1931.

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER, of November 12, 1925, gave a brief history of St. Joseph parish at Pilot Grove as follows:

"The early history of St. Joseph parish at Pilot Grove is relative to that of St. John parish at Clear Creek, as daughter to mother; wherefore it cannot lay claim to any particular history prior to 1893, than to refer to its lineage, St. John's parish at Clear Creek.

"In 1892, seven men: J. Spaedy, J. Gantner, A. Saenger, W. Dwyer, P. Donnahue, J. Brauer and F. Dieterich, requested Father John, O. S. B., rector of the Clear Creek parish, to erect a church at Pilot Grove, pointing out that the community could be served better by a more centrally located parish and that Pilot Grove, with railroad facilities, was a promising place for a parish. They pledged support, and, when Father John had obtained the necessary permit from, the respective authorities, they constituted the first building committee. They began soliciting funds, and P. Donnahue and sons began quarrying rock for the foundation.

"A CHURCH SITE was donated by Samuel Roe. In pioneer times he had entered a tract from the government on the site now occupied by Pilot Grove, then known as the Pilot Grove Settlement. This same Samuel Roe, although a leading Methodist, in 1893, donated ground to Father John, O. S. B., for a church site on Fourth and Harris streets. Later the rest of the block was purchased by Father Pius, O. S. B., from B. Harris for school purposes.

"In the spring of 1893, preparations to erect the church were pushed. The rock quarried by P. Donnahue and sons was hauled by those who had joined the group of seven. All labor and material and part of the mason work were donated.

"By September, 1893, the foundation was finished. It was decided to defer the brick work until the following spring. Liberal contributions were made. Almost every Protestant family contributed money or labor to the erection of the first Catholic Church at Pilot Grove, some up to \$100.

"The brick construction was begun in the spring of 1894, and completed by September. At the dedication ceremony, September 15, 1894, the brother of Father John, O. S. B., Abbot Frowin Conrad, O. S. B., officiated. The sacrament of Baptism was administered for the first time in the church on that day to the eight-year-old adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Saenger, whose name was Ida Long.

"Until January, 1895, Father John, pastor of Clear Creek, held services every other Sunday in the new church. On January 5, 1895, Father Pius Conrad, O. S. B., officially took charge of the new parish as its first pastor. The records show that approximately 30 families had affiliated themselves. Quoting minutes from the parish records:

"Saint Joseph's Congregation was regularly organized February 10, 1895, by the Reverend Pius Conrad, O. S. B., pastor. The members of the congregation were this day called to a meeting for the election of church directors. The following officers were elected Messrs. John Spaedy, president ; Lorenz Esser, secretary; and Joseph Gantner, treasurer.'

"For want of a parish residence, Father Pius, O. S. B., continued to reside at Clear Creek, but gave regular services on Sundays and Holidays, as also catechetical instruction to the children. In 1898 a parochial residence costing \$2,500 - as completed. Father Fintan, O. S. B., took charge at Clear Creek, and Father Pius took up his residence at Pilot Grove, in 1899, with Martinsville as a mission.

"The next problem was education of the children. With the approval of Bishop John J. Hogan, Father Pius arranged with the Benedictine Sisters to establish a convent. In 1900, funds were solicited for this purpose in three parishes: Clear Creek, Pilot Grove, and Martinsville. The largest contribution was from

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Martinsville about \$1,700. The building, costing \$4,000, was completed in 1901, and was blessed by Bishop J. J. Glennon, coadjutor to Bishop Hogan. Transfer of title was made to the Benedictine Sisters with the provision that they assume the \$1,200 debt and use the building for educational purposes. Thus the first parish school in Pilot Grove opened that year with 60 pupils.

"After 10 years, St. Joseph Church became too small. It was remodeled in 1905, at a cost of \$5,650.

"On January 1, 1909, Father Pius Conrad, O. S. B., was appointed rector of Saint Martin's Church at Martinsville, and Father Philip Ruggle, O. S. B., was appointed pastor of St. Joseph parish. Father Pius continued to reside at Pilot Grove until 1911, although attending to all the pastor's duties at Martinsville.

"Father Philip, O. S. B., continued his pastorate at Pilot Grove until September 1, 1915, when he was transferred to Cottonwood, Idaho, where he became prior of that foundation. In May 1922, he was elected abbot of Conception Abbey. Father Berthold Jaeggle, O. S. B., was appointed to succeed Father Philip, O. S. B., but was recalled on December 4 of the same year to be succeeded by Father Hildebrand Roessler, O. S. B.

"When Father Hildebrand received his appointment the school rooms were inadequate. Despite war time costs, he erected in 1917 a large four-room school building. With the willing help of the parishioners, this \$12,000 task was accomplished. The entire indebtedness was canceled in four years. The school is taught by the Benedictine Sisters of Fort Smith, Arkansas. It now has an enrollment of 100.

"Father Athanasius Dengler, O. S. B., was successor to Father Hildebrand, who in turn was succeeded by Father Joachim Menne, O. S. B., July 6, 1924. Father Joachim built the present church basement at a cost of \$16,000. It was dedicated in 1928.

"Father Joachim was much interested in music, being an accomplished violinist. He organized a parish band of 30 pieces. He died March 25, 1931, and was succeeded by Father Richard Felix, O. S. B., the present pastor.

"DURING its comparatively short history, St. Joseph's parish has made rapid progress. This is due largely to the splendid leadership of its pastors and the enthusiastic cooperation of a devout and faithful people. Through the church and the splendid work done by the Benedictine Sisters who teach the parish school, much lasting good has been accomplished for communicants and the community in general."

ST. MARTIN'S IS A MONUMENT TO THE FAITH

In 1860 the Locality Had Only Two Catholic Families - 10 Years Later 13 Built a Log Church-Third Is Beautiful Gothic Edifice With \$25,000 School and Priest's Residence Nearby.

The History of St. Martin's Parish began when John Martin in the year 1860 came to Cooper County and settled on a farm about one-half mile west of the present Chouteau Springs. This farm is now owned and tilled by Mr. Martin's grandson William Day. Daniel Martin, a brother of John, moved into the same neighborhood very shortly after, and these two families were then the only Catholic families within a radius of several miles.

For a period of 10 years these two families, augmented by others, who moved into the same locality, attended services at both Boonville and Clear Creek, although Clear Creek had no resident pastor. The secular priests from Boonville held services at Clear Creek. The families attending there made the journey to either of the churches, a distance of about 10 miles to either, sometimes on horseback, but most of the time on foot, to attend the holy sacrifice of the Mass.

In 1870 the number of families had increased to about 13. These were mostly all of German origin. They decided to erect their own place of worship and Daniel Martin donated a piece of ground consisting of one and one-half acres of land, which had to be cleared first. A log structure 18 by 24 feet was erected. The first logs were raised May 16, 1870. Before the hopes of the few people could be realized, and until their little log church was completed, services were held in the home of Daniel Martin for four successive months, once a month. This home is now owned and occupied by Mr. John Weimholt and is still in a fairly

good state of preservation.

When the first church building was completed it was named St. Martin's, mainly because the Martins were the first Catholic settlers and also because they donated the site for the first church. Adjoining the church, land was set aside for a cemetery, which is still the burial grounds for St. Martin's present church and is well kept up.

When the log church was completed and named, it became a mission to Boonville. It seems Father Hilner for a short period was the first to attend the mission. He came but once a month and this not always on a Sunday. Whenever the sacrifice of the Mass was to be offered during the week, the faithful would notify each other. If there were no services on Sunday the faithful would go to either Boonville or Clear Creek to attend Mass. Those who could not go would assemble in their own church to recite the rosary and other prayers.

Father Meurs attended to the spiritual needs of the mission from 1870 to 1874. He was followed by Father Hoffman from 1874 to 1877. In the year 1877 St. Martin's became a mission to Clear Creek. By this time the little log church could no longer accommodate the increased numbers and the still small congregation undertook to build a second church on the same property. Under direction of Father Boden who attended St. Martin's from Clear Creek a frame structure of much larger dimensions was erected.

The people now felt the urgent need of a school, and the old log church, supplanted by the second church, a frame building, was converted into a school. Catholic laymen for several years taught about three months every spring, which routine was changed later on to six months of school every year. Mr. John Immele was one of the first teachers.

In 1880 Father Reding took charge but remained only a short time. These above mentioned priests all belonged to St. Louis Archdiocese under Archbishop Kenrick. In 1881 the Archdiocese of St. Louis was divided and in this division Boonville, Clear Creek, together with Martinsville became part of the Kansas City Diocese, under the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hogan, its first Bishop.

Under the new bishop the Benedictine Fathers from Conception took charge of Clear Creek and the first Benedictine pastor was Father John Conrad O. S. B. He remained until 1895 when his brother Father Pius Conrad O. S. B. took charge, but remained resident priest only for three years, when he took up his permanent residence at Pilot Grove, Missouri, where in the meantime a mission had also been established. Father Pius held services on each and every Sunday and Holyday of the years 1907 and 1908 at both Pilot Grove and Martinsville since Martinsville had become a mission of Father Pius in 1907.

No priest's residence had ever been erected on the grounds where the two churches had been built, and for that purpose, and because of the difficult access to the church, the roads often being impassable, the congregation decided to build a third church, but at a more convenient place. This at first met with stern opposition from some parishioners. This was partly due to high waters which ruined almost the entire crop of that year, and the people thought they could ill afford to make the change and buy new property. Afterwards there came a compromise and later all were pleased, because of the change. The new site is about one mile east of the old one. In 1908 the first sod was turned for the new edifice and a beautiful Gothic church 102 by 40 feet was begun. Father Leo O. S. B. of Conception laid the cornerstone and in 1911 Father Ignatius Conrad O. S. B. Abbot of Subiaco, Arkansas, brother to Father Pius, the pastor, dedicated the new church. The new church cost about \$12,000.00.

The church was now complete, but the priest's residence was still lacking, and as a result the present residence, a rather small and humble home, was built mainly from the material of the second church. It cost about \$1500.00. On August 31, 1911, Father Pius moved into the newly erected residence, and became the first residential pastor of Martinsville.

On January 13, 1915, Father Pius was succeeded by Father August Koehler, the first secular priest at Martinsville. A great deal was accomplished during his stay of eight years. The greatest of his achievements was the building of St. Martin's School, a beautiful brick building 46 by 46 feet and modern in every detail. This school would be a credit to any parish. It cost about \$25,000.

FATHER P. J. WEBER, a Canadian by birth, followed Father Koehler in July, 1923.

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Father Weber made his arts course in St. Jerome's College at Kitchener, Ontario, and his theological course at St. Boneventure's at Alleghany, New York, under the Franciscan Fathers, and was ordained June 11, 191 by Bishop Charles Colton of Buffalo, New York.

Father Weber who wrote this short history of St. Martin's had some difficulties in acquiring records, data, etc. For a period of 10 years the records were missing at Boonville. Others at Clear Creek were found intact.

Confirmation was conferred the first time in 1878 by Archbishop Ryan. In May 1881, Bishop Hogan confirmed eighteen. He also confirmed in 1884. In the years 1911, 1914, 1917, 1920, 1924, 1926, 1930 and 1032 Bishop Thomas F. Lillis confirmed at St. Martin's.

MARTINSVILLE PARISH is well organized. The few families who have built their third church, house, and school have made many and liberal sacrifices. The country in this part of Cooper County is a good, fertile farming section and should be an inducement for others less fortunate to settle down in good old Cooper County.

ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC PARISH MOVES FORWARD

The History of the Founding of the Church and School at Clear Creek and Their Subsequent Development Is a Chronicle of Progress and Achievement-Many Stalwart Men of God Have Served as Priests and the Sisters Do a Fine Work in Teaching Youth in Academic Subjects and Religion-Church and School Develop Christian Character-The Reverend Father Herzog, the Present Pastor, Has Labored Faithfully and Effectively, and With the United Support of an Enthusiastic, Devout People.

About 1840, a small band of Catholic families, some from Germany, others from various parts of Missouri, took up government land in the western part of Cooper County along the fertile valleys of Clear Creek and of the Lamine river. The settlement was named Clear Creek.

According to Church Records, the following men with their families had built homes before 1850: Stephen Young, Lawrence Sommers, Adam Aulbach, Jacob Beck, Theodore Berster, John Diel, Jacob Diel, Bertram Felten, Frank Grotzinger, Gregory Klenklen, Henry Jansen, Michael Schoen, F. M. Larm, Frank Stolzenberger, Bernard Twenter, Anthony Youngkamp, John Walz, Anton blessing and George Zoeller.

The hardships of these first settlers were many and their labors arduous, but their greatest concern was to obtain the consolations of religion. Father Helias, the apostle of Central Missouri, visited them once or twice a year. In 1850, Father Tuerk of Boonville was induced to visit them occasionally on a week-day to minister to their spiritual wants, offering the Sacrifice of Mass in private homes -thus bringing joy and contentment to the faithful.

Father Tuerk was succeeded by Father John Meister, also of Boonville, who took care of the little flock for two years. He in turn was succeeded by Father Hildner.

The number of families steadily increased. Father Hildner and the people decided to build a little log church, for which Lawrence Sommers donated ground. Henceforth Father Hildner came from Boonville every fourth Sunday to minister to the people.

He was succeeded by Father John Meurs, who encouraged the people to build a one room log house with an attic, which served as living quarters and office during his weekend visits. This building was later used as a school in which many of the present residents absorbed knowledge, and which still stands as a landmark of those pioneer days.

Father Hoffman of Boonville succeeded Father Meurs, and came to Clear Creek once a month.

In December 1877, Archbishop Kendrick of St. Louis appointed Father Boden to be the first resident pastor to the people of Clear Creek. He built a four-room pastoral residence and served the people until January 1880, when Father Reding took charge. Ill health forced him to resign 18 months later.

When on September 10, 1880, the Kansas City Diocese was established, Clear Creek was placed under the jurisdiction of Bishop Homan, who asked the Benedictine Fathers of Conception, Missouri, to

take charge of the parish, Father John Conrad was the first one appointed.

By 1884, the parish had grown to such an extent that the old log church could no longer accommodate the congregation. A new church was built. Rock for the foundation was quarried on the Twenter farm adjoining the church property, and brick was made on the W. C. Young farm about one mile away.

The cornerstone was laid in the summer of 1884, and the church was dedicated the following spring. Father John Conrad had charge until 1895, and was succeeded by his brother, Father Pius Conrad.

He was pastor but a short time when he established a new parish in Pilot Grove, which he served from Clear Creek, and, three years later, moved to Pilot Grove as its first pastor.

Father Ambrose Bucher took his place at Clear Creek, and a few months later was succeeded by Father Fintan Geser, during whose pastorate of about two years, an addition was built to the rectory, which building has been used since 1910 by the Benedictine Sisters of Fort Smith, Arkansas, who conduct the school of the parish.

The next pastor was Father Boniface Zimmen, from June 1900, to January 1905, and was succeeded by Father Ildephons Kuhn. He proposed that a larger and more beautiful church be built, and the people, full of enthusiasm, set out with zeal and zest to erect a house of worship more worthy of the Lord. They gave freely of their means and labor, so that on August 20, 1906, the cornerstone of the new brick church was laid.

On this occasion Father F. F. Kueper, pastor at Tipton, Missouri, more than 50 years and now retired at St. Joseph Hospital, Boonville, preached the English sermon, and Abbot Conrad of Conception, Missouri, preached in German.

The Gantner and Stretz Brick Company of Boonville made the brick near the church grounds and did the brick work.

On September 8, 1908, Bishop Lillis of Kansas City dedicated the church. Its cost, including all furniture, was \$20,000. Father Ildephons, having studied art in European schools, was not satisfied with having the church frescoed, but proceeded to use his talent as an artist to adorn the House of God with paintings portraying the life of Christ. This work has been pronounced by many art critics as a masterpiece.

In addition to the beautiful paintings, other ornaments and objects of devotion were put into the church. Among these are the 14 Stations of the Cross, donated by Bernard Horst; a two-manual pipe organ, donated by Mrs. Henry Twenter in memory of her deceased husband; and three bells weighing 1800, 900 and 600 pounds, donated by Mrs. Joseph Twenter in memory of her deceased husband and son, Leonard. These bells have a harmonious peal when in unison they announce the hours of worship. They were installed by W. J. Cochran & Son of Boonville, Missouri in August 1922. Mrs. Theodore Twenter donated a beautiful gold tabernacle and Mrs. Henry Wessing made a donation for a pulpit, as memorials to their deceased husbands. Bernard T. Twenter, fulfilling the wish of his deceased father, Henry Twenter, donated an iron fence and entrance for the cemetery.

In 1910, the parishioners were called upon again to show their good will, when Father Ildephons asked them to build a new rectory. This was built of brick to conform with the church. It is a commodious two-story building for which material from the old church was used, and the parishioners donated many days of labor, so that the cost was held down to \$5,000.

In June, 1916, the Benedictine Fathers of Conception, Missouri, gave up the parish and Bishop Lillis appointed Father F. J. Kalvelage to take charge, July 1, 1916.

The people of St. John's parish always realized that a school was necessary to develop good Christian citizens, and, consequently, had a school even before they had a resident pastor. Bertram Felten was the first teacher, and had the children come to his home several days each week, and there instructed them in religion as well as in reading, writing and arithmetic.

After the log cabin was built, which served as Father Muer's rectory over the weekend, school was held in this building during the week. Jacob Karm also taught the school for a short time.

When Father Boden took charge of the parish, he induced two Franciscan Sisters from Nevada, Missouri, to conduct the school for one year. Since they had no residence on the church grounds, Bernard

Twenter boarded and lodged them in his home, one fourth of a mile from school. During Father John Conrad's pastorate, a frame school was built at a cost of \$500 and John Pachlhofer was the teacher for a number of years.

In 1900 the Benedictine Sisters of Clyde, Missouri, were engaged to teach the school. Their work went on until 1906, when the school was discontinued while the church was being built. In 1908, it was reopened with Sisters from Boonville in charge. These Sisters lived in the above-mentioned log cabin until Father Ildephons moved into the new rectory in 1910, when the old rectory became the Sisters' residence.

On April 4, 1917, the school, together with all contents, burned to the ground. Church, rectory and Sisters' residence were in great danger of destruction, but the people from near and far rushed to the scene, and, having formed a bucket brigade, saved the buildings. In the spring, 1918, Father Kalvelage undertook to build a new school, and by September it was completed and furnished at a cost of \$10,000, and was paid for in donated Liberty Bonds.

As every good Catholic parish has its religious societies that work for the spiritual welfare of the individual as well as the general good of the Church, so St. John's parish has its societies for all members.

The Sacrament of Confirmation was administered for the first time on September 18, 1878, by Archbishop J. J. Ryan of St. Louis and thereafter every few years by the Bishop of Kansas City. The first baptism by a resident pastor in this parish was that of Anna Mary Young, daughter of Henry Young and Catherine Twenter Young, January 8, 1878.

The first marriage was contracted between Theodore Twenter and Mary Diel, April 3, 1878.

The first person to be buried in St. John's Cemetery was Henry Jansen, who died April 7, 1851.

About twelve young ladies of the parish have entered the Sisterhood, and one young man, Charles A. Bauer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bauer, entered the Priesthood.

There are at present about 60 families or about 290 souls in St. John's parish, with an average of 60 pupils attending the parochial school, which is taught by two Benedictine Sisters from Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Father L. J. Herzog is the present pastor of St. John's parish. He was born in New York City, October 20, 1891. He spent his early years in Plantersville, Texas, and at the age of 12 moved with his parents, four brothers and four sisters, to Buffalo Park, Kansas. He attended the parochial and public schools and in 1907, left his home to begin his training for the Priesthood at Conception College, Conception, Missouri.

Having been graduated in the spring of 1916, the following September he entered St. Meinrad's Theological Seminary in Indiana where he completed his studies and was ordained, June 9, 1919, in Kansas City by Bishop Thomas F. Lillis.

His first appointment was Saints Peter and Paul Church at Boonville where he assisted Father Jennings from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1921. He was then transferred to Tipton to assist Father F. F. Kueper until February 8, 1926, when his bishop assigned to him the pastorate at Clear Creek, to succeed Father F. J. Kalvelage, who was transferred to Billings, Missouri.

Father Herzog found St. John's parish well organized its members dutiful, loyal to Church and State, all buildings in excellent condition, received the hearty cooperation of his people, and has spent more than 10 pleasant years, laboring faithfully and zealously for their spiritual welfare and for the honor and glory of God.

NEGRO SLEW WHITE WHO SOLD RUM TO INDIANS

John Gabriel, Kentuckian who settled in 1819, two and one-half miles east of Florence, now in Morgan County, was the first man murdered by an individual not an Indian in what was then Cooper County.

Gabriel operated a still, and sold whisky to Indians. He was rough and miserly but honest. He made money and acquired a large plantation.

A slave belonging to Reuben B. Harris killed Gabriel. At his execution in Boonville, the slave de-

clared he had been hired as an assassin by Gabriel's son-in-law, Abner Weaver. As the law excluded such a confession as inadmissible evidence, Weaver was never held. Later he stole four horses in Texas, and, in attempting to escape arrest, was shot dead from one of the horses.

SOMBARTS EMINENT FOR FOUR GENERATIONS

The Family Has Furnished Many Industrial, Financial and Civic Leaders That Helped Mightily to Build Boonville.

THE fourth generation of Sombarts in Cooper County is represented in a branch of this prominent family of Boonville Pioneers. The descendants live at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets.

The three children of Mr. and Mrs. G. William Sombart also are great grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. George Sahn, deceased. Mr. Sahn, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, August 1, 1832, and came to America when 16 years old, built up a large shoe manufacturing and wholesale and retail business in footwear in Boonville.

Mr. Sahn's business had its beginnings with a small shop established in 1855. In 1883 the enterprise had grown to such an extent that more than 30 persons were constantly employed in the manufacture of shoes. Mr. Sahn had taken into the firm two of his sons, George W. Sahn and Henry Sahn.

The value of the manufactured stock ran into many tens of thousands of dollars annually. The erstwhile penniless German immigrant who had learned the boot and shoe-making business in Sandusky County, Ohio, was one of Boonville's most influential industrialists and served his community as a school director and member of the city council several terms.

Mr. Sahn was married July 8, 1854 to Miss Katherine Dick, originally of Germany.

They had six children: George W., Mollie, Henry J., Joseph, Julia, and Katie, the latter being Mrs. Jeff Davis.

WHEN Miss Julia Sahn became the bride of Henry E. Sombart on November 24, 1887, two of Boonville's most influential families who had their origin in Germany were united.

Henry E. Sombart was born June 3, 1863, and died June 7, 1916. He was a son of Judge Charles William Sombart, the latter being a native of Germany who immigrated to America and settled in Cooper County in 1837. Henry E. Sombart's mother before her marriage was Mrs. Catherine Thro.

Henry E. Sombart was educated in the Boonville public schools and Christian Brothers College in St. Louis. He became an associate of his brother, Charles A. Sombart, in the Sombart Milling Company, now the Boonville Mills Company. In 1908 he sold his interest in the mill to his brother and retired from active business.

However, he had many financial interests. He helped organize the Farmers Bank and the Citizens Trust Company in Boonville. He owned several business buildings and helped to promote many public enterprises. For many years he was chairman of the Boonville waterworks board and his policies laid the foundation for the present extensive municipal system. In his day as now it was one of the *best water systems* in the middle West.

He was a member of St. Peter's and St. Paul's Catholic Church and gave liberally to its support and to many charitable and religious enterprises.

HENRY E. SOMBART was a constructive progressive citizen. One of the monuments to his civic pride is a commodious dwelling on Fourth street in Boonville which he built in 1892. 43 years after its construction it still stands as one of the finest houses of Boonville.

Mrs. Julia Ann Sahn Sombart, widow of Henry E. Sombart, resides in the home and on the same spacious lawn occupying a quarter of a block is the new residence of her son and daughter-in-law, William Sombart and Bernice McCann Sombart. She originally was of Versailles, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McCann. Mr. and Mrs. Sombart have two daughters and one son: Martha Ann, George William, Jr. and Katherine Julienne.

Mr. Sombart is a partner in the Boonville Ice and Laundry Company and has other business inter-

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ests.

The second son born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Sombart was the late Harry Edward Sombart who was born February 15, 1896 and died March 5, 1931.

He received four years of training and study in Kemper Military School where he was graduated June 1, 1916. He enlisted in the U. S. Army January 5, 1918, and was in training at Camp Funston in the Quartermaster's corps. He was honorably discharged from the service March 22, 1919, and was in the shoe business in Boonville for some years thereafter, first as a partner in the Jeff Davis Shoe Company and later as sole owner of the Shoecraft Shop, having bought Mr. Davis' interest.

HARRY EDWARD SOMBART proved a capable business man and made many friends. He had a pleasant personality and possessed a ready wit and companionable disposition. He was generous, kind and courageous.

He resided with his mother and was deeply devoted to her. His untimely death was widely mourned, for he was popular with all classes and was especially beloved by his comrades in organizations of World War veterans. As a young business man he did much to promote the best interests of Boonville at a period when much progress was being made.

The Sombart families have made *important contributions to the civic, industrial and mercantile progress of Boonville*. The Boonville Mills Company in which the Sombarts are still financially interested, is one of the outstanding grain processing plants in the middle West and was established in 1853 by Judge William Sombart and Julius Sombart, natives of Germany, as they returned from the 1849 gold rush to California. The Sombarts have numerous interests in Boonville today, including G. W. Sombart's interest in the laundry, ice and coal business, which is one of the leading industries of Boonville.

W. Alex Sombart and sons, another branch of the family, owned and operated the electric light and gas company for many years, a steam ferry, and were interested in many other activities for advancement of Boonville.

Of sturdy, German stock these pioneer families made a substantial and distinguished contribution to Boonville's economic life, and succeeding generations of the pioneers have added additional achievements to the long list of accomplishments of their illustrious ancestors.

J. HENRY GOODMAN AND ARN'S AUTOMOBILE

The first automobile owned in Boonville was driven from the railroad tracks where it was unloaded to the owner's place of business by J Henry Goodman, Of the furniture and undertaking firm of Goodman & Boller.

The car was a Murray and was purchased by Ferd Arn, owner of the sporting goods store located on the east side of Main street in the 400 block.

Once before a minstrel company came to Boonville with a "Horseless carriage" but Arn's was the first locally owned motor car. It had wheels like a bicycle's, its one-cylinder engine was behind its single seat and it had a chain drive. Its dash was confined to the one similar to the front of a buggy but without a whip socket. There was not much dash or verve to it. However, it was the marvel of the age and multitudes followed its triumphal trip to Arn's store.

Henry Goodman worked six years for Mr. Arn for \$1.50 a week. If it was possible to measure the experience he gained there he would refuse \$15,000 rather than lose it. It was worth a great deal, he believes. He became an expert gunsmith locksmith and mechanic.

Frequently Mr. Arn's store had as many as 24 bicycles at one time to be repaired. Henry did most of that work.

Everyone owned firearms and Ferd Arn bought shotgun shells by the carload. Once the contents of a car of cases of shells were stacked higher than a man's head along the curb for the half block from Denegolesky's saloon south to Buckingham's confectionery at Chestnut street.

One wall the length of Ferd Arn's store was filled with guns standing thick. There was an abun-

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dance of quail, wild ducks, squirrels and other game. Practically everyone owned bird dogs and bought shells by the case. On land now owned by the state and a part of the Missouri Reformatory farms just east of the institution's main group of buildings Henry Goodman frequently killed more than two dozen quail during an afternoon.

J. Henry Goodman, who was born February 28, 1884, in Boonville, was the son of T. W. Goodman and Amelia Thoma Goodman. He was one of four children, having one brother and two sisters.

His great grandfather, Johnson Goodman was born August 7, 1797, in Kentucky and settled on Clarks Fork, 12 miles south of Boonville in 1817. He was of English descent. His wife, Lucy Goodman was born July 6, 1795.

Thus, J H Goodman's two small daughters are the fifth generation of Goodmans in Cooper County. J H Goodman's grandfather, Benjamin Goodman was born in Cooper County in 1836 and was married to Eliza Dunavant on October 8 1856. Mr. & Mrs. Benjamin Goodman died January 7 1917 and February 3 1883 respectively. Benjamin Goodman served in the Union Army during the Civil War, after which he was a prominent farmer in Cooper County.

Thomas W. Goodman was born in Cooper County July 24 1857 and was married July 24 1878 to Amelia Thoma daughter of Lawrence and Margaret Walther Thoma.

J. Henry Goodman's father operated a pottery and later was sexton of Walnut Grove Cemetery for 21 years. In his later life he worked as a cabinet maker in his son's furniture store.

Mrs. J Henry Goodman before her marriage was Miss Helen Kruse, daughter of the late J D Kruse and Mrs. Clara Fall Kruse. Mrs. Goodman is charming and beautiful. Mr. & Mrs. Goodman have two daughters: Henrietta June, born July 20 1933 and Joan born August 8 1935.

Mr. Goodman was educated in the Boonville public schools and, after working six years for Ferd Arn, went to St. Louis and for three months was employed by the Mississippi Valley Automobile Company.

He returned to Boonville and worked for Luchinger and McCaskel, who operated a furniture, hardware and undertaking establishment on north Main Street. A. K. "Gus" Mills, Jr., was in charge of the undertaking and furniture departments and Henry Goodman assisted him. Four years later Mr. Mills and Mr. Goodman went to the Boonville Mercantile Company, then housed where Shryack-Givens now is located on Morgan Street.

Later Mr. Mills bought the furniture and undertaking department from the Mercantile Company and moved to the Main street location where the Sunnyday store now is. J. Henry Goodman quit a job at \$50 a month with the Mercantile Company to work for Mr. Mills at \$25 a month to learn the undertaking business. He obtained a license from the State Board of embalming on May 16, 1906.

In November, 1909, Mr. Mills sold his business to Frank George. A year later Mr. Goodman bought a half interest from Mr. George and the firm adopted the name of George and Goodman.

For 11 years the firm remained at the location in the 300 block. Then the Boonville Mercantile Company built its very large double building on Main street and rented the huge south room to George & Goodman.

In 1918 fire damaged the rear of the store and when it was rebuilt Mr. George, an elderly man, sold his half interest to W. E. Crutchfield, and the firm became Goodman & Crutchfield for five years.

When Mr. Crutchfield sold his half interest it was acquired by G. Boller, brother-in-law of Mr. Goodman. It has continued since 1925 as Goodman & Boller and the firm has made many important improvements in the building and business under the present ownership, which early in its history acquired title to the quarters the establishment occupies.

In September, 1934, the entire property was remodeled with the undertaking department all on the first floor. Modern equipment, convenient arrangement, rich and tasteful decorations and furnishings are especially emphasized in the chapel which will seat 250 persons and includes a private alcove for the family of the deceased.

More and more funeral service has been demanded by the public with passing years and Goodman

& Boller not only have kept abreast the times but have led the way in Central Missouri. A recent added service is a complete stenographic report of the funeral oration, copies of which are provided for relatives of the deceased.

J. Henry Goodman and his partner, G. F. Boller, try hard to assuage grief. Both men are genuinely fond of people. Mr. Goodman has held all the offices in the Knights of Pythias lodge, including two terms as chancellor-commander, and many chairs in the Odd Fellows and Masonic orders. He is affiliated with all the Masonic organizations up to and including Knights Templar. He is a Rotarian and a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is a trustee in the Methodist church.

Mr. Goodman recalls the bicycle era as a golden age. Motoring, however, had handicaps. Placating frightened horses was even worse than the problem of rough dirt roads. Teams and singly drawn vehicles were met at every turn. The courteous motorist stopped his car at a distance, advanced and gave the countersign, a grasp of the bridle, to lead a shying animal past the mechanical menace.

Mr. Goodman recalls halting when a woman stopped her horse, threw aside her reins with a gesture of despair, leaped from the seat with her two babies and ran for the sidewalk, deserting the rig apparently before the horse was frightened. Henry Goodman stopped the chugging one-cylinder motor, went forwards and led an aged, docile and totally blind nag past Ferd Arn's thin-tired, spindly bodied ancestor to the modern motor car.

ALBERT FRANK BLANCK HAS A MODERN STORE

A New Front and Other Improvements Made During 1936 Have Made His Grocery and Market More Attractive--He and Mrs. Blanck and Their Six Children Constitute a Typical American Family.

Getting his first business experience as a helper in his father's pottery manufacturing plant, ALBERT FRANK BLANK, Boonville grocer, as a boy saw the last years of a now vanished industry in Cooper County.

At one time Boonville had four potteries; J. M. Jegglin's, Henry Vollrath's and Dan Klein's, F. X. Blanck's, and Weyrich's, the latter devoted to flower pots. All have since vanished. Elaborate, expensive power equipment and the advent of prohibition were contributing factors.

A hillside on Locust street where the dwelling of Clarence Hurt and two houses immediately west now stand was the site of F. X. Blanck's plant. Clay was obtained from the Torbeck farm, five miles southwest of Boonville, and smaller amounts from the Hickox farm, one mile east of Boonville. Mr. Blanck employed up to 25 men and shipped in carloads to several states.

Mr. F. X. Blanck learned the potter's trade in Boonville from Mr. Jegglin. In 1892 he went in business for himself, continuing until 1912.

ALBERT BLANCK was 17 years old when his father retired from the pottery trade, after 20 years of success. Albert remembers the carload shipments and then the gradual decline to smaller and smaller--less than carload--shipments.

One of the most important items was jugs. Advance of local option and prohibition brought a rapid decline in the demand.

Albert Blanck recognized the trend and did not learn to operate the potter's wheel or to fashion containers from clay.

After attending the Catholic school in Boonville to the eighth grade, Albert finished the eighth grade in the Boonville public schools, attended Boonville High School two years and Dunkle's Business School two year, from which he was graduated in both the business and stenographic courses.

He worked two years as bookkeeper for Roeder & Weyland in Boonville and two years in Kansas City for the Baker Manufacturing Company as a stenographer. He entered the army on June 25, 1918. He was discharged on June 5, 1919, and went to work for the Ford Roofing Products Company of Kansas City, attaining the position of assistant sales manager.

Two years later he bought a grocery store in Kansas City. He sold it in 1922, and bought the gro-

cery of J. L. Brummel in Boonville.

Mr. Blank has operated it as a meat market and grocery store ever since and has attained wide patronage among the most substantial families of the community. While the store is individually owned and managed, *Mr. Blanck is affiliated with the High Grade Food stores* organization, giving advantage in volume buying.

High quality products at reasonable price and delivery service are featured. A modern front and other improvements, made during the summer of 1936, have added to the attractiveness of Mr. Blanck's store.

ALBERT FRANK BLANCK was born July 23, 1895, the only son of *Frank Xavier Blanck* and *Eliza Wilhelmina Schleifer Blanck*. Albert has one sister, *Mrs. Clarence Hurt*, of Boonville.

Frank X. Blanck is a native of Alsace-Lorraine and was born February 16, 1865. He came to the United States with his parents when he was three years old. The family located on a farm east of Boonville in 1869.

Eliza Wilhelmina Schleifer was born in California, Missouri, June 21, 1869. She became the bride of F. X. Blanck at California on May 28, 1891.

Albert F. Blanck married *Miss Mildred Ethel Whitehorse* April 16, 1921. Of this union six children have been born. They are: *Albert Frank, Jr.*, born August 16, 1922; *Mary Frances*, born February 19, 1925; *William Clarence*, born April 27, 1926; *Lulu Ann*, born November 2, 1928; *Mildred Jean*, born March 15, 1933; and *Richard Joseph*, born June 11, 1935.

Albert Blanck is a member of Saints Peter and Paul's Catholic Church, the Knights of Columbus and the Boonville Chamber of Commerce. He was a director in the Chamber from 1923 to 1926, filling an unexpired term by election by the board and then being elected by the membership for a full term.

Mr. and Mrs. Blanck have a wide circle of friends and are leaders in their respective spheres. They stand for all that is best in American life, and their family gives promise of useful, constructive careers. Theirs is a typical American family, with the children assuming responsibilities that develop character. Albert, Jr., helps at the store frequently on Saturdays and sometimes after school and during vacation.

PETE D. CHRISTUS HAS THE AMERICAN SPIRIT

He offered Life to the Country of His Adoption, Although not a Citizen and Without Legal Obligations to It.

Rain descended dismally on the sodden, war-torn Western Front on Sunday, November 10, 1918, as the 33rd Division went into the front-line trenches near Metz.

In one of those American companies there was a Greek lad who had not yet attained American citizenship, and who *was in nowise obligated to fight* with United States forces.

But, PETE D. CHRISTUS, who had come to the United States in 1911, when he was 16 years old, had found it a goodly land. He had prospered. He considered himself part of the nation, and he was not only willing to accept the responsibilities of citizenship but was eager to be at the front for service.

He had volunteered and had gotten as far as a cantonment in New York state when he was side-tracked to kitchen police. There for a time it seemed he was stuck for the duration of the war.

Because of his foreign birth people who did not know Pete Christus as well as the patrons at Charley Ploger's barber shop where he shined shoes were somewhat skeptical of his motives for joining up.

However, Pete had made friends among his comrades and one officer told him that they would either have to let him go on across or give him a discharge. He went before the colonel and spoke his piece, and eventually found himself in the front line.

Once there he admits he was scared nearly to death. He felt that he was a marked man. Few would live through all the hells that modern warfare had invented. When the armistice was signed Pete was in *No Man's Land*. Had hostilities lasted half an hour longer he probably would not have lived. Of 250 boys who went over the top just ahead of Pete's company, only 35 returned to the trench. All were shaken to the soul

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and many were crying like babies after they had stood close to *Death* in many of his most horrid forms.

After the Armistice Pete wanted to visit his relatives in Greece but the furlough could not be arranged. He returned to the United States without regrets.

He had no kinsman in the States now. A brother after living at Moberly for five years returned to his native land in 1912 where he still is engaged in business along with other brothers. Mr. Christus' mother and one sister live in a village that is a part of the historic city of Corinth.

Pete Christus returned to Boonville and to Ploger's Barber Shop. When he first went to work he was earning about four dollars a week and he felt rich.

In 1920 he bought the Kandy Kitchen from John G. Toennes, who for some years since has been commercial manager for the Missouri Power and Light Company in Boonville.

Mr. Christus *operated the business 14 years in the same location* on the west side of Main street in the 300 block. Later he acquired a similar business across the street, and eventually moved his entire equipment there. It has been greatly improved during the past few years. A large hardwood dance floor and neon interior lighting recently were added.

Soon after acquiring the business from Mr. Toennes, Mr. Christus inaugurated a popular priced dinner which instantly won favor. He featured chicken and turkey repasts frequently. The place was thronged. The idea was a novel one then, for the high prices of the post-war period still prevailed over the nation. Through all the years the luncheons have been an important factor at Pete's Candy Shop.

Candy has become of comparatively minor importance. The years have brought other changes. A spacious dance floor provides wholesome recreation for many couples. Pete's has remained perennially popular in Boonville.

PETE D. CHRISTUS was born August 15, 1895, at Corinth, Greece. He has six brothers and one sister. His mother is still well and active. His father died after Pete came to America.

On June 30, 1926, Mr. Christus married Miss Helen Mueller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Mueller, of Boonville. Mr. and Mrs. Christus have two children; Helen Mueller Christus, 8; and Pete Emil Christus, 4.

Both children have many talents. Helen plays the violin and studies dancing and expression. In September, 1935, when Pete Emil Christus was three years old he began taking expression lessons. However, he previously had memorized his sister's readings from hearing her practice at home. *Before he was three he could deliver her repertoire* with just the right inflections.

Shortly after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Christus built a beautiful and modern dwelling on Seventh street on a lot adjacent to the palatial home of her parents. The lot was a wedding gift from Mr. and Mrs. Mueller to their daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Christus have one of the most delightful homes in the city.

Mr. Christus is a member of the American Legion and of the Chamber of Commerce. He always has been active in movements for improvement of Boonville and he has been extremely generous to organizations engaged in unselfish enterprises.

He returned in 1932 to Greece for a short visit and found himself torn between two loves--the weakening ties of the home land and the strong bonds of affection for those in the land of his adoption. He was gone two months but spent only three weeks in Greece. The remaining five were in travel.

Mr. Christus has fitted admirably into the fast tempo of American life, for he is energetic and is on the go at high speed from morning until nearly midnight seven days a week. His life and habits are very different from those of his boyhood, where his family lived a pastoral and agricultural existence in a village midway between the quiet hills of the Grecian Corinth, once a city of perhaps more than a million but now with a population about equal to Boonville's.

With their landmarks obliterated, most of the old city lies under from 10 to 20 feet of earth. There are underground passageways past parts of the old buildings, and tourists travel these ways that once were the streets of a thriving metropolis, a city that gave the world one of the most famous styles of architecture, the *Corinthian* design.

It was *a worldly city in its hey day*, too. It is said its segregated underworld extended 75 blocks

down one street.

On the other hand, its culture and fame in the arts were known afar. Its great outdoor theater was a marvel in construction and a triumph in acoustics.

The people of Corinth today live quiet, uneventful lives compared to the glory that was Greece. Plain foods, moderate hours and tranquil days mark their span of years. Olives, grapes, tomatoes, lettuce, and various vegetables provide most of their food and drink. Meat is eaten about once a week and on holidays.

Americans do not realize how fortunate and wealthy they are, and Pete Christus is proud that he is an American citizen. *No native son is more loyal or has more of the American spirit than has Pete Christus.* He has always cooperated for the welfare of his community with the same enthusiasm he displayed when he enlisted to fight for his country. He has the fervor of his ancestors who maintained the freedom of their city republics nearly 3000 years ago behind their javelins and walls of flesh on the plains of Marathon and Olympus during its long service. He goes on a theory that high quality will be remembered long after the price is forgotten.

His policies, based on his ideals of quality, beauty and utility, coupled with an alert, energetic and progressive sales program, has resulted in steady growth and increased popularity of this store. The institution has helped to attract shoppers to Boonville from greater distances. Carl Glover is worth much to his community because his merchandising program has promoted his own progress.

Mr. Glover is a strong believer in the future of Boonville and its trade territory. With the present program of good roads, a progressive community has more opportunity for development now than ever before. The day is near, he believes, when increased prosperity will be reflected in finer and better kept homes and farms, increased fertility of the soil and more and better herds and flocks. This means better conditions for people town and country.

A nation of fearless pioneers, America ways have triumphed over difficulties, growing stronger in achievement. No higher type citizens can be found anywhere in the Union than in Boonville and vicinity. With prosperity and enhanced wealth they will demand high quality merchandise. Boonville will live up to the opportunity to serve them well and will prosper and grow in that service.

PIONEER PREACHERS WERE INTENSELY EARNEST

Zeal of Elder Luke Williams of Cooper County, Baptist pastor of Concord, first church organized south of the Missouri and west of St. Louis, was so great that he was troubled in his soul when he did unorthodox good on the Sabbath, as did Jesus of Nazareth.

The Reverend Williams, born in Virginia August 5, 1776, settled with his family, in 1817, five miles west of the present Boonville, farming in pioneer fashion and preaching nightly and Sundays, without monetary reward. He carried the Gospel afar.

One Sunday morning before starting for Concord Church, about site miles south of the present Boonville, Elder Williams was distressed because his children were crying for food and there was nothing to eat. A fat buck leaped into his garden. Reverend Williams shot and dressed it. His wife cooked venison and appetites were appeased.

With heavy heart the pastor went to the meeting-house. Weeping, he recounted the situation and his act and asked if he had done wrong. The members voted unanimously that he was right, under the circumstances.

Luke Williams and James Savage held services at Hannah Cole's Fort, within the present. Boonville in 1815, 1816 and 1817. Both were Indian fighters. On May 10, 1817, Elders Edward Turner, William Thorp, David McClain, Luke Williams, William Savage, C. W. McWilliams and others formed Concord Baptist Church. A month later Luke Williams was elected pastor.

MOUNT NEBO BAPTIST CHURCH, just north of the present Bunceton, was the second congregation established in Cooper County. Among her early ministers were William Jennings, Jacob Chism,

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John B. Longan and Kemp Scott. Early members included Jordan O'Bryan, William C. Lowry and S. Simons

Another pioneer church, Big Lick, also Baptist, near Overton, was organized August 24, 1822, under an arbor near Judge Ogden spring, a mile north of where the church later was built. John B. Longan was the first pastor. Then followed Tyre C. Harris, B. G. Tutt, J. B. Box, J. B. Murphy and J. S. Farmer.

John B. Longan's Themes were "Salvation by the Sovereign Grace of God", "Christ and Him Crucified", "Repentance", "Faith and Experimental Religion".

Doctrinal discussions were emphasized. The Reverend Longan one night was lodged in a room with the Reverend Kemp Scott and a young minister who believed in the doctrine of holy perfection in this life, of which Longan doubted attainment. The Reverend Longan carefully folded his clothing and put them under the head of his bed.

The Reverend Scott asked why. Longan replied, "I am afraid this perfect man will steal my clothing before day".

"Father Longan, do you think I would steal?" the youthful minister asked.

"I hope not, my son, but for the restraining grace of God you would"; he replied.

WILLIAM A. HURT, PIONEERED IN HERFORDS

A Son of the First White Child Born in Cooper County, He Sold Purebreds That Supplanted Longhorns and Brought Added Prosperity to the Great Grazing Empire of Texas.

WILLIAM ANDREW HURT, a son of the first white child born in Cooper County, accumulated a comfortable fortune by pioneering in breeding Hereford cattle and in general farming.

Mr. Hurt, born May 16, 1850, attended Crab Orchard district school and farmed with his father, William Hurt, until 1876, when he bought the Tom Windsor farm west of the present Clarks Fork Store, near the now vanished village of Sardine. He farmed this land with his brother, Jenkin Hurt, and in 1878 married Miss Nancy Elizabeth Johnston, daughter of Benoni Johnston and Margaret Harris, and a sister of the late lamented Colonel T. A. Johnston, builder of Kemper Military School in Boonville.

Mr. Hurt was first in the Hereford cattle business in Cooper County, with the possible exception of Alexander McArthur, father of Dan McArthur, of Speed.

Being one of six children, William A. Hurt has earned most of what he possesses. By 1884 he had progressed sufficiently in farming and live stock breeding to acquire his present well improved farm comprising exactly a section of land just east of Boonville. Later he purchased the 70-acre Redmon farm from the Fields heirs. It joined his original section and extended his holdings to the Boonville city limits on the east.

Mr. Hurt also bought the 200 acres in the Edson & Gibson farm, 100 acres each from Sydney Edson and Frank Gibson.

These two additional tracts brought his total acreage to 910. He has since disposed of the two tracts last acquired, and now owns his original 640 acres.

William A. Hurt, soon after establishing his Hereford herd, began advertising in THE BREEDER'S GAZETTE and other farm publications. This brought, among early prospects, Luke Bright of Marfa, Texas, who confided that it required 30 acres of range to maintain one longhorn cow. Many ranchers had 30 or 40 sections. An acre of Cooper County pasture is ample in years of normal rainfall to maintain one beef animal.

After Mr. Bright had made purchases, many other ranchers became interested. Mr. Hurt developed a flourishing patronage. Albert "Birdie" Mitchell of Marfa, Texas, now head of the *American Hereford Association*, was an early customer. His brothers, Tom and Arthur Mitchell, and Will Jones were heavy buyers.

Alert to opportunity, Mr. Hurt went to Texas and rode the range with cowboys on many ranches in numerous round-ups and shipped back to Missouri train-loads of longhorns. He dehorned them and sold

them for stockers and feeders. These longhorns were taken in on trade, applying on the purchase price of Mr. Hurt's Herefords.

Mr. Hurt for several years was one of the best patrons of the railroads between Boonville and Old Mexico. He "*kept the road warm*", riding in cabooses behind his cattle cars. He shipped a train-load to Durango, Old Mexico. Usually his trainload shipments went to Marfa, Texas. The Mitchells, Jones and other rich ranchers placed large orders. The animals remaining were offered at the railroad stockyards to others anxious to improve their herds. The dwindled surplus was taken on to El Paso and Old Mexico for sale.

Those were strenuous years, with more than their share of hardship and adventure. They were also extremely interesting, and fruitful of warm friendships and inspiring contacts. Riding "rattlers" in cabooses or, worse, in the stock cars to see that no steers got down and trampled. William A. Hurt kept weary vigils through long, chilly nights or when summer heat increased the pungent odors from hot, fretful animals. He walked atop cattle cars, opened trapdoors and threw down feed that he had carried aloft. He personally watered the stock.

During his extensive operations, a new law required that cattle be unloaded for exercise, feed and water every 24 hours. This added to his work but got the Herefords through in better condition.

There were pleasant moments on wide verandas of ranch homes, but most of his time in Texas was astride Indian ponies, and sleeping in blankets by campfires under the starry sky, while distant howls of coyotes echoed the strum of a cowboy's mandolin.

Often Mr. Hurt forded the Rio Grande, a shallow river that can quickly become a raging torrent--and always treacherous. Once while crossing near El Paso his mount mired in quicksand. Mr. Hurt jumped into the water. It seemed both would be lost. They escaped with great difficulty.

Texas needed better horses. Mr. Hurt shipped stallions and jacks which they crossed with their Indian ponies, and promptly their riding and work stock was improved. He started the movement for pure-bred horses in Texas. Mr. Hurt traded one stallion for a 160-acre farm at Alamogordo, New Mexico. He still owns 40 acres of it.

William Andrew Hurt was a pioneer in introducing Herefords to Texas. They proved hardy as the longhorns, fattened more quickly on less pasture, and their quality beef commanded better prices. Soon Mr. Hurt's Cooper County Herefords had honeycombed the ranges.

As foundation stock increased, the Texas market diminished, and Mr. Hurt made fewer of the long hard trips, but continued to do a nice volume of business. This he and his family has continued to receive.

The Hurt family in Cooper County was established by Colonel Clayton Hurt, born in Bedford County, Virginia, January 15, 1790. In early manhood he went west to Kentucky and, in 1814, married Miss Maryann Dillard, a daughter of James Dillard, Kentucky pioneer and a relative of Hannah Cole. He and two sons, Joseph and William, came to Cooper County between 1815 and 1820, and settled in Cole's Fort.

Maryann Dillard was born January 29, 1796. Birth dates of other of her brothers and sisters were: Marjorie Ellen, June 2, 1797; Abraham, May 4, 1801; Nancy, December 20, 1802; Stephen, March 4, 1806; Phoebe, May 11, 1808; and Sally, September 19, 1810.

After the birth of a son in Kentucky, Clayton Hurt and Maryann Dillard Hurt emigrated to Cooper County in 1816. The family lived in Hannah Coles's Fort. As a member of the garrison, Clayton Hurt won distinction in campaigns against the Indians and attained the rank of colonel.

On March 7, 1816, at a house within Fort Cole, a second son, William Hurt, was born. He became the father of the subject of this article.

Colonel and Mrs. Clayton Hurt were the parents of eight children: Beniga, born in 1815; William, born March 7, 1816; Nancy Ann, June 21, 1823; Rebecca, December 17 1826; Flemington M., September 28, 1828; Julia Ann, October 12, 1830; James T., February 14, 1833; and Clayton, Jr., March 28, 1837.

William Hurt, the second son, married Miss Catherine Robertson, September 6, 1837. She was a

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daughter of Captain Andrew Robertson, also an officer at Fort Cole. William Hurt and Catherine Robertson were the parents of six children: Mary Catherine, who became the wife of Archimedes Washington McFarland, a prominent farmer; Nancy Emmeline, who became the wife of Frank Davis, also a farmer; Jenkin David, who married Miss Lucy Potter; Beniga, who married Miss Mary Edwards; William Andrew, the subject of this sketch; and James Marion, who married Miss Adeline Rogers.

Colonel Clayton Hurt died on June 13, 1862, and his wife died January 26, 1870, after long, fruitful lives that won hosts of friends.

William A. Hurt was named William Andrew Jackson Hurt by his mother. He dropped the Jackson, and has always signed as William A. Hurt.

Mrs. Hurt is a member of one of the earliest pioneer families in Cooper County. Her great-grandfather, Alexander Johnston, a native of North Carolina, fought in the battle of Cowpens and other engagements of the Revolution. After the colonies had won their independence, he, with his wife and four sons: Gavin, Robert, James, and Alexander, Jr., settled in Warren County, Tennessee, where he died.

The youngest son, Alexander Johnston, Jr., born in South Carolina, June 16, 1789, with his mother and two brothers, James and Robert, came west in 1817 to Cooper County when it was the western frontier.

They settled on land including the present farm of Sam Mills in Clarks Fork township. The mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Barnett, died there on August 18, 1836.

Alexander Johnston, Jr., died, February 22, 1839, survived by his widow, Mary Hammond and seven children.

The oldest child, John Benoni Thaxton Johnston, born August 30, 1812, was twice married. His first wife, Elizabeth Ann Robertson, died December 18, 1844. She was the mother of five children.

John Benoni Thaxton Johnston married Margaret Harris, June 1, 1846. Of this union were born six children, including Thomas Alexander Johnston, builder of Kemper Military School in Boonville, and Nancy Elizabeth Johnston, who is now Mrs. William A. Hurt. She was born in 1854.

Of the union of William A. Hurt and Nancy Elizabeth Johnston were born four children:

Sidney Johnston Hurt, who married Miss Betty May Rogers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Rogers of Waco, Texas. Sidney J. Hurt is an executive for the Texas State Highway Department.

William Benoni Hurt, the second son, is deceased.

Mary Elizabeth Hurt, who is the wife of James Wooldridge Farris, of Boonville, who conducts a farm management, loan and insurance business. She is the mother of James William Farris, employed in the bookkeeping department of the Kemper State Bank. Biographies of James Wooldridge Farris and his son, James William, appear in this volume.

Miss Margaret Catherine Hurt, of the home, is business manager of the farm, well versed in all of its phases.

The Hurt home, a comfortable brick dwelling of ample proportions, set in a broad, shady lawn, is one of Cooper County's most pleasing landmarks. Plans for building it were made before the Civil War and slaves dug clay on the farm and burned it in a kiln there. The war interrupted the plans and the brick was sold.

After the war, more clay was dug and the kiln was fired again. Stone quarried on the farm now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pigott was used for the foundation. The structure has large rooms, lofty ceilings, and spacious doors and windows.

Well past 86 years old. William A. Hurt still takes a decided interest in all branches of farming. He rents most of his land to the state. It is cultivated under direction of the Missouri Training School.

The Hurt herd of Herefords is headed by a son of Prince Domino 7th, which Will Smith sold for \$15,000 to Mr. Gorley of Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hurt and their daughter, Miss Margaret Catherine, are members of the Boonville Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hurt is genial, generous and hospitable. Mrs. Hurt possesses a delightful personality and a memory so retentive that she can quote innumerable dates and complete details of stories of pioneer life handed down by her ancestors.

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Miss Margaret Catherine Hurt, a practical farm manager, is interested in literature, music, and art, being an accomplished painter in oils and water colors.

The Hurt family has made valuable contributions to the progress of Cooper County and to the Southwest. It is typical of the culture, enterprise and sound business policies that have put Cooper in the forefront of great agricultural counties of the nation.

A. L. PULLEY

Cooper County's business and financial affairs have been handled conservatively and efficiently by the present county court, composed of A. L. Pulley, presiding judge, and Frank Horst and John Logan, associate judges from the western and eastern districts respectively. All are Democrats.

Judge Horst is serving his fourth term, Judge Logan his second and Judge Pulley his first. All are farmers.

No class has enforced more rigid economy since the World War than has the farm population. The gentlemen of the court have managed county business with the care exercised in their personal business, and all are successful men.

Three trucks and two new caterpillar tractors and graders did considerable county road work. It is appreciated by Cooper County residents. The court also is considerate in impartial division of funds left to its discretion. A sane balance between progress and conservatism has been maintained.

Aetna L. Pulley, presiding judge of the Cooper County Court, was born February 12 1878, in Cooper County being one of six children born to Carlos and Susan Pulley. He had one brother and four sisters.

Judge Pulley's paternal ancestors were natives of Virginia who moved west in pioneer times in ox wagons. His mother's people moved from Kentucky to Missouri with oxen and on horseback in the early days.

A. L. Pulley attended Keener District School in Cooper County and Hooper Institute at Clarksburg Missouri. He married Miss Lela Powell, December 25 1895. Her parents were born in Cooper County and were of prominent families. They had seven children, including two sons, and Judge

Pulley boasts that he got first choice of the five daughters.

Judge and Mrs. Pulley have three children, Lawrence Opie, Beulah May and Gladys Louise.

The son married Miss Gladys Finley. Miss Beulah is the wife of Richard Hudson and Gladys is Mrs. L. W. Billingsley.

Judge and Mrs. Pulley have three grandchildren. Mr. & Mrs. Opie Pulley have two children: Forrest Ellen, 15 and Donald Finley Pulley, 12. Richard Hudson and Beulah Pulley Hudson have one son, Lawrence Richard, 5.

Judge and Mrs. Pulley are members of the Baptist Church and he is a member of the Venerable Council of Modern Woodmen of America, Camp 8489, being clerk of that camp.

Judge Pulley has been prominent since early manhood as a general farmer who stresses good livestock, raising much from the increase of his herds and flocks, and also buying many feeders. He feeds many hogs and cattle.

His principal hobby, is breed thoroughbred horses which he shows at many fairs in this section. In a letter this writer received from Wilbur C. Windsor, prominent East Texas oil operator who owns more than a section of highly improved Cooper County Land and specialized in livestock and horses, Mr. Windsor recalled that Judge Pulley for many years has been well-known for his high class horses.

Judge Pulley, as presiding judge of the Cooper County Court, has shown the same good business judgment, that has characterized a personal career. He is conservative, yet even-minded and progressive, and has proven a safe, fair and satisfactory official.

In the old Concord Cemetery, three miles north of Bunceton, rest several ancestors of Judge Pulley, including William Pulley 1801-1886; Demarius Elizabeth Pulley, 1805-1872; and Nathaniel O. Pulley

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1837-1916, the latter a native of Madison County Kentucky.

Of pioneer stock, Judge A. L. Pulley is worthy offspring of the courageous, persevering and practical pioneers who settled and developed Cooper County.

JOHN MARTIN JENRY

Mr. Jenry served in Germany until August 9 1919, when the regiment left for Brest and on August 25, arrived at Hoboken, New Jersey. At Camp Zachary Taylor, near Louisville he was honorable discharged. Sept 4 1919 with the notation on his discharge: "Excellent character."

Mr. Jenry was born Sept 13 1890 in a farm home that sat in a woodland near Clarks Fork. He is the son of Charles Jenry and Margaret Hoerl Jenry. He attended Oak Grove rural school. He farmed before the war and for five years after his discharge.

Mr. Jenry moved to Boonville Nov. 12 1924, and three days later entered the taxi business with one car. He built the business to five cars in 1929.

Mr. & Mrs. Jenry have one daughter, Miss Marjorie Louise Jenry, born Sept 1 1920.

Mr. Jenry's thrilling adventures did not end with the World War. About 5:00 PM on March 14 1935, he answered a fake telephone call and was kidnapped by four desperate Reformatory inmates who forced him to drive to near Gainesville MO, with guns constantly at his back and side. They tied him in the woods and drove off in his car, crossing into Arkansas. Mr. Jenry soon freed himself and started walking back north along the highway. He was picked up by Capt. J E Will banks and R S Odom of the Reformatory, who were in the chase. Three of the inmates later were captured at Claremore Okla., and were given heavy prison sentences. The ringleader, the most dangerous of the quartet, is still at large. He was believed to be slightly unbalanced mentally. Only Mr. Jenry's good judgment in promptly complying with his captors' demands and his diplomacy and gameness in facing danger saved his life.

JOHN L. ESSER'S RECORDS IN TRACK AND LIFE

Rugged Health, Inherited and Developed by Outdoor Activities, Helped Him to Set a Standard in Public Service--He Also Serves His Community in Many Ways as a Private Citizen.

PARTICIPATING in a track meet at Warrensburg Normal School in 1910, JOHN L. ESSER of Cooper County ran the 100 yards officially in 10 seconds flat, and also won four other firsts: the 220-yard dash, 220-yard hurdles, the 440-yard dash, and the running broad jump.

During his four years, from 1907 to 1910, at the college, he ran the 100 yards several times under 10 seconds, unofficially. In inter-society meets he also threw the hammer and the shot. He played football on the college team the seasons he was at Warrensburg. He received 15 medals for athletic victories.

In those days, athletic relations with other schools were few, but John Esser carried the Warrensburg colors, creditably in the Kansas City Athletic Club indoor track meet.

Backed by a naturally rugged constitution and 33 years of farm activity, and with the valuable training afforded by college athletics, Mr. Esser also made a record of service as postmaster for Boonville for perhaps the longest period of any incumbent within the memory of residents of the community.

JOHN LAWRENCE ESSER, Republican, had completed about twelve and one-half years--more than three full terms--as postmaster when he was succeeded in the spring of 1936 by a Democrat. The Government allows 30 days a year sick leave, but, during all of this twelve and one-half years, he was out of the office only about one week because of sickness. He also had not used 28 days of vacation allowance.

Mr. Esser gave the post office his vigorous best. His practical economy measured up fully to the rigid demands of the Post office Department during depression years. Few offices fully attained that objective.

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JOHN LAWRENCE ESSER was born on a farm northwest of Pilot Grove on November 12, 1885. He was one of seven children born to Lorenz Esser and Margaret Martin Esser. He has two brothers living and one dead, and two sisters living and one dead. His brothers: Daniel U. Esser, a banker, who died at Chickasha, Oklahoma, May 19, 1914; George B. Esser, Boonville motor car dealer; and Bertram J. Esser, farmer, of Pilot Grove. His sisters: Mrs. Agnes Aggler, of Boonville; Mrs. Martha Krause, of Pilot Grove; and Minnie, who died in infancy.

John L. Esser's paternal grandfather, Bertram Esser, was born in Bavaria, Germany. He came to America about 1848, and settled west of Boonville, where he farmed successfully. He was born about 1820, and died in 1879. He is buried in St. John's Catholic cemetery at Clear Creek, near Pilot Grove.

Mr. Esser's paternal grandmother, Agnes Felton Esser, came to America in 1848. She died in 1897, and is buried at Clear Creek.

Mr. Esser's mother was a daughter of Daniel Martin, leader in the founding of St. Martin's Church at Martinsville, three miles northeast of Pilot Grove. The church and community get the names from her family, the original founders of the church. Margaret Martin was born near Martinsville Church, December 8, 1858, and died May 31, 1914.

Mr. Esser's father was born in 1850, near Boonville. He died May 19, 1925, and is buried in the Catholic Cemetery at Pilot Grove. He was a farmer and stockman.

JOHN L. ESSER married *Miss Elizabeth Fischer* of Boonville, September 30, 1920, at Saints Peter and Paul's Catholic Church in Boonville. The Reverend Father M. F. X. Jennings performed the ceremony, assisted by the Reverend Father Kussmann.

Mrs. Esser is the second daughter of Judge and Mrs. John A. Fischer, natives of Germany, and among the most prominent citizens of Cooper County. An account of their lives appears elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Esser has one sister, Mrs. Mary Meistrell, widow of the late J. Leo Meistrell.

Mr. and Mrs. Esser have five sons: *John L. Jr.*, born August 26, 1921; *Harold Joseph*, born February 11, 1923; *Francis Martin*, born March 29, 1925; *Robert Gregory*, born November 17, 1926; and *Walter William*, born June 16, 1928.

John L. Esser attended Becker and Simmons rural schools, Clear Creek Parochial School, the Pilot Grove Academy, and Warrensburg State Normal School, now the Central Missouri State Teachers College.

Mr. Esser worked on a farm until he was 33 years old. During the last ten years of that period he owned and operated his own farm and also taught school during that entire decade.

In 1918 he sold his farm for the highest price per acre ever paid in Cooper County up to that time, \$210 an acre. Later the purchaser was offered \$350 an acre. It was in a high state of cultivation and otherwise well improved.

AFTER selling his farm, which originally was the property of his father, Mr. Esser entered business with his brother, George B. Esser, in Boonville, selling automobiles, accessories, trucks, tractors and farm implements.

In October 1923, he was appointed postmaster for Boonville, and sold his interests in the automobile agency and garage to Richard G. Hadelich of Boonville.

FROM YOUTH, John Lawrence Esser showed qualities of leadership and progress. He was valedictorian of his class in 1906 at Pilot Grove Academy and president of his class and of a literary and forensic society at the Warrensburg Normal School.

He is a director in the *Boonville Development Company* and in the *Morgan Street Realty Company*. He is committee chairman of Troop 69, the *Boy Scouts of America*, and is chairman of the *Boy Scout Court of Honor*. He has been a member of the *Boonville Chamber of Commerce* for 18 years, serving on various committees.

Mr. Esser is a leading member in *Saints Peter and Paul's Catholic Church*, is president of the *Holy Name Society*, and is active in the *Knights of Columbus Lodge*. His life exemplifies the highest idealism of Christianity. By precept and example, his influence is for the things that build the community and make a nation endure.

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MRS ESSER, an attractive and talented lady, is active in the Catholic Church and organizations for its women, and is a splendid wife and mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Esser have a commodious dwelling on East Morgan street, near entrance to the grounds of St. Joseph Hospital.

There the five sons of the Esser household have much playground space on their own lawn and also find the river hills easily accessible for scout hikes and other activities.

The five boys inherit the rugged health and alert activity from both their paternal and maternal ancestors.

All five have won nine-point health pins and John, Jr., and Harold were first in succeeding years in health contests for boys for the entire State at the Missouri State Fair in Sedalia. Presentations were made by Lieutenant Governor Edward H. Winter and Governor Guy Park.

WILLIAM MATHIAS CLEARY

WILLIAM MATHIAS CLEARY, proprietor of the Standard Service Station at 423 east High street, just west of the south approach of Boonville's highway bridge, has a record in athletics that has continued from school days to the present.

In Boonville High School he won letters in basketball, baseball and track, was captain of the basketball team in 1924, and ran the 100 yards in 10.6 seconds.

After graduation from high school in 1924, he played professional baseball with Boonville and Marshall, pitching for the latter and receiving for each game more than his weekly wage in the commercial world.

Mr. Cleary during Christmas week, 1935, won the Central Missouri Bowling Championship and its award of \$50, and then won the Boonville Bowling Classic for the benefit of St. Joseph Hospital. He is doing much bowling again this season and is in top form.

William Mathias Cleary was born January 21, 1907, on a farm near Boonville. He was the sixth child and first son born to Ed Cleary and Laura Boehm, of whose marriage five daughters and two sons were born.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Cleary: Pauline, wife of Edward Meyer of Portland, Michigan; Sue, who died December 31, 1928; Catherine, who is employed in a law office in Jefferson City; Margaret, of Boonville, who is temporarily residing with her sister, Mrs. Meyer, in Michigan; Anne, teacher in the Boonville Public Schools; William, the subject of this sketch; and Edward Joseph, who married Miss Mary Lannon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Lannon of Boonville. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cleary have an infant son, Edward Joseph Cleary, Jr.

William Mathias Cleary attended Concord district school and Saints Peter and Paul's Parochial School in Boonville through the eighth grade, then Boonville High School and Dunkle's Business School.

He worked as a salesman in the store of F. & A. Victor until May 8, 1928, when he took employment as a service station attendant for the Standard Oil Company.

On May 26, 1936, he leased the business at his present location where he had been an attendant for several years. The business has steadily increased under his management. He finds the satisfaction and rewards of individual ownership far outweigh its responsibilities.

William Mathias Cleary on June 12, 1930, married Miss Virginia Rose Feldmann, daughter of Ed. Feldmann and Rose Kessler, natives of Franklin County, Missouri. Mr. Feldmann is a telegraph operator for the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines, and is now located at Junction City, Kansas.

Virginia Rose Feldmann was born in Boonville, reared in St. Charles, and, as a young lady, accompanied her parents to New Franklin, when her father was transferred there.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Cleary are the parents of three children: Dorothy Sue, born August 2, 1932; William Edward, known as "Billy", born October 2, 1934; and Mary Patricia, born February 16, 1936. Mr. and Mrs. Cleary are members of the Boonville Catholic Church and are active in various of its

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organizations and in the social life of Boonville.

Mr. Cleary, of Irish ancestry, has an abundance of energy that he uses to good effect both in athletics and business. His service station is part of the Standard Oil organization and he is making a big success of it. He is blessed with a pleasing personality, Irish wit and enthusiasm for selling and service. All Standard Oil products and services are offered at his station, and the Standard Grease Palace on his lot is declared the best equipped in Boonville.

Although still a young man, Bill Cleary has made a splendid start toward a successful career.